



**SOCIAL WELFARE  
AND  
NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME  
DEPARTMENT**

**POLICY NOTE  
2016-2017**

**DEMAND NO.45**

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AND  
NUTRITIOUS NOON MEAL PROGRAMME**

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**GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU  
2016**

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**DEMAND NO. 45**  
**SOCIAL WELFARE**  
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**NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME DEPARTMENT**  
**POLICY NOTE 2016-2017**  
**CHAPTER – 1**

**INTRODUCTION**

The Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department under the able guidance of the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has always ensured the welfare of the poor, the downtrodden, women, children, senior citizens and third gender. They have also been provided with innumerable opportunities to live a dignified life.

The Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, during her successive tenures has introduced many novel schemes which have won accolades and appreciation of the entire nation including dignitaries from many parts of the world. Tamil Nadu is witnessing a vibrant development phase, with the State Government giving

special emphasis for the development of women and children and addressing their concerns in a multifaceted manner through the Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department. Three Directorates namely Social Welfare, Social Defence and Integrated Child Development Services Scheme are functioning under the Department.

Under the visionary leadership of Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department has taken proactive steps to implement path-breaking innovative programmes for the welfare of women, children, third gender, destitute and orphaned children. The Government have initiated a comprehensive strategy for providing a continuum care in a life cycle approach aimed towards the protection and welfare of girl child and women. Though there are various measures and areas of focus addressed for the welfare of women and girls, special focus is given to address the gender disparity.

"The Cradle Baby Scheme," the brain child of our Honourable Chief Minister, has set an example to other States in endeavours like eradicating the evils of female

infanticide and also protects abandoned infants and ensures care and protection of children till it is placed on adoption.

The Chief Minister's Girl Child Protection Scheme is an innovative scheme. This scheme has ensured gender equality and has improved child sex ratio in 8 targeted districts of Tamil Nadu where child sex ratio was previously low. This scheme provides for higher education instils confidence among the parents to upbringing girl children to realize their full potential.

To address the associated problems in bringing up the girl child, her marriage expenses and discrimination has to be weeded out from the society. Towards this end, our State has accorded priority to flagship scheme of providing basic expenses for marriage to the poor parents so that the girls are sent to school to pursue education. The Government is providing Rs.25,000/- for the girls studied upto 10th standard and above along with 4 grams of gold coin with 22carat purity for Thirumangalyam and Rs.50,000/- for graduates/diploma holders along with 4 grams of gold coin with 22carat purity for Thirumangalyam. The special initiative has

motivated 55% of the girls to pursue higher education with enthusiasm. This scheme is especially meant for the daughters of poor parents, orphan girls, inter-caste marriage, widow's daughters, and for the widow-remarriage which has minimized discrimination towards women. With effect from 23.5.2016 onwards the quantum of gold coin for Thirumangalyam has been raised to 8 gm.

The Government has announced a scheme of financial assistance to Third Gender for undertaking various income generating activities. This is yet another initiative that will bring change to one of the most vulnerable sections of the society.

The Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department runs Service Homes where the destitute and deserted women stay with security and at the same time pursue educational and vocational training. The Working Women's Hostels where women can stay secure at the affordable rates, are also run by this department.

The Government is also providing free supply of sewing machines to women to help them to improve their

economic conditions. Under the 97 Women Industrial Co-operative Societies, 77,000 women members are benefitted as they are provided with the job of stitching of 4 sets of school uniforms and earn a considerable income to support their families.

In order to attract the children and to satisfy their present day needs, the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu introduced 13 variety meals with 4 type of masala eggs under Nutritious Meal Programme.

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme is a major programme channel for addressing issues relating to children's rights pertaining to survival, protection, participation and development. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme strives towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs-2030), such as ensuring improved nutrition, promoting well being of children and women, empower adolescent girls and promote inclusive and equitable development. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme delivers a comprehensive package of services to the children from birth to six years, including provision of supplementary nutrition, hot cooked meal, health care and pre school

education. Adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers are also provided with supplementary nutrition besides health care, awareness education and capacity building initiatives. Under restructured pattern of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme, anganwadi centres are repositioned as a “Vibrant Early Childhood Development Centre” to become the “first post” for learning, health and nutrition, by providing additional human resource and infrastructure.

The Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department implements and monitors several social legislations for the Care, Welfare and Protection of Children, Women and Senior Citizens. These include the Dowry Prohibition Act,1961, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Immoral Traffic Prevention Act,1956, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act,2015, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act,2006, Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizen Act,2007, Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment at Work Place Act,2013.

To ensure the protection of the rights of women and children in difficult circumstances, the department of



Social Defence is implementing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act,2015 and the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act,1956. The Government is providing institutional care to children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law through Children Homes, Observation Homes, Special Homes, After Care Organisations and Vigilance Protective Homes.

This Department also functions as a nodal agency for various social security pension schemes which are implemented through Commissionerate of Revenue Administration.

Tamil Nadu has an impressive record in Human Development Index. Under the able and dynamic leadership of our Honourable Chief Minister, comprehensive strategies have been developed for the protection and welfare of women and children towards reaching the Millennium Development Goals.

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## CHAPTER – 2

### CHILD WELFARE

2.1 The Government under the leadership of Honourable Chief Minister has always regarded children as an important asset of the society. This Government have introduced various dynamic schemes for the welfare of children which has been well appreciated and acknowledged by one and all. The important needs of children such as Health, Nutrition, Education, Care and Protection, Welfare and Development etc. are being fulfilled through the efficient implementation of various welfare schemes by creating necessary opportunities and required facilities.

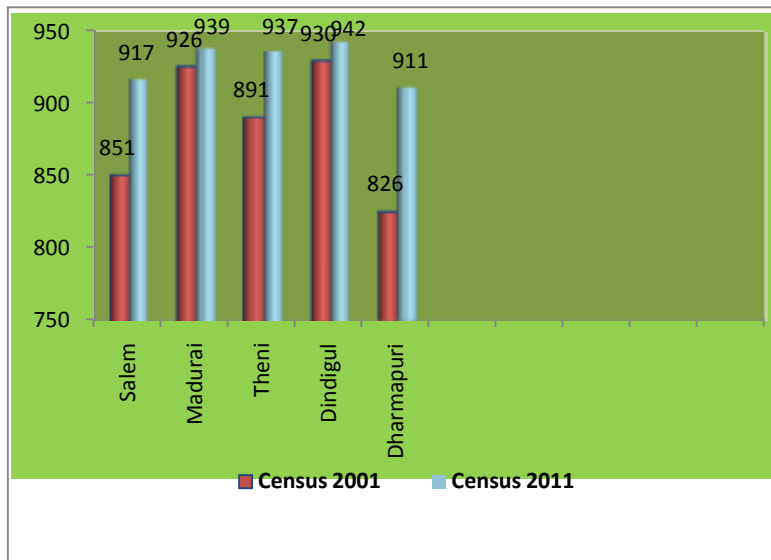
Giving special emphasis on the welfare of girl children, several innovative programmes have been introduced for their overall development including education and livelihood skills thereby inculcating a positive attitude towards girl children in the family and society.

## **2.2 CRADLE BABY SCHEME**

To curb the social menace of female infanticide in Tamil Nadu and to protect the children from the clutches of death, under the leadership of Honourable Chief Minister Tamil Nadu was the first State to start the Cradle Baby Scheme in Salem district during the year, 1992.

The causes for the prevalence of female infanticide are poverty, preference for male child, lack of acceptance and understanding about the cruelty met out through the act of female infanticide, the expenses anticipated by the society for the conduct of marriage and other cultural practices and inability to care for the new born baby with multiple disorders. Under the scheme, the children abandoned by parents are taken care of by receiving them in the hospitals, primary health centre, children home and protective homes. In the year 2001, Honourable Chief Minister ordered for the extension of the scheme in the districts of Madurai, Theni, Dindigul and Dharmapuri where the practice of female infanticide was prevalent.

Fully equipped cradle baby reception centers were established in these five districts. The bar diagram depicts the Child Sex Ratio showing an upward trend due to the implementation of the Cradle baby scheme in the above 5 districts:-



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

The “BETI BACHAO, BETI PADHAO” scheme (Save the Girl Child, Welcome the Girl Child) promoted

by the Government of India is being implemented in Cuddalore District among 100 other districts across India. The awareness for these programmes will be strengthened in the other districts also to improve the Child Sex Ratio.

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

**A sum of ₹37.70 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2016 - 2017 for this Scheme.**

### **2.3 CHIEF MINISTER'S GIRL CHILD PROTECTION SCHEME**

Child is a valuable asset of a nation. The future of the nation depends upon the multidimensional growth and development of children. The Chief Minister's Girl Child Protection Scheme, introduced by the Hon'ble Chief

Minister of Tamil Nadu in 1992, is a pioneering and path-breaking scheme for the welfare of girl child. The scheme has the twin objectives of preventing female infanticide as well as promoting female literacy. Through the provision of financial incentives to poor families, the Scheme seeks to provide short-term income support at one hand and promote long-term behavioural change at the other. This scheme has shown positive impact on the life and prospects of the girl children in the family and society. This scheme is also extended to the Srilankan refugee beneficiaries.

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

#### **Scheme-I**

An amount of ₹50,000 is deposited in the name of the girl child born on or after 01.08.2011, 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**

An amount of ₹ 25,000 is deposited in the name of the 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, for a family with two girl children 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 amount deposited 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

| Sl. No. | Schemes   | Initial Deposit Amount (₹)      | Maturity payable after 18 years including annual incentive of ₹1,800 approximately |
|---------|-----------|---------------------------------|--|
| 1       | Scheme-I  | 50,000                          | 3,00,232   |
| 2       | Scheme-II | 25,000<br>(for each girl child) | 1,50,117<br>(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 education expenses. From the year 2013-14, the benefits provided under the Marriage Assistance Scheme have also been extended to the beneficiaries under the Girl Child Protection Scheme who were enrolled in the years from 1992 to 1995.

The Honourable Chief Minister had announced that for the Chief Minister's Girl Child Protection Scheme, the annual income limit which was ₹50,000/- for Scheme I and ₹24,000/- for Scheme II has been enhanced to ₹72,000/- with effect from 14.10.2014 for both Schemes.



## **Impact of the Scheme**

The increasing trend in the female literacy of Tamil Nadu from 64.43% in 2001 to 73.86% in 2011 and the reduction in the dropout rate of girl children can also be attributed to the scheme. ₹1117.79 crore has been deposited with Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited to benefit 6,40,459 girl children from 31.12.2001 to 31.03.2016.

**A sum of ₹14,012.65 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2016 - 2017 for this scheme.**

## **2.4 CHILD ADOPTION**

Adoption provides an alternative home for every child who is an orphan or without parental care and support. Every child has a right to care, affection and moral and material security. This is possible only if the child is brought up in a family atmosphere. Placing children through adoption is viewed as the best way of rehabilitation for orphan, abandoned or surrendered child.

The Government's commitment to protect the interests of children in need of care and protection was further reinforced by the promulgation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 which emphasized the need for rehabilitation and social integration of orphan, abandoned or surrendered children. Section 56 of the Act provides for Adoption of such children through procedures laid down in "Guideline Governing Adoption of Children 2015" issued by the Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) and notified by Government of India. The Act also lays down procedures in the best interest of the child, providing adequate safeguards to the child placed in adoption and ensuring that the priority is given to in-country adoption and also inter-country adoption through various institutions established under this Act. It also enables to adopt child friendly approach in the adjudication and disposal of matters relating to child adoption.

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. State Adoption Resource

Agency (SARA) has been set-up in the Commissionerate of Social Welfare with funding from the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), to assist 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 upto 6 years and recognized by State Government for in-country adoption. These agencies 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 May 2016 is as follows:-

| <b>Sl. No</b> | <b>Children given for Adoption</b> | <b>Male</b>  | <b>Female</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|---------------|------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1.            | In-Country                         | 1,117        | 3,586         | 4,703        |
| 2.            | Inter-Country                      | 80           | 330           | 410          |
|               | <b>Total</b>                       | <b>1,197</b> | <b>3,916</b>  | <b>5,113</b> |

A State Adoption Advisory Committee has been constituted by the Government of Tamil Nadu specifically to promote “in-country” and “Inter-country” adoption. The babies are placed under adoption legally by the competent Court under the following Acts:-

1. Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act,1956 (HAMA)
2. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

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

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 in Chennai, Kancheepuram,

Thiruvallur and Coimbatore Districts for special care and protection with the help of Government grants.

**A sum of ₹37.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2016 - 2017 for this scheme.**

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

Creches have been established by the Government as a measure of support for the working and ailing mothers. Children between the age group of 0-5 years, whose parents are below the poverty line, are admitted in the crèches. The children are provided with supplementary food and education at the creches.

Creches 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. 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.

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

**A sum of ₹3.82 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2016-2017 for this scheme.**

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

Children, especially girl children, are to be looked after and groomed well not merely to ensure the constitutional or statutory provisions, but also because they are the future of the country. Child marriage still remains a common phenomenon in India and other parts of the world, despite endeavour 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 repealing 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 enhanced punishment for those who abet, promote or solemnize such marriages.

### **Implementation of the Act**

To implement the said Act, the Government of Tamil Nadu have framed and notified the State Rules on 30.12.2009. 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. Panchayat Level Core Committees have been constituted under the Chairmanship of Panchayat Presidents to report and prevent child marriages in rural areas.

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

The child who was a party to the marriage can get the child marriage annulled within the period of 2 years from the date of completion of 18 years. Only the children affected by child marriage can file a petition for voidability or annulment of marriage. Under certain circumstances, child marriage can be declared null and void by the Courts.

