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DEMAND NO. 45
SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITIOUS MEAL
PROGRAMME DEPARTMENT
POLICY NOTE 2019-2020
CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

Tamil Nadu State is pioneer in formulating integral society for women, children and senior citizens and bring the necessary changes. The state has also implemented schemes for strengthening and fulfilling the social economical and safety needs of the women, children, senior citizens and the third gender.

Many of the outcomes targeted by the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations focuses on the Gender Equity eradication of hunger and poverty. The Government of Tamil Nadu has had the foresight in seeing this need and has made valuable progress in achieving empowerment of women,

providing equal opportunities for people including children, senior citizens and third genders in all aspects of living, addressing children to elders.

The Girl Child Protection Scheme (GCPS) is an innovative scheme implemented by the Department of Social Welfare. This scheme has incentivized enrolment of girl children into higher education and has provided their parents with a dignified means to support their education. The Cradle Baby Scheme was initiated in Tamil Nadu to curb female infanticide and ensure care and protection of abandoned infants till they are found a home through adoption. The successful implementation of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 has promoted the health and education of the Girl Child and prevented early pregnancy risks.

Economically challenged parents are assisted in making Thirumangalyam for the

marriage of their daughters which aims to encourage continuous education till the right age through the Department's flagship Marriage Assistance Programme.

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) is a flagship Programme for addressing the issues of nutrition, preschool education, health and personal hygiene of children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating mothers. This Scheme delivers a comprehensive assortment of assistance to the children from birth to six years, including the provision of supplementary nutrition, hot cooked meal, health care and preschool 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. Government of India has setup National Nutrition mission with a goal to archive improvement in nutritional states of children from birth to 6 years. pregnant and nursing mother in a time bound manner during the next three years, commence from 2017-2018 with following pattern of 80:20.

The Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme started on 01.07.1982 Tamil Nadu is a flagship programme in ending hunger, reducing poverty and addressing social issues of school children. It was later passed as a Supreme Court directive to achieve throughout the nation. This Scheme has aimed to increase the enrolment of school children, reducing school dropout out and provide nutritious meals to school children. Hot meals are served to

school children from 1st Standard to 10th Standard enhancing the nutritive and calorific value of the food provided and also addresses the nutritional needs of the children.

To secure the protection of the rights of women and children in difficult circumstances, the Commissionerate of Social Defence executes the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

The Department runs children homes, observation homes, special homes, after care homes, rehabilitation and protective homes for providing care and safety for children in need and children in conflict with law.

The Department runs Service Homes for destitute and deserted women who can live with their children and pursue their education or

vocational training. Swadhar Greh provides shelter, food, clothing, counselling, clinical and legal aid to rehabilitate women in distress and victims of violence. The Social Welfare Department also runs the Working Women Hostels which provide affordable and safe accommodation to working women from lower and middle-income groups.

The Government has ensured continuously several measures to improve the status of third genders by furnishing ID cards, training, educational assistance, housing facilities, financial assistance for their livelihood, pension etc.

The Government of Tamil Nadu, on 25.11.1985, initiated the 'Free Supply of Uniform' Scheme for School Children and currently provides 4 sets of free uniforms which increases enrollment in school. These uniforms are stitched through 98 Industrial Women

Co-operative Societies functioning under the control of the Department of Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme thereby rendering sustainable livelihood for women. The Government also provides free sewing machines to widows, deserted and destitute women for their financial empowerment.

To increase the quality of life among Senior Citizens, the integrated complexes and Old Age homes were started, and governed by the Department also acts as the nodal agency for various Social Security Pension Schemes distributed through the Revenue Department.

Along with the various Schemes and Programmes, the Department implements social legislations catering children, women and senior citizens.

The Department is committed to realizing optimal progress through the implementation of

various programmes, schemes and framing policies and social legislation to address the immediate and long-term needs of people belonging to multiple sections of the society.

CHAPTER - 2

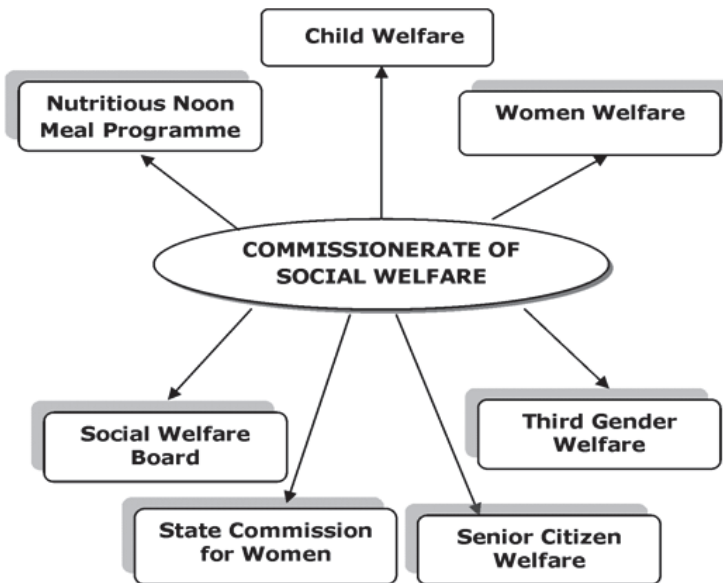
SOCIAL WELFARE

The Department of Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme implements important schemes for Women and Children which have contributed in improving Gender equality and Child sex ratio of the State and eradicating harmful practices such as Child marriage and Female infanticide.

