



**SOCIAL WELFARE  
AND  
NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME  
DEPARTMENT**

**POLICY NOTE  
2015-2016**

**DEMAND NO.45**

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MINISTER FOR SOCIAL WELFARE  
AND  
NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME**



**GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU  
2015**

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**CHAPTER – 1**

**INTRODUCTION**

The Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu in its endeavour towards social equity and welfare, has always successfully strived with an indomitable spirit for the upliftment of the underprivileged sections of the society. Women and children in general, destitute women, orphaned children, helpless senior citizens and ostracized Third Genders in particular, have benefitted from the slew of schemes introduced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. Exemplary vision adopted by this department in line with the Vision 2023 has guided this department in the formulation and implementation of various schemes, aimed at the welfare of the underprivileged and also improving the health, nutrition, security, education, development and employment of the weaker sections of the society. By ensuring the welfare of all sections of society, the Human Development Index of our State, which is in an

advantageous position among other Indian States, is progressing towards 'Numero Uno' position.

Leadership forged by a diamantine will and a golden heart has always been the guiding force in according priority for the welfare of the women. It has given shape to innovative schemes like "gold for thirumangalyam" under Marriage Assistance Schemes which, while ensuring a dignified status to poor parents and women also encourages the girls to take up higher education. The Cradle Baby Scheme, which only the most benevolent and motherly heart can envisage, is the first of its kind in the whole world. This has ushered in an era of equality to the Girl Child, bringing a change to the hoary mindset of the people resulting in the plummeting of the abominable practice of female infanticide. The laudable "Girl Child Protection Scheme" ensures the welfare of the girl children right from the toddlers to the trendsetting teenagers. The influence of the scheme is explicitly manifested in the form of greater number of girls passing out of senior secondary school level.

This Government, appreciating that empowerment without enforcement is futile, has implemented safety and security measures, such as opening of more Working Women Hostels throughout the State; imposing strict regulations of NGO- run Homes with detailed guidelines issued for the safety of women and children who stay in homes, hostels and institutions away from their homes; the

implementation of the provisions of various Acts like the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and the Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013, and the recent enactment of Tamil Nadu Hostel and Homes for women and children (Regulation) Act, 2014 and Rules; the constitution of bodies like the State Commission for Women, the Social Welfare Board, State Resource Centre for Women and Poorna Shakthi Kendras. The 13 Point Action Plan for women's safety ensures fast redressal of grievances of the victims. The economic empowerment of women has been ensured by providing employment opportunities to women in Industrial Co-operative Societies through the flagship '4 sets of Uniform Scheme' to school students, production of supplementary/weaning food, stationery, dolls, coir and mats. Advanced types of sewing machines with subsidies have been supplied to the members of the Tailoring Co-operative Societies along with skill training, augmenting their income by improving the quality of stitching. The nutrition and health of infants and young children, adolescent girls and women have been ensured through the Integrated Child Development Services. The girl children saved from child marriages are given ₹1000/- per month until they attain 18 years age to enable them to continue their education / training.

The needs of the children who are Tomorrow's Leaders must be met adequately and in time. The Integrated Child Development Services and the Puratchi Thalavar M.G.R. Nutritious Meal Programme cater to the nutritional needs of the children in the age group of 0 to 5+ years and the school children from 1<sup>st</sup> standard to 10<sup>th</sup> Standard respectively. Palatable variety meals have been introduced and Millet foods complementation to combat cases of severe under-nourishment have been incorporated too. As a result, school-dropout rate has reduced considerably and the health of these children has improved.

Due importance to the educational, health and nutritional needs of the children has been accorded by the re-positioning of Anganwadi Centres as "**Vibrant Early Childhood Development Centres**". Facilities such as Pre-school Education kits, fitting of foam-boards containing Moral Stories, colour uniform to the children, health services, provision of medicine kits and hygiene kits are some of the major steps of this Government's commitment in achieving comprehensive development of children.

The Girl Child has always been precious to this Government. The Chief Minister's Girl Child Protection Scheme which provides for higher education instills confidence in the parents to upbringing girl children with dignity. Benefits of Marriage Assistance Schemes have also been extended to these girl children since 2013-14, further reducing the burden of the parents.

The compassionate leadership of our Hon'ble Chief Minister has brought out a novel scheme for migrant labourers and their wards by providing nutrition, health and pre-school education through mobile anganwadis and making them treated on par with their brethren of Tamil Nadu.

This Government is providing the Social Security Pension to Old Aged Persons, Differently Abled Persons, Destitute Widows, Destitute Agricultural Labourers / Destitute Farmers, Destitute / Deserted Wives and Poor, Unmarried Incapacitated Women of age 50 years and above, at ₹1000 per month. Old Age Persons who have been neglected by their families and the destitute children with no support, are taken care of at the Integrated Complexes of Special Homes in the districts.

This Government is diligently implementing Various Acts enacted to safeguard the interests of the Senior Citizen, Women and Children.

The Government has actively upheld the interests of the welfare of Third Genders so as to mainstream them in all walks of social life. Identity Cards, essential commodities, green house, medical facilities, education, training and employment are being provided to them. Destitute Third Genders aged above 40 years are provided with a pension of ₹1000 per month.

Under the farsighted leadership of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department endeavors and functions comprehensively to achieve social and economic equality for the underprivileged sections, which has established the impeccable credentials of Tamil Nadu as a Welfare State Par Excellence in the whole of India.

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## CHAPTER – 2

### WOMEN WELFARE

**2.1** The State Government is implementing various welfare schemes especially for the Women and Children by addressing their concerns in a multi-faceted manner. Under the visionary leadership of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department has taken pro active steps to implement innovative programmes for the welfare of Women, Children, Destitutes, Orphans and Third Genders.

In order to help the poor parents to fulfill their Socio-cultural obligations of marriage of girl children after providing them Education and Care, the Government provide marriage assistance of ₹25000/- and 4 grams 22 carat gold coin for making “Thirumangalyam” for Non-Graduates and ₹50,000/- for graduates/Diploma holders along with 4 grams 22 carat gold coin for making “Thirumangalyam”. This scheme of providing gold coin and cash assistance under all the marriage assistance schemes is being implemented successfully since 17.5.2011. In order to help more poor families to avail the benefits, the annual income ceiling have been raised to ₹72,000 from ₹24,000.

Government Service Homes cater to the need of destitute women, widows, deserted women, and women in distress by providing shelter, food, accommodation, education, vocational

and skill development training to make them lead a dignified and financially independent life. Two additional Service Homes have been opened during 2014-15.

In order to help poor women from economically weaker sections, gainful employment is provided by enrolling them as members in the Industrial Co-operative Societies, wherein they are engaged in stitching of 4 sets of uniforms for school children. The income earned by these women has helped them to improve their standard of living.

Government implements various welfare measures formulated especially to address the need of Third Genders who are socially marginalised. Upto ₹15.00 lakhs with 25% subsidy is provided to each Third Genders Self Help Group through banks for their livelihood and economic empowerment.

The following social legislations are implemented by this Department for preventing the crime against women, viz., “Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005”, “Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961”, “Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment at work place Act, 2013” and “Tamil Nadu Hostels and Homes for Women and Children (Regulation) Act, 2014”. These legislations provide protection to the women against domestic violence and dowry related incidents.

For dealing with complaints related to crime against women and harassment at work place, the “State Commission for Women” was constituted in 1993.

## **2.2 MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE SCHEMES**

In most communities, it is a customary cultural requirement for a girl to wear ‘Thirumangalyam’ made of gold during marriage and the parents celebrate the marriage function according to their customs and cultural backgrounds. However, parents from economically weaker sections are not able to cope with the burden of expenses towards the marriage of their daughters. In order to help such parents and to encourage them to educate their daughters till the right age, Marriage Assistance Schemes were introduced by the Government. Five Marriage Assistance Schemes are implemented to help the daughters of poor parents, orphan girls, widows who re-marry, widows daughter’s marriage and inter-caste married couples.

The percentage of graduate beneficiaries has increased from 28% in 2011-12 to that of 49% in 2014-15.

**1,35,180** beneficiaries have availed the benefits under the five Marriage Assistance schemes during the year **2014-2015**..

### **2.2.1 MOOVALUR RAMAMIRTHAM AMMAIYAR NINAIVU MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE SCHEME**

Under this scheme, marriage assistance is provided to the poor girls who have attained the age of 18 years at the time of marriage. For availing benefit under the scheme, the girls should have studied upto X Standard and in the case of Scheduled Tribes, they should have studied upto V Standard. Cash assistance of ₹25,000 and 4 gram 22 carat gold coin for making “Thirumangalyam” are provided under this scheme. In respect of Graduates / Diploma holders, the cash assistance is ₹50,000 along with 4 gram 22 carat gold coin for making “Thirumangalyam”. In case of death of parents, the assistance is given to the daughter.

To avail benefit under this scheme, the annual income of the family should not exceed ₹72,000.

**A sum of ₹65,170.68 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2015-2016 for this Scheme.**

### **2.2.2 Dr. DHARMAMBAL AMMAIYAR NINAIVU WIDOW REMARRIAGE ASSISTANCE SCHEME**

. Moved by the plight of the widows, many social reformers strived very hard to bring about change in the lives of the widows by encouraging widow remarriage. The persistent efforts of the various social reformers have brought in a change in the life of young widows

and motivated them to remarry. However, they need assistance to lead a life with respect, social acceptance and improved social status. Dr. Dharmambal Ammaiyar Ninaivu Widow Remarriage Assistance Scheme was launched with the above objective. Under this scheme, financial assistance of ₹15,000 is given as a cheque and ₹10,000 as National Savings Certificate along with 4 gram 22 carat gold coin for making “Thirumangalyam”. There is no income ceiling and educational qualification prescribed to avail benefit under this scheme. The degree / diploma holders are given ₹50,000, out of which, ₹30,000 is given as cheque and ₹20,000 is given as National Savings Certificate along with 4 gram 22 carat gold coin for making “Thirumangalyam”.

**A sum of ₹76.25 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2015–2016 for this scheme.**

#### **2.2.3 E.V.R. MANIAMMAIYAR NINAIVU MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE SCHEME FOR DAUGHTERS OF POOR WIDOWS**

The Government is implementing various welfare measures for the benefit of widows towards mitigating their problems to a great extent. To help the poor widows to get their daughters married, E.V.R. Maniammaiyar Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme is being implemented by the Government. Financial assistance of ₹25,000 for non-graduates and ₹50,000

for degree / diploma holders is given along with 4 grams 22 carat gold coin for making “Thirumangalyam”.

**A sum of ₹3771.09 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2015–2016 for this Scheme.**

#### **2.2.4 ANNAI THERASA NINAIVU MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE SCHEME FOR ORPHAN GIRLS**

In order to help poor orphan girls to have a decent marriage and mainstream them, the Government has introduced the scheme of providing financial assistance of ₹25,000 along with 4 grams 22 carat gold coin for making “Thirumangalyam” to non graduates and ₹50,000 to degree / diploma holders along with 4 gram 22 carat gold coin. There is no income ceiling for availing benefit under this marriage assistance scheme.

**A sum of ₹373.75 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2015–2016 for this Scheme.**

#### **2.2.5 Dr. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDY NINAIVU INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE SCHEME**

To remove the social evil of caste based discrimination which is a major barrier to growth and development of the society, the Government of Tamil Nadu have been implementing the Inter-Caste Marriage Assistance Scheme. It also seeks to promote social equality among communities. Cash assistance of ₹25,000 is given under this scheme, out of which ₹15,000 is given in the form of cheque and



₹10,000 in the form of National Saving Certificate along with 4 gram 22 carat gold coin for making “Thirumangalyam”. The degree / diploma holders receive ₹50,000 out of which ₹30,000 is given in the form of Cheque and ₹20,000 as National Saving Certificate along with 4 gram 22 carat gold coin for making “Thirumangalyam”. There is no income ceiling and minimum educational qualification stipulated.

### **Types of Inter-caste Marriage**

**Category – I :** Either of the spouse of the Inter-caste married couples should be from Scheduled caste or Scheduled Tribe while the other spouse may be from any other Community.

**Category – II :** Either of the spouse should be from forward or other community and the other spouse from BC/MBC.

**A sum of ₹1000.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2015–2016 for this Scheme.**

### **2.3 SERVICE HOMES**

Widows, deserted wives, economically backward women and girls rescued from child marriage who are neglected by their families are taken care of in the Service homes. Nine Government Service Homes, one each at Chennai, Salem, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Sivagangai, Madurai, Krishnagiri and Perambalur are functioning in Tamil Nadu. The Service Homes provide suitable accommodation, food, health

and medical facilities. The inmates can also pursue their schooling if they had discontinued their studies. The widows and deserted wives are also permitted to bring up their children in a conducive atmosphere in these Service Homes. A maximum of three children can be kept by a mother. While the Girl children are provided education upto XII Standard, male children are provided with the educational facility in the Service Home itself upto V Standard. Vocational skills are also provided to enable them to have economic sustainability. Life skills viz., computer training, spoken english and counseling for selection of higher studies and future career guidance are also provided in these homes.

**A sum of ₹528.08 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2015–2016 for this Scheme.**

### **2.4 HIGHER EDUCATION TO GIRLS**

To continue higher studies the Government is providing financial assistance of ₹ 50,000 for pursuing professional courses and ₹30,000 for Degree / Diploma courses to the ex-inmates who have completed +2 in Service Homes and Government Children Homes. In the year 2014-15, 185 girls studied in 26 Government Children Homes and 9 Service Homes were benefitted under this scheme. Training relating to repair of Electronic and Electrical Consumer Appliances, Plumbing etc., are given under Tamil Nadu

Skill Development Mission to the inmates of Government Children Home, Government Service Home and the beneficiaries of Chief Minister's Girl Child Protection Scheme.

**A sum of ₹65.78 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2015-2016 for this Scheme.**

## **2.5 SECONDARY GRADE TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTE.**

The ex-inmates of Government Service Homes and Government Children Homes, who have completed Higher Secondary, are admitted to the Secondary Grade Teacher Training course at the Secondary Grade Teacher Training Institute, functioning at the Service Home campus Tambaram. Each year, 40 girls are admitted to this 2 years Teacher Training Course. Study tour for teacher training students is also organised to provide them an opportunity to visit historical places, museums, science exhibitions, zoological parks and amusement parks. This helps them to have an exposure to different places where they could gather information and gain practical knowledge.

**A sum of ₹7.23 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2015-2016 for this Scheme.**

## **2.6 WORKING WOMEN HOSTELS**

Opening up of new avenues of employment in urban areas has motivated many young women to take up employment away from their homes to cities. Due to the rise in prices and high rentals, the cost of living has gone up. Girls from poor and middle class families find it difficult to manage financially in their new places of employment with the meagre income they get. In order to help such working women, the Government runs 28 Working Women Hostels.

Administrative approval has been given to start 14 more new working women hostels during the year 2014-15. Women who earn upto ₹25,000 per month at Chennai and ₹15,000 per month in other places are eligible to get admission in these working women hostels. They have to pay a monthly rent of ₹300 in Chennai and ₹200 in other places. Sharing system is followed for food expenses, electricity and other charges. The staff salary is paid by the Government.

**A sum of ₹118.64 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2015-2016 for the working women Hostels.**

## **2.7 SCHEMES FOR SOCIO ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN**

The Commissionerate of Social Welfare is implementing the Socio-economic Schemes for the welfare of women below poverty line through Women Industrial Co-operative Societies. The Concept of Co-operation by way of collective action

helps the women members of these co-operative societies to improve their socio economic status and livelihood. These Industrial Co-operative Societies act as a platform to improve their socio economic status.

These Industrial Co-operative Societies are exclusively for women below poverty line. Women above the age of 18 years and below poverty line can become the members of these societies. They are provided with continuous employment opportunities throughout the year. They stitch 4 sets of uniform for School Children. By the above measures of empowering women, the economic needs are fulfilled by providing them with skill and knowledge to enable them to lead an independent life with increase in income.

There are 98 Women Industrial Co-operative societies functioning under the control of Commissionerate of Social Welfare. Out of these, 80 Women Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Societies are engaged in the stitching and supplying of uniforms to the school children benefited under the Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme and to the school children of Adi Dravidar Welfare / Backward Class, Most Backward Class and Minority Welfare Departments and other welfare schools. The other women Industrial Cooperative Societies under the Commissionerate of Social Welfare are also engaged in stitching of uniform.

25 Women Weaning/Supplementary Food Manufacturing Societies are functioning under the control of Mission Director of Integrated Child Development Scheme.

Details of co-operative societies and members enrolled therein are as follows:-

S. No	Type of Society	No. of Co-operative Societies	No. of Members
1	Women Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Societies	80	73047
2	Women Stationery & Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Societies	15	1017
3	Weaning food Manufacturing Women Industrial Co-operative Society	25	1450
4	Chalk Crayon, Coir manufacturing and Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Societies	3	1743
<b>Total</b>		<b>123</b>	<b>77257</b>

The stitching charges of Uniforms has been doubled from 2011-2012 and every year on an average of ₹90.00 crores have been incurred towards stitching the uniform.

4 sets of Uniform are being supplied to the School Children from the academic year 2012-2013. 45.47 lakh school children will be benefited with 4 sets of Uniform in the year 2015-2016. The work of stitching and supply of Uniforms by the women members of the Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Societies has enabled them to earn a substantial income.