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## CHAPTER - 3

### WOMEN WELFARE

**3.1** In Tamil Nadu, Women Constitute 49.80% of the total population as per Census 2011 and the welfare and empowerment of women have remained at the heart of the State's development agenda. The evidence of the success and impact of the various schemes for women and the gender sensitive initiatives implemented under the leadership of Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu have brought several laurels to the State.

The various Marriage Assistance Schemes for women have impacted the lives of destitute and poor women and helped to mitigate the hardship of poor parents to get their daughters married. The schemes have gone a long way in making a mark in the country by empowering women, improving the female literacy and reducing the school dropout rate of female children.

Under the flagship programme, the Government provides cash assistance of ₹25,000/- and 4 gram (22 carat) gold coin for making "Thirumangalyam" for Non-Graduates and ₹50,000/- and 4 gram (22 carat) gold

coin for making “Thirumangalyam” for Graduates / Diploma holders since 17.5.2011. The Government have now enhanced the gold to 8 gram (22 carat) gold coin for making “Thirumangalyam” for all the five marriage assistance schemes from 23.5.2016. To help more poor families to benefit by this scheme, the annual income ceiling has been raised from ₹24,000 to ₹72,000.

Through the Service Homes, the Government ensures safe and secure environment for all destitute women with their children with an opportunity to pursue education and acquire other skills to enhance their livelihood. These homes provide accommodation food, education and skill development training to destitute women, widows, deserted women, and women in distress and empowers them to face life confidently and lead a dignified and financially independent life.

To help women who are from economically weaker sections to be employed, the Government have provided them facilities to enroll them as members in the Industrial Co-operative Societies, where they are trained and engaged in stitching 4 sets of uniforms for school children thus improving their standard of living.

Government implements various welfare measures specially to address the need of Third Genders who are socially marginalised.

Social legislations are implemented by this Department to protect the rights of women and prevent various crimes like domestic violence and dowry related incidents 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.

The State Commission for Women was constituted in 1993 for dealing with complaints related to crimes against women and sexual harassment at work place.

### **3.2 MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE SCHEMES**

Thirumangalyam made of gold is a customary cultural requirement for marriages in many communities of Tamilnadu where the bride is to wear the 'Thirumangalyam' during her marriage and thereafter. The cost of gold often puts a burden on the parents apart from the other marriage expenses. In order to help poor

parents and to encourage them to educate their daughters till the right age, Marriage Assistance Schemes were introduced by the Government.

The Government is implementing Five Marriage Assistance Schemes for the daughters of poor parents, orphan girls, widows who re-marry, widow daughters marriage and inter-caste married couples.

The percentage of graduate beneficiaries has increased from 28% in 2011-12 to that of 49% in 2015-16.

**1,61,646** beneficiaries have availed the benefits under the five Marriage Assistance schemes during the year **2015-2016**.

### **3.2.1 MOOVALUR RAMAMIRTHAM AMMAIYAR NINAIYU MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE SCHEME**

This scheme provides marriage assistance to the poor girls who have attained the age of 18 years at the time of marriages and should have studied upto X Standard and in the case of Scheduled Tribes, they should have studied upto V Standard. Along with Cash assistance of ₹25,000 for non-graduates and ₹50,000 for Graduates/Diploma holders, one sovereign (8 gram)

22 carat gold coin for making “Thirumangalyam” are provided under this scheme with effect from 23.05.2016. 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 2016-2017 for this Scheme.**

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

Widow remarriage is a step towards women empowerment and rights of women thus bringing about a social change in the minds of the society and a phenomenal change in the lives of young widows who remarry. This new beginning in the lives of the young widows needs motivation and support and in this way the Government launched the Dr. Dharmambal Ammaiyar Ninaivu Widow Remarriage Assistance Scheme. This initiative has led to provide a life of respect, social acceptance and dignity for the young widows. Cash assistance of ₹25,000, out of which ₹15,000 is disbursed through Electronic Clearing Service and ₹10,000 as National Savings Certificate for non graduates and

₹50,000, out of which, ₹30,000 is disbursed through Electronic Clearing Service and ₹20,000 as National Savings Certificate for the degree / diploma holders are given along with one sovereign (8gram) 22 carat gold coin for making “Thirumangalyam” with effect from 23.05.2016. There is no income ceiling and educational qualification prescribed to avail benefit under this scheme.

**A sum of ₹76.25 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2016–2017 for this scheme.**

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

Widows often faced social rejection and economic struggle in their lives and to address this issue, the Government implements various schemes for their benefit. To help the poor widows to get their daughters married, E.V.R. Maniammaiyyar 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 one sovereign (8 gram) 22 carat gold

coin for making “Thirumangalyam” with effect from 23.05.2016.

**A sum of ₹3771.09 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2016–2017 for this Scheme.**

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

To provide a safe future and a secured life for poor orphan girls and to enable them to get married decently, the Government provides financial assistance of ₹25,000 for non graduates and ₹50,000 for degree / diploma holders along with one sovereign (8gram) 22 carat, gold coin for making “Thirumangalyam” with effect from 23.05.2016. 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 2016–2017 for this Scheme.**

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

To promote social equality among communities and to eradicate 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. Cash assistance of ₹25,000 out of which ₹15,000 is disbursed through Electronic Clearing Service and ₹10,000 in the form of National Saving Certificate to non graduates and cash assistance of ₹50,000 out of which ₹30,000 is disbursed through Electronic Clearing Service and ₹20,000 as National Saving Certificates given for degree / diploma holders along with one sovereign (8gram) 22 carat gold coin for making “Thirumangalyam” is given with effect from 23.05.2016. There is no income ceiling and minimum educational qualification stipulated for this scheme.

### **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 may be from Backward Class/Most Backward Class.



**A sum of ₹1000.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2016–2017 for this Scheme.**

### **3.3 GOVERNMENT SERVICE HOMES**

Service Homes are run by the Government to provide care and protection to the widows, deserted wives, economically backward women and girls rescued from child marriages and neglected by their families. 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 accommodation, food, health and medical facilities to the inmates. The women who had discontinued their studies can also pursue their schooling in the same place. The unique feature of this initiative is that the widows and deserted women can stay along with their children in a conducive atmosphere in these Service Homes. A maximum of three children can be kept by a mother. The Girl children can stay up to XII Standard, while the male children can stay up to V Standard in the Service Homes. Vocational skills are also provided to enable them to have economic sustainability. Life skills viz., computer training, Spoken English, counseling and career guidance are also provided in these homes.

In order to step up the security of the girl children and women staying in the Service Homes, in 2015-16 as per the Government orders CCTV Cameras have been installed in the service homes at a cost of ₹ 9.43 lakh.

**A sum of ₹631.48 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2016–2017 for this Scheme.**

### **3.4 HIGHER EDUCATION TO GIRLS**

Girl children who have completed 12th standard in the Service homes are encouraged to take up higher studies and the Government provides financial assistance of ₹50,000 for pursuing professional courses and ₹30,000 for Degree / Diploma courses.

**A sum of ₹65.78 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2016-2017 for this Scheme.**

### **3.5 SECONDARY GRADE TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTE**

The students who have completed Higher Secondary and have passed out of the Government Service Homes and Government Children Homes are provided admissions in the Secondary Grade Teacher Training Institute at Tambaram. Each year, 40 girls are admitted to the 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. In 2014-15, a new dormitory for 80 inmates of the Teachers Training Institute has been constructed at a cost of ₹1.00 Crore. This provides additional living space for the girl children studying here.

**A sum of ₹9.23 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2016-2017 for this Scheme.**

### **3.6 WORKING WOMEN HOSTELS**

Industrialisation and urbanization have opened avenues for employment of young women in the cities and towns and hence they are compelled to stay away from their homes. This increases their need to find safe and secure housing accommodation in the cities at a relatively affordable cost. Due to the rise in prices and high rentals, the 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 in 18 districts.

Administrative approval has been given to start 14 more new working women hostels in 14 districts. 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 ₹164.72 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2016-2017 for the Working Women Hostels.**

### **3.7 SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES FOR WOMEN**

Government of Tamil Nadu implements various special schemes for the socio economic development of women through Co-operative Societies. The empowerment of women not only fulfills their economic needs but also makes them independent by using their skill and intelligence which paves the way for gender equality.

With the above vision in mind, 98 Industrial Co-operative Societies are functioning under the control of Directorate of Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department. Out of the aforesaid 98 societies, 80 women tailoring co-operative societies are functioning and these society members are engaged in the stitching of 4 sets of uniform for students who are benefitted under Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme, school children of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Minority Welfare Department and other Welfare Departments.

The production of uniform by the women members of tailoring industrial co-operative societies gives them an opportunity to earn considerable income for their livelihood. 25 Weaning Food Manufacturing Societies under the control of the Director cum Mission Director of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme. Other societies engaged in manufacturing products like registers, records, chalks and coir products are also given the opportunity to stitch the uniform in addition to their work.

These industrial co-operative societies are functioning exclusively for the women who are from the poorer sections of the society. The women above the age of 18 years below the poverty line, destitute and deserted women with a skill in tailoring alone are eligible to become the members of the societies and they are provided with a employment opportunities with a decent income throughout the year.

Advanced type of sewing machines with Government subsidy of ₹5.40 crore were 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 Societies.

13 Tailoring Training Centres are functioning in 12 districts across the State to train 285 women from below poverty line families in a year. Out of this, two are functioning at Salem and Tiruvannamalai for the benefit of tribal women. In these centres, 35 tribal women are trained every year. One Toy Making Centre is functioning in Thoothukudi District.

The Government have issued orders to provide 4 sets of uniform from the academic year 2012-13 covering 45.47 lakhs school children. The stitching charges of uniform has been doubled from 2011-2012 onwards and every year an average ₹90 crore is being allocated for this purpose by the School Education Department.

**Details of Co—operative Societies and members enrolled are as follows:**

| S.No | Type of Society                                    | No of Co-operative Societies | No of Members |
|------|--|------------------------------|---------------|
| 1.   | Women Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Societies  | 80                           | 73,047        |
| 2.   | Women Stationery Industrial Co-operative Societies | 15                           | 1,017         |

|   |   |     |        |
|---|---|-----|--------|
| 3 | Weaning Food<br>Manufacturing<br>Women<br>Industrial<br>Co-operative<br>Societies | 25  | 1,450  |
| 4 | Other Industrial<br>Co-operative<br>Societies                                     | 3   | 1,743  |
|   | Total   | 123 | 77,257 |

These Societies are playing a vital role in the implementation of Social Welfare Schemes which gives social status empowerment and economic development to the poorer section of women.

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

To enhance the income of widows, deserted wives, women from economically weaker sections, differently abled men and women through self-employment, free supply of sewing machine scheme is being implemented by the Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department.



**A sum of ₹135.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2016-2017 for this Scheme.**

### **3.9 TAMIL NADU STATE COMMISSION FOR WOMEN**

The Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women, which is a Statutory body was constituted by Tamil Nadu Government in 1993 to deal with the cases relating to crimes against women and to safeguard the rights of women. A Chairperson and 9 Members have been appointed to investigate specific problems of women and takes up studies related to women issues.

The Women Commission is also vested with sufficient powers to ensure equality and protection for women against all forms of harassment and problems faced within the families and their communities. 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.

### **3.9.1 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.

### **3.10 TAMIL NADU SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD**

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

1. To encourage and promote voluntary effort in the field of Women and Children.
2. To render technical and financial assistance to the Voluntary institutions for better quality and standard of services.
3. To monitor the Programmes aided by Central Social Welfare Board allotted by State Government for effective implementation.

The Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board consists of a Chairperson and 30 non official members. Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board provides support to voluntary organisations under a variety of programmes in order to facilitate and strengthen their role in empowering women through education and training through collective mobilization and awareness creation, through income

generating facilities and by the provision of support services.

**3.10.1 DETAILS OF SANCTIONS AIDED BY TAMILNADU SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD DURING 2016-17**

|                                     | No. of Voluntary organisations | Total Sanction (in Units) | Budget allotment (in lakh) | No. of beneficiaries |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>State Government</b>             | 206                            | 206                       | 14.8                       | 5,018                |
| <b>Central Social Welfare Board</b> | 382                            | 1,234                     | 147.55                     | 65,607               |
| <b>Total</b>                        | <b>588</b>                     | <b>1,440</b>              | <b>162.35</b>              | <b>70,625</b>        |

**3.10.2 Grants received from State Government to Non-Governmental Organisation for working in rural areas through Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board**

The Government of Tamil Nadu provides ₹10.00 lakh every year to the State Social Welfare Board to help 200 registered Voluntary Organisations having three years standing after its registration under the Societies Registration Act/Trust Act to develop to take activities like

creche, balwadi, recreational centre etc,. This grant is extended for voluntary institutions working for welfare of women and children. An amount of ₹5,000/- is being given as one-time grant on 50:50 matching basis. A sum of ₹10.00 lakh has been provided in the budget estimate for the year 2016-17 for this scheme.

### **3.11 FAMILY COUNSELLING CENTRES**

The Government of Tamil Nadu is assisting 6 Family Counselling Centres in Chennai, Tiruvallur, Villupuram, Thiruvarur, Theni and Sivagangai run by the Non Governmental Organization through the Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board. The Government has sanctioned a sum of ₹4.80 lakh for the year 2016-17. The main aim of this family counselling centre is to provide counseling to preserve the basic social unit of a family. It helps women who approach the centre to redress their grievances relating to dowry harassment, marital maladjustment, cases of alcoholism and counseling to AIDS victims by giving suitable and appropriate guidance.