The State Government have extended many Welfare Programme for Senior Citizens to strengthen their legitimate place in the Society and be a useful part of the society.

Tamil Nadu was the first state in the country to form the Third Gender Welfare Board with representatives from the Third Gender community thereby paving way for social inclusion.

These innovative schemes implemented by Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department for different sections of the society have brought laurels to the State and have set an example to the country as a whole.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals,

are a universal call to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. It covers 17 goals and 169 targets. The Niti Aayog is the Central Nodal Agency for India to monitor implementation of SDG(s).

The Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department is the Nodal Department for **Goal 5** which aims to “*Achieve Gender Equality and empower all women and girls*”.

Indicator 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

The Cradle Baby scheme is being implemented to curb the menace of female infanticide to save the girl child and improve Child Sex Ratio. The Chief Minister’s Girl Child Protection Scheme is aimed at preventing gender discrimination by empowering and

protecting rights of girl children. The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme aims to prevent gender biased sex selective elimination and ensure survival and protection of girl children.

Indicator 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

The aggrieved women can approach and get immediate relief through Child Helpline (1098), Women Helpline (181), One Stop Centre, Vigilance Homes, Protection Homes, Ujjwala Homes, as well as Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women and Tamil Nadu Commission for Protection of Child Rights. Service Homes for girls and women and Short Stay Homes (Swadhar Greh) aims to rehabilitate women in distress and victims of violence.

Acts implemented through the Department such as Sexual Harassment of women at work place Act 2013, Protection of women Domestic Violence Act 2006, Dowry Prohibition Act, The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006, Juvenile Justice Act 2015 and POCSO Act 2012 ensure safeguards the rights of women and girls.

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

Child marriage is a violation of Children's rights whether it happens to a girl or a boy, and to ensure the basic rights of a child to health, nutrition, education, freedom from violence, abuse and exploitation the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act is being implemented by the Department. Marriage Assistance Schemes implemented by the Department has been designed to benefit the

girl who has completed 18 years of age with aim to eradicate child marriages.

5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection polices and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.

The Government has framed policies and implementing schemes to ensure the care and protection of Senior Citizens and Third Genders to help them lead a respectable life in the society. The Government also provides free sewing machines to widows, deserted and destitute women for their economic empowerment. The Government has implementing social security pension scheme to protect the vulnerable section of the society.

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision – making in political economic and public life.

The Working Women's Hostels run by the department provide affordable and safe accommodation to working women from lower and middle income groups. The Government through the Rural Development and Municipal Administration has ensured 50% reservation for women in local bodies.

5.6 Ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the agreed in accordance with the programme of action of the International Conference on population and development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

The Government through the Health and Family Welfare Department implements

various programmes ensuring universal access to health and safe guard the reproductive rights of women. The maternity benefit scheme is being implemented with an objective to provide assistance to poor pregnant women to compensate wage loss and ensure nutrition to prevent Low Birth Weight babies.

In addition to the above goal, Goal 1- to end poverty is addressed by the department through Women Industrial Cooperative Societies which render sustainable livelihood for women through stitching of uniforms for school children and preparation of Sathu Mavu for children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating mothers. Goal 2- to end hunger, is addressed through Nutritious meal programme by providing noon meals to school children in the most hygienic manner. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme is a flagship

programme addressing the needs of nutrition, pre-school education, health of children, adolescents, and pregnant and nursing mothers.

The Department is striving hard to bring all round development and provide peace, prosperity and protection to the vulnerable in the society.

2.1 Child Welfare

Child welfare services and programmes are meant for children upto 18 years, to safeguard their rights to survival, equality, education and protection from all forms of economic exploitation and abuse. The Department with an aim to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against girls, as well as to fulfill the objectives of Goal-5 of SDG-2030, is implementing the following schemes and act for the welfare of girl children.

1. Cradle Baby Scheme
2. Chief Minister's Girl Child Protection Scheme
3. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme
4. Special Need Children Homes
5. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.

2.1.1 Cradle Baby Scheme

The Cradle Baby Scheme was launched in the year 1992 at Salem which is first of its kind in the country by the Government of Tamil Nadu in response to the practice of female infanticide. This innovative scheme is to ensure that such babies who would have been ended up in infanticide are taken care in the recognized children homes run by Non-Governmental Organisations and given in adoption.

