



Government of India
Ministry of Women & Child Development

Annual Report 2022-23





सत्यमेव जयते

ANNUAL REPORT

2022-23



नए समाज की ओर
Towards a new dawn

MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
Government of India

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Introduction



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Introduction

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

I. Vision

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

II. Mission – Empowerment of Women

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

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

III. Mission – Safe and Secure Childhood

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

IV. Constitutional and Legal Provisions

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

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

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

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

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

VI. Organizational Structure of the Ministry

1.8 After the formation of 17th Lok Sabha, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is headed by Cabinet Minister, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani and Minister of State, Dr. Munjpara Mahendrabhai. Shri Indevvar Pandey took the charge of Secretary of the Ministry on 01.07.2021. The organizational structure of the Ministry consists of Secretary, WCD, one Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser, one Additional Secretary, five Joint Secretaries [including one Joint Secretary (in-situ)], one Economic Adviser and one Statistical Adviser as on 22.02.2023. The Organizational chart of the Ministry is at **Annexure-IV**.

VII. Organizations under the aegis of the Ministry

1.9 The Ministry has three Autonomous

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

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

VIII. Achievements of the Ministry during 2022-23

1.11 During the year 2022-23 Ministry has undertaken various policy initiatives and plan interventions for the development, welfare and protection of women and children. These interventions and Ministry's major achievements during the year are discussed in the succeeding chapters.



Women Empowerment and Protection



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Women Empowerment and Protection

I. INTRODUCTION

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

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

II. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR WOMEN

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

A. Sexual Harassment at Workplace

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

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

submitted to the portal, it is directly sent to the LC/IC of the concerned employer.

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

B. Child Marriage

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

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

2.9 As per announcement in the Budget 2020-21, a Task Force was constituted to examine the correlation of age of motherhood with (i) health, medical well-being and nutritional status of mother and neonate/infant/child, during pregnancy, birth and thereafter; (ii) key parameters like Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), Total

Fertility Rate (TFR), Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB), Child Sex Ratio (CSR), etc. and (iii) any other relevant points pertaining to health and nutrition in this context.

2.10 After taking into account the recommendations of the Task Force and other aspects, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has introduced 'The Prohibition of Child Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2021' in the Parliament on 21.12.2021 for raising the minimum age of marriage of women to 21 years to make it at par with that of men. The amendment also proposes to amend the relevant provisions of various acts viz the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872; the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936; the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937; the Special Marriage Act, 1954; the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955; and the Foreign Marriage Act, 1969 to universalize the minimum age of marriage in India. The aforesaid Bill has been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Education, Women, Children, Youth and Sports (EWCY&S).

C. Domestic Violence

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

2.12 Further, Ministry has requested all State Governments/ UTs to appoint sufficient number of Protection Officers having independent charge, allocate separate budget

for smooth functioning of Protection Officers, providing support to survivors, training and capacity building of Police, Judiciary, Medical Officers, service providers and to create mass awareness around the Act. In addition, the State Governments have also been requested to provide Form IV under PWDV Rules in local languages that provide information on the rights of aggrieved persons in a simplified manner.

D. Dowry Prohibition

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

E. Indecent Representation of Women

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

F. Prevention of Commission of Sati

2.15 **The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987** was enacted on 3rd January 1988. The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 provides for the prevention of the commission of Sati and its glorification. Under this Act, attempt to commit Sati, abatement of commission of Sati and glorification of Sati is a punishable offence.

G. Immoral Traffic Prevention

2.16 **The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA)** is the Central legislation dealing with the issue of prostitution in India. The Act defines prostitution as commercial sexual exploitation and penalizes those who facilitate and abet commercial sexual exploitation, including clients and those who live off the earnings of prostitutes. It also provides for welfare measures towards rehabilitation of victims in the form of protective homes to be set up and managed by state governments.

H. Trafficking of Persons

2.17 Trafficking of persons or human trafficking is one of the most serious crimes worldwide and often associated with organized crime syndicates, which thrive on exploitation of victims for economic gains. It violates the basic human rights of the victims in myriad ways, including through violation of their personal autonomy and bodily integrity. Human trafficking can be linked to socio-economic reasons like poverty, illiteracy, lack of knowledge and inadequate livelihood options on the side of victims in general and discrimination and objectification of women in particular. It gets fueled by sheer avarice and blatant disregard and disrespect for human rights, dignity and needs on the side of perpetrators, and requires adequately supportive cultural, social and legal ecosystems for being prevented and countered.

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

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

III. SCHEMES FOR WOMEN

2.20 The Ministry has formulated 'Mission Shakti', an Integrated Women Empowerment Programme, as Umbrella Scheme for the Safety, Security and Empowerment of Women for implementation during the 15th Finance Commission period from 2021-22 to 2025-26. It aims at strengthening interventions for safety, security and empowerment of women in a mission mode through institutional and convergence mechanism. Mission Shakti seeks to realise the Government's vision for 'women-led development' by addressing

issues affecting women across the life-cycle continuum, while making them equal partners in nation-building through convergence across Ministries/ Departments and different levels of governance, greater participation and support of Panchayati Raj Institutions and other local self-governance bodies and Jan Sahabhagita, while also strengthening digital infrastructure for last mile tracking of service delivery.

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

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

(B) Samarthya – for empowerment of women

- i) **Shakti Sadans**, are integrated relief and rehabilitation homes for women victims of trafficking and destitute women.
- ii) **Sakhi Niwas**, provide safe and secure place for stay for working women in the cities and the areas having job potential.
- iii) **Palna Ghar**– Creche - provide safe and secure place for children of working women so as to act as a catalyst for enhancing female labourforce participation.
- iv) **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)**, compensates for loss of wages due to pregnancy and childbirth and promotes health seeking behaviour. Earlier scheme used to cover only one child, now benefit will be given for second child also if the child is a girl child.

2.22 A National Hub for Empowerment of Women (NHEW), State Hubs for Empowerment of Women (SHEW) and District Hubs for Empowerment of Women (DHEW) are envisaged for drilling down effective delivery, monitoring and feedback. At national level ‘Centre of Excellence for Women’ will be a repository of knowledge and facilitating research in the field of women empowerment and child welfare and monitoring for Gender Budgeting will be part of NHEW. Till 31.01.2023, funds have been released to 12 States and Union Territories for establishment of HEWs at State and District levels.

(A) Sambal – for safety and security of women:**i). One Stop Centre**

2.23 The One Stop Centre (OSC) Scheme is

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

2.24 801 OSCs have been approved in 750 districts across the country. 733 OSCs are operational in 36 States and UTs. These centres have assisted over 6.67 lakh women since inception till December, 2022. OSCs are also being integrated with women helpline 181 and other existing services to provide best possible access and support to women.

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

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

ii). Universalisation of Women Helpline (WHL) Scheme

2.27 The scheme of Universalisation of Women Helpline (WHL) is being implemented since 1st April 2015 and is intended to provide 24 hours emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence through referral services (linking with appropriate authorities

such as police, One Stop Centres, hospitals, etc.) and by providing information about women welfare schemes/ programmes across the country through a single uniform number, 181. Women Helplines have been operationalized in 34 States/ UTs. They have managed more than 84.00 lakh calls since inception till December, 2022. The scheme is funded through Nirbhaya Fund. The Ministry is committed for integration of WHLs with other helplines such as Emergency Response Support System (ERSS-112) etc.

iii). **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)**

2.28 BBBP is a mindset change program helping in generating awareness for valuing the girl child through multi-sectoral interventions focused on zero-budget advertising and encouraging greater spend on activities that have on ground impact. The scheme, which was earlier operational in 405 districts, has now been expanded to cover all the districts of the country through multi-sectoral interventions.

2.29 BBBP scheme has been approved as a component under Sambal sub scheme of Mission Shakti for continuation in the 15th Finance commission period. Now, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and Ministry of Minority Affairs have also been added as partners with a view to promote skilling among girls through awareness programme. The scheme has been expanded to cover all the districts of the country through multi-sectoral interventions

2.30 Keeping in mind the differential Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) status of districts as on 2020-21 (as per Health Management Information System (HMIS) data of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare {MoHFW}), three brackets for release of funds under BBBP component have been prescribed. The districts with SRB less than or equal to 918 are being provided assistance of ₹40 Lakh per year, districts having SRB from 919 to 952 are being provided assistance of ₹30

lakh per year and districts having SRB more than 952 are being provided assistance of ₹20 lakh per year.

2.31 The scheme is 100% funded by the Central Government and the funds are routed through States to districts for multi-sectoral interventions. In this regard, an operational manual has been developed for ease of implementation of the scheme at the district level. The operational manual of BBBP is available on the website of the Ministry (<https://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/Beti%20Bachao-Beti%20Padhao-English.pdf>). A detailed and well-rounded suggested activity calendar for the districts has been developed to ensure year round engagement of girls, their families and communities.

- a) **Objectives** - The objectives of the Scheme are to prevent gender-biased sex selective elimination; to ensure survival, protection, education and development of the girl child.
- b) **Target Groups** – Beti Bachao Beti Padhao focuses on the following groups

Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Young and newly married couples and expecting parents ● Adolescents (girls and boys) and youth ● Households and communities
Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Schools and AWCs, ● Medical doctors/ practitioners, private hospitals, nursing homes, diagnostic centres etc. ● Officials, PRIs/ULBs, front-line workers, ● Women Collectives and SHGs, civil society organizations, media, industry, religious leaders etc.

- c) **Scheme Components- Multi-Sectoral intervention in all districts of the country:** The component aims for zero-budget advertising and

encouraging greater spend on activities that have on ground impact, e.g., for promoting sports among girls, self-defence camps, construction of girls toilets, making available sanitary napkin vending machines and sanitary pads especially in educational institutions, awareness about PC-PNDT Act etc. Funds are routed through State Government for implementation of Multi Sectoral Intervention at district level.

d) **Coverage of Scheme** - In the 15th Finance Commission Period, BBBP has been expanded to cover all the districts of the country through Multi Sectoral Intervention. Earlier, BBBP scheme was launched in phased manner. The phases of expansion of BBBP Scheme are as under:

2014-15	2015-16	2018-19	2018-19 to 2021-22
B B B P launched on 22 nd January, 2015 in 100 districts covering all States/UTs in Phase-I	Expanded to 61 districts from 11 States in Phase- II	All India expansion Multi sectoral intervention 244 Media, Advocacy and Outreach-640	640 districts (as per Census 2011)

e) **Monitoring Mechanism** - BBBP being a component of Mission Shakti is being monitored at all levels of implementation i.e. at National, State and District levels.

f) **Fund Status**

Details of Funds under BBBP Scheme since inception

(₹ Crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Revised Estimates (R.E)	Total Expenditure by Ministry
1	2014-15	50	34.84
2	2015-16	75	59.37
3	2016-17	43	28.66

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Revised Estimates (R.E)	Total Expenditure by Ministry
4	2017-18	200	169.10
5	2018-19	280	244.73
6	2019-20	200	85.78
7	2020-21	100	60.57
8	2021-22	100	57.13
9	2022-23	222	40.57*

* As on 31.12.2022

g) **Achievements** - Scheme has stirred up collective consciousness towards changing the mindset of the public to acknowledge the rights of the girl child. The scheme has resulted in increased awareness and sensitization of the masses. It has raised concerns around the issue of declining CSR in India. As a result of collective consciousness of the people supporting the campaign BBBP has found its place in public discourse. The improvement on various indicators has been as follows:

- (i) Sex Ratio at Birth at National level increased from 918 (2014-15) to 934 (2021- 22). (Source: HMIS data, MoHFW (April-March, 2014-15 & 2021-22)).
- (ii) Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER): Enrollment of Girls in secondary education increased from 75.51% in 2014-15 to 79.4% in 2021-22. (Source: U-DISE plus, M/o Education).

2.32 The Districts laid emphasis on awareness and advocacy and launched focused campaigns for changing mindsets. The districts have introduced interventions mainly towards engaging communities, improvement in sex ratio at birth, birth registration, encouraging celebration of girl child, challenging son-centric rituals and reversing the social norms,

re-enrollment drives for getting girls back to schools and other initiatives for valuing of girl child. The good initiatives of the districts have been documented by the Ministry on various occasions. The documents published by Ministry are available on Ministry's Website: www.mwcd.nic.in.

h) Programmes organized- A special campaign namely Kanya Shiksha Praveesh Utsav was launched on 07th March, 2022 to re-enroll out of school adolescent girls (OoS AG) in the age group of 11-14 years. The main components of the scheme are Social mobilization & Awareness and Incentivization of AWWs for Counseling and Referrals.

Under this campaign District Administrations organize Social Mobilisation campaign for raising awareness at grassroots level to sensitize communities, families to re-enroll adolescent girls to formal Schooling.



2.33 A National Conference on skilling of girls in Non traditional Livelihoods (Betiyani Bane Kushal) was organized on 11th October, 2022. Two Memorandum of Understanding (i) Bipartite MoU between MWCD & MSDE and (ii) Tripartite MoU among MWCD, MSDE and MoMA were signed on the occasion.



i) Celebration of National Girl Child Day (24th January 2022) - The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) celebrated the National Girl Child Day on 24th January, 2022 by organizing programmes in virtual/ online mode keeping in view of COVID 19 situation. Events organised are summarised as below:

- i. As part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, a virtual function was organised to recognize the exemplary achievements of children by facilitating Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar (PMRBP) awardees of 2022 in which Hon'ble Prime Minister interacted virtually with winners of PMRBP 2022.
- ii. The Ministry of Women and Child Development together with UNICEF celebrated 'Kanya Mahotsav,' a festival of the girl child in which the Hon'ble Women and Child Development Minister, Smt Smriti Irani, engaged in

- an interactive online conversation with nine adolescent children from different states.
- iii. A series of online live interactive programmes were also organized by Ministries of Commerce and Industry and Ministry of Science and Technology in which the Ministers interacted with young girls and motivated them to have belief in their ideas and to follow their heart.
 - iv. Webinars were conducted by National Commission of Women (NCW) on the topic “Save the Girl Child”, National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) on “Addressing Comprehensive Needs of Adolescent Girls in India #ladkiyanjahankhusiyanwahan” and National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCHR) on the topic, ‘Legislative Rights of a Girl Child’.
 - v. Engagement with Ministries of Education, Skill Development, Youth Affairs & Sports, and Science & Technology was also sought to organise informative webinars on various issues to highlight the achievements of their Ministries in empowering girl child in the field such as education, health, hygiene, marriage, empowerment, gender equality etc.
 - vi. All the 405 multi-sectoral districts under BBBP organized programmes such as Gram Sabha/Mahila Sabha on CSR, Programme with schools (Govt/Private) on value of girl child, Posters/Slogan-writing/Drawing/ Painting competition among school on STEM related topics, Stories in local media about BBBP local champions etc.
 - vii. In order to ensure maximum media coverage of the event on social media platforms, four hashtags were used:-AzadiKaAmritMahotsav, LadkiyanJahanKhusiyanwahan, BetiBachaoBetiPadhao and BetiBharatKi.
- (B) Samarthya – for empowerment of women**
- i. **Shakti Sadan**
 - 2.34 Under the newly approved Mission Shakti by the Ministry, Swadhar Greh for Women in difficult circumstances and Ujjawala Homes for Prevention of Trafficking have been merged and renamed as Shakti Sadan which is an Integrated Relief and Rehabilitation Home for women in distress situations including trafficked women. It aims at creating a safe and enabling environment for the women in distress situations, to enable them to overcome the difficult circumstances and make a fresh start in life.
 - 2.35 Salient features of Shakti Sadan Scheme:
 - a. The resident of Shakti Sadan provided with shelter, food, clothing, counselling, primary health facilities and other daily requirements. The residents also to be provided vocational training, facility for opening of bank accounts, social security benefits etc., in convergence with the relevant departments.
 - b. The cost for running the homes i.e. administrative cost @ ₹15,000/- per month, management cost @ ₹12,84,000/- per annum, rent as per city category A, B & C is provided. There is a provision for repatriation, reintegration reward @ ₹2,50,000/- per annum. Besides @ ₹500/- per month per beneficiary in Jan Dhan Account is given which can not be withdrawn by the account holders during their stay in the Home.
 - c. The facilities of these Homes can also be availed by the children accompanying

women. Unmarried girls up to any age and boys up to 12 years of age can stay in Shakti Sadans with their mothers. (Boys of more than 12 years of age need to be shifted to the Children Homes run under JJ Act/Mission Vatsalya).

- d. The Shakti Sadan to be linked with nearby Police stations so as to ensure safety, security and well being of women. Annual Police verification should be done for the staff of these Homes.
- e. Homes could be set up for mentally challenged/DIVYANG women also in convergence with schemes of Department of Social and Justice and Department of Empowerment of Person with Disability.
- f. This is a centrally Sponsored Scheme with funding ratio of 60:40 between the Central and the State Governments and UTs with legislature except North East & Special Category States where funding ratio is 90:10. For UTs without legislature, 100% funding to be provided by the central government.

2.36 As on 31st December 2022, 441 Shakti Sadan (347 Swadhar Grehs & 94 Ujjawala Homes) are functional across States/UTs in the country benefiting about 10955 women. State/UTs wise details are at **Annexure-V**. State/UTs wise funds released during FY 2022-23 as on 31.12.2022 is at **Annexure-VI**.

ii). **Sakhi Niwas (Working Women Hostel) Scheme**

2.37 Under the newly approved Mission Shakti by the Ministry, Working Women Hostel known as Sakhi Niwas aims to promote availability of safe and conveniently located accommodation for working women and other women pursuing higher education or training,

who need to live away from their families.

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

2.39 The Scheme is implemented with a funding ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and the State Governments and UTs with legislature except North East & Special Category States where ratio is 90:10. For UTs without Legislature, 100% funding is provided by the central government.

2.40 As on 31st December 2022, 494 Sakhi Niwas are functional across States/UTs in the country benefiting about 23319 working women. State/UTs wise details of Sakhi Niwas are at **Annexure-VII**.

iii) **PalnaGhar**

2.41 Considering the difficulties faced by the working mothers in giving due child care and protection to their children, it has been decided to provide the day-care crèche facilities through the component of Palna. The erstwhile National Creche Scheme has been modified and improved as per present conditions and government has introduced Palna under sub scheme Samarthyaa of Mission Shakti. It includes establishment of Stand alone and Anganwadi cum creches under Palna. Palna scheme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme through the States/UTs with effect from 01.01.2017 to provide day care facilities to children of working mothers.

The fund sharing pattern for all recurring components of the scheme is as below:

- i. 60:40 between Centre and State Governments and UTs with legislature
- ii. 90:10 to North East & Special Category States
- iii. 100% for UTs without legislature.

2.42 The main components of the Scheme are as under:

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

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

- i. Day care facilities including sleeping facilities
- ii. Early stimulation for children below 3 years and pre-school
- iii. Education for 3 to 6 years old children
- iv. Supplementary Nutrition (to be locally sourced)
- v. Growth Monitoring and Health Check-up
- vi. Immunization in convergence with Mission Poshan 2.0

2.44 Upto FY 2025-26, 170 Standalone creches and 17000 Anganwadi cum Creches are to be established pan India in phase manner. The management cost for operation of crèches is as under:

- Stand alone creches - ₹3,55,200/-
- Anganwadi cum creches - ₹90,600/- along with one time Establishment Charges @ ₹3000/-

2.45 Crèches have not been functional under this scheme since the outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic for preventing spread of Covid-19 for the period upto 31.12.2021. However, the crèches again became functional thereafter and ₹8.68 Crore has been released till date for the proper functioning of the creches.

iv). Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

2.46 Under-nutrition continues to adversely affect majority of women in India. In India, every third woman is undernourished, and every second woman is anemic. An undernourished mother almost inevitably gives birth to a low-birth-weight baby. When poor nutrition starts in-utero, it extends throughout the life cycle since the changes are largely irreversible. Owing to economic and social distress many women continue to work to earn a living for their family right up to the last days of their pregnancy. Furthermore, they resume working soon after childbirth, even though their bodies might not permit it, thus preventing their bodies from fully recovering on one hand and impeding their ability to exclusively breastfeed their young infant in the first six months. Government of India has approved Pan-India implementation of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) effective from 01.01.2017. Before PMMVY, there was no pan-India maternity benefit scheme of the Government. The objectives of PMMVY are:

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

change towards girl child by providing additional cash incentive for the second child, if that is a girl child

2.47 Under the scheme, maternity benefit of not less than rupees five thousand, in two instalments will be provided to women belonging to socially and economically disadvantaged sections of society. The benefit is available to a woman for the first two living children provided the second child is a girl. In case of the first child the amount of ₹5000 in two instalments and for the second child, the benefit of ₹6000 will be provided subject to second child is a girl child

in one instalment after the birth. However, for availing benefits for second child, registration during the pregnancy shall be mandatory. This would contribute to improve the Sex Ratio at Birth and to prevent female feticide.

2.48 Benefits can be availed only on the basis of the Aadhaar Number of Beneficiary so as to avoid any duplication or malpractices. Cash incentives, in DBT mode, are provided in two instalments as per the schedule provided in table below:

Conditionalities and Instalments		
Instalment	Conditions	Amount (in ₹)
First Instalment	On registration of pregnancy and at least one Ante-natal check-up within 6 months from LMP date at the Anganwadi Centre (AWC)/ approved Health facilities may be identified by the respective administering State /UT	3,000/-
Second Instalment	Child Birth is registered Child has received first cycle of BCG, OPV, DPT and Hepatitis-B or its equivalent/substitute	2,000/-

2.49 In the XVth Financial cycle, PMMVY has been made a component of the Samarthyaa sub-scheme of Mission Shakti. The fundamental difference between PMMVY launched in 2017 (PMMVY 1.0) and revised PMMVY under Mission Shakti (PMMVY 2.0) is as under-

- For the first living child, the amount of ₹5000/- will be given in two instalments (₹3000/- and ₹2000/-) besides entitlements under Janani Suraksha Yojana, scheme of MoHFW.
- Apart from ₹5,000/- for first child, an additional ₹6,000/- will be given for 2nd child, if the second child is a girl. This change has been introduced with the objective to promote positive behavioural change towards girl child thereby leading to improvement in child sex ratio.

- The mandatory requirement of Husband's Aadhar details, has been removed.
- In case of miscarriage/still birth, the beneficiary will be treated as fresh beneficiary in event of any future pregnancy

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

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

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

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

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

2.54 The Ministry has been conducting

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

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

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

2.57 As of 31st December 2022, 8.54 crore applications have been received from 3.19 crore beneficiaries on PMMVY-CAS. The cumulative maternity benefits amounting to ₹12,637 Crore have been disbursed to 2.87 crore beneficiaries. *(The portal of PMMVY CAS is open only for registered officials and state functionaries and not for general public)*. Scheme is being implemented across the country through PMMVY-CAS software and changes as per PMMVY 2.0 are being incorporated in it.

2.58 Several States/UTs inaugurated Selfie-Booths on the first day of the celebration and gave emphasis on taking adequate rest and nutritious diet to all pregnant women and lactating mothers. Awareness was spread on early registration of pregnancy and proper health checkup during and after pregnancy. For those beneficiaries who were facing difficulties in registration in the scheme, the awareness programs focused on opening a Bank Account, frozen account blockage clearance, KYC details, MCP card and vaccination details, how to fill up the PMMVY forms by the beneficiary, eligibility criteria of PMMVY scheme etc. Schools across different Gram Panchayats, locations where there is congregation of people such as Bus Stands, local Haat markets etc. were chosen for setting up of these awareness camps. State/UTs also conducted workshops to reduce the number of inactive field functionaries, correction queue and 2nd and 3rd installments due. Customized regional videos and awareness material, such as posters, standees and flyers, were used to amplify awareness.

(C). Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) Scheme

2.59 Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme has been discontinued with effect from 01.04.2022 by suitably incorporating the provisions of inter-sectoral convergence of schemes and programmes meant for women at National, State and District Levels under the component of 'Hub for Empowerment of Women (HEW)' under 'Samarthaya' sub-scheme of "Mission Shakti" being implemented by the Ministry during the 15th Finance Commission cycle.

(D). Home for Widows

2.60 The home for widows has been established in Vrindavan which is fully funded by Government of India, Ministry of Women and Child Development. It has capacity to

accommodate 1000 widows to provide a safe and secure place of stay, health services, nutritious food, legal and counselling services. The design of the Home is also old age friendly. The Home equipped with amenities for meeting requirements of senior citizens and persons with special challenges. This Home is the largest shelter home for widows in the country and was inaugurated on 31.08.2018.

(E). The Sakhi Dashboard

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

IV. INITIATIVES FOR WOMEN

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

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

marriages. The Ministry along with the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Law and Justice is committed to provide all possible assistance to these women.

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

B. Combating Cyber-Crime

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

C. National Database on Sexual Offenders

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

D. Service Provision to Women during COVID-19 Pandemic

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

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

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

2.69 Sensitization of functionaries of One Stop Centres and Women Helplines has been undertaken through webinars and video conferences. A nation-wide seminar was held in March, 2022 wherein the frontline functionaries of Women Help Line and One Stop Centres

participated besides the officers from State Governments and Government of India.

V Nirbhaya Fund

2.70 The Government of India had set up a dedicated fund called Nirbhaya Fund for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women in the country. It is a non-lapsable corpus fund, which lies with the Ministry of Finance. An amount of ₹6712.85 Cr. was provided under the Nirbhaya Fund parked with the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance up to 2022-23. Details of year-wise fund allocation provided by D/o Economic Affairs under the Nirbhaya Fund are as under:

FY	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	Total
Allocation (₹ crore)	1000.00	1000.00	-	707.62	550.00	550.00	550.00	1355.23	500.00	*500.00	6712.85

An amount of ₹500.00 Cr. allocated to MWCD for the FY 2022-23.

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

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

- Secretary, MWCD - Chairperson
- Secretaries of MHA, MoRTH, MeITY - Members
- Chairman, Railway Board - Member

- Joint Secretary, DEA - Member
- Secretary of Project Sponsoring Department - Member
- Secretary of concerned State Government Department - Member
- Secretary, State Dept. of WCD - Member
- JS (Nirbhaya), MWCD - Convener

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

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

- Central Government Ministries/ Departments** may formulate project proposals concerning women's safety.
- State Government** may formulate project proposals concerning women's safety with regard to their specific sector (for example - road transport, police, power etc.) and submit the same

to the concerned central Government Ministry/Department with a copy to the Chairperson, Empowered Committee.

- iii. **UT Administrations** may formulate project proposals and submit the same to the Ministry of Home Affairs with a copy to the Chairperson, Empowered Committee.
- iv. After appraisal by the Empowered Committee, the concerned Ministries take up the allocation of funds with the Ministry of Finance.

2.75 The total appraised amount currently stands at ₹9228.50 Cr. for 38 different projects/schemes across the country. An amount of ₹4738.14 Cr. has been disbursed/released by concerned Ministries/Departments including MWCD for various projects/schemes under Nirbhaya Fund.

2.76 The Ministry itself implements the schemes of One Stop Centre and Women Helpline under Nirbhaya Fund. Other Ministries and States/UTs also implements schemes under this fund., details are given in **Annexure X**.

VI. Nari Shakti Puraskar

2.77 International Women's Day is celebrated every year on 8th March. The Ministry of Women & Child Development celebrates this day and the week in the run up to the day with great enthusiasm. On this occasion, to acknowledge the achievements of women and recognize their contributions to the society and to the nation 'Nari Shakti Puraskars' are conferred by the Ministry every year to individuals in recognition of their service towards the cause of women empowerment, especially vulnerable and marginalized women.

2.78 Nari Shakti Puraskar for the years 2020 and 2021 were conferred by the Honourable President of India at a special ceremony held in Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi 8th March

2022. In all, 28 awards (14 each for the year 2020 and 2021) were presented to 29 women in recognition of their exceptional work in rendering distinguished services towards empowerment of women, especially vulnerable and marginalized women. List of Awardees is at **Annexure XI**.

2.79 Hon'ble Prime Minister of India also interacted with the Awardees during a session held at his residence on 7th March 2022 to applaud their efforts and to inspire the masses to work for and excel in areas relating to women empowerment.

VII. International Women's Day Week (1st to 8th March 2022)

2.80 The Ministry of Women and Child Development celebrated the International Women's Day- Week from 1st to 8th March 2022 as an 'Iconic Week' as a part of 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav'. As part of the week-long celebrations, the Ministry organized various events and social media campaigns covering a variety of themes related to women's safety and empowerment. The events were organised in partnership with national and international organisations and experts, with active participation of women and children, as well as personnel who work directly for their protection and empowerment.

2.81 During the week, the Hon'ble Minister, WCD launched the new motto of NCPCR "भविष्योरक्षतिक्षति";, Ministry launched "Stree Manoraksha Project" in collaboration with NIMHANS Bengaluru, a two-day National Workshop was organized with State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) on Contemporary issues pertaining to Child Rights, campaign named 'Kanya Shiksha Pravesh Utsav' was launched in collaboration with M/o Education and UNICEF India to bring back out of school adolescent girls to formal education and /or skilling system and on the

occasion of International Women's day, the Hon'ble President of India conferred Nari Shakti Puraskar-2020 and 2021 (For details refer Para VI above).

VIII. International Cooperation

2.82 Hon'ble Minister delivered an address at the Annual Ceremony marking the International Holocaust Remembrance Day on January 31, 2022, organized at the UN House in New Delhi by the Embassy of Israel in collaboration with the Embassy of Germany & UN to mark the International Holocaust Remembrance Day in order to remember the tragedy of the Holocaust and to pay tribute to the victims.

A. 1st Meeting of the Joint Working Group (JWG) under the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between India and Brazil regarding Early Childhood:

1st meeting of the JWG under the MoU signed between Government of Republic of India and the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil regarding Early Childhood was held through Video Conference on 11.03.2022 with participation of Officers from MWCD, MEA, Embassy of India in Brazil, Ministry of Education and Ministry of AYUSH and (Indian Side) and representatives of Ministry of Citizenship, Embassy of Brazil in India and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Brazilian Side).

B. Participation of Ministry in G20 EMPOWER under the G20 Indonesian Presidency

In the 1st side event of G20 EMPOWER held virtually on 29th March 2022, India was represented at the level of Joint Secretary. The Ministry virtually attended the 2nd Plenary Meeting and 2nd

Side Event of G20 EMPOWER from 17th – 19th May 2022 organised in hybrid mode at Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

C. Meeting of Norwegian Ambassador with Secretary, WCD:

A meeting was held between H.E. Mr. Hans Jacob Frydenlund, Ambassador of Norway and Secretary, WCD on 22.04.2022 to discuss the support provided by Royal Norwegian Embassy in India towards United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

D. Meeting between Secretary, WCD and UNESCO's Assistant Director-General for Social and Human Sciences:

A meeting was held between Secretary, WCD and Ms. Gabriela Ramos, UNESCO's Assistant Director-General for Social and Human Sciences on 21st June 2022 during her official visit to New Delhi to discuss UNESCO's flagship Transforming Mentalities programme for gender equality and other areas of cooperation.

E. Gender Responsive/ Transformative Social Protection Workshop in Kathmandu, Nepal:

The Ministry participated in the Gender Responsive/ Transformative Social Protection Workshop organised by the UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia with support from UNICEF Headquarters from 8th – 10th June 2022 in Kathmandu, Nepal.

F. Visit of the Technical Team from Office of SRSG-CAAC:

The Ministry hosted the Technical Team from the Office of Special Representative of United Nations Secretary General on Children in Armed Conflict (SRSG-CAAC), New York from 27th – 29th July

- 2022 in New Delhi. Various meeting with participation from line ministries and a field visit to Children Homes in District Sonipat, Haryana were organised during the visit.
- G. Ministry of Women and Child Development participated in the 11th Session of India-South Africa Foreign Office Consultations (FOC) held on 3rd August 2022 in Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi to review the entire gamut of bilateral relations between the two countries. Subsequently, on request of South African side, a meeting was also held with South African delegation in MWCD in which they desired to enter into a MoU with India on Bilateral cooperation in the fields of Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality.
- H. H. E. Dr. Ergogie Tesfaye Woldemeskel, Minister for Women and Social Affairs of Ethiopia called on Hon'ble Minister of Women & Child Development on 10th August 2022 and discussed the areas for mutual cooperation concerning women empowerment. The Ministers discussed various issues concerning Women Empowerment and Gender Equality as well as areas of mutual interest concerning empowerment of women for mutual cooperation.
- I. Hon'ble Minister, WCD virtually addressed the Women's Forum of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) held on 18th - 19th August 2022 in Samarkand (in a hybrid format). Heads of state organizations of the SCO Member States responsible for gender issues, Women Parliamentarians, political and public figures, representatives of civil society and international organizations attended the event.
- J. A delegation led by Hon'ble Minister, WCD attended the G20 Ministerial Conference on Women's Empowerment (MCWE) held in Bali, Indonesia from August 24-26, 2022.
- K. India-US Dialogue on Women's issues was held on 17th October 2022 at Sushma Swaraj Bhawan, Chanakypuri, New Delhi. The discussions were primarily focused on advancing Women's skilling and entrepreneurship, matrimonial disputes and issues faced by Indian women in USA like desertion, domestic violence, ex-parte divorces by NRI/OCI husbands and social & financial protection, legal aid to such women, gender-based violence, adoption, challenges faced by parents separated from their children etc.
- L. Ministry participated in the Gender-Biased Sex Selection (GBSS) South-South Meeting held from 4th - 6th October 2022 in Hanoi, Vietnam organised by Asia and the Pacific Regional Office of United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).
- M. Ministry participated in the Fourth Cycle of Universal Periodic Review held from November 8-10, 2022, in Geneva, Switzerland.
- N. H.E. Ms. Sun Xueling, the Minister of State for Home Affairs and Social and Family Development, Singapore called on Hon'ble Minister for Women and Child Development, Government of India on November 19, 2022, to discuss the issues pertaining to further collaboration in the fields of women and child development.
- O. A batch of trainees including senior officials from Ministry of Women's Affairs, Kingdom of Cambodia, who were attending one-week training programme on "Women Empowerment: Issues,

Challenges and Policy Guidelines” at ‘The National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILERD)’, an autonomous institute under the aegis of NITI Aayog, visited Ministry of Women and Child Development on 21st December 2022 to understand India’s policies/ programmes and best practices.

IX. Observance of Swachhata Pakhwada (1st – 15th March 2022)

2.83 Ministry of Women & Child Development observed Swachhata Pakhwada during the fortnight 1st-15th March, 2022 by carrying out various activities pertaining to cleanliness in the offices/ Divisions/ attached offices/ autonomous bodies of the Ministry and the field formations of MWCD in various States/UTs.

X. Organization of Zonal Meetings (2nd – 13th April 2022)

2.84 Ministry of Women and Child Development organized 5 Zonal Meetings with States/UTs and Stakeholders during the period 2nd April 2022 to 13th April 2022 across 5 cities in the country. Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon’ble Minister of Women and Child Development and Dr. Munjpara Mahendrabhai, Hon’ble Minister of State for Women and Child Development and AYUSH chaired these meetings.

2.85 The objective of the meetings was to elicit feedback on the new initiatives/ modifications proposed under different schemes of the three new Missions launched by the Ministry and draft Scheme Guidelines concerning safety, security, empowerment, welfare and nutrition of women and children in the country.

2.86 In the true spirit of cooperative federalism, Ministers in-charge of Women and Child Development/Social Welfare of the participating States and the Lt Governors/ Administrators of the Union Territories were

invited in the meetings. In addition, stakeholder Central Line Ministries, international agencies like UN Women and UNICEF and Civil Society Organisations working in the areas of women, children and nutrition were invited. Principal Secretary / Secretary / Director in-charge of Women and Child Department/ Social Welfare/ other schemes were also invited. Substantive inputs were received from the stakeholders and officers on the functioning of the schemes and how they could be further improved to make them more effective and beneficial to the women and children of the country.



XI. Organization of Meetings on 8 Years of Achievements (4th June – 4th July 2022)

2.87 Ministry of Women and Child Development organized 8 Zonal and Sub-Zonal Meetings on the theme ‘8 Years of Achievements’ during the period 4th June 2022 to 4th July 2022. Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon’ble Minister of Women and Child Development and Dr. Munjpara Mahendrabhai, Hon’ble Minister of State for Women and Child Development and AYUSH chaired these meetings.