The State Government also provides assistance to 6 Family Counsellors whose services are utilised in all women police stations for amicably solving family

disputes arising out of alcoholism, drug addiction, dowry harassment, etc. by providing proper counselling and changing the negative attitudes for bringing a good atmosphere in family where women will be treated with good respect. Every year the State Government provides an additional honorarium of ₹3,500/- per month for 6 counsellors.

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

The Third Genders are the most marginalized communities who are often rejected and thrown out of their homes by their own families. They go through abuse, deprivation and other forms of discrimination. They are also forced out of schools and hence are mostly illiterate. There is no employment opportunity, job security and they face discrimination from all sides. The Third Genders who leave their families mostly do not possess any documents like birth certificate, educational certificate, community certificate and other essential identity cards like ration cards, voter identity card etc. As per the landmark judgment of the Supreme Court of India, Transgenders should be treated as Third Gender.

The Government has constituted a Welfare Board for Third Gender to redress their grievances through welfare measures. The Tamil Nadu Third Gender Welfare Board consists of the Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare as its Chairperson, 11 Official Members and 9 Non-Official Members (Thirdgenders).

The foremost difficulty faced by the Third Gender is to earn their livelihood through a decent and respectable profession. To empower the Third Gender 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. Through the Third Gender Welfare Board 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.

The Honourable Chief Minister has introduced a Pension scheme for destitute Third Genders who are above 40 years, wherein ₹1,000 is paid as monthly pension which is first of its kind in India. Presently, 954 Third Genders are being provided with monthly pension under this scheme.

**A sum of ₹220.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2016-2017 for the welfare of the Third Gender.**

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

The following legislations pertaining to women are implemented by Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department 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



### **3.13.1 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.

**3.13.2 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

### **3.13.3 PROTECTION OFFICERS**

The Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is being implemented by the Department of Social Welfare. 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.

### **3.13.4 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. 33 Service Providers have been appointed by the Government i.e. Two in Chennai and one in each District.

### **3.13.5 SHELTER HOMES AND MEDICAL FACILITIES**

The Government has taken steps to implement the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, under which, 98 Shelter Homes have been notified and are functioning in the State. About 1,849 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.

### **3.14 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.

### **3.15 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 regulating the functioning of these homes, hostels and other residential places 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. The Tamil Nadu Hostels and Homes for Women and Children (Regulation) Rules, 2015 has also been notified in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette. The District Collectors are the registering authority for such homes and hostels. This Act is aimed to reduce unwanted institutionalization of children and ensure security for the working women living in hostels.

### **3.16. STATE RESOURCE CENTRE FOR WOMEN (SRCW)**

The National Mission for Empowerment of Women, has constituted the SRCW with a primary objective to work for holistic empowerment of women in the state cutting across sectors. It facilitates government and other stakeholders involved in women empowerment issues to implement Gender sensitive programmes, laws and schemes through effective coordination.

State Resource Centre for Women liase with the existing institutions/structures for monitoring and reviewing of flagship programmes and other schemes of Central and State Governments. The Commissioner of Social Welfare has been nominated as the Nodal Officer for Government of India on matters relating to State Resource Centre for Women.

The SRCW implements various schemes of Government of India as follows:-

#### **1. SAKHI- (ONE STOP CRISIS CENTRE)**

The objective of the Scheme is to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, both in private and public spaces under one roof and to facilitate immediate, emergency and

non-emergency access to a range of services including medical, legal, psychological and counselling support.

## **2. WOMEN HELP LINE SCHEME**

The Scheme is intended to provide **toll-free 24 hours service** to women affected by violence seeking support and information. It **facilitates crisis and non-crisis intervention** through referral to the appropriate agencies such as police/Hospitals/Ambulance services/District Legal Services Authority (DLSA)/Protection Officer (PO). The women helpline provides **information** about the appropriate support services, government schemes and programmes available to the women affected by violence, in her particular situation within the local area in which she resides or is employed. Women Helpline (WHL) will be integrated with Sakhi (One Stop Crisis Centre Scheme).

## **3. VILLAGE CONVERGENCE AND FACILITATION SERVICE (VCFS)**

The primary objective of VCFS is to work for holistic empowerment of women in the State cutting across sectors. It facilitates Government and other stakeholders involved in women empowerment issues to implement Gender sensitive programmes, laws and schemes through effective coordination and convergence of women centric programmes/ schemes.



In Tamil Nadu, Cuddalore District has been identified for the Village Convergence and Facilitation Service Scheme (VCFS).

#### **4. POORNA SAKTHI KENDRA (PSK)**

The Poorna Sakthi Kendra is the focal point of action on ground through which the services to women at grass roots level would be facilitated, In Tamil Nadu, PSK is implemented in 10 Village Panchayats in Salem District under the National Mission for Empowerment of Women, Government of India.

#### **3.17 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 any field such as, 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 gram, ₹1.00 lakh in the form of Cheque, a Shawl and a Citation are given to the recipient of the AVVAIYAR AWARD.

Annually, Awards for Best Social Worker (for outstanding work done for women) and Best Institution (for

serving women) are given on the Independence Day. The Best Social Worker is given 22 carat Gold Medal weighing 10 grams, a Shawl and a Citation and the Best Institution is given a cash award of ₹50,000 in addition to the above.

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## **CHAPTER - 4**

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

**4.1** Tamil Nadu is pioneer in introducing Nutritious Meal Programme in India. With a view to enhance enrollment, retention and attendance in schools and simultaneously to improve the nutritional levels among children, the programme was introduced during 1982. A child who is hungry or ill cannot concentrate in his studies with full attention. Due to this factor a free lunch is being provided to children in Primary and Upper Primary classes upto Tenth Standard in Government, Government aided schools, Special Training Centres, Madarasas and Maktabas supported under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

#### **4.2 THE BROAD RATIONALE FOR THE PROGRAMME**

1. To maximize enrollment and reduce school dropout rates with a view to universalize elementary education.
2. To provide nutrition to the under fed and under nourished children in rural areas.

3. To encourage children from disadvantaged backgrounds to attend school regularly and to help them in attaining formal education.
4. To empower women by offering employment opportunities

#### **4.3 PROGRESSIVE EXTENSION OF NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME**

- 01.07.1982 The Scheme 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 along with 4 kinds of egg masala, in one pilot block of each District.
- 15.08.2014 Variety Meal Programme along with 4 kinds of egg masala was extended to all Blocks throughout the State.

#### 4.4 ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL

Nutritious Meal Centres functioning in the schools, rural and urban areas are under the administrative control of the Directorate of Social Welfare. The District officials are from Rural Development Department who implements the programme at District level. The pre-school Nutritious Meal Centres catering to the children in the age group of 2-5+ years are under the control of Director-cum-Mission Director of Integrated Child Development Services scheme.

#### 4.5 BENEFICIARIES IN CHILD CARE CENTRES (ANGANWADI)

| Sl. No. | Category of Beneficiaries                                   | Number of Centres | Number of Beneficiaries |
|---------|---|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1.      | 2-5+ years children in Child Care Centres (25 to 72 months) | 54,439            | 13,97,465               |
| 2 .     | Old Age Pensioners taking Nutritious Meal                   |                   | 127                     |
|         | <b>Total</b>  | <b>54,439</b>     | <b>13,97,592</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)       | 26,780            | 26,88,345               |
| 2       | Upper Primary (6 <sup>th</sup> - 8 <sup>th</sup> Std) | } 15,993          | 21,10,620               |
|         | High School (IX & X std)                              |                   | 6,98,066                |
| 3       | NCLP  | 274               | 8,816                   |
|         | <b>Total</b>  | <b>43,047</b>     | <b>55,05,847</b>        |

#### 4.7 TOTAL NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

| Sl. No. | Category of Beneficiaries                                     | Number of Beneficiaries |
|---------|---|-------------------------|
| 1       | Anganwadi Centres (2-5+ years)                                | 13,97,465               |
| 2       | School Nutritious Meal Centres (including NCLP Beneficiaries) | 55,05,847               |
| 3       | Old Age Pension beneficiaries taking Nutritious Meal          | 127                     |
|         | <b>Total</b>  | <b>69,03,439</b>        |

#### **4.8 FIXATION OF FEEDING STRENGTH**

Based on the reports received from the concerned Block Development Officers, the District Collectors arrive at the number of beneficiaries at each centre, during each academic year, which is reviewed periodically every trimester. However all possible steps are taken by the District Administration to cover all the enrolled children in eligible schools under the programme, as per The Right to Education Act,2009.

#### **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 inside the school campus itself, for five days a week for a total of 220 days in a year.
- 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) Foodgrains (rice) @ 100 gm per child per school day for primary children (1<sup>st</sup> std to 5<sup>th</sup> std) and @ 150 gm for upper primary (6<sup>th</sup> std to 10<sup>th</sup> std) is provided.
- iv) Along with hot cooked nutritious variety meals, all enrolled children are provided with an egg with minimum weight of 46 gm on all school working days. An egg weighing 46 gm provides 6.12 gm of protein and 80 kcal of energy. 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, which provides 1.2 gm of protein and 116 kcal of energy.
- vi) During first and third week of a month, on Tuesday, 20 gm of 'Black Bengal Gram' is provided to each child in the form of 'Pulav' '(கொண்டைக்கடலை புலவ)' which provides 72 kcal of energy and 3.42 gm 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 67 kcal of energy and 4.80 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.

#### **4.10 VARIETY MEALS PROGRAMME**

13 kinds of variety menu with 4 different kinds of egg masala was introduced during 2013 in one pilot block of each district and 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 menu of Variety Meals is detailed as follows:-

| <b>DAYS</b> | <b>FIRST AND THIRD WEEK</b>  | <b>SECOND AND FOURTH WEEK</b>                              |
|-------------|--|--|
| 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.             |

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. The employees have been trained by expert chefs in the preparation of variety meals.

#### **4.11 FOOD GRAINS MANAGEMENT**

- From 1st std to 8th std, foodgrains (rice) are provided free of cost by Government of India, at the rate of ₹5,650/- per MT. In addition Government of India also provides ₹750/- per MT for transporting rice from the nearest Food Corporation of India godown. The Food Corporation of India is responsible for issue of food grains of best available quality, which will in any case be at least of Fair Average Quality (FAQ).
- The State Government has also extended the programme to 9th & 10th std children and the entire expenditure is met out of State funds. Rice for 9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> std, children is supplied by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation @ ₹10,318/- per MT.

- The 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. The rice allocated by the Government of India is lifted by the TNCSC from the Food Corporation of India and supplied directly to the Noon Meal Centres based on the indent placed by the District Officials.
- Double Fortified Salt is procured from the Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation and distributed to the Noon Meal Centres by the 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 as advance grant into 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 The Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tender Act, 1998 and Rules

2000 framed thereunder. 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.

- Banana is procured from the local markets by the Noon Meal Organisers.

#### **4.12 NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF MID DAY MEAL**

- The Government of India initiated the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP – NSPE) 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 Meal in Schools’.

- The Government of India provides fund for implementing the programme. The funding pattern has been revised from the year 2015-16 in the ratio 60:40 (Centre : State). Accordingly, cooking cost & honorarium to cook cum helpers are shared by Centre and State in the ratio 60:40, while food grains, transportation of food grains and Monitoring Management and Evaluation (MME) component is 100% funded by Government of India.
- The Government of India has fixed the nutritional norm for primary children as 450 calories and 12 gm of protein, while for upper primary as 700 calories and 20 gms of protein. Whereas the State Government considering the best interest of the children by providing additional funds is providing free lunch which provides 553.30 Kcal and 18.12 gm of protein for primary children and 733.86 Kcal and 21.64 gm of protein for upper primary children.
- The 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.

- The Government of India provides cooking cost (excluding the labour and administrative charges) @ ₹4.13 (Central share ₹2.48 and State share ₹1.65) for primary and ₹6.18 (Central share ₹3.71 and State share ₹2.47) for upper primary children. However, the State Government provides more than the mandatory share of 40% (Primary children ₹ 2.65 and Upper Primary ₹0.70) so as to provide nutritious food to children.

#### **4.13 KITCHEN-CUM-STORE**

The Central Government started providing 100% central assistance for construction of kitchen-cum-stores in Government schools, since 2006-07 at a flat rate of ₹60,000/- per unit. However, from 2009 the cost of construction of kitchen-cum-stores is determined on the basis of plinth area norms and State schedule of rates prevalent in the State on sharing basis. 20 sq.mt plinth area is admissible for schools having upto 100 children. For every additional 100 children, additional 4 sq.mt plinth area can be added.

From 2006-07 to 2012-13, for the construction of 28,856 kitchen sheds a sum of ₹59,035.70 lakh was sanctioned. As on 30.06.2016, 18,213 kitchen sheds have been completed by the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj. The balance construction of kitchen shed is under progress.

For the construction of kitchen-cum-stores in Government aided schools, as per the revised norms, The Government of India will share 60% of the construction cost and 40% has to be borne by the Management.

#### **4.14 MODERNISATION OF NOON MEAL CENTRES**

In order to create 'smoke free atmosphere' in the Noon Meal Centres, under Modernisation of Noon Meal Centres, LPG connection is provided exclusively out of State Funds. A sum of ₹22,350/- is provided per unit for providing gas connection, gas stove, construction of cooking platform, non returnable valve, safety measures etc., All Noon Meal Employees are provided training by the respective gas agencies in handling gas stoves.