16 Training Centres are functioning in the State, across 12 Districts for providing training to 285 women in a year. Among these, 2 Tailoring Training Centres in Salem and Thiruvannamalai are providing training exclusively to tribal women. 35 tribal women are trained in these centres every year. There is one doll making training centre in Tuticorin District.

Advanced type of Sewing Machines with Government subsidy of ₹5.40 crore is being provided to the members of Women Industrial Cooperative Societies. This has improved the quality of stitching of uniform and productivity of the Women Industrial Cooperative Tailoring Centres have increased.

The Department of Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare and Tamilnadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation Ltd (TAHDCO) is co-ordinating to obtain loan from the agencies like Tamilnadu Minorities Economic Development Corporation Ltd. (TAMCO) Tamilnadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation Ltd , (TABCEDCO) , National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) and Tamilnadu Adi Dravidar Housing Development corporation (TAHDCO).

A sum of ₹56.16 crore has been allocated by the Tamil Nadu Skill Development Mission to impart the skill upgradation training to 54,000 women members of the Industrial

Cooperative Societies through the Apparel Training and Design Centre, Guindy, Chennai-32.

## **2.8 SATHIYAVANIMUTHU AMMAIYAR NINAIVU FREE SUPPLY OF SEWING MACHINE SCHEME**

Free supply of Sewing Machine Scheme is being implemented by the Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department., in order to enhance the income of widows, deserted wives, women from economically weaker sections, differently abled men and women, and socially affected women through self-employment. **A sum of ₹135.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2015-2016 for this Scheme.**

## **2.9 TAMIL NADU STATE COMMISSION FOR WOMEN.**

In the year 1993, the Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women, which is a Statutory body was constituted to deal with the cases related to crime against women. A chairperson and 9 members have been appointed.

The Women Commission investigates specific problems of women and takes up studies related to women issues. The Women Commission is also vested with sufficient powers to safeguard women's rights and to ensure equality and protection for women against all forms of harassment and problems faced within the families and the community. Various steps are also taken by the

Commission to create awareness among the public regarding the legislations related to women.

The objectives of the Commission are –

- To provide protection and ensure welfare of women.
- To address the gender issues.
- To recommend to the Government on various issues related to women.

### **2.9.1 THE ACTIVITIES OF THE WOMEN COMMISSION**

- 1) Adherence to the Provisions and Protections provided under the Constitution and legislation for women are taken care of by the Commission.
- 2) Report to Government when the protective measures for women are not effectively implemented by various agencies.
- 3) Recommends amendments in the provisions of law when it fails to impart justice to women.
- 4) Takes up issues related to violation of rights of women and follow-up action with the concerned authorities.

Women who have complaints of violation of their rights and non-implementation of their protective measures guaranteed under the Constitution of India can directly approach Women Commission for redressal.

### **2.10 TAMIL NADU SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD**

The Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board was constituted in 1954. It has been working for the development of women and children through voluntary institutions in the State with the following objectives.

1) To encourage voluntary efforts by Non-Governmental Organisation in the field of women and child development.

2) To render technical and financial assistance to the voluntary institutions for improved quality and standard of services.

3) To monitor the programmes aided by Central Social Welfare Board and the programmes allotted by the State Government for effective implementation.

The Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board is constituted with a non-official Chairperson having composition of 30 non-official members with 15 each nominated by the Tamil Nadu Government and Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB).

In order to facilitate and strengthen the role of Voluntary Organisations in the empowerment of women, the Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board provides support through a variety of programmes

viz., education and training, collective mobilization, awareness creation income generating activities for the livelihood and by provision of support services.

<b>Aided by</b>	<b>No. of Voluntary organisations</b>	<b>Total Sanction (in Units)</b>	<b>Budget allotment ₹ in lakh</b>	<b>No. of beneficiaries</b>
State Government	206	206	14.80	5018
Central Social Welfare Board	382	1234	392.30	65,607
<b>Total</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>1440</b>	<b>407.10</b>	<b>70,625</b>

### **2.10.1 GRANTS PROVIDED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT TO NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS**

An amount of ₹5000 is being given as one time grant on 50 : 50 matching basis to 200 registered voluntary organizations working for the welfare of women and children, for taking up activities like creche, balwadi, recreational centres etc.,

**A sum of ₹10.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2015-2016 for this scheme.**

### **2.11 FAMILY COUNSELLING CENTRE**

Through the established Family Counseling Centres, counselling is given to the couples and members of the family whenever required. These NGO run Family Counseling Centres intervene and provide moral and psychological guidance and also act as a forum for resolving the disputes between the family members. Qualified counselors have been appointed in these Family Counselling Centres who provide counseling, referral and rehabilitative services especially to the women and children who are victims of atrocities and family maladjustments. This helps them in crisis management. It also helps women who approach the centre to redress their grievances relating to dowry harassment, cases of alcoholism and AIDS by giving suitable and appropriate guidance.

Family counselling Centres in Chennai, Thiruvallur, Thiruvarur, Villupuram, Theni and Sivagangai run by Non-Governmental Organisations are provided with financial assistance of ₹80,000 each by Government which is disbursed through the Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board.

The State Government provides funds every year towards payment of an additional honorarium of ₹3,500 per month for 6 counsellors.

**A sum of ₹7.14 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2015-2016 for this scheme.**

## **2.12 TAMIL NADU THIRD GENDERS WELFARE BOARD**

As per the landmark judgment of the Supreme Court of India, Transgenders should be treated as Third Gender. The Third Genders face familial rejection, social discrimination and marginalization from the mainstream society. They go through various harassments, deprivations and other forms of discriminations. They are even forced out from the schools on transformation as third gender. There is no job security and employment opportunity due to age old discrimination against them. Prevailing situations compel them to leave their families, discontinue their education and lead an almost nomadic life. The Third Genders who leave their families mostly do not possess with them any documents like birth certificate, educational certificate, community certificate and other essential identity cards like ration cards, Voter Identity Card etc.

Considering the problems faced by the Third Genders and to redress their grievances through welfare measures, the Government has constituted a Welfare Board for Third Genders. The foremost difficulty faced by the Third Genders is to earn their livelihood through a decent and respectable profession. To empower the Third Genders economically, bank loans upto ₹15.00 lakh with 25% subsidy are provided to the Third Genders Self Help Groups to take up income generating activities.

Various economic activities like provision stores, rearing of milch animals, canteens, production units of soap, napkin, milk products, plying passenger autos, load autos and business activities related to cloth, coir, rice etc., have been taken up by Third Gender Self Help Groups. 51 Third Gender Self Help Groups, with 442 Third Gender members have been provided assistance for various projects totaling ₹2.20 Crore with 25% subsidy amounting to ₹55.00 lakh and ₹1.65 crore as bank loan.

As a first of its kind in India, The Hon'ble Chief Minister has introduced a Pension scheme for destitute Third Genders who are above 40 years. wherein ₹1,000 is paid as monthly pension. 933 Third Genders are being provided with monthly pension at present under this scheme.

**A sum of ₹220.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2015-2016 for the welfare of the Third Genders.**

## **2.13 LEGISLATIONS PERTAINING TO WELFARE OF WOMEN**

The following legislations pertaining to women are implemented by the Department of Social Welfare, in the capacity of 'nodal agency'.

- 1) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- 2) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

- 3) Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment at Work Place Act, 2013
- 4) Tamil Nadu Hostels and Homes for Women and Children (Regulation) Act, 2014 and Tamil Nadu Hostels and Homes for Women and Children (Regulation) Rules, 2015.

**2.13.1 PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, 2005**

The Act ensures a woman’s right to reside in her matrimonial home. This Act has a special feature with specific provisions under law which provides protection to a woman to ‘live in violence free home’. Though this Act has civil and criminal provisions, a woman victim can get immediate civil remedies within 60 days. Aggrieved women can file cases under this Act against any male adult perpetrator who is in domestic relationship with her. They can also include other relatives of the husband and male partner as respondents to seek remedies in their case.

Salient features of the Act:

- Ensures Right to Residence under sec 17.
- Ensures economic relief by recognising economic violence.
- Recognises verbal and emotional violence.
- Provides temporary custody of child.

- Judgements within 60 days of filing of the case.
- Multiple Judgements in a single case.
- Cases can be filed under PWDV Act even if other cases are pending between parties.
- Both petitioner and respondent can prefer Appeal.

**2.13.2 THE FOLLOWING REMEDIES ARE AVAILABLE UNDER THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, 2005**

Section	18	--	Protection Order
Section	19	--	Residence Order for residing at Matrimonial House
Section	20	--	Monetary Orders which includes maintenance for herself and her Children
Section	21	--	Temporary Custody of Children
Section	22	--	Compensation order for the damages caused to her

**2.13.3 PROTECTION OFFICERS**

Under the Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Protection Officers have been appointed by the Government to help the aggrieved woman in filing the case against her husband or against any male adult person who has committed domestic violence and who is in domestic relationship with the petitioner. The Protection Officer facilitates the women to approach the court by providing legal aid and



get appropriate relief from the courts concerned. Further, they execute the orders of the Court wherever necessary with the help of police.

Options are also available to the aggrieved person to file the petition before the Judicial Magistrate Court or with the service provider or in the nearby police station.

#### **2.13.4 SERVICE PROVIDERS**

Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, service Providers are the members from notified Non Governmental Organizations They co-ordinate with all the stakeholders in getting justice and relief to the victims of domestic violence. The Service Providers help the aggrieved women in filing the Domestic Incident Report, provide accommodation in the short stay homes along with their children, counsel them and help the aggrieved to get medical treatment if necessary. They also impart them with vocational training to help them secure employment and sustainable income.

#### **2.13.5 SHELTER HOMES AND MEDICAL FACILITIES**

Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, 98 Shelter Homes have been notified and are functioning in the State. Also, 1849 medical institutions which include Government hospitals, Primary Health Centers and Govt.

Medical College Hospitals, ESI dispensaries, etc have been notified as “Medical facilities”, to provide medical support to the victims of violence.

#### **Cases Reported and Action Taken under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Cases Reported	26,981
2	No.of cases filed in the Court	9,354
3	No. of Cases referred to Free Legal Aid	903
4	No.of cases given medical treatment	289
5	No.of cases counseling rendered as per Court Order under section 14	610
6	No of cases disposed by Protection Officer	14,384

#### **2.14 DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT, 1961**

The Dowry Prohibition Act was passed in 1961 and the Tamil Nadu Dowry Prohibition Rules were framed in 2004. The Act is being implemented by the District Social Welfare Officers who are designated as the Dowry Prohibition Officers as per the Dowry Prohibition Rules, 2004. Necessary training is imparted to the District

Social Welfare Officers for the effective implementation of the Act. Complaints filed with the District Social Welfare Officers and complaints referred by the Police are enquired into by the Dowry Prohibition Officers relating to the dowry. The genuineness of the case is verified by the District Social Welfare Officers and accordingly a report is filed with the police or court for taking necessary action under Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.

Dowry Prohibition Day is observed on the 26<sup>th</sup> November of every year. Awareness about Dowry Prohibition Act is created by the District Social Welfare Officers in co-ordination with the District Administration on that day.

### **2.15 Tamil Nadu Hostels and Homes for Women and Children (Regulation) Act, 2014**

In order to enhance security and prevent acts of violence against children and women who are accommodated in places away from their homes and for registering and regulating all such places namely, homes, hostels and other such institutions where children / adolescent girls / women are accommodated, the Government of Tamil Nadu have enacted Tamil Nadu Hostels and Homes for Women and Children (Regulation) Act, 2014 and Tamil Nadu Hostels and Homes for Women and Children (Regulation) Rules, 2015 has been notified in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.

### **2.16 STATE RESOURCE CENTRE FOR WOMEN**

Under the National Mission for Empowerment of Women, State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW), has been constituted, to assist and liase with the existing institutions/structures for monitoring and reviewing of flagship programmes and other schemes of Central and State Governments, for eliciting the information required to be placed before the State Mission Authority. The primary objective of SRCW is to work for holistic empowerment of women in the state. It will facilitate government and other stakeholders involved in women empowerment to implement Gender sensitive programmes, laws and schemes through effective coordination.

The Commissioner of Social Welfare has been nominated as the Nodal Officer for Government of India on matters relating to State Mission Authority and State Resource Centre for Women.

### **2.17 AWARDS**

On the March 8<sup>th</sup> i.e. the International Women's Day, the "Avvaiyar Award" is given to eminent women who have rendered excellent service in the field of Social reform, Women development, Communal harmony, Service for language, Service in various discipline in Art, Science, Culture, Press, Administration, etc., 22 carat Gold Medal weighing 8 grams, ₹1.00 lakh in the form of

cheque, a Shawl and a citation is given to the recipient of the Avvaiyar Award.

Annually, The Independence Day Awards for Best Social Worker and Best Institution are given on the Independence Day. The Best Social Worker would be given 22 carat Gold Medal weighing 10 grams, a Shawl and a citation. The Best Institution will be given a cash award of ₹50,000 in addition to the above.

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## **CHAPTER - 3**

### **CHILD WELFARE**

**3.1** Tamil Nadu, a Child friendly and Child Welfare State, is the first and forerunner State in the whole of Country in implementing pathbreaking schemes for all children, right from a child in womb upto 18 years through coordinated efforts of various line departments.

Development of children is as important as the development of material resources and the best way to develop the human resources is to take care of children. Keeping this in view, the Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department implements a number of schemes for the Protection, Welfare and Development of all the Children, especially the girl children and provides them all opportunities to realize their full potential and become useful citizens in the society.

### **3.2 CRADLE BABY SCHEME**

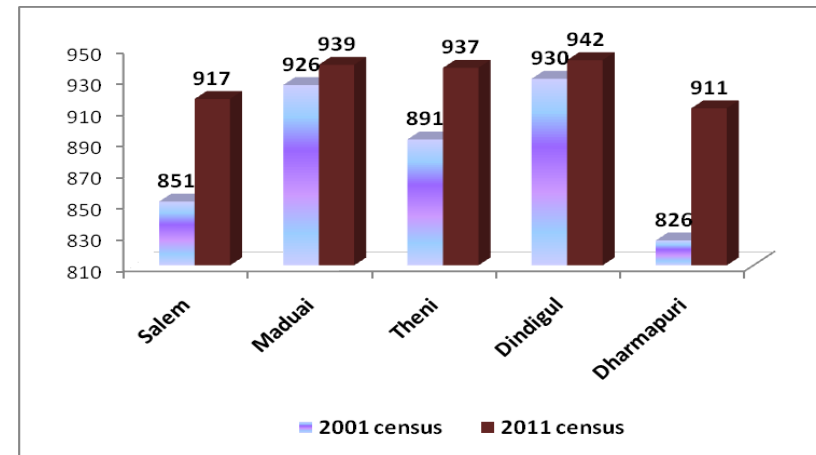
“Cradle Baby Scheme” started in Salem District during 1992, is an important initiative of the Government to eradicate the evil practice of female infanticide and to save the girl children. Tamil Nadu is the first State in India in identifying and accepting the problem of female infanticide and lower Child Sex Ratio and swung into action to curb the practice as early as 1992 through the Cradle

Baby Scheme. Under this Scheme, cradles are placed in important places to rescue the abandoned infants. 150 girl children were rescued under this Scheme during the years 1992-2001. The first five children who were rescued in 1992 have excelled themselves in various fields like Computer Science, Engineering, Commerce and Mohiniattam Dance. The Cradle Baby Scheme, the first of its kind in the entire world, has proved that every child has got a right for survival and if the right opportunity is given to bring out the latent talent, they can also blossom and play a constructive role in the society.

In 2001, the Cradle Baby Scheme was revised by setting up full fledged reception centres at Madurai, Theni, Dindigul and Dharmapuri. Reception Centres were established with adequate staff and equipments like incubators, refrigerators, feeding bottles, saving drugs, baby napkins and essential vessels. These Reception Centres play an important role in receiving the abandoned babies and in protecting their lives. The children received in the Reception Centers are handed over to Specialized Adoption Agencies which are licensed to provide family environment through Adoption Programme.

It is pertinent to note that after the implementation of Cradle Baby Scheme in these districts, the Child Sex Ratio has shown a positive trend as shown below:-

**Positive impact of Child Sex Ratio in Cradle Baby Scheme implemented Districts**



As per 2011 Census Cuddalore, Ariyalur, Permabalar, Villupuram and Thiruvannamalai have recorded lower Child Sex Ratio and hence Cradle Baby Scheme was extended to these districts.

In Cuddalore, Child Sex Ratio has declined from 957 to 895 and in Ariyalur, the decrease is from 949 to 892, a fall by over 50 points. This is due to the fact that the coastal districts were affected by Tsunami in 2004 where children death accounted for more than 600 and in respect of Ariyalur district due to lack of modern employment opportunities, migration of younger families to cities has increased. Cuddalore has been included as one of the 100 districts in India where the Government of India Scheme, "BETI BACHAO, BETI

PADHAO” (Save the Girl Child, educate the Girl Child) is to be implemented. However, this district is much better than the lowest Child Sex Ratio State in India by 10%. The awareness programmes in the other districts will also be strengthened to improve the Child Sex Ratio.

While the Child Sex Ratio, which is a critical indicator of gender inequality, has declined in 27 States and Union Territories including Delhi in the 2011 census, due to the positive trend of the Cradle Baby Scheme, there has been an upward trend in Tamil Nadu from 942/1000 in 2001 to 943/1000 in 2011. This is proof enough that timely and thoughtful introduction of such forerunner schemes has taken the State a long way in bridging the gender inequality.