2.88 The objective of the meetings on ‘8 Years of Achievements’ was to spread information about the achievements made by the Ministry through its targeted schemes during the period

2014 to 2022 on the subjects of safety, security, empowerment, welfare and nutrition of women and children in the country.

2.89 In order to ensure widest possible reach of these meetings, invitations were sent to the Hon'ble Members of Parliament from the participating States/UTs, Hon'ble Ministers of Women and Child Department/ Social Welfare of the participating States, Hon'ble Members of State Legislative Assemblies from the district where the meeting was held and those from the Aspirational Districts, Heads of Jila Parishad/ Panchayat, Heads of National and State Commissions of Women, Heads of National and State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights, international like UN Women and UNICEF, Civil Society Organisations working in the areas of women, children and nutrition and Heads of Women Centres in Universities. Principal Secretary/Secretary/Director in-charge of Women and Child Department/ Social Welfare/ other schemes were also invited. Meeting-wise list of important participants follows in this document.

XII. Organization of Zonal Meetings with Aspirational Districts on the theme 'Impact on Women and Children'

2.90 Ministry of Women and Child Development organized 3 Zonal Meetings with Aspirational Districts on the theme 'Impact on Women and Children' on 9th June 2022 at Visakhapatnam, 23rd June 2022 at Haridwar and 2nd July 2022 at Ranchi. Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Minister of Women and Child Development and Dr. Munjpara Mahendrabhai, Hon'ble Minister of State for Women and Child Development and AYUSH chaired these meetings.

2.91 Experience sharing by the DMs/DCs of

the top performing districts has been the highlight of the meetings of Aspirational Districts. The insights received by the participating DMs/DCs through these experience sharing and the insights provided by the NITI Aayog on the specific areas where focused attention is required, will help them achieve women and children related outcomes faster.

XIII. Special Campaign for disposal of pending references (2nd - 31st October 2022)

2.92 In accordance with the directions of Cabinet Secretariat, a special campaign was undertaken in the Ministry and its attached offices/ autonomous organizations from 2nd October 2022 – 31st October 2022 for disposal of pendencies relating to MP references, State Govt. references, Parliamentary Assurances, Public Grievances, review/ weeding out of files etc. Some of the major achievements include review of 1,00,625 physical files and weeding out of 88,501 files from them, freeing up of 2187.70 sq. ft. of space, generation of revenue amounting to ₹2,82,655/-, identification of 517 films/ documents/ books for transfer to National Archive of India and conduction of cleanliness campaigns in 2758 identified cleanliness sites (including 2000 Child Care Institutions, 708 One Stop Centres and attached/ subordinate offices of the Ministry i.e. CARA, NCW, NIPCCD, NCPCR & CSWB).

XIV. Har Ghar Tiranga (13th to 15th August 2022)

2.93 The Ministry celebrated "Har Ghar Tiranga Programme" by inspiring officials of the Ministry to hoist the national flag at their home during the period 13th to 15th August 2022 and thus promoting the feeling of patriotism and awareness about our national flag. For wider implementation, all CCIs, Anganwadi Centres, OSCs, WWHs, Shakti Sadans etc. celebrated

Har Ghar Tiranga Programme by hoisting the National Flag at their premises. All officials of MWCD & attached/subordinate offices of the Ministry pinned a flag and uploaded their selfies with flag on the website of Har

Ghar Tiranga. Also, the creatives provided by M/o culture were uploaded on all social media handles of the Ministry and launch of Har Ghar Tiranga Programme was also reflected on the official website of the Ministry.



Child Development



नए समाज की ओर
Towards a new dawn

Child Development

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

3.2 Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0: Recently the Government of India approved "Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0" which is a strategic shift in mission mode to develop practices that nurture health, wellness, and immunity from malnutrition. The Anganwadi Services, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Poshan Abhiyan have been re-aligned under POSHAN 2.0 for maximising nutritional outcomes. Components under "Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0" have been reorganized in 3 primary verticals:

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

I. Anganwadi Services (Under Saksham Anganwadi & Poshan 2.0)

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

A. Objectives of Anganwadi Services

3.4 Anganwadi Services is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by States/UTs with the following objectives:

- i. To improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group of 6 months - 6 years,
- ii. To lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical, and social development of the child,
- iii. To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition, and school dropouts,
- iv. To achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst

various Departments to promote child development, and

- v. To enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

B. Package of Six Services

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

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

3.6 Three of the six services, viz., Immunization, Health Check-up and Referral Services are related to health and are provided through NRHM & Public Health Infrastructure.

C. Cost Sharing Ratio between Centre and States/UTs

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

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

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

D. Coverage and Expansion of the Anganwadi Services Scheme

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

3.9 Presently, Anganwadi Services Scheme operates through a network of 7074 fully operational Projects and 13.91 lakh operational AWCs as on 30.06.2022. The number of beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition Programme is 9.51 crores inclusive of pregnant women and lactating mothers as on 30.06.2022.

E. Revision of Cost Norms for Supplementary Nutrition

3.10 The Government has approved the revision of the cost norms for supplementary nutrition in October 2017 under the Anganwadi Services as per the details given below:

(in Rupees per day per beneficiary)

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

F. Coverage under ICDS - Trend since March 2017

3.11 There has been significant progress in the implementation of Anganwadi Services under the Umbrella ICDS Scheme during XI and XII Plans in terms of increase in number of operational projects and Anganwadi

Centres (AWCs). The year-wise trend in coverage of beneficiaries (as on 31.03.2022) is indicated below:

Year ending	No. of Operational		Number of Beneficiaries (In Lakh)	
	Projects	AWCs	Supplementary Nutrition Program	Pre-School Education
31.03.2017	7074	13,54,792	983.42	340.52
31.03.2018	7075	13,63,021	892.77	325.91
31.03.2019	7075	13,72,872	875.61	301.92
31.03.2020	7075	13,81,376	855.05	245.04
31.03.2021	7075	13,87,432	831.83	230.38
31.03.2022	7075	13,91,004	949.94	285.82

- The number of operational AWCs/ mini-AWCs reported as on 30th June 2022 is 13,91,412.
- Number of beneficiaries [Children (6 months to 6 years) and pregnant Women & Lactating Mothers] for Supplementary Nutrition Program reported as on 30th June 2022 is 951.35 lakh.
- Number of beneficiaries [Children (3 to 6 years)] for Pre-School Education Program reported as on 30th June 2022

is 303.17 lakh.

3.12 State-wise number of sanctioned/ operational projects and AWCs and number of beneficiaries under both supplementary nutrition and pre-school education components as on 31st March 2022 and 30th June 2022 is given at **Annexure-XI** to **Annexure-XII**.

3.13 **Budgetary Allocation:** The details of Budget Allocation and Expenditure for the year 2017-18 to 2022-23 in respect of Anganwadi Services are as under:

(Rupees in Crore)

Sl. No.	Years	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Expenditure	Percentage w.r.t. RE
1.	2017-18	15,245.19	15,245.19	15,155.34	99.41%
2.	2018-19	16,334.88	17,879.17	16,811.71	94.03%
3.	2019-20	19,834.37	17,704.50	16,891.99	95.41%
4.	2020-21	20,532.38	17,252.31	15,784.39	91.49%
5.	2021-22	20,105.00	19999.55	18208.85	90.56%
6.	2022-23*	20,263.07	20,263.07	14877.90	73.42%

* As on 30.01.2023

Budget allocation and expenditure for the F.Y. 2022-23 includes Anganwadi Services, POSHAN and SAG.

G. Activities

3.14 Construction of AWC buildings are

being provided in convergence with Ministry of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Women & Child Development under revised guidelines dated 17th February 2016. In view of the shortage of AWC buildings, the scope of the joint guidelines has been revised under

MGNREGS in convergence with ICDS Scheme by the Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of WCD on 17th February 2016 for construction of 4 lakh AWC buildings across the country.

3.15 In order to resolve the issue and speed-up the pace of construction of AWCs, the cost sharing ratio has been restored to its original norms prevailing prior to November 2017 i.e., GoI contribution of ₹2 lakh per AWC on the extant cost sharing ratio (60:40 for States/UT with Legislature; 90:10 for NE & Himalayan States; and 100:0 for UTs without Legislature). The GoI contribution would also be released upfront, instead of on reimbursement basis. As per the revised Scheme - "Saksham Anganwadi & Mission 2.0", Government intends to construct 50,000 AWCs building @ 10,000 AWCs per year in convergence with MGNREGS under Mission Poshan 2.0 during financial year 2022 to 2026. The cost of construction of AWC under convergence with MGNREGA has also been revised to ₹12.00 lakh per AWC out of which ₹8.00 lakh would be provided under MGNREGS, ₹2.00 lakh under 15th FC funds (any other untied funds) and ₹2.00 lakh by MWCD per AWC to be shared between Centre and States/UTs in the prescribed cost sharing ratio.

3.16 Further, this Ministry has revised cost of construction of toilets under Swachhta Action Plan (SAP) at a cost of ₹36,000/- per AWC from the existing ₹12,000/- per AWC. The cost of provision of drinking water facilities at AWCs has also been revised to ₹17000/- from the existing ₹10000/-.

3.17 This Ministry has issued direction to all States/UTs to examine the status of AWC vis-a-vis the infrastructure available in the primary schools and take all necessary steps to relocate the AWCs accordingly. It should be ensured that the schools, in which AWCs are to be co-

located, should be present in the same habitation where the AWC was previously present.

3.18 Under Saksham Anganwadi, across the country 2 lakh AWCs @ 40,000 AWCs per year would be strengthened and upgraded for improved nutrition and ECCE delivery. The important features of a Saksham Anganwadi Centre will comprise LED screen, Rainwater Harvesting Structure, and Poshan Vatika.

H. Functioning of Anganwadi Centres during COVID-19 Pandemic

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

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

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

3.21 Regarding functioning of Anganwadi Centres during the Pandemic the AWCs remained closed and distribution of take home ration (Not Raw Ration) under Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) by Anganwadi Workers was done once in 15 days, at the doorstep of beneficiaries (children, women and lactating mothers).

I. Insurance cover under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package (PMGKP):

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

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

J. Enhancement of Honorarium of AWWs/AWHs

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

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

of Anganwadi Centres.

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

K. Construction of AWCs under Multi-Sectoral Development Programme

3.26 States/UTs shall continue to tap funds for construction of AWC buildings from various schemes such as MPLADs, MLALADS, BRGF (Backward Regions Grant Fund), RIDF (Rural Infrastructure Development Fund), Finance Commission Grants to Panchayati Raj Institutions, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP) of Ministry of Minority Affairs, etc. States at their level in their own discretion shall involve Individuals, Companies, Business Houses and Institution of repute, CSR funds for construction of AWCs purely on pro bono basis without any obligation. Similarly, the DMs shall encourage/mobilize resources for this purely on pro bono basis and without any obligation.

L. Status of Infrastructure in AWCs (as on 30.06.2022)

(In Lakh)

Status of Infrastructure	Numbers
AWCs in Pucca Buildings	12.56
AWCs with Drinking Water Supply	12.23
AWCs with Sanitation Facilities	11.02
Growth Monitoring Devices	12.65 (as on 31.12.2022)
Smartphones with States/UTs	11.22 (as on 31.12.2022)

M. Supplementary Nutrition

3.27 Supplementary Nutrition provided to the Anganwadi Services beneficiaries at

Anganwadi Centres varies from place to place depending upon the locally available foods and food preference/habits of the local population. Therefore, the selection of recipes for the Supplementary Nutrition rests with the States/UTs.

3.28 Under SNP, food like Khichdi/ Pongal / Rajma Rice (Rice based) and Egg/ Chapathi/ Green gram whole, seasonal fruits, jaggery, panjiri and high protein biscuits are supplied to beneficiaries. The food is prepared in AWCs by the Anganwadi Helpers, in the centre itself.

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

II. POSHAN Abhiyaan

3.30 POSHAN Abhiyaan– PM’s Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nourishment (earlier known as National Nutrition Mission) was launched by Hon’ble Prime Minister to attain the goal of ‘Suposhit Bharat’ in a mission mode. Mission Poshan 2.0 (Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0) was announced in the Budget 2021-2022 as an integrated nutrition support programme, to strengthen nutritional content, delivery, outreach and outcomes with focus on developing practices that nurture health, wellness and immunity to disease and malnutrition. It realigns within itself Anganwadi Services Scheme, Supplementary Nutrition Programme, Poshan Abhiyan and modified Scheme for Adolescent Girls. Poshan 2.0 focusses on Maternal Nutrition, Infant and Young Child Feeding Norms, Treatment of MAM/SAM and Wellness through AYUSH practices to reduce wasting and under-weight prevalence besides stunting and anaemia.

3.31 The programme makes interventions with the use of technology, behavioural change through convergence, converting the agenda

of improving nutrition into a Jan Andolan, ensuring wide public participation and lay-down specific targets to be achieved across different monitoring parameters. The Abhiyaan has been rolled-out in all States and UTs. Major components of POSHAN Abhiyaan and achievements are as under:

A. Jan Andolans

3.32 Jan Andolan is one of the key components under POSHAN Abhiyaan since its launch by Hon’ble Prime Minister on 8th March 2018. Poshan Maah and Poshan Pakhwada are conducted annually in September and designated weeks of March-April respectively that helps reaching out to the masses through nation’s biggest nutrition-centric Jan Andolans. Over the years, themes have included overall nutrition, hygiene, water and sanitation, anaemia prevention, importance of breast-feeding, growth monitoring, role of Poshan Panchayats, AYUSH for Well-being, ‘Back to Basics – Yoga for Health’, importance of Poshan Vatikas for cultivation of local vegetables, medicinal plants/herbs and fruits at the community level, *Poshanke Paanch Sutra* etc.

1. Poshan Pakhwada (March-April 2022)

3.33 2.96 crore sensitization activities on nutrition were conducted during Poshan Pakhwada, held in March-April 2022.

3.34 Theme for the last held Poshan Pakhwada (21 March-4 April, 2022) was “Integration of Traditional and Modern Practices for Healthy India.” For the celebration of the same emphasis was on two broad areas viz. i) identification & celebration of Healthy Child, and ii) integration of modern and traditional practices for healthy India within the thematic areas around Poshan MITRA (Modern, IT based, Traditional & Regional Activities). Key thematic areas were:

1. Growth measurement of children upto 6 years of age at AWCs
2. Test, Talk and Treat Anaemia camps/ activities organized
3. Gender Sensitive Water Management programmes undertaken in convergence with Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS)
4. Sensitisation on Traditional Food for healthy mother and child (esp. in Tribal Areas) in convergence with Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA)

3.35 Details in figures under each theme are as below:

- Height & weight of 1.8 crore children upto 6 years of age measured at AWCs
- Test, Talk and Treat Anaemia camps/ activities organized: 14,79,647
 - ◆ Anaemia Camp/Testing Camps: 35,779
 - ◆ AYUSH for anaemia in pregnancy: 7,18,149
 - ◆ Anaemia prevention through AYUSH: 5,03,407
 - ◆ Outreach activities in urban slums on anaemia: 1,853
 - ◆ Quiz competitions about anaemia for students: 855
 - ◆ Webinar on role of Ayush to address anaemia: 56,168
 - ◆ Other activities on anaemia (SHG, NYK etc. linked): 1,63,436
- Gender Sensitive Water Management programmes undertaken in convergence with Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS): 1,55,487
 - ◆ Promotion of Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) at AWCs: 10,813
 - ◆ Webinars on Rainwater Harvesting Structures (RHS): 99,071
- Sensitisation at existing & functional RWH structures: 45,603
- Sensitisation on Traditional Food for healthy mother and child (esp. in Tribal Areas) in convergence with Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA)
 - ◆ Webinars on Traditional & Regional Nutritious food: 41,463
 - ◆ Awareness campaign on regional/ local food: 3,20,487
 - ◆ Demonstration of recipes to the local community: 43,983
 - ◆ Sensitize students in EMRS (Eklavya Model Residential School) schools on diet
- Sensitisation activities held in Tribal Districts (few examples)
 - ◆ Out of the 182 Tribal Districts (as reported by MoTA), 155 were triggered for participation which was around 85% of Tribal Districts, and collectively around 36 lakh activities were conducted (around 12% of total activities conducted in Pakhwada 2022).



Scooter Rally during Poshan Pakhwada 2022, Chhattisgarh

2. Poshan Maah (September 2022)

3.36 This year, for the 5th Rashtriya Poshan Maah, the **Gram Panchayat was the focal point of all the activities in the spirit of triggering the gram panchayats for Poshan.** The Gram Panchayat by channelizing its various committees

at the ground like, Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee, School Management/ Education Committee, Water Supply, Water and Environmental Conservation Committee, Planning and Development Committee, Social Justice Standing Committee etc has carried out various activities during Poshan Maah as per the themes. The 5th Rashtriya Poshan Maah witnessed around 17.57 crore intensive Jan Andolan based activities across the country.

3.37 Under the theme of *Mahila and Swasthya*, local Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee have organized not only screening camps for growth measurement of children, but screening camps and health check-up camps for Anaemia, especially among women and adolescent girls. Similarly, awareness drives and camps on importance of exclusive breastfeeding, appropriate techniques of breastfeeding and importance of complementary feeding have been organized on a wide scale as these are central to addressing inter-generational cycle of malnutrition.

3.38 The theme of *Bacha aur Shiksha* focuses on quality pre-school education for children under 6 years. In line with the National Action Plan for Toys, this year focus was also on use and development of indigenous and locally available toys for learning at AWCs. In this regard, a National level Seminar on Indigenous Toys for Nurturing Early Childhood Development was also held. Besides panel discussions on age-appropriate toys and universalization of toys, the seminar included live display of indigenous toy creation by master crafts-persons and creation of local toys by Anganwadi Workers from different regions of the country. Further, after the successful activities witnessed in Poshan Pakhwada 2022 under the themes *Gender Sensitive Awareness on Water Conservation* and *Management in AWCs* and *Focus on Traditional foods in Tribal Areas*, activities under these key themes were continued in Poshan Maah 2022 as well.



ICDS functionaries during Poshan Maah 2022 celebrations, Chandigarh

3. Poshan Utsav at Kartavyapath

3.39 5th Rashtriya Poshan Maah culminated with a Poshan Utsav at Kartavyapath, New Delhi from 30th September to 2nd October 2022. The Poshan Utsav served as a platform for disseminating to the people at large, the critical messages on the importance of correct nutrition, particularly for young children and women, and sensitizing them on age-appropriate good health practices to address the challenges of malnutrition in the country. Poshan Utsav was conducted in the nature of a celebratory fair centred on the theme of Poshan or Nutrition centred on Poshan related Poshan Parades, healthy-food stalls, health check-up stalls etc. with cultural programmes and AR photo op with Hon'ble PM to attract children and people at large. As part of the Utsav, Ministry of Ayush set up stalls with literature related to Ayush nutritional practices and Ayurveda products/ formulations for exhibition / sale. Booths for free health check-ups were also put up, which included machines to check the BMI of the guests. Since indigenous toys are a significant tool for early learning and development of children in Anganwadi Centres, stalls were set up with indigenous toy from close to 9 local traditional toy clusters from different parts of the country, such as Etikopakka (Andhra Pradesh), Kondapalli (Andhra Pradesh), Chitrakoot (Uttar Pradesh), Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Kathputli Craft (Rajasthan), Mysore (Karnataka), Mangalore (Karnataka),

Channapatna (Karnataka), Indore (Madhya Pradesh) etc. In order to attract children and public at large, an AR photo-booth, for photo with Hon'ble PM was set up. This was a huge attraction for visitors. It is estimated that close to 1.5-2 lakh visitors participated in the Poshan Utsav on the 3 day As a culmination of month long Poshan Maah 2022, three-day Poshan Utsav was celebrated at historic Kartavya Path in Delhi.



HMWCD along with officers of MoWCD during Poshan Utsav, 2022



Height and Weight Measurement during Swastha Balak/Balika Spardha (SBBS), Poshan Maah 2022

B. Swastha Balak/Balika Spardha

3.40 In order to mobilize sustained community participation for health and nutrition issues in the country, Hon'ble Prime Minister desired during the PRAGATI meeting held on 24th November 2021 that a nationwide campaign for identification & celebration of healthy children in the age group of 0-6 years, be organised to promote the value of nutrition with focus on the “**Healthy Child**”.

3.41 Accordingly, Swastha Balak Spardha to celebrate the ‘Healthy Child’ was successfully conducted on pilot basis in Poshan Maah 2022 in the States of Assam, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh with the objectives-

- To identify healthy children in age group of 6m-3 years and 3-5 years
- To generate awareness and conduct campaigns for growth measurement of children under 5 years.
- To generate a spirit of competitiveness for good health and nutrition
- To promote Breast feeding and Complementary feeding practices
- To promote counselling regarding importance of diet diversity and age-appropriate feeding
- To promote concept of peer educator (mother-to-mother/ family/ community)

C. Aadhar Seeding of Beneficiaries

3.42 Beneficiaries are being Aadhar seeded to ensure last mile tracking and delivery of services. As of 31st December 2022, more than 88% of beneficiaries registered on the Poshan Tracker have been successfully Aadhar seeded.

D. Migration facility for Beneficiary

3.43 For the first time, Migration facility for pregnant women and lactating mothers from one AWC to another within and outside a State has been facilitated under the Poshan Tracker. Migration facility from one category to another category of beneficiary is also available. Integration of the Poshan Tracker with RCH portal is also under process.

E. Beneficiary Redressal Mechanism

3.44 Poshan Tracker has a web based and an application-based facility to raise a concern. Beneficiaries can utilize the facility and share their concerns directly with AWW. Further, a Poshan Helpline has been operationalised, through which a beneficiary can raise a query/grievance about the services offered under Mission Poshan 2.0.

F. Poshan Vatika

3.45 Another key plank of the Abhiyaan to enable the right kind of nourishment are the Poshan Vatikas or Nutri-gardens that are being set up across the country to provide easy and affordable access to fruits, vegetables, medicinal plants and herbs. Thus, Poshan Vatikas can play an important role in enhancing dietary diversity by providing micronutrients through constant supply of fruits and vegetables to children. To encourage diet-diversity and consumption of wholesome local produce, around 4.35 lakhs Poshan Vatikas have been developed at AWCs. Further, to promote regional diet diversity, 6 region-wise diet charts were developed, viz., North, North-East, West, South, East and

Central. The area-wise diet charts are uploaded on Ministry's website in English and Hindi.

G. Promotion of Millets under Poshan Abhiyaan

3.46 Considering the nutritional quality of millets, MWCD, all States/UTs have been advised to incorporate millets in the recipes to enhance the nutritional quality of the meal provided under Supplementary Nutrition programme of Anganwadi Services. Under Guidelines for Mission Poshan 2.0, it has been advised to mandatorily incorporate millets in Supplementary Nutrition at least once a week. In Poshan Maah 2021, close to 2.9 lakh demonstration activities on cooking with millets was held across the country. MP, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Gujarat were the States with maximum number of activities centred on popularizing consumption of millets. Under Poshan Maah 2022 as well, close to 18.35 lakh activities have been reported on promotion of millets. These include Awareness session on sensitising Institutions, functionaries and community on benefits of millets, Events /camp to 'promote millets' and 'Backyard Kitchen Gardens', Recipe competition focusing millets etc.



Promotion of Millets during Jan Andolan, Poshan Maah 2022

H. Focus on ECCE under Poshan Abhiyaan

3.47 As part of the important component

of Early Childhood Care and Education, Ministry has placed great deal of importance on development and use of indigenous toys for learning at AWCs. Toy focused content has been collated and digitized including on North eastern and Tribal toys. States/ UTs have been paired to facilitate exchange of indigenous toys/ folklores as part of the vision for Ek Bharat Sreshth Bharat. Detailed guidelines have been drafted and shared with all States on creation of DIY toy kits as part of Teaching Learning Material creation workshops. “*Bacha aur Shiksha*” and “*Poshanbhi, Padhaibhi*” was one of the key themes of Poshan Maah this year. In keeping with the theme, several States have undertaken activities such as State Toyathon / Toy Fair in Manipur, Mini children’s toy/ play and learn fair organized in AWCs in Gujarat, Local Toy making workshops organized in AWCs in Jharkhand, Toy making by children and mothers at AWCs in Odisha etc. A National Seminar on Indigenous Toys for Nurturing Early Childhood Development was organized in Delhi under the chairperson-ship of Hon’ble Minister of WCD. The workshop / seminar was live streamed on YouTube for the benefit of all ICDS functionaries upto the Anganwadi Workers / Helpers. Besides panel discussions on age-appropriate toys and universalization of toys by experts, the seminar included live display of indigenous toy creation by master crafts-persons and sessions on creation of local toys by Anganwadi Workers from different regions of the country.

I. PM's Award for Excellence in Administration in the category of Poshan

3.48 Three Districts were conferred with PM's Award for Excellence in Administration in the category of Poshan

- i) **Mission Sampurna Poshan in Asifabad, Telangana:** The program enabled local

production and consumption of millets to address challenges of nutritional deficiency. Under the program, Food Festivals, Millet recipe trainings etc were conducted. To promote millets, subsidized seeds were distributed to 2500 households on a pilot basis. 80% of beneficiaries are now consuming millets.

- ii) **Mera Bachccha Abhiyaan in Datia, Madhya Pradesh:** The approach was to address the problem of capacity gap of family of malnourished child. The program aims at developing personal and emotional connect between an Adopter and child for speedy recovery through JAN BHAGIDARI.

- iii) **Project Sampoorna in Bongaigaon, Assam:** Concept of ‘Buddy Mothers’ was introduced wherein two mothers form a pair, one with a healthy child, the other with a malnourished child. They exchanged best practices and worked on diet charts to monitor the daily food intake of their children.

3.49 Zone-wise workshops were organized by MWCD for sharing of Best Practices by DMs of the Awardee Districts conferred with PM's Award for Excellence in Administration in the category of Poshan. Presentations were made on the award-winning Projects for benefit of all ICDS functionaries upto the level of Anganwadi Workers.

J. Training and Capacity building of Field Functionaries

3.50 In order to break the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition, it is imperative that regular growth monitoring is carried out so that early detection and timely remedial action can be initiated. Further, in order to constantly monitor the outcome related to nutrition of women and children, Government has launched the Poshan

Tracker management application which provides a 360-degree view of the activities of the Anganwadi Centre (AWC), service deliveries of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and complete beneficiary management for pregnant women, lactating mothers and children. Simultaneously, the mobile application also digitizes and automates physical registers used by AWWs that helps improving their quality of work.

3.51 For realising the vision of Kuposhan Mukh Bharat and successful implementation of the Poshan Tracker under Mission Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0, a 2-day training programme was developed to ensure proficiency of the AWWs on Poshan tracker and efficiency of growth monitoring. The training teams comprised of officials of Food and Nutrition Board (FNB), NIPCCD and NeGD and carried out in collaboration with States/UTs, with the involvement of District Nutrition Committee, Block coordinators of Poshan Abhiyaan and NeGD.

3.52 In this backdrop, an Orientation Training was organized for the training teams on 18th October, 2022, to enable them to effectively impart training to the field functionaries. During the orientation training, teams were briefed on Early Childhood Developmental Milestones and Growth Monitoring and the Poshan Tracker App, Dashboard and its application. Hands-on

training was also imparted to all the participants for accurately taking measurements using the Growth Monitoring Devices.

3.53 In the first phase, the training was conducted in 4 districts each from 10 States (States with districts selected under PM Utkarsh), viz., Assam, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Telangana.

The topics covered during the training programme are as under:

- Growth Monitoring
 - Types of Measurements - Growth Monitoring using Weight-for-Age, Weight-for-Height and Height-for-Age.
 - Hands-on training on correct technique of recording measurements using GMDs distributed under Poshan, i.e., Infantometer, stadiometer, and weighing scales for infants and adults.
- Poshan Tracker
 - End-to-end overview about the Poshan Tracker Application & Dashboard.



Master Trainers and officers of MoWCD at NIPCCD Head Office, Delhi during Training session on Growth Measurement

K. Category wise beneficiaries registered under Poshan Tracker as on 31.12.2022 (State wise details at Annexure-XIV):

Total Beneficiaries	Lactating Mothers	Pregnant Women	Children 0-6M	Children 6M-3Y	Children 3-6Y
10,10,50,463	52,41,440	80,40,215	45,95,834	4,06,33,040	4,25,39,934

L. Financials:

Total funds released to States/UTs during FY 2021-22 under POSHAN Abhiyaan are as follows:

Financial Year	Funds released (in crore)
2021-22	145.97

III. Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)

A. Background

3.54 As per Scheme guidelines of Mission Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0, Early Childhood Care and Education will cover provision for pre-school learning material for cognitive, emotional, social and intellectual development of the child; development of muscular coordination and basic motor skills; aesthetic appreciation, independence and creativity; good healthy habits; Training and Skilling needs to make all pre-schoolers school ready and for seamless integration of children in the age group of 5-6 years in Grade-I. It is proposed to roll-out ECCE in all the AWCs beginning FY 2022-23. States shall make concerted efforts to enrol children aged 3-6 years at AWCs for the benefit of the ECCE programme. Training and skilling as considered appropriate for AWWs for ECCE shall be organized in convergence with Department of School Education & Literacy. A Task Force set up by MWCD has given its recommendations on content and delivery besides ECCE, which is under consideration.

IV. Management Information System (MIS)

3.55 The Ministry has the overall responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the Anganwadi Services Scheme. A separate Monitoring Unit within the Child Development Bureau in the Ministry is responsible for compilation and analysis of the periodic monitoring reports received from the States/UTs in the prescribed formats. States/UTs are required to send the monthly consolidated reports by 17th day of the following month. Information received from States/UTs are compiled, processed and analysed at the Central level on quarterly basis. The progress and shortfalls indicated in the reports are reviewed with the States/UTs through regular review meetings and necessary feedbacks are sent.

3.56 Under the existing MIS, a standardised data collection procedure is employed across all States/ UTs and for most part of this process, it relies on manual entries and compilations. All primary data relating to service delivery are recorded by the AWWs using the prescribed registers. Once in a month, AWWs compile this information into a standardized Monthly Progress Report (MPR) that contains a number of input, process and impact indicators. These MPRs are then sent to the Supervisors (each of whom supervises 25 AWCs) who consolidate the reports and forward them to the Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs), who in turn assemble the reports at the project/block level and then it is remitted to the State HQs. At the Central level, some of the key indicators are analyzed and Quarterly Progress Reports

(QPRs) are prepared and detailed feedbacks are sent to State Government. These key indicators include information on Anganwadi Services personnel, operationalisation of projects and AWCs, beneficiaries of supplementary nutrition and pre-school education, number of births and deaths, nutritional status, etc.

3.57 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.

3.58 Further a reporting system called Rapid Reporting System (RRS) for monitoring the implementation of the Scheme on a monthly basis has been provided for under the Scheme. A web-portal <http://www.icds-wcd.nic.in/icds/> has been created for enabling the MIS data entry by the States/UTs. As part of implementation of RRS, it is mandatory to complete assigning and uploading of the 11-digit unique code to each Anganwadi Centre (AWC) in the country so that data of Anganwadi Monthly Progress Reports (AW-MPR) for the month of March 2016 and onwards can be entered online onto RRS of ICDS w.e.f. 1st April 2016. Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) and Supervisors are required to complete it immediately so that the AW-MPR can be uploaded onto RRS and AW -MPR can be retrieved by the Anganwadi Services functionaries at all levels viz. National, State, District, Project/ Block, Sector and Village/ Anganwadi Levels.

3.59 The implementation of the RRS is continuously monitored by the Ministry with States/UTs. Each AWC has been assigned 11-digit unique code by the States/UTs and uploaded onto Rapid Reporting System (RRS).

The States/ UTs have been implementing RRS promptly which is evident from the fact that 12 Lakh AW-MPR have been sent through RRS in the month of March, 2022. The details of the number of beneficiaries reported on ICDS-RRS portal is at **Annexure-XV**. The Ministry maintains the database of facilities for number of supplementary nutrition beneficiaries of Anganwadi Centres and now the Aadhaar seeding platform has been created in Rapid Reporting System (RRS) to continue Aadhaar seeding and data validation of beneficiaries of two DBT schemes (www.icds-wcd.nic.in).

3.60 From 2022-23 onwards the 'Poshan Tracker' application has been rolled out through National e-Governance Division (NeGD), MyGov as an important governance tool. Technology under the Poshan Tracker has been leveraged for dynamic identification of stunting, wasting, under-weight prevalence among children and last mile tracking of nutrition service delivery. The POSHAN Tracker enables real-time monitoring and tracking of all AWCs, AWWs and beneficiaries on defined indicators. Beneficiaries under the Scheme are Aadhaar seeded to ensure last mile tracking and delivery of services. Poshan Tracker helps Poshan 2.0 in generating data, providing feedback to Program Managers and documenting the impact of scheme on nutrition indicators. The Ministry/ States/ Districts are able to make effective and timely interventions based on the data from the Poshan Tracker, thereby facilitating continuous evaluation and the progress of different components.

V. Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP)

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

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

3.62 As envisaged in the Hon'ble Prime Minister's Address on 75th Independence Day, fortified Rice have to be provided through every Government Scheme by the year 2024. Accordingly, this Ministry is allocating Fortified Rice to States/UTs across the country from the second quarter of current FY 2022-23 onwards. As on 31.12.22, the Ministry of Women & Child Development has allocated 1014900 MTs of wheat, 12,26115 MTs of fortified rice to States/UTs of FY 2022-23 under Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP) to 34 States UTs.

VI. Monitoring and Supervision

3.63 Besides the revamping of MIS, the existing practice of monitoring and supervisory visits in the field has been standardized and minimum number of visits required to be made at various levels have been stipulated to ensure effectiveness in the delivery of services under the Anganwadi Services Scheme, along with the active involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in monitoring of AWC activities. A check list of various aspects to be monitored / supervised by the State and Central level officials during their visits has also been prescribed for their guidance.

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

participative and more transparent.

VII. Scheme for Adolescent Girls

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

3.66 **Objectives of the Scheme:** The key objective of the scheme is to facilitate, educate and empower AGs so as to enable them to become self-reliant and aware citizens. The scheme has the following objectives:

- (i) Enable the AGs for self-development and empowerment
- (ii) Improve their nutrition and health status
- (iii) Promote awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition
- (iv) Support out of school AGs to successfully transition back to formal schooling or bridge learning
- (v) Upgrade their home-based skills and life skills

- (vi) Provide information/guidance about existing public services such as Primary Health Centers, Rural Hospitals/CHCs, Post Office, Bank, Police Station, etc.

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

- **Phase-1:** In 2017-18, the scheme was extended to additional 303 high burden districts identified under NNM.
- **Phase-2:** The scheme has been extended to all the districts of the country w.e.f. 01.04.2018.
- **Target Group:** Out of School Girls in the age group of 11-14 years.
- **Platform:** The scheme is implemented through Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) under Anganwadi Services Scheme.

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

- i) Nutrition provision
- ii) Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation
- iii) Health check-up and Referral services
- iv) Nutrition & Health Education (NHE)
- v) Mainstreaming out of school girls to join formal schooling
- vi) Life Skill Education, Counseling etc.

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

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

- **Nutrition Component:** Each out of school adolescent girls in the age-

group of 11-14 years registered under the scheme is provided supplementary nutrition containing 600 calories, 18-20 grams of protein and micronutrients for 300 days in a year. Nutrition is given in the form of Take-Home Ration (THR) or Hot Cooked Meals (HCM) whichever is feasible.

- **Cost for Nutrition:** The financial norm for nutrition component is ₹9.50/- per beneficiary per day for 300 days in a year. This includes the cost of micronutrient fortification.
- **Funding pattern:** Government of India and States/ UTs with Legislature share the cost of supplementary nutrition in the ratio of 50:50. For North-Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and UT of Jammu & Kashmir, the share of Centre and State is in the ratio of 90:10 and Union Territories (without Legislature) is funded 100% from Central funds.
- **Non-Nutrition Component:** The scheme aims at motivating out of schoolgirls in the age-group of 11-14 years to go back to formal schooling under non-nutrition component. The other services under non-nutrition component are IFA supplementation, Health check-up and Referral services, Nutrition & Health Education, Life Skill Education and Counselling. Emphasis needs to be made on convergence of services under various schemes/ programmes of Health, Education, Youth Affairs & Sports, Panchayati Raj etc. so as to achieve the desired impact.
- Non-Nutrition Services listed above at para 3.87 S. No. (ii) to (vi) are provided @ ₹1.1 Lakh per project/annum to out of school adolescent girls (11-14 years) by establishing convergence with

concerned Departments. NGOs may be engaged by the States/UTs to impart various non nutrition services under the scheme.