#### **4.15 KITCHEN DEVICES**

Noon Meal Centres are provided with sufficient kitchen devices like Aluminium Dabara with lid, Stainless steel karandi, Indolium kadai etc., to facilitate cooking. The Government of India provides funds of ₹5000/- per Noon Meal Centre as one time Central Assistance for the procurement of kitchen devices. All Noon Meal Centres have also been provided with mixies to grind masala. Stainless Steel Plates and Tumblers are provided to the Noon Meal Beneficiaries out of State and Central funds.

#### **4.16 CONTINGENCIES**

To meet the contingent expenditure such as purchase of cleaning material like soap, broomstick, phenyl etc., each Noon Meal Centre is being provided with ₹50/- per month.

#### **4.17 MONITORING MECHANISM**

In order to ensure transparency and accountability, all Noon Meal Centres have been directed to display the following information at a visible place inside the campus for the notice of the general public :-

- i. Number of children enrolled
  - ii. Number of children given Mid Day Meal
  - iii. Daily Menu
  - iv. Ration for primary and upper primary children
- ❖ 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.
  - ❖ The State Level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to Government has been constituted by the State Government. In addition District level and Block level committees have also been formed to review and monitor the progress of the scheme at District and Block level.
  - ❖ As a special initiative, since 2013, Social Audit has been introduced to create awareness among the general public and to encourage community participation. The accounts of the Noon Meal Centres are placed before the Grama Sabha twice in a year

(January 26<sup>th</sup> and August 15<sup>th</sup>), in which the students, teachers, mothers and public participate actively and the programme is discussed in detail.

- ❖ 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.
- ❖ Under Management Information System, the details are updated monthly to the 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 the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, Bills raised and settled, details of cook-cum-helpers engaged etc., are uploaded in block and district levels.

#### **4.18 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM**

- In 28 Districts Toll Free numbers are in operational for redressing grievances.

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

#### **4.19 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 Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets, vitamin A.
- iv. Deworming medicines
- v. Providing and maintaining individual health cards to all the children to monitor their health status.

#### **4.20 NOON MEAL EMPLOYEES**

At present, there are 43,047 Noon Meal Centres catering to 55.05 lakh children studying from Std I to X. Each Noon Meal Centre has three sanctioned post of Noon Meal Organiser, Cook and Cook Assistant. But, if the number of Noon Meal beneficiaries in a school exceeds 500, an additional cook assistant can be appointed.

As per the norms of the Government of India only one post of Cook cum Helper is allowed for a strength of 25 beneficiaries and an honorarium of ₹1,000 is allowed in the sharing pattern of 60:40 between Centre and State. Whereas the Government of Tamil Nadu, in order to provide quality, healthy, safe and delicious food for children, have appointed three staff, namely Organiser, Cook and Cook Assistant in each centre. There are 1,28,130 sanctioned post of Noon Meal employees comprising of 42,423 Noon Meal Organisers, 42,852 Cooks and 42,855 Cook Assistants. The working hours for the noon meal employees are from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The employees are classified as 'Part Time Permanent Employees' and are being paid a Special Time Scale Salary as shown below:-

| Sl.No. | Post                | Scale of Pay              | Minimum - Maximum |
|--------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1.     | Noon Meal Organiser | ₹2500-5000 + Gr.Pay ₹500  | ₹7530 – ₹10,478   |
| 2.     | Cook                | ₹1300-3000 + Gr.Pay ₹300  | ₹4380 – ₹5,055    |
| 3.     | Cook Assistant      | ₹950 – 2000 + Gr.Pay ₹200 | ₹3368 – ₹4,380    |

**The other benefits extended to Noon meal employees are as follows:-**

#### **Special Monthly Pension**

All retired Noon Meal Employees were provided with a special monthly pension of ₹700/-, ₹600/- and ₹500/- to the Organisers, Cooks and Cook Assistants respectively. The special pension has been enhanced to ₹1000/- irrespective of all categories w.e.f.1.4.2013. Further the Special monthly pension has been enhanced as ₹1500/- p.m. with effect from 1.2.2016.

### **Lumpsum Payment**

A sum of ₹50,000/- to the Noon Meal Organiser and ₹20,000/- to the Cook and Cook Assistant were provided as lumpsum amount at the time of their retirement. Further, the amount has been enhanced to ₹60,000/- to organizers and ₹25,000/- to Cook and Cook Assistant since February 2016.

### **Festival Advance**

All Noon Meal Employees are sanctioned with festival advance of ₹5,000/- every year. The advance amount will be deducted from their salary in 10 equal instalments.

### **Pongal Bonus**

₹1,000/- is being given to all Noon Meal employees every year as Bonus at the time of Pongal Festival (i.e) during January.

### **Hill Allowance and Winter Allowance**

Hill Allowance and winter allowance are provided to all the Noon Meal Employees working in hill areas. 20% of Basic Pay + Grade pay have been accorded as

hill allowance throughout the year and Winter allowance @ 5% of basic pay for 4 months in a year.

### **Special Provident Fund cum Gratuity Scheme**

A sum of ₹ 20/- is being recovered from their salary for 148 months which amounts to ₹2960/-. The same will be paid at the time of their retirement along with interest (as per GPF interest rate). In addition as Government contribution ₹10,000/- is also paid to the Noon Meal Employees.

### **Additional charge allowance to Noon Meal Organisers**

The organizers who are provided with additional charge of another Noon Meal Centre are provided with additional charge allowance of ₹10/- per day. This amount has been enhanced to ₹20/- per day since April 2015.

### **Family Benefit Fund**

Like regular government employees, monthly recovery of ₹30/- is made from the salary of all Noon Meal Employees and an amount of ₹1.50 lakh is being given to the family of the deceased noon meal employee



while died in service. Now the monthly recovery has been enhanced to ₹60/- p.m and the payment of lumpsum has also been increased to ₹3.00 lakh.

### **Immediate relief to the Noon Meal Employee who dies while in service**

The Immediate Relief given to the family of the deceased Noon Meal Employees has been enhanced from ₹5000/- to ₹25,000/- since February 2016. It will be adjusted from the Family Benefit Fund amount of ₹3.00 lakh.

### **New Health Insurance Scheme**

A monthly subscription of ₹150/- p.m. is being deducted from the salary of the Noon Meal Employees (Noon Meal Organiser, Cook and Cook Assistant) under New Health Insurance Scheme 2012 for providing health care assistance upto the limit of ₹4.00 lakh in a block of 4 years commencing from 1.7.2012 to 30.6.2016. The Government have exempted the employees from the monthly subscription of ₹150/- p.m. who draw an annual salary less than ₹72,000/- since May 2015. The above scheme has since been extended in the name of

“New Health Insurance Scheme 2016” and implemented with effect from 01.07.2016 for a further period of four years.

### **General Provident Fund**

General Provident Fund account has been started for all the Noon Meal Employees with a monthly subscription at the rate of 12% on Basic pay and Grade pay w.e.f.1.8.2015. The Noon Meal Employees were assigned with nine digit G.P.F account No. with suffix NMP and the GPF schedules are sent to Government Data Centre for accounting purposes.

### **Casual leave**

All Noon Meal Employees can avail 12 days of casual leave every year.

### **Maternity Leave to Noon Meal Employees**

The paid absence on Maternity Leave of 90 days has been enhanced to 180 days to the married women employees of Nutritious Meal Programme since May 2015.

## **Voluntary Retirement**

From April 2015 the willing Noon Meal Employees are permitted for special voluntary retirement on health grounds with eligible retirement benefits.

## **Compassionate ground appointment**

District Collectors are delegated with powers to give appointment on compassionate ground basis to the legal heir (both male and female) of the deceased noon meal employee. In cases where relaxation of rules is needed for appointment on compassionate grounds, necessary proposals are sent to Government and necessary appointment orders are issued.

The implementation of the programme has brought a positive change on all the three parameters and an improvement has taken place on enrolment, retention and attendance of students. More importantly, students learning ability, particularly in rural areas has been enhanced, which helps them to concentrate and perform better in the class room, due to the improvement in their nutritional status. In addition, the Mid Day Meal Programme has reduced the gender inequality, for giving

equal opportunities in education, food and upbringing of the girl child.

**The Government of Tamil Nadu has allocated a sum of ₹1644.52 crore in the Budget Estimate for the year 2016-17 for this scheme.**

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## CHAPTER- 5

### **WELFARE OF THE AGED AND SENIOR CITIZENS**

**5.1** The large increase in human life expectancy over the years has resulted not only in a very substantial increase in the number of older persons but also has shown a major shift in the age groups of 80 and above. To fulfill the needs of the Senior citizens for leading a safe and dignified life, the Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing various schemes for their welfare.

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

As per the announcement made in the Budget for the year 2011-12, Integrated Complex of Special Homes have been set up in each block of the State involving reputed Non-Governmental Organizations and Corporate Houses as part of their corporate social responsibilities for the Senior Citizens and Destitute Children where they can share love and affection with each other.

In each Integrated Complexes, the elders and destitute children are provided with better quality care

and protection in order to reduce their vulnerabilities thereby creating an opportunity to live in a safe environment.

In each Integrated Complex, 25 children and 25 senior citizens are accommodated. 1,262 children and 1,185 elders are benefited in 52 Integrated Complexes under this scheme during the year 2015-16.

A sum of ₹658.04 lakh was sanctioned towards the recurring expenditure for the period of 2015-2016 to the 52 voluntary Institutions in 29 districts for running the Integrated Complex of Special Homes.

**A sum of ₹ 782.30 lakh has been provided for the year 2016-2017 for this scheme.**

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

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

provided in these homes for the elders who are living below the poverty line and destitute older persons.

22 Non-Governmental Organisations are provided with grants by the State Government to run the Old Age Homes in 20 Districts. A sum of ₹2.00 lakh per year is given as grant to maintain 40 inmates in each home. In these homes 735 elders are benefitted.

**A sum of ₹64.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2016-2017 for this scheme.**

#### **5.4 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. There are 81 Tribunals functioning in the State. 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.

### **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.

#### **5.5 FIXING OF MINIMUM STANDARDS / ESSENTIAL STANDARDS TO BE MAINTAINED IN OLD AGE HOMES**

Orders have been issued for fixing of minimum standards / essential standards to be maintained in old age homes run by Non-Governmental Organization.

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

To recognize the services of Senior Citizens and to make optimum use of their resourcefulness, 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.

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.

Seminars and Competitions in Colleges and Schools are organized during the celebration 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 2015-16, State level celebration of the International Day of Senior Citizens was held in Chennai. During the celebration, Senior Citizens above 90 years of age were honoured by the Honourable Minister for Social Welfare and Nutritious Noon Meal Programme.

**A sum of ₹ 5.70 lakh has been provided for the year 2016-17 for this celebration.**

#### **5.7 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. The District level committee meets once in 3 months and review the various issues of Senior Citizens.

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## **CHAPTER - 6**

### **INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES SCHEME**

Government of Tamil Nadu have initiated various pro-active measures to create the existing environment suitable for strengthening and restructuring of ICDS, towards addressing nutrition challenges among children under six years of age, adolescent girls and mothers. ICDS has been the centre piece of the comprehensive strategies for providing a continuum care in a life-cycle approach aim towards impacting mother and child development.

Tamil Nadu has played a pioneering role to march towards “Total Nutrition Status” and is the best among the States in the effective implementation of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme covers 35.10 lakh direct beneficiaries (nutrition) and 40.45 lakh indirect beneficiaries i.e. children availing Health services, weight monitoring, counselling etc.,

through 54,439 Child Centres (comprising 49,499 Main Anganwadi Centres and 4,940 Mini Anganwadi Centres) functioning in 434 Child Development Blocks.

Due to effective implementation of ICDS, the current status as per State ICDS Data, March 2016 indicates that out of 24.15 lakh total children inclusive of indirect beneficiaries in the age group of 0 to 3 years covered, 87.70% (21.18 lakh) are normal children, 12.21% (2.95 lakh) are moderately underweight children and 0.08% (1885) only are severely underweight (SUW) children.

#### **6.1 GUIDELINES FOR FORMATION OF ANGANWADI CENTRE**

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

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

## **6.2 VISION OF ICDS**

Restructured ICDS visualises:-

- i. A holistic physical, psychosocial, cognitive and emotional development of children under 6 years of age.
- ii. To nurture protective, child friendly, development, learning and promotion of optimal early childhood care with greater emphasis on children under three years.
- iii. A gender sensitive family, community programme and policy environment including adolescent and maternal care.

### **6.3 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 2016-2017, the State Empowered Programme Committee has approved the Annual Plan to the tune of ₹ 1207.37 crore and the same is presented to Government of India on 07.03.2016.

In addition to this, for the year 2016-2017 the exclusive State share for the scheme is ₹ 553.78 crore



inclusive of ₹100.00 crore for Supplementary Nutrition and ₹453.78 crore for honorarium, allowances, lumpsum grant, special pension etc., to Anganwadi Employees.