**A sum of ₹37.31 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2015 - 2016 for this Scheme.**

### **3.3 CHIEF MINISTER’S GIRL CHILD PROTECTION SCHEME**

The Girl Child Protection Scheme, introduced by the Hon’ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in 1992, is a forerunner of all girl child schemes in India and the World. Considering the fact that every child has the Right to Education and especially girl child has to be given priority to face the ever increasing challenges of this modern materialistic world. This path breaking

initiative attempts to instill confidence in the minds of parents towards upbringing of their girl children and provide them education. The scheme has the twin objectives of preventing female infanticide as well as promoting formal education of girls. Through provision of financial incentives to poor families following the fulfillment of eligibility criteria, the Chief Minister’s Girl Child Protection Scheme seeks to provide short-term income support and promote long-term behavioral change. This promotional scheme for girl child will have far reaching positive implications in enhancing the value of girl child in the family and society.

#### **Mode of Deposits under the Scheme**

**Scheme-I:** In respect of girl children born on or after 01/08/2011, an amount of ₹50,000 is deposited in the name of each eligible girl child, in the form of fixed deposit with the Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited, for a family with one girl child only. The copy of the fixed deposit receipt is given to the family of the girl child.

**Scheme-II:** Similarly, for a family with two girl children, an amount of ₹25,000 is deposited in the name of each girl child born on or after 01/08/2011 in the form of fixed deposit with Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited, only. The copy of the fixed deposit receipt is given to the family of the girl children.

The above deposit is renewed at the end of every 5 years and on completion of 18 years of age, the matured amount along with interest will be given to the girl child. To get this benefit, the girl child should appear for 10<sup>th</sup> standard public examination. Thus, the matured amount will help the girl child to pursue her higher education.

While the scheme prior to 01.08.2011 had maturity value of ₹1,33,306 in Scheme I and ₹91,273 in Scheme II for a deposit of ₹22,200 and ₹15,200 respectively, the new scheme since 01.08.2011 has enhanced maturity benefits as detailed below:-

#### **Details of Final Maturity**

##### **New Scheme**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Schemes</b>	<b>Initial Deposit Amount (₹)</b>	<b>Maturity payable after 18 years including annual incentive of ₹1,800 approximately</b>
1	Scheme-I	50,000	3,00,232
2	Scheme-II	25,000 (for each girl child)	1,50,117 (for each girl child)

An annual incentive of ₹1800 is given to the girl child every year from the 6th year of deposit in order to meet out

education expenses. During the year 2014-2015, incentive has been given to 97,173 beneficiaries.

Benefits available under the Marriage Assistance Scheme have also been extended to the beneficiaries under the Girl Child Protection Scheme who were enrolled from 1992-1995.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has enhanced the annual income ceiling criteria under the Chief Minister's Girl Child Protection Scheme which was ₹50,000/- for Scheme-I and ₹24,000/ for Scheme-II to ₹72,000/- with effect from 14.10.2014 for both Schemes.

#### **Impact of the Scheme**

The reduction in the dropout rate of girl children and the increasing trend in the female literacy of Tamil Nadu (from 64.43 percent in 2001 to 73.86 percent in 2011) can be attributed to the Chief Minister's Girl Child Protection Scheme.

₹992.43 crore has been deposited with Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited to benefit 5,90,019 girl children from 31.12.2001 to 31.03.2015.

**A sum of ₹14012.65 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2015 - 2016 for this Scheme.**

### 3.4 CHILD ADOPTION

Adoption Programme offers an important avenue for the care and protection of orphaned and abandoned children. Every child has a right to have a loving family environment. Adoption is considered as the best alternative for children without parental care. It provides an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding, thus bringing their talent and capacity to the fore. Further, it gives the issueless couples the happiness and satisfaction of having a child solely belonging to them. It provides the child psychosocial and material security. It also helps in preventing situations leading to abuse and exploitation of vulnerable children.

In order to protect the interest of children in need of care and protection falls in line with the principles of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006 which also emphasizes the need for rehabilitation and social integration of the orphaned, abandoned and surrendered children. Section 41 of the Act provides for Adoption of such children through procedures laid down in Adoption Guidelines notified by Government of India. The Act also lays down procedures that safeguard the interest of a child in need of care and protection and provides a child-friendly approach in the adjudication and disposal of matters relating to the child's

ultimate rehabilitation through various institutions established under this enactment.

Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India. It functions as the nodal body for adoption of Indian children and is mandated to monitor and regulate the "in country" and "inter-country" adoptions.

The State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA) has been set-up in the Commissionerate of Social Welfare with support from the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), in order to support the Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) in promoting in-country adoption and regulating inter-country adoption. There are 15 Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAA) authorized to keep children up to 6 years and recognized by State Government for adoption.

The Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAA) are situated in Chennai (2), Salem (2), Madurai (2), Kancheepuram (2) and one each in the districts of Coimbatore, Krishnagiri, Tiruchirapalli, Thoothukudi, Dindigul, Tirunelveli and Vellore. Among them, 5 agencies are recognized as Recognized Indian Placement Agency (RIPA) by Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) to place children under inter-country adoption.

The details of children placed under 'adoption' from inception of the programme till March 2015 is as follows:-

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Children given for Adoption</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
1.	In-Country	1049	3432	4481
2.	Inter-Country	71	317	388
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1120</b>	<b>3749</b>	<b>4869</b>

Government has constituted a State Adoption Advisory Committee with an aim to discuss child welfare measures specifically to promote "in-country" and "Inter-country" adoption.

Under the following Acts, the children are placed under adoption legally by the competent Court.

1. Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 (HAMA), and
2. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006.

With technical support from National Informatics Centre (NIC), Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System (CARINGS) has been designed and developed which provides comprehensive online information on adoptable children and Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAP) and is a repository of information on adoption agencies.

Children who need special care due to physical and medical problems and are unable to be placed under adoption

are handed over to 4 special homes run by Voluntary Organizations for special care and protection with the help of Government grants.

**A sum of ₹37.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2015 - 2016 for this Scheme.**

### **3.5 CRECHES FOR THE CHILDREN OF WORKING AND AILING MOTHERS**

Crèches and Day Care Services are not only required by working mothers but also by women belonging to poor families and ailing mothers who require support and relief from child care as they struggle to cope up with the burden of activities, within and outside the home. Creches have been established by the Government as a measure of support for the working and ailing mothers. It is also a protection measure as it addresses issues such as child labour, school drop outs, outreach for medical, health programme and female literacy etc,. Hence, there is an urgent need for improving quality and reach of child day care services for working and ailing women among all socio-economic groups in both the organized and unorganized sectors.

The children between the age group of 0-5 years, whose parents are below the poverty line, are admitted in the crèches. are provided with supplementary food and education at the creches.



There are 10 creches run by Voluntary Organizations with the help of State Government grants. A sum of ₹25,410 is given as grant per annum to each crèche for taking care of 25 children.

**A sum of ₹3.83 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2015-2016 for this scheme.**

### **3.6 CHILDREN HOMES RUN BY VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF STATE GRANT.**

To protect the rights of children, to promote the welfare of the children and to encourage voluntary effort of the Non-Governmental Organisations, the State Government is giving grants to the Non-Governmental Organizations, which run homes for the destitute children. The Non Governmental Organizations which receive grants to run Children Homes should be registered under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006.

The eligibility criteria to get benefit in this scheme are as follows:-

- (i) The children in the age group of 5 – 18 years belonging to single parent families.
- (ii) Children who do not have parent
- (iii) Abandoned children

- (iv) Children of parents affected with prolonged illness.
- (v) Children of Parents who are imprisoned for long periods and children of Differently abled parents.
- (vi) The annual income of the parent / guardian should not exceed ₹24,000 per annum.

The Government provides ₹750 per month per child as grant towards feeding charges for taking care of each of the 25 children, a house mother and helper are there in these homes. The other administrative expenditure have to be met by the Non-Governmental Organisations. In Tamil Nadu, 147 Children Homes run by Non-Governmental Organisations are getting grants for the sanctioned strength of 9377 children.

**A sum of ₹931.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2015-2016 for this scheme.**

### **3.7 SATHYA AMMAIYAR NINAIVU GOVERNMENT CHILDREN HOMES**

Under the administrative control of Commissioner for Social Welfare, 26 Government Children Homes are functioning across the State. Children admitted in these Homes are provided with good accommodation, food, clothing, health facilities, schooling and higher education.

The Criteria for admission in these children homes are as follows:-

- Children who have no parents
- Children of Widows/Widowers
- Children of Prisoners
- Children of chronic patients, mentally ill and persons affected with leprosy or severely disabled

The annual income of the guardian / parent should not exceed ₹24,000.

All the Government Children Homes are registered under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006.

### **FACILITIES PROVIDED IN THESE CHILDREN HOMES**

Education is provided from I to V Standard in the premises of the home itself. From VI standard onwards, children are sent to nearby Government and Government aided schools for high school and higher secondary education. Salient features of the homes are -

- Food, shelter, uniform, chappal, medical facilities, sports and vocational training are provided.
- Food cost spent for each child upto 18 years is ₹750 per month.

- Assistance for Higher education for girls after +2 to Professional Courses, Degree courses and Diploma courses.
- Children homes are provided with water purifiers, two tier iron cots and incinerators.
- Books and note books are also provided for the children.
- Every year children are taken out for educational tours.
- Adolescent girls are provided with sanitary napkins to keep up their personal hygiene during menstruation.
- 2 sets of sweaters and shoes are provided to the inmates of the Government Children Home in Ooty.

District Level Committee with the District Collector as the Chairperson, the Deputy Director of Health services, District Educational Officer and District Social Welfare Officer as members of the committee along with social workers nominated by the District Collector monitors the activities and progress of the Homes on a quarterly basis.

**A sum of ₹1226.67 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2015-2016 for these children homes.**

### **3.8 THE PROHIBITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE ACT, 2006**

The holistic development of children should be of great concern to the society and in the interest of the country as well. Children, especially girl children, are to be looked after and groomed well not merely on the basis of the constitutional or statutory provisions, but also with a great human touch and concern.

In India, Child marriage still remains a common phenomenon, despite endeavors on the part of the Government and civil society to eradicate it. In order to eradicate the child marriages within the society, the Government of India enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 replacing the earlier legislation of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929. This legislation is armed with enabling provisions to prohibit child marriages, protect and provide relief to victims and enhance punishment for those who abet, promote or solemnize such marriages.

#### **Implementation of the Act**

Rules have been framed and notified on 30.12.2009 based on the provisions of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, to prohibit the Child Marriage in the State.

A girl should have completed 18 years and a boy should have completed 21 years to get married. Child marriage is an

offence punishable with rigorous imprisonment which may extend upto 2 years or with fine up to ₹1.00 lakh or both. Courts can issue injunctions prohibiting solemnization of child marriages. Offences under the Act are cognizable and non-bailable. The District Social Welfare Officers of each district are appointed as Child Marriage Prohibition Officer to implement the said Act effectively. The Child Marriage Prohibition Officers are vested with powers to act upon any information of any solemnization through any mode of communication and to file petition for annulling the Child Marriage in District Court and also for the custody and maintenance of the children of Child Marriage.

A Panchayat Level Core Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Panchayat President to report and prevent child marriages in rural areas.

#### **Persons who can be punished under the Law**

- Whoever performs conducts or directs or abets any child marriage
- A male adult above 18 years marrying a child
- Any person having charge of the child including parents or guardian
- Any member of an organization or association, promoting, permitting, participating in a child marriage or failing to prevent it.

## **Annulment and Voidability of Child Marriage**

The annulment of child marriage can be sought within a period of 2 years after the child who was a party to the marriage has attained major. Only the children in the marriage themselves can file a petition for voidability or annulment of marriage. Under certain circumstances, child marriage can be declared null and void by the Courts.

## **ACTION TAKEN REPORT TO PREVENT CHILD MARRIAGE**

1. In order to protect the Girl Children from the evil of Child Marriage, a Documentary Film was produced with three concepts and telecasted in Television from the day prior to and during 60 Muhurtham days at a cost of ₹85.00 lakh in 2013.
2. Creation of awareness among the public regarding child marriage through various programmes like Puppet show, Street plays, Rallies and Seminars.
3. The various welfare schemes implemented by Tamil Nadu Government focus towards the education of girl children. The marriage assistance schemes have also been designed in such a manner that the benefits reached the girl who has completed 18 years of age with the aim of eradicating child marriages.

4. In Tamil Nadu, the victims of child marriages have been identified and rehabilitated according to their age with the help of Non-Governmental Organizations.
5. Awareness campaign has been conducted in 5 blocks in Namakkal District with financial support of UNICEF.
6. The Act and Rules have been translated in Tamil and distributed free of cost to the public thereby creating awareness about the Act and Rules among the public. Since 2008, around 2789 child marriages have been stopped in Tamil Nadu out of which 1246 were stopped from January 2014 to March 2015 alone.

The Hon'ble Minister had announced that the girl children saved from child marriage will be rehabilitated by facilitating them with financial assistance of ₹1000 for each month until she attains 18 years to pursue higher education or skill development training. The Government has allotted ₹9.00 Lakh in first phase. By this 450 girl children were benefited during February and March 2015 through Electronic Clearance System (ECS) by the District Social Welfare Officer.

**A sum of ₹ 3.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2015-2016 for this scheme.**

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## CHAPTER – 4

### PURATCHI THALAIVAR M.G.R. NUTRITIOUS MEAL

#### PROGRAMME

**4.1.** Tamil Nadu is the first State in India to initiate feeding programme to combat the malnutrition and ensure food security of the school going children. PT MGR Nutritious Meal Programme provides free lunch on all school working days for children in Primary and Upper Primary classes upto 10<sup>th</sup> standard in Government, Government aided schools, Special Training Centres, Madarasas and Maktabas supported under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

**4.2. The Scheme was introduced during 1982 with the following objectives of :-**

- To prevent class room hunger and facilitate healthy growth of the children
- To motivate children from economically backward families to pursue education.
- To improve the nutritional and health status of children
- To reduce incidence of mortality, morbidity and malnutrition.
- To promote school participation and reduce school dropouts.

#### 4.3. Progressive Extension of Nutritious Meal Programme :-

01.07.1982	PTMGR Nutritious Meal Programme was launched in Rural Areas for Pre-School Children of 2-5 years and 5-9 years age in Primary schools.
15.09.1982	Further extended to Urban Areas.
15.09.1984	Extended to benefit the children in the age group of 10-15 years.
03.06.1989	Introduction of One egg once in a fortnight to all School children
12.09.2001	Introduction of Pulses-Bengal Gram/ Green Gram and Boiled Potatoes.
20.03.2013	Implementation of variety meal scheme in one pilot block of each District.
15.08.2014	Variety Meal Programme was extended to all Blocks throughout the State.

#### 4.4. Administrative Control

The Commissionerate of Social Welfare has the administrative control of the Nutritious Meal Centres functioning in the schools in rural and urban areas and the Mission Director of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme has the

administrative control of the pre-school Anganwadi Centres catering to the children in the age group of 2-5 years.

#### 4.5. Beneficiaries in Child Care Centres (Anganwadi)

Sl. No.	Category of Beneficiaries	Number of Centres	Number of Beneficiaries
1.	2-6 years children in Child Care Centres (25 to 72 months)	54,439	13,82,725
2 .	Old Age Pensioners taking Nutritious Meal	-----	728
<b>Total</b>		<b>54,439</b>	<b>13,83,453</b>

#### 4.6 Beneficiaries in Schools (Nutritious Meal Centres)

Sl. No.	Stage	Number of Centres	Number of Beneficiaries
1	Primary (1 <sup>st</sup> - 5 <sup>th</sup> Std)	26,748	26,99,750
2	Upper Primary (6 <sup>th</sup> - 8 <sup>th</sup> Std) High School (IX & X std)	15,878	20,99,920 7,05,351
3	NCLP	344	10,592
<b>Total</b>		<b>42,970</b>	<b>55,15,613</b>

#### 4.7. Total Number of beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Category of Beneficiaries	Number of Beneficiaries
1	Anganwadi Centres (2-6 years)	13,82,725
2	School Nutritious Meal Centres (including NCLP Beneficiaries)	55,15,613
3	Old Age Pension beneficiaries taking Nutritious Meal	728
<b>Total</b>		<b>68,99,066</b>

#### 4.8. Fixation of Feeding Strength

Every academic year, the District Collectors fix the feeding strength of the noon meal beneficiaries for every centre, based on the reports of Noon Meal attendance of children in school, received from the respective Block Development Officers. The reports are reviewed every trimester and accordingly the feeding strength is revised so that all the children who had opted for the scheme get their meals regularly. However all possible steps are taken by the District Administration to cover all the enrolled children in eligible schools under the programme, as per Right to Education Act.

#### 4.9. Salient Features of the Scheme :-

- i) Primary School children in the age group of 5-9 years and Upper Primary School Children in the age group of 10-15 years are provided with hot cooked nutritious variety meals on all school days inside the school campus itself.
- ii) The children enrolled under National Child Labour Project Special Schools in 16 Districts viz., Kancheepuram, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Namakkal, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Salem, Coimbatore, Erode, Tiruppur, Thiruchirappalli, Dindigul, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Chennai are also provided with hot cooked nutritious variety meals for 312 days in a year.
- iii) Children upto 5<sup>th</sup> standard are provided with 100 gm of rice while children upto Tenth standard are provided with 150 gm of rice each day.
- iv) Along with hot cooked nutritious variety meals, all enrolled children are provided with an egg with minimum weight of 46 gms on all school working days. The cost of egg is fully met out by the State Government.