- **Funding pattern:** The Government of India and States/UTs with Legislature share the cost under non-nutrition component in ratio of 60:40. For North Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and UT of Jammu & Kashmir, the share of Centre and State is in the ratio of 90:10 and Union Territories (without Legislature) is funded 100% from Central funds.

3.71 Convergence: Emphasis is made on convergence of services under various schemes/programmes of Health, Education, Youth Affairs & Sports, Panchayati Raj etc. so as to achieve the desired impact. In particular, three out of six services proposed under the Scheme, i.e., i) IFA supplementation, including the supply of IFA tablets, ii) Health check-up and referral services, iii) Nutrition & Health Education, are provided by establishing convergence with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. For entry/re-entry into formal schools and motivation to do the same, coordination with Department of School Education and Literacy under the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act is established. Life skill education and other interventions require convergence with National Programme for Youth & Adolescent Development (NPYAD), existing youth clubs of Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports. PRI is involved for community monitoring and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities.

3.72 Revision of Scheme for Adolescent Girls

After implementation of the Scheme, there was

a decline seen in the number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Adolescent Girls. This was due to enforcement of Right to Education Act, 2009. The RTE Act provides legal entitlement for compulsory and free education to AGs in the age group of 11-14 years and all the AGs in this group are entitled to go-to school. Hence, from 2022-23 onwards the Scheme for Adolescent Girls has been revised and subsumed under Saksham Anganwadi & Poshan 2.0. With similar targets and objectives of the earlier Scheme, from 2022-23 onwards, the revised Scheme is covering Adolescent Girls in the age group of 14 to 18 years in Aspirational Districts of States including Assam; and North Eastern States instead of out of school girls in the age group of 11-14 years, as was in the earlier Scheme. The cost norms, under the nutrition component of the Scheme, continue to be @₹9.5/- per beneficiary per day for 300 days in a year. The objectives of non-nutrition component are to be achieved through convergence with various Ministries. The monitoring of the Scheme is being done on Poshan Tracker.

3.73 Further so as to ensure that all the AGs in the age group of 11-14 years are enrolled in schools, the Ministry, in the month of March, 2022 also launched a campaign “Kanya Shiksha Parvesh Utsav” wherein all the States/UTs had been requested to enroll all the out of School AGs in the age group of 11-14 years as mandated under RTE Act.

3.74 State-wise financial achievements under the scheme for FY 2021-22 is at **Annexure-XVI**. State-wise beneficiaries covered under the scheme are at **Annexure-XVII** and Beneficiaries reported on Poshan Tracker under Scheme for Adolescent Girls upto 31.12.2022 is placed at **Annexure XVIII**.



Child Protection and Welfare



Child Protection and Welfare

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

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

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

4.2 The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), a statutory body, was set up in March 2007 under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, an Act of Parliament (December, 2005). The Commission's mandate is to ensure that all Laws, Policies, Programmes and Administrative Mechanisms are in consonance with the Child Rights

perspective as enshrined in the Constitution of India and also the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (for more details on the NCPCR, please refer to Chapter-9 of the Report).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

crime against them have also been included.

D. POCSO RULES, 2020

4.8 The POCSO Rules were reviewed after the amendments in the POCSO Act, 2012. After careful consideration of all aspects and detailed deliberations, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Rules, 2020 were approved and notified, replacing the POCSO Rules, 2012. Coordination with stakeholder Ministries and State Governments/UTs Administrations for spreading awareness regarding the POCSO Act, 2012, as amended in 2019 and suitable measures for its effective implementation.

4.9 The Ministry has been coordinating with different Ministries and State Governments/UT Administrations for suitable action, which also aims at greater awareness, speedy justice and better services for child victims under POCSO. Letters were written to Chief Ministers, MPs and Chairpersons of local bodies at the level of the Minister and to Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs by Secretary, WCD for awareness generation on the POCSO Act and other compliances, as required.

4.10 The Ministry had also requested the Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of all States/UTs for appointment of support persons. As per POCSO Act, recruitment of support persons is the responsibility of the State. Further, the Ministry also requested the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education and Principal Secretaries of Department of School Education of all States/UTs to take necessary action for awareness sand sensitisation in schools on issue of child safety and prevention of child sexual abuse followed by subsequent reminders.

4.11 On the request of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of

Education, started showing 'Komal', a short film on child safety in every school. Under Samagra Shiksha, schools a fety pledge has been initiated. Letters have been sent to all the schools to display the Childline Helpline number. NISHTHA, a teacher training programme that aims to train 42 lakhs teachers, Principals, Heads of elementary level Government Schools, faculty members of District Institute of Education and Training (DIET), State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs), Block Resource Coordinators (BRCs) and Cluster Resource Coordinators (CRCs) by the next financial year, is in process. NCERT has published the Childline number 1098 and reference to POCSO e-box in every textbook. The Ministry of Education has also directed all the Kendriya Vidyalayas across the country to display awareness content on POCSO on their notice boards or any other prominent place in the schools. School Safety Pledges are also being taken in schools with appropriate messages on Child Safety and Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse.

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

4.13 As per the POCSO Act, for the purpose of providing a speedy trial, the State Government shall in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court, by Notification in the Official Gazette, designate for district, a Court of Session to be a Special Court to try the

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

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

4.14 Government of India amended the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (as amended in 2021) is the primary legislation for ensuring the safety, security, dignity and well-being of children. The Act provides for protection of children in need of care and protection and those in conflict with law by catering to their basic needs through care, protection, development, treatment and social re-integration. It defines standards of care and protection to secure the best interest of child. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules and Adoption Regulations, have also been promulgated under the Act. The Ministry has notified the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (amended in 2021), which has come into effect from 01.09.2022. The Ministry has also notified the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Rules, 2022 on 01.09.2022 and Adoption Regulations, 2022 on 23.09.2022. Among others, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2021 empowers the District Magistrate to function as the focal point for implementation of JJ Act, 2015 and decide the cases of adoption. The amendment also introduces eligibility conditions for appointment of the members of Child Welfare Committee.

II. Ministry of Women and Child Development has launched Mission Vatsalya scheme for addressing various aspects of child development while subsuming the ongoing Child Protection Services (CPS) Scheme for ensuring welfare, protection and constructive growth.

4.15 Mission Vatsalya aims to foster a sensitive, supportive, and synchronized ecosystem for children as they transit different ages and stages of their development. This is envisaged to be done by strengthening the institutional framework of child welfare and protection committees and the Statutory and Service delivery structures in all districts of the country. While children in difficult circumstances are to be addressed by the Statutory and Service Delivery Structures, equal emphasis is to be given to issues around child welfare and protection at the community level integrated with the local development plans and corresponding budgets. Thus, it is envisaged that the committees under the institutional framework will complement the Statutory and Service Delivery Structures in terms of advocacy, awareness generation, capacity building, and preventive measures to build a robust child friendly ecosystem in the community.

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

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

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

4.18 The major Components/services under the Mission Vatsalya are:

- A. Statutory bodies:** Child Welfare Committees (CWC), Juvenile Justice Boards (JJB) and Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU).
- B. Service delivery Structures:** State Child Protection Society (SCPS), State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA), District Child Protection Unit (DCPU).
- C. Institutional Services:** Children Homes, Specialized Adoption Agencies, Open Shelters, Observation Homes, Special Homes, Places of Safety. In the Children Home, a unit for providing specialized services to children with special needs (disabled children, children affected by HIV/AIDS, children affected by substance abuse etc) has also been created under the scheme. Separate Children Homes based on age, gender or special needs of children could be established/ supported by the State/ District and shall have similar facilities in terms of infrastructure and services. The CCIs could be either for fifty (50) children or twenty-five (25) children, depending upon the need of children in a particular area.
- D. Family based non institutional care:** Mission Vatsalya promotes family based non-institutional care of children in difficult circumstances based on the principle of institutionalization of children as a measure of last resort. The Mission supports children through following modes of Non-Institutional Care:

- i) **Sponsorship:** financial support is extended to vulnerable children living with extended families/biological relatives for supporting their education, nutrition and health needs.
- ii) **Foster Care:** the responsibility of the child is undertaken by an unrelated family for care protection and rehabilitation of the child. Financial support is provided to biologically unrelated Foster Parents for nurturing the child.
- iii) **Adoption:** finding families for the children found legally free for adoption. Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAA) facilitates the adoption programme.
- iv) **After Care:** the children who are leaving a Child Care Institution on completion of 18 years of age are provided with financial support to facilitate the child's re-integration into mainstream of society. Such support is given from the age of 18 years up to 21 years, extendable up to 23 years of age to help her/him become self-dependent.

A monthly grant of ₹4000/- per child is provided for Sponsorship or Foster Care or After Care to the State Government.

- E. **Vatsalya Sadan:** Vatsalya Sadan is an Integrated Home Complex of CCIs (Children Home, Observation Home, Special Home, Place of Safety) along with JJB and CWC located within single premises for implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act. Vatsalya Sadan (Integrated Home Complex) may be set up for unit of 50 and 25 children in each

Home. The benefits of having "Vatsalya Sadan" would help to avoid/minimize disruption, travelling time for case needs and ensure security provision.

- F. **Emergency outreach phone services for children in crisis/difficult circumstances,** through 24 hours toll free number 1098.
- G. **Training, capacity building** - for all stakeholders working in the area of child protection.

4.19 During the year 2022-23, the Ministry had assisted 1614 Homes, 390 Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs) and 241 Open Shelters throughout India benefiting 76,118 beneficiaries. Apart from the institutional services, so far 753 Child Welfare Committees and 727 Juvenile Justice Boards have been constituted under the scheme as reported by the States and UTs.

4.20 Status of funding support to States/UTs for implementation of Child Protection Services for FY 2021-22 to 2022-23 is as follows:

(₹ in Cr.)

Year	No. of States that have signed MOUs	Budget Allocation (BE)	Actual Release
2021-22	36	900.00	761.18
2022-23	36	1472.17	441.96 (upto 31 st Dec, 2022)

*Details of fund disbursement during FY 2021-22 and 2022-23 (till December 2022) (Annexure XIX).

A. Track Child and Khoya Paya

4.21 Track Child portal has been made functional since the year 2012. This portal facilitates the matching of 'missing' children being reported at Police stations with those 'found' children who are residing in the Child Care Institutions (CCIs). The web address of

TrackChild portal is www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in. The portal is updated by the concerned stakeholders namely Police stations, Child Care Institutions (CCIs), Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), and Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) etc. Up till 31st December 2022, in all 12,767 Police Stations are making entries of missing/recovered children in the TrackChild Portal and 5,272 number of Child Care Institutions are entering details of children. Since its inception, 3,77,177 children have been matched through the system. 12,767 Police stations have entered the information of 5,24,130 missing children and 4,15,925 recovered children. The portal also has provision of Khoya-Paya- which hosts information of missing as well as sighted children. It was launched in June 2015 with the assistance of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) where citizens, parents and guardians can report a missing child without loss of time.

B. Child Helpline Service

4.22 Under Mission Vatsalya Scheme, Child Helpline shall be run in coordination with State and District functionaries and integrated with the Emergency Response Support System 112 (ERSS-112) helpline of MHA. Ministry has entrusted Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Kerala which will act as a Total Solution Provider (TSP) for automation of Child Helpline -1098 and integration with ERSS-112. A two-day National workshop - 'AeGIS-2022 - was conducted with all States/UTs by C-DAC for Awareness and Capacity Building on Automation of Child Helpline and Women Helpline' at Thiruvananthapuram on 15-16 December, 2022. The workshop aimed at raising awareness on the new systems planned by the Ministry for the 24x7 Helpline Services for Women and Children in distress seeking support and assistance.

4.23 Presently, Childline services are

available in 569 Districts and Child Help Desk are functional at 137 Railway Stations and 11 Bus stands. Childline has answered 52,87,659 calls (between 1st Jan, 2022 to 31st December, 2022) out of which, 3,60,150 calls related to direct interventions of various kinds.

C. Collaboration with NIMHANS

4.24 Ministry has collaborated with NIMHANS which has established a National Initiative & Integrated Resource Centre for Child Protection, Mental Health, and Psychosocial Care named "SAMVAD" (Support Advocacy & Mental Health Interventions for Children in Vulnerable Circumstances And Distress) in NIMHANS, at Bangalore. SAMVAD is working in 4 key thematic areas, namely Mental Health, Care & Protection, Education and Policy & Law. During 1st Jan, 2022 to 31st December, 2022, SAMVAD has reached out to a total of 27,940 stakeholders in 33 States/UTs through various training and capacity building programs and through public discourse series conducted via Virtual Knowledge Network Systems.

D. Collaboration with LBSNAA for Capacity Building

4.25 The Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA) in partnership with the Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD) is working on an initiative for capacity building of multiple stakeholders for strengthening implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act in India starting with a pilot project in Uttarakhand. In this context, National Gender Centre (NGC) under LBSNAA has developed and designed an online course on 'Child Rights with a special focus on Juvenile Justice Act'. This course will be made available for widespread dissemination through digital platforms such as "iGOT" platform, as part of the 'Mission Karmayogi', a capacity-building programme for civil servants, with an aim to upgrade the post-recruitment training

mechanism of the officers and employees at all levels". The main objective of this endeavour is to spread awareness and sensitization to facilitate a process of reflection and action to scale up the implementation of JJ act in India with quality and equity. A workshop for validation for online course of 'Child Rights with a special focus on Juvenile Justice Act' was organised by LBSNAA in Mussoorie from 29-30th December, 2022. The workshop was attended by the representatives of the Ministry, NCPCR, NIMHANS, NIPCCD, National Judicial Academy and representatives from State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Uttarakhand.

E. E-SAMPARK

4.26 MOU has been signed for E-SAMPARK Program between Ministry of Women and Child Development and Indian Academy of Pediatrics to provide free online consultation to children residing in Child Care Institutions (CCIs) run by or funded by Government of India across the country. Around 2,100 Child Care Institutes with 70,000 children will benefit from this program. This initiative has been taken in the backdrop of COVID pandemic, so as to ensure expert medical advice is made available to children living in CCIs without getting impacted by COVID related constraints on physical movement.

F. Social Audit of CCIs by NCPCR

4.27 National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) conducted social audit of 7,163 Child Care Institutions across the country (except for the State of Jammu and Kashmir where the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act, 2015) was not applicable and the UTs of Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, where no CCIs existed) in compliance to the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 05.05.2017 in the matter of W. P. (Crl.) 102 of 2007 in Re.

Exploitation of children in orphanages in State of Tamil Nadu Vs. Union of India. A National Report as well as State Reports of social audit was submitted to the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 06.03.2020. Secretary, WCD has asked all the States/UTs vide DO No. 30/67/2019-CW-II dated 31.8.2020 for registration of CCIs in accordance with Section 41 of the JJ Act, 2015. Hon'ble Minister has also written a D.O letter to all MPs and MLAs to take necessary action for registration of CCIs under JJ Act and also against those institutions which are not complying with the requirement. The States have been asked to regularly monitor the status and furnish information on 15th January and 15th July every year. The Ministry had categorically asked the States/UTs time and again to close down the unregistered Institutions and make suitable alternative arrangements for the inhabitants. 5,913 CCIs have been registered under JJ Act. The States/UTs have been requested to ensure inspection of CCIs under the supervision of the District Magistrates/Deputy Collectors and background verification of all agencies engaged in running CCIs and police verification of the staff engaged with the CCIs.

G. PM CARES for Children Scheme

4.28 The PM CARES for Children Scheme was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 29th May 2021 for the Children to support children who have lost both parents or surviving parent or legal guardian or adoptive parents due to COVID-19 pandemic. The objective of the Scheme is to ensure comprehensive care and protection of Children in a sustained manner, and enable their wellbeing through health insurance, empower them through education and equip them for self-sufficient existence with financial support on reaching 23 years of age. The scheme is accessible through an online portal i.e. pmcaresforchildren.in. A programme regarding PM CARES for Children Scheme was held on 30.05.2022 wherein Hon'ble Prime

Minister released the whole gamut of benefits and services to the children under PM CARES for Children Scheme.

4.29 A total of 9042 applications have been received on the portal out of which 4345 applications have been approved. An amount of ₹341.87 Crores have been credited to children accounts under PM CARES for Children Scheme. All eligible children are receiving benefits under the schemes for boarding and lodging and education. Post office accounts have been opened for transfer of lump sum amount. PM-JAY cards were also handed over to the beneficiaries.

4.30 A letter dated 27.12.2022 was issued to all States/UTs requesting to forward new cases of children who are found eligible as per guidelines of PM CARES for Children Scheme duly verified by the concerned District Magistrates to this Ministry for extending benefits under the Scheme. States were also requested to ensure that ex-gratia relief of ₹50,000/- has been paid to the next of kin of those who died of COVID-19.

H. National Dissemination Workshop on Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 and the rules there under and the Adoption Regulations, 2017 was held on 17.08.2022 and 29.08.2022 under the chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister in Vigyan Bhawan with all States/UTs, 17 line Ministries, representatives from Police, NIMHANS, NCPCR, Child Protection functionaries including members of Child Welfare Committees/Juvenile Justice Boards and other stakeholders.

I. Workshop on strengthening Child Protection System/Mechanism:

4.31 A visit/ Series of meetings/Workshops was held from 15.11.2022 to 18.11.2022 in

association with the Department of Social Welfare (DSW), J&K Government for Strengthening of Child Protection System/Mechanism in Jammu and Kashmir. The meeting was attended by participants from BPR&D, MHA, CARA, Jammu and Kashmir Police, DCPO and DCPU members of J&K, NGOs running CCIs and UNICEF.

J. Persons with Disability:

4.32 This Ministry assists 5,843 Special Need Children in 224 Children Homes in States/UTs under Child Protection Services (CPS) Scheme, as on 31.12.2022 (**Annexure XX**).

K. Conferment of Awards

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

4.34 Under the Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar, awards are given as recognition to children residing in India above the age of five years and not exceeding 18 years with exceptional abilities and outstanding achievement in fields of innovation, scholastic achievements, sports, arts and culture, social service and bravery, which deserves recognition. The awardee are

felicitated and conferred medal, certificate and cash prize of Rs. one lakh and other things.. For consideration of the awards, the achievement of the child should not be one-off but carried out over a period of time. The achievements should be indicative of child's passion in respective field and suggestive of a bright future in particular field.

4.35 From the year 2023 onwards, Ministry has started inviting the applications of the awards online on the new unified portal 'www.awards.gov.in' launched by Ministry of Home Affairs meant for all the awards given by the Central Government Ministries/Departments.

S. No.	Name	Category	State
1	Aadithya Suresh	Art & Culture	Kerala
2	Aditya Pratap Singh Chauhan	Innovation	Chhattisgarh
3	Anoushka Jolly	Social Service	Delhi
4	Hanaya Nisar	Sports	Jammu & Kashmir
5	Kolagatla Alana Meenakshi	Sports	Andhra Pradesh
6	M. Gauravi Reddy	Art & Culture	Telangana
7	Rishi Shiv Prasanna	Innovation	Karnataka
8	Rohan Ramchandra Bahir	Bravery	Maharashtra
9	Sambhab Mishra	Art & Culture	Odisha
10	Shauryajit Ranjitekumar Khaire	Sports	Gujarat
11	Shreya Bhattacharjee	Art & Culture	Assam

L. Achievements



Training & Capacity Building Program for Counselors of District Child Protection Unit in collaboration with NIPCCD, New Delhi in collaboration with SAMVAD and Department of Social Welfare, Government of Mizoram.



A workshop for validation for online course of 'Child Rights with a special focus on Juvenile Justice Act' was organised by LBSNAA in Mussoorie from 29-30th December, 2022.

4.36 National Dissemination Workshop on Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 and the rules there under and the Adoption Regulations, 2017 was held under the chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister in Vigyan Bhawan, Delhi.





Campaign for Swachhta Action Plan and yoga day in CCI of J&K and Chhattisgarh

4.37 A two-day National workshop - 'AeGIS-2022' with all States/UTs by C-DAC for 'Awareness and Capacity Building on Automation of Child Helpline and Women

Helpline' at Thiruvananthapuram on 15-16 December, 2022.





Gender Budgeting



Gender Budgeting

5.1 Gender Budgeting is an approach to budgeting that integrates a gender perspective in all stages of the public financial management cycle. It is concerned with gender responsive formulation of legislation, policies, plans, programmes, and schemes; resource allocation; implementation; tracking of expenditure, audit, and impact assessment. It is an important strategy towards achieving gender equality and women's empowerment by ensuring that government revenue and public expenditure meet differential gender needs.

5.2 The Government of India has been implementing Gender Budgeting (GB) since the early 2000s. Over the years, the Government has put in place various fiscal, regulatory, and structural policies and mechanisms for undertaking gender budgeting and gender mainstreaming. The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), as the nodal Ministry for GB, has emphasised that GB is not merely the earmarking of funds for women and girls but creating a positive impact in their lives and bridging gender gaps.

5.3 The MWCD owing to its mandate of advancing women and girls' empowerment has a substantial gender budget. The Ministry reported an allocation of ₹16,088.71 crores in the Gender Budget Statement for Financial Year 2022-23, which is approximately 64 per cent of its total budget estimates. This included gender

budget allocations of - (a) ₹3,165.36 crores for Mission Shakti under Sambal and Samarthya components to provide a unified citizen-centric lifecycle support for women through integrated care, safety, protection, rehabilitation and empowerment; (b) ₹11,902.58 crores under Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0; (c) ₹883.30 crores under Mission Vatsalya for protection and institutional care of girl children; (d) ₹20 crores under Nirbhaya Fund and (e) ₹117.47 crores under autonomous institutions including National Commission for Women, Central Social Welfare Board, NIPCCD, CARA and NCPCR.

5.4 As part of Mission Shakti for empowerment of women, MWCD aims to achieve 100% coverage of GB in central Ministries/Departments and States/Union Territories. The Ministry's strategic focus is on-

- (i). Establishing/strengthening institutional mechanisms and processes to undertake Gender Budgeting at the national and sub-national levels.
- (ii). Developing internal and external capacities and building expertise across sectors to integrate a gender perspective in planning, budgeting and auditing.

The efforts and achievements in the year 2022-23 are given below.

I. Institutional mechanisms and processes on Gender Budgeting

A. Gender Budget Statement – Reporting Allocations

5.5 The Budget is an important entry point to apply a gender lens in the entire policy spectrum. A Gender Budget Statement (Statement 13 of the Expenditure Profile) is published annually along with the Union Budget since 2005-06. The Gender Budget Statement (GBS) is a gender-specific accountability document produced by the Government of India with the Union Budget. It is a reporting mechanism for Ministries/Departments to review their programmes from a gender perspective and present information on allocations for women and girls.

5.6 In 2022-23, 41 Ministries/Departments/Union Territories reported an amount of ₹1,71,006.47 crores in the GBS, an increase of 11.5 percent over 2021-22 (Budget Estimates). To provide handholding support to central Ministries/Departments to report in the GBS as mandated in the Budget Circular, the MWCD conducted gender budget analysis of schemes of 25 Ministries/Departments that did not report in the GBS or reported negligibly with technical support from UN Women. Ministry-specific guidance notes on GB were shared and subsequently two Inter-Ministerial meetings were conducted under the chairpersonship of Secretary, MWCD on 23rd and 28th November 2022. A total of 23 Ministries/Departments participated in these meetings. Additionally, separate one-on-one meetings were also conducted with six Ministries/Departments to orient and guide on the subject.

5.7 In November 2022, the MWCD constituted a five-member Working Group of GB experts to review the format and methodology of the GBS and suggest measures to strengthen it. Two meetings of the working group have been conducted to review GBS formats of different

countries and states and discuss challenges with current format and methodology. To further strengthen reporting in the GBS 2023-24, MWCD vide D.O. Letter No. GB-11/2/2020-Gender Bud-Part (2) dated 16.12.2022 issued guidelines for central Ministries/Departments on GB and reporting in the Gender Budget Statement. Guidelines issued in this regard are placed at **Annexure XXI**.

B. Gender Budget Cells

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

C. Gender Aware Policy Appraisal through EFC/PIB Memorandum

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

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

5.10 The Ministry has developed tools

for implementing GB. These include specific guidelines in the form of Checklist I (beneficiary-oriented programmes that target women) and Checklist II (mainstream sectors and programmes), gender appraisal of schemes and policies based on Five Step Framework, and spatial mapping. These guidelines help in reviewing public expenditure from a gender perspective to enable gap identification and measures to enhance gender responsiveness of schemes and budgets.

II. Capacity Building on Gender Budgeting

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

A. Organising/Supporting GB Trainings/Workshops

5.12 Since 2007-08, MWCD has been implementing a Gender Budgeting Scheme to provide financial grant-in-aid to government departments, national and state training institutes, and organisations to conduct training and workshops. Through the Scheme, capacities of over 16000 officials and stakeholders on GB have been enhanced. These capacity building

exercises involve:

- i. Addressing the gap between policy commitment and allocation for women through adequate resource allocation and gender sensitive programme formulation and implementation,
- ii. Mainstreaming gender concerns in public expenditure and policy, and
- iii. Enhancing knowledge and skills on gender budgeting tools and mechanisms

B. State Initiatives on Gender Budgeting

5.13 MWCD has made consistent efforts to support the institutionalization of GB at the State level. Till date, 27 States/Union Territories have undertaken GB initiatives to address gender gaps. The level of institutionalization in each State is varied and a range of GB mechanisms and processes have been implemented. These include the identification of a nodal Department and official for GB, constitution of Gender Budget Cells, developing State GB Action Plans, publishing a Gender Budget Statement in the State Budget, linking outcome budgets with gender budgets, designating a nodal training institute, capacity building trainings, conducting gender audit/performance audits etc.



State level training on gender responsive budgeting in Andhra Pradesh, June 16-17, 2022, Vishakhapatnam.

5.14 During 2022-23, a total of 18 States and 6 Union Territories published Gender Budget Statements. A total of 21 States have designated nodal training institutes for capacity building on GB.

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

5.15 To strengthen GB in the States, a Technical Assistance (TA) Project on 'Advancing Gender Budgeting in Select States in India' with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific (JFPR) was initiated during 2020-21 with MWCD as the Executing Agency. The TA is being implemented by UN Women since August 2020 in four states, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Manipur with an aim to enhance institutional capacities in gender budgeting and gender mainstreaming of the state departments. The project ends on 31st May 2023. In the four select states, the project has focused on strengthening GB mechanisms; enhancing the capacity on GB of government stakeholders; developing customized knowledge products and training modules; and developing an e-governance tool on gender budgeting.

5.16 As part of the TA Project, four state-specific scoping studies have been conducted in the project states based on which State Action Plans on GB were adopted. In 2022-23, state level meetings were conducted in all four states by the Inter-Departmental Monitoring Committees on GB respectively to review implementation of the action plans. Government of Himachal Pradesh published its first Gender Budget Statement in 2022-23, and Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Manipur published their second consecutive Gender Budget Statement along with respective state budgets. Under the TA, state GB nodal departments were assisted

to support other line departments in developing gender budgets, including drafting guidance notes, and conducting orientation of officials. Pre-budget consultations were organized in the four States to bring women's voices in the budget making processes. In Himachal Pradesh, the Planning Department also issued a formal office order for integration of Gender Budget Statement (GBS) with the Public Finance Management System (PFMS) in November 2022.

5.17 A key aspect of the TA is to document good practices on gender mainstreaming and GB in different parts of the country. Towards this aim, a total of 31 good practices have been documented to serve as a ready reference for practitioners of GB; and to inform the knowledge repository. A National Consultation on 'Good Practices: Gender Budgeting and Gender Mainstreaming' was also organized on 10th May 2022 in New Delhi with government officials, policy makers, researchers, and members of the civil society to share some innovative practices on gender mainstreaming and GB, including leveraging ICT-mechanisms to achieve gender equality.



Shri Indevvar Pandey, Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development speaking in the National Consultation on Good Practices on Gender Budgeting and Gender Mainstreaming held on 10th May 2022, New Delhi

5.18 To strengthen capacities of the government officials on GB, a Training Needs Assessment with 234 government officials of the four States was conducted to identify the needs and areas of improvement on GB skills

and knowledge of different state government departments including Women and Child Development, Finance, Planning and other sectoral departments. Based on this, state specific capacity building strategies and training calendars were developed to systematically guide training of the government officials on GB.

5.19 To strengthen gender responsive sectoral analysis, 8 sector studies were conducted in the four States on two sectors each including agriculture, rural development and skill development. A National Seminar on ‘Gender Budgeting in Select Sectors: Skill Development, Rural Development and Agriculture’ was organised on 23-24th August 2022 to present, review, and strengthen the findings of sector studies and facilitate concrete changes for adequate resource allocation towards addressing gender disparities in these sectors.

5.20 A cascade of capacity building trainings on GB were organised at the national and state levels. In 2022-23, 8 State-level training programmes, 4 Zonal learning programmes and 2 Cross-Zonal learning programmes were organized to facilitate learning and sharing on GB, reaching around 500 officials from 23 States/Union Territories. Also, an International Training of Trainers (IToT) programme was organized on 2-4th November 2022 in Goa, India, to create a pool of 25 resource persons and experts on GB in the country.



International Training of Trainers Programme held on 2-4th November 2022 in Goa.

5.21 As part of the TA, the content and design for a ‘Gender Budgeting Dashboard’ has been developed. It will be a one-stop information portal for GB and act as a self-learning web tool for government representatives and non-government stakeholders. A ‘Gender Indicator Mapping Tool’ (GIMT) has also been developed which is a web tool to map select gender indicators in aspirational districts across 26 States to inform policies and decision-making.

D. Collaborations with Key Stakeholders

5.22 Following the Hon’ble Finance Minister’s Budget Speech 2019-20 (Para78), a Broad-Based Committee for Gender Analysis and Budgeting was constituted in November 2019 comprising of 12 Government representatives and 11 private stakeholders to evaluate and suggest actions for moving forward towards addressing gender concerns and reviewing action for advancing GB. Complementing the public policy tool of GB, this Committee is a significant policy change to ensure the gender analysis of budgets and advancement of gender equality. As a first of its kind for GB, the Committee is a policy mechanism to review gender responsiveness of plans and allocations at the national level and suggest measures to improve the same. So far, six meetings including two review meetings of the Committee have been organised. In 2022-23, the Committee conducted gender analysis of the Union Budget of the past three years and recommendations were drafted to strengthen gender responsiveness of plans and budgets in the form of a report that is under review.

III. Conclusion and Way Forward

5.23 This year has been significant for Gender Budgeting in India. The Ministry has consistently made efforts towards mainstreaming gender as well as advocating gender budgeting interventions at the national

and sub-national levels. In 2022-23, a series of inter-ministerial meetings to promote gender budgeting across the central government, issuance of guidelines on gender budgeting and meetings of the Broad-Based Committee for Gender Analysis and Budgeting have been significant gains. The recommendations of the Committee will be a beacon for mainstreaming gender across sectors. Two new States initiated implementation of gender budgeting in the year.

Across the country, Zonal and Cross-Zonal learning programmes created awareness on the good practices of gender budgeting in different states. The Gender Budgeting Dashboard being developed as a one stop portal on GB will serve as a repository of knowledge and information. These efforts will ensure advancement of Gender Budgeting across various levels of governance and strengthen systems for equitable resource allocation.



Plan, Statistics and Research



नए समाज की ओर
Towards a new dawn

Plan, Statistics and Research

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

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

6.3 Along with the formulation of core policies and schemes for welfare and advancement of women and children, programme implementation is a crucial aspect that requires a huge and multi-layered bureaucratic setup at Centre and State levels. Hence, possibilities of public grievances related to implementation of schemes at the ground level cannot be ignored.

The Ministry has taken these possibilities into its consideration and has set-up grievance redressal mechanism for speeding up of the developmental process at the grassroots. Proper knowledge of the grievances can be helpful to take some corrective measures to fine-tune the implementation of the schemes/ programmes.

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

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

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

6.6 The Grant-in-Aid for Research,

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

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

6.8 During the financial year 2022-23, a study titled “A study on impact analysis and identifying the gaps in the existing laws relating to women in India” has been sanctioned to Gujrat National Law University, Gandhinagar, Gujrat.

6.9 A Developmental Research and Strategic Intelligence (DRISHTI) vertical has been set up in this Ministry for expanding its research

and publication work, formulation of research designs, overseeing and conducting relevant research activities and preparing reports, opportunity papers, research briefs and other allied documents for dissemination.

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

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

II. Internship Programme

6.12 The Bureau is conducting an Internship Programme for Women students, scholars, social activists and teachers from non-tier-I cities and rural parts of India under the Research Publication and Monitoring Scheme of the Ministry with an objective to involve them in research and related activities for

various schemes of the Ministry. The Internship Programme is available for the duration of one month and two months separately throughout the year.

6.13 The Guidelines of Internship Programme were released on 6th January 2023. This programme is designed to apprise the enrolled interns from various universities/academic/non-academic institutions about the policies and programmes of the Ministry. They are also encouraged to undertake pilot projects/micro-studies focusing on the ongoing activities of the Ministry. During the programme, every month 10 interns will be attached with different Bureaus of the Ministry keeping in view their areas of interest. Each intern would be provided a lump sum stipend of ₹20,000/- per month, reimbursement of travel cost for joining of the Programme in the Ministry and return back to home at the end of the Programme and triple sharing hostel facility as encouragement.

6.14 The interns would be able to contribute to policy formulation by giving inputs in the form of empirical analysis, reporting, policy papers and briefing. This Programme is expected to yield promptness in bridging possible information gaps pertaining to issues and problems of women and children in the country. Under this initiative, Ministry would provide environment and services to the interns to interact with its functionaries responsible for implementation of different schemes and policy initiatives; interact with other line Ministries and stakeholders who are key role players in the wellbeing and empowerment of women and children in the country.

III. Public Grievances

6.15 The Grievance redressal mechanism is a part and parcel of an accountability machinery of any administration. Government of India attaches top priority to the Public Grievances (PGs) and their redressal. To make the Ministry

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

A. Public Grievances- Online Mode

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

- a. On daily basis, Public Grievance Officer accesses the National Portal and sorts out the grievances relating to different Bureaus for necessary action.
- b. Acknowledgments are sent to those applicants who do not have the e-mail address or mobile number. Few applicants are also advised to contact the concerned Central Ministry/Department/Agency where the subject matters of the grievances pertain.
- c. Records of the action taken report furnished by the concerned officers in the Ministry are maintained in this Bureau.

6.17 The CPGRAMS Reforms envisages ensuring user friendly lodging of grievance by a citizen and enables navigation of the grievance to reach the field office responsible for resolution

of the same. DARPG has launched CPGRAMS Reforms version 7.0 to streamline grievance redressal mechanism and to reach the rightful redressal office, surpassing the line offices.

6.18 The broader salient features of the CPGRAMS Reforms version 7.0 are that it is citizen friendly as there is a questionnaire guided registration process. Besides, there is a provision of lodging a grievance which will be automatically forwarded to field level directly. The system will also improve grievance redress time and lodging of grievance is done through drop down menus.

6.19 Ministry of Women and Child Development has been implemented CPGRAMS version 7.0 system and operationalized successfully in the month of July, 2022. In this connection, an appreciation letter has also been received from Secretary, DARPG.

6.20 The Ministry has been efficiently disposing of the grievances, the overall percentage of disposal of PGs as per CPGRAMS Monitoring Desk was 98% for the period from April 2022 to December 2022. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) had acknowledged this Ministry for redressing the public grievances in an efficient manner.