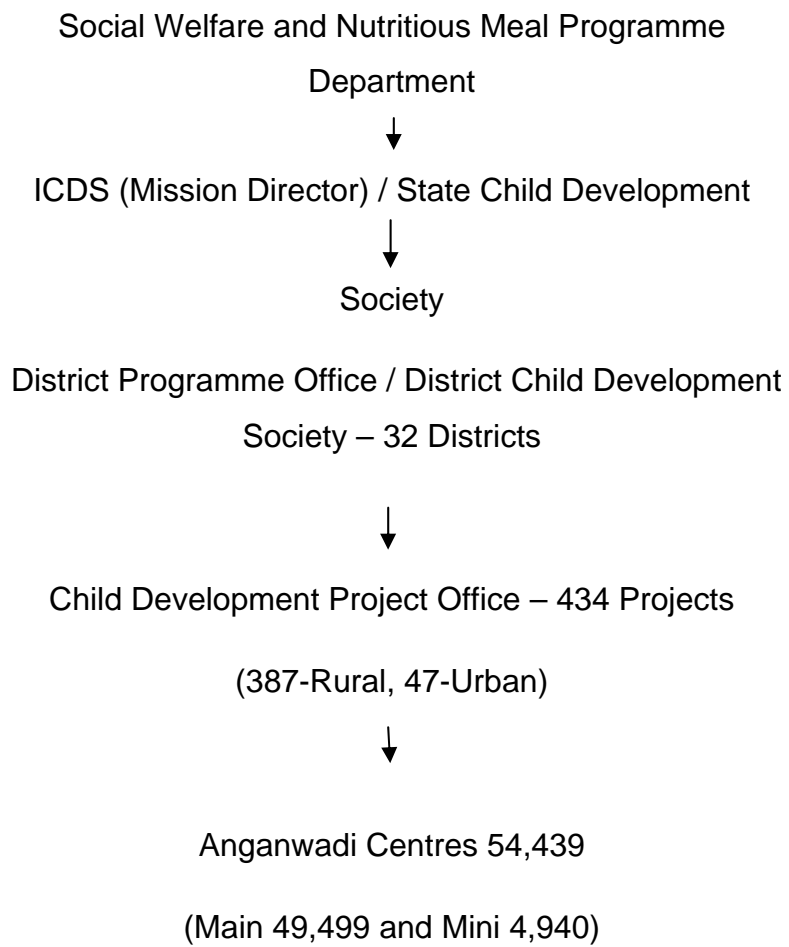
**Total Revised Budget for 2016-2017 is detailed below:-**

(₹ in crore)

| Gross Total Project cost | Total funds | GOI share | State share | Exclusive State share | Total State share |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1761.15                  | 1207.37     | 665.21    | 542.16      | 553.78                | 1095.94           |

The overall percentage of State share for the year 2016-2017 is 62% and the Government of India share is 38%.

#### 6.4 ORGANIZATIONAL SET UP OF ICDS IN TAMIL NADU



## 6.5 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 grassroot level by strengthening partnership 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.

## **6.6 SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER ICDS MISSION**

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

## **6.7 SUPPLEMENTARY NUTRITION**

Supplementary Nutrition in the form of Complementary (Weaning) Food is provided to Integrated

Child Development Services Scheme beneficiaries i.e. Children 6 months - 36 months, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers, Adolescent Girls in Nine Districts under Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls, Moderately Under Weight and Severely Under Weight Children in the age group of 37 months – 60 months in Five Japanese Encephalitis affected Districts 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 ICDS beneficiaries.

#### **6.7.1 Composition of Supplementary (Weaning) Food**

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

### 6.7.2 Weekly Food Schedule

| Age                        | Food provided   | Quantum of Supplementary food / Nutritious Meal provided and Cost  | Number of Beneficiaries |
|----------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|
| 6 months - 1 year children | Supplementary Nutrition   | 130 gm /day @ ₹8.30 for Normal, MUW Children and 190 gm/day @ ₹12.14 to SUW children.  | 3,57,807                |
| 1-2 years children         | Supplementary Nutrition plus One boiled egg per week (Wednesday)  | 130 gm /day @ ₹8.30 for Normal, MUW Children and 190 gm/day @ ₹12.14 to SUW children.  | 6,97,234                |
| 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) / | 130 gm /day @ ₹8.30 for Normal, MUW Children and 190 gm/day @ ₹12.14 to SUW children Hot Nutritious Variety meal @ ₹4.34 / child / day | 7,07,763                |

|                           |   |   |                  |
|---------------------------|---|---|------------------|
|                           | banana for children who do not consume eggs   |   |                  |
| 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 | Hot Nutritious Variety meal @ ₹4.34 / child / day | 6,89,702         |
| Ante & Post natal mothers | Supplementary food  | 160 gm/day @ ₹10.22 per day                       | 6,55,427         |
| Adolescent Girls          | Supplementary food  | 130 gm/day @ ₹8.30 per day                        | 4,01,885         |
| Old Age Pensioners        | Hot cooked Nutritious meal  | 200 gm/day  | 127              |
|                           |   | <b>Total</b>                                      | <b>35,09,945</b> |



### **6.7.3 Supplementary Nutrition to the undernourished 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. In order to improve the nutritional status of under moderately/ severely / nourished children in the age group of 37 months to 60 months are provided with 80 gm Supplementary Nutrition per day @ ₹5.11 per child for 300 days in a year as Take Home Ration through the Anganwadi Centers. 32,541 children are benefitted under this scheme.

### **6.7.4. Variety Meal at Anganwadi Centres**

The Variety Meal scheme with following menu was introduced with effect from 20.03.2013 in one block in each district on a pilot basis, based on the special nature

and nutritional requirements of the children in the age group of 2 to 5 years attending Anganwadi Centres. Considering the reception of the scheme in pilot blocks, the Variety Meal scheme has been extended to all Anganwadi Centres with effect from 15.08.2014.

| <b>DAY</b> | <b>MENU</b>                               |
|------------|---|
| Monday     | Tomato Rice + Boiled Egg                  |
| Tuesday    | Mixed Rice + Black Bengal Gram/Green Gram |
| Wednesday  | Vegetable Pulav + Boiled Egg              |
| Thursday   | Lemon Rice + Boiled Egg                   |
| Friday     | Dhal Rice + Boiled Potato                 |
| Saturday   | Mixed Rice                                |
| Sunday     | Dry Ration as THR                         |

#### **6.7.5 Supply of Vessels to Anganwadi Centres**

During the year 2014 - 2015, Government have sanctioned a sum of ₹9.28 crore towards the Procurement and supply of Vessels to 54,439 Anganwadi Centres. As per the orders, 8,57,609 Stainless Steel Plates and Tumblers, 50,476 Indolium Kadais, 33,000 Stainless Steel Karandis and

1,096 Stainless Steel Storage Bins have been procured and supplied to Anganwadi Centres.

#### **6.7.6 Supply of Mixies to Anganwadi Centres**

₹2.17 crore has been sanctioned by the Government during the year 2015-2016 to provide Mixies to the Electrified Anganwadi centres. Based on this, necessary action is being taken to procure and supply 20,558 Mixies through Tamilnadu Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd.

### **6.8 EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION (ECCE)**

ECCE in ICDS encompasses the inseparable elements of care, health, nutrition, play and early learning within a protective and enabling environment. It is an indispensable foundation for lifelong development and learning and as lasting impact on human development.

This programme with emphasis on repositioning the AWCs as a Vibrant ECD Centre providing joyful learning environment with emphasis on dedicated 4 hours of ECCE sessions cover developmental priorities for each sub stage within the continuum, i.e. care, early

stimulation/interaction needs for children below 3 year and developmentally appropriate preschool education for 3 to 6 years children and with a more structured and planned school readiness component for 5 to 6 years children.

In line with the National ECCE Policy 2013, State specific, developmentally and age appropriate Annual Contextualized Curriculum termed as “AADI PAADI VILAIYADU PAPP” has been developed by ICDS and which has also been validated by Government of India. This curriculum consists of 11 month theme based activities to be conducted for children at AWCs, 12<sup>th</sup> month being the revision of the same.

#### **6.8.1 ECCE Training**

The non-formal Preschool Education (PSE) under the strengthened package of services is a crucial component under ICDS scheme. It aims at holistic development of young children. This Early Childhood Education training aims to train and enable Anganwadi Workers to understand the concept and policy of Early Childhood Education and enable them to provide comprehensive care and early learning opportunities to

the children. This training is conducted in a cascade model at three levels, viz. State Level, District Level and Sector Level. The vital components covered under this training are effective transaction of “Aadi Paadi Vilaiyadu Pappa” curriculum, use of Assessment Cards and Activity Books.

**A sum of ₹15.47 crore expenditure is envisaged for ECCE Training for the year 2016-2017.**

### **6.9 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.

The Non-formal Pre-school Education (PSE) component of the ICDS aims at providing a learning and enabling environment for the promotion of social, emotional, cognitive, physical and aesthetic development of the child. The play way method using toys, play materials (preschool education kit) at ₹3,000 for each main anganwadi centre and at ₹1,500 for each mini centre were provided, for preschool children every year

up to 2014-2015. The ECCE activities are also be carried out in addition to provision of Pre School Education Kit in the year 2015-2016 within the provision of ₹15.59 crore.

**In the year 2016-2017 ₹15.59 crore is provided for the procurement of Preschool School Education Kit and to carry out ECCE activities.**

#### **6.10 COLOUR UNIFORM TO ANGANWADI CHILDREN**

To attract children and to motivate the parents to send their children to Anganwadi Centres, two sets of colour uniform at the rate of ₹125 per set are being provided in Chennai, Vellore, Theni, Tiruchirapalli, Dindigul, Villupuram, Perambalur, Ariyalur, Nagapattinam and Tirunelveli Districts, at a cost of ₹9.30 crore. 3,66,268 children have been benefitted under this scheme during 2015-2016.

During the current financial year, it is proposed to provide Colour uniforms to 3,74,243 children at a total cost of ₹9.36 crore.

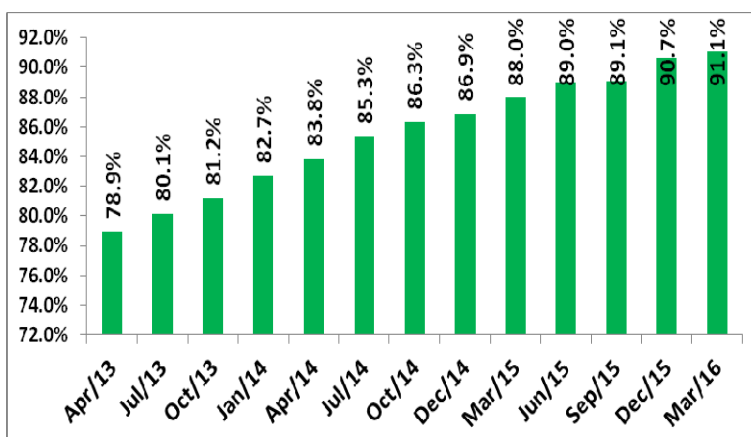
## **6.11. HEALTH SERVICES**

### **6.11.1 Weight Monitoring**

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

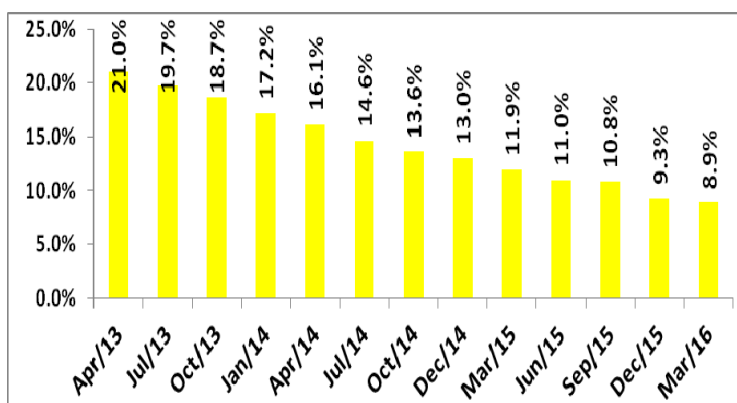
Over the years, the proportion of severely (SUW) and moderately (MUW) malnourished children has shown a declining trend. As per WHO growth standards, on review of the last one year data shows that the percentage of normal children in the age group of 0 to 5 year has improved from 78.9% in April 2013 to 91.1% in March 2016. The percentage of Moderately underweight children has been reduced from 21.0% in April 2013 to 8.9% in March 2016. The percentage of Severely underweight children has been reduced from 0.167% in April 2013 to 0.050% in March 2016 as detailed below:

The percentage of Normal Children in the age group of 0 to 5 year has improved from 78.9% in April 2013 to 91.1% in March 2016.



Source: State ICDS data –March 2016

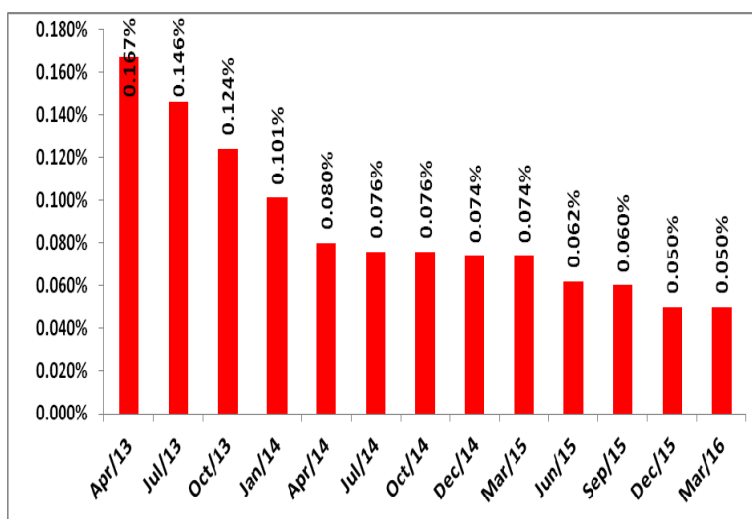
Percentage of Moderately Under Weight children has reduced from 21.0% in April 2013 to 8.9% in March 2016



Source: State ICDS data –March 2016



**Percentage of Severely Under Weight Children has been reduced from 0.167% in April 2013 to 0.050% in March 2016**



**Source: State ICDS data – March 2016.**

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.