The revival of the Cradle Baby scheme took place in the year 2001 and the scheme was extended to Madurai, Theni, Dindigul and Dharmapuri. Reception Centers at Hospitals were opened in these Districts with necessary

infrastructure to receive abandoned children and to attend the immediate needs of those Children.

The successful implementation of the scheme in these districts showed an upward trend in the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and hence it was further extended to Cuddalore, Ariyalur, Perambalur, Villupuram and Thiruvannamalai Districts in year 2011, where the lower child sex ratio was found in the census.

108 children (Male 45, Female 63) were received under the Cradle Baby Scheme during the year 2018-19. Since the inception of the scheme, 5,239 Children have been received upto March- 2019 (Male – 1062, Female – 4177). Out of them, 3669 children were given for in-country adoption and 269 children were given for inter-country adoption.

A sum of ₹44.39 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

2.1.2 Chief Minister's Girl Child Protection Scheme

The Chief Minister's Girl Child Protection Scheme is an incentive scheme introduced in 1992, to promote adoption of the small family norms, preventing gender disparity and to benefit the girl children of poor families through direct investment from the Government.

Objectives of the scheme:

- Encourage parents to adopt small family norms with two girl Children.
- Protect the rights of the girl child and to provide social and financial empowerment.
- Strengthen the role of the family in improving the status of the girl child.
- Promote enrollment and retention of the girl child in school and ensure her education at least upto Secondary school level.
- Encourage girls to get married only after the age of 18 years

Types of Schemes

S. No.	Schemes	Initial Deposit Amount (₹)	Criteria to enroll under the Scheme.
1	Scheme-I (single girl child)	50,000	<p>Family should have only one/two female children and no male child. In future, no male child should be adopted.</p> <p>Either of the parents should have undergone sterilization within 35 years of age.</p> <p>The parents should be a domicile of Tamil Nadu for a period of 10 years at the time of submitting the application.</p>
2	Scheme-II (two girl children)	25,000 (for each girl child)	<p>Annual family Income should be less than ₹72,000</p> <p>The application should be submitted before the child completes 3 years of age for Scheme 1 and before the second child completes 3 years of age for Scheme II.</p> <p>In case of birth of more than one girl child in first or second delivery, they will be benefitted under Scheme II.</p>

Details of Final Maturity

Under this scheme, the amount is deposited in the name of the girl child with the

Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited in a specially designed monthly cumulative interest payment scheme. The 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 as maturity amount to the girl child. To get this benefit, the girl child should appear for 10th Standard Public Examination. The matured amount will help the girl child to pursue her higher education.

So far 9,49,542 beneficiaries have been benefited under this scheme till March 2019. An amount of ₹1462.75 crore have been deposited. 37024 girl children were benefitted under the scheme for the year 2018-19.

A sum of ₹140.11 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

2.1.3 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme

The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme was launched by the GOI in the year 2015 to address the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) in the districts where it is far below the national average of 918 per 1000 live births. The census 2011 of India reveals the alarming decline in the Child Sex Ratio in the age group of 0-6 years which led to the formulation of this scheme.

Objectives of the Scheme :-

- i. To prevent gender biased sex selective elimination.
- ii. To ensure survival and protection of the girl child and
- iii. To ensure education and participation of the girl child.

Implementation of the BBBP Scheme

In Tamil Nadu, Cuddalore was the only district selected for implementation of BBBP

Scheme as the Child Sex Ratio was far below the national average. The successful implementation of the scheme over 3 years in the District has improved its sex ratio at birth(SRB) from 886 to 956 and also led the district to bag the National Award during 2017. Further the scheme was extended to all 640 Districts of the country on 8th March 2018. In Tamil Nadu, in addition to Cuddalore district, 10 Districts viz., Ariyalur, Dharmapuri, Namakkal, Salem, Perambalur, Villupuram, Tiruvannamalai, Thiruvallur, Tiruchirapalli and Chennai have been selected considering the child sex ratio for multi-sectoral, inter-departmental convergence activities at all levels.

In the remaining 21 Districts, the scheme is implemented through media advocacy and outreach Programmes with a 360 degree media approach to create value for the girl child and to promote her education.

State Initiatives

The State took several initiatives for effective implementation of BBBP scheme by issuing Government Order to prescribe activities for various stakeholders, developing guide book on BBBP in local language to support gross root level functionaries, designing review formats and IEC materials to monitor the progress and to create mass awareness among the public about the scheme.

In the same way, the district teams created awareness by celebrating birth of each and every girl child with appreciation letter, providing health kit to mothers, people participatory programmes like rallies, human chains, marathans, signature campaigns and by close monitoring of SRB data at village level through Guddi Gudda boards, etc.. These activities helped to keep the SRB in the raising

trend during last three years, from 917 (2014-15) to 943 (2017-18).