6.21 The category-wise analysis of the public grievances is done in the Ministry. The progress report of grievances received and disposed of from various sources during 1st April 2022 to 31st December 2022 is given in the following table:

Grievance Source	B/F Balance	Receipt During the Period	Total Receipts	Cases Disposed of During the Period
DARPG	2	59	61	59
Local/ Internet	148	3216	3364	3173

Grievance Source	B/F Balance	Receipt During the Period	Total Receipts	Cases Disposed of During the Period
President Secretariat	4	53	57	53
Pension	5	22	27	24
PMO	43	505	548	506
Total	202	3855	4057	3815

IV. Sustainable Development Goals

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

6.23 The NITI Aayog has been entrusted with the responsibility of national targets and assigning them to Ministries/Departments concerned for implementation. To monitor the SDG and its associated targets, a National Indicator Framework (NIF) comprising 306 indicators has been developed by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) in consultation with other Central Ministry/Departments, States and other stakeholders such as UN Agencies and Civil Society. In this regard, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is concerned with the National Indicators on SDG-1 'End Poverty in all its form everywhere', SDG-2 'to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition, and double agricultural productivity in the next 15 years' and SDG-5 'Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls'.

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

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



National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development



नए समाज की ओर
Towards a new dawn

National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development

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

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

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

7.3 The objectives of the Institute are to:

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

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

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

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

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

A. Department of Mother Care and Child Development

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

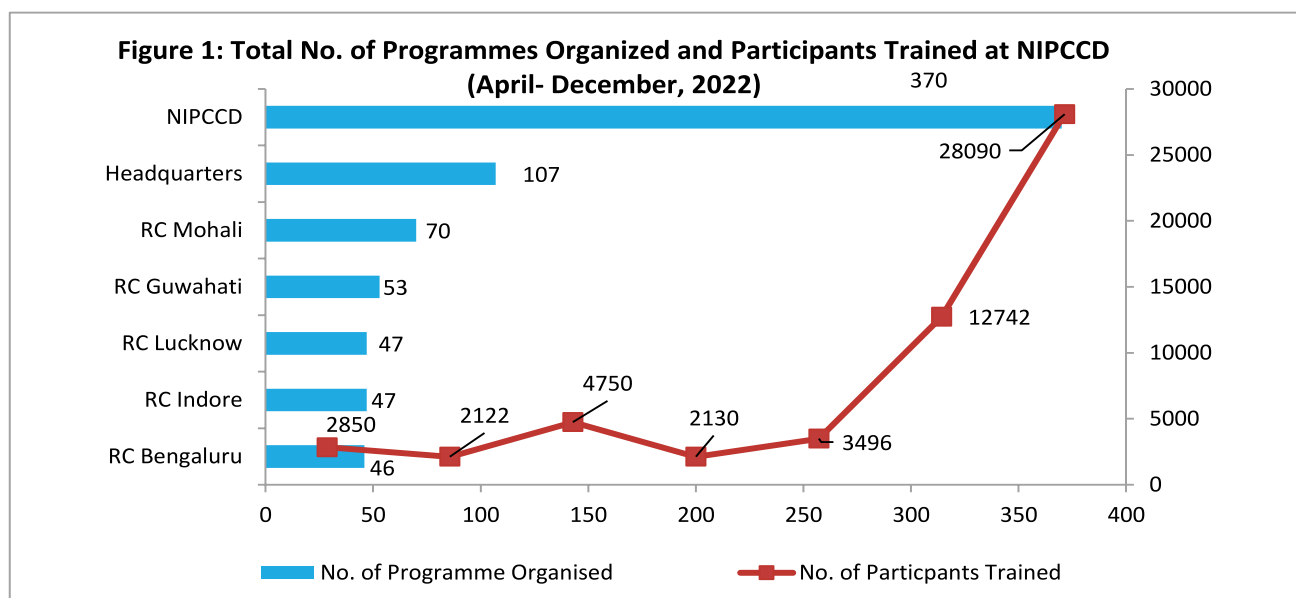
B. Department of Training and Common Services

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

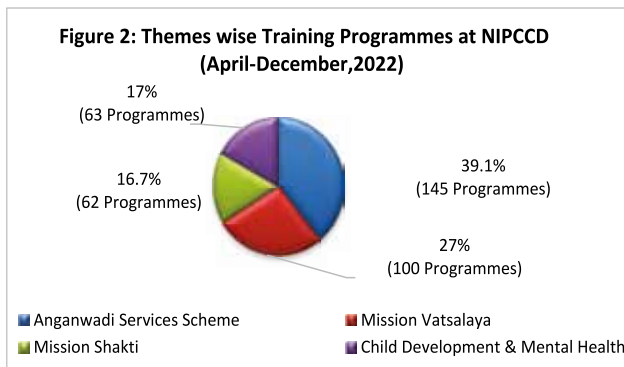
Activities of the Institute

I. Training Programmes

7.7 Broad categories of the Training Programmes: Training is one of the core activities of the Institute. The Training Programmes conducted by NIPCCD cover the major schemes introduced by the Ministry. All the major schemes of the Ministry have been classified under three umbrella schemes, viz., Mission Poshan 2.0, Mission Vatsalya and Mission Shakti for effective implementation. During the year (from April to December, 2022), NIPCCD organized 370 online and offline programmes (*Figure 1*) which included orientation courses, sensitization/skill training programmes, workshops and consultation meets/ review meets covering various schemes and programmes of MWCD as well as contemporary need-based themes. A total of 28090 participants attended the training programmes from April to December 2022 (*Figure 1*).



7.8 Out of the 370 programmes organized by NIPCCD, 145 Programmes (39.1% of programmes) were organized for Capacity Building of Anganwadi Services Scheme Functionaries under Umbrella ICDS followed by 100 programmes (27.0%) in the areas of Child Protection, 62 programmes (16.7%) on issues related to Women Development, and 63 Programmes (17.0%) organized on issues related to Child Development including Mental Health issues. (Figure 2).



7.9 The Parliamentary Standing Committee has been examining the “Prohibition of Child Marriage (Amendment) Bill 2021” which aims to raise the legal age of marriage of women in the country to 21 years from the present 18 years. In this context, a **National Consultation on “Prohibition of Child**

Marriage (Amendment) Bill 2021” for Elected Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions was held on 1 June, 2022 with support from NIRD & PR and respective SIRDs and officials of Extension Training Centers (ETCs). The webinar witnessed participation from 226 Elected Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions across the country. After the discussion an online polling was conducted to find the views whether the age of marriage for women be increased to 21.

7.10 **An Online National Consultation on Anti-Human Trafficking of Women and Children was held on 30th July, 2022.** In the consultation, 3751 RPF officials from various Battalions like Valsad, Kharagpur, and Vizag etc. joined from several places across the country wherein group screenings were organized by the railway officials. In the consultation, concepts, trends and dimensions along with measures for combating trafficking was addressed. Special session on counseling skills for survivors of trafficking was delivered by NIMHANS officials. **A Training of Trainers Programme on Prevention of Human Trafficking for Personnel’s of Railway Protection Force in Uttar Pradesh was held on 20-22 July, 2022** with participation of 49 RPF Officials.



7.11 **National Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Policy, 2013 and National Education Policy, 2020** have laid more emphasis to early years of life for building strong foundation which can be better facilitated through toybased pedagogy. Supporting this concept, a National Seminar on Indigenous toys for Nurturing Early Childhood Development was held on 30th September, 2022 at Dr. Ambedkar International Centre, New Delhi. Nearly 144 Anganwadi workers and Indigenous toy makers joined the seminar. In addition, toy creation workshop by anganwadi workers was organized on stage and screened live on you tube.



7.12 **Comprehensive Training Programmes for Anganwadi Workers on Saksham Anganwadi/Mission Poshan 2.0 for UT of Ladakh under Saksham AWSs** are being organized by NIPCCD Regional Centre, Mohali starting from 30th October, 2022 and continuing till date for which appreciation letter has been sent by Secretary, Civil Secretariat, Leh, and Ladakh.



7.13 **A Training of Trainers Programme on Poshan Tracker and Height/Weight Measurement for ICDS Functionaries** was organized by NIPCCD on 17th November, 2022 wherein 39 officials of NIPCCD, FNB and NeGD participated. In the Inaugural Session, Shri Indevar Pandey, Secretary, MWCD delivered the online keynote address.



7.14 **Poshan Tracker Programme in Utkarsh Districts:** Subsequently, a two day training programme has been designed, inter alia, for anganwadi workers to ensure proficiency on Growth Monitoring & Use of Poshan Tracker. In the first phase, the training is proposed to be conducted in four districts each from ten states (States with Districts selected in Mission Utkarsh). A training team including officials from NIPCCD, FNB & NeGD have conducted these training programmes across 15 Utkarsh Districts in states of Assam, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh till December, 2022.



7.15 A Training Programme on Effective Counselling Skills for Counsellors of Child Care Institutions and District Child Protection Units of Mizoram was organized by NIPCCD in collaboration with SAMVAD-NIMHANS, Bengaluru and Department of Social Welfare, Government of Mizoram with participation of total number of 61 participants comprising of Counsellors, Social Workers and Special Educators from Child Care Institutions and Districts Child Protection Unit across 11 Districts of Mizoram. The second phase of the training is proposed in the month of January, 2023.



7.16 Eminent resource persons having expertise in domain areas of child development, women development, child protection, health,

sanitation was invited for online sessions so as to enrich the learning experience of the participants and also to have an idea of good practices being followed in the states in order to improve overall health, nutritional status and ensure safety and well-being of women and children.

II. Research / Evaluation Studies / Documentation / Compilations

7.17 The Headquarters and its Regional Centres undertake research in areas falling within its mandate. Evaluation studies are conducted to assess the impact of ongoing schemes or projects on Women and Child Development, as an independent initiative, or at the request of sponsoring Department/agency. Documentation of the research work in the form of reports, compilations and manuals is done for wider dissemination. In addition, documentation of the research work in the form of reports, compilations and manuals is done for wider dissemination. During the year (up to 31st December, 2022) eight research studies are nearing completion.

III. Field Demonstration & Counselling Services

7.18 The Institute runs Field Demonstration Services at its Headquarters and Regional Centres and also brings out various publications in areas of its interest. The Child Guidance Centre (CGC) at NIPCCD continues to provide quality services with the mission of restoring emotional well-being of children and families. During the year, 2022-23 till date 451 new cases were registered at the CGCs at Headquarters and its Regional Centres. Additionally 710 children-maintained follow-up for various interventions. A total of 4248 online consultations were held for children and parents.

7.19 The Adolescent Guidance Service Centre (AGSC) works with the vision of

promoting positive mental health of adolescents. Through a comprehensive adolescent guidance programme, which incorporates counselling and supportive intervention, the Centre aims to promote healthy psychosocial development of young people in the age range of 12-19 years. During the year 2022-23 till date there were 77 new cases of adolescents who were enrolled with AGSC. Nearly 200 follow-up cases were also counselled and over 933 consultations were provided for various assessments and therapies during the year.

IV. Important Activities

7.20 Observance of Special Campaign 2.0 for Swachhata at NIPCCD

As per directions of MWCD, NIPCCD undertook special campaign for swachhata from 2nd October, 2022 – 31st October, 2022. The special campaign was organized in two phases- Preparatory Phase from 14-30th September, 2022 and Implementation Phase from 2nd October, 2022 – 31st October, 2022. In the Pre Assessment Phase of Special Campaign 2.0, NIPCCD identified 36 campaign sites in the field and carried out outreach activities at Child Care Institutions (CCIs), Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) and Women Shelter Homes/ Swadhar Grehs/Ujjawala Homes. In addition, at NIPCCD Headquarters and its Five Regional Centres Weeding of e-Waste, Old records & Other obsolete items including furniture and electronics were identified for disposal as per laid down rules/procedures. Convergent activities were carried out in collaboration with National Archives of India for archiving old books, videos and documentaries. Special Cleanliness Drive in Selected Rooms of NIPCCD, New Delhi was carried out and over 1887.7 sq ft. of area has been cleared at NIPCCD Headquarters.

7.21 Visit of Hon'ble Minister, MWCD for Swachhata Campaign 2.0 on

29th October, 2022 at NIPCCD, New Delhi

During the visit of the Hon'ble Minister, MWCD, Best Practices Identified under Swachhata Special Campaign 2.0 at NIPCCD, New Delhi were showcased. These included Rejuvenation of Rainwater Harvesting System, Accessible-built Environment / Disability-friendly administrative building and Hostel and Review of Collaboration with the National Archives of India. Shri Indevvar Pandey, IAS, Secretary, MWCD and other senior officials of the Ministry visited NIPCCD on 27th October, 2022 to review action being taken under Special Campaign 2.0.



7.22 Ministry of Women and Child Development celebrated the 5th Rashtriya Poshan Maah, 2022 on 1st-30th September, 2022 with the focus on “Mahila and Swasthya” and “Bacha or Shiksha”. As directed by MWCD, NIPCCD conducted about 32 outreach activities across Anganwadi Centres, Child Care Institutions, Panchayat’s, Schools & Colleges by faculty of NIPCCD. The month long event witnessed intensive activities across the country for awareness about nutrition at the ground level through sensitization drives, outreach programmes, identification drives, camps and fairs with special focus on pregnant and lactating women, children below six years and adolescent girls, in order to realise the vision of ‘Swasth Bharat’. At the Panchayat level, awareness activities were conducted in convergence with local functionaries under the guidance of the concerned District Panchayati Raj Officers and CDPOs.



7.23 One of the major activities at Regional Centres included lecture-cum-demonstration on setting of a POSHAN Vatika, plantation of herbs and medicinal plants in the campus. Awareness drives on Anganwadi Services and good health practices were also organised. Special sensitization programmes were organized for advocating Nutri-Gardens or Poshan Vatikas at or near Anganwadi Centres (AWCs).

7.24 ‘Hindi Pakhwada’ was organized from 14th to 30th September, 2022. Many competitions like ‘Hindi Lekhan’ and ‘Hindi Anuwad, Gyan, essay writing and quiz competitions were organized during this period. In addition, ‘Hindi Workshops were also organized for the staff and faculty of the Institute to motivate and bring about a positive perception about the language Hindi and to promote Hindi as the official language of India.



National Commission for Women



नए समाज की ओर
Towards a new dawn

National Commission for Women

I. Introduction

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

8.2 Various cases of atrocities committed against women have been investigated by the Commission and immediate reliefs have been provided to the affected women in many cases. Redressal of grievances and complaints concerning deprivation of women's rights and non-implementation of laws enacted to

safeguard their rights is one of the important activities undertaken by the Commission. The Commission, while handling/processing complaints, leverages its association with the State Police Authorities, State Commissions for Women, National Legal Service Authority, State Legal Services Authority, District Legal Services Authority, etc.

II. Details of Complaints received and redressed

8.3 During 2022 (1st January to 31st March, 2022 and 1st April to 31st December, 2022), the C&I Cell of the Commission registered a total of 30957 complaints/cases falling within its mandate.

8.4 The Nature-wise and State-wise distribution of complaints registered by the Commission during the year 2022 (1st January to 31st March, 2022 and 1st April to 31st December, 2022) is attached at **Annexure-XXII** and **Annexure-XXIII** respectively.

8.5 **Mahila Jan Sunwais:** Considering the increasing inflow of complaints, the Commission has been conducting "Mahila Jan Sunwai" in collaboration with the District Legal Service Authority and State/ District Police Authorities. From 1st January to 31st December, 2022 the Commission has conducted 11 (online and offline) Mahila Jansunwai.

8.6 **Legal Aid Services Clinic:** National Commission for Women Launched Legal Aid Services Clinic in collaboration with Delhi State

Legal Service Authority on March 29, 2022 in a move to make legal aid more accessible for women. The Legal Aid Clinic acts as single-window facility for resolving grievances of women by offering them free legal assistance in Domestic Violence and other issues.

8.7 24X7 NCW Women Helpline-7827170170: On 27th July, 2021, the National Commission for Women launched 24X7 Helpline-7827170170 with an aim to provide an online support to women in distress through referral by linking them with the concerned Police, Hospitals, Legal Services Authorities, Psychological Counseling etc. The portal is driven by IVR interactive mechanism through Digital India Corporation under Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Govt. of India. Till 15.1.2023, the Commission received 45511 calls (January to March, 2022) and 119757 calls (April to December, 2022) regarding grievances and inquiries.

III. Redressal of NRI Complaints

8.8 The Non Resident Indians (NRI) Cell receives complaints from women on issues related to NRI marriages from across the country and also those residing abroad, which mainly concerns domestic violence, desertion, dowry demand, apprehension of respondent/s leaving the country, confiscation of passports by husband and in-laws, child custody issues, financial & Legal aid under the scheme of Ministry of External Affairs, maintenance, service of documents abroad, whereabouts of husband not known and inability of the wife to join the spouse abroad, etc.

8.9 The National Commission for Women (NCW) largely adopts a convergent approach among various Ministries like Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs, to address NRI matrimonial issues. During the year 2022, approx. **3500 letters** have been

issued to concerned authorities and others.

8.10 Complainants/Survivors are also provided psycho-social and legal **counseling** by legal professionals and counselors, when they approach the Commission personally and are also appraised on the interventions that NRI Cell makes while dealing with matters. During the period, counseling to around **45 walk-in** complaints has been entertained, in addition to telephonic counseling received on daily- basis by the NRI Cell.

8.11 Hearing(s) is also conducted in matters registered with the Commission for necessary intervention, wherever required in relation to follow up with the concerned authorities or reconciliation between the parties. During the period, in around 20 cases, hearings have been conducted.

8.12 The Table below summarizes the details of complaints registered in the year 2022 with the NRI Cell-

Period (Year 2022)	No. of complaints received
Year 2020-2021 (1 st January 2022 to 31 st March, 2022)	109
Year 2021-2022 (1 st April, 2022 to 31 st December, 2022)	372
Total	481

IV. Suo Motu Cognizance of Incidents/ Cases

8.13 Under Section 10(1) and 10(4) of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, NCW takes Suo Motu cognizance of cases on the basis of media reports and complaints relating to violation of women's rights and non-implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women. Generally, report in this regard is sought from the concerned authorities. In matters of crime of heinous nature committed

against a woman, Inquiry Committees/ Fact Finding Teams were also constituted by the Commission which submit their recommendations/findings to the Commission for taking such action as deemed fit against those allegedly involved in the crimes and the same were forwarded to the concerned authority for further appropriate action.

V. Deliberations on Legal issue

8.14 Consultations on “Review of Criminal Law – Improvement in Status of Women”: The Ministry of Women and Child Development vide D.O No. 10/Secy. WCD/2022 dated the 12th January, 2022 had sought possible recommendations from National Commission from Women on Criminal Law namely Indian Penal Code, 1860, the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 in reference to letter of Hon'ble Home Minister, Government of India to Hon'ble Minister MWCD. In this regard, the Commission had conducted two preliminary Consultations (online mode) to 'Review of Criminal Law-Improvement in Status of Women' on 18.01.2022 and 22.01.2022. Thereafter, five Regional Consultations in collaboration with National Law University (NLU), Odisha, NLU and Judicial Academy, Assam, Law 8.21 Department, Panjab University, Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Symbiosis Law School, Pune were conducted, followed by a concluding Consultation on 18.02.2022 in New Delhi.

8.15 Regional Consultations to review “The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005”: The National Commission for Women organised Regional Consultations to review “The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005” to incorporate viewpoints from diverse sectors and stakeholders from different regions. This is towards making the law more inclusive. Due to travel and assembly restrictions as a result of pandemic,

five Regional Consultations were conducted via webinars for deliberating and reviewing provisions of existing legal framework for protecting women against domestic violence.

8.16 Law Review Consultations on the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and the 2017 Amendment: The National Commission for Women in pursuance of its mandate under section 10(1) (d) to review legal and constitutional safeguards pertaining to women has decided to review the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and the 2017 Amendment. In this regard, the Commission has conducted Consultations in three phases through video conference and one final concluding consultation on 18.06.2022 to relook the Act in order to formulate specific recommendations for amendments and enhancing the outreach of the legislation.

8.17 Law Review on “The Family Courts Act, 1984”: The Commission had conducted a ‘Preliminary Meeting’ on the topic with legal experts on 7th May, 2022 in order to review the existing law and its implementation in letter and spirit. Thereafter, the Commission organised 5 Regional Consultations to incorporate viewpoints from diverse sectors and stakeholders from different regions in the process of suggesting comprehensive changes in the law relating to the Family Courts Act, 1984.

8.18 Law Review Consultations on "Rights of Muslim Women - Reviewing Muslim Personal Law”: The Commission decided to conduct law review Consultation on the topic "Rights of Muslim Women - Reviewing Muslim Personal Law". In this regard, it was resolved to organise 5 Regional Consultations in order to incorporate viewpoints from diverse sectors and stakeholders from different regions in the process of suggesting comprehensive changes in the law relating to the subject. The law review Consultations are being organized with the objective to review and analyse the

problems faced by the Muslim Women in the present times since there is no codification of the Muslim Personal Law. This is an endeavour to also develop regulatory instruments, statutes, recommendations, guidelines, etc. to protect the interest of the Muslim Women in the cases related to marriage and divorce etc.

VI. Initiatives in North East Region

8.19 Seminar on Racial Diversity Sensitization (26th March, 2022): 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat' initiative was announced by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 31st October, 2015 on the occasion of the 140th birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. In keeping with the initiative, on 26th March 2022, the National Commission for Women along with the National Commission for Minorities (NCM), Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) and Special Police Unit for North Eastern Region (SPUNER) of Delhi Police organized a seminar on Racial Diversity Sensitization at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The seminar was graced by the presence of Chief Guest - Dr. Rajkumar Ranjan Singh, MoS, External Affairs and Education, esteemed panelists and dignitaries from stakeholder organizations.



8.20 Capacity Building & Training Programme of Woman Artisans In Srinagar (23rd to 27th May, 2022): National Commission for Women in collaboration with NIFT organized a Capacity Building Programme for woman artisans of UTs of J&K and Ladakh from 23rd to 27th May (5 days) at NIFT Srinagar Campus. The programme aimed to upgrade the existing skills w.r.t design solutions/e-commerce/evolving market trends etc.



8.21 Exposure Trip of Students from Nagaland (6th to 10th June, 2022) : The National Commission for Women hosted and sponsored the visit of ten girls studying in different colleges of Nagaland from 6th to 10th June, 2022. The objective of the visit was to provide them exposure to the working of Government Institutions/National Commissions as well as places of public interest and historical importance in Delhi. The students visited the Parliament House, PM Sanghrayala, various State Bhawans, National Commissions like Minority Commission, NCPCR, NCST and Special Police for North East Region (SPUNER) of Delhi Police. They also got the opportunity to meet and interact with Hon'ble Minister, Law & Justice, Shri Kiren Rijju. The highlight of the entire trip was their meeting with the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi where they discussed and sought views of the Hon'ble Prime Minister on a host of topics including his vision for the North East, his experiences in Nagaland and the importance of Yoga in daily lives.



8.22 Seminar on “Addressing the Issue of Polygamy in Arunachal Pradesh” (14th November, 2022) : The National Commission for Women in association with Arunachal State Women Commission organized a Seminar on “Addressing the Issue of Polygamy in Arunachal Pradesh” where Sh. A. Asholi Chalai, Joint Secretary, NCW participated in the event as Guest of Honour.



VII. Policy Monitoring and Research Cell

8.23 Every year, the Commission collaborates with Government, Semi Government

Organizations, Universities, Academic and Research Organisations, etc. to undertake Seminars/Webinars/Conferences/Workshops and Research Studies to implement the mandate under Section 10 of the NCW Act, 1990 on gender specific themes relates to the current issues.

8.24 Apropos of the mandate, the Commission had issued public notice during the month of May-June, 2022 for inviting online Research and Seminar Proposals for the Financial Year 2022-23. The extended last date to submit online proposals was July, 2022. The Commission received 201 proposals for conducting Research Studies and 1101 proposals for Seminars. After scrutiny of the proposals, **15 Research Studies** and **35 Seminars** were approved for funding by the Commission during the Financial Year 2022-23.

8.25 Approved themes for Research Studies and Seminars for the Financial Year 2022-23 are:

- i. Women Police Station/Mahila Thana (Working, Efficiency and Effectiveness;
- ii. Rights of Differently Abled Women (DAW);
- iii. Role of Fast Track Special Courts in delivering Justice to Women; and
- iv. Women in Paramilitary Forces
- v. Women in Sports

8.26 15 Research Studies and 35 Seminars were approved by the Commission for the Financial Year 2022-23.

8.27 With an endeavor promote women-centric Research Studies, National Commission for Women in the month of December, 2022 selected and approved four esteemed Institutions for conducting Special Research Studies with the objective of getting an insight into the relevant subject and also throwing up recommendations

for better implementation of the existing policies/programmes/schemes/projects relating to contemporary issues revolving around women. In total 04 Special Research Studies were approved by the Competent Authority for providing financial assistance. Following are the Universities/NGOs and Research Study Topics for Special Research Study:

University/ Institute	Topic
Bharatiya Stree Shakti (BSS), Mumbai	Status of Women in Sports and their Gender Issues
Kurukshetra University, Haryana	An appraisal of “Beti Bachao Beti Padhao” Scheme in Haryana State
SNDT Women’s University, Mumbai, Maharashtra	Prevalence, Nature and Awareness of Cyber Violence for Young Women and Web 2.0: A Study from Maharashtra
University of Calcutta	Sports as a Profession for Women: Impetus and Impediments

VIII. Inspection of Jails/ Custodial Homes and Psychiatric Institutions

8.28 Third Party Audit of NCW-TISS Project on Violence Free Home – MoU with QCI: The National Commission for Women and Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai collaboratively worked for the implementation of the “Violence Free Homes- A Women’s Right” Project. Under the project, the Special Cells with trained social workers within police stations provided psycho-social-legal services and serve as nodal point for women facing violence. In order to monitor and evaluate the project, NCW invited proposals through CPP portal and thereafter signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Quality Council of India (QCI) for Third Party Audit.

8.29 Anti Human Trafficking and Capacity Building of Bedia Community in Madhya Pradesh: Hon’ble Chairperson, NCW accompanied by Special Rapporteur, NCW visited Bhopal from 14th July 2022 to 15th July 2022 to understand Samvedna’s (NGO working in Human Trafficking Domain) approach of working with Bedia Community through its Research, Advocacy and Capacity Building Exploitation (RACE) Lab. HCP interacted with the beneficiaries and other members of Bedia community.

8.30 Visit to Family Counseling Centers: The National Commission for Women has a wide mandate of protecting, promoting and furthering the interests of women. In furtherance with the mandate of the Commission, the Hon’ble Chairperson, Smt Rekha Sharma assisted by Counselor visited the Family Counseling Centers in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh on 20th May 2022 and Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir on 2^{4th} May 2022. During this visit, they met with several officers and had a thorough discussion on various issues touching upon the safety and current conditions women are faced with in respective States.

8.31 Regional Consultation Meetings:

(i) Eastern Regional Consultation Meet: The NCW organized a Regional Consultation meet focused on the achievements of the National Commission for Women since 2014 and Consultation with NGOs on Swadhar Grehs and One Stop Centre, on 25th November 2022 at National Law University, Odisha.

(ii) Western Regional Consultation Meeting: National Commission for Women in association with the Women Development Cell (WDC) & Internal Complaint Committee (ICC), Gujarat University organized a One-Day Western Regional Consultation Meet along with various Stakeholders such as the NGOs representing Swadhar Greh, Ujjwala and One Stop Centres, representatives of State Commissions for

Women and Women and Child Development on 9th September 2022 for discussing the problems and issues faced by them and Consultations for rendering the cause of women welfare, shelter, safety and empowerment, and protection of rights. **(iii) Northern Regional Consultation Meeting:** The National Commission for Women in collaboration with The Institute of Women's Studies, University of Lucknow organized 'A One Day Regional Consultation Meeting' at the University of Lucknow on 25th August 2022. **(iv) North-East Regional Consultation Meeting:** The National Commission for Women in collaboration with the Centre for Women's Studies, Cotton University, Guwahati organized a Regional Consultation Meet on the achievements of the NCW since 2014 and NGOs of SwadharGreh, UJJAWALA and OSCs. **(v) Shelter home surprise visits –Delhi:** A two-member team from the Commission carried out an inspection of Nirmal Chaya Complex, New Delhi on 19.09.2022. The objective of this inspection was to observe several facilities such as Short Stay Home, Nari Niketan, Observation Home, Widow Homes and Place of Safety, etc. The team interacted with the superintendent and his staff.

IX. Capacity Building and Women Welfare

8.32 Interactive meeting with SWCs: The Commission organized an interactive meeting with SWCs from 7th to 8th January, 2022 under the Chairpersonship of Ms. Rekha Sharma at Dharamshala Himachal Pradesh in association with HP SWC. The meeting was attended by incumbents from 15 SWCs which included Chairpersons, Members and Member Secretaries.

8.33 30th Foundation Day of National Commission for Women: On the occasion of 30th Foundation day of National Commission for Women, the Commission organized the Panel

Discussion on “**Women in Decision Making-She is a Changemaker**”. The main objective of the session was to congregate women leaders and pioneers from across different thematic sectors representing Politics, Corporate Sector, Administration, Media/Entertainment etc to share their wide ranging experiences and perspectives.

8.34 Celebration of International Women's Day- 2022 She the Change Maker #वोरस्तेनाथेआसान: The National Commission for Women celebrated 'She the Changemaker #वोरस्तेनाथेआसान'. This celebration was a tribute to all the women extraordinaire that broke every stereotype and not only created opportunities for themselves but also uplifted women around them. Commission invited brave women achievers and leaders who have performed phenomenally in their respective fields and have created a ripple effect by inspiring millions of women who once only dreamed of making a change.

8.35 Other Programs to mark celebration of International Women's Day- 2022

- (i) **Nukkad Nattaksin order to raise awareness and mark the celebration of International Women's Day:** The Commission hired Two Theatre group-Anushthan and MITR Rangmanch to prepare a **Nukkad Nattakto celebrate International Women's Day.**
- (ii) **Activities with SWCs:** The Commission funded various awareness activities undertaken by SWCS to celebrate International Women's Day such as
 - (a) **National Parliament for Women:** National Parliament for Women provides a platform for women from diverse background to highlight and discuss their gender specific issues. Women from politics, social sector, education, sports, corporate, media, arts

and culture, judiciary and young aspiring girl students come together to stage their experiences, share knowledge and research in the area of women's social, economic and political empowerment. National Parliament for Women were organized in collaboration with SWCs in the State of Manipur, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Goa, Haryana, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and Assam.

(b) **Nukkad Nataks with SWCs** were also organized in the states of Manipur, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Goa, Haryana, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and Assam. The plays were based on the **Themes: Increasing marriage age of women: A systematic progression and matter of public health and Equality; Advocating for girls' right to education and 'Men streaming' women's empowerment.**

(c) **Setting up of Free Legal Aid Clinic through SWCs:** The Commission has sanctioned funds to 15 SWCs for setting up Free Legal Aid Clinics in their respective Commissions. **Accordingly**, the SWCs of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Assam set up the Free Legal Aid Clinics.

X. Media and Outreach Programmes

8.36 The National Commission for Women plays a proactive role on social media and has been taking trail blazing steps to ensure safety, protection and empowerment of women not only through its activities on ground but also on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter which have become the new mainstream in the present times. A few of the major events organized by the Commission on Media and Social Media are as follows:

8.37 **Digital Shakti:** In November 2022, the National Commission for Women (NCW) launched the fourth phase of Digital Shakti Campaign, a pan-India project on digitally empowering and skilling women and girls in the cyberspace. In line with its commitment to create safe spaces for women and girls online, Digital Shakti 4.0 is focused on making women digitally skilled and aware to stand up against any illegal/inappropriate activity online. NCW launched it in collaboration with Cyber Peace Foundation and Meta.

XI. Jammu & Kashmir Cell and Ladakh Cell

8.38 In March 2021, National Commission for Women has signed an MOU with Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai for undertaking a pilot project "Violence Free Home: A Woman's Right- 12 Pilot Special Cells in Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh".

XII. Anti-Human Trafficking Cell

8.39 **Seminar on "Anti Human Trafficking Awareness" on 25th June, 2022:** With a view to facilitate the effectiveness in resolving the cases of human trafficking as well as capacity building and training of Anti Human Trafficking Units across the country, the National Commission for Women established an Anti-Human Trafficking Cell on 2nd April 2022 which will further strengthen and sensitize the law enforcement machineries. In this backdrop, the National Commission for Women in collaboration with Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) organised a one-day seminar on Anti-Human Trafficking Awareness on 25.06.2022 at New Delhi.



8.41 Seminar on “Combating Human Trafficking of Women in NEER” on 28th September, 2022 at Shillong, Meghalaya: National Commission for Women in collaboration with Meghalaya State Women Commission and North Eastern Council (NEC) organized a Regional level Seminar on “Combating Human Trafficking of Women in NEER” on 28th September, 2022 at Shillong, Meghalaya.



8.40 Anti Human Trafficking Awareness Seminar at Moreh, Manipur on 29th August, 2022: The National Commission for Women, in association with Manipur State Women Commission organized an awareness generation seminar on Anti Human Trafficking at Moreh for the districts of Tengnoupal and Chandel, Manipur on 29th August, 2022.



8.42 Seminar on “Anti Human Trafficking Awareness” at Mumbai on 16th December, 2022: National Commission for Women in collaboration with Maharashtra Police and Maharashtra SCW organized a Seminar on “Anti Human Trafficking Awareness” at Mumbai on 16th December, 2022.



XII New Initiatives

8.43 Empowering Women through Entrepreneurship Program: During the period January to March, 2022, the Commission has collaborated with **Indian Institute of Management Bangalore (IIM B)**, a renowned Academic Institution and envisioned a third

batch of 6 weeks online bilingual training programme; in English and Hindi, to support and sponsor digital learning of aspiring women entrepreneurs at ideation stage. The third batch with 300 participants was started on 7th March, 2022.

8.44 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between National Commission for Women and Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) for the Gender Sensitization of the Police Officers/ Officials:

National Commission for Women and Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 15th July, 2021 for conducting gender sensitization programmes for Police Officers/ Officials across the country. During the period from January to March 2022, training of 4 batches have been conducted CDTI, Hyderabad, CDTI, Chandigarh, CDTI, Ghaziabad and Police Training School Prothrapur, Port Blair. During the period from April to December, 2022, training of 6 batches have been conducted by CDTI Chandigarh, CDTI Jaipur, Sher -I - Kashmir Academy, Jammu & Kashmir and Maharaja Ranjit Singh Punjab Police Academy, Phillaur, Jalandhar Punjab.

8.45 'She is a Changemaker' - Capacity Building Program for Women in Politics:

National Commission for Women is collaborating with different training Institutes at PAN - India level under its capacity building programme 'She is a Change maker' for imparting training to women in politics at different levels. During the period from January to March 2022, 15 training programs have been conducted for Women Representatives of **Panchayati Raj Institution (PRIs), Urban Local Bodies and Office Bearers of Political Parties** in the States of Maharashtra, Mizoram, Assam and Telangana. During the period from April to December 2022, 41 training programs have been conducted; out of which 39 programs have been conducted for the Women Representatives of **Panchayati Raj Institution (PRIs), Urban Local Bodies and Office Bearers of Political Parties** in the States of Kerala, Tripura, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Manipur, Uttrakhand, Jharkhand and Telangana. 2 programs have been specifically designed and conducted in collaboration with Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussorie for women Members of Legislative Assemblies (MLAs).



National Commission for Protection of Child Rights



नए समाज की ओर
Towards a new dawn

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights

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

I. Nature of Activities

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

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

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

II. Workshops/ Consultations/Conclaves

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

9.4 In recent past, several accidents have occurred from time to time involving children while at the school premises. A large number of accidents leading to deaths that occur in the country are of those children who are below 18 years of the age. Stakeholders such as Ministries/Departments/Education Boards have issued circulars/ instructions to the Schools on Safety and Security of Children. Considering a significant number of accidents of school transport, a need has emerged to focus on the issue of safety and security of school children during their transit. The Commission conducted State/District level Workshops to improve the safety and security of children while spreading awareness on safe school transportation by sensitizing stakeholders i.e. School transport in charge, teachers, principals, traffic police in-charge etc.

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

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

(iii) State-level Online Workshops on Safety and Security of Children in Residential Schools

9.6 The Government (both Centre and State) has initiated various schemes for establishment of hostels for promoting education in all areas and habitations of the country. In addition, there are private institutions which provide residential educational facilities for children. In this regard, taking forward its endeavour to create a safe learning environment for children, the NCPCR has developed guidelines for hostels of residential educational institutions. For maintaining the safety and security of children staying in these hostels, it is important that basic uniform norms and standard are followed irrespective of the departments/ schemes/programmes and projects under which these hostels are governed. To create awareness among the heads of such institutions with hostels, Government and private, online workshops were organized.