### **6.11.2 Procurement of Medicine Kits**

The health intervention activities, such as immunization of children and pregnant mothers, Iron Folic Acid supplementation, referral services and providing Vitamin-A 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, diarrhea, skin infections, etc., is being provided to all Anganwadi Centers @ ₹5.19 crore every year through Tamilnadu Medical Services Corporation.

**A sum of ₹5.19 crore has been provided for the procurement and supply of Medicine Kits for the year 2016-2017.**

### **6.12 SCHEMES FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS**

#### **6.12.1 Kishori Sakthi Yojana (KSY)**

This programme is implemented in 23 districts covering 295 Projects in the State and 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 /home grown 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 being provided to 16-18 years of Adolescent Girls through Tamil Nadu Skill Development Corporation (TNSDC) in various employable Skill Training Programmes such as Apparel design, Zardousi work, Artificial Jewellery making, Poultry farming, Cell Phone servicing, Ornamental Fish culture, Repair of Home Appliances and Basic Electrical Works etc. benefitting 4,380 adolescent girls. The funding for base training cost, transportation charges, boarding and lodging cost and assessment charges are met by Tamil Nadu Skill Development Corporation in addition to the fund provided under Vocational Training Component of this scheme. A sum of ₹1.60 crore was spent at the rate of ₹1.10 lakh per project for 146 projects in 10 districts during 2015-2016.

**₹3.24 crore expenditure is envisaged in Kishori Shakti Yojana Scheme for the year 2016-2017.**

### **6.12.2 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, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Thiruchirapalli, Tiruvannamalai and Kanyakumari. This scheme has two components viz., Supplementary Nutrition Component and Non-Supplementary Nutrition Component. Supplementary Nutrition Component is being implemented to the out of school going adolescent girls of 11-18 years and school going adolescent girls of 15-18 years who are registered in Anganwadi Centres are provided with supplementary food in the form of Complementary (Weaning) Food (130 gms per day) as Take Home Ration (THR) per individual per day for 300 days in a year. A sum of ₹77.92 crore was spent during 2015 - 2016 benefitting 4.02 lakh adolescent girls. Under Non Supplementary Nutrition Component, the adolescent girls are provided with IFA tablets, life skill education, nutrition and health education, mainstreaming the

Adolescent Girls into formal Education stream counseling, health check-up and vocational training.

Vocational training to adolescent girls in the age group of 16-18 years under SABLA scheme is given through Government ITIs/registered Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) etc. Vocational Training in the categories like Beautician, Repairing of Home appliances, Basic Computer, Tailoring, Basic Electrical works and Handicrafts are being provided which enable adolescent girls to attain socio-economic empowerment. A sum of ₹ 2.64 crore was spent at the rate of ₹1.90 lakh per project during 2015-2016.

**₹ 98.26 crore expenditure is envisaged towards Supplementary Nutrition to Adolescent girls and ₹ 5.28 crore for the Non-Nutrition Component of SABLA for the year 2016-2017.**

#### **6.13 IGMSY (INDIRA GANDHI MATRITVA SAHYOG YOJANA)**

Government of India have introduced the IGMSY Scheme for pregnant women and lactating mothers on pilot basis in Erode and Cuddalore Districts of Tamil Nadu 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 implementing IGMSY 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 per beneficiary in 2 instalments from July 2013 onwards. In the year 2015-2016, 43,198 mothers are the first instalment beneficiaries and 29,659 mothers are the second instalment beneficiaries and ₹ 23.65 crore is the total expenditure incurred.

#### **6.14 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT OF ANGANWADI CENTRES IN CONVERGENCE WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS**

##### **6.14.1 Construction of Anganwadi Centres**

Construction of new Building for Anganwadi Centres, major repairs, minor repairs, electrification of Anganwadi Centres, construction of Baby Friendly Toilets and other infrastructure facilities are being implemented

in convergence with other Departments as a continuous process.

To strengthen the infrastructure facilities of Anganwadi Centres, an announcement was made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister that new buildings to 15,313 Anganwadi centres will be constructed. Accordingly orders have been issued for construction of new building to anganwadi centres in a phased manner by dovetailing the funds of various programmes of line departments, namely Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Municipal Administration, Town Panchayat Department and Chennai Corporation. So far new buildings to 6,908 centres have been constructed.

During 2016-2017, it is proposed to construct new buildings to 5,000 Anganwadi centres at the rate of ₹ 7.00 lakh per centre in convergence with MGNREGS and ICDS.

#### **6.14.2 Modernization of Anganwadi Centres**

With a view to create 'smoke free atmosphere' and providing hygienic nutritious meal, the centres are being modernized by providing gas connection, gas stove

(single burner), construction of cooking platform, pressure cooker. So far 47,446 Anganwadi centres were modernized out of 54,439 centres in Tamilnadu. The remaining 6,993 Anganwadi centres would be modernized in a phased manner to achieve the goal.

### **6.14.3 Upgradation of Anganwadi Centres**

In order to provide a conducive atmosphere and to attract the children, to the anganwadi centres, the centres are being upgraded with additional facilities like construction of additional room in 211 Anganwadi Centres, constructing and revamping the Baby Friendly Toilets, water tank, wash basin, kitchen sink, chappal stand, water filter, out door play equipment, chair and table, rocking chair in the shape of duck and horse, school bag and water bottle, name badge with photo, white wash and wall painting and carrying out of minor repairs etc. During the year 2014-2015, 5,565 Anganwadi Centres were upgraded at a cost of ₹ 1.00 lakh per AWC at a total cost of ₹ 55.65 crore.



#### **6.14.4 Electricity Facility to the Anganwadi Centres**

In order to protect the children from the heat during summer season and create a conducive environment, AWCs are being electrified by providing electricity connection, with a fan and a light. Out of 54,439 Anganwadi Centres, 35,678 AWCs are functioning with Electricity facilities and steps are being taken to electrify the remaining 18,761 Anganwadi centres.

#### **6.14.5 Establishment of Anganwadi cum Creches**

To take care of children (below 5 years) of working mothers up to 6.00 p.m. in the Anganwadi centres, orders were issued to establish 211 Anganwadi cum Crèches. Accordingly, 211 Anganwadi cum crèches were established in urban areas in selected 13 districts viz., Chennai, Coimbatore, Dindigul, Kancheepuram, Kanyakumari, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Salem, Tirunelveli, Tiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Vellore and Villupuram Districts in the year 2014-2015 at a total cost of ₹ 2.31 crore. So far 2,593 children have benefitted.

#### **6.14.6 Flexi Fund**

Every year a sum of ₹ 1,000 is provided to each Anganwadi Centre to meet unforeseen /emergency expenditure. This amount is being credited to S.B. Account of Anganwadi Worker through ECS. A sum of ₹ 5.44 crore is provided in Budget 2016-2017.

#### **6.15 TRAINING**

Training is the key element for improving and building the capacity, maintaining the quality of performance of the Project personnel at all levels. Well trained staff will be more efficient in various community based strategies with prime focus on the community as a whole, which is the ultimate link in the training chain. Thus correspondingly, training has been geared up towards improving and fine tuning the knowledge, skill and capabilities of all front line project functionaries so that they are not only better service providers but also act as “Change Agents” in order to bring about desirable behavioural and attitudinal change in the community.

Tamil Nadu has a unique and effective decentralized pattern of 3 tier training methodology for

the Project personnel at various levels which has been widely appreciated. This type of training is economical, efficient and cost effective. The evaluation of the training can be done then and there and can be facilitated on the spot by the Supervisors in the field appropriately. Every Project has a Trainer to conduct the Job and Refresher Training for grass root level functionaries. The various types of training imparted at the State level, Middle level and Project level covering the Project functionaries is detailed below:-

| <b>S. No.</b> | <b>Nature of training</b>                     | <b>Training venue</b>     | <b>Functionaries</b>                       |
|---------------|---|---------------------------|--|
| 1.            | Job and Refresher Training Course             | State Training Institute, | Child Development Project Officer (CDPO)   |
| 2.            | Job/Orientation and Refresher Training Course | Tharamani, Chennai-113.   | Instructress of Anganwadi Training Centres |

| <b>S. No.</b> | <b>Nature of training</b>                     | <b>Training venue</b>                   | <b>Functionaries</b>  |
|---------------|---|---|-----------------------|
|               |   |   | (Grade-I Supervisors) |
| 3.            | Job and Refresher Training Course             | Middle Level Training at ICCW, Chennai. | Grade-II Supervisors  |
| 4.            | Job and Refresher Training Course             | Project Level (Training at Blocks)      | Anganwadi Workers     |
| 5.            | Job/Orientation and Refresher Training Course |   | Anganwadi Helpers     |

Apart from the above mentioned regular training, need based specific training programmes are organized by the State under “Other Training” component wherein the States have been given flexibility to identify State specific issues that may need more focus or innovation. Stress Management Training, Yoga Training for Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers is provided to make them more efficient.

Training is the most crucial element in ICDS since the achievement of the programme goals depend on effectiveness of frontline workers in empowering communities for improved child care practices as well as effective inter-sectoral service delivery.

**A sum of ₹ 12.39 crore of expenditure is envisaged for the year 2016-2017.**

#### **6.16 INFORMATION EDUCATION COMMUNICATION (IEC) AWARENESS ACTIVITIES**

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

A variety of IEC programmes like “Samuthaya Valaikappu”, “Young couples workshop”, IYCF practices, Advertisement in FM Radio are planned to conduct and create awareness on the scheme.

“Chittu Kuruvi sedhi theriyuma” a bi-monthly news letter is being published and supplied to all the Anganwadi centres towards propagating scheme news to the public and the workers. 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.

**A sum of ₹7.93 crore expenditure is envisaged for IEC activities for the year 2016-2017.**

#### **6.17 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

Government and other line departments. Necessary registers are printed and handed over for the use of Anganwadi Centres by following centralized designing and tender procedures.

The Honourable Minister for Social Welfare and Nutritious Noon Meal Programme announced a scheme on the floor of the Assembly on 31.08.2015 regarding the provision of BSNL Broad Band Connection to all 434 projects @ ₹11,790 per project for a total cost of ₹51.17 lakh towards sending Online Monthly Progress Reports. For the time being 434 projects were connected through data card with BSNL SIM cards.

Government of India have also made the reporting system online under Revised Management Information System. The Rapid Reporting System (RRS) which is now in operation has strengthened the programme management and monitoring to a great extent, improves the data quality and its usage and help in bringing responsive accountability at all levels.

## **6.18 CHILD TRACKING AND MONITORING SYSTEM THROUGH SOFTWARE**

The Honourable Minister for Social Welfare and Nutritious Noon Meal Programme has announced on the floor of assembly on 31.08.2015 about the Child Tracking and Monitoring System through Software under ICDS on Pilot basis in two districts of Erode and Cuddalore @ ₹ 13.34 lakh. The MoU has been signed with Anna University Research Centre for development of Software on Child Tracking and monitoring system. The Web portal have been developed and Server placement at ELCOT is under process.

**A sum of ₹ 5.44 crore expenditure is envisaged for Monitoring and Evaluation component during the year 2016-2017.**

## **6.19 WELFARE OF ANGANWADI EMPLOYEES**

The Anganwadi Employees working at 54,439 Anganwadi Centres are provided with Special time scale of pay. The allowances like Dearness allowance, House Rent Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance and Medical Allowance are provided to them along with 3% annual increment. The Anganwadi Workers and



Helpers are eligible for lumpsum grant at the time of retirement, ₹ 50,000 is being paid to Anganwadi Workers and ₹ 20,000 to Anganwadi Helpers with effect from 01.04.2015. The lumpsum grant is increased to ₹ 60,000 for the Anganwadi Workers and ₹ 25,000 to Anganwadi Helpers with effect from 01.02.2016. The Anganwadi workers including Mini Anganwadi Workers and Helpers were paid special pension of ₹ 1,000 on their retirement from 01.04.2013. The special pension is increased to ₹ 1,500 for the Anganwadi Employees with effect from 01.02.2016. Every year, all Anganwadi employees are being provided with two sets of sarees as uniform.

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 – 7**

### **SOCIAL DEFENCE**

**7.1** The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Children (UNCRC) which has been ratified by the Government of India prescribes that the right to survival, right to protection, right to development and right to participation are the fundamental rights of children. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 envisages a set of procedures and establishment of various types of child care institutions to ensure child protection. The Government of Tamil Nadu is committed to provide the best possible opportunities for the overall growth and development of every child and as a result children are safe in the society.

The State of Tamil Nadu has consistently been ahead of other States in serving children and women in difficult circumstances and protection of their rights. In 1887, an approved school was established at Chengalpattu for addressing the needs of children left without shelter, destitute, abandoned and missing children. Subsequently, The Madras Children Act, 1920 was enacted for the care and protection of children and

the management of residential care institutions. The State of Tamil Nadu is first in India for enacting a separate and exclusive legislation for children.

The Department of Social Defence is implementing two important legislations in the State, namely the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 for children and women respectively.

The Child Care Institutions under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 namely Reception Units, Children Homes and Observation Homes are directly managed by the Government, as well as by Non-Governmental organizations. The Special Homes and After Care Organizations are exclusively run by the Government. The Department is maintaining Vigilance/Protective Homes under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. The Department is also successfully implementing the Integrated Child Protection Scheme which constitutes of components for protection of children efficiently and effectively.