A sum of ₹550.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

BBBP National Award for the State 2019

The Government of India has recognized the efforts of Tamil Nadu State in Overall Support Guidance Monitoring and Achieving the target of BBBP and felicitated with BBBP National Award.



Tamil Nadu received National Award for Best State in the function held at New Delhi on 24.01.2019.

BBBP National Award for the District 2019

Thiruvannamalai District was felicitated with National Award for his good performance on Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) in the category "Effective Community Engagement".

Nari Shakti Puraskar Award

Tamil Nadu has been selected and felicitated as a recognition for its work demonstrating improvement in the sex ratio at birth (SRB) during 2018. The award was presented on International Women's Day March 8, 2019 by the Hon'ble President of India at New Delhi. This award consist of ₹1,00,000 cheque and certificate.



“NariPuraskar Award” 2018, National Award was shown to the Hon’ble Chief Minister and received his blessings.

2.1.4 Homes for Children with Special Needs

Children with disabilities, who are received through Cradle Baby Scheme, are normally left out from being adopted by prospective parents and are in the care of Homes for Children with Special Needs at Kancheepuram, Coimbatore, Thiruvallur and Chennai. The Government provide Grants to the Non-Governmental Organizations to take care of these Special Need Children. At present 91 children are residing in these Homes.

A sum of ₹37.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

2.1.5 The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006

The legal age for marriage in India is 18 years for female and 21 years for male and any marriage below these ages is a violation of law. Child Marriage is also a violation of

children's rights whether it happens to a girl or a boy as it denies the basic rights to health, nutrition, education, freedom from violence, abuse, exploitation and deprives the child of his/her childhood.

Implementation of the Act

In order to eradicate child marriages, Government of India enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 repealing the earlier legislation of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929. The Government of Tamil Nadu have framed and notified the State Rules on 30.12.2009 appointing District Social Welfare Officers as Child Marriage Prohibition Officers to act immediately on any information received through any mode of communication. 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. Panchayat Level Core Committees have been constituted under the Chairmanship of Panchayat Presidents to report and prevent child marriages.

Various welfare schemes implemented by the State Government have been designed to benefit the girl children who have completed 18 years of age and tied up with higher education. Several IEC programmes are being conducted regularly in all districts to create awareness among the public about the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.

8834 child marriages have been stopped in Tamil Nadu since 2008. 1965 Child Marriages have been stopped during the year 2018.

2.1.6 State Award for Girl Child Empowerment

The Government have announced a State Award for the first time, to recognize and

appreciate the efforts of a Girl Child (below 18 years of age), to prevent crimes against girl children, to be given on the National Girl Child day 24th January of every year. The award consists of a cash prize of ₹1.00 lakh along with a citation.

Ms.K.R.Rakshana of Karur District, was honoured with State Girl Child award for the year 2018-19, for her continuous accomplishments in addressing social and environmental issues and being a role model for all children.

2.2 Women Welfare

Government of Tamil Nadu which focuses in the development of the country implements many schemes for the improvement of women and girl child being the marginalized community of the State. Women Welfare deals with the remedial measures for the different problems faced by the women in all walks of life and

provides services of all kinds such as food, shelter, medical care, education, legal guidance, counselling, etc. to achieve equality and social security in the society.

2.2.1 Marriage Assistance Schemes

The marriage assistance schemes implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu is a flagship programme. During 2011, the marriage assistance scheme was improvised by introducing 4 grams gold coin for making "Thirumangalyam" along with the existing cash assistance for marriage expenses. Later, the 4 grams gold coin was enhanced to 8 grams with effect from 23.05.2016 to help the girls of poor and weaker section of the society to get their marriage done in a prestigious manner.



Hon'ble Tamil Nadu Former Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Selvi J. Jayalalitha distributed 8 gram Gold coin for 'Thirumangalyam' and financial assistance under Marriage Assistance Scheme during the function held on 21.09.2016

The Government implements five different kinds of marriage assistance schemes as detailed below:

Name of the Scheme	Annual Income Limit ₹	Age Limit	Educational Qualification	Time for submitting application
Moovalur Ramamirtham Poor Daughter	72000	Bride - 18 years, Bridegroom - 21 years.	Minimum - Std. X pass or fail For ST - Std. V	Within 40 days before the date of marriage
E.V.R. Maniammaiya - Widow Daughter	72000	Bride - 18 years, Bridegroom - 21 years.	Nil	Within 40 days before the date of marriage
Annai Theresa - Orphan Girls	No Income limit	Bride - 18 years, Bridegroom - 21 years.	Nil	Within 40 days before the date of marriage
Dr.Dharmambal Widow Remarriage	No Income limit	Bride - 20 years, Bridegroom - 40 years.	Nil	Within 6 months from the date of re-marriage
Dr.Muthulakshmi - Intercaste ** I & II Scheme	No Income limit	Bride - 20 years, Bridegroom - 40 years.	Nil	Within two years from the date of marriage

** **Scheme-I:** SC / ST with other community.

Scheme-II: Forward Community with BC/ MBC.