(iv) State-level Online Workshops for Teachers on Identification and Coping Strategies with Respect to Stress among Children in Schools

9.7 Besides issues of violations pertaining to basic entitlements provisioned under the RTE Act, 2009, several representations have been received in the Commission regarding safety of children in schools, growing academic burden leading to stress on children and student teacher relations. Considering the incidents of suicide among children due to various stress factors, which have also been reported in the media from time to time, NCPCR has been conducting online activities to sensitize the students on the issue of stress. Since the mode of teaching learning shifted from face-to-face to online in the previous academic years, it has become all the more important to understand the issues that the children might be facing in adjusting to the new situation and coping with the additional stress. Therefore, the Commission organized online workshops for teachers on identification and coping strategies with respect to stress among children in schools. These sessions were conducted by renowned psychologists and education experts.

(v) State-level online workshop for preventing drop outs from schools and re- engaging out of school children

9.8 The Census 2011 data has revealed that 8.4 crore children (age group of 5 -17 years) don't go to school at all -that's nearly 20 percent of the age group covered under the RTE Act. In the context of Out of School Children (OoSC) and their Re-Engagement, the Commission is of firm view that emphasis must be laid on understanding and strengthening the preventive strategies in this regard. All the programmes, policies and related interventions of the Government should be in consonance with prevention of Out of School Children which could be a first step towards combating

the problem of school drop outs, non-enrolment, and low attendance. Considering the gravity of the issue, the Commission organized Online Workshops on the topic of Preventing drop outs from schools and re-engaging out of school children in various states of India.

- (vi) Sensitization for keeping child rights at the core of implementation of NEP 2020 Action Plan by NCPCR

9.9 The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 as a comprehensive policy document has included all aspects of growth and development of children linked to education. The Policy has also presented a complete picture of the vision for reforming the education system by carefully weaving in all important factors that may contribute in achieving the objective of imparting education. As the action plan for executing the policy has been initiated involving the authorities at District-level, it is important to sensitize them for integrating child rights component. For this, online workshops at State-level were organized for important stakeholders such as Block Resource Persons, Cluster Resource Persons, District Education Officers (DEOs) etc. as per following details:

- (vii) Online review meetings regarding Child Marriage

9.10 The Commission continued its efforts to press district level officers for taking appropriate steps for prevention of child marriages. The Commission held 40 virtual meetings with 615 districts of 22 States/UTs (Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Telangana, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Nagaland, Haryana, Tripura and Sikkim) during 21st April to 25th May, 2022 to review the activities conducted by the authorities of each district of the State for prevention of child marriage.

- (viii) Regional Consultative Meetings on “POCSO: Factors hindering the Implementation and aspects of assistance to victims”

9.11 In order to discuss the major issues related to victim assistance with the officials handling POCSO cases and to discover specific areas of support for NCPCR/SCPCRs, regional meetings on “POCSO: Factors hindering the Implementation and aspects of assistance to victims” in different regions were organised. Participants of the meetings were advocates empanelled with DLSAs or representatives of DLSAs, head of Special Juvenile Police Unit of districts/Police officials handling POCSO cases, Forensic Science Experts and Chairperson/Members of SCPCRs of participating State/UTs. NCPCR collaborated with National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU), Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA), Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) as well as State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) for regional meetings. Senior officers from above Institutions and experts addressed the participants during the meetings. Hon’ble Shri Justice S. Ravindrabhat, Judge, Supreme Court of India was Chief Guest in the Northern region consultative meeting.

- (ix) State level Orientation cum Sensitization programme on “Child Rights: Contemporary Challenges in Telengana”

9.12 To build an understanding about key concerns emerging children related issues and implementation of laws in favor of children and identify way forward for child rights issues, NCPCR organized a State level orientation programme for the stakeholders on Child Rights in Hyderabad-Telangana on 9th November, 2022. Hon’ble Governor of Telangana & Hon’ble Lt. Governor of Puducherry Dr.(Smt) Tamilisai Soundarajan was chief guest of the programme.

The dias was shared by Shri. P. Muralidhar Rao, an eminent renowned social activist, Shri. Priyank Kanoongo, Chairperson, NCPCR along with Smt. D. Divya, IAS, Special Secretary to Govt. of Telangana, Commissionerate of Women Development & Child Welfare, Smt. Rupali Banerjee Singh, Member Secretary, NCPCR and Dr. K.P.A Ilyas, IPS, Faculty in Charge, Centre for Children, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, National Police Academy.

- (x) State level orientation cum sensitization programme on “Child Rights and Child Protection” of Zila Panchayats of Madhya Pradesh –

9.13 One day State level orientation cum sensitization programme on Child Rights and Child Protection of Zila Panchayats (Chairman and Vice Chairman) of Madhya Pradesh was organized by NCPCR in collaboration with Deendayal Research Institute (DRI) at Udyamita Vidyapeeth, Deendayal Parisar, Chitrakoot on 12th October, 2022 at Chitrakoot. An exhibition regarding IEC material on Child Rights and NCPCR was also showcased at the exhibition area of DRI.

- (xi) Workshop on Cultural Heritage and Child Rights-One day workshop and exhibition on “Cultural Heritage of Child Rights” was organized by NCPCR on 15th October, 2022 at EDII Campus & BAOU Campus in Gandhinagar (Gujarat).
- (xii) National Review and Orientation Workshop on Accountability Framework: Responsibility of stakeholders on the Implementation of School Safety with reference to Psycho-Social aspects-

9.14 On the occasion of celebrating “World Mental Health Week”, 2022 to give orientation on Psycho-Social Aspects of safety and security of students in schools and to review the implementation of the Safety and Security

Manual and guidelines, NCPCR with technical support from “Expressions India” organized a one-day National Review cum Orientation Workshop on 7th October 2022 at the auditorium, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi. The main objective of the national workshop was to give orientation on the matter of school safety and security and to review the accountability fixed of the concerned authorities and stakeholders in this regard. The participants for the workshop were representatives’ from SCERT, State Education Boards, Regional Institute of Education, Regional officers of CBSE, Management board of a group of schoolet.al.

- (xiii) Hindi Pakhwara

9.15 Hindi Divas is celebrated on 14 September in the country because on this day in 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India has adopted written Hindi in Devanagari script as the official language of India. Commission participated in the ‘Hindi Diwas’ programme organized by the Ministry of Home Affairs in Gujarat on 14th-15th September, 2022. NCPCR also celebrated Hindi Diwas on 16th September and Hindi Pakhwara was celebrated in NCPCR from 16th September to 30th September, 2022 wherein various activities to promulgate Hindi Language was carried out in the Commission through competitions like Hindi Essay, Hindi Bhashan, Hindi Kavya Path, Hindi Dictation (for MTS only) and Hindi Prashnottari. The employees of the Commission participated in these events with great enthusiasm. The winning participants were awarded cash prizes and certification by the Chairperson, Members and Member Secretary, NCPCR.

- (xiv) International consultation: “Current Situation of Hindi Literature of Children and the Way Forward”

9.16 In continuation of the 11th Vishva Hindi

Sammelan (World Hindi Conference) held in August, 2018 at Mauritius, the first meeting of the Recommendation Compliance Committee was held on 22.02.2019 under the Chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Minister Of External Affairs, to comply with the recommendations passed during the conference. In pursuance to the recommendations of Compliance Committee, NCPCR organized an international consultation, titled "Current Situation of Hindi Literature of Children and the Way Forward", with pan-India writers, publishing houses and International eminent personalities of literature. The event was organized in hybrid mode – both in person and virtual at Constitutional Club, New Delhi, on 24 March, 2022. The occasion was graced by Shri V. Murlidharan, Hon'ble Minister of State for External Affairs as the Chief Guest. The consultation was participated by international invitees through virtual medium.

III. DIGITIZATION OF MONITORING MECHANISMS AND OTHER MAJOR ACTIVITIES

i. POCSO Tracking Portal:

9.17 The POCSO tracking portal launched by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Uday Umesh Lalit, Former Chief Justice, Supreme Court of India on 17th July 2022. The tracking portal was conceptualised in joint collaboration of National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) and National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR). In pursuance of Commission's role of monitoring the implementation of the Act as mentioned u/s 44 of POCSO Act 2012 and understanding the need for a dedicated portal to monitor implementation and to facilitate services provided to POCSO victims, the tracking portal is envisioned to track cases of child sex abuse victims in real time for compensation and facilitate services like victim compensation and rehabilitation for their care and safety.

ii. Children in Street Situations Portal

9.18 NCPCR developed the web portal based on procedures provided in SOP 2.0. A "CiSS" (Children in Street Situations) link has been developed on the Baal Swaraj Portal to upload the information of children who are in street situations. This portal has been created for online tracking and digital real time monitoring mechanism of children who are in need of care and protection. The States were asked to trace and complete the process for 1.8 lakh children which have been uploaded on the Bal Swaraj: CiSS Portal already in six stages of the portal and this data of 1.8 lakh children (list wise, district wise) has been provided through letters and email of the Commission. Further, the States have to now also identify Children in Street Situations and upload fresh data on the portal and complete the process for fresh data in six stages of the portal NCPCR has been submitting the data of this portal to the Hon'ble Supreme Court in this matter. In February 2021, NCPCR had conducted spot field surveys in 13 cities in 7 States/UTs (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and West Bengal) between 09.02.2022 to 14.02.2022. A total of 283 numbers of children were identified in these 7 States/UTs.

iii. Baal Swaraj Citizen Portal

9.19 During the hearings in the above mentioned matter, NGOs had tried to intervene in the matter and had informed the Hon'ble Court that many NGOs are working in the field of rescue and rehabilitation of street children from past many years and yet the Government is not including the NGOs for this work. In response to the same, NCPCR developed Baal Swaraj-Citizen Portal for the public usage. Through this portal an individual and an organization can report a child in street situation and can also offer services for assisting district authorities in rescue and rehabilitation of CiSS. The primary

purpose of this portal was to give a chance to NGOs to register themselves and link them with the authorities. However, it is seen that only 24 organizations have registered themselves on the portal for providing services.

iv. **Baal Swaraj: Covid Care**

9.20 NCPCR has developed a system of capturing information/data and tracking all children who have lost their parents (either one or both) due to COVID 19 as well as for any reasons during the COVID 19 Pandemic from 1st April 2020 onwards using an online Baal Swaraj- COVID Care portal to extend necessary care and benefits.

The portal provides a COVID Care link to capture vital information related to children who have lost their parents (either one or both) due to COVID 19 as well as for any reasons during the COVID 19 Pandemic from 1st April 2020 onwards. All States/UTs, Districts have been informed and requested to upload the data of such children. There are six stages in the portal which are being filled by the District Child Protection Unit and State Child Protection Society.

9.21 The Commission has been examining the data being filled on the portal and necessary communications are being established with the district and state level authorities. A document has also been prepared by the Commission for dealing with children affected due to COVID-19. The Commission has, by way of this document outlined the procedure and functions of each child protection authority/officer as given under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and simultaneously, also made certain recommendations for the State Government and the other relevant authorities to ensure the welfare and well-being of the children especially those who have lost either of their parents or both.

v. **MASI – Monitoring App For Seamless Inspection**

9.22 The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has developed an application- MASI – Monitoring App for Seamless Inspection- has been developed for real time monitoring of the Child Care Institutions (CCIs) and their inspection mechanism across the country. The effective and efficient functioning of the mechanism for inspection of Child Care Institutions provided under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and synchronous monitoring of the system is the rationale behind developing this sophisticated and comprehensive application. The app is linked to the monitoring Portal where the automatic reports will be generated. In the year 2022, training regarding the MASI App was completed in 11 States/ Union Territories.

vi. **Data on training module and the programmes on POCSO conducted for police officials Act during 2020 and 2021 from Police Department of State/UTs:**

9.23 In pursuance of its statutory mandate under Section 44 r/w Rule 12 to monitor the implementation of the POCSO Act, to understand the implementation of Rule 3 (6) POCSO Rules 2020 (Awareness generation and capacity building), the Commission requested Director General of Police of all States/ UTs vide letter dated 12th February 2022 to provide information on the training modules and programmes on POCSO Act conducted by States/UTs for the year 2020 & 2021. So far 28 States/UTs has shared the requisite information.

vii. **Data on Special Courts and SPPs for POCSO cases as on February 2022 from Department of Justice of State/UTs:**

9.24 The Commission also requested

Department of Justice of all State/UTs vide letter dated 11th February 2022 to provide the information with respect to Section 28 of (Designation of Special Courts) and the Section 32 (Special Public Prosecutors) of the POCSO Act 2012. So far 33 States has shared the requisite information.

viii. Rashtriya Poshan Maah-2022-

9.25 A letter was sent to the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights of all States/UTs on 17.08.2022 to celebrate Rashtriya Poshan Maah 2022. SCPCRs were requested to observe *Rashtriya Poshan Maah (National Nutrition month)* (1st September to 30th September, 2022) throughout the month by taking up various activities in their respective State/UTs viz;

- i. Social Media Campaign- #HarGharPoshanUtsav (every house a celebration of nutrition) by disseminating the information, communication and promotion of NNM through social media (*facebook, twitter, Instagram etc*), print media by highlighting the important food and its nutrient through educational material in complementary to the National Nutrition theme for the year 2022.
- ii. By organising Awareness programmes in Anganwadi centers, schools, hostels/ PHCs/CHCs, CCIs etc.

ix. NCPCR Benches/Camps-

9.26 To celebrate the aim and objective of “AzadiKaAmritMahotsav” NCPCR has undertaken the task of holding grievance redressal Camps/Benches in 75 districts with high population of tribal beginning from September, 2022. The participating Districts would be a) Districts with more than 50% of Scheduled Tribe population; b) Districts with

more than 25% of Scheduled Tribe population; c) Aspirational Districts where the Camps/Benches were not held in Phase I; d) Districts with high number of children registered on NCPCR’s *Baal Swaraj* (COVID CARE) Portal.

x. **ParikshaParv -4.0, 2022-** Inspired by Hon’ble Prime Minister’s Pariksha Pe Charcha and continuing its endeavour towards changing the outlook/perspective of children towards examination and making it a joyful activity, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, launched during the months of April to May, 2022 to celebrate exams ‘Pariksha Parv’ during the exam period. The Pariksha Parv 4.0 was organised in the year 2022 and the following activities were conducted in the same, details are given as follow:

- a) 22 Live streaming sessions through Facebook/Twitter/YouTube were held, where renowned experts / Personalities - Psychiatrists / Psychologists / Motivational Speakers interacted with the children through social media from 11th April to 31st May, 2022.
- b) Radio spots related to Pariksha Parv 4.0 are broadcasted on All India Radio (AIR) from 8th April to 10th May, 2022 for creating awareness.
- c) Orientation cum sensitization programme for Head/Principal of Districts Institute of Education and Training (DIETs) and Head master/Principals of Higher Secondary Schools by renowned Psychologist and /or Counsellors.
- d) To celebrate “Exam Warriors” short audio-video clips/messages were invited from the students of the all over India. Accordingly, some selected clips/messages were played at the social media accounts of the NCPCR.



9.27 NCPCR celebrated Elimination of Child Labour week in the honour of World Day Against Child Labour by conducting rescue operation in 75 places in 41 districts across 18 States as part of the '1st anniversary celebrations of India's independence - "Azadika Amrit Mahotsav" from 12th -20th June, 2022. This rescue operation provided an occasion for unified commitment and action to address the issue of child and bonded labour through convergent action by all the authorities, departments, and stakeholders.

Commission conducted three preparatory meetings with various stakeholders to brief them about the rescue operation. First meeting was conducted with Quality Council of India (QCI) on 06.06.2022 who were the observers of the operation. QCI was responsible for observing

the operation and report on the process of the operation, Second preparatory meeting was convened on 07.06.2022 which was attended by 363 participants and third preparatory meeting conducted on 08.06.2022 which was attended by 347 participants. Thereafter, rescue operation was conducted till 20th June in 75 places all over India.

Outcome of the rescue operation

- Around 1000 children were rescued from 75 places all over India.
- 271 FIRs were registered
- Initiated the process of compensation and back wages.

IV. **Joint Action Plan (JAP) on Prevention of Drugs and Substance Abuse among Children**

and Illicit Trafficking- For implementation of Joint Action Plan on Drugs and Substance Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, NCPCR had sent letters to District Magistrate/Collector of all the Districts on 10.10.2022. NCPCR will be starting District wise review meeting virtually on implementation of JAP from 16th January, 2023.

V. SAMVEDNA

9.28 National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has created a network of qualified and trained Experts/Counsellors for providing psycho-social support to the children through tele counselling - SAMVEDNA (18001212830) to address the stress, anxiety, fear and other psycho-social issues among children affected with COVID-19 pandemic. From 1st April, 2022 to 31st December, 2022 SAMVEDNA has received 36 calls. The complaints ranged from exam stress to other psychological issues.

VI. **SAHARA** Portal, created by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), is an exclusive portal for Children of Border Security Force Personnel who laid down their lives in line of duty. Total number of calls received on the Tele-Counseling (1800-1-236-236) SAHARA portal from 1st April, 2022 to 31st December, 2022 are 3.

VII. Standard Operating Procedure for Rescue and Post Rescue of Child Labour

9.29 Standard Operating Procedure for Rescue and Post Rescue of Child Labour was drafted by NCPCR and various comments were received from State Commission for Protection of Child Rights, NGOs and public. The comments have been incorporated in it and the draft is under consideration for finalization.

VIII. Media Guidelines for Child Artists

9.30 Draft Guidelines were formulated by NCPCR and various consultation meeting took place with the stakeholders. The comments received from the stakeholders and the public have been incorporated in it and the draft is under consideration for finalization.

IX. Training Modules for Child Welfare Committees and Protocol for Repatriation and Restoration

9.31 The Commission is mandated to monitor the proper and effective implementation of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and its Rules. The JJ Act, 2015 is a comprehensive legislation which provides for principles, procedures and structures to be established for helping children, who are vulnerable, victims of crime, belong to conflict prone areas including missing and run-away children. Since the implementation of the JJ Act, 2015 and its Rules, 2016, there were many challenges and gaps which came to the notice, especially hindering the process of rehabilitation of children. In an attempt to eliminate those challenges which are being faced by authorities in repatriation and to send the maximum number of children back to their native place with their families/relatives the Commission has prepared Protocol for Restoration and Repatriation of children and GHAR (Go Home and Reunite) portal.

9.32 The new amended Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of children) Model Amendment Rules, 2022 under Rule 81(5A), (5B) and (5C) mandates the Commissions to develop protocols for repatriation of children i.e. the manner in which the children who belong from a different State and District can be repatriated to their native place and restored with their families/relatives/guardians and also to submit a quarterly report to the Ministry of Women and Child

Development, Government of India. To comply with the same, Commission has formulated a protocol for restoration and repatriation of children under the Juvenile Justice system. The GHAR portal has been developed to digitally monitor and track the restoration and repatriation of children according to the protocol. The Commission on the occasion of Child Rights Day, on 20th November, 2022 launched the “Training Modules for the Child Welfare Committees”, “Protocol for Restoration and Repatriation of Children” and “GHAR-Go Home and Reunite” portal. During the launch discussions were held and DCPOs and CWCs were sensitized with the Protocol and functioning of the portal.

X. Standard Operating Procedures (Sop) For Care And Protection Of Children In Street Situations: Rehabilitation & Family Strengthening

9.33 In view of the overarching monitoring mandate of the Commission, the SOP has been prepared as a policy document guiding all stakeholders and duty bearers in handling the cause of children living in street situations. Therefore, all the key stakeholders, including SCPCRs of all the States/UTs, CWCs, District Child Protection Units, Special Juvenile Police Units, Child Welfare Police Officers, Childline 1098, non-Governmental organizations (NGOs), child care institutions (CCIs), officials/staff of CCIs, labour officers, police, Aadhaar Seva Kendras, medical officers, de-addiction centres, local authorities and school authorities, are the actual actors to play their part in ensuring the rightful entitlements and benefits to the children and their families keeping in mind the principle of best interest of the child.

9.34 Some of the highlights of this SOP 2.0 are; using all available resources for betterment of the children in terms of schemes for

benefit of the entire family, encouraging non institutional care for CiSS, creating services and facilities for children where it is not available, encourage that all children on street situations to be produced before Child Welfare Committee (CWC), Suggested measures for CWC to deal with different categories of CiSS, establishing linkages of District Child Protection Services from the source and destination districts for restoration of CiSS. Inclusion of Cross-cutting issues of disability, substance abuse, age and gender for each category of CISS and their interventions.

XI. Piloting of SOP 2.0 in 51 Religious Places across the Country

9.35 Based on the standard operating procedures provided under SOP 2.0, a pilot initiative has been taken up by the NCPCR in making 51 religious places free of street children, child labour and child beggars. In this regard, strategic meetings have been conducted with the SCPCRs, state and district administrations, child protection mechanism of the district, local NGOs/agencies, temple or religious trust, etc.

XII. Model Policy for Rehabilitation of Children Living in Street Situations

9.36 The idea of a “Model Rehabilitation policy for Children in Street Situations (CiSS)” was conceptualized as a key driver for the overall success of the “Standard Operating Procedure for Care and Protection of Children in Street Situations (SOP) 2.0”. Rehabilitation and mainstreaming of CiSS into the society is the ultimate goal that the SOP aspires to achieve. Therefore, the Model Rehabilitation Policy was formulated dovetailing the key principles and provisions provided in the SOP 2.0. The Policy has been notified or adopted by seven (7) States so far.

XIII. Cognizance on the issue of Mass Marriages on Akshay Tritiya

9.37 As a special measure for prevention of child marriages on occasions such as Akshaya Tritiya, also known as Akti or Akha Teej (3rd May, 2022), the Commission requested Principal Secretaries of all State/UTs vide letter dated 07.04.2022 to issue directions to all District Magistrates or Collectors / CMPOs of all districts of their respective State/UT to complete following

- i. Undertake awareness programmes at village, panchayat, block, urban/ward, zila tehsil level.
- ii. Conduct meetings regarding awareness programmes on Child Marriage With CDPOs, CWCs, CWPOs, AWWs, religious priests who may be responsible for performing marriages and service providers during marriage functions such as printing press, tent providers, managers of marriage halls, caterers, music bands and decorators etc.
- iii. Prepare a school wise list of children who are drop out, out of school and not attending school regularly.
- iv. Prepare a school wise list of children absent from school without intimation to the Principal or Head Master of the school in accordance with Rule 2B (2) of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2017.
- v. This list must be prepared by Education

Department of the district and shared with the DM/CMPO of the district.

- vi. DM/CMPO must identify children from these lists who can be at risk of child marriage. Family counseling and proper inquiry of all such identified children must be ensured to prevent any possible child marriage.

XIV. Mediation Cell

9.38 Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), vide its order No. 31/59/2016-CW-I dated 27 July 2018, in accordance with the power conferred to the Government of India under Section 33(1) of the Commission for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005, constituted a “Mediation Cell” in National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR). This was created to resolve the cases of children who were taken away by one of the spouses, without the permission of the other spouse, due to marital discord or domestic violence from overseas countries to India, or vice versa, and for preparing a Parental Plan taking into account the best interest of the child.

9.39 NCPCR as per its mandate u/s 13 (1) of CPCR Act, 2005, in April 2022, wrote to the Education Department and Transport Departments of all States/UTs to conduct safety audit of all schools in the State/UT including school transportation including buses, autos, mini-vans or any other vehicle used for transportation of children to schools.



Central Adoption Resource Authority



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Central Adoption Resource Authority

10.1 Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), earlier an autonomous body, became a Statutory Body of the Government of India under the provisions of Section 68 of the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (Act No. 2 of 2016), w.e.f. 15th January, 2016 (Amended in 2021). It functions at the National level, under the aegis of Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), as the nodal body for promoting and regulating adoption of Indian children.

I. ROLE & CHARTER OF CARA

10.2 As per the provisions of Section 68 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (Amended in 2021), CARA is mandated as under:-

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

II. JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARA & PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT, 2015 (AMENDED IN 2021)

10.3 Chapter VIII of the Juvenile Justice (Care

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

III. ADOPTION REGULATIONS, 2022

10.4 CARA has framed the latest Adoption Regulations in 2022 as mandated under section 68 (c) of the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (Amended in 2021) which has been operational from 23rd September, 2022. The New Adoption Regulations aims to strengthen adoption programme in the country by streamlining the adoption process. Transparency, early de-institutionalisation 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.

IV. Objective of CARA

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

V. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

10.6 CARA is headed by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and has a sanctioned strength of 37 officers and staff altogether. The Authority

has a Steering Committee with the following members as defined in Section 69 of the JJ Act, 2015:-

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

VI. ASSOCIATED AUTHORITIES AND AGENCIES

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

S. No	Stakeholders (Registered in CARINGS)	No. of Stakeholders (as on 31-12-2022)
(a)	Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs)	483
(b)	District Child Protection Units (DCPUs)	829

S. No	Stakeholders (Registered in CARINGS)	No. of Stakeholders (as on 31-12-2022)
(c)	Child Care Institutions (CCIs)	5923
(d)	Authorized Foreign Adoption Agencies (AFAAs) & Central Authorities of foreign countries (CAs)	109 (65 & 44)
(e)	Indian Diplomatic Missions abroad	21
(f)	PAPs (In-country)	29570
(g)	PAPs (Inter-country)	954
(h)	District Magistrates (DMs)	735
(i)	Chief Medical Officers (CMOs)	475

VII. CARINGS

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

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

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

VIII. IMPORTANT PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES INITIATED

A. SAA-CCI Linkage

10.9 Linkage between Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) and Child Care Institutions (CCIs) has been established with a view to reach every child without parental care.

The SAA-CCI linkage has been expedited in the States & UTs as per the order passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for mandatory registration and linkages of CCIs with SAAs with a view to reach every child who is without parental care. As on 31-12-2022, 5923 Child Care Institutions (CCIs) have been registered as per the provisions of Section 41 of the JJ Act, 2015, out of which 5723 CCIs have been linked to SAAs and remaining CCIs are waiting for linkage as per provision of Section 66 of the JJ Act, 2015 (Amended in 2021). This does not include the existing 483 SAAs who are also CCIs as per Section 2(21) of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 (Amended in 2021).

B. Special Needs Children

10.10 Many of the orphan and destitute children do have special needs; hence special efforts are required to place such children in adoption. In order to promote adoption of special needs children, CARA has provisioned for a Special Needs Children module on CARINGS for facilitating their adoption. As on 31-12-2022, 442 children having special needs have been placed in adoption, with the help of this module on CARINGS.

C. 7-Days Portal for RI/ NRI/ OCI PAPs

10.11 Resident Indians (RIs), Non Resident Indian (NRI), Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Card Holder Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs) can directly reserve a specific category normal child irrespective of their seniority from SEVEN-DAY Portal located at PAPs login. This special feature was launched on 14th November 2022. A total of 73 children have been placed so far.

D. Issuance of Supporting Documents

10.12 CARA has issued 143 pre-approval

letters in cases of domestic relative and step adoption and 18 No Objection Certificates in case of inter-country relative adoption.

Further, CARA has issued 65 support-letters to RPOs for issuing passports to domestic adoptive parents.

E. HAMA (Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act), 1956

10.13 CARA registers applications for inter-country adoptions under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 for adoption procedure for Non-Resident India (NRIs) or Overseas Citizens of India Card holder prospective adoptive parents who live outside the country. During 01 January to 31 December 2022 32 support letters has been issued.

F. Issuance of Adoption Orders

10.14 A total of 629 Adoption Orders by District Magistrate have been issued since the implementation of the new Adoption Regulations 2022 from 23rd September till 31th December 2022.

I. Training & Development Activities

S. No.	Description	Places/ States	Date of Event	No. of Participants
1	Fifth Meeting of the Special Commission (SC) on the practical operation of the 1993 Adoption Convention	All States	4 th to 8 th July 2022	100
2	The Online Orientation on New Adoption Regulations 2022 with State Governments	All States	02 nd September 2022	100
3	The State Orientation Programme on Adoption Regulations 2022 held through virtual Mode	Delhi	06 th September 2022	45
4	The State Orientation Programme on Adoption Regulations 2022 held through virtual Mode	Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh	06 th September 2022	101
5	The State Orientation Programme on Adoption Regulations 2022 held through virtual Mode	Jammu and Kashmir and Leh	07 th September 2022	37
6	The State Orientation Programme on Adoption Regulations 2022 held through virtual Mode	Bihar	07 th September 2022	100

G. Adoption Data (Consolidated) during last three years:

Adoption	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (as on 31st Dec 2022)
In-country	3142	2991	2139
Inter-country	417	414	300

**During COVID-2019 the no. of adoptions were affected.*

H. CARA 12 Hours Helpdesk (1800-11-1311)

10.15 The 12 Hours Helpdesk has been made operational on all the working days from Monday to Friday by the tele executives/counsellors for resolving the queries of PAPs, stakeholders and others. On an average, the tele executives/counsellors handle 300-400 calls every day.

10.16 In order to educate and raise awareness about the Adoption Programme and to promote legal adoptions in the country, CARA has been organizing orientation and training programmes (webinars and workshops) for various stakeholders. Details are as enumerated in the succeeding paragraphs.

S. No.	Description	Places/ States	Date of Event	No. of Participants
7	The State Orientation Programme on Adoption Regulations 2022 held through virtual Mode	Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh	08 th September 2022	66
8	The State Orientation Programme on Adoption Regulations 2022 held through virtual Mode	Rajasthan	08 th September 2022	101
9	The State Orientation Programme on Adoption Regulations 2022 held through virtual Mode	Jharkhand	09 th September 2022	55
10	The State Orientation Programme on Adoption Regulations 2022 held through virtual Mode	Uttar Pradesh	09 th September 2022	101
11	The State Orientation Programme on Adoption Regulations 2022 held through virtual Mode	Maharashtra and Goa	12 th September 2022	101
12	The State Orientation Programme on Adoption Regulations 2022 held through virtual Mode	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12 th September 2022	55
13	The State Orientation Programme on Adoption Regulations 2022 held through virtual Mode	Karnataka	13 th September 2022	90
14	The State Orientation Programme on Adoption Regulations 2022 held through virtual Mode	Madhya Pradesh	13 th September 2022	113
15	The State Orientation Programme on Adoption Regulations 2022 held through virtual Mode	Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Tripura	14 th September 2022	101
16	The State Orientation Programme on Adoption Regulations 2022 held through virtual Mode	Gujarat, Dadar Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep	14 th September 2022	75
17	The State Orientation Programme on Adoption Regulations 2022 held through virtual Mode	Kerala	15 th September 2022	65
18	The State Orientation Programme on Adoption Regulations 2022 held through virtual Mode	Orissa	15 th September 2022	114
19	The State Orientation Programme on Adoption Regulations 2022 held through virtual Mode	West Bengal	16 th September 2022	70
20	The State Orientation Programme on Adoption Regulations 2022 held through virtual Mode	Telangana	16 th September 2022	85
21	The State Orientation Programme on Adoption Regulations 2022 held through virtual Mode	Andhra Pradesh	19 th September 2022	55
22	The State Orientation Programme on Adoption Regulations 2022 held through virtual Mode	Chhattisgarh	19 th September 2022	53
23	Regional Consultation on JJ Amendment Act 2021 and Rules 2022, and Adoption Regulations 2022 for DMs/ADMs, CWCs and DCPUs	All States/UTs	20 th Sept to 30 th September 2022	110

10.17 Virtual Orientation Training Programmes



Several orientation training programmes organized with stakeholders of all State Governments and UTs, State Adoption Resource Agencies (SARA), District Child Protection Units (DCPU), Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAA), Authorised Foreign Adoption Agencies (AFAA), both before and after notification of the new Adoption Regulations 2022 held on 2nd September, 2022.

10.18 Training through Physical mode: Orientation and Training Programme on JJ Amendment Act 2021 and New Adoption Regulations, 2022. Several orientation training programmes are organized with stakeholders of all State Governments and UTs, State Adoption Resource Agencies(SARA), District Child Protection Units (DCPU), Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAA), Authorised Foreign Adoption Agencies (AFAA), on the new Adoption Regulations 2022. A workshop was also conducted on Mission Vatsalya, JJ Amendment Act 2021 and JJ Model Rules 2022 and Adoption Regulations 2022. Adoptive Parents and Prospective Adoptive Parents Meet at Pune

10.19 Physical Orientation Training Programmes

JAMMU AND KASHMIR



Orientation and Training Programme on New Adoption Regulations, 2022 for state functionaries like Social Workers of SAA, DCPUs, SARA Programme Manager and other stakeholders at Jammu, UT of J&K on 19th December 2022.

CHHATTISGARH





Orientation and Training Programme on New Adoption Regulations, 2022 and CARINGS for state functionaries like Social Workers of SAA, DCPUs, SARA Programme Manager and other stakeholders at Raipur, Chhattisgarh on 25th November 2022.

PUDUCHERRY



A One-day 'State Level Orientation Training on Implementation on New Adoption Regulation 2022' at Puducherry on 2nd December 2022.

10.20 Sensitization programme on promotion of legal adoption: A training was conducted on sensitization programme on promotion of legal adoption for members of Child Welfare Committee, functionaries of Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs) and District Child Protection Units (DCPUs). Sensitization programme conducted during the year 2022 is mentioned below.

Description	Places / States	Date of Event
Sensitization Programme on Promotion of Legal Adoption for Members of Child Welfare Committee, Functionaries of DCPUs and SAAs	NIPCCD HQ	26 th & 27 th December 2022

IX. Activities undertaken during the Adoption Awareness Month, November 2022.

10.21 CARA observed 'Adoption Awareness Month', and organized 10 State orientation programmes, ran 200 special social media campaigns, held interactive meets with more than 700 Prospective Adoptive Parents in the month of November 2022.

During this month CARA aimed to spread adoption awareness amongst the stakeholders including the prospective adoptive parents. It was celebrated in the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Daman & Diu, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Puducherry, Odisha, Telangana, Nagaland. A large number of Prospective Adoptive Parents and Adoptive Parents attended the programme in these States for a fruitful deliberation. This was followed by a cultural programme by children. CARA representatives also visited adoption agencies to understand issues and concerns.

Orientation and Training Programme on New Adoption Regulations, 2022 for state functionaries like Social Workers of SAA, DCPUs, SARA Programme Manager and other stakeholders were also organized in various states.

ADOPTION AWARENESS MONTH NOVEMBER 2022





X. INFORMATION ABOUT RECENT GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS ON ADOPTION RELATED ISSUES

10.22 Adoption Regulations, 2022 (notified w.e.f. 23/09/2022) - On the basis of feedback received from the stakeholders and experts, CARA has framed the Adoption Regulations, 2022 in-line with the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2021 and it has been notified by the Central Government on 23/09/2022 to further simplify adoption process.

Some of the salient features include –

- i) Adoption of children in their own socio-cultural milieu through state based referral system.
- ii) Steps taken for furthering in-country adoption.
- iii) Resident Indian (RI), Non-Resident Indian (NRI) & Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Prospective Adoptive Parents made at par for adopting a child.
- iv) Adoption orders to be issued by the District Magistrate. Special needs children in compliance with the Disability Act 2016 certified by Chief Medical Officer.
- v) Making the adoption process more user friendly through Digitalization.



Other Agencies, Programmes and Activities



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Other Agencies, Programmes and Activities

I. Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB)

A. Introduction

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

manpower etc. is being taken accordingly.

B. State Social Welfare Boards

11.2 State Social Welfare Boards implement the programmes of Central Social Welfare Board in the respective States. Some of the State Social Welfare Boards also implement the programmes/schemes of State Governments. The Central Social Welfare Board provides 100% grant for implementation of CSWB programme. The establishment expenditure of the State Boards is equally shared by CSWB and respective State Governments.

C. Programmes of the Board

(a) Family Counselling Centre

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

11.4 The Family Counselling Centre (FCC)

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

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

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

(b). Cases dealt by FCCs

11.6 These centres are dealing with wide range of cases pertaining to family such as dowry, domestic violence, alcoholism/drug addiction, marital mal-adjustments, economic crises, extra-

marital relationship, personality difference, mental and physical torture, depression, human trafficking, cybercrime etc.