## **7.2 THE JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT, 2015**

The main objective of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 is to have an effective provision in law for children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law. The Act governs separate set of procedures for the following two categories of children:-

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

## **7.3 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.

### **7.3.1 Child Welfare Committees**

The Child Welfare Committees deal with the cases of children in need of care and protection. The Government of Tamil Nadu has constituted 32 Child Welfare Committees in the State for 32 districts. 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 conduct the proceedings in a child-friendly manner and not as judicial proceedings of court.

**A sum of ₹490.80 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2016-2017 for the effective functioning of the Child Welfare Committees.**

### **7.3.2 Children Homes for Boys and Girls**

In order to have an effective management of Child Care Institutions and for better service delivery, the Government of Tamil Nadu has brought the 26 Government Children Homes and 122 Non-Governmental Organizations run homes from the control of Directorate of Social Welfare to the Directorate of Social Defence. As such there are 36 children homes

directly run by Government and 139 homes run through Non-Governmental Organizations with the financial assistance from the Government.

Two Children Homes in Chennai and One at Mayiladuthurai are run by the Non Governmental Organisations for special needs children who are physically and mentally retarded. The children are provided with basic needs such as food, clothing and bedding and dormitory with sufficient water, electricity and toiletry facilities.

**A sum of ₹5196.49 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2016-2017 for these homes.**

### **7.3.3 Open Shelters for Children in need in Urban and Semi Urban Areas**

The main objective of running an open shelter is 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 ₹265.15 lakh has been provided in Budget Estimate 2016-2017 for this component.**

#### **7.4 CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW**

Child in conflict with Law means a child 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.

##### **7.4.1 Juvenile Justice Boards**

The Government of Tamil Nadu had constituted 32 Juvenile Justice Boards in the State for 32 districts to deal with matters relating to children in conflict with law. The Juvenile Justice Board consists of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class with two Social Worker Members (including one woman Social Worker Member). Similar to Child Welfare Committee, the Board also conducts the proceedings in a child-friendly manner and not as judicial proceedings of

court. The Board holds its sittings from Monday to Friday not exceeding 20 sittings in a month.

**A sum of ₹254.64 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2016-2017 for the effective running of Juvenile Justice Boards.**

#### **7.4.2 Observation Homes**

Observation homes are residential care institutions for providing temporary accommodation of children in conflict with law while their cases are pending before the Juvenile Justice Boards. In Tamil Nadu, there are 7 Observation Homes run by the Government / Non-Governmental Organizations. Children residing in the Observation Homes are provided with basic amenities like shelter, food, clothing, medical and non formal education besides counseling and guidance. To ensure the safety of children and for close monitoring the Government had provided surveillance and security equipments to six Observation Homes in the first phase.

**A sum of ₹250.40 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2016-2017 for this component.**



### **7.4.3 Special Homes for Boys and Girls**

Children found guilty of committing an offence after an enquiry by the Juvenile Justice Board under due process of law are sent to Special Homes for rehabilitation. Children could stay in the special home for a maximum period of three years. There are two Government Special Homes, one at Chennai for girls and the other at Chengalpattu for Boys. In Special Homes, the children are provided with education, vocational training, counseling and facilities for co-curricular activities to develop their skills for self reliance and bring them back to main stream of the society. To ensure the safety of children and for close monitoring, the Government had provided surveillance and security equipments to Government Special Homes with 100 KVA Automatic Diesel Genset for uninterrupted power supply.

**A sum of ₹190.19 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2016-2017 for this component.**

### **7.4.4 Government After Care Organisations**

On completing rehabilitation programmes in the children homes and special homes, if children require

extended institutional care after 18 years of age, such young adults are accommodated in the after care organizations. Young Adults who could not be restored to their family for various reasons or children continuing their education or undergoing training are usually admitted in the After Care Organizations. There are two After Care Organizations catering to the needs of young adult boys one at Athur, Chengalpattu (Kancheepuram District) and the other at Madurai. One After Care Organisation is functioning at Vellore for young adult girls.

In addition, a Non-Governmental Organization in Chennai is supported by Government for running a shelter home with vocational training for mentally challenged adult girls.

**A sum of ₹133.96 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2016-2017 for this component.**

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

In 1991, the Programme Development, Monitoring and Evaluation Cell was established in the Directorate of Social Defence with the financial support of UNICEF to

monitor the child welfare programmes (Government and Non-Governmental Organization). The Cell is conducting meetings and conferences pertaining to the children in difficult circumstances and conducting inspections of all the Homes maintained by the Government and Non-Governmental Organizations. The cell is mandated to periodically review the child welfare programmes and suggest measures for improvement.

#### **7.4.6 Other Initiatives taken by the Government**

##### **7.4.6.1 Provision of Laptops to District Child Protection Offices**

The offices of the District Child Protection Officers in 32 districts have been provided with one laptop at a total cost of ₹16.00 lakhs for effective implementation of various child protection laws / schemes in the district and for submitting reports and documents about child related activities.

##### **7.4.6.2 Provision of Vehicles in the Child Care Institutions**

The Government has provided vehicles to 12 Child Care Institutions viz. Government Children Homes for Boys at Erode, Ranipet, Villupuram, Thanjavur and

Karaikudi, Government Children Homes for Girls at Chennai-10, Government Observation Home for Girls at Salem, Government Observation Homes for Boys and Girls at Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli, Government Special Home for Boys at Chengalpattu, Government After Care Organization at Madurai, at a total cost of ₹61.00 lakh.

#### **7.4.6.3 Enhancement of Security Arrangements in Child Care Institutions**

##### **7.4.6.3.1 Provision of Video Conferencing Facility in Government Observation Home, Tirunelveli and in 3 Juvenile Justice Boards**

To avoid the security risk of transporting the inmates from the Government Observation Home and to save the cost in transportation and security arrangements and to maintain the confidentiality and privacy of the inmates involved in the case, the Government set up a Video Conferencing facility in the Government Observation Home, Tirunelveli and in three Juvenile Justice Boards of Sivagangai, Virudhunagar and Ramanathapuram Districts at a total cost of ₹38.90 lakh.

#### **7.4.6.3.2 Provision of CCTV Cameras in the Child Care Institutions**

The Government has provided CCTV Cameras in 9 Government Children Homes at Chennai, Ranipet, Villupuram, Thanjavur, Karaikudi, Mallipudhur, Thattapparai, Panjappalli and Erode, Government Observation Homes at Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli, Government Homes for Women at Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Madurai and Coimbatore, Reception Unit at Vellore, Government After Care Home for Women and Holdall Unit at Vellore and After Care Organisation for Boys at Athur (Chengalpet) and Madurai totally at 21 Homes which are functioning under the control of Directorate of Social Defence at an estimated cost of ₹32.00 lakh.

#### **7.4.6.4 Infrastructure Facilities**

The Government has sanctioned a sum of ₹6.04 crore towards construction of new buildings for Observation Home for Boys and Observation Home for Girls at Madurai and also for renovation of main building in the campus so as to convert it as an office and Juvenile Justice Board.

#### **7.4.6.5 Creation of District Child Protection Officer**

In order to carry out the mandates laid down under Juvenile Justice System and to supervise and control the District Level mechanism for optimum service delivery and easy reach, the Government have created 32 posts of District Child Protection Officers with full time officer with time scale of pay.

#### **7.5 RESOURCE CENTRES**

Resource Centres are functioning as a centre for providing Psycho – Social support, guidance for children in need of care and protection as well as children in conflict with law. Resource Centre run by NGOs provides counseling and guidance to children and also their parents who are referred by Child Welfare Committee, Juvenile Justice Board and Superintendents of child care institutions. The Resource Centers are run by NGO's with the financial assistance from Government in 18 Districts in Tamil Nadu.

**A sum of ₹7.80 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2016 - 2017 for this component.**

## **7.6 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES**

The Government Child Care Institutions mainly focus on educating children for their empowerment. Children having aptitude for higher education are sent to outside schools for continuing education. Children having interest in vocational training are provided with training in vocational trade of their interest.

In majority of the Child Care Institutions, in built schools have been established to provide formal education. In Child Care Institutions where schools are not available, children are sent to nearby schools. Non-formal education is provided in Child Care Institutions which provide temporary reception such as Observation Homes and Reception Units.

**A sum of ₹4.80 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2016-2017 for this component.**

## **7.7 MODERNIZED VOCATIONAL TRAINING**

Children are imparted with skill based vocational training such as tailoring, carpentry and book binding by the regular staff of the Institutions. Apart from regular vocational programmes, short term courses on the

following trades are also organised with the support of voluntary agencies:-

- Handy Man - Plumbing / Electrical / Carpentry
- Videography / Photography
- Dress Making / Tailoring Embroidery
- Fabric Painting / Book Binding
- Handicraft / Artistic works / Painting
- Soft toys / paper bag / Plate making / Artificial Jewels making / Fabric , wall and oil painting
- Computer DTP / Photo suite
- Beautician / Mehendi Application course
- Food processing

**A sum of ₹31.19 lakh has been provided in Budget Estimate 2016 - 2017 for this component.**

## **7.8 CHILDLINE 1098**

The children in crisis and children who need immediate help or anybody who comes across such



children could immediately contact the CHILDLINE, a toll free round the clock national level outreach programme, implemented by the Child India Foundation founded in June, 1996. The Nation wide common number **Ten Nine Eight (1098)** has been assigned for child line services. The childline services are executed by the Non - Governmental Organisations, with the financial assistance of Government of India. The services provided by the Non–Governmental Organisations are rescue and interventions.

In Tamil Nadu, the child line is functioning in all Districts except Ariyalur and Erode.

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

The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing the centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme for ensuring Child Protection by developing required structures for effective Juvenile Justice Administration in the State. The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) aims at building a protective environment for children in difficult circumstances, through Government-Civil Society partnership.

**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.

### **7.9.1 Agencies under Integrated Child Protection Scheme**

The Government have established following organizations to implement the Integrated Child Protection Scheme effectively in the State:-

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

All the services available with Child Care Institutions run by the Government / Non-Governmental Organizations and Childline programme were inter-linked with Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards. The children in need of care and protection and juvenile in conflict with law are benefited directly under this scheme. Through training and awareness

programmes conducted under Integrated Child Protection Scheme, the children in the community are benefitted.

**A sum of ₹2016.03 lakh has been provided in Budget Estimate 2016 - 2017 for this Scheme.**

### **7.9.2 Registration of all Child Care Institutions under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015**

The Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 envisages registration of Child Care Institutions as mandatory and postulates legal punishment for running of Child Care Institutions without registration. The registration of Institution helps to monitor complete ground level situation, analysis and service availability of basic facilities in all such institutions in the State.

The registration of institutions will also serve to have a complete data base of children in the State to facilitate inter-linking of services among Child Care Institutions. So far, 767 institutions have been registered out of the 1,467 institutions existing in the State.

## **7.10 TRACK CHILD SYSTEM**

Missing children, children running away from their homes and those kidnapped are more vulnerable to exploitation and various forms of physical and sexual abuse and other human rights violations. Early identification of such children and timely restoration are the best interventions for securing their life and ensuring their safety. The Government of India has set up a National Portal on Missing Child Tracking System through National Informatics Centre (NIC) to trace missing and found children. The data on the portal serves as missing children's live database besides monitoring the progress of the children in the institutions.

In Tamil Nadu, Child Track System has been functioning very efficiently by linking all the Police Stations, District Offices and Child Care Institutions in interior parts of the State with computers and network connections. The Department of Social Defence had organized training programmes on "the usage of the software for entering data on the National Portal on Missing Children Tracking System" for the functionaries of Child Care Institutions.

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

### **7.11.1 Aims and Objectives of The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956**

- I. To prevent commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking among 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 main stream.

### **7.11.2 Vigilance / Protective Homes**

The Government of Tamil Nadu is maintaining five Government Vigilance / Protective Homes in Chennai, Madurai, Salem, Coimbatore and Trichy under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 for the rehabilitation of Women victims of trafficking.

Vigilance / Protective homes accommodate women victims who are in moral danger. Women and girls are being admitted as per the orders issued by the courts under various provisions of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. In these homes basic services like care, medical treatment and counseling are provided to them as part of rehabilitative measure. In these homes,

different vocational training is imparted to the victims according to their interest in order to develop their skills and to empower them.

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

### **7.11.3 Rescue Shelters**

Women victims charged for offences under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 and whose cases are under trial in the Court are sent to rescue shelter. There are six Rescue Shelters functioning in the State. They are kept in the Shelters temporarily until their cases are disposed of by the courts. These shelters are functioning along with the Vigilance / Protective Homes and one After Care Organisation in Vellore.

#### **7.11.4 Unmarried Mothers Home**

Unmarried Mothers Home functioning in Chennai is attached to Government Vigilance Home, Mylapore to take care of women and girls who are victims of sexual exploitation and have become pregnant. The Unmarried Mothers Home at Adaikalapuram in Thoothukudi District is run by Non-Governmental Organisation.

**A sum of ₹323.18 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2016-2017 for Vigilance / Protective Homes, Rescue Shelters and Unmarried Mothers Home.**

#### **7.12 REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES**

In Tamil Nadu, the State Government has taken up many welfare measures and rehabilitation programmes for the welfare of the Women and Girl Children. One such initiative is the creation of “Tamil Nadu Social Defence Welfare Fund for Women and Children” under this Department. The main aim of the fund is to meet the expenditure for developing facilities for children including institutional care,



educational assistance to the needy destitute children. Children could be provided with a financial support upto ₹5,000/- in cash or material assistance upto ₹10,000/- to purchase the equipments and raw materials for self employment.