- v) Banana weighing 100 gm is provided as an alternate to children who are not accustomed to eating egg.
- vi) During first and third week of a month, on Tuesday, 20 gms of 'Black Bengal gram' is provided to each child in the form of 'Pulav' '(கொண்டைக்கடலை புலவ)' which provides 66.8 kcal of energy and 4.80 gms of protein.
- vii) During second and fourth week of a month on Thursday, 20 gm of Green gram is provided to each child in the form of 'Sundal', which provides 72.0 kcal of energy and 3.42 gm of protein.
- viii) On all Fridays to increase the carbohydrate content, children are provided with 20 gm of chilly fried potato, which has 19.04 kcal of energy and 0.32 gm of protein. The amount for the procurement of 20 gm of Potato has been enhanced from 16 paise to 40 paise.
- ix) In order to address iodine and iron deficiency among children and as a part of health intervention programme, Double Fortified Salt is used for cooking which prevents iodine deficiency in children thereby preventing goitre.
- x) During important occasions, Sweet Pongal is served to children by using Jaggery and ghee.

xi) As a special initiative, millet based additional nutritional supplementary food in the form of cookies / chikkies and ladoos was provided to the malnourished children in the Districts of Ariyalur and Perambalur enrolled under Nutritious Meal Programme at a total cost of ₹5.00 crore, on a pilot basis.

**4.10. Extension of Variety Meals Programme :-**

To do away with the monotonous nature of the food provided so far under nutritious meal scheme and to attract children in accordance with the present day needs and desire of children, variety meal with different kinds of egg masala was introduced in one pilot block of each district, during 2013. After studying the success of this scheme elaborate training was provided to the cooks and field staff in a phased manner and the system was strengthened. From 15.8.2014, the variety meals has been extended to the rest of the blocks in all Districts. The variety menu is as follows:-

DAYS	FIRST AND THIRD WEEK	SECOND AND FOURTH WEEK
Monday	Vegetable Biryani with Pepper Egg	Sambar Sadham (Bisibelabath) with Onion Tomato Masala Egg.

Tuesday	Black Bengal gram Pulav (கொண்டைக்கடலை புலவு) with Tomato Masala Egg.	Mixed Meal Maker with Vegetable Rice and Pepper Egg
Wednesday	Tomato Rice with Pepper Egg	Tamarind Rice with Tomato Masala Egg
Thursday	Rice, Sambar and Boiled Egg	Lemon Rice, Sundal and Tomato Egg
Friday	Curry Leaf Rice / Keerai Sadham with Masala Egg and Chilly Fried Potato.	Rice, Sambar and Boiled Egg with Fried Potato.

From the above table it can be seen that, the Government, is much more concerned about providing nutritious food to the children with varied delicious and nutritive menu. It also indicates the Government's measures to improve the nutritional level of the children which is very significant during childhood. Children enjoy the taste of the food which has now made the children to feel that, "now eating in school is a pride".

.Variety meals has been introduced at an additional cooking cost of ₹0.60/1.00 per child for primary and upper primary children. For the year 2014-15 an additional amount



of ₹43.98 crore has been provided for the implementation of the variety menu programme.

#### **4.11. Food grains Management :-**

- Government of India provides rice free of cost (at the rate of ₹5,650/- per MT along with a sum of ₹750 per MT for transporting rice) upto 8<sup>th</sup> standard. The rice for 9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> std, children is met out of State funds at the rate of ₹10,318/- per MT. The food grains allocated by Government of India is lifted from the Food Corporation of India by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation from where it is supplied to the noon meal centres, based on the indent of the noon meal organizers.
- Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation is the Nodal Agency to supply food commodities (like Dhal, Oil, Black Bengal gram and Green gram) required for Nutritious Meal Programme.
- Double Fortified Salt is procured from Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation and distributed to the noon meal centres by Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation. Thus, the network with TNCSC ensure constant supply of food items.

- The Noon Meal Organisers are permitted to purchase vegetables and condiments locally using the funds credited advance grant in to their bank account through Electronic Clearance System (ECS).
- Eggs of 'A' medium grade Agmark specification are procured through State level tender by following the provisions of Tamil Nadu Tender Act and Rules. Eggs weighing a minimum of 46 gm to a maximum of 52 gm are supplied directly to the noon meal centres. In order to prevent pilferages, stamping of eggs with food graded colors is put into practice.

#### **4.12. National Programme of Mid Day Meal**

- The National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP – NSPE) was initiated by the Government of India, on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1995 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. In 1997-98, the scheme was universalized across all blocks of the country covering children from 1<sup>st</sup> standard to 5<sup>th</sup> standard. During October 2007, the scheme was extended to upper primary classes of 6<sup>th</sup> standard to 8<sup>th</sup> standard and the name was changed from National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education to National Programme of Mid Day Meals (MDM) in schools.

- Government of India provides rice free of cost to children from 1<sup>st</sup> standard to 8<sup>th</sup> standard. In addition, a sum of ₹ 750/- per Metric tonne is provided as transportation cost.
- For children studying in classes 1<sup>st</sup> standard to 5<sup>th</sup> standard, Government of India had fixed ₹3.76 as cooking cost per child per day, out of which Government of India gives ₹2.82 as 75% Central share. Similarly, for children studying in classes 6<sup>th</sup> standard to 8<sup>th</sup> standard, Government of India had fixed ₹5.64 as cooking cost per child per day, out of which Government of India gives ₹4.23 as 75% Central share. As against the mandatory contribution of 25% share of State, (₹12,143.63 lakh), the State Government is contributing an additional allotment of ₹23,706.70 lakh in the budget.

#### **4.13 Infrastructure to Noon Meal Centres:-**

- All Noon Meal Centres in Government schools are provided with kitchen sheds with proper storage facilities. Funds for the Construction of kitchen sheds is shared between the Central and State Governments. Upto 2012-13 funds to a tune of ₹59,035.70 lakh was provided

for the construction of 28,856 kitchen sheds. As on 31.3.2015, 12,870 kitchen sheds have been completed by the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj.

- Under Modernisation of Noon Meal Centres, LPG connections are being provided exclusively out of State Funds. For the current year 2014-15 State Government has sanctioned ₹83.00 crore for providing LPG connections @ ₹22,350/- per noon meal Centre. All Noon Meal Employees are provided training by the respective gas agencies in handling gas stoves.
- Kitchen Devices like Aluminium Dabara with lid, Stainless steel karandi, Indolium kadai have been supplied to the Noon Meal Centres, for which a sum of ₹6.40 crore and ₹7.27 crore have been sanctioned by Government of India for the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively.
- Stainless Steel Plates and Tumblers are provided to the Noon Meal Beneficiaries out of State and Central funds. A sum of ₹399.74 lakh has been sanctioned for this purpose for the year 2013-14 for the benefit of 5,34,453 Noon Meal beneficiaries and for the year 2014-15 a sum of ₹35.94 lakh has been sanctioned for the benefit of 47,919 beneficiaries.
- Mixies at a cost of ₹1,241/- per mixie have been procured and supplied to 42,619 Noon Meal Centres by Tamil Nadu Civil

Supplies Corporation at a total cost of ₹ 5.43 crore, exclusively out of State funds.

- Orders have been issued enhancing the contingency fund from ₹20 / 30 to ₹50 per month per centre for the purchase of cleaning materials like soap, broomstick, phenyl etc.,

#### **4.14. Management Information System (MIS)**

Under the MIS system, the details are updated monthly to Government of India pertaining to children benefitted under mid day meal, noon meal centres, kitchen-cum-stores, gas connection, water facility, movement of supplies made from Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, Bills raised and settled, details of cook-cum-helpers engaged etc., are uploaded in block and district levels.

#### **4.15 Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (MME)**

Under MME Component (Management, Monitoring and Evaluation) for the year 2014-15, a sum of ₹11.38 crore has been sanctioned, which is used for the purchase of Plates, Tumblers, Stationeries, Registers, Printing of forms and expenditure towards contingencies telephone charges, development of infrastructure facilities, purchase of Computers and Accessories. This amount is also used towards the expenditure for the monitoring of

Mid Day Meal Scheme at the Secretariat, Directorate of Social Welfare and at Districts and Block levels.

#### **4.16. Monitoring Mechanism :-**

- The State level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to Government has been constituted by the State Government. The Committee meets once in a quarter and reviews the implementation of the programme.
- The District level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee have been constituted in all Districts, to review and monitor the progress of the scheme in the Districts. As per the guidelines of Central Government, District Committee is headed by the Member of Parliament along with District Collector and other elected representatives of local bodies.
- At Block level, the Block Development Officers conducts regular meetings with the Noon Meal Employees and watch the programme's implementation at grass root level.
- At School level, the School Management Committee have been constituted in every school. The mothers of the students, village elders, Panchayat members, Teachers and Community participation are ensured in the committee which meets at regular intervals. Among other subjects, nutritious meal

programme is also discussed in detail in order to monitor effectively.

- In addition, targets have also been fixed for each official to conduct surprise checks at the time of serving Mid Day Meal. They are also expected to examine the quality and quantity of food cooked and served, the number of children fed, the stock on hand, registers maintained etc.,
- As a special initiative, since 2013 Social Audit has also been introduced to create awareness among the public about the importance of the programme, to ensure accountability and transparency in the implementation process and to encourage community participation. Social Audit is conducted twice in a year (i.e January 26<sup>th</sup> and August 15<sup>th</sup>) by the grama sabha in which the students, teachers, mothers and the public participate actively and the implementation and effectiveness of the programme are discussed in detail.

#### **4.17. Training**

Training programmes are organized at regular intervals to orient the employees on Nutrition, Health, Personal Hygiene like regular cutting of nails, washing hands/ feet with soap before commencement of cooking / serving, food preparation, maintenance of hygiene, cleaning of cooking and serving

utensils, storage and environmental protection in the disposal of wastage. All the Noon Meal employees have been trained by expert chefs in the preparation of variety meals. In addition, practical training was also given to the employees at Institute of Hotel Management, Taramani. The children have also been trained with hand wash using soap before having their meals. The Noon Meal Employees and the school teachers have been instructed to taste the food half an hour before serving the food to the children. In addition the teachers are also maintaining a 'taste register' in this regard.

#### **4.18. Convergence with School Health Programme**

Health Department, conducts Health Checkup camps in all schools which aims to address the health and nutrition needs of the children. Following are the components of school health programme:-

- i) Screening for anemia, general health and other health problem – health care and referral.
- ii) Immunization, eye and dental checkup in particular.
- iii) Administration of micronutrients like IFA tablets, vitamin A.
- iv) Deworming medicines
- v) Providing and maintaining individual health cards to all the children to monitor their health status.

#### 4.19. Noon Meal Employees :-

The Government of Tamil Nadu has taken special care in providing quality, healthy, safe and delicious food to children. To achieve this purpose Noon Meal Employees have been appointed in each centre. An organized cadre of staff namely Organizer, Cook and Cook Assistant have been engaged in each centre for the implementation of the programme. At present 1,28,130 Noon Meal Employees are employed for this purpose on special time scale of pay, again first of its kind in the whole of country, which is a great motivating factor for the effective implementation of the programme. The Special time scale of pay for these employees is as follows:-

Noon Meal Organiser	₹2500-5000+GP ₹500 (Special time scale of pay) at a minimum of ₹6,990/-
Cook	₹1300-3000+GP ₹300 (Special time scale of pay) at a minimum pay of ₹4,092/-
Cook Assistant	₹950-2000+GP ₹200 (Special time scale of pay) at a minimum pay of ₹3,161/-

- Since 2013, all the retired noon meal employees are provided with special monthly pension of ₹1000. For getting the monthly pension, instead of producing “Non

Old Age Pension Certificate” from Revenue Authorities, the retired noon meal employees should produce a self certification that they are not availing old age pension under any Social Security Schemes and also by incorporation the Aadhaar number so as to enable verification by the revenue authorities to avoid duplication for sanctioning monthly special pension.

- Orders have been issued for providing Hill Allowance and Winter Allowance to Noon Meal Employees working at Hill areas, as a special case.
- Orders have been issued for sanctioning of special increment and biennial increment as stagnation increment for noon meal employees after completing 10 / 20 /30 years of service in a single post.
- Orders have been issued for enhancing the additional charge allowance for Noon Meal Organisers from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per day.
- Orders have been issued enhancing the paid absence on maternity leave from 90 to 180 days to the Noon Meal Women employees.
- Orders have been issued permitting the Noon Meal Employees to go on voluntary retirement with benefits as per the rules under medical grounds.

- Orders have been issued extending the new comprehensive health insurance scheme to the eligible cook / cook assistant who are exercising option to be covered under the scheme and exempt them from subscribing Rs. 150/- per month under New Health Insurance Scheme.

#### 4.20 Grievance Redressal Mechanism :-

- In 22 Districts Toll free numbers are in operational for redressing grievances, if any. The toll free numbers are as follows:-

S.No	Districts	Toll Free Nos.
1	Tiruvallur	1800-425-7003
2	Tiruvannamalai	1800-425-4978
3	Tiruvarur	1800-425-5125
4	Erode	1800-425-8367
5	The Nilgiris	1800-425-6250
6	Coimbatore	1800-425-1049
7	Namakkal	1800-425-4444
8	Dharmapuri	1800-425-1071
9	Krishnagiri	1800-425-7009
10	Tirupur	1800-425-0421
11	Thanjavur	1800-425-3998
12	Kanniyakumari	1800-425-44048
13	Vellore	1800-425-4982

14	Sivagangai	1800-425-4186
15	Madurai	1800-425-1938
16	Tuticorin	1800-425-0676
17	Theni	1800-425-0045
18	Salem	1800-425-1124
19	Dindigul	1800-425-0382
20	Tirunelveli	1800-425-00768
21	Trichy	1800-425-6867
22	Virudhunagar	1800-425-2528

- Complaint / suggestion boxes have been kept in the schools for improvement in the scheme, if any.
- PA (NMP) of the Districts and Block Development Officers at the Blocks have been designated as grievance Redressal Officers, to set right the grievances, if any.

#### 4.21. Impact of the Scheme

- The Nutritious Meal Programme has undergone many changes and amendments since its launch. The scheme has many potential benefits- attracting children from disadvantaged sections to school, improving regularity, nutritional benefits, socialization benefits and benefits to women employment are some which can be highlighted.

- ii. The scheme has brought a sharp increase in school enrollment and more importantly narrowing the gender gaps in school attendance rates.
- iii. The scheme has created various good habits in children, such as washing one's hands before and after eating, use of clean water, good hygiene etc.,
- iv. Children of all social and economic background take meals together thereby facilitating in achieving the objective of social equity.
- v. The scheme has provided a useful source of employment for women.
- vi. The scheme has not only fulfilled the basic requirement of children but also motivated and supported their families to have a comfortable school education without any hindrance.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has allocated a sum of ₹1470.53 crore in the Budget Estimate for the year 2015-16 for this scheme.

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## CHAPTER - 5

### INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES SCHEME

The Integrated Child Development Services Programme is one of the State's most unique community based outreach programme for early childhood care and development.

The Anganwadi centre – 'A Courtyard Play Centre' - is the symbol of Government systems and services, closest to the disadvantaged communities at village/hamlet level. It is the focal point for converging various Government programmes for young children, adolescent girls and women from under privileged communities and primary health care and education delivery systems.

**Dr. Amartya Sen, Nobel Laureate and Indian Economist,** has appreciated the exemplary implementation of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme in Tamilnadu and quoted that Tamilnadu is the example where Anganwadi Workers are responsive to the expectations of the Community and awareness of entitlements has risen from below 20 % to 80 % or more and better scope for the implementation of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.

Realising the fact that **“Investment towards the Children is the Investment to the Welfare of the Nation”**, Tamil Nadu has a long history of providing organized child care services with emphasis on nutrition to children outside the home under institutionalized care.

### 5.1 Guidelines for formation of Anganwadi Centre:-

- Population Norms for setting up of AWC in Rural and Urban projects
  - Main Anganwadi Center - 400 - 800
  - Mini Anganwadi Center - 150 - 400
- Population Norms for setting up of AWC in Tribal areas
  - Main Anganwadi Center - 300 - 800
  - Mini Anganwadi Center - 150 - 300

In Tamil Nadu, the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) is being implemented through 49,499 Main Centres and 4,940 Mini Centres, totaling to **54,439 centres** functioning **under 434 ICDS Projects**. Out of the 434 projects, 387 Projects are in rural, 47 Projects are in urban areas.

### 5.2 Vision of ICDS:-

Restructured ICDS visualises:

- 1) A holistic physical, psychosocial, cognitive and emotional development of children under 6 years of age.
- 2) To nurture protective child friendly development learning and promotion of optimal early childhood care with greater emphasis on children under three years.

- 3) A gender sensitive family, community programme and policy environment including adolescent and maternal care.

### 5.3 ICDS in Mission Mode:-

During the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2012-2017), Integrated Child Development Services Scheme has been restructured to carry out, programmatic management and institutional reforms in a phased manner, where Anganwadi Centres are repositioned as a **“Vibrant Early Childhood Development Centre”** to become the “first out post” for learning, health and nutrition by providing additional human resource and infrastructure.