Under Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar, E.V.R.Maniammaiyar, Annai Teresa marriage assistance schemes, the beneficiaries are given 8 gram gold coin along with cash assistance of ₹50,000 for the graduates and diploma holders and ₹25,000 cash assistance for non-graduates.

For Dr.Dharmambal Ammaiyar and Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Intercaste Marriage Assistance Schemes, Cash assistance of ₹25,000 is disbursed as ₹15,000 through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) and ₹10,000 in the form of National Savings Certificate to non graduates and cash assistance of ₹50,000 for Degree / Diploma Holders is disbursed as ₹30,000 through Electronic Clearance Service (ECS) and ₹20,000 as National Savings Certificate (NSC) along with 8 gram gold coin.

Under the five marriage assistance schemes, 1,20,230 girls were benefitted during

2018-2019. From the year 2011-2012 to 2018-2019 the number of beneficiaries are 11,46,819.

A sum of ₹726.32 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020 for all the five marriage assistance schemes.

2.2.2 Sathiyavanimuthu Ammaiya Ninaivu Free Supply of Sewing Machine Scheme

Free sewing machines are provided by the Government to Widows, Deserted Women, Women from economically weaker sections for their livelihood through self employment. To avail the benefit under the scheme the annual income ceiling is ₹72,000. During 2018-2019, under this scheme 2,978 beneficiaries were benefited.

A sum of ₹135.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

2.2.3 Government Service Homes

Poor Girls, Deserted Women and Widows who are in need of care and protection are provided accommodation, food, health and medical facilities in the Government Service Homes functioning in the eight Districts of Tamil Nadu, namely Chennai, Salem, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Sivagangai, Krishnagiri and Perambalur.

Alongwith the basic amenities, they are also provided vocational training to enhance their Skills, Spoken English, Computer Training, Counselling, Career Guidance, etc. Women who have discontinued their studies due to various situations can stay along with their children and pursue their schooling. Girl children can stay up to 12th Standard, while the male children can stay only upto 5th Standard in these Service Homes.

CCTV Cameras have been installed in all the Service Homes. 479 inmates are accommodated in these homes.

Government provides financial assistance of ₹50,000 for pursuing Professional Courses and ₹30,000 for Degree/ Diploma Courses for the ex-inmates of the Service Homes.

A sum of ₹742.23 lakh for Service Homes and ₹33.78 lakh for Higher Education of girl children have been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019–2020.

2.2.4 Women Industrial Co-operative Societies

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 fulfill 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, totally 123 societies are functioning under the control of Social Welfare department, of which 98 Industrial Co-operative Societies are functioning under the control of Functional Registrar / Commissioner of Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department. 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.



Members of Women Tailoring Industrial Co-operative are engaged in stitching School Uniforms.

25 weaning food manufacturing industrial co-operative societies are functioning under the control of the Director cum Mission Director of Integrated Child Development Services Schemes.

Details of Co-Operative Societies, members enrolled and their activities are as follows:

S. No.	Type of Society	No. of Co-operative Societies	No. of members	Activities
1.	Women Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Societies.	83	83158	Stitching 4 sets of uniforms to beneficiaries of Nutritious meal programme and other welfare departments.
2.	Women Stationery Industrial Co-operative Societies. (also engaged in Tailoring)	15	1017	Manufacturing of stationary and stitching 4 sets of uniforms to beneficiaries of Nutritious meal programme and other welfare departments.
3.	Weaning food	25	1,450	Manufacturing

S. No.	Type of Society	No. of Co-operative Societies	No. of members	Activities
	Manufacturing Women Industrial Co-operative Societies			Weaning Food for ICDS Beneficiaries under the control of Director of ICDS.
	Total	123	85,625	

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 employment opportunities with a decent income throughout the year.

The Government is providing 4 sets of uniform since 2012-2013 which doubled the

income of the members. During the year 2018-2019, 39.45 lakh children were provided with 4 sets of uniforms and ₹83.74 crore was allotted for this purpose by the School Education Department.

National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) had instituted Regional Award for Co-operative Excellence and Merit-2018 for primary Co-operative Societies in Tamilnadu. All the 3 awards under women category were bagged by the women Tailoring Industrial Co-operative societies of Social Welfare Department for the year 2018.



Kanchipuram Women Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Society received Regional Award Co-operative Excellence – 2019 from National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) on 21.02.2019.

2.2.5 Swadhar Homes

A Scheme of Swadhar Homes for Women in difficult circumstances was launched by the Department of Women and Child Development. The Scheme implemented through the provisions of shelter, food, clothing, Counseling, Training, Clinical and legal aid aims to rehabilitate such women in difficult circumstance.

Women of all categories could stay up to a maximum period of 5 years. The older women aged above 55 years may be accommodated till the age of 60 years / shifted to Old Age Homes. 36 Swadhar Homes are functioning in Tamil Nadu through Non Governmental Organizations with capacity of 30 women per home.