(c). Special Achievements of the Scheme

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

11.8 These centres also provide crisis intervention and trauma counselling in case of natural calamities. During this year FCCs conducted awareness camps on prevention of COVID-19 pandemic.

(d). FCCs in special areas

11.9 The services of Family Counselling Centres are also rendered in special areas such as prisons/women prisons, police premises, CBCID/CID Premises, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) premises, red light area, colleges etc.

(e). Training

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

(f). Physical and Financial Achievements

11.11 During the Current Financial Year 2022-23 (upto 31.12.2022), Ministry of Women and

Child Development, Govt. of India allocated ₹1720.00 lakhs and released ₹1038.07 lakhs to CSWB. CSWB released ₹1032.96 lakh (including Past Liabilities) under the FCC scheme. During the period under reporting, services of FCCs have been rendered to 66493 number of cases. Family members of the individual/case are also benefited out of this programme. State-wise statement is given at **Annexure-XXV**.

D. Other Activities

11.12 The Central Social Welfare Board organized various activities as per the instructions given by Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India such as Sadhbhawana Diwas, Hindi Pakhwara, Swachhta Pakhwara, Vigilance Awareness Week, Constitution Day, etc.

II. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

11.13 Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) was set up by the Government of India in 1993 as a national-level organisation under the Ministry of Women and Child Development. RMK is a society registered under the Society Registration Act, 1860. RMK was initially set up with a corpus fund of ₹31 Crore in 1993 to meet the credit needs of poor and asset less women in the informal sector. The initial corpus fund of ₹31 Crore has grown over to ₹323.57 (including reserves and surplus) as on 31st March 2021 due to additional budgetary allocation of ₹69 Crore which includes allocation of ₹10 Crore in 2006-07; ₹12 Crore in 2007-08; ₹31 Crore in 2008-09 and ₹16 Crore in 2009-10; ₹223.57 crore being reserve, and surplus generated from internal sources via credit, investment and recovery management.

A. Administrative Set-Up

11.14 The Governing Board of RMK consists of 16 members representing various Central

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

B. Objectives

11.15 To bring about the socio-economic upliftment of poor women, RMK provides micro-finance services to the needy and poor women in the informal sector through a client-friendly, without collateral security and third-party guarantee. The loans are granted for Income Generating Activities (IGA), housing, micro-enterprises, family needs, etc. RMK has also taken a number of promotional measures to popularise the concept of women empowerment by way of microfinancing, thrift and credit, capacity building and marketing linkages through SHGs format, and also enterprise development for poor women.

C. Credit Delivery Mechanism

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

D. Schemes / Loan Products of RMK

11.17 The Schemes / Loan products of RMK are: i. Loan promotion scheme ii. Main Loan Scheme iii. Gold Credit Card Scheme iv. Housing Loan Scheme v. Working Capital Term Loan. The funds given (released) by RMK under the above schemes are implemented through IMOs

wherein concessional micro finance loans are provided to poor women.

E. Activities Undertaken During the FY 2022-23

i. Micro-Credit Performance

11.18 There is no sanction & disbursement during this FY 2022-23 from April 2022 to February 2023. As on February 2023, RMK has sanctioned a cumulative amount of ₹373.12 Crore and disbursed an amount of ₹315.13 crore benefiting 7,41,163 women entrepreneurs.

ii. Awareness Creation, Capacity Building and other Support Services

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

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

F. Proposal for Closure of RMK

11.21 At the time RMK was setup, it was a prominent Government body working in the area of extending concessional micro-finance loans to poor women through Intermediary Organisation (IMOs).

11.22 Over the period of time, Rashtriya

Mahila Kosh as it has lost its relevance and utility in the present scenario with substantial alternative credit facility mechanisms have become available to women entrepreneurs through various Government initiatives like Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojna and Stand up India.

11.23 In line with the recommendations of the Expert Management Commission set up by the Ministry of Finance and the report on Rationalisation of Government Bodies authored by the Principal Economic Adviser, Department of Economic Affairs, Government has decided to close down RMK to improve efficiency and utilize available resources optimally.

III. Information Technology

11.24 The Ministry is using Information Technology extensively for implementation of e-Governance in several schemes and initiatives. The Website of the Ministry (wcd.nic.in) is a bilingual website. It has the information of all the schemes, Acts/Policies etc. of the Ministry and of its associated offices alongwith contact directory and organizational structure of the Ministry. Throughout the reporting year the zero downtime has been maintained for the citizen. The important related hyperlinks also have been provided at the site.

11.25 A Monitoring Dashboard (i.e. (wcd.dashboard.nic.in)) has been developed with the help of NIC to reflect outcomes and impacts of various schemes and projects of Ministry of Women and Child Development. In the year 2022, the dashboard has been re-designed by NIC and has been implemented as per the three missions of MoWCD i.e Mission Poshan, Mission Shakti and Mission Vatsalya.

11.26 To ensure security and integrity of data, a decision was taken to close 20 websites/portals that were defunct and not required.

11.27 A brief description of some of the

programmes introduced & latest development during the year of 2022-23 by the Ministry are follows:

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

11.28 The Ministry has fully implemented eOffice Premium products and successfully migrated to paperless office concept for which the Ministry has been graded as Platinum Ministry by Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances (DAR&PG). Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) tops the list in terms of number of -e-files and percentage of e-files (100%) among all Ministries with zero physical file. Ministry has also been awarded by DARPG for commendable work done in the implementation of eOffice. More than 90000 electronic files have been created in the Ministry. Recently, eOffice 7.2.5 version has been implemented in the Ministry since a year. Further, new updations have been made in e-Office to make it user friendly and transparent.

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

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

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

11.30 Ministry's IT services [under Government to Citizen(G2C), government-to-

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

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

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

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

11.32 The Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) scheme was announced by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India in 31st December 2016. Under PMMVY, monetary benefit is transferred directly to the account of eligible beneficiaries through PMMVY-CAS portal. It is accessible to functionaries at Block, District, State and National level for implementation and monitoring of the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY). At Block level, digitization/approval of the data of eligible beneficiaries under PMMVY received from Anganwadi Centers/Approved Health Facilities is done for making payment to the beneficiaries bank/post office account by Nodal Officer at

State level. This portal was handed over to NIC in October 2022.

11.33 The new version of the PMMVY-CAS portal is under development by NIC. It will cater to the amendments introduced in the revamped PMMVY under Mission Shakti guidelines. Monetary benefit of ₹5,000 will be given to pregnant women and lactating mothers in two instalments for the 1st child and a lump sum of ₹6,000 will be given to the eligible beneficiaries for the second child (only if girl) after completion of the mandated immunization for the child.

11.34 In the new application, Aadhaar has been made mandatory for all beneficiaries for seamless integration with other systems in the future and to enable Aadhaar-based payments. In the new roll-out, citizens will be able to directly register themselves through PMMVY soft MIS or the mobile application.

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

11.35 Poshan Tracker helps Child Development Project Officers at Block Level, District Programme officers (District level), State and National level officers in real time monitoring of the activities of Anganwadis in various districts of the project States under ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP).

11.36 The objective of Information and Communication Technology enabled Real Time Monitoring (ICT-RTM) is to get real time information on nutritional indicators for improving the nutritional status of women and children at grass root level. In this system, Anganwadi Workers have been equipped with Smart Phones and lady Supervisors with Tablets pre-installed with a Common Application Software to capture and analyze the beneficiary wise information about the nutrition services

and nutrition status. The data is available on a real time basis and can be viewed by different functionaries at block level, district level, state level and national level through dynamic dashboard using credentials.

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

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

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

11.38 The objectives of the initiative are Prevention of gender biased sex selective elimination, ensuring survival & protection of the girl child, Ensuring education and participation of the girl child. YouTube Channel for Beti Bachao Beti Padhao is available at <https://www.youtube.com/user/BetiBachaoBetiPadhao>, providing access to motivation video on BBBP.

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

11.39 The objectives of the scheme are to contribute to the improvement in the well-being of children in difficult circumstances, as well as to the reduction of vulnerabilities to situations and actions that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children. In the year 2022, Track the missing children portal has

been integrated with the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS). It will not only remove the duplicate efforts done by police officials at ground level but also the tracking of the missing children will be possible in lesser time.

11.40 Moreover, this year, Railway Protection Force (RPF) also has been on-boarded onto the Track Child portal. It will help in reporting the missing & recovered children directly by RPF posts and restoration and other care and protection services can be delivered as soon as possible.

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

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

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

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

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

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

11.44 In year 2022, Ministry Women & Child Development notified the new JJ Rules 2022 and the Child Adoption Regulation 2022. In the year 2022 itself, MoWCD launched and implemented the new version CARINGS3.2 with the new rules of the act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11.49 A Monitoring Dashboard (i.e. MWCD Dashboard) has been developed with the help of

NIC to reflect outcomes and impacts of various schemes and projects of Ministry of Women and Child Development. In the year 2022, the dashboard has been re-designed by NIC and has been implemented as per the three missions of MoWCD i.e. Mission Poshan, Mission Shakti and Mission Vatsalya.

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

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

11.51 The dashboard provides a simplified and standardized common format for cases of violence affected women coming to OSCs, WHLs and MPVs, which goes on to detail the support and referral services provided to them.

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

11.52 From the year 2019, MWCD decided to receive the application through online mode for Nari Shakti Puraskar (formerly Stree Shakti Puraskar), which literally means 'Woman Power Awards', are "National Award in recognition of exceptional work for women empowerment" conferred by the Hon'ble President of India every year on 8th March, the International Women's Day as a mark of respect and recognition for those who have demonstrated exemplary courage and stellar contribution towards empowerment of women.

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

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

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

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

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

V. Integrated Monitoring System

11.56 This is on intranet. The system has been developed and implemented in the Ministry for monitoring of the progress of important schemes/events, Budget related matters, Court cases, Media related matters, PMO references, VIP reference, Parliamentary Matters and Public Grievances of the Ministry.

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

11.57 Through this portal, Ministry of Woman and Child Development (MWCD) is inviting application of Women students, scholars, social activists and teachers from non-tier-I cities and rural parts of India under 'Internship

Programmes of the Ministry by offering short-term orientation with an objective to involve them in research and related activities for various schemes of the Ministry. The Internship Programme is available for the duration of one month and two months separately throughout the year.

11.58 The students, scholars, social activists and teachers associated with different Academic/Non-academic Institution willing to undertake pilot projects/micro-studies focusing on the ongoing activities of the Ministry. The Ministry provides a qualitative exposure to students to its mandate and also have specific programmes and policy analysis at the hands of the target group to make them proactive to raise the issue of women and children on various platforms in future.

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

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

11.60 A Portal has been developed for supporting the children who have lost both the parents or legal guardian or adoptive parents or surviving parent during COVID-19 pandemic. Complete end to end solution with child registration and approval workflow, centre and state schemes onboarding, and grievance redressal modules has been implemented successfully.

IV. DBT

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

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

Sl. No	Scheme Name
1.	Anganwadi Services-Training Program
2.	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)
3.	Protection And Empowerment of Women-Comprehensive Scheme for Combating Trafficking of Women and Children-Ujjawala-Facilities to Beneficiaries

Sl. No	Scheme Name
4.	Protection And Empowerment Of Women-Comprehensive Scheme For Combating Trafficking Of Women And Children-Ujjawala- Salary
5.	Protection And Empowerment Of Women-SwadharGreh-facilities To Beneficiaries
6.	Protection And Empowerment Of Women-SwadharGreh- Salary To Staff
7.	One Stop Centre – Services To Beneficiaries*
8.	National Creche Scheme-Nutrition
9.	National Creche Scheme- Honorarium to Workers
10.	Scheme For Adolescent Girls
11.	Anganwadi Services- Supplementary Nutrition
12.	Anganwadi Services- Honorarium to AWW And AWH
13.	Child Protection Services - Facilities to beneficiaries (Sponsorship)
14.	Child Protection Services - Facilities to beneficiaries
15.	Child Protection Services - Salary of Staff

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

11.63 Annual Statements showing the representation of SCs, STs and OBCs and Persons with Disabilities in the Ministry during the calendar year 2022 (as on 31.12.2022) are given at **Annexures-XXVI & XXVII.**

VI. Progressive Use of Hindi

11.64 During the period under report, the Ministry continued its efforts towards the maximum use of Hindi in official work. Effective implementation of the Official Language Act, 1963 and Official Language Rules 1976 was ensured. All the Computers (PCs) in the Ministry are equipped with bilingual Unicode facility. Efforts continue to increase the percentage of use of Hindi in correspondence and noting. The quarterly progress reports for the progressive use of Hindi related to the Ministry of WCD and its subordinate offices were reviewed and sent regularly to the Department of Official Language. All the officers and the employees of the Ministry have working knowledge of Hindi.

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

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

B. Departmental Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC)

11.66 The meetings of Departmental Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) are being held regularly under the Chairpersonship of Joint Secretary, in-charge of

OL. It reviews the progress made in connection with the use of Hindi and gives appropriate suggestions and remove the difficulties, if any. Apart from this, directions are being issued in the weekly meetings by Secretary for increase in the progressive use of Hindi in the official work. In the financial year 3 meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee were held on 22nd June, 2022, 29th September, 2022 and two quarterly joint meetings on 30th January, 2023.

C. Ministries Hindi Advisory Committee Meeting Held

11.67 Meeting of Hindi Advisory committee was held on 02nd sept, 2022 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister, WCD. All the member committee participated in the meeting.

D. Hindi workshops and Official language inspections

11.68 Hindi section conducts Hindi workshops regularly to overcome the difficulties faced by the employees of various sections performing the official work in Hindi. Previous year three Hindi workshops were held on dated 12th April, 2022, 30th sept. 2022 and 01st December 2022.

11.69 Hindi Section conducts Hindi inspections of the 12 Sections as well as subordinate/5 attached offices of the Ministry in order to help them tackle the difficulties faced by them in the progressive use of Hindi in official work. During the year under review, the official language inspection of the Central Adoption Resource Authority was conducted by the parliamentary sub-committee on 24th October, 2022.

E. Hindi Month Celebrations

11.70 Hindi Pakhwada was celebrated in the Ministry from 14th to 29th September, 2022. During this period, Hon'ble Minister, WCD

and Secretary, WCD, by issuing an appeal, encouraged the officers and the employees of the Ministry to use Hindi in their official work. To give practical knowledge of Hindi in official work and motivate the staff to use Hindi in their day to day official work, noting and drafting, essay writing and Hindi language and general knowledge, Hindi typing were organised during Hindi Pakhwada. * Non Hindi speaking candidates were given 5% relaxation in total marks obtained. About 65 participants took part in various competitions and awards and certificates to all the 19 winners in the

competitions. In addition, under the annual incentive scheme to encourage the officers and staff members to do their official work in Hindi, 10 officers and staff members, who did their maximum official work in Hindi, are awarded.

F. Hindi Work in E-office

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

Annexures

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

II. Laws related to children

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

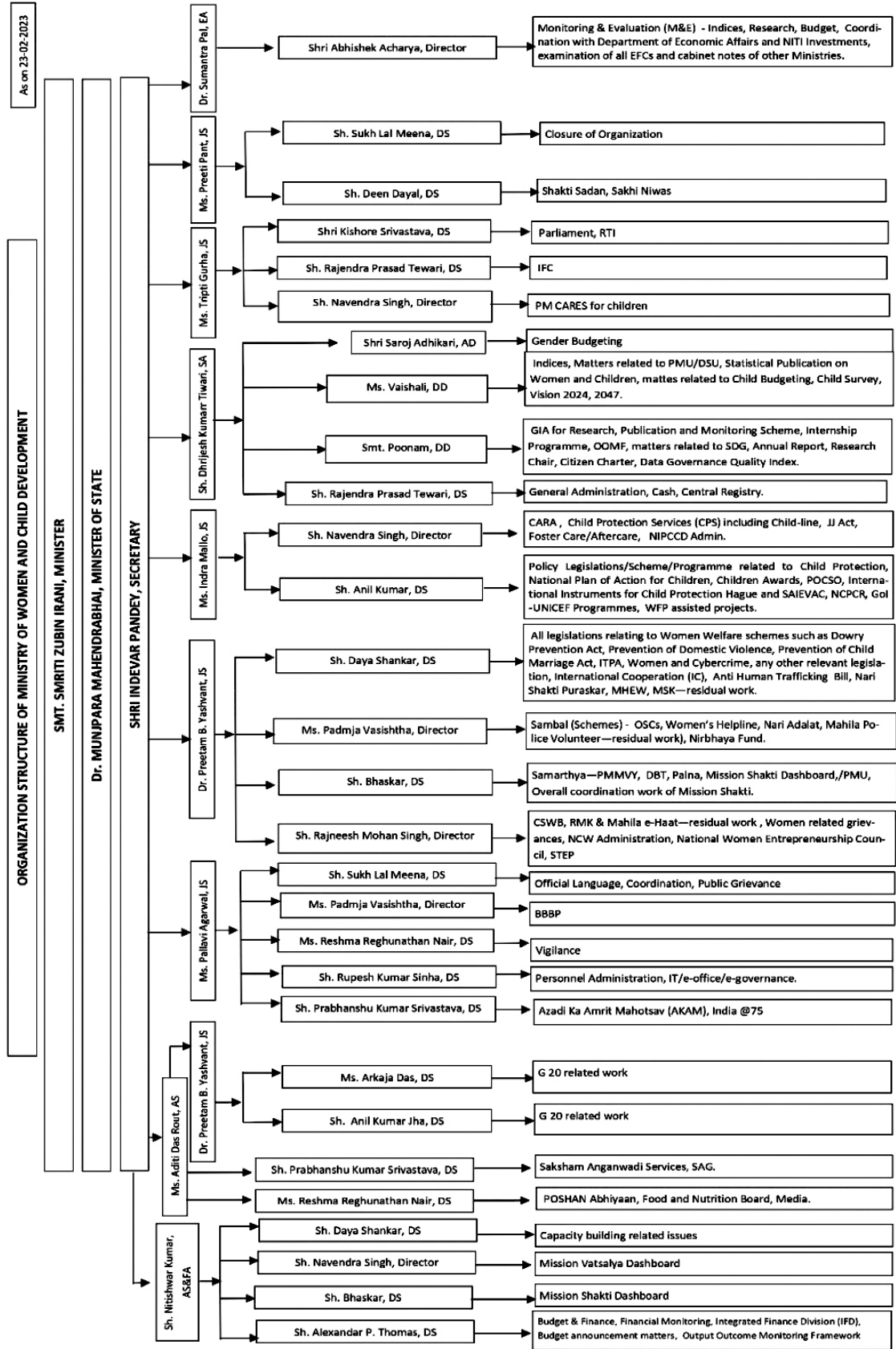
Subject Allocated to the Ministry of Women and Child Development (Mahila Aur Bal Vikas Mantralaya)

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

¹Inserted vide Amendment series no. 281 dated 01.09.2005

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

Annexure – IV
Organisational Structure of Ministry of Women and Child Development (as on 23.02.2023)



Annexure – V

State-wise number of Shakti Sadans under Shakti Sadan Scheme (As on 31.12.2022)

S. No.	Name of State	Shakti Sadans (Swadhar Greh)		Shakti Sadans (Ujjawala)	
		Number	Total Capacity	Number	Total Capacity
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	10	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	21	630	5	200
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	30	-	-
4.	Assam	17	530	19	875
5.	Chandigarh	1	30	-	-
6.	Chhattisgarh	2	60	2	75
7.	Delhi	2	60	-	-
8.	Goa	2	50	1	15
9.	Gujarat	6	200	-	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	30	-	-
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	60	-	-
12.	Jharkhand	5	150	2	100
13.	Karnataka	51	1811	14	525
14.	Kerala	7	210	2	50
15.	Madhya Pradesh	15	450	-	-
16.	Maharashtra	10	300	4	200
17.	Manipur	23	690	22	1100
18.	Meghalaya	2	60	-	-
19.	Mizoram	11	330	1	30
20.	Nagaland	2	55	-	-
21.	Odisha	52	1851	16	280
22.	Punjab	2	70	-	-
23.	Rajasthan	8	240	1	25
24.	Sikkim	1	30	-	-

S. No.	Name of State	Shakti Sadans (Swadhar Greh)		Shakti Sadans (Ujjawala)	
		Number	Total Capacity	Number	Total Capacity
25.	Tamil Nadu	35	1050	-	-
26.	Telangana	18	540	2	100
27.	Tripura	3	90	-	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	13	971	-	-
29.	Uttarakhand	-	-	2	75
30.	West Bengal	33	1190	1	50
	Total	347	11748	94	3700

Annexure – VI

**State- wise fund released during FY 2022-23 (as on 31.12.2022)
under Shakti Sadan Scheme**

S. No.	States/UTs	Amount released during 2022-23 (in lakhs)
1.	Uttar Pradesh (Mahila Kalyan Nigam) for repair and maintenance of Home for Widows at Vrindavan	158.25
2.	Odisha (Ujjawala)	132.38
3.	Chandigarh (Swadhar)	7.99
	TOTAL	298.62

Annexure -VII

**State/UT-wise details of Sakhi Niwas (Working Women Hostels)
(as on 31.12.2022)**

S. No.	State/UTs	Number of Sakhi Niwas sanctioned	Number of Sakhi Niwas functional	Capacity	Number of Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41	12	1080	65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	05	72	41
3.	Assam	18	08	249	106
4.	Bihar	06	00	00	00
5.	Chandigarh	07	06	401	325
6.	Chhattisgarh	10	06	372	174
7.	Delhi	20	17	2484	1457
8.	Goa	02	00	00	00
9.	Gujarat	27	15	1165	786
10.	Haryana	20	07	510	323
11.	Himachal Pradesh	16	06	152	92
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	05	00	00	00
13.	Jharkhand	02	02	210	172
14.	Karnataka	62	62	5207	3492
15.	Kerala	160	129	13191	7658
16.	Madhya Pradesh	62	02	150	96
17.	Maharashtra	138	77	6609	3592
18.	Manipur	32	15	1069	324
19.	Meghalaya	04	03	225	138
20.	Mizoram	05	03	194	166
21.	Nagaland	25	12	887	373
22.	Odisha	28	12	732	417
23.	Puducherry	04	03	226	147
24.	Punjab	15	05	246	551
25.	Rajasthan	39	15	798	194
26.	Sikkim	02	01	74	45
27.	Tamil Nadu	97	54	3099	1799
28.	Telangana	27	09	810	549
29.	Tripura	01	00	00	00
30.	Uttarakhand	06	00	00	00
31.	Uttar Pradesh	38	08	410	237
32.	West Bengal	39	00	00	00
	Total	972	494	40622	23319

Annexure – VIII

**Details of the capacity building exercises under PMMVY
done during 01.01.2022 to 31.12.2022**

S. No.	Type	Date of training	Attendee	State level Officials	District Level Officials	Block level	Number of participants	Training objective
1.	Video Conference	08.01.21	UP State team and CDPOs Agra	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	Self Beneficiary Registration
2.	Video Conference	11.02.22	Delhi State & District cell officials, CDPOs, Supervisors and Data Entry Operators	Yes	Yes	Yes	100 >	Refresher cum capacity building training on Self Beneficiary Registration
3.	Video Conference	10.03.23	Haryana State & District cell officials	Yes	Yes	Yes	> 50	Capacity Building Programme for CDPOs
4.	Video Conference	10/3/2022	Haryana	Yes	Yes	Yes	> 30	Capacity Building Programme for CDPOs
5.	Video Conference	12/4/2022	Gujarat	Yes	Yes	Yes	> 50	Capacity Building Training for State PMMVY Team, Gujarat on ASHA mapping under PMMVY Scheme through Video Conferencing
6.	Video Conference	19/5/2022	Rajasthan	Yes	Yes	Yes	> 40	Orientation cum Capacity Building Programme for State PMMVY Team, District PMMVY officials of Rajasthan on implementation of “Azadi Se Antyodaya Tak – 90 – day campaign” under PMMVY Scheme through Video Conferencing
7.	Video Conference	20/5/2021	Gujarat	Yes	Yes	Yes	> 50	Orientation cum Capacity Building Programme for State PMMVY Team, District PMMVY officials of Gujarat on implementation of “Azadi Se Antyodaya Tak – 90 – day campaign” under PMMVY Scheme through Video Conferencing

S. No.	Type	Date of training	Attendee	State level Officials	District Level Officials	Block level	Number of participants	Training objective
8.	Video Conference	25/5/2022	Assam	Yes	Yes	Yes	> 40	Orientation cum Capacity Building Programme for State PMMVY Team, District PMMVY officials of Assam on implementation of “Azadi Se Antyodaya Tak – 90 – day campaign” under PMMVY Scheme through Video Conferencing
9.	Video Conference	27/5/2022	Bihar & Jharkhand	Yes	Yes	Yes	> 50	Orientation cum Capacity Building Programme for State PMMVY Team, District PMMVY officials of Bihar and Jharkhand on implementation of “Azadi Se Antyodaya Tak – 90 – day campaign” under PMMVY Scheme through Video Conferencing
10.	Video Conference	17/6/2022	All States/ UTs	Yes	Yes	Yes	> 100	Review cum Capacity Building Programme for All the States PMMVY Team, District PMMVY officials on implementation of “Azadi Se Antyodaya Tak – 90 – day campaign” under PMMVY Scheme through Video Conferencing
11.	Video Conference	20/6/2022	All States/ UTs	Yes	Yes	Yes	> 100	Review cum Capacity Building Programme for All the States PMMVY Team, District PMMVY officials on implementation of “Azadi Se Antyodaya Tak – 90 – day campaign” under PMMVY Scheme through Video Conferencing
12.	Video Conference	22/6/2022	West Bengal	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	Capacity Building Programme West Bengal State and District team under PMMVY Scheme
13.	Video Conference	20/9/2022	Ladakh, New Delhi, Tripura and Rajasthan	Yes	Yes	Yes	30	Capacity Building Training for State PMMVY Teams of Ladakh, New Delhi, Tripura and Rajasthan on issue related to Correction Queue under PMMVY Scheme through Video Conferencing

S. No.	Type	Date of training	Attendee	State level Officials	District Level Officials	Block level	Number of participants	Training objective
14.	Video Conference	07/12/2022	Gujarat, Maharashtra, UP, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	State Review meeting and Capacity building of State and staff and issues related to Correction Queue
15.	Video Conference	09/12/2022	Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh, Meghalaya, Bihar, Goa	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	State Review meeting and Capacity building of State and staff and issues related to Correction Queue
16.	Video Conference	13/12/2022	Kerala, Madhya Pradesh Nagaland, Haryana	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	State Review meeting and Capacity building of State and staff and issues related to Correction Queue
17.	Video Conference	15/12/2022	Gujarat State & District cell officials	Yes	Yes	Yes	211	State Review meeting and Capacity building of State and staff and issues related to Correction Queue
18.	Video Conference	16/12/2022	Rajasthan State & District cell officials	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	State Review meeting and Capacity building of State and staff and issues related to Correction Queue

Annexure-IX

State/UT-wise details of funds sanctioned and released under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) during the period 01.04.2022 to 31.01.2023.

Name of State	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹ Lakh)	Amount Released (in ₹ Lakh)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18.45	18.45
Andhra Pradesh	4351.88	4351.88
Arunachal Pradesh	26.16	26.16
Assam	7918.01	7918.01
Bihar	12544.72	12544.72
Chandigarh	43.83	43.83
Chhattisgarh	3006.36	3006.36
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	148.44	148.44
Delhi	1889.80	1889.80
Goa	89.74	89.74
Gujarat	1075.10	1075.10
Haryana	4964.40	4964.40
Himachal Pradesh	606.39	606.39
Jammu & Kashmir	822.78	822.78
Jharkhand	677.61	677.61
Karnataka	10769.45	10769.45
Kerala	4705.92	4705.92
Ladakh	31.18	31.18
Lakshadweep	1.29	1.29
Madhya Pradesh	14193.71	14193.71
Maharashtra	15148.28	15148.28
Manipur	344.68	344.68
Meghalaya	625.93	625.93
Mizoram	192.65	192.65
Nagaland	203.20	203.20

Name of State	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹ Lakh)	Amount Released (in ₹ Lakh)
Odisha	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	195.90	195.90
Punjab	341.32	341.32
Rajasthan	7816.14	7816.14
Sikkim	52.22	52.22
Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00
Telangana	0.00	0.00
Tripura	70.15	70.15
Uttar Pradesh	23587.06	23587.06
Uttarakhand	634.23	634.23
West Bengal	6322.70	6322.70
Total	123419.68	123419.68

SCHEMES AND PROPOSALS UNDER THE NIRBHAYA FUND

The Ministry itself implements the schemes of One Stop Centre and Women Helpline under Nirbhaya Fund. Details of schemes / projects implemented under this fund are given below:

A. Ministry of Home Affairs:

- (1) **Emergency Response Support System (ERSS):** Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) is a pan-India, single, internationally recognized number, i.e. 112 based system for various emergencies, with computer aided dispatch of field resources to the location of distress. It has been operationalized in all 36 States/ UTs. As such, the project has been completed. Over 25 crore calls have been handled by ERC Centres since launch of 112 services and over 11 lakh downloads of 112 India App have been reported. As informed by MHA, the average response time is 20 minutes. Against the approved cost of ₹385.69 crore, a total of ₹364.03 crore has been released for utilization.
- (2) **Safe City Projects in 8 Cities:** Safe City Projects in 8 Cities: Safe City Projects are comprehensive and integrated projects developed by the Police and Municipal Corporations of the city, in keeping with the demands of their women citizens and to plug any gaps in existing infrastructure. The total approved cost under the Nirbhaya Fund is ₹2840.05 Crore (including state share of ₹888.94 Crore). The technology to aid smart policing and safety management for the future would be enabled under the Safe City Projects, currently being undertaken in 8 cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai) in Phase I. The project adds many dimensions to safety of women and children, like the use of drones, installation of CCTV cameras with Facial Recognition or Automatic Number Plate Recognition to track and alert Police about criminals and criminal activity, technology-enabled infrastructure like smart lighting systems which glow as soon as it gets dark to eliminate dark alleys and crime hot-spots from cities, and toilets for women. The Safe City projects are an ongoing project and are in various stages of implementation in the 8 cities. Central share of amount ₹1349.58 crore has been released for utilization. The physical progress reported is as under:
 - o **Ahmedabad** -100 SHE Team vehicles, 40 Abhayam Vans procured, 1 One Stop Crisis Centre, 2 sets of Women Cyber Unit, 1 Ekta ground, 2 EV surveillance vehicles deployed.
 - o **Bengaluru** -Poles installed at 100 locations with camera feed from 8 locations received at Command Centre, Critical Care Response unit setup in 8 leading Government Hospitals, 4 Mobile Forensic vans procured.
 - o **Chennai** -Training and awareness campaign in schools completed, Remote Monitoring of Street Lighting, Women Mobile Pink Patrol completed, Cyber Cells for Crime

- against Women, Counsellors and Social Service Workers completed, Security Enablers for Public Transport (500 buses beta line) completed.
- o **Delhi** -88 Prakhar Vans have been procured. Installation of 10,000 cameras has commenced.
 - o **Hyderabad** -64 pelican signals installed, 51 fixed toilets operational, 1 AV Van launched
 - o **Kolkata** -155 Patrol Vehicles and 70 Scooties procured, Street Light at 183 locations, 25 Portable Bio-Toilet for Women, 12 small and 18 medium vehicle for community outreach program completed, 8 drones, 18 Mobile Toilet Vans, 4 Mobile Kitchens, 10 Mobile Changing Van for Women, 9 Cyber Crime Investigation Lab completed, 1020 CCTV Cameras, LBS for distress calls from Women completed, 1 short film on Women Safety, Women Help Line Call Centre work completed, 300 Sanitary Napkin vending machine with Incinerators at 236 girls and Co-ed schools have been completed.
 - o **Lucknow** -111 Pink Patrol Vehilcles procured, 100 Pink Booths and 47 Pink toilets constructed, 3625 Street Lights installed, Rescue vans purchased, Building Construction for Integrated Smart Control Room completed.
 - o **Mumbai** – Patrolling vehicles deployed, Street Illumination in dark spots areas completed.
- (3) **Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF):** Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) has been released as a onetime grant of ₹200 crores from Nirbhaya Fund to States/ UTs to support and supplement the Victim Compensation schemes in respective States/ UTs and expenditure from this fund is allowed to States/ UTs after consuming non-budgetary resources with them. Thus the project is complete. Over 2000 victims have been benefited through this scheme.
- (4) **Cyber Crime Prevention against Women & Children (CCPWC):** The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a scheme, namely Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) with a total outlay of ₹223.19 crore. Ministry has provided grant to all States/ UTs to set up cyber forensic cum training laboratories, hiring of Junior Cyber Consultant and training/capacity building to provide hands-on training to Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) investigators, prosecutors and judicial officers. 29 States/ UTs have set up Cyber Forensic Training Laboratory. More than 20000 Police personnel, Prosecutors, and Judicial Officers have been trained in handling cyber-crime related cases. A National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (www.cybercrime.gov.in) was launched on September 20, 2018, which allowed citizens to report online content pertaining to Child Pornography/Child Sexual Abuse Material or sexually explicit content such as Rape/Gang Rape Content. A toll free number 1930 has also been made operational in all States / UTs for reporting of such

incidents. In consultation with the stakeholders, a revamped portal has been launched on August 30, 2019 to enable citizens to report all types of cybercrimes with special focus on cybercrimes against women and children. A total of ₹154.55 crore has been released under this project.

- (5) **New building with women centric facilities for Special Police Unit for Women & Children (SPUWAC) and Special Police unit for North East Region (SPUNER) at Nanakpura, Delhi:** Delhi Police has undertaken a project for modernization of Special Police Unit for Women & Children (SPUWAC) and Special Police unit for North East Region (SPUNER) and Police Station Crime Against Women Cell (CAW Cell) including facilities for counseling, mediation and gender sensitization and Special Police Unit for North Eastern Region (SPUNER) including facilities for counselling of North Eastern women etc at a cost of ₹23.53 Crore. This project has been completed and the newly constructed building has been inaugurated on 16.02.2022.
- (6) **Hiring of Professional Counsellors/ Social workers at the District, Sub-Division and Police Station level in Delhi Police:** Delhi Police has taken up a project for provision of Social Workers/counsellors at the District and Sub-Divisional, Police Station level in Delhi at a cost of ₹5.07 Crore. The Professional Counsellors/ Social workers give counselling support to the aggrieved women and their families. It also seeks to establish an effective multi-agency co-ordinated response by the State to all forms of violence against women and children including sexual assault through trained social workers providing quality psycho-socio-legal services for violated women and children. Social Workers/ Counsellors have been appointed as part of the project at Sub-Division Level in Districts to extend the counselling services to victims. Delhi Police has completed this project in March 2020. Under the project, 2566 number of long term counselling sessions and 15456 numbers of short term counselling sessions have been organised.
- (7) **Various other Activities under Delhi Police– Safety of Women Scheme:** An amount of ₹10.20 Crore was approved to Delhi Police for undertaking various activities which are inter alia include holding Camps for Self Defence Training in School/ Colleges, Publicity in mass media, procurement of essential items/equipments to enhance the capability of women police force for imparting training, procurement of cyber equipment and making short films/ pamphlets on women safety for distribution. 7813 self defence programmes covering over 15 lakhs girls have been completed. 741 one day workshops for girls & working women covering over 1.23 lakh participants and 360 gender sensitization programmes for over 1 lakh participants including Police have been held. The project has completed.
- (8) **Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL):** MHA has approved setting-up of a state-of-the-art DNA Analysis facility at Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL), Chandigarh at cost of ₹99.76 crore under Nirbhaya Fund. The Laboratory will contribute to address the gap of forensic DNA analysis of pending sexual assault cases in the country. The project has been **completed** and a State-of-the-Art DNA analysis Centre has been inaugurated

in Central Forensic Sciences Laboratory Chandigarh on 23rd December 2019. Further, 4 independent units fully equipped with modern DNA Profiling tools and techniques have been setup. Capacity of the Laboratory increased to handle 2,000 DNA crime cases per annum for speedy disposal of cases relating to sexual assault and POCSO Act related cases. CFSL, Chandigarh has resolved to examine and report POCSO cases within one month from the date of acceptance of the case in the laboratory.