Government have formed State Mission Steering Group (SMSG), State Empowered Programme Committee (SEPC), State ICDS Mission and the State and District Child Development Society with its Governing Body and Executive Committee.

For the year 2015-2016, the State Empowered Programme Committee has approved the Annual Plan to the tune of ₹1471.80 crore on 05.02.2015 and the same is presented to the Government of India on 09.02.2015.

In addition to this, for the year 2015-2016, the exclusive State share for the scheme is ₹461.00 crore inclusive of ₹80.00 crore for



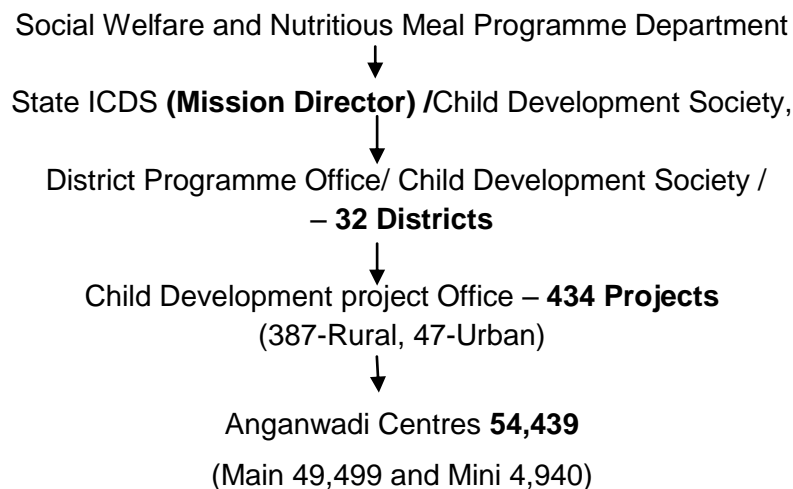
Supplementary Nutrition and ₹381.00 crore for honorarium, allowances, lumpsum grant, special pension etc to AW employees.

Total Budget proposed for 2015-2016 is detailed below:

(₹ in crore)					
Gross Total Project cost	Total funds	GOI share	State share	Exclusive State share	Total State share
1932.80	1471.80	1056.18	415.62	461.00	876.62

The overall percentage of State share for the year 2015-2016 is 47% and the Government of India share is 53%.

#### 5.4 Organisational Set up of ICDS in Tamil Nadu:-



#### 5.5 Objectives and Strategies:-

- To institutionalize essential services and strengthen infrastructures at all levels
  - Implementing ICDS in Mission Mode to prevent under nourishment and assure children of the best possible start to life, focussing on children under-3 years; focussing on early child care and learning environment
- To enhance capacities at all levels
  - Training of all functionaries / staff to strengthen field based joint action and teamwork to achieve desired results and laid down objectives.
- To ensure appropriate inter-sectoral responses at all levels
  - Ensure convergence at the grassroots level by strengthening partnerships with the Health, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Institutions, Municipal Administration and Water Supply and Communities to improve outreach and quality of child development services.
- To raise public awareness at all levels and participation
  - Inform the beneficiary group and public on the availability of the four core child development

services under ICDS and promote social mobilization and voluntary action.

- To create database and knowledge base for child development services
  - Strengthen ICDS Management Information System (MIS); Use Information Communication Technology (ICT) to strengthen the information base and facilitate sharing and dissemination of information; Undertake research and documentation.

**5.6 Services provided under ICDS Mission:-**

1. Early Childhood Care Education and Development (ECCED)
  - Supplementary Nutrition
  - Preschool Education
2. Care and Nutrition Counseling
  - Infant young child feeding practices (IYCF)
  - Community based management of severely and moderately undernourished
3. Health Services
  - Health Check up , Ensuring Immunisation services
  - Referrals
4. Community Mobilization, Awareness, Advocacy and IEC

**5.7.1 Supplementary Nutrition:-**

Supplementary Nutrition in the form of Complementary Nutrition Food is provided to Integrated Child Development Services Scheme beneficiaries i.e. Children 6 months - 36 months, Adolescent Girls, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers for 300 days in a year. By providing supplementary feeding through the Anganwadi Centres an attempt is made to bridge the protein and energy gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and average dietary intake of children, pregnant women and Lactating mothers.

**Composition of Supplementary Food:-**

SI.No.	Items	Gram
1	Wheat / Maize / Bajra	52
2	Powdered Jaggery	30
3	Bengal Gram	12
4	Malted Ragi	5
5	Vitamin Premix	1
		----
	Total	100
		-----

## 5.7.2 Weekly Food Schedule:-

Age	Food provided	Quantum / rate of Supplementary food / noon meal provided	Number of Beneficiaries
6months - 1 year children	Supplementary Nutrition	130 gm /day @ ₹6.50 for Normal, MUW Children and 190 gm/day @ ₹9.50 for SUW children	3,59,266
1-2 years children	Supplementary Nutrition plus One boiled egg per week (Wednesday)	130 gm/day @ ₹6.50 for Normal, MUW Children and 190 gm/day @ ₹9.50 for SUW children	7,03,762
2- 3 years children	Supplementary Nutrition plus Nutritious Meal plus Black Bengal gram/Green gram 20 gm (Tuesday) plus Boiled Potato (Friday) plus Three boiled eggs per week (Mon, Wed, Thurs) / banana for children who do not consume eggs	130 gm/day @ ₹6.50 for Normal, MUW Children and 190 gm/day @ ₹9.50 for SUW children, Nutritious meal @ ₹4.47 /child / day	6,87,823
3-5 years children	Nutritious Meal plus Black Bengal gram/Green gram 20 gm (Tuesday) plus Boiled Potato (Friday) plus Three boiled eggs per week (Mon, Wed, Thurs) / banana for children who do not consume eggs	Nutritious Meal @ ₹4.47 /child / day	6,97,920
Ante & Post natal mothers	Supplementary food	160 gm/day @ ₹8.00 per day	6,70,337

Adolescent Girls	Supplementary food	130 gm/day @ ₹6.50 per day	4,01,941
Old Age Pensioners	Hot cooked Nutritious meal	200 gms / day	638
Total			35,21,687

To combat malnutrition in the State, multipronged strategy has been planned as a special initiative, the Department of Integrated Child Development Services introduced the supply of millets based bakery products like biscuits / cookies etc to all Children in the age group of 37 to 60 months (covering normal, moderately underweight and severely underweight) in 2 districts viz., Tirunelveli & Thiruvannamalai with poor nutritional indicators for a period of 6 months. The scheme has been implemented from October 2014 and 60,778 children are benefitting.

In order to manufacture millets based bakery products like biscuits/ cookies / chikkies etc an amount of ₹93.50 lakh has been sanctioned by the Government for setting up a bakery unit in Mahatma Gandhiji Weaning Food Manufacturing Women Development Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., S.W.70, Kallikudi, Madurai district functioning under the control of Department of ICDS.

### 5.7.3. Supplementary Nutrition to under nourished children in Japanese Encephalitis affected areas:-

Japanese Encephalitis (JE) is a vector-borne disease. Under nutrition is an important risk factor for Japanese Encephalitis / Acute Encephalitis Syndrome. Special efforts are made to improve the nutritional status of the children in high risk areas.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has identified 5 high risk districts in the State such as Karur, Madurai, Thanjavur, Thiruvarur and Villupuram. All the children in the age group of 6 to 36 months are provided with take home ration irrespective of the nutritional status and the government have taken steps to provide additional supplementary nutrition @ ₹4.00 / day / child for 300 days in a year to improve the nutritional status of moderately and severely undernourished children in the age group of 37+ to 60+ months at the Anganwadi centers in these districts. 53,067 children in the 5 Districts were benefitted under this scheme in the year 2014-2015.

### 5.7.4. Introduction of Variety Meal at Anganwadi Centres:-

Considering the special nature and nutritional requirements of the children in the age group of 2 to 5 years attending Anganwadi Centres, the scheme of Variety Meal was introduced with effect from 20.03.2013 in one block in each

district on a pilot basis covering 3,973 Anganwadi Centres with the following menu and extended to all (54,439) Anganwadi Centres with effect from 15.08.2014. A sum of ₹11.96 crore additional funds has been allotted for the year 2014-2015.

DAY	MENU
Monday	Tomato Rice + Boiled Egg
Tuesday	Mixed Rice + Bengal Gram/Green Gram
Wednesday	Vegetable Pulav + Boiled Egg
Thursday	Lemon Rice + Boiled Egg
Friday	Dhal Rice + Boiled Potato
Saturday	Mixed Rice
Sunday	Mixed Rice

**A sum of ₹585.06 crore expenditure is envisaged in the Annual Plan (APIP) 2015-2016 with the GOI share of ₹292.53 crore and State Share of ₹292.53 crore.**

### 5.8 Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE):-

Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) enables repositioning the Anganwadi Centres as a vibrant ECD centre providing joyful learning environment emphasis on dedicated 4 hours of ECCE sessions, covers developmental priorities for each sub stage within the continuum, i.e. care, early stimulation/interaction needs for children below 3 years and developmentally appropriate preschool education for 3 to 6 years old children and with a more

structured and planned school readiness component for 5 to 6 years old children.

The concept of “**AADI PADI VILAIYADU PAPPA**” jointly developed by ICDS and SSA for Pre School Education includes three existing frameworks of ICDS such as the joy of learning programme, the Theme-based learning programme and the school readiness programme. It also attempts to build a cogent scaffolding and structure that is feasible for the ICDS functionary across the state.

As a new initiative, Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) day is being organized on the third week of every month. This is a platform for interface between the Anganwadi Workers and the Parents, especially the role of father and other caregivers in the community. It aims to facilitate involvement of parents and community in the Early Childhood Care and Education of children and establish the partnership for optimum development of the child.

To build the capacities of the parents and the community, orientation sessions and workshops are organized as they are the prime caregivers during early childhood. The theme for 12 months in a year have been developed in accordance with the growth and developmental milestones during early years such as Importance of early childhood, Early stimulation, Significance of non-formal preschool education and ECCE Care to be given at

home, Importance of play, Role of community and parents in ECCE, Nurturing Good habits, Preparing children for school/ School Readiness, Developing a mechanism in consultation with community for involving mothers and the elder girls in performing various tasks at the Anganwadi Centres, Involvement of mothers group and parents group in teaching songs, nursery rhymes, stories, organizing group games, cooking food, distribution of food in the AWC etc.

The Anganwadi programme attempts to create a similar atmosphere of Activity Based Learning (ABL) - a rich learning environment - low level blackboards, display of children's work, materials, self attending play and food corners, birth day trees, arrangement of the classrooms etc., contributes the dynamic engagement of the child. A sum of ₹5.44 crore has been spent for conducting ECCE Day at all AWCs during the year 2014-2015.

**A sum of ₹5.44 Crore expenditure is envisaged in the Annual Plan (APIP) for organizing ECCE day at all Anganwadi centers during 2015-2016.**

### **5.9 Provision of Preschool Education Kit:-**

A child needs to be exposed to age specific development appropriate play materials which would enhance the preschool child to develop concepts, such as colour, shape etc. In order to facilitate a learning environment for the promotion of social, emotional, cognitive, physical and aesthetic development of the child, age

appropriate play equipments (preschool education kit) at ₹3,000 for main anganwadi centers and ₹1,500 for mini anganwadi centres is being provided every year.

**A sum of ₹15.59 crore expenditure is envisaged in Annual Plan (AIP) for the year 2015-2016, towards the provision of Pre-School Education Kit.**

#### **5.10 Provision of Moral Stories in Foam boards:-**

In order to strengthen the preschool education at AWC, the Moral Stories are fixed in the foam boards with multi colour photographs and write ups have been provided as a tool to be used during play school interactive sessions between ICDS functionaries and Anganwadi children to 10,000 Anganwadi Centres @ ₹1.20 crore for the year 2013–2014.

#### **5.11. Colour Uniform to Anganwadi Children:-**

Since most of the children who attend Anganwadi Centres for pre-school education in the age group of 2+ to 4+ years are from economically backward families, to attract children and to motivate the mothers to send their children to Anganwadi Centres, two sets of colour uniform at the rate of ₹125 per set have been provided on a pilot basis in Chennai, Vellore, Theni, Trichirappalli, Dindugul, Villupuram, Perambalur, Ariyalur, Nagapattinam and Tirunelveli at a cost of ₹9.30 crore. Under this

scheme 3,67,585 children have been benefitted in the year 2014 - 2015.

#### **5.12. School Readiness Programme:-**

In recent years, parents are sending their children to private nursery schools under the impression that they provide superior Pre school services. In order to change this mindset and to increase the enrolment in Anganwadi centres, introduction of structured form of preschool education along with the Non-formal pre-school education is essential. This will make the children to attend school with enthusiasm. This scheme has been implemented during 2014-2015 in 2,873 Anganwadi Centres in Five Selected Districts of Chennai, Perambalur, Thiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Villupuram in which 73,844 children have been benefitted with a cost of ₹93.57 lakh.

#### **5.13. Health Services:-**

##### **5.13.1 Weight Monitoring:-**

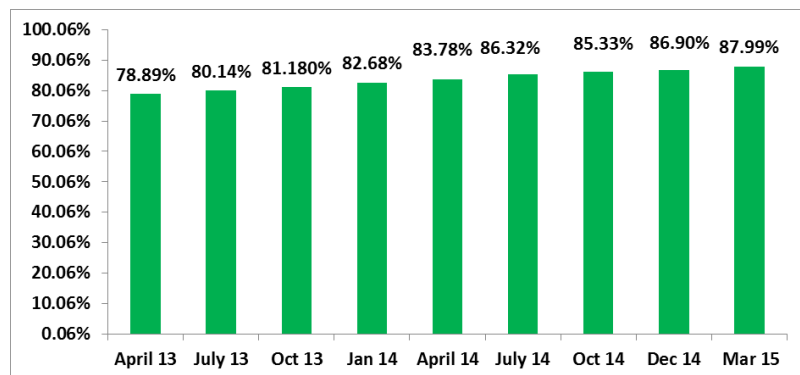
Under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme, weight of 0 to 5 years children is being taken and monitored every month and plotted in the WHO register, Mother and Child Protection Cards nutritional status from the growth curve is assessed and measures are taken to reduce malnutrition.

Over the years, the proportion of severely (SUW) and moderately (MUW) malnourished children has shown a declining trend. As per WHO growth standards, on review of the last one year

data shows that the percentage of normal children in the age group of 0 to 5 years has improved from 78.89% in April 2013 to 87.99% in March 2015. The percentage of Moderately underweight children has been reduced from 20.95% in April 2013 to 11.90% in March 2015. The percentage of Severely underweight children has been reduced from 0.167% in April 2013 to 0.074% in March 2015 as detailed below:

**Table-1**

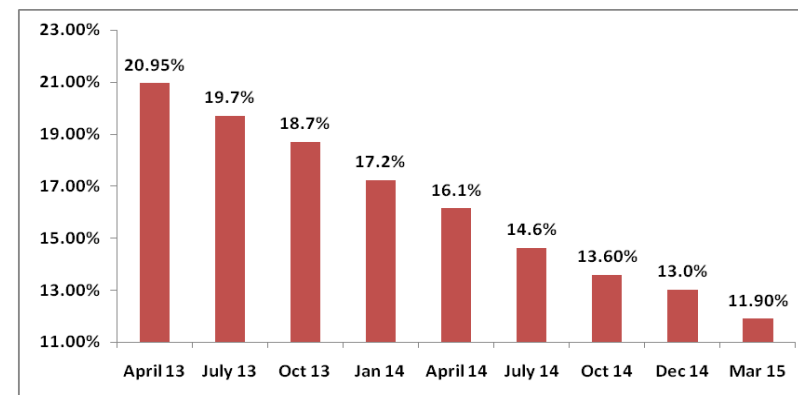
**The percentage of Normal Children in the age group of 0 to 5 years has improved from 78.89% in April 2013 to 87.99% in March 2015.**



Source: State ICDS data – March 2015

**Table-2**

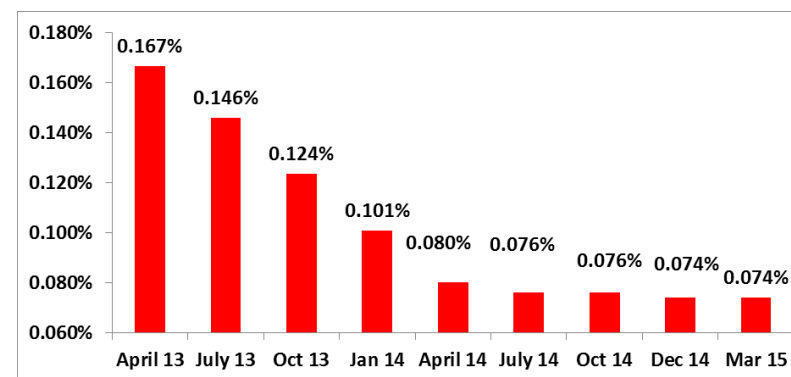
**Percentage of Moderately Under Weight children has reduced from 20.95% in April 2013 to 11.90% in March 2015**



Source: State ICDS data –March 2015

**Table-3**

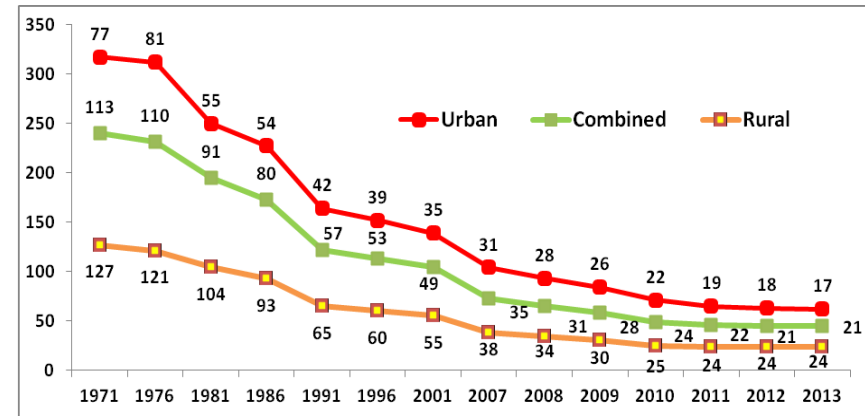
**Percentage of Severely Under Weight Children has been reduced from 0.167% in April 2013 to 0.074% in March 2015**



Source: State ICDS data – March 2015

The monthly data on the nutritional status of the children reported by the District Programme Officers are validated by the Monitoring and Evaluation Wing of Department of ICDS.