A sum of ₹558.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

2.2.6 State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW)

The State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW) was initiated in Tamil Nadu in 2014 under National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) by Government of India (GOI). It strives to support administration along with existing institutions for monitoring and review of programs and schemes of Central and State Government through fund sharing ratio of 60:40.

A sum of ₹38.90 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

The following Schemes are coordinated through SRCW:

2.2.6.1 Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK)

The Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) is a shared Scheme between Central and State on 60:40 basis which is meant to provide

comprehensive services for the empowerment of rural women with opportunities in various fields such as skill development, employment, digital literacy, health and nutrition at District and Block Levels.

In the year 2018-2019, a total of 13 District Level Centres for Women (DLCW) were sanctioned in the districts of Cuddalore, Salem, Ariyalur, Dharmapuri, Namakkal, Perambalur, Villupuram, Tiruvannamalai, Thiruvallur, Tiruchirapalli, Chennai, Virudhunagar, and Ramanathapuram. In the Year 2019-2020 the remaining 19 Districts in Tamil Nadu have also been sanctioned DLCW(s). For the Block Level-MSK Activity, 8 blocks each have been selected in two aspirational districts namely Virudhunagar and Ramanathapuram.

A sum of ₹3.60 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

2.2.6.2 One Stop Centre (OSC)

The Government of India has been providing support to women through this special scheme, One Stop Centre (OSC), also known as 'SAKHI', which intends to support women affected by violence, in private and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace. The range of services provided at the One Stop Centre(s) are temporary shelter, psycho-social support, free legal aid, referral services, police assistance services and counseling to women in distress. This scheme is funded 100% by the Government of India. In 2018-2019, 6 OSC(s) were initiated and in 2019-2020 the scheme is expanded to the remaining districts.

In the financial Year 2019-2020, Chennai is the first city in India to be sanctioned with two additional One Stop Centre(s) one with construction and one with existing building.

A total of 1106 cases have been resolved through the OSC(s).

A sum of ₹527.82 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

2.2.6.3 Women Helpline (181)

Government of India has allocated the short code 181 as Women Helpline under the Scheme of Universalization of Women Helpline which aims to provide 24/7 immediate and emergency response to women affected by violence through referral. Information regarding Government programmes and schemes pertaining to women can also be accessed via the Women Helpline (181). This scheme is funded 100% by the Government of India. The Women Helpline was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 10.12.2018.

The Women Helpline (181) is currently functioning at the Amma Call Centre, Ambathur. 1,36,241 calls have been received by Women Helpline. From 10.12.2018 upto May 2019 a total of 6,975 cases have been resolved.

A sum of ₹46.50 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

2.2.6.4 Community Help Desk (CHD)

The Creation of the Community Help Desk at the District level has been initiated to enable children, women, senior citizens and survivors of abuse and violence to access information and address issues and grievances through a single window system. CHD has been set up in all the districts in the State. This project intends to provide information and connect the beneficiaries to various departments for speedy access. A radio campaign was launched, to reach the rural population in 8 districts, with

8 different radio jingles on various schemes was played through private FM station 6 times a day for 7 months. The total cost incurred to implement Community Help Desk is ₹1.94 crore.

2.2.7 Social Legislations for Women

To ensure the safety and protection of women and their rights the Department implements various Social Legislations like:

1. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence, Act 2005 and its Rules, 2006.
2. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.
3. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.
4. Tamil Nadu Hostels and Homes for Women and Children (Regulation) Act, 2014 and Tamil Nadu Hostels and Homes for Women and Children (Regulation) Rules, 2015.

2.2.7.1 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

The Domestic Violence Act, 2005 provides protection to a women to 'live in violence free home'. This Act ensures the woman's right to reside in her matrimonial home, custody of her children and maintenance.

Salient features of the Act

- Though this Act has civil and criminal provisions, a woman victim can get immediate civil remedies within 60 days.
- Multiple judgments can also be obtained in single case.
- Both petitioner and respondent can prefer Appeal to the court of Sessions within 30 days from the date of order.

Protection Officers and Service Providers

Protection officer is authority to file the Domestic Incident Report (DIR) on behalf of the aggrieved women. The aggrieved woman can also report to the nearby police station or file the petition directly before the Judicial Magistrate Court. They can obtain the help of service providers, where the service provider facilitate aggrieved women to file DIR (Domestic Incident Report), provide shelter in their short stay homes, provide medical facility, counseling, skill training, legal aid etc.

From 2005, upto March 2019, 46,829 cases were reported. Out of which, 27,037 cases were disposed by Protection Officers. Other cases were referred for medical treatment, counseling and free legal aid.