- (9) **Strengthening of State FSLs (in 28 States):** An amount of ₹235.683 Crore was approved under Nirbhaya Fund for strengthening DNA analysis cyber forensics and related facilities in 28 States (Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Goa, Odisha, Puducherry, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, A&N Islands, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Haryana, Telangana and Uttarakhand). The aim and objective of the project is to strengthen the DNA analysis and Cyber Forensic Facilities in these states relating to cases of sexual assaults. A total of ₹162.34 crore has been released. The projects are in implementation stage and The DNA analysis facility has been established / upgraded at 20 States/UTs. As per Third Party Evaluation, conducted by IIPA, on average SFSLs are handling over 79 cases on monthly basis.
- (10) **Setting up and strengthening Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in all districts of States & UTs:** The project for setting-up/strengthening Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTU) in all districts of the country at cost of ₹100 crore under Nirbhaya Fund was approved in FY 2019-20 by the Ministry of Home Affairs with aim to provide counselling and support to the victims of trafficking. Sanctions are being issued to States/UTs. A total of ₹99.86 crore has been released. As on date, 788 AHTUs are functional [768 - states/ UTs & 20 - Border Security Force (BSF) and Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)]. BSF has rescued 103 victims since 2021 and SSB has rescued 396 victims and apprehended 94 traffickers since 2021. SSB has also established a dedicated helpline no. 1903. Training sessions are also organised by the States / UTs from time to time for police officials to handle trafficking cases. Further, in the Third Party Evaluation Report of the scheme, IIPA observed that the project has positive outcomes in most of the states and the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) model has been particularly effective.
- (11) **Setting up/ strengthening Women Help Desks (WHDs) in Police Stations in all States & UTs:** Ministry of Home Affairs had approved a project in FY 2019-20 for setting up and strengthening of Women Help Desks in Police Stations, including Police Stations in rural areas, at a total cost of ₹107.49 crores. This project would be implemented by the respective States and Union Territories. Women Help Desks would focus on making the Police Stations more women friendly and approachable, as they would be the first and single point of contact for any woman walking into a police station. Essentially, lady police officers would be deployed at these help desks. The officials of Women Help Desk would be trained to be sensitive towards women. These help desks would have enlisted panel of experts like lawyers, psychologists and NGOs to facilitate legal aid, counselling, shelter, rehabilitation

and training etc. A total of ₹157.49 crore has been released. WHDs have been set up in 13101 Police Stations. **As per Third Party Evaluation conducted by IIPA**, the desirable outcomes of the Women Help Desk relate to increased comfort for women to approach police station, increase in approachability of women to police stations for counselling and reporting sexual crime, increase in confidence of women to visit police stations, reduction in response time by the law enforcement agencies to react to crisis or to track and identify criminals.

- (12) **Training of Investigation Officers/ Prosecution Officers/ Medical Officers in forensic evidence and Procurement of Forensic Kits for sexual assault cases:** This project commenced in FY 2018-19 for training and skill building programs for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers and procurement of Sexual Assault Evidence Collection (SAEC) kits for use in sexual assault cases. The Kits will facilitate expeditious and efficient collection of DNA samples in the crimes of sexual nature. The project outlines the measurable outcomes as imparting skills to field level officers on DNA evidence collection at crime scene using SAEC kits, and sensitizing them towards handling victims of sexual assault. A total of ₹29.03 crore has been released. So far, 22353 Officials have been trained in forensic evidence collection & handling and 14950 SAEC Kits were distributed.
- (13) **Training of Investigation Officers (IOs)/ Prosecution Officers (POs) through Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) for three years:** The project outlines the measurable outcomes as imparting skills related to DNA evidence collection at crime scene by SAEC kits, sensitizing them towards victims of sexual assault. The goal is to enable IOs/ POs to identify, document and collect physical and biological evidence at the scene of crime with great care and thoughtful approach so that the forensic report withstands judicial scrutiny.
- (14) **Training of Investigation Officers (IOs)/ Prosecution Officers (POs) through Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) for 2022-23 :** This is basically an extension of the project listed at sl. No. 13 for another one year 2022-23 with same objectives.

B. Ministry of Railways:

- (15) **Integrated Emergency Response Management System (IERMS) :** It is a project for Integrated Emergency Response Management System (IERMS) under Nirbhaya Fund, which is being implemented by the Ministry of Railways. CCTVs and Monitoring rooms are being installed at 983 major Railway Stations (A1, A, B & C category stations) to provide 24x7 security to women passengers at stations. The total cost of the project appraised by the Empowered Committee is ₹500.00 Cr. An amount of ₹300.82 Cr. has been allocated/ released to M/o Railways, out of which ₹101.14 Cr. has been used. So far, 341 Stations have been covered and work is in progress at remaining Stations. The project is likely to be completed by March, 2023. Out of ₹300.82 crore allocated, ₹101.14 crore has been utilised.

- (16) **Provision of Video Surveillance System at Konkan Railway Stations:** An amount of ₹17.64 crore was appraised under Nirbhaya Fund for installation of CCTV cameras at 67 Konkan Railway Stations. An amount of ₹17.64 Cr. has been released by M/o Railways to Konkan Railway, out of which, ₹13.30 Cr. has been used. As informed by MoR, the project has been **completed** and all 67 stations have been commissioned.
- (17) **Proposal for procurement of Tabs for Security of Women:** An amount of ₹6.35 Cr. has been appraised under Nirbhaya Fund for procurement of Tabs for Security of Women in Indian Railways. As informed by MoR, the process of procurement is underway and it is likely to be completed soon.

C. Ministry of Electronics &IT :

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

D. Department of Justice:

- (19) **Setting up of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs):** An amount of ₹767.25 Cr. with Central share of ₹474 Cr. to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund was appraised for setting up of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) to dispose off 1,66,958 cases of rape, and offences under POCSO Act pending for trial, across the country for 1 year spread over 2 FYs -2019-20 and 2020-21.

The continuation of the scheme of FTSCs for a period of two more FYs i.e. 2021-22 and 2022-23 has been further appraised by the Empowered Committee under Nirbhaya Fund for total outlay of ₹1687.95 Cr. However, the Cabinet has approved continuation of the scheme for 2 more Financial Years up to 31st March 2023 with a budgetary outlay of ₹1572.86 Cr. including ₹971.70 Cr. as Central Share to be met from Nirbhaya Fund. At present, **768 FTSCs including 418 exclusive POCSO courts are operational** in 28 States which **disposed more than 1,30,000 cases** up to 30.11.2022. Total amount of ₹621.49 crore has been released from Nirbhaya Fund as Central Share, out of which an amount of ₹253.74 crore has been reported as utilised.

E. Ministry of Road Transport & Highways :

- (20) **Abhaya Project Proposal (Andhra Pradesh):** The proposal is for installation of 'IoT (Internet of Things) device and related software in public transport vehicles in Vishakhapatnam and Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh on pilot basis. Proposal was approved with total estimated cost of ₹138.49 Crore and Central Share of ₹58.64 Crore was released, out of which, ₹7.79 crore has been reported as utilised. The fixation of IoT devices in 15,000 autos has been completed.

- (21) **Women's safety in public transport, UPSRTC, Govt. of U.P.:** The proposal include 50 ladies pink Buses, CCTV, Panic buttons and controllers on 12500 buses, 24 interceptors, Advocacy/ Advertisements/ Awareness Campaign'. Proposal of UPSRTC has been sanctioned with total estimated cost of ₹83.40 Cr. Purchase of 50 Pink Buses and 40 Interceptors have been completed and tender for procurement of VLT devices has also been floated. 1.2 lakh passenger bus seats / month have been created exclusively for women for safe and secure travel. A total of ₹80.92 crore has been released under the project, out of which an amount of ₹31.10 crore has been reported as utilised.
- (22) **Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation, Govt. of Karnataka on Training women for heavy passengers vehicles:** The proposal include Women Lounges at important stations, Gender Sensitization and women safety protocol training for ground staff, Sarathi Squads/ Mobile Police Patrol Vehicles, Advocacy, advertisement and Awareness Campaign on Women's safety, Training women for Heavy passenger Vehicle (HPV) and Light Motor Vehicle (LMV) licenses, CCTV Surveillance cameras for 1000 buses, Mobile application to improve functionalities on women safety and Passenger information Display in Bus Stops. As reported by Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, 18 women lounges have been completed in 18 bus terminals, 27,000 staff trained, web tool design and dash board work is completed and pilot run deployed at 2 depots for testing of Gender Sensitization Assessment Tool, self defence training of 2196 women employees have been completed, procurement of 25 patrol vehicles and 11 Light Motor Vehicles have been done. A total of ₹33.64 crore has been released under the project, out of which an amount of ₹16.42 crore has been reported as utilised.
- (23) **Proposal for customization, deployment and management of State-wise AIS 140 vehicle tracking platform:** An amount of ₹465.02 Cr. has been appraised by the EC for customization, deployment and management of State-wise vehicle tracking platform. DIB meeting was held on 13th December, 2019. Subsequently, MoRTH has obtained approval of ₹463.90 crores for the same. As reported by Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, a total of ₹192.95 crore has been released under the project, out of which an amount of ₹31.10 crore has been reported as utilised. MoU have been signed with 30 States / UTs and Monitoring Centres have been commissioned in Bihar, Puducherry and Himachal Pradesh.
- (24) **Installation of Vehicle Tracing Devices with SOS Buttons in Buses of TSRTC with monitoring from Central Command Control Centre (State Government of Telangana) -** Based on the comments / recommendations of Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, the EC appraised this proposal in its meeting held on 17.10.2022 for funding under Nirbhaya Fund with a cost of ₹19.21 crore.

F. Ministry of Tourism :

- (25) **Safe Tourism Destination for women in Madhya Pradesh:** An amount of ₹27.98 crore was appraised by EC under Nirbhaya Fund in its meeting held on 19.12.2019 for Safe

Tourism Destination for women in Madhya Pradesh. M/o Tourism has released an amount of ₹6.24 crore. The project is under implementation.

G. Ministry of Women and Child Development :

- (26) **Scheme for One Stop Centre:** Popularly known as Sakhi Centres, the One Stop Centre (OSC) Scheme is being implemented across the country since 1st April 2015. The objectives of the One Stop Centre Scheme are to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, both in private and public spaces under one roof and facilitate immediate, emergency and non-emergency access to a range of services including police, medical, legal aid and counselling, psychological support to fight against any forms of violence against women. The scheme was approved at a total cost of ₹867.74 crores. Further, the CCEA has approved continuation of scheme as a component of sub-scheme 'Sambal' under umbrella scheme 'Mission Shakti' for a period upto 2025-26. So far an amount of ₹721.25 crore has been released by MWCD to various States/ UTs and utilization certificate for a total amount of ₹302.43 crore has been received. 733 OSCs have been operationalised in 36 States/UTs and over 6.22 lakh women have been assisted through these OSCs till date.
- (27) **The Universalisation of Women Helpline (WHL) Scheme** is being implemented since 1st April, 2015 with the aim to provide an immediate and 24 hour emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence across the country by referral service. Under the Scheme, a toll-free 24-hours telecom service through short code 181 is provided to women seeking support and information. Women helpline is operational in 34 States/ UTs. Till date, over 81 lakh phone calls were registered on WHL-181. The scheme was approved at a total cost of ₹155.94 crores. Further, the CCEA has approved continuation of scheme as a component of sub-scheme 'Sambal' under umbrella scheme 'Mission Shakti' for a period upto 2025-26. So far an amount of ₹79.75 crore has been released by MWCD to various States/ UTs and utilization certificate for a total amount of ₹54.08 crore has been received. A total of 81.97 lakh calls have been handled by WHLs by September, 2022.
- (28) **Mahila Police Volunteers Scheme:** The Mahila Police Volunteers(MPVs) Scheme was implemented under Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with Ministry of Home Affairs. MPVs act as a link between police and the community and facilitate women in distress. Based on the feedback received during third party evaluation of the scheme, the MPV Scheme has been discontinued with effect from 01.04.2022, while suitably incorporating provisions under other components of Mission Shakti.

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

- (29) **CHIRALI: Friends Forever (Govt. of Rajasthan)** of ₹10.20 Cr. aims to constitute Community Action Groups for women safety in 7 districts of Rajasthan covering a total of 2071 Gram Panchayats for a period of three years i.e. from 2016-17 to 2018-19. An amount

of ₹4.70 crores has been released to the State of Rajasthan during the year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19. Out of which, ₹1.09 crore has been utilized.

- (30) **Smart and safe cities free from violence against Women and Girls programme, (Govt. of Madhya Pradesh):** An amount of ₹1.74 Cr. was appraised under Nirbhaya Fund for intervention through Education, Urban Planning and Designing of Public Spaces, Civic Awareness and Participation and Policing of Public Transport. An amount of ₹1.04 crores has been released to the State of Madhya Pradesh during the year 2017-18. As informed by the State, the amount of ₹0.36 crore has been utilized.
- (31) **Nirbhaya Shelter Home (Govt. of Nagaland):** An amount of ₹2.84 Cr. was appraised under Nirbhaya Fund for construction of Shelter Home in the State of Nagaland. An amount of ₹2.55 crore has been released to the State of Nagaland during the year 2017-18. As informed by the State Government, the Shelter Home has been constructed and the entire amount released by MWCD has been utilized. Thus the project has been **completed**.
- (32) **Safety and Security of Women, Govt. of Uttarakhand (5 districts) :** An amount of ₹0.72 crore was appraised under Nirbhaya Fund in the State of Uttarakhand. An amount of ₹0.32 crores has been released to the State of Uttarakhand during the year 2017-18. As informed by the State Government, the amount of ₹0.31 crores has been utilized.
- (33) **Mission Shakti for awareness and capacity building program for safety and empowerment of women and girls in industrial sectors :**The proposal of Govt. of Uttar Pradesh was appraised by EC at a cost of ₹8.25 crore for the purpose of awareness and capacity building program for safety and empowerment of women and girls in industrial sectors. An amount of ₹4.95 crore has been released to the State and utilized as the project has been **completed**.
- (34) **Scheme for critical care and support for accessing justice to rape / gang-rape survivors and minor girls who get pregnant:** The proposal was appraised by EC at a cost of ₹74.10 Cr. for the purpose of providing shelter, food & daily needs, safe transportation for attending court hearings and legal aid to the minor girls who have been abandoned by the family due to forced pregnancy either due to rape/ gang rape or due to any other reasons and have no other means to support themselves.

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

- (35) **Proposal for Development of Nirbhaya Dashboard:** The Nirbhaya Dashboard is operational.
- (36) **Installation of Storage boxes in the 16 Women markets in Manipur** (Government of

Manipur) - EC considered and appraised the proposal for funding under Nirbhaya Fund in its meeting held on 17.10.2022 at a cost of ₹3.55 crore.

- (37) **Installation of CCTV cameras in 16 women markets** (Government of Manipur) - The EC considered and appraised the proposal for funding under Nirbhaya Fund in its meeting held on 17.10.2022 at a cost of ₹1.95 crore.

H. Ministry of External Affairs:

- (38) **Proposal for opening One Stop Centres (OSCs) in 9 Indian Missions abroad** : The proposal of MEA has been appraised by EC for establishment of One Stop Centres (OSCs) in 9 Indian Diplomatic Missions (IDMs) for the welfare of Indian women in countries having significant proportion of diaspora, at a cost of i.e. ₹40.79 crore [₹8.07 Cr.(one time) and thereafter 7.53 Cr. per annum for the period of 5 years till FY 2025-26].

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

List of Awardees for the Year 2020

1. Ms. Anita Gupta, Bhojpur, Bihar
2. Ms. Arti Rana, Kheri, Uttar Pradesh
3. Dr. Ela Lodh, West Tripura, Tripura (Posthumous)
4. Ms. Jaya Muthu & Ms. Tejamma, Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu
5. Ms. Jodhaiya Bai Baiga, Umaria, Madhya Pradesh
6. Ms. Meera Thakur, S.A.S. Nagar, Punjab
7. Ms. Nasira Akhter, Kulgam, Jammu and Kashmir
8. Ms. Nivruti Rai, Bengaluru Urban, Karnataka
9. Ms. Padma Yangchan, Leh, Ladhakh
10. Ms. Sandhya Dhar, Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir
11. Ms. Saylee Nand kishor Agavane, Pune, Maharashtra
12. Ms. Tiffany Brar, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
13. Ms. Ushaben Dineshbhai Vasava, Narmada, Gujarat
14. Ms. Vanita Jagdeo Borade, Buldhana, Maharashtra

List of Awardees for the Year 2021

1. Ms. Anshul Malhotra, Mandi, Himachal Pradesh
2. Ms. Batool Begam, Jaipur, Rajasthan
3. Ms. Kamal Kumbhar, Osmanabad, Maharashtra
4. Ms. Madhulika Ramteke, Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh
5. Ms. Neena Gupta, Kolkata, West Bengal
6. Ms. Neerja Madhav, Uttar Pradesh
7. Ms. Niranjanaaben Mukulbhai Kalarthi, Surat, Gujarat
8. Ms. Pooja, Sharma, Gurugram, Haryana
9. Ms. Radhika Menon, Thrissur, Kerala
10. Ms. Sathupati Praanna Sree, Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
11. Ms. Sobha Gasti, Belagavi, Karnataka
12. Ms. Sruti Mohapatra, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
13. Ms. Tage Rita Takhe, Subansiri, Arunachal Pradesh
14. Ms. Thara Rangaswamy, Chennai, Tamil Nadu

Anganwadi Centres Sanctioned and Operational, SNP & PSE Beneficiaries under Anganwadi Services Scheme Quarter Ending 31 March, 2022

S. No	State/UTs	No. of ICDS Projects		No. of Anganwadi Centres		Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition						Beneficiaries of Pre-school Education		
		Sanctioned	Operational	Sanctioned	Operational	Children (6 months - 3 years)	Children (3 - 6 years)	Total Children (6 months - 6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 mo-6 years plus P&LM)	Boys (3 - 6 years)	Girls (3 - 6 years)	Total (3 - 6 years)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	257	257	55607	55607	1563150	918768	2481918	713716	3195634	463061	455707	918768	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	98	98	6225	6225	74920	87120	162040	19547	181587	44381	42739	87120	
3	Assam	231	231	62153	61715	1504072	1716760	3220832	503877	3724709	944218	772542	1716760	
4	Bihar	544	544	115009	112094	4312447	3905485	8217932	1808655	10026587	2029852	1875633	3905485	
5	Chhatisgarh	220	220	52474	51664	1129532	995627	2125159	473409	2598568	425113	428917	854030	
6	Goa#	11	11	1262	1262	36709	28207	64916	12202	77118	0	0	0	
7	Gujarat	336	336	53029	53029	1724251	1666647	3390898	712260	4103158	838097	803034	1641131	
8	Haryana	148	148	25962	25962	608071	359274	967345	290043	1257388	182114	177160	359274	
9	Himachal Pradesh	78	78	18925	18925	230762	160669	391431	93066	484497	59574	58023	117597	
10	Jharkhand	224	224	38432	38432	1699783	1328651	3028434	719175	3747609	510839	505607	1016446	
11	Karnataka	204	204	65911	65911	2146780	1860706	4007486	799258	4806744	925360	909261	1834621	
12	Kerala	258	258	33318	33115	576162	537338	1113500	374886	1488386	272320	265018	537338	
13	Madhya Pradesh	453	453	97135	97135	2697802	3146300	5844102	1088559	6932661	1387936	1362804	2750740	
14	Maharashtra	553	553	110486	110410	3013369	3426206	6439575	1198509	7638084	1209753	1211983	2421736	
15	Manipur#	43	43	11510	11510	151983	183292	335275	57376	392651	0	0	0	
16	Meghalaya	41	41	5896	5895	216537	253812	470349	74994	545343	117289	113470	230759	
17	Mizoram	27	27	2244	2244	54882	55344	110226	21256	131482	11256	11023	22279	
18	Nagaland	60	60	3980	3980	188197	180819	369016	41296	410312	91313	89506	180819	
19	Odisha	338	338	74154	74096	1643047	1731916	3374963	648123	4023086	881770	850146	1731916	

S. No	State/UTs	No. of ICDS Projects		No. of Anganwadi Centres		Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition						Beneficiaries of Pre-school Education		
		Sanctioned	Operational	Sanctioned	Operational	Children (6 months - 3 years)	Children (3 - 6 years)	Total Children (6 months - 6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 mo-6 years plus P&LM)	Boys (3 - 6 years)	Girls (3 - 6 years)	Total (3 - 6 years)	
20	Punjab	155	155	27314	27305	606628	348807	955435	266329	1221764	177427	167533	344960	
21	Rajasthan	304	304	62010	61655	2252076	1488690	3740766	1118558	4859324	759232	729458	1488690	
22	Sikkim	13	13	1308	1308	10230	7435	17665	4268	21933	3733	3702	7435	
23	Tamil Nadu	434	434	54439	54439	1899056	819922	2718978	762155	3481133	414877	405045	819922	
24	Telangana	149	149	35700	35584	1011900	570063	1581963	390270	1972233	284769	281110	565879	
25	Tripura	56	56	10145	9911	140168	176387	316555	50216	366771	88868	87519	176387	
26	Uttar Pradesh	897	897	190145	189430	8151426	4436339	12587765	3663374	16251139	2058347	1966996	4025343	
27	Uttarakhand	105	105	20067	20067	392264	213527	605791	156725	762516	132672	130163	262835	
28	West Bengal#	576	576	119481	119481	3513492	3357253	6870745	1465148	8335893	0	0	0	
29	A & N Islands	5	5	720	719	9765	7017	16782	2919	19701	8458	8324	16782	
30	Chandigarh	3	3	450	450	23393	26644	50037	9394	59431	12455	11787	24242	
31	Dadra & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	4	4	409	405	15897	15842	31739	8678	40417	7879	7963	15842	
32	Delhi	95	95	10897	10896	431992	292898	724890	156573	881463	133388	124560	257948	
33	Jammu & Kashmir	128	128	30765	28078	381275	348461	729736	156757	886493	119847	112904	232751	
34	Ladakh	13	13	1173	1139	9167	9235	18402	3271	21673	4704	4531	9235	
35	Lakshadweep	9	9	71	71	2819	1063	3882	1053	4935	559	504	1063	
36	Puducherry	5	5	855	855	26237	6076	32313	9670	41983	3090	2986	6076	
	Total	7075	7075	1399661	1391004	42450241	34668600	77118841	17875565	94994406	14604551	13977658	28582209	

#Due to COVID-19 AWCs could not run Pre-school Education

Annexure -XIII

Anganwadi Centres Sanctioned and Operational, SNP & PSE Beneficiaries under Anganwadi Services Scheme Quarter Ending 30 June, 2022

S. No	State/UTs	No. of Projects		No. of Anganwadi Centres		Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition						Beneficiaries of Pre-school Education		
		Sanctioned	Operational	Sanctioned	Operational	Children (6 months - 3 years)	Children (3 - 6 years)	Total Children (6 months - 6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Beneficiaries (children 6 mo-6 years plus P&LM)	Boys (3 - 6 years)	Girls (3 - 6 years)	Total (3 - 6 years)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	257	257	55607	55607	1575581	897735	2473316	691631	3164947	452954	444781	897735	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	98	98	6225	6225	70887	75322	146209	18511	164720	38048	37274	75322	
3	Assam	230	230	62153	61715	1504072	1716760	3220832	595935	3816767	921522	753973	1675495	
4	Bihar	544	544	114718	112094	4840793	4324600	9165393	1923614	11089007	2248792	2075808	4324600	
5	Chhattisgarh	220	220	52474	51664	1029905	915132	1945037	427884	2372921	448967	450657	899624	
6	Goa#	11	11	1262	1262	37152	22218	59370	12845	72215	0	0	0	
7	Gujarat	336	336	53029	53029	1714281	1555071	3269352	673039	3942391	779735	745988	1525723	
8	Haryana	148	148	25962	25962	657435	322499	979934	302013	1281947	161761	160738	322499	
9	Himachal Pradesh	78	78	18925	18925	234531	119855	354386	93117	447503	36930	36658	73588	
10	Jharkhand	224	224	38432	38432	1620673	1208532	2829205	712185	3541390	667285	649197	1316482	
11	Karnataka	204	204	65911	65911	2083686	1572655	3656341	685618	4341959	795300	777355	1572655	
12	Kerala	258	258	33318	33115	478256	354496	832752	343864	1176616	180220	174276	354496	
13	Madhya Pradesh	453	453	97135	97135	2844488	3058399	5902887	1135127	7038014	1432176	1409211	2841387	
14	Maharashtra	553	553	110486	110427	3047944	3069225	6117169	1197374	7314543	1441238	1530054	2971292	
15	Manipur	43	43	11510	11510	148886	183005	331891	55239	387130	92318	90165	182483	
16	Meghalaya	41	41	5896	5895	214309	252691	467000	74223	541223	115887	112637	228524	
17	Mizoram	27	27	2244	2244	54174	46860	101034	20960	121994	20218	20050	40268	
18	Nagaland	60	60	3980	3980	188212	180831	369043	41324	410367	87601	85866	173467	
19	Odisha	338	338	74154	74154	1632449	1743629	3376078	636767	4012845	935562	908067	1843629	

S. No	State/UTs	No. of 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)	
20	Punjab	155	155	27314	27305	616513	282587	899100	256886	1155986	148785	139712	288497	
21	Rajasthan	304	304	62010	61852	2252076	1488690	3740766	1118558	4859324	759232	729458	1488690	
22	Sikkim	13	13	1308	1308	10130	7495	17625	4268	21893	3799	3696	7495	
23	Tamil Nadu	434	434	54439	54439	1907303	764421	2671724	726975	3398699	386400	374263	760663	
24	Telangana	149	149	35700	35700	1017581	549128	1566709	384131	1950840	270564	265992	536556	
25	Tripura	56	56	10145	9931	144443	182600	327043	56218	383261	91975	90625	182600	
26	Uttar Pradesh	897	897	190145	189430	8482468	5255516	13737984	3997398	17735382	2550878	2397644	4948522	
27	Uttarakhand	105	105	20067	20067	309717	125778	435495	141817	577312	117089	115824	232913	
28	West Bengal#	576	576	119481	119481	3496415	3395021	6891436	1428254	8319690	0	0	0	
29	A & N Islands	5	5	720	719	9489	4637	14126	2903	17029	2379	2258	4637	
30	Chandigarh	3	3	450	450	22491	10863	33354	8762	42116	5536	5327	10863	
31	Dadra & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	4	4	409	405	15469	10990	26459	8556	35015	5567	5423	10990	
32	Delhi	95	95	10897	10897	361944	178824	540768	130225	670993	88346	85170	173516	
33	Jammu & Kashmir	128	128	30765	28078	293354	251557	544911	117502	662413	172468	165504	337972	
34	Ladakh	13	13	1173	1138	9139	8477	17616	3172	20788	4266	4211	8477	
35	Lakshadweep	9	9	71	71	2819	1063	3882	1053	4935	520	543	1063	
36	Puducherry	5	5	855	855	26833	4528	31361	9480	40841	2300	2228	4528	
	All India	7074	7074	1399370	1391412	42955898	34141690	77097588	18037428	95135016	15466618	14850633	30317251	

#Due to COVID-19 AWCs could not run Pre-school Education

Annexure-XIV

**Funds released under Anganwadi Services Scheme for the year
2022-23 (UPTO 30.12.2022)**

S No.	STATE	Anganwadi Services (General)	SNP	Toilets & Drinking water facilities	Saksham	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	28407.75	27851.95	1915.34	525.58	58700.62
2	BIHAR	54637.62	64205.86		1697.77	120541.25
3	CHHATTISGARH	25307.02	26449.51	839.61	1957.92	54554.06
4	GOA	0	435.93		0	435.93
5	GUJARAT	25501.13	25253.98		609.45	51364.56
6	HARYANA	14545.67	4439.28		3.56	18988.51
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	5887.07	1795.96		72.86	7755.89
8	JAMMU & KASHMIR	9278.73	1157.38			10436.11
9	JHARKHAND	19053.2	16647.15		3028.88	38729.23
10	KARNATAKA	11210.69	10603.88			21814.57
11	KERALA	17063.87	9787.21		116.12	26967.20
12	MADHYA PRADESH	44170.13	52148		1021.3	97339.43
13	MAHARASHTRA	54123.66	68567.3			122690.96
14	ODISHA	34791.57	44941.67		2920.92	82654.16
15	PUNJAB	0	2238.64			2238.64
16	RAJASTHAN	30578.55	49697.77		102.93	80379.25
17	TAMIL NADU	8475.18	29266.8		290.76	38032.74
18	TELANGANA	19046.94	16521.87		221.91	35790.72
19	UTTAR PRADESH	79039.12	188948.75		1015.8	269003.67
20	UTTARAKHAND	17552.27	7314.71		247.09	25114.07
21	WEST BENGAL	54533	49386.15		2308.19	106227.34
	Total	553203.17	697659.75	2754.95	16141	1269758.91
	M H 3602	0				0.00
22	DELHI	9921.39	5868.93		0.00	15790.32
23	PUDUCHERRY	0	0		0.00	0.00
	Total	9921.39	5868.93	0	0.00	15790.32

S No.	STATE	Anganwadi Services (General)	SNP	Toilets & Drinking water facilities	Saksham	Total
	2235	0				0.00
24	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	0	0		0.00	0.00
25	CHANDIGARH	352.46	351.42		0	703.88
26	DNH & DD	116.53	102.52		0.00	219.05
27	LADAKH	892.75	622.71		0.00	1515.46
28	LAKSHADWEEP	0	42.83		0.00	42.83
	Sub Total	1361.74	1119.48	0	0.00	2481.22
	N.E. STATES					0.00
29	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	772.53	71.51	844.04
30	ASSAM	52437.35	88746.69		1803.05	142987.09
31	MANIPUR	10727.45	0		20.25	10747.70
32	MEGHALAYA	5187.93	8523.99		68.90	13780.82
33	MIZORAM	3072.52	1144.09		64.13	4280.74
34	NAGALAND	5424.32	6174.68	136.51	72.14	11807.65
35	SIKKIM	0	0		64.13	64.13
36	TRIPURA	0	0		146.25	146.25
	Total	76849.57	104589.45	909.04	2310.36	184658.42
	LIC					0.00
	UNICEF					0.00
	Reimbursement to Chandighr					0.00
	Grand Total	641335.87	809237.61	3663.99	18451.40	1472688.87

Annexure-XV

**Category wise beneficiaries registered under Poshan Tracker
as on 31.12.2022**

State/UT	0m_6m Children	6m_3y Children	3y_6y Children	Pregnant woman	Lactating mother	Total Beneficiaries
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	773	8366	4740	1009	745	15633
Andhra Pradesh	120040	1238128	1085888	261631	149431	2855118
Arunachal Pradesh	1667	22897	28050	2629	1428	56671
Assam	164918	1330676	1714250	236113	149230	3595187
Bihar	325892	3880958	5039345	735783	400057	10382035
Chhattisgarh	67692	1029725	1138477	197828	77557	2511279
Dadra & Nagar Haveli - Daman & Diu	3244	13374	9480	4458	3245	33801
Delhi	57713	350715	214661	52583	57520	733192
Goa	4643	34502	23113	5243	5127	72628
Gujarat	261179	1525248	1598365	280267	262346	3927405
Haryana	95387	709273	912246	135453	135347	1987706
Himachal Pradesh	35668	218697	200851	40368	37157	532741
J&K	25716	323125	361565	51446	47180	809032
Jharkhand	156195	1460406	1571887	272891	168645	3630024
Karnataka	177770	1848644	1723939	391018	205736	4347107
Kerala	142977	865271	1092072	173916	150482	2424718
Ladakh	837	8028	8903	958	1009	19735
Lakshadweep	497	3425	1636	574	447	6579
Madhya Pradesh	212957	2953677	3451150	546520	246102	7410406
Maharashtra	313790	2522652	3626267	374813	334271	7171793
Manipur	11942	112041	153595	15998	11351	304927
Meghalaya	21554	161220	231078	17715	19123	450690
Mizoram	4794	47124	57284	8488	4670	122360
Nagaland	543	20736	42756	680	497	65212
Odisha	168771	1593115	1843918	320508	174824	4101136
Puducherry	2287	21541	10416	3054	2795	40093
Punjab	36226	543543	387790	104402	49658	1121619
Rajasthan	225424	2123259	1724302	474527	329852	4877364

State/UT	0m_6m Children	6m_3y Children	3y_6y Children	Pregnant woman	Lactating mother	Total Beneficiaries
Sikkim	1871	13285	16739	1994	1975	35864
Tamil Nadu	297292	1761668	1210104	345310	302801	3917175
Telangana	125149	943390	800992	204224	127431	2201186
Tripura	16012	133359	169331	26702	16311	361715
UT-Chandigarh	3796	18996	23301	3522	3749	53364
Uttar Pradesh	1081733	9059177	7665205	1978603	1320585	21105303
Uttarakhand	36583	383139	280421	73586	50790	824519
West Bengal	392302	3349660	4115817	695401	391966	8945146
Total	4595834	40633040	42539934	8040215	5241440	101050463

Annexure - XVI

State wise Beneficiaries Details - March, 2022 - under ICDS- RRS

S. No	State/UTs	No. of reporting AWCs	Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition			Beneficiaries of Pre school Education		
			Children (6m-6yr)	Pregnant women & Lactating mother	Total SNP beneficiaries	Boys (3 to 6 yr)	Girls (3 to 6 yr)	Total (3 to 6 Yrs)
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	713	13577	2327	15904	2789	2695	5484
2	Andhra Pradesh	49018	2112708	584150	2696858	398110	390830	788940
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2688	50087	6831	56918	13657	13289	26946
4	Assam	50716	1490200	272931	1763131	420057	413881	833938
5	Bihar	105673	5379326	1339629	6718955	1368915	1370892	2739807
6	Chandigarh	417	41606	7994	49600	10713	10137	20850
7	Chhattisgarh	49430	2001457	449665	2451122	359132	363358	722490
8	Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	172	10246	3084	13330	1982	1924	3906
9	Delhi	10896	623111	134396	757507	114855	106701	221556
10	Goa	1262	65092	12309	77401	4137	3942	8079
11	Gujarat	53036	3391848	712518	4104366	838339	803156	1641495
12	Haryana	25932	956900	278203	1235103	131751	130932	262683
13	Himachal Pradesh	17923	362572	87811	450383	58970	56902	115872
14	Jammu And Kashmir	20429	530808	98550	629358	120485	116193	236678
15	Jharkhand	38272	2117897	494449	2612346	475363	470198	945561
16	Karnataka	40982	1995676	407329	2403005	446369	433654	880023
17	Kerala	30722	937487	283167	1220654	232402	224845	457247
18	Ladakh	413	6372	1154	7526	1527	1443	2970
19	Lakshadweep	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
20	Madhya Pradesh	96951	5805974	918400	6724374	1385103	1360003	2745106
21	Maharashtra	89343	5119260	922229	6041489	814537	773633	1588170
22	Manipur	3290	82265	11539	93804	17380	16064	33444
23	Meghalaya	5474	402830	62253	465083	92857	90400	183257
24	Mizoram	2238	110226	21256	131482	11256	11007	22263
25	Nagaland	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
26	Odisha	73971	3375658	648247	4023905	735091	707959	1443050
27	Puducherry	803	28476	8492	36968	2363	2241	4604

S. No	State/UTs	No. of reporting AWCs	Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition			Beneficiaries of Pre school Education		
			Children (6m-6yr)	Pregnant women & Lactating mother	Total SNP beneficiaries	Boys (3 to 6 yr)	Girls (3 to 6 yr)	Total (3 to 6 Yrs)
28	Punjab	25422	877118	240182	1117300	161985	152704	314689
29	Rajasthan	27887	1275558	360107	1635665	239638	230123	469761
30	Sikkim	1311	18459	4334	22793	3707	3694	7401
31	Tamil Nadu	48311	2521274	652316	3173590	449854	432609	882463
32	Telangana	32192	1314294	329283	1643577	242095	238161	480256
33	Tripura	5997	164617	28354	192971	39097	38468	77565
34	Uttar Pradesh	165494	8607090	2495749	11102839	1332548	1264332	2596880
35	Uttarakhand	16888	495833	125471	621304	89747	88498	178245
36	West Bengal	105861	4047972	863212	4911184	211031	203158	414189
	Total	1200127	56333874	12867921	69201795	10827842	10528026	21355868