As per the Hon'ble Chief Minister's announcement, the Anganwadi Centers without essential minimum equipment and supplies were strengthened to facilitate better delivery of services such as weighing of new born, weighing of all children in the age group of 0 to 60 months, weighing of Antenatal mothers and adolescent girls etc so as to ensure 100% availability of weighing scales in all AWCs .The above intervention of weighing of all new born every month upto 6 months of age along with health and nutrition education on Infant Young Child Feeding Practices in coordination with Department of Health and Family Welfare has contributed to reduction in **Infant Mortality Rate (NRHM-Goal) to 21 / 1000 Live Births as per the Sample Random Survey – 2013 data** in the State as detailed below :



\* All India IMR=44

### 5.13.2 Procurement of Medicine Kits:-

The health intervention activities, particularly immunization of children and pregnant mothers, Iron Folic Acid supplementation, referral services and providing Vitamin-A, all such activities have been carefully planned and implemented with the co-ordinated efforts of both ICDS and Health functionaries. The medicine kit consisting of easy to use and dispensable medicines to provide remedy for common ailments like fever, diarrhoea, skin infections etc are provided to all Anganwadi Centers @ ₹5.19 crore for the year 2014-2015 through Tamilnadu Medical Services Corporation.

**A sum of ₹5.19 Crore expenditure is envisaged in Annual Plan (APIP) to provide Medicine Kits for the year 2015-2016.**



### **5.13.3 Supply of First Aid Kits to Anganwadi Centers:-**

The Anganwadi Center is the most peripheral and first contact point with the community. There was a felt need for quality management in health care delivery system by the field worker and hence the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamilnadu has made an announcement under 110 Rule on 24.07.2014 about the supply of First Aid Kit to all Anganwadi Centres @ ₹460 per centre to the tune of ₹250.42 lakh. The First Aid Kit materials have been supplied to all Anganwadi Centres, contains one digital thermometer and essential items like Bandage Scissors, Bleached Guaze pad, Micropore, Handy Plast etc.,

### **5.14 Schemes for Adolescent Girls:-**

#### **5.14.1 Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY):-**

The KSY programme aims to equip the out of school going adolescent girls in the age group of 11 - 18 years to improve and upgrade their life and vocational skills, to promote their overall personality development, including dissemination of information about their health, personal hygiene, nutrition, legal rights, family and stress management, etc. Vocational training is provided to 16 - 18 years girls under Computer, Lab Technician, Nursing Assistant, Catering, Beautician benefitting 4,590 adolescent girls. A sum of ₹1.68 crore has been spent at the rate

of ₹1.10 lakh per project for 153 projects in 14 Districts during 2014-2015.

**A sum of ₹3.24 crore expenditure is envisaged in Kishori Shakti Yojana Scheme for the year 2015-2016.**

#### **5.14.2 Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - SABLA:-**

The Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) to address the multidimensional problems of Adolescent Girls, has been introduced (during 2011-2012) in 139 projects on pilot basis in 9 districts viz., Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Kanniyakumari, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Tiruvannamalai, Ramanathapuram and Salem. This scheme has two components viz., Supplementary Nutrition Component and Non-Supplementary Nutrition Component. The State Government provides 50% financial assistance towards Supplementary Nutrition Component in which the out of school going adolescent girls of 11 - 18 years and school going adolescent girls of age 15 - 18 years who are registered in Anganwadi Centres are provided with supplementary food in the form of Take Home Ration (THR) at the cost of ₹6.50 per individual per day for 300 days in a year. A sum of ₹76.00 crore was spent during 2014 - 2015 benefitting 4.04 lakh adolescent girls. Under Non Supplementary Nutrition Component, the adolescent girls are

provided with IFA tablets, life skill education, nutrition and health education, counselling, health check-up and vocational training.

Vocational training to adolescent girls (16-18 years) under SABLA scheme is given through Government ITIs/registered Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) etc. Vocational Training in the trades like Beautician, Repairing of Home appliances, Basic Computer, Tailoring, Basic Electrical works and Handicrafts are being given, which will help adolescent girls to get employment to attain economic empowerment. A sum of ₹2.61 crore has been spent at the rate of ₹1.87 lakh per project during 2014-2015.

**A sum of ₹80.00 crore expenditure is envisaged towards Supplementary Nutrition to Adolescent girls and ₹5.28 crore for the Non-Nutrition Component of SABLA for the year 2015-2016.**

#### **5.15 IGMSY (Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana):-**

Government of India have introduced the IGMSY Scheme (Conditional maternity benefit scheme) for pregnant women and lactating mothers on pilot basis in 2 districts of Tamil Nadu (Erode and Cuddalore) by providing cash incentive of ₹4,000 per beneficiary to mothers through ICDS platform during the year 2011-2012. The Government of Tamil nadu is being implemented IGMSY in two districts of Erode and Cuddalore in

synergy with Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme of Health and Family Welfare Department.

In accordance with National Food Security Act, 2013, there is a revision of conditional maternity cash benefit at enhanced rate of ₹6,000 beneficiary in 2 installments from July 2013 onwards. In the year 2013-2014, 41,521 mothers are the first installment beneficiaries and 30,695 mothers are the second installment beneficiaries and ₹2997.68 lakh have been adjusted at the State level. This is 100% centrally sponsored fund and 43,203 mothers are the first installment beneficiaries and 30,371 mothers are the second installment beneficiaries (April 2014 – Mar 2015). In the year 2014-2015, an amount of ₹ 24.06 crore incurred. The State and District IGMSY cell have been established under this scheme with effect from 01.08.2014.

For the year 2015-2016, under this scheme, the expected expenditure envisaged is ₹28.10 crore.

#### **5.16. Infrastructure development of Anganwadi Centres in convergence with other Departments:-**

In order to provide conducive atmosphere with infrastructure facilities, the Anganwadi Centres are being modernized. Hon'ble Chief Minister has made an announcement for infrastructure facilities to the anganwadi centres, under which Minor Repairs, Major Repairs, Electrification of Anganwadi Centres, Construction of Baby Friendly

Toilets and New Buildings are being carried out in convergence with other Departments as a continuous process. Balance infrastructure development works is being carried out under Phase II

#### Details of the Work

Type of Work	Completed In phase-I	Allotment (₹ in crore)
Minor Repairs	9,102	57.16
Major Repairs	3,790	31.72
Construction of Baby Friendly Toilets	13,984	12.23
Electrification of Anganwadi Centres	20,558	12.34
Construction of New Centres	4,032	181.44
Total	51,466	294.89

#### 5.17.1 Modernization of Anganwadi Centres:-

In order to create 'smoke free atmosphere' and to provide hygienic food without loss of calories, the centres are being provided with gas connection, gas stove (one burner), construction of cooking platform, pressure cooker etc. So far 41,830 (76.84%) Anganwadi Centres have been modernized at a cost of ₹25.31 crore, balance 12,609 Anganwadi Centres will be modernised this year.

#### 5.17.2 Upgradation of Anganwadi Centres:-

To provide conducive atmosphere and to attract the children, the Anganwadi Centres are to be upgraded by providing

additional facilities to the Children. In order to upgrade in Anganwadi Centres all the basic infrastructure facilities like Construction of an additional room for 211 Anganwadi Centres cum crèche (area 100 sq.ft), construction and revamping the Baby Friendly Toilet, Provision of Water Tank, Wash Basin, Outdoor Play Equipments, Kitchen Sink, Chappal Stand, Water Filter, Chair and Table, Rocking Chair, School Bag and Water Bottle, Name Badge with Photo, White wash, Wall Painting and carrying out of minor repairs have been provided to upgrade 5,565 Anganwadi Centres for the year 2014-2015 @ ₹1.00 lakh per AWC at a total cost of ₹55.65 crore.

#### 5.17.3 Construction of new building to Anganwadi Centres:-

To strengthen the infrastructure facilities of Anganwadi Centres, Hon'ble Chief Minister made an announcement that new buildings to 15,313 Anganwadi Centres will be constructed. Accordingly orders have been issued for construction of new buildings to Anganwadi Centres in a phased manner through the funds of various programmes of line departments viz., Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department and Chennai Corporation. 4,032 new buildings have been constructed upto 2013-2014.

Under Mission mode of ICDS, orders have been issued for construction of buildings to 1,731 centres at a cost of ₹77.89 crore at

the rate of ₹4.50 lakh per centre in the year 2014-2015. The work is in progress.

Further, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department has taken up the construction of 3,000 new Anganwadi Centres with a total cost of ₹195.00 crore at the rate of ₹6.50 lakh per centre in the year 2014-2015.

#### **5.17.4 Electricity Facility to the Anganwadi Centres:-**

In Tamilnadu 54,439 Anganwadi Centres are functioning. Of which 26,794 centres are functioning with Electricity facility. It is also proposed to provide Electricity facility to 7,654 centres functioning in Government Building with good condition at a cost of ₹566.40 lakh during the year 2015-2016.

#### **5.17.5 Establishment of Anganwadi cum Creches:-**

In order to provide comfort for working mother and protecting the children in safety place, 211 Anganwadi centre/crèches have been started on pilot basis in 13 Districts viz., Chennai, Coimbatore, Dindigul, Kancheepuram, Kanniyakumari, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Salem, Tirunelveli, Tiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Vellore and Villupuram Districts in the year 2014-2015. The beneficiaries are children in the age group of 0 to 5 years who are staying at Anganwadi-cum-creche for the whole day till 6.00 p.m.

In Perambalur District, four Anganwadi cum Creches have been opened in the villages of Kunnam, Veppamthattai, Padalur Indhira Colony and in the premises of District Collectorate. 41 children have been admitted into these crèches. Working women of these villages can now leave their children in the safety and protection of the crèches till 6.00 p.m. in the evening.

#### **5.17.6 Mobile Anganwadi Services:-**

Under universalisation of ICDS services, no eligible beneficiary should be left uncovered, people from other States have migrated to Tamilnadu with their families in search of better livelihood opportunities. Besides intra State migration also have taken place. These migrants are generally involved in masonry work in construction sites, bricklins etc., In order to cater to such children of migrant population, adolescent girls, AN/PN mothers mobile Anganwadi services have been introduced in synergy with labour and employment department by operating two mobile vans in each 5 districts viz., Chennai, Thiruppur, Thiruvallur, Coimbatore and Kancheepuram at a total cost of ₹40.85 lakh in the year 2014-2015.

#### **5.18 Installation of Grid tied Solar roof top Power Plant at the Integrated Child Development Services Campus:-**

In order to conserve energy and to cut down the expenditure on electricity as advocated by Government, Solar Power Plant

without Battery through Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA) has been established with 17KW Grid tied Solar Power Plant at the Directorate of ICDS ₹15.00 lakh (Rupees Fifteen lakh only).

### **5.19 Training:-**

Tamil Nadu has a unique decentralized pattern of three tier training, by which the Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers are trained by the supervisors and they in turn are trained in the State Training Institute. This type of training is economical, cost effective, efficient and evaluation of the training can be done then and there and can be facilitated on the spot by the supervisors in the field appropriately. Under regular training, in the State Training Institute, Child Development Project Officers and Instructors of Anganwadi Training Centres are provided with Job and Refresher training and supervisors are imparted Job and Refresher training in Middle Level Training centre at Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW). The Anganwadi Workers and helpers are imparted Job and Refresher training at their respective blocks in the districts, at a cost of ₹2.41 crore during the year 2014-2015.

Apart from the above training, specific need based training programmes are conducted at State Training Institute under "Other Training" component, whereby the States are given

flexibility to identify state specific problems that need more focus or innovation. Stress Management Training, Infant Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF), Early Identification of Disability, Implementation of Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI), Training on Newly Revised ECCE Curriculum etc. are being issued to Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers to enable them as more efficient.

**A sum of ₹86.32 crore expenditure is envisaged in Annual Plan (APIP) for the year 2015-2016.**

### **5.20 Psychology Development Curriculum:-**

The psychological development is very important for every human being to lead a peaceful life. The ICDS training curriculum addresses the psychological development at all levels of project functionaries. The curriculum promotes psychological development among all functionaries through various topics and it is also based according to their level of understanding and acceptance and also according to their need and requirement. The subjects specialist and various appropriate training methodology are made use according to the level of understanding and acceptance of the CDPOs, Supervisors, AWWs, AWHs.

As psychological development is felt necessary, the Anganwadi Children are also provided a lot of opportunities and exposure for them to promote their psychological development. To

take care of every day psychological development, creative activities / variety of games are incorporated under the Caption "Socio-Emotional" development in pre-school curriculum. The activities are Dramatization, Dumb Charade, Creative activities, Creative thinking, Rhythmic movement, Painting etc.

During Job Training Course and Refresher Training Course conducted for CDPOs, Supervisors, AWWs and AWHs the following topics are covered that are addressed under psychological curriculum.

- Motivation
- Leadership
- Interpersonal Relationship
- Stress Management
- Time Management
- Self Development
- Problem Solving
- Counselling
- Team Building
- Emotional Intelligence
- Decision Making
- Conflict Management
- Effective Communication

The above topics are handled by subject experts through innovative participatory Methodology to the interest and understanding of the participants.

### **5.21 Information Education Communication (IEC) Awareness Activities:-**

In ICDS, the IEC activities were planned and conducted in a such way that it should disseminate messages on Nutrition, Health and Child development to the mothers, care givers and the community, to bring attitudinal changes and positive behavioral changes in nutrition and health practices.

A variety of IEC programme like "Samuthaya Valaikappu", Advertisement on Auto Tops and sides, Advertisement in local Trains in Chennai, Conducting Drama on ICDS, Advertisement in T.V Channels are planned to conduct and create awareness on Ante natal and post natal care, child rearing, nutrition and health practices and to elicit and sustain community participation.

A number of IEC materials on Health, Nutrition and Child development were also produced and supplied to the Anganwadi centres.

Various IEC programmes, campaigns and drives for the promotion of Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices are going to be conducted at District and Project level.

Village Health and Nutrition days have also been planned and conducted with the convergence of Health Department.

**A sum of ₹7.93 crore expenditure is envisaged in Annual Plan (APIP) for IEC activities for the year 2015-2016.**

### **5.22 Monitoring and Evaluation:-**

Guidance and Supervisory bodies have been constituted at all levels for planning and implementation of State specific plans with measured inputs, processes, outputs and outcomes. Monthly Progress Report on scheme activities are compiled from Anganwadi Centers at sector level by supervisors, at block level by CDPO offices, at district level by DPO offices, at State level by HOD in various formats are being sent to GOI and State Govt. and other line departments.

Additional computers/printers, data card and internet connections were provided to the Blocks under Mission Mode. Government of India have also made a few of the 11 registers online under Revised Management Information System. The new MIS, once fully operational, will facilitate strengthening the programme management and monitoring to a great extent, improve the data quality and its usage and help in bringing responsive accountability at all levels.

**A sum of ₹5.44 crore expenditure is envisaged in Annual Plan (APIP) for Monitoring and Evaluation component during the year 2015-2016.**

The ICDS Mission is to promote and ensure consistent high-quality holistic child development services at all levels, by enabling flexibility in services delivery to meet the varying needs and capacities of the target population with the active participation of the community and the political commitment.

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## CHAPTER – 6

### SOCIAL DEFENCE

**6.1** All children in the society should get the rights for securing their best interest to lead a meaningful life free from fear, violence and injustice. The United Nation's Convention on the Rights of Children which is ratified by the Government of India prescribes the Right to survival, Right to protection, Right to development and the Right to participation as the fundamental rights of children. It is important to ensure protection for children from difficult circumstances by appropriate interventions and providing basic amenities such as food, clothing, shelter, education etc.,

The State of Tamil Nadu stands first in providing care for the Children and Women in difficult circumstances and protection of their rights. The Madras Children Act, 1920 was enacted for the care and protection of children by which Tamil Nadu has become the first State in India to enact an exclusive legislation for children. The Department of Social Defence is committed to provide due care and protection to children. It also provides caring and joyful atmosphere with appropriate rehabilitation to the girls and women in distress and moral danger. The Department of Social Defence is implementing three important legislations in the State, namely the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, the

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

Further, the Department of Social Defence is maintaining Children Homes (Government and Non-Governmental Organizations), Observation Homes (Government and Non-Governmental Organizations), Special Homes and Vigilance/Protective Homes. The Department also provides after care services to the boys, girls and women who are discharged from these institutions through After Care organisations. This Department is also successfully implementing the Integrated Child Protection Scheme to ensure an effective child protective mechanism under the Juvenile Justice Act.

### **6.2 THE JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT, 2000**

The main object of the Juvenile Justice Act is to have effective provisions in law for the children in need of care and protection and the juvenile in conflict with law. Tamil Nadu is the first State in the country to notify the Tamil Nadu Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of children) Rules, 2001 which was further improved and notified as amendment on 22.03.2012. The Act envisages the welfare of the following two categories of children:

- (i) Children in need of Care and Protection
- (ii) Juvenile in Conflict with Law



### **6.3 CHILDREN IN NEED OF CARE AND PROTECTION**

A child who does not have a parent or guardian or any other relatives to take care of him / her, is without any home or settled place or abode and is without any ostensible means of subsistence, street children, working children, abused, tortured, exploited and any one found vulnerable and victim of natural calamities come under the category of a child in need of care and protection.

#### **6.3.1 CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEES**

As per Section 29(1) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, Child Welfare Committees have been established and functioning in all the 32 districts of Tamil Nadu.

Child Welfare Committees comprises of one Chairperson and four Members of whom atleast one should be a woman. The Committees are vested with the powers of Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of First Class as per the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. They have the mandate to conduct the proceedings of Child Welfare Committees in a child-friendly manner and not as judicial proceedings of court.

**A sum of ₹ 312.50 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2015-2016 for the effective functioning of the Child Welfare Committees.**

#### **6.3.2 CHILDREN HOMES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS**

In Tamil Nadu, Children Homes are functioning under the provisions of Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 to cater to the needs of children requiring care and protection. 10 Homes are functioning under the control of Department of Social Defence, 26 under the Department of Social Welfare and 185 Homes under the NGOs with grants- in- aid from the Government.

The State Government supports Non-Governmental Organizations which run child care institutions by providing grants-in-aid of ₹ 2000/- per child per month towards the maintenance of children apart from bedding, rent, water, electricity, transportation, salary for staff and other contingencies. Children Homes under Bala Vihar (Boys and Girls) and Sree Arunodayam in Chennai and Arivagam at Mayiladuthurai are for children with special needs.

The children are provided with basic needs of food (including weekly once Mutton, weekly thrice Egg / Banana), clothing and bedding (including 4 sets of Uniforms, 2 sets of Casuals and 2 sets of Chappals) and Dormitory with adequate facilities.

**A sum of ₹ 3336.45 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2015-2016 for these homes.**

### **6.3.3 OPEN SHELTERS FOR CHILDREN IN NEED IN URBAN AND SEMI URBAN AREAS**

In order to provide temporary residential care and basic services to the children in need of care and protection such as the destitute / abandoned, beggars, street and working children, rag pickers, pavement dwellers, small vendors, street performers, deserted, trafficked and run away children, children of migrant population and any other vulnerable group of children, there are 14 open shelters functioning in Urban and Semi-Urban areas in Tamil Nadu. Maintenance grant of ₹ 2000/- per child per month is being provided apart from expenses towards rent, water, electricity, transportation and contingencies.

**A sum of ₹ 242.26 lakh has been provided in Budget Estimate 2015-2016 for this component.**

### **6.4 JUVENILE IN CONFLICT WITH LAW**

A juvenile in Conflict with Law means a juvenile who is alleged to have committed an offence and has not completed eighteenth year of age as on the date of committal of such offence.

#### **6.4.1 JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARDS**

As per section 4 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, Juvenile Justice Boards have been constituted in all the 32 Districts of the State. These Boards

are dealing with the cases relating to the Juvenile in Conflict with Law.

Juvenile Justice Board consists of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the First Class with two Social Worker Members of whom one should be a woman.

These Boards hold sittings three days in a week on Monday, Wednesday and Friday in the premises of the respective Observation Homes / Notified places.

**A sum of ₹ 285.10 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2015-2016 for the effective running of Juvenile Justice Boards.**

#### **6.4.2 OBSERVATION HOMES**

Observation Homes are meant for the temporary reception of those Juveniles in conflict with law who are not released on bail and their cases are pending before the Juvenile Justice Boards. At present in Tamil Nadu, there are six Observation Homes directly run by Government and two by Non-Governmental Organizations. The children residing in the Observation Homes are provided with basic amenities like food, clothing, shelter and bedding apart from other services like education (both formal and non-formal), vocational training, medical facility and counseling as the part of their short term rehabilitation. To ensure the safety of the children, the Government

have installed surveillance and security equipments at Observation Homes in Chennai and Cuddalore.

**A sum of ₹ 235.87 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2015-2016 for this component.**

#### **6.4.3 SPECIAL HOMES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS**

If a juvenile in conflict with law is found guilty by the Juvenile Justice Board and committed by the Board, they are sent to the Special Homes for a long term rehabilitation process for a period not exceeding three years. There are two Government Special Homes, one at Chennai for girls and another at Chengalpattu for Boys. In Special Homes, the children are provided with education, vocational training, counseling and facilities for co-curricular activities to mould them as a law abiding and responsible citizen so as to enable them to mingle with the main stream of the society. To ensure the safety of the juveniles, the Government have installed surveillance and security equipments at Government Special Home in Chengalpattu with 100 KVA Automatic Diesel Genset for uninterrupted power supply.

The parents are provided with Free Travel Concession quarterly to see their children in child care institutions.

**A sum of ₹ 168.89 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2015-2016 for this component.**

#### **6.4.4 GOVERNMENT AFTER CARE ORGANISATIONS**

After Care Organisations are meant for providing services for children who are discharged from the Children Homes / Special Homes and could not be restored to their family for various reasons. Two After Care Organisations are functioning for boys at Athur in Chengalpattu (Kancheepuram District) and Madurai. One After Care Organisation is functioning at Vellore for women. Job oriented vocational training and skill development programme are imparted to inmates in these Homes.

In addition, the Bala Vihar, Chennai (a Non-Governmental Organization) is supported by the Government for running a shelter home with vocational training exclusively for mentally challenged adult girls.

**A sum of ₹ 109.04 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2015-2016 for this component.**

#### **6.4.5 Programme Development, Monitoring and Evaluation Cell**

In 1991, the Programme Development, Monitoring and Evaluation Cell was established in the Directorate of Social Defence to monitor and evaluate the child welfare programmes implemented by Government and Non-Governmental Organizations. This Cell is headed by the Programme Development, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer assisted by two Field Officers. The objective of the Cell is to formulate policies on Child Development, organizing trainings for

various stake holders under the Juvenile Justice Act and evolving schemes for developing infrastructure facilities. Psycho - social support for children, Skill Development, Monitoring and Evaluation of programmes are the main agenda of the Cell.

## **6.5 RESOURCE CENTRES**

Resource Centres are functioning as a centre for providing Psycho – social support, guidance for children in need of care and protection, juvenile in conflict with law. These centres provide counseling and guidance to children and also their parents who are referred by the Child Welfare Committees, Juvenile Justice Boards and Superintendents of the Homes. The Resource Centres are run by NGO's with the financial assistance from Government in 17 Districts in Tamil Nadu.

**A sum of ₹ 10.50 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2015-2016 for this component.**

### **6.5.1 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES**

In Government Children Homes, the children are provided with the facility of formal education upto 8<sup>th</sup> std. Children having aptitude for higher education are sent to Secondary Level Schools. Children interested in technical education are sent to District

Industrial Training Institutes. Non-Formal education and vocational training are imparted to children who are unable to cope up with the formal education so that they could gain self confidence and self sustainability. The children admitted to Government Special Home for Boys at Chengalpattu and Government Special / Children Home for Girls, Chennai are also provided with the above Educational facilities.

**A sum of ₹ 5.19 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2015-2016 for this component.**

### **6.5.2 MODERNIZED VOCATIONAL TRAINING**

Skill based vocational training such as Tailoring, Carpentry, Book binding etc are imparted to the children by the regular staff of the Institutions. Besides, the following short-term courses and trainings are being organised for children of the Institutions through voluntary agencies with financial assistance from the Government:-

- ✓ Handy Man –Plumbing / Electrical
- ✓ Videography / Photography
- ✓ Dress Making / Tailoring / Embroidery
- ✓ Fabric Painting / Book Binding
- ✓ Handi Craft / Artistic works/Painting
- ✓ Soft toys / Paper Bag / Plate making / Artificial Jewels making / Fabric , wall and oil painting
- ✓ Computer DTP/ Photo shop

- ✓ Beautician / Mehandi Application course
- ✓ Food processing

**A sum of ₹ 26.41 lakh has been provided in Budget Estimate 2015-2016 for this component.**

## **6.6 CHILDLINE**

The children in crisis and the children who need immediate help or anybody seeing these children can immediately contact with the CHILDLINE, a round the clock toll free national level outreach programme, implemented by the Child line India Foundation founded in June 1996. For CHILDLINE, the common number for the whole nation is Ten Nine Eight (1098). Though the childline services are executed by the Non-Governmental Organisation, the fund is provided by the Government of India. The services provided by the Non-Governmental Organisation are rescue, shelter, intervention services and repatriation and career guidance to the needy and most marginalized children between the age group of 0-18 years.

In Tamil Nadu, the CHILD LINE is functioning in all districts except Ariyalur, Perambalur, Sivagangai, Thiruvarur, Vellore and The Nilgris Districts.

## **6.7 INTEGRATED CHILD PROTECTION SCHEME (ICPS)**

In consideration of overall development and secured environment for children in the Country, the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India has introduced a scheme called “Integrated Child Protection Scheme” (ICPS) in 2009, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme is implemented and monitored by Departments of Social Defence and Social Welfare in the State.

### **Objectives:**

The objectives of the scheme are effective implementation of Juvenile Justice Act, contribution for the well being of children in difficult circumstances and ensuring protection of children in community as well as reducing the vulnerabilities of children to situations and actions that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation from parents.

These objectives are achieved by -

- Improving access and quality of child protection services,
- raising public awareness about child rights and current situation prevailing in India,
- enforcing responsibility and accountability for child protection,
- creating child protection data management system, child tracking system and monitoring of child protection services
- ensuring appropriate inter-sector response at all levels.

### 6.7.1 AGENCIES UNDER ICPS

To implement the above scheme, the Government have formed the following agencies:-

- i) State Project Support Unit (SPSU)
- ii) State Child Protection Society (SCPS)
- iii) District Child Protection Societies/Units (DCPS/DCPU)
- iv) State Adoption Resource Agency (SARAs)
- v) Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs)
- vi) Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU)

Steps have also been taken to inter-link all the services available with Child Care Institutions run by the Government / Non-Governmental Organisations and Childline programme with Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards.

Under this scheme, children in need of care and protection and juvenile in conflict with law are benefited directly. The children in the community are benefited through training and awareness programmes conducted under Integrated Child Protection Scheme.

**A sum of ₹ 1426.54 lakh has been provided in Budget Estimate 2015-2016 for this scheme.**

### 6.7.2 REGISTRATION OF CHILD CARE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT, 2000

To closely monitor the functioning of all the Child Care Institutions and to avoid irregularities, prevent unlawful activities and protect children in private run Child Care Institutions, the State Government has made it mandatory to register all the Child Care Institutions in Tamil Nadu under section 34(3) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.

These institutions have to submit applications to District Social Welfare Officers/Probation Officers with relevant documents as prescribed in the Juvenile Justice Act and rules made there under.

Tamil Nadu is one of the leading States in India in registering the Child Care Institutions under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children ) Act, 2000.

### 6.8 TRACK CHILD SYSTEM

Incidences of children missing, running away, kidnapped by others are occurring daily all around the world. These children may be exploited and abused for various purposes such as begging, employment in circuses, victims of organ trade, forced prostitution, etc. In some cases, missing children who land in Child Care Institutions purposely refuse to disclose their address or they may not be in a position to communicate it and hence they could not be restored with their families. Lack of sharing of information from

among the stakeholders of Juvenile Justice System is a major setback in tracing out missing children.

The Government of India has set up a National Portal on Missing Child Tracking System and the National Informatics Centre (NIC) has developed the national website to trace missing and found children by using the data on missing children besides a live database to monitor the progress of the children in the institutions.

In Tamil Nadu, Child Track System has been functioning very efficiently. It has become possible by linking all the Police Stations, District Offices and Child Care Institutions in interior parts of the State with computers and network connections and also periodical trainings imparted to the Staff.

In this connection, the Department of Social Defence had organized the training programmes on “ usage of the software for entering data on the National Portal on Missing Children Tracking System”.

Due to the effective training given to all Data Entry Operators of both the Department of Social Defence and Police Department, details of 1,08,066 Children from 1,781 Homes were uploaded in the Child Track System so far.

Due to these special efforts, Tamil Nadu has been acknowledged as a leading State in updating the Missing Child

Tracking System in India. Tamil Nadu was also included as one of the Members in the National Level Monitoring Body.

## **6.9 THE IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT, 1956**

### **6.9.1 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT, 1956**

- i) To prevent commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking of women and girls
- ii) To bring the traffickers, abusers and pimps before justice
- iii) To rehabilitate the victims in such a way that they are reintegrated into the society

### **6.9.2 VIGILANCE / PROTECTIVE HOMES**

Vigilance / Protective homes admit women victims in moral danger, as per the orders issued by the courts under the various provisions of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. Basic services like care, medical treatment and counseling are provided to them as part of their rehabilitative measures.

The Tamil Nadu Government is maintaining five Government Vigilance /Protective Homes in Chennai, Madurai, Salem, Coimbatore and Trichy for the rehabilitation of Women victims of trafficking under Immoral traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. In these homes, various vocational trainings are imparted to the victims according to their interest for economic empowerment and to a respectable livelihood in the society.

For maintaining the dignity of the affected women and avoid further vulnerability to crime, a video conferencing facility has been established between the Government Vigilance Home, Mylapore and Metropolitan Magistrate Court, Saidapet at a cost of ₹20.00 lakh to facilitate “Virtual appearance in lieu of physical production to Court” for the victims of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.

### **6.9.3 RESCUE SHELTERS**

For children / women victims whose cases are under trial and who have been charged with offences under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, six Rescue Shelters are functioning. The victims are kept in the Shelters temporarily until their cases are disposed off by the courts. These shelters are functioning along with the Vigilance / Protective Homes and one After Care Organisation in Vellore.

### **6.9.4 UNMARRIED MOTHERS' HOME**

An Unmarried mothers' home is functioning in Chennai which is attached to Government Vigilance Home, Mylapore. This home takes care of women and girls who are victims of sexual exploitation and become pregnant before their marriage.

Another such home is St.Francis rescue shelter at Adaikalapuram in Thoothukudi District which is run by a Non -Governmental Organisation.

**A sum of ₹ 246.54 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2015-2016 for Vigilance / Protective Homes, Rescue Shelters and Unmarried Mothers' Home.**

### **6.10. REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES**

In Tamil Nadu, the State Government has taken up many welfare measures and rehabilitation programmes for the welfare of the women and children. One such measure is the creation of “Tamil Nadu Social Defence Welfare Fund for Women and Children”

The objective of the fund is to enhance the facilities of the institutions, provide educational assistance to the needy destitute children and financial support of upto ₹ 5,000/-. The children trained in vocational trainings are provided with the equipments and raw materials for the value upto ₹10,000/-.

Likewise, the women and girls discharged from the Vigilance / Protective Homes are also given financial support for their self employment.



### **6.10.1 STATE INITIATIVES FOR COMBATING TRAFFICKING AND COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

The State of Tamil Nadu has taken several steps to combat trafficking and commercial exploitation of Women and Children as described below:-

- ❖ In November 2001, State Level Co-ordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu was setup.
- ❖ District Level Advisory Boards under the Chairmanship of District Collector of the concerned District were formed.
- ❖ Village Level Watch Dog Committees under the Chairmanship of Village Panchayat President were formed in every village to monitor the issue of trafficking of women and children.
- ❖ Tamil Nadu is the first State in setting up of this three tier system for this purpose.
- ❖ In addition to the above committees, a High Level Supervisory Committee has been formed under the Chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare to oversee the steps taken to curb the menace of trafficking of women and children for

commercial sexual exploitation and also rehabilitation provided to the victims.

- ❖ Refresher trainings were conducted with financial assistance from UNICEF for the organizations functioning for the rehabilitation of the women and children exploited for commercial sexual crimes and organizing campaigns and combat against trafficking.

### **6.10.2 SCHEMES FOR VULNERABLE WOMEN / MEN VICTIMS RELIEF FUND**

A financial assistance of ₹ 10,000/- is provided to victims rescued from trafficking for their livelihood and rehabilitation.

### **UJJAWALA SCHEME**

Ujjawala scheme has been introduced by the Government of India, to prevent trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation, which is a crime and violation of Human Rights. It is necessary for taking preliminary action to prevent trafficking in areas where probability of Trafficking is higher. Rehabilitation and Reintegration are equally important while dealing with Commercial Sexual Exploitation.

This Scheme is a comprehensive scheme for Prevention of Trafficking, Rescue Rehabilitation and Reintegration of victims of trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation.

There are 8 Non-Governmental Organisations implementing this scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu with financial assistance from Government of India.

### **SWADHAR**

Swadhar Scheme is for women in difficult circumstances, especially destitute widows, women rescued from trafficking, migrant or refugee women affected by natural calamities like flood, earthquake, cyclone, mentally ill women, women victims of terrorist violence, etc., This Scheme provides food, clothing shelter, Vocational Training for the inmates. Income generation programmes and placement are also components of swadhar scheme.

In Tamil Nadu, there are 14 Non-Governmental Organisations implementing this scheme in 12 Districts. Department of Social Defence is the Nodal Organisation for implementing the Scheme in the State.

### **DE-ADDICTION PROGRAMME**

The State is implementing the central scheme for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse. The scheme provides for awareness generation and treatment as in-patients and out-patients. The normal treatment period is from 21 to 30 days. There are 26 centers functioning across the State

through the Non-Governmental Organizations with financial support by Government of India.

### **6.11 STATE COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS**

Constitution of India guarantees several rights to the children including equality before law, free and compulsory education to all children of the age group of six to fourteen years and prohibition of employment of children below the age group of 14 years in the factories, mines or hazardous occupations. The Constitution enables the State to make special provision for children and directs that the policy of the State shall be such that their tender age is not abused. The Government is committed to give children the opportunity and facilities to develop in a healthy atmosphere with required freedom and dignity in order to ensure that their constitutional and legal rights are protected. India has acceded to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) on 11<sup>th</sup> December 1992 which is an International Treaty that makes its incumbent upon the signatory States to take all necessary steps to protect Children's Rights enumerated in the convention.

To protect the Children's Rights in India, Government adopted the National Charter for Children, 2003 and enacted the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 as amended in 2006, which provides the constitution of NCPCR and SCPCR.

A full fledged State Commission for Protection of Child Rights has been constituted in Tamil Nadu.

#### **6.11.1 MAIN OBJECTIVES OF TAMIL NADU STATE COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS**

- To identify the problems of children who need special care and protection and who are in difficult circumstances, juvenile in conflict with law, homeless children, children whose parents are placed under custody etc., and to recommend the proper action to be taken for resolving the problems.
- To conduct enquires and take further action where Child Rights are violated.
- To educate the various sections of the society regarding Child Rights.
- To evaluate and reconsider the existing mechanism for Protection of Child Rights under the Act in prevalence and to recommend the activities for the successful implementation of the same.

As per section 44 of the POCSO Act, the Tamil Nadu Commission for Protection of Child Rights is also monitoring the implementation of the POCSO Act, 2012 and Rules framed there under in the State.

From the date of inception (18.01.2013) to till date, SCPCR has dealt with several cases relating to violation of Child Rights received from newspapers, media, public / NGOs and others and 566 cases have been resolved so far.

**A sum of ₹ 44.56 lakhs has been sanctioned for the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights in the State for the year 2015-2016.**

#### **6.11.2 LINKAGE WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS FOR CHILD PROTECTION.**

There are many legislations for protecting the rights and welfare of children. Government plans and implements various schemes through different departments and NGOs. Department of Social Defence works in co-ordination with various departments and NGOs to benefit and mainstream the children in difficult circumstances.

It ensures the care and protection of all the children with the effective co-ordination with line Departments (Social Welfare, Education Department, Labour Welfare, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Child Labour Project, Railway Police, Revenue Department, Integrated Child Development Scheme, Rural Development, Municipal Administration, Medical and Health, CHILD LINE, Police, Judicial, Differently Abled Welfare Department).

At District Level, District Co-ordination Committee meetings are conducted by District Child Protection Units periodically under the

Chairmanship of District Collector. Identification of sexual abuses, child marriage, child trafficking, using the children for begging, physical and mental abuses, child labour and suitable rescue operations are planned. Conduct of awareness campaigns with the help of Government Departments and Institutions are also planned at District Level Co-ordination Committee meetings. Suitable actions are taken on the resolutions taken in the District Co-ordination Committee meetings. So far, 159 Co-ordination Committee meetings have been conducted in all the Districts.

A State Level Co-ordination Committee was constituted under the Chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme to look into the issues regarding Child Protection and Co-ordination among all the Departments.

### **6.11.3 PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT, 2012**

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 have been enacted by the Government of India and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Rules, 2012 have been framed to protect children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography. The State Government is implementing the Protection of Children from Sexual offences Act and the Rules framed there under. As per section 44 of the above Act, the Tamil Nadu

Commission for Protection of Child Rights is also monitoring the implementation of the Act in the State.

### **6.12 Social Defence Official Website**

The Official Website of the Department of Social Defence is [www.tn.nic.in/socialdefence.com](http://www.tn.nic.in/socialdefence.com).

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## CHAPTER- 7

### WELFARE OF THE AGED AND SENIOR CITIZENS

**7.1 As per Census 2011, percentage of population of persons in the age group 60-99 years has increased by 1.2% compared as to Census 2001.** To fulfill the needs of the Senior citizens for leading a safe and dignified life, the State Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing various schemes for their welfare.

#### **7.2 INTEGRATED COMPLEX OF SPECIAL HOMES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN**

In the Budget Speech for the year 2011-12, it was announced that an Integrated Complex of Special Homes would be set up in each block of the State for the Senior Citizens and Destitute Children where they can share love and affection with each other, involving reputed Non-Governmental Organizations and Corporate Houses as part of their corporate social responsibilities.

64 Integrated Complexes of Special Homes in all 32 Districts (2 homes per District) in the State was inaugurated by the Honourable Chief Minister through Video Conference on 05.09.2012.

In each Integrated Complex, 25 children and 25 senior citizens are accommodated. As of now in 50 Integrated Complexes, 1,205 children and 1,131 elders are benefited under this scheme in the year 2014-15.

**A sum of ₹ 782.30 lakh has been provided for the year 2015-2016 for this scheme.**

#### **7.3 OLD AGE HOMES RUN BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS WITH STATE GRANT**

The State Government is providing maintenance grant for the Old Age Homes run by the Voluntary Organisations, to safeguard the life of destitute elders in the age group of 60 years and above and, who are homeless and abandoned by their families. Food, shelter, clothing, health care and recreational facilities etc., are provided in these homes to these beneficiaries.

28 Non-Governmental Organisations are provided with grants by the State Government to run the Old Age Homes in 26 Districts. A sum of ₹2.00 lakh per year is given as grant to maintain 40 inmates in each home. The sanctioned strength of these homes is 1,120 Elders.

**A sum of ₹64.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2015-2016 for this scheme.**

#### **7.4 THE MAINTENANCE AND WELFARE OF PARENTS AND SENIOR CITIZENS ACT, 2007**

The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, which provides a statutory protection for the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens, as guaranteed and recognized under the Constitution, is being implemented in this State with effect from 29.09.2008. The Tamil Nadu Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Rules have also been framed and notified on 31.12.2009.

For speedy disposal of petitions received under this Act, a Tribunal presided over by the Revenue Divisional Officer has been constituted in each sub-division, to obtain maintenance amount from children/legal heirs by the senior citizens and parents. The District Social Welfare Officers are acting as the Maintenance Officers as well as Conciliation Officers. An Appellate Tribunal chaired by the District Collector has been constituted in each district to hear appeals against the orders of the Tribunal.

From 2011-12, 242 senior citizens were benefitted under this Act.

The Honorable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has appointed Tmt. Visalakshi Nedunchezhiyan, 93 years old, as the Chairperson of Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women on

16.01.2013, as a proof to the Society that the Senior Citizens can also play an active role,

#### **SALIENT FEATURES OF THE ACT**

A senior citizen or a parent who is unable to maintain himself from his own earnings or out of the property owned by him is entitled to make an application under Section 5 of the Act to obtain maintenance amount from his children / legal heirs.

- An application filed under this Act for monthly allowance shall be disposed off within 90 days.
- If the children or relatives fail to obey the orders of the Tribunal, the Tribunal may levy fines and may sentence such persons for the whole or any part of each month's allowance for the maintenance and expenses of the Senior Citizens or order imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or until payment is made.
- The maximum maintenance allowance shall not exceed ₹ 10,000 per month.
- The Tribunal may, during the pendency of the proceeding, order such children or relatives to provide monthly allowance for the interim maintenance of the senior citizen.
- If the persons responsible for the care and protection of senior citizens abandon the senior citizens, such persons

shall be punished with imprisonment for three months or fined up to ₹ 5,000 or with both.

## **7.5 CELEBRATION OF INTERNATIONAL DAY OF SENIOR CITIZENS**

The International Day of Senior Citizens is celebrated on 1<sup>st</sup> October of every year at State level and also at District level in Tamil Nadu, to implement the resolution passed by the United Nations Assembly for the Welfare of Senior Citizens, to recognize their services and to make optimum use of their resourcefulness.

Honourable Ministers, MPs, MLAs, District Collectors, Members of Local bodies, Senior Citizens, Voluntary Organizations, District Level Officials etc., participate in the celebration. Exhibition on the diet suitable for elders is also conducted. Pamphlets on the welfare of Senior Citizens are distributed to create awareness among the participants.

During the celebration, Seminars and Competitions in Colleges and Schools are organized in order to create awareness about the needs of the Senior Citizens and about the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 among Youth and the general Public. Free Health check-ups for senior citizens are also conducted during the celebration.

The best Non-Governmental Organization and Social Workers who have worked for the cause of the elder persons are

honoured during the celebration. Various Aids and Appliances are also distributed to needy senior citizens during the celebration.

During the year 2014-15, State level celebration of the International Day of Senior Citizens was held in Chennai. During the celebration, Senior Citizen above 90 years of age were honoured by the Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare and Noon Meal Programme.

**A sum of ₹ 5.70 lakh has been provided for the year 2015-16 for this celebration.**

## **7.6 STATE COUNCIL AND DISTRICT COMMITTEES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS**

A High Level Advisory Committee with the Chief Secretary as Chairperson, 15 official members and 7 Non-official members has been constituted in the State, to advise and supervise on the effective implementation of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007. Similarly, District Level Committee with the District Collector as the Chairperson, 3 Official members and 4 Non-official members including 2 Senior Citizens have been constituted in all the Districts.

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## CHAPTER-8

### SOCIAL SECURITY PENSION SCHEMES

The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing Social Security Pension Schemes to protect the vulnerable sections of the society. i.e., old aged persons, differently abled persons, widows, agricultural labourers, farmers, destitute / deserted wives and unmarried, poor, incapacitated women of age of 50 years and above, who are destitute and poor. The monthly Pension under these Schemes has been enhanced from ₹500 to ₹1,000 per month with effect from May, 2011.

During the year 2010-11, the total amount disbursed under the Social Security Pension Schemes was ₹1,207 crores. The allocation for all the pension schemes has been substantially increased up to ₹4,217.61 crores in 2014-15. As on 31.03.2015, a total of 31.15 lakh persons are getting benefited under the schemes as mentioned below:

#### Beneficiaries under Social Security Pension Schemes

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	No. of beneficiaries as on 31.3.2015
1.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGN-OAPS)	13,63,925

2.	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGN-DPS)	62,337
3.	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGN-WPS)	5,84,413
4.	Destitute Differently Abled Pension Scheme (DDAP)	2,00,600
5.	Destitute Widows Pension Scheme (DWP)	4,24,012
6.	Chief Minister's Uzhavar Padhukappu Thittam (CMUPT)	3,35,251
7.	Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWP)	1,19,759
8.	Pension to Un-married, Poor, Incapacitated Women of age 50 years and above (UWP)	21,016
9.	Pension to SriLankan Refugees.	4,464
<b>Total</b>		<b>31,15,777</b>

In order to ensure integration of all pension schemes, the Government have ordered that all the Social Security schemes including Pension scheme under Chief Minister Uzhavar Padukappu Thittam shall be monitored through the Commissionerate of Revenue Administration.

Of the above mentioned nine pension schemes, the pattern of Central assistance for 3 schemes namely, Indira Gandhi National Old



Age Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme and Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, is mentioned below:

**Government of India Contribution in Pension Schemes**

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Age Limit	Financial Assistance from GOI
1.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	60 to 79 years 80 years and above	₹ 200/- ₹ 500/-
2.	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme	18 to 79 years	₹ 300/-
3.	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	40 to 79 years	₹ 300/-

The Government have issued orders to disburse the Social Security Pensions through banks on identification of beneficiaries through smart card and many other means. 12,30,660 beneficiaries are benefitted through Banks.

The eligibility criteria to avail assistance under the three pension schemes under National Social Assistance Programme in Tamil Nadu are as detailed below:-

Sl. No.	Scheme	Criteria
1	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme <b>(IGNOAPS)</b>	Destitute, Belonging to below poverty line family and 60 years and above.
2	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme <b>(IGN-WPS)</b>	Destitute, Belonging to below poverty line family, 40 years and above and should be a Widow.
3	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme <b>(IGN-DPS)</b>	Destitute, Belonging to below poverty line family, 18 years and above and Disability level should be 80% and above.

The important eligibility criteria for Social Security Pension Schemes fully funded by the Government of Tamil Nadu are as detailed below:

S. No	Scheme	Criteria
1	Destitute Differently Abled Pension Scheme <b>(PHPS)</b>	Destitute, 18 years and above and Disability level 60% and above.
2	Destitute Widow Pension Scheme <b>(DWPS)</b>	Destitute, 18 years and above and should be widow.
3	Old Age Pension Scheme under Chief Minister's Uzhavar Padhukaapu Thittam <b>(CMUPT)</b>	Destitute, 60 years and above and Landless agricultural labourers.

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 4 | Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWPS)                             | Destitute, 30 years and above and must be legally divorced or deserted for not less than 5 years (or) obtained legal separation certificate from a competent Court of Law. |
| 5 | Pension to Poor Unmarried Incapacitated Women of age 50 years and above (UWP) | Destitute, should have completed 50 years and should be an unmarried woman.  |

**A sum of ₹ 4198.05 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2015–2016 for Social Security Pension Schemes.**

## 8.2 OTHER BENEFITS

During Pongal and Deepavali festivals, one saree per female pensioner and one dhoti per male pensioner are distributed.

The beneficiaries under the above schemes are permitted to draw rice free of cost as per the following scale:-

- a) 4 Kgs of fine variety rice per month for those who do not take meals at the Anganwadi Centres.
- b) 2 kgs of fine variety rice per month for those who take meals at the Anganwadi Centres.

## 8.3 NATIONAL FAMILY BENEFIT SCHEME

The National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) consists of two schemes namely, Accident Relief Scheme and Distress Relief Scheme. The assistance is being given to the households below the poverty line on the death of the primary bread winner in the age group of 18 to 64 years.

### 8.3.1 ACCIDENT RELIEF SCHEME

Relief is given to the legal heirs of the household below poverty line on the death of the primary bread winner due to accident in respect of 44 occupational categories. The relief amount of ₹15,000 is borne by State and Central Governments @ ₹5,000 and ₹10,000 respectively.

**A sum of ₹ 70.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2015–2016 for Accident Relief Scheme.**

### 8.3.2 DISTRESS RELIEF SCHEME

On the natural death of the primary bread winner of the family, a sum of ₹10,000 as Government of India's share is paid to the households below the poverty line

**A sum of ₹ 18.37 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2015–2016 for Distress Relief Scheme.**

**Tmt.B. VALARMATHI**  
MINISTER FOR SOCIAL WELFARE  
AND  
NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME

**BUDGET ESTIMATE – 2015 - 2016**

**DEMAND No.45**

**SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME**

**DEPARTMENT**

**TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 2015-2016**

**₹ 408122.22 Lakh**

Out of this, a sum of ₹ 387557.43 lakh is allotted for Plan Schemes.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 2015-2016				
(₹ in Lakh)				
HEAD OF ACCOUNT	Non-Plan	Plan	Total	
<b>REVENUE SECTION</b>				
2059	Public Works	269.75	-	269.75
2225	Directorate of Social Welfare	25.09	-	25.09
2235	Directorate of Social Defence	2152.15	4182.74	6334.89
2235	Directorate of Social Welfare	9568.13	86865.71	96433.84
2235	Directorate of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme	5144.90	-	5144.90
2236	Secretariat	16.89	-	16.89

2236	Directorate of Social Welfare	3011.64	144154.69	147166.33
2236	Directorate of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme	-	152354.23	152354.23
2251	Secretariat	376.22	-	376.22
2551	Directorate of Social Welfare	-	0.01	0.01
<b>REVENUE SECTION TOTAL</b>		<b>20564.77</b>	<b>387557.38</b>	<b>408122.15</b>
<b>CAPITAL SECTION</b>				
4235	Directorate of Social Welfare	-	0.01	0.01
4235	Directorate of Social Defence	-	0.03	0.03
4236	Directorate of Social Welfare	-	0.01	0.01
<b>CAPITAL SECTION TOTAL</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>
7610	Loans to Government Servants etc.,	0.02	-	0.02
<b>LOAN SECTION TOTAL</b>		<b>0.02</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.02</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>20564.79</b>	<b>387557.43</b>	<b>408122.22</b>

**GROSS TOTAL:**

REVENUE SECTION : ₹ 408122.15 Lakh

CAPITAL SECTION : ₹ 0.05 Lakh

LOAN SECTION : ₹ 0.02 Lakh

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**TOTAL : ₹ 408122.22 Lakh**  
**(or) ₹ 4081.22 Crore**  
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A sum of ₹ 4198.05 Crore has also been provided in the Budget Estimate for 2015-2016 under the Demand No. 41 Revenue Department for the implementation of Social Security Schemes.