2.2.7.2 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 has been amended in 1989 and is being implemented by the District Social Welfare Officers who are designated as the **Dowry Prohibition Officers** as per the Dowry Prohibition Rules, 2004.
- The Police Department/Court files the dowry case after obtaining genuineness report from the District Social Welfare Officers.
- Dowry Prohibition Day is observed on 26th November of every year.

Case details on Dowry Prohibition Act as on March 2019

1.	No. of cases reported at DSWO Officers.	8,921
2.	No. of cases counseling done and solved amicably.	7,147
3.	No. of cases reported to Police prosecution.	1,289
4.	No. of cases enquiry in progress by DSWO.	485

2.2.7.3 The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 since 2013. The Government have notified the District Collectors as District Officers under the section 5 of the Act.

In offices which have more than 10 employees an Internal Complaints Committee

(ICC) has been constituted, whereas less than 10 employees in an office Local Complaints Committees (LCC) address the issues at District Level and are being monitored by the District Social Welfare Officers.

The Government of India have launched an Online Complaints Registration system called the She-Box (Sexual harassment electronic box) through which complaints on Sexual Harassment of Women can be made from anywhere.

2.2.7.4 Tamil Nadu Hostels and Homes for Women and Children (Regulation) Act, 2014

The Government of Tamil Nadu have enacted Tamil Nadu Hostels and Homes for Women and Children (Regulation) Act, 2014 in order to ensure security and prevent acts of violence against children and women who are accommodated in places away from their homes.

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 and take necessary steps to register these hostels and homes.

2.2.8 Government Working Women Hostels

In the present scenario, women who are willingly coming out of their family to any place to contribute economically for their family income are in need of safe and affordable accommodations. To fulfill the need of these women, the Government is running 28 Working Women Hostels in 18 Districts throughout the State.

A sum of ₹124.38 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

2.2.8.1 Tamil Nadu Working Women Hostels Corporation Limited.

As per the Companies Act, 2013, Tamil Nadu Working Women Hostels Corporation Limited has been formed as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to undertake required Infrastructure Development, Management and Maintenance of Working Women Hostels with modern facilities like kitchenette, gymnasium, banquet halls, libraries, medical room, Wi-Fi and other related infrastructure facilities. Tamil Nadu Working Women Hostels Corporation Limited will function with a fund of Rs.1.00 crore provided by TNIFMC Ltd. for the year 2019-2020. The Commissionerate of Social Welfare is the Nodal agency for implementation of this project.

- The objective of this project is to provide hostel facilities as an alternate **“home away from home”** enabling secure and pleasant accommodation at affordable prices to high income categories.
- To develop, redevelop, design, construct, renovate, refurbish hostel buildings.

2.3 Senior Citizen Welfare

The Tamil Nadu Government has been a forerunner in implementing beneficial programmes for the elderly to lead a safe and dignified life by providing different welfare schemes in collaboration with various Departments, such as old age pension, Old age homes, integrated complexes, mobile medicare units and physiotherapy clinics. Old Age Homes are functioning in all districts under any one of the following categories.

S. No	Name of the Scheme	No. of Homes	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred 2018-19 (₹ in lakh)
1.	Old Age Home	20	679	97.34
2.	Integrated Complex	48	Elders - 1091 Children- 1152	627.78
3.	Integrated Programme for Senior Citizen (IPSrC)			Grant in aid recommended by State Government
	1.Old Age Home	65	1733	1446.75
	2.Mobile Medicare Unit	4	1602	
	3.Physio-therapy Clinics	3	150	

Government has ordered in 2016 framing minimum standards for basic facilities, infra structures and medical facilities to be maintained in the Old Age Homes.

2.3.1 The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007

Senior Citizens are invaluable assets to the Nation. In order to provide a statutory protection for Senior Citizens as guaranteed and recognized under the Indian Constitution, the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 has been implemented for which State Rules have been framed and notified.

Salient Features of the Act

- An application filed under this Act for monthly allowance shall be disposed off within 90 days.
- The maximum maintenance allowance shall not exceed ₹10,000 per month.

- 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 fine up to ₹5,000 or with both.

2.3.2 Grievance Redressal Mechanism

The Government of Tamil Nadu has constituted a Tribunal in each sub-division with the concerned Revenue Divisional Officer as a Presiding Officer for speedy disposal of petitions from senior citizens. 81 Tribunals are functioning in the State. An Appellate Tribunal chaired by the District Collector has been constituted in each district to hear appeals against the orders of the Tribunal. The District Social Welfare Officers act as the Maintenance Officers as well as Conciliation Officers. From 2010 to till March-2019, 2652 petitions have been received.

2.3.3 State Council and District Committees for Senior Citizens

A High Level Advisory Committee viz., State Council for Senior citizens with the Chief Secretary as Chairperson, 15 official members and 7 Non-official members have been reconstituted in the State to advise and supervise the effective implementation of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007.

Further, the Government have issued directives specifying the functions, duties and responsibilities of the State Council of Senior Citizens duly bringing necessary amendment to the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Rules, 2009 and it was published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette Extraordinary on 26.07.2018.

2.3.4 Integrated Complexes of Special Homes for Senior Citizens and Destitute Children

Tamil Nadu has pioneered a program to accommodate senior citizens and children in a same complex. Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing the novel scheme of Integrated Complex from the year 2011-12. These units are run by the NGOs with the financial support of State Government. In each Integrated complex 25 elders and 25 children are accommodated.

As per the announcement of Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare in the assembly, feeding charges for the inmates of Integrated Complex have been enhanced from ₹653 to ₹1200 for the Senior Citizen and from ₹750 to ₹900 for children with effect from 01.11.2018.

A sum of ₹750.58 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

2.3.5 Old Age Homes Run By Non-Governmental Organisations With State Government Grant

To address the increasing number of destitute elders, the Government of Tamil Nadu is supporting NGOs to run Old Age Homes by providing maintenance grants. In each Old Age Home 40 Senior Citizens are accommodated. Feeding Charges for the inmates have been enhanced from ₹300 per month to ₹ 1,200 per month with effect from 01.09.2016.

A sum of ₹117.60 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

2.3.6 Integrated Programme For Senior Citizen (IPSrC)

To safeguard the life of destitute elders in the age group of 60 years and above and, who are homeless and abandoned by their families, the Government is providing maintenance grant for the Old Age Homes run by the Voluntary Organizations. Under IPSrC, Senior Citizen

homes, Homes for Senior Citizens afflicted with Alzheimer's disease/Dementia, the Mobile Medicare Units, Physiotherapy Clinics and Regional Resource and Training Centres are functioning.

2.3.7 Celebration of International Day for Senior Citizens

As per the resolution passed by the United Nations Assembly for the Welfare of Senior Citizens, the International Day for Senior Citizens is celebrated on 1st October of every year at State level and at District levels in Tamil Nadu to recognize their services. The best Non-Governmental Organization and Social Workers who worked for the welfare of Senior Citizens are felicitated.

A sum of ₹5.70 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

2.3.8 Observation of World Elders Abuse Awareness Day

Every year June 15th is observed as World Elders Abuse Awareness Day by the State Government as per the resolution passed by the United Nations Assembly. Schools, Colleges and Government Offices are encouraged to partake in pledging to end all forms of abuse against elders.

A sum of ₹4.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

2.3.9 Vaccination to Senior Citizens residing in the Government aided Old Age Homes

Realizing the need to enhance the health conditions of the inmates residing at the old age homes, the Department of Social Welfare has proactively initiated a move for administering Pneumonia Vaccination – **“PREVNAR 13”**. **This initiative is first of its kind in India.** The

Government of Tamil Nadu approved the project and sanctioned a sum of ₹1.65 Crore.

The vaccines were procured through Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation (TNMSC) and administered to the Senior Citizens through the Health Department. Vaccination programme was inaugurated on 12.12.2018 and has been successfully administered to **4133** Senior Citizens throughout Tamil Nadu.



Inauguration of Pneumonia Vaccination Programme for Senior Citizens for the First time in India.

2.4 Third Gender Welfare

The Government of Tamil Nadu have constituted a Third Gender Welfare Board to redress their grievances by providing livelihood opportunities, educational assistance and social security through which the Third Gender are given an identity in the society. The Tamil Nadu Third Gender Welfare Board consists of 11 Official Members under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme and 12 Third Genders as Non-Official Members.

Third Gender who are inclined to earn their livelihood through self employment are provided with financial assistance of ₹20,000 per beneficiary to start-up small businesses like setting up of grocery shops, rearing of milch animals, canteens, vegetable business, activities related to cloth, coir, rice etc.

From 2018-2019, the grant amount of ₹20,000 has been enhanced to ₹50,000 as per G.O. (2D) No.69, Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme (SW8-2) Department, dated 26.09.2018 and an amount of ₹75.00 lakh has been allotted to benefit 150 Third Genders.



Hon'ble Chief Minister has given enhanced grant amount of 50,000 for Self Self Employment to Third Genders on 10.12.2018.

The Government provides monthly pension of ₹1,000 to the Destitute Third Gender who are above the age of 40 years. Every year 1000 Third Genders are being benefited under this scheme.

So far, the benefits availed by the Third Genders are:

No. of Identified Third genders	:	5589
No. of Identity Card issued	:	5200
No. of Sewing Machines issued	:	144
No. of bank loans with subsidy to Self Help Groups	:	51 (441 Third genders)
No. of Group Houses	:	133 + 515 SCB tenements
No. of Educational Assistance	:	9 (₹2,35,030)
No. of Ration Card issued	:	2039
No. of House Pattas	:	1303
No. of Health Insurance Card	:	1048

In order to provide a decent living for the eligible third genders Government have proactively initiated the process of providing and monitoring employment in various Government Departments.

A sum of ₹200.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

2.5 Tamil Nadu State Commission For