Note: NR- Not reported in ICDS-RRS Portal

Annexure - XVII

Funds released under Scheme for Adolescent Girls during FY 2021-22

(Rupees in lakh)

S. No	Name of State/UT	SNP	General
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	9.02
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3	Assam	0	571.87
4	Bihar	0	0
5	Chattisgarh	158.73	101.24
6	Goa	0	0.02
7	Gujarat	641.68	777.95
8	Haryana	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	NI
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	5.233
11	Jharkhand	0	0
12	Karnataka	0	0
13	Kerala	25.07	0.57
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	NR
15	Maharashtra	0	100.86
16	Manipur	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0
19	Nagaland	154.97	195.68
20	Odisha	96.54	40.8
21	Punjab	0	NR
22	Rajasthan	0	533.95
23	Sikkim	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	4.22
25	Telangana	0	0
26	Tripura	0	7.27
27	Uttar Pradesh	776.49	1030.76
28	Uttarakhand	0	0

S. No	Name of State/UT	SNP	General
29	West Bengal	0	NR
30	Andaman & Nicobar	0	NI
31	Chandigarh	1.74	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	NR
	D & NH		
33	Delhi	19.7	0
34	Lakshdweep	0.29	0.13
35	Pondicherry	0	0
36	Ladakh	2.08	NR
	TOTAL	1877.29	3379.573

NR- Not reported, NI- Not implemented

Annexure- XVIII

Nutrition beneficiaries under Scheme for Adolescent Girls during FY 2021-22

S. No.	State/UT	2021-22
1	Andhra Pradesh	633
2	Arunachal Pradesh	532
3	Assam	68545
4	Bihar	0
5	Chattisgarh	12797
6	Goa	2
7	Gujarat	39355
8	Haryana	1724
9	Himachal Pradesh	NI
10	Jammu & Kashmir	6813
11	Jharkhand	27800
12	Karnataka	1805
13	Kerala	40
14	Madhya Pradesh	NR
15	Maharashtra	7078
16	Manipur	3075
17	Meghalaya	414
18	Mizoram	1300
19	Nagaland	7629
20	Odisha	13082
21	Punjab	NR
22	Rajasthan	32915
23	Sikkim	21
24	Tamil Nadu	296
25	Telangana	0
26	Tripura	465
27	Uttar Pradesh	161807
28	Uttarakhand	0
29	West Bengal	NR
30	Andaman & Nicobar	NI

S. No.	State/UT	2021-22
31	Chandigarh	45
32	Daman & Diu D & NH	NR
33	Delhi	306
34	Lakshdweep	5
35	Pondicherry	0
36	Ladakh	NR
	Total	388484

NR- Not Reported

NI- Not implemented

Annexure - XIX

Beneficiaries reported on Poshan Tracker under Scheme for Adolescent Girls upto 31.12.2022

S. No	State	Number of Adolescent Girls reported on Poshan Tracker as on 31.12.2022	Number of Aadhaar Verified Adolescent Girls reported on Poshan Tracker as on 31.12.2022
1	Andhra Pradesh	58260	49382
2	Bihar	137855	107013
3	Chhattisgarh	104461	74583
4	Gujarat	75566	52710
5	Haryana	1374	401
6	Himachal Pradesh	11349	5596
7	Jammu & Kashmir	25169	19389
8	Jharkhand	182427	54079
9	Karnataka	1045	805
10	Kerala	16755	14114
11	Madhya Pradesh	132276	112655
12	Maharashtra	112090	74026
13	Odisha	270904	206020
14	Punjab	207	60
15	Rajasthan	23498	18051
16	Tamil Nadu	46063	37738
17	Telangana	17127	11379
18	Uttar Pradesh	159960	132466
19	Uttarakhand	34426	10320
	Total	1410812	980787
1	Arunachal Pradesh	7083	2338
2	Assam	164473	120723
3	Manipur	62665	44753
4	Meghalaya	61028	5715
5	Mizoram	17602	12817
6	Nagaland	17553	1577
7	Sikkim	11493	5179
8	Tripura	25955	16977
	Total	367852	210079
	Grand Total	1778664	1190866

Annexure - XX

**Funds released under Mission Vatsalya for the year 2021-22 &
2022-23 (till 31st December, 2022)**

(₹ In Lakhs)

S. No	Name of the State	2021-22	2022-23 (up to 31.12.2022)
1	Andhra Pradesh	476.46	1976.40
2	Arunachal Pradesh	487.92	275.96
3	Assam	864.69	289.80
4	Bihar	2203.21	0.00
5	Chattisgarh	1870.35	73.99
6	Goa	3.43	5.77
7	Gujarat	697.24	2329.53
8	Haryana	931.24	1137.21
9	Himachal Pradesh	1453.90	1690.09
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1929.69	1647.56
11	Jharkhand	1248.02	622.04
12	Karnataka	4252.11	837.00
13	Kerala	607.45	1284.89
14	Madhya Pradesh	3057.44	1277.83
15	Maharashtra	5467.46	0.00
16	Manipur	3606.76	3432.95
17	Meghalaya	1005.91	333.07
18	Mizoram	1957.58	683.62
19	Nagaland	1842.69	0.00
20	Orissa	4019.15	3755.49
21	Punjab	172.57	135.61
22	Rajasthan	1542.75	4282.73
23	Sikkim	807.59	785.64
24	Tamil Nadu	7669.71	628.83
25	Telangana	3850.65	0.00
26	Tripura	977.46	98.82
27	Uttar Pradesh	4553.91	4460.45
28	Uttarakhand	507.90	274.43

S. No	Name of the State	2021-22	2022-23 (up to 31.12.2022)
29	West Bengal	3970.45	360.72
30	Andaman & Nicobar Island	7.50	0.00
31	Chandigarh	162.83	554.94
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	142.98	222.59
33	Delhi	794.51	211.68
34	Lakshadweep	5.05	0.00
35	Ladakh	126.17	139.02
36	Puducherry	271.50	0.00
37	Others	779.51	3873.84
38	Childline India Foundation (CIF)	11791.91	6513.80
	Total Expenditure	76117.65	44196.30

Annexure - XXI

The number of CCIs supported for children with special need run by the States/UTs along with the number of beneficiaries as reported by States/UTs under CPS as on 31.12.2022*

(₹ In Lakhs)

S. No	Name of the State	Home for Special Need Children	Beneficiaries (Boys/Girls)
1	Andhra Pradesh	11	507
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3	Assam	7	209
4	Bihar	30	366
5	Chhattisgarh	11	232
6	Goa	1	21
7	Gujarat	3	105
8	Haryana	2	50
9	Himachal Pradesh	8	76
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3	124
11	Jharkhand	3	10
12	Karnataka	5	228
13	Kerala	1	34
14	Madhya Pradesh	4	394
15	Maharashtra	4	175
16	Manipur	18	96
17	Meghalaya	4	47
18	Mizoram	5	159
19	Nagaland	3	31
20	Odisha	0	0
21	Punjab	4	91
22	Rajasthan	7	224
23	Sikkim	1	50
24	Tripura	3	118
25	Tamil Nadu	5	386
26	Telangana	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	24	517
28	Uttarakhand	4	105

S. No	Name of the State	Home for Special Need Children	Beneficiaries (Boys/Girls)
29	West Bengal	31	1326
30	Andaman & Nicobar	1	20
31	Chandigarh	3	21
32	Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0
33	Ladakh	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0
35	Puducherry	5	69
36	NCT of Delhi	13	52
	Total	224	5843

* Number of children may vary depending upon rehabilitation and restoration and new admissions in the CCIs.

Gender Budgeting 2023-24

Brief Guideline for Union Ministries/ Departments

I. Introduction

Gender equality is a fundamental human right, and a necessary foundation for equitable growth. It is a standalone Sustainable Development Goal (SDG5), and a cross-cutting aim that can accelerate achievement of other goals. Adequate financing is important for achieving gender equality and women's empowerment, and Gender Budgeting is a critical strategy for this.

2. Gender Budgeting is an approach to budgeting that integrates gender equality perspectives in public finance management processes. It aims to ensure that public resources are collected and spent efficiently based on differing gender needs and priorities.

3. The rationale for gender budgeting arises from the recognition that government budgets impact people differently through the pattern of resource allocation. It is also based on the premise that fiscal policies influence growth and equity, and the manner in which the government plans and budgets has the potential to mitigate gender inequalities and promote women's empowerment.

4. Gender Budgeting (GB) has charted a significant path in India since early 2000s. It finds institutional basis in the National Policy for Empowerment of Women which emphasizes that "time bound action plans to be drawn up by Ministries should specifically include, among other things, a gender perspective in the budgeting process".

5. The Ministry of Finance (MoF) has provided impetus to GB over the years by mandating institutional mechanisms and processes like Gender Budget Cells (GBCs), including instructions for GB in the Budget Circular, publishing a Gender Budget Statement, and ensuring gender aware policy/ program appraisals.

6. The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) as the nodal Ministry has focused on building technical capacities of government institutions and officials on using gender budgeting tools to facilitate gender analysis in the formulation, implementation and review of policies, programmes and budgets.

7. The purpose of this guideline is to lay down procedural steps for Ministries/ Departments to undertake gender budgeting and prepare Gender Budget Statements. Its aim is to help officials involved in budget preparation to understand the concept and gain more clarity on classification of schemes and ensure budgetary allocations to enhance gender equality.

II. Concept of Gender Budgeting

8. Gender Budgeting is a strategy for translating the government's commitments for gender equality and women's empowerment across sectors into budgetary commitments. It is applicable at all levels of government to assess the needs of men and women; identify key outcomes or goals; plan, allocate, and distribute public funds; and monitor and evaluate achievements.

9. Gender Budgeting does not imply separate or new budgets for women, nor does it mean that budgetary resources be divided in half for women and men. Instead, the process of gender budgeting seeks to review government budgets from a gender lens to assess how they address and impact the differential needs of women and men.

10. The Five Step Framework developed by Debbie Budlender is a basic tool used for implementing Gender Budgeting:

Step 1: An analysis of the situation for women and men and girls and boys (and the different sub-groups) in a given sector.

Step 2: An assessment of the extent to which the sector's policy addresses the gender issues and gaps described in Step 1.

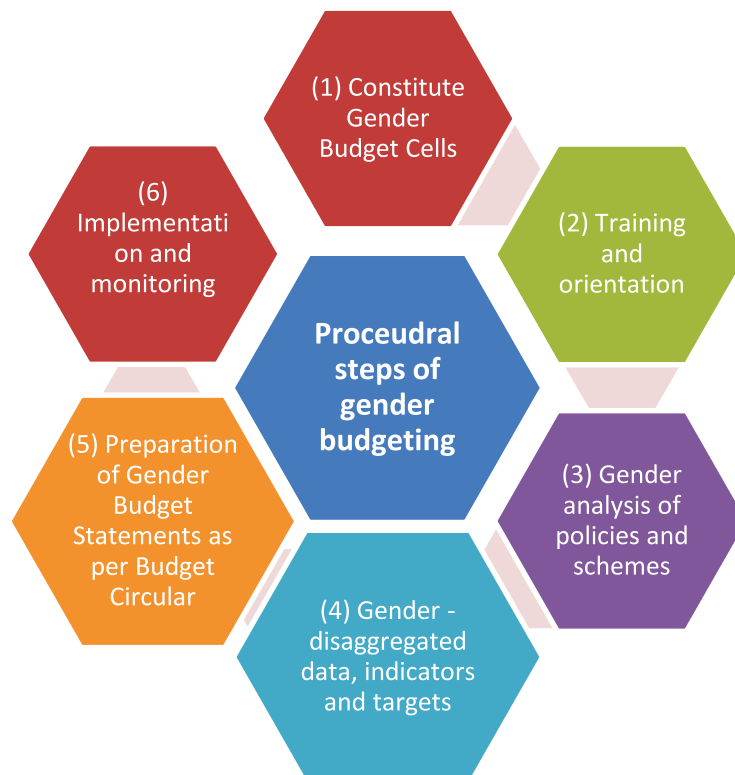
Step 3: An assessment of the adequacy of budget allocations to implement the gender-sensitive policies and programmes identified in Step 2.

Step 4: Monitoring whether the money was spent as planned, what was delivered and to whom.

Step 5: An assessment of the impact of the policy/programme/scheme and the extent to which the situation described in Step 1 has changed.

11. The above steps of Gender Budgeting are not meant to be an add-on exercise of budgeting, but to be integrated in the processes of planning, budgeting, and auditing, in every phase of the budget cycle.

III. Procedural Steps of Gender Budgeting



12. While the scope of Gender Budgeting is large, following are procedural steps for Ministries/ Departments to ensure institutional mechanisms and processes of gender budgeting:

(1). **Gender Budget Cells:** The Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance issued instructions in December, 2004, to all union Ministries/ Departments to set up Gender Budget Cells. The Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance issued a Charter for Gender Budget Cells dated 8th March 2007 that lays down guidelines for constitution, composition and functioning of the GBCs as focal units for coordinating GB initiatives in all Ministries/ Departments. Functions of GBCs broadly include (a) gender analysis of schemes and programs of the Ministry/ Department and linking to outcome budgets; (b) conducting performance audits; (c) organizing training and capacity building workshops for officials concerned with formulation of policy/ programme implementation, budget and accounts; and (d) disseminating best practices of gender budgeting initiatives by divisions/ departments.

In October 2021, MWCD issued D.O. Letter No.15/1/2019-GB to all Ministries and Departments to strengthen and reconstitute GBCs, nominate nodal officials and strengthen reporting in the Gender Budget Statement. An advisory with roles and responsibilities for the nodal official for Gender Budgeting in each Ministry/Department was also issued.

(2). **Training and orientation-**MWCD organises training programmes for strengthening capacities and building expertise on GB of key officials at the national and state level. It has developed training material including a Handbook and FAQ. Advisories have been issued to States/ Union Territories to identify and designate a nodal institute to undertake periodic trainings on GB. As part of Mission Shakti, MWCD implements a Gender Budgeting Scheme to provide funds for capacity building training, workshops, research etc on gender budgeting.

(3). **Gender analysis of policies and schemes:**

- Cabinet Notes are central to policy making and successful execution of different programmes. The Handbook on writing Cabinet notes, September 2014 explicitly mentions that the aspects of equity, innovation and public accountability would, to the extent relevant, be incorporated as Appendix II to the Note. Further, it also acknowledges socioeconomic equity in the context of disadvantaged communities, gender, poverty, etc. Gender equity thus can be addressed through detailed Cabinet Notes.
- In April 2014, the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) memorandum for appraisal of proposals included a gender perspective at the planning stage for all new programmes, projects and schemes. Section 3 of the EFC format specifically mentions – ‘If the scheme has any gender balance aspects or components specifically directed at welfare of women, please bring them out clearly’. Gender analysis of policies and schemes is therefore a requirement to ensure that the schemes consider and address women’s needs and priorities.

(4). **Gender disaggregated data, indicators and targets:** The Outcome-Output Monitoring Framework of NITI Aayog requires that indicators be disaggregated, or broken down, by different dimensions including gender. The Outcome Budget is a progress card on how Ministries have used the outlays or funds announced in the annual budget. To meet the needs of Gender Budgeting, the data collection systems of a Ministry/ Department need

to include gender-relevant data items, and all items relating to individuals must to be sex-disaggregated. This is important for pre-budget and post-budget gender analysis of policies, programs and schemes as well as for preparing Gender Budget Statements.

- (5). **Gender Budget Statement:** The Ministry of Finance publishes a Gender Budget Statement (Statement 13) annually as part of the Expenditure Profile of the Union Budget. The Gender Budget Statement (GBS) is an important reporting mechanism used by Ministries/ Departments to track and review the gender responsiveness of programs and budgets and report allocation and expenditure for women.
- (6). **Implementation and monitoring:** There are several initiatives taken by the government for effective implementation and monitoring of schemes and programs at various levels. Management Information Systems (MIS) and dashboards have been developed for most government schemes and programs. Data exchange across Ministries/Departments is fostered via the Output-Outcome Monitoring Dashboard and Data Governance Quality Index of the Development Monitoring & Evaluation Office (DMEO), NITI Aayog. Reviewing actual performance of schemes and programs– physical and financial vis-a-vis the annual targets and identifying constraints in achieving targets (like need for strengthening delivery infrastructure, capacity building etc.) is important. Gender audits or performance audits are another way of monitoring public expenditure. The five step framework can be used by the Gender Budget Cells for conducting gender audit of programmes internally, to measure the impact of budget allocation/public spending on gender equality goals and allow for adjustments to allocations for reducing gender gaps in implementation.

IV. Preparing Gender Budget Statements

13. The annual Budget Circular of the Ministry of Finance mandates union Ministries/ Departments to prepare and submit a Gender Budget Statement (GBS) along with budget submissions. It notes that gender budgeting is a process of ensuring provision of adequate resources to women and girls across all sectors of development during budgeting.
14. The purpose of GBS is to reflect how much Ministries/ Departments are allocating and spending on women to meet gender equality goals. The GBS over the last 17 years, since its introduction in 2005-06, has become a significant entry point to institutionalize GB. It is an important tool for Ministries/Departments to review their schemes and programmes from a gender perspective, and report budgetary allocations and expenditures for women.
15. The GBS serves as an accountability mechanism that provides the opportunity to identify and map Ministry/ Departmental schemes and programs aimed at women's empowerment. It is a budget document consolidated by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance based on submission of Ministries/Departments in a prescribed format and tabled in the Parliament along with standard budget documents.

Classification of schemes

16. The union governments' GBS format captures budget estimates, revised estimates and actual expenditure towards women by Ministries/ Departments for a given financial year. Government programs/ schemes are to be classified by Ministries/ Departments into two categories based on percentage of budget allocation made for women.

Part A: Schemes which are specific to women and girls with 100% of targeted allocation

Part B: Pro-women schemes in which 30-99% of allocations are towards women

EXPENDITURE PROFILE STATEMENT NO. 13			
APPENDIX XVIII (See Paragraph 13.2) FORMAT FOR FURNISHING INFORMATION ON 'GENDER BUDGETING' (i) 100% provision towards women			
Demand No :		Name of the Ministry/Department :	
(₹ in crore)			
Details of Scheme	BE 2022-2023	RE 2022-2023	BE 2023-2024
(ii) Pro-women (at least 30% of provision)			
Demand No :		Name of the Ministry/Department :	
(₹ in crore)			
Details of Scheme	BE 2022-2023	RE 2022-2023	BE 2023-2024
Note : Two separate statements in the format prescribed above may be furnished			

Source: Budget Circular 2023-24, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance

Methodology of reporting

17. For the preparation of GBS, Ministries/ Departments are required to report budgetary allocations for women in existing schemes and programs, as well as formulate specific budgeted programs/ components, when necessary. Gender analysis of schemes and programs is a prerequisite as it helps in identifying issues related to access of women to public services, gender gaps and assess the impact that programs have on women's lives.
18. The classification of schemes into Part A and Part B is required to be done for beneficiary-oriented and non-beneficiary-oriented schemes and programs. Following are steps to be followed in this regard:
 - Step 1-** Identify schemes/programs that are entirely for women, i.e. targeted only at women and have 100% budgetary allocations for women. These schemes/ programs are to be reported in Part A of GBS
 - Step 2-** Identify gender component within composite schemes/programs aimed at benefitting women and report proportion of budgetary allocation for schemes or their sub-components in Part B of GBS.
 - i. For beneficiary-oriented schemes, segregate beneficiaries/ end-users based on gender and report proportion of budget allocation for female beneficiaries. This may be for direct or indirect, individual or group of female beneficiaries. The segregation can be based on actual data pertaining to female reach, or targets set within schemes and programs.
 - ii. For non-beneficiary-oriented schemes, including infrastructure and capital budget programs, based on an estimate of the share of female users/ women involved in any activity, report a proportion of budget allocation with justification.
 - Step 3-** To address gender disparities in the sector, special measures may be identified and budgeted to increase access of public services for women and promote women empowerment.

Step 4- Analyse the employment pattern in the Ministry/ Department, and estimate budget allocation for posts earmarked for women, or for measures to increase women's participation in the workforce.

Step 5- Link with output – outcome framework budget and gender disaggregated financial outlays.

Step 6- Review classification of gender specific programme and schemes prior to submission and ensure accuracy of reporting based on justification for the proportion calculation.

19. The reporting of allocations for women in the Gender Budget Statement is not an ex-post accounting exercise. It is meant to ensure gender intentional schemes and programs by assessing the fund flow to women by Ministries/ Departments. It is thus essential for it to be based on ex-ante gender analysis of the sector and identification of how schemes and programs can be budgeted to reduce gender inequalities and enhance equal opportunities for women.
20. Each sector, whether social, economic or infrastructure sector, impacts the lives of women. Each Ministry/ Department may address the following questions to understand better the gender responsiveness of their programs and schemes-
 - What are the goals and objectives that the Ministry/Department seeks to achieve? How do they contribute to the larger national goal of achieving gender equality and women-led development?
 - What are the needs and priorities of women, especially those who are poor or marginalized, in my Ministry/Department's domain of work?
 - Are these presently included and addressed in the Ministry/Department's policies, plans, programmes, schemes and budgets?
 - What activities will the Ministry/Department undertake this year that will reduce gender gaps?
 - What difficulties does the Ministry/Department face in enabling its services to reach women and girls? How can these challenges be addressed?
 - Whether budget allocation has been made to bridge gender gaps and create equal opportunities for women?
21. For instructions pertaining to Gender Budget Statement 2022-23, D.O. Letter No. 15(28)-B(D)/2020 dated 25th November 2022 of the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance may be referred.

Annexure-XXIII

Nature-Wise Details of Complaints Received

S. No.	Category	1 st Jan, 2022 to 31 st March, 2022	1 st April 2022 to 31 st December, 2022	Total
1	Acid Attack	1	8	9
2	Bigamy / Polygamy	48	172	220
3	Cyber Crime against Women	237	690	927
4	Denial of Maternity Benefits to Women	17	66	83
5	Dowry Death	72	285	357
6	Free Legal Aid for Women	11	28	39
7	Gender Discrimination including Equal Right to Education & Work	12	15	27
8	Harassment of Married Women/Dowry Harassment	1011	3602	4613
9	Indecent Representation of Women	12	8	20
10	Miscellaneous	0	9	9
11	Outraging Modesty of Women/Molestation	384	2143	2527
12	Police Apathy against Women	439	1186	1625
13	Protection of Women against Domestic Violence	1399	5584	6983
14	Rape/Attempt to Rape	326	1385	1711
15	Right to Exercise Choice in Marriage/Honour Crimes	92	318	410
16	Right to Live with Dignity	2211	7525	9736
17	Sex Selective Abortion / Female Foeticide / Amniocentesis	1	6	7
18	Sexual Assault	30	129	159
19	Sexual Harassment	158	674	832
20	Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace	48	239	287
21	Stalking / Voyeurism	80	220	300
22	Traditional Practices Derogatory to Women Rights i.e. Sati Pratha, Devdasipratha, Witch Hunting	7	5	12
23	Trafficking / Prostitution of Women	15	47	62
24	Women's Right of Custody of Children in the Event of Divorce	1	1	2
	Total	6612	24345	30957

Annexure-XXIV

State-Wise Details of Complaints Received

S. No.	Category	1 st Jan, 2022 to 31 st March, 2022	1 st April 2022 to 31 st December, 2022	Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	6	6
2	Andhra Pradesh	39	130	169
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3	4
4	Assam	26	96	122
5	Bihar	315	1053	1368
6	Chandigarh	13	52	65
7	Chhattisgarh	26	122	148
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	5	6
9	Daman & Diu	0	1	1
10	Delhi	750	2254	3004
11	Goa	5	13	18
12	Gujarat	62	171	233
13	Haryana	299	1063	1362
14	Himachal Pradesh	27	71	98
15	Jammu and Kashmir	42	102	144
16	Jharkhand	112	280	392
17	Karnataka	160	394	554
18	Kerala	43	116	159
19	Madhya Pradesh	254	887	1141
20	Maharashtra	363	1018	1381
21	Manipur	0	4	4
22	Meghalaya	2	2	4
23	Mizoram	1	0	1
24	Nagaland	0	2	2
25	Odisha	47	123	170
26	Pondicherry	6	12	18
27	Punjab	97	385	482
28	Rajasthan	248	782	1030
29	Sikkim	1	3	4
30	Tamil Nadu	175	493	668

S. No.	Category	1 st Jan, 2022 to 31 st March, 2022	1 st April 2022 to 31 st December, 2022	Total
31	Telangana	59	177	236
32	Tripura	4	13	17
33	Uttar Pradesh	3200	13673	16873
34	Uttarakhand	97	355	452
35	West Bengal	137	484	621
	Total	6612	24345	30957

Act-wise details of Mandate/Functions of the NCPCR

Mandate of the Commission

1. The Commission has been mandated to perform all or any of the following functions:
2. **Under Section 13(1) of the CPCR Act, 2005**
 - i. Examine and review the safeguards provided by or under any law for the time being in force for the protection of child rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation;
 - ii. Present to the Central Government, annually and at such other intervals, as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;
 - iii. Inquire into violation of child rights and recommend initiation of proceedings in such cases;
 - iv. Examine all factors that inhibit the enjoyment of rights of children affected by terrorism, communal violence, riots, natural disaster, domestic violence, HIV/AIDS, trafficking, maltreatment, torture and exploitation, pornography and prostitution and recommend appropriate remedial measures;
 - v. Look into the matters relating to children in need of special care and protection including children in distress, marginalized and disadvantaged children, children in conflict with law, juveniles, children without family and children of prisoners and recommend appropriate remedial measures;
 - vi. Study treaties and other international instruments and undertake periodical review of existing policies, programmes and other activities on child rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation in the best interest of children;
 - vii. Undertake and promote research in the field of child rights;
 - viii. Spread child rights literacy among various sections of the society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for protection of these rights through publications, the media, seminars and other available means;
 - ix. Inspect or cause to be inspected any juvenile custodial home, or any other place of residence or institution meant for children, under the control of the Central Government or any State Government or any other authority, including any institution run by a social organization; where children are detained or lodged for the purpose of treatment, reformation or protection and take up with these authorities for remedial action, if found necessary;
 - x. Inquire into complaints and take suo-moto notice of matters relating to:
 - a) Deprivation and violation of child rights;
 - b) Non-implementation of laws providing for protection and development of children;
 - c) Non-compliance of policy decisions, guidelines or instructions aimed at mitigating hardships to and ensuring welfare of the children and to provide relief to such children; or take up the issues arising out of such matters with appropriate authorities; and

- xi. Such other functions as it may consider necessary for the promotion of child rights and any other matter incidental to the above functions.

3. Under Rule 17 of the NCPCR Rules, 2006

- i. Analyze existing law, policy and practice to assess compliance with Convention on the Rights of the Child, undertake inquiries and produce reports on any aspect of policy or practice affecting children and comment on proposed new legislation from a child rights perspective;
- ii. Present to the Central Government annually and at such other intervals as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;
- iii. Undertake formal investigations where concern has been expressed either by children themselves or by concerned person on their behalf;
- iv. Ensure that the work of the Commission is directly informed by the views of children in order to reflect priorities and perspective;
- v. Promote, respect and serious consideration of the views of children in its work and in that of all Government Departments and Organizations dealing with child; vi. Produce and disseminate information about child rights;
- vii. Compile and analyze data on children;
- viii. Promote the incorporation of child rights into the school curriculum, teachers training and training of personnel dealing with children.

4. Under Section 31 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009

- i. Examine and review the safeguards for rights provided by or under this Act and recommend measures for their effective implementation;
- ii. Inquire into complaints relating to child's right to free and compulsory education.
- iii. Take necessary steps as provided under Sections 15 and 24 of the said Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act.

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

- (a) To monitor the implementation of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012;
- (b) To monitor the designation of Special Courts by State Governments;
- (c) To monitor the appointment of Public Prosecutors by State Governments;
- (d) To monitor the formulation of the guidelines described in Section 39 of the Act by the State Governments, for the use of Non-Governmental Organisations, professionals and experts or 184 Annual Report 2021-22 persons having knowledge of psychology, social work, physical health, mental health and child development to be associated with the pre-trial and trial stage to assist the child, and to monitor the application of these Guidelines;

- (e) To monitor the designing and implementation of modules for training police personnel and other concerned persons, including officers of the Central and State Governments, for the effective discharge of their functions under the Act;
- (f) To monitor and support the Central Government and State Governments for the dissemination of information relating to the provisions of the Act through media including the television, radio and print media at regular intervals, so as to make the general public, children as well as their parents and guardians aware of the provisions of the Act;
- (g) To call for a report on any specific case of child sexual abuse falling within the jurisdiction of a CWC;
- (h) To collect information and data on its own or from the relevant agencies regarding reported cases of sexual abuse and their disposal under the processes established under the Act, including information on the following:
 - (i) Number and details of offences reported under the Act;
 - (ii) Whether the procedures prescribed under the Act and Rules were followed, including those regarding timeframes;
 - (iii) Details of arrangements for care and protection of victims of offences under this Act, including arrangements for emergency medical care and medical examination; and,
 - (iv) Details regarding assessment of the need for care and protection of a child by the concerned CWC in any specific case.

6. Under Section 109 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015

- i. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under section 3, or as the case may be, the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under section 17 (herein referred to as the National Commission or the State Commission, as the case may be), of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, shall, in addition to the functions assigned to them under the said Act, also monitor the implementation of the provisions of this Act, in such manner, as may be prescribed.
- ii. The National Commission or, as the case may be, the State Commission, shall, while inquiring into any matter relating to any offence under this Act, have the same powers as are vested in the National Commission or the State Commission under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.
- iii. The National Commission or, as the case may be, the State Commission, shall also include its activities under this section, in the Annual Report referred to in section 16 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.

7. Under Rule 91 of Model Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Rules, 2016

- i. Review setting up of institutions created under the Act;
- ii. Develop Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material on child rights and gender sensitivity;
- iii. Develop protocol for reformation and rehabilitation of children;

- iv. Create awareness about identification and reporting of crimes against children such as drug abuse, trafficking, child sexual abuse and exploitation including child marriage, and other aspects of violence against children;
- v. Conduct sensitization workshop for Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipal Corporations on crimes against children including identification and reporting of crimes for enhanced protection;
- vi. Develop information material detailing the rights of the child victims or witnesses and their families, and containing useful information in local languages, which may be provided to the victim and her/his family;
- vii. Develop training module for stakeholders along with the State Child Protection Societies and NIPCCD, etc.

8. Composition of the NCPCR:

The Commission comprises of:

- i. A Chairperson who is a person of eminence and has done outstanding work for promoting the welfare of children; and
- ii. Six Members (out of which at least two shall be women) from the given fields to be appointed by the Central Government from amongst persons of eminence, ability, integrity, standing and experience in, education; child health, care, welfare or child development; juvenile justice or care of neglected or marginalized children or children with disabilities; elimination of child labour or children in distress; child psychology or sociology; and laws relating to children.

Annexure-XXVI

Central Social Welfare Board
Statement showing State wise Sanction & Release Position
Under Family Counseling Centre Scheme - 2022-23 (upto 31.12.2022)

Funds allocated by MWCD: ₹1720.00 lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Centre	No. of FCCs Sanctioned	Fund sanctioned. (₹ in lakhs)	Fund released including Past Liabilities (₹ In lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	27	16	23.04	46.08
2	A & N Island	1	1	1.44	1.44
3	Chandigarh	4	3	4.32	4.32
4	Chhattisgarh	8	2	2.88	2.81
5	Delhi	18	16	24.12	23.04
6	Goa	2	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	40	34	48.96	93.12
8	Haryana	12	11	15.84	28.92
9	Himachal Pradesh	6	4	5.76	4.95
10	Jammu & Kashmir	26	4	5.76	5.76
11	Jharkhand	14	6	8.64	6.29
12	Karnataka	31	25	38.16	73.65
13	Kerala	35	31	45.18	84.34
14	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
15	Madhya Pradesh	34	29	41.76	83.90
16	Maharashtra	54	48	69.12	135.44
17	Odisha	22	17	25.02	42.12
18	Puducherry	7	6	9.18	18.34
19	Punjab	5	4	5.76	11.88
20	Rajasthan	19	9	12.96	28.07
21	Tamilnadu	54	42	61.56	123.12
22	Telangana	12	5	7.2	14.40
23	Uttar Pradesh	31	22	31.68	48.29
24	Uttrakhand	1	1	1.44	1.44
25	West Bengal	40	36	51.84	103.68
	Total	503	372	541.62	985.4

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Centre	No. of FCCs Sanctioned	Fund sanctioned. (₹ in lakhs)	Fund released including Past Liabilities (₹ In lakhs)
	Northeast				
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	1.44	1.44
27	Assam	24	13	19.26	19.26
28	Manipur	9	3	4.86	4.72
29	Meghalaya	2	1	1.44	1.44
30	Mizoram	8	5	7.2	7.2
31	Nagaland	2	1	1.44	1.44
32	Sikkim	2	1	1.44	1.44
33	Tripura	10	7	10.62	10.62
	Total	59	32	47.7	47.56
	Grand Total	562	404	589.32	1032.96

Ministry of Women and Child Development Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs

Group	Number of appointments made during 2022																			
	Number of Employees					By Direct Recruitment					By Promotion					By Other Method				
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Gen.	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Gen.	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Gen.	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Gen.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.		11.	12.	13.	14.		15.	16.	17.	18.	
MWCD	<i>In position as on 31.12.2022</i>																			
Group 'A'	66	10	2	9	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'B'	62	20	1	12	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'C' (*includes MTS)	22	10	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	150	40	6	24	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annexure-XXVIII

**Ministry of Women and Child Development
Representation of the Persons with Disabilities during 2022**

Group	Number of Employees				DIRECT RECRUITMENT						PROMOTION									
	Total	VH	HH	OH	No. of Vacancies reserved			No. of Appointment made			No. of Vacancies reserved			No. of Appointment Made						
					Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
MWCD	In position as on 31.12.2022																			
Group 'A'	66	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'B'	62	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'C' (*includes MTS)	22	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	150	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annexure-XXIX

**Schemes Outlays (Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates) for
the Programmes / Schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child
Development for the year 2022-23**

(₹ in Crores)

S. No.	Schemes	BE 2022-23	RE 2022-23	Actuals 2022-23 (as on 31.12.2022)
A	Centrally Sponsored Schemes			
1	Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0	20263.07	20263.07	14711.84
2	Mission Vatsalya	1472.17	1100.00	323.10
3	Mission SHAKTI			
3.1	SAMBAL	562.00	333.00	128.93
3.2	SAMARTHYA	2622.11	1946.93	1134.35
	<i>Total Mission Shakti</i>	<i>3184.11</i>	<i>2279.93</i>	<i>1263.28</i>
2	Other Schemes Funded from Nirbhaya Fund	20.00	20.00	2.48
	<i>Total Schemes</i>	<i>24939.35</i>	<i>23663.00</i>	<i>16300.70</i>
	NON -SCHEMES			
1	Secretariat	64.10	62.10	44.33
2	Food and Nutrition Board	9.00	17.99	12.87
3	National Awards	1.60	1.60	0.05
4	Contribution to UNICEF	5.60	5.60	0.00
	<i>Total Secretariat Social Services</i>	<i>80.30</i>	<i>87.29</i>	<i>57.25</i>
5	Autonomous Bodies			
5.1	NIPPCD	56.80	51.00	35.26
5.2	Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA)	10.00	7.58	5.70
5.3	National Commission for Protection of Child right	21.09	19.71	17.54
5.4	National Commission for Women (NCW)	27.00	33.70	22.24

S. No.	Schemes	BE 2022-23	RE 2022-23	Actuals 2022-23 (as on 31.12.2022)
5.5	Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB)	37.74	50.41	30.24
	<i>Total Support to Autonomous Bodies</i>	<i>152.63</i>	<i>162.40</i>	<i>110.98</i>
	<i>Grand Total (Schemes & Non-Schemes)</i>	<i>25172.28</i>	<i>23912.69</i>	<i>16468.93</i>



नए समाज की ओर
Towards a new dawn

Ministry of Women and Child Development Government of India



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



सही पोषण - देश रोशन



सखी वन स्टॉप सेंटर