Vocational training is imparted to children and women on trades like Carpentry, Weaving, Book Binding, Gardening, Masonry, Tailoring, Embroidery, Metal Work, Mat Weaving, Plumbing, Electric Arc-Welding. Similarly, women and girls discharged from the Vigilance / Protective Homes are also given financial support for their self employment.

#### **7.12.1 State Initiatives for Combating Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children**

To curb the menace of trafficking and commercial exploitation, the Government of Tamil Nadu has taken the following initiatives :-

- ❖ State Level Coordination 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 also formed in each and 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 organized with the assistance of Government and UNICEF for organizations implementing programmes for awareness generation, rehabilitation of victims of commercial sexual exploitation.

### **7.12.2 Schemes for Vulnerable Women Victims Relief Fund**

The State Government has announced a financial assistance of ₹10,000/- to victims rescued from trafficking for their livelihood and rehabilitation. So far, 209 victims have been benefitted under this scheme.

#### **Ujjawala Scheme**

Trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation is a crime planned against human rights. It is necessary for taking preliminary action to prevent trafficking in those areas where probability of trafficking is higher.

To tackle the above threat, Ujjawala scheme has been introduced by the Government of India. 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.

## **De-Addiction Programme**

Drug Abuse Prevention Programme is implemented in the State through Non-Governmental Organisations through financial assistance from Government of India. The addicts of alcohol / drugs are given free treatment for 21 days as inpatients in the Integrated Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers functioning under this Scheme. There are 26 centers functioning across the State.

### **7.13 THE TAMILNADU COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS**

The National Policy for Children, 1974 recognizes that programme for Children should find prominent place in National plans for the Development of Human Resources. The Government of India has acceded to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) on 11<sup>th</sup> December 1992 and adopted the National Charter for Children 2003 on 9<sup>th</sup> February 2004 which underlines the commitment of State to secure every child its inherent right to be a child.

In continuation of adoption of the National Charter for Children 2003, the Central Government has enacted the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 which provides the constitution of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights. The Government of Tamil Nadu has constituted the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights and it's functioning since 18.01.2013 effectively.

The powers and functions of the Tamil Nadu Commission for Protection of Child Rights are given below:-

| <b>POWERS</b>  | <b>FUNCTIONS</b>  |
|--|---|
| This Commission has all powers of Civil Court for trying the case against the violation of Child Rights under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. To monitor / supervise the active implementation of following Child related legislations.</li> <li>b. The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.</li> <li>c. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.</li> </ul> |

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.</li> <li>e. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.</li> <li>f. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.</li> <li>g. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.</li> </ul> |
| <p>To get relevant documents relating to the violation of Child Rights issues from Police and other Departments.</p> | <p>➤ To recommend the competent authority to take necessary and immediate remedial steps towards violation of child rights after making necessary enquiries.</p>   |
| <p>To monitor the establishment of Special Courts under POSCO 2012, Act.</p>   |  |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>To recommend the Government towards compensation for victim children.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To create awareness to the General Public about child rights.</li> <li>➤ To take necessary action against child rights violations based on complaints received from General Public, Media, NGO, and suo motto cognizance of the cases.</li> <li>➤ To conduct Training / Convention Programme to Government / Non Government bodies with respect to child rights.</li> <li>➤ To develop child welfare policy.</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

### **The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009**

The Tamil Nadu Commission for Protection of Child Rights is committed to monitor the implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 as per the section 31 of the Act.

Further, as per the section 12 (1c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, the Commission also has the power to verify the 25% of admissions of the weaker and disadvantage children in private and grant receiving schools across the State.

### **The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012**

As per the section 44 of the POCSO Act, 2012 the Tamil Nadu Commission for Protection of Child Rights is monitoring the implementation of the Act throughout the State.

### **The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015**

The Tamil Nadu Commission for Protection of Child Rights is committed to monitor the implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 as laid down in the section 109 of this Act.

### **Cases dealt with by the Commission**

From the date of inception (18.01.2013) to till date, the Commission has dealt with several cases relating to violation of Child Rights received through News Papers, Media, Public / NGOs, National Commission for



Protection for Child Rights and others. Around 757 cases have been resolved so far. The Official e-mail ID of the Commission is [scpcrtn@gmail.com](mailto:scpcrtn@gmail.com) and the Website is [www.scpcr.tn.gov.in](http://www.scpcr.tn.gov.in).

**A sum of ₹48.80 lakh has been provided in Budget Estimate 2016 - 2017 for this Commission.**

#### **7.14 LINKAGES WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS FOR CHILD PROTECTION**

The Child Protection is a very wide field and hence various departments vested with responsibility of delivering required services to children need to come together. The Department of Social Defence aims at inter-linking such services to serve as a bridge between the line departments by the convergence of their services.

The Department of Social Defence is having a close co-ordination with Social Welfare, Education, Labour Welfare, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Child Labour Project, Railway Police, Revenue, Integrated Child Development Scheme, Rural Development, Municipal Administration, Medical and Health, Child line, Police, Judicial, Differently Abled Welfare Departments.

The Government has developed a strong District level mechanism by constituting District Level Committees with the members of different Departments delivering services to children. The District Level Co-ordination Committee / District Child Protection Committee headed by the District Collector, with the assistance of District Administration, is readily available for child protection at district level. Awareness and sensitization programmes have been conducted by the Department of Social Defence for the prevention of child marriage, sexual abuse, trafficking of children, exploitation, begging, child labour, other forms of physical abuse, etc.

#### **7.15 SOCIAL DEFENCE OFFICIAL WEBSITE AND E-MAIL ID**

The Official Website of Social Defence is [www.socialdefence.tn.gov.in](http://www.socialdefence.tn.gov.in) and e-mail ID is [dsd.tn@nic.in](mailto:dsd.tn@nic.in).

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## CHAPTER - 8

### SOCIAL SECURITY PENSION SCHEMES

8.1 The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing Social Security Pension Schemes to protect the vulnerable sections of the society such as differently abled persons, destitute old aged persons, widows, agricultural labourers, farmers, deserted wives and unmarried women of age of 50 years and above who are destitute and poor. Now, the Government is giving ₹1,000/- per month as pension under all the Pension Schemes.

The allocation to all the pension schemes is **₹3962.81 Crore in 2015-16. As on 31.03.2016**, a total of **30.74 lakh** persons are benefited under the schemes as mentioned below:-

## Beneficiaries under Social Security Pension Schemes

| Sl. No. | Name of the Schemes  | No. of beneficiaries as on 31.3.2016 |
|---------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1       | Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGN-OAPS)                         | 13,59,010                            |
| 2       | Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGN-DPS)                       | 58,355                               |
| 3       | Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGN-WPS)                            | 5,58,073                             |
| 4       | Differently Abled Pension Scheme (DAP)   | 2,07,422                             |
| 5       | Destitute Widows Pension Scheme (DWP)  | 4,25,335                             |
| 6       | Old Age Pension Scheme under Chief Minister's Uzhavar Padhukappu Thittam (CMUPT) | 3,21,493                             |
| 7       | Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWP)                                 | 1,18,909                             |
| 8       | Pension to Un-married, Poor, Incapacitated Women of age 50 years and above (UWP) | 21,165                               |
| 9       | Pension Schemes to SriLankan Refugees.   | 4,461                                |
|         | <b>Total</b>   | <b>30,74,223</b>                     |

**8.2 The Central Government is funding for the Pension Schemes on the pattern given below:-**

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheme                               | Eligibility Criteria | Gol's Share |
|---------|--|----------------------|-------------|
| 1.      | Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme    | 60 to 79 years       | ₹200/-      |
|         |  | 80 years and above   | ₹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/-      |

In the interest of welfare of these vulnerable categories of persons, the definition of '**destitute**', which was prescribed in the year 1962, has now been modified in April, 2015 by the Government to include persons irrespective of the fact that they have major sons/daughters provided they normally live together and are below poverty line. The ceiling on value of fixed assets owned by the beneficiaries has also been revised from ₹5000/- to ₹50,000/-. The Government issued orders for deleting the eligibility condition of "**Destitute**" and

reducing the percentage of disability from 60% to 40% in respect of Physically Challenged person.

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

| <b>S. No.</b> | <b>Scheme</b>   | <b>Eligibility Criteria</b>  |
|---------------|---|--|
| 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> | Belonging to below poverty line family,<br>18 years and above, 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:-**

| <b>S. No.</b> | <b>Scheme</b>   | <b>Eligibility Criteria</b>   |
|---------------|---|---|
| 1             | Differently Abled Pension Scheme <b>(DAPS)</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 18 years and above.</li> <li>➤ Disability level 40% and above</li> <li>➤ Fixed assets not exceeding ₹50,000/-</li> </ul>   |
| 2             | Destitute Widow Pension Scheme <b>(DWPS)</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Destitute.</li> <li>➤ 18 years and above, Should be a Widow</li> <li>➤ Fixed assets not exceeding ₹50,000/-</li> </ul>   |
| 3             | Old Age Pension Scheme under Chief Minister's Uzhavar Padhukaapu Thittam <b>(CMUPT)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Destitute.</li> <li>➤ 60 years and above.</li> <li>➤ Landless agricultural labourers</li> <li>➤ Fixed assets not exceeding ₹50,000/-</li> </ul>  |
| 4             | Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme <b>(DDWPS)</b>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Destitute.</li> <li>➤ 30 years and above.</li> <li>➤ Must be legally divorced or deserted for not less than 5 years (or) obtained legal separation certificate from a competent Court of Law.</li> <li>➤ Fixed assets not exceeding ₹50,000/-</li> </ul> |
| 5             | Pension to Poor Unmarried Incapacitated Women of age 50 years and above <b>(UWP)</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Destitute.</li> <li>➤ Should have completed 50 years.</li> <li>➤ Should be an unmarried women</li> <li>➤ Fixed assets not exceeding ₹50,000/-</li> </ul>   |

**As on 31.03.2016**, disbursement of pension through Banks is made to **23.46 lakh** beneficiaries out of total beneficiaries of **30.74 Lakh**.

One saree per female pensioner/ one dhoti per male pensioner is distributed twice a year i.e. on Pongal and Deepavali festivals to all the pensioners. The beneficiaries under the above schemes are permitted to get rice free of cost as per the following norms:-

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

### **8.3 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 Government have raised the quantum of



assistance under Accident Relief Scheme from ₹15,000 to ₹20,000/- from 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015.

#### **8.4 DISTRESS RELIEF SCHEME**

On the natural death of the primary bread winner of the family, the assistance given to the legal heir of the deceased who is below poverty line. The Government have enhanced the relief amount from ₹10,000/- to ₹20,000/- from 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015.

**Dr.V. SAROJA**  
**MINISTER FOR SOCIAL WELFARE**  
**AND**  
**NUTRITIOUS NOON MEAL PROGRAMME**

## ANNEXURE

BUDGET ESTIMATE – 2016 - 2017

DEMAND No.45

SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITIOUS MEAL  
PROGRAMME DEPARTMENT

TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 2016-2017  
₹ 451231.84 Lakh

Out of this, a sum of ₹ 428150.05 lakh is allotted for  
Plan Schemes.

| BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 2016-2017 |                               |             |          |          |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|
|  |                               | (₹ in Lakh) |          |          |
| HEAD OF ACCOUNT                        |                               | Non-Plan    | Plan     | Total    |
| REVENUE SECTION                        |                               |             |          |          |
| 2059                                   | Public Works                  | 268.75      | -        | 268.75   |
| 2225                                   | Directorate of Social Welfare | 31.13       | -        | 31.13    |
| 2235                                   | Directorate of Social Defence | 2372.02     | 6736.39  | 9108.41  |
| 2235                                   | Directorate of Social Welfare | 9605.14     | 85484.26 | 95089.40 |

|                              |   |                 |                  |                  |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 2235                         | Directorate of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme | 5736.86         | -                | 5736.86          |
| 2236                         | Secretariat   | 17.81           | -                | 17.81            |
| 2236                         | Directorate of Social Welfare                               | 4637.54         | 159814.35        | 164451.89        |
| 2236                         | Directorate of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme | -               | 176115.01        | 176115.01        |
| 2251                         | Secretariat   | 412.52          | -                | 412.52           |
| 2551                         | Directorate of Social Welfare                               | -               | 0.01             | 0.01             |
| <b>REVENUE SECTION TOTAL</b> |   | <b>23081.77</b> | <b>428150.02</b> | <b>451231.79</b> |
| <b>CAPITAL SECTION</b>       |   |                 |                  |                  |
| 4235                         | Directorate of Social Welfare                               | -               | -                | -                |
| 4235                         | Directorate of Social Defence                               | -               | 0.02             | 0.02             |
| 4236                         | Directorate of Social Welfare                               | -               | 0.01             | 0.01             |

|                       |                                    |          |           |           |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| CAPITAL SECTION TOTAL |                                    | -        | 0.03      | 0.03      |
| 7610                  | Loans to Government Servants etc., | 0.02     | -         | 0.02      |
| LOAN SECTION TOTAL    |                                    | 0.02     | -         | 0.02      |
| Grand Total           |                                    | 23081.79 | 428150.05 | 451231.84 |

**GROSS TOTAL:**

REVENUE SECTION : ₹ 451231.79 Lakh

CAPITAL SECTION : ₹ 0.03 Lakh

LOAN SECTION : ₹ 0.02 Lakh

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**TOTAL : ₹ 451231.84 Lakh**

**(or) ₹ 4512.32 Crore**  
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A sum of ₹ 3949.97 Crore has also been provided in the Budget Estimate for 2016-2017 under the Demand No. 41 Revenue Department for the implementation of Social Security Schemes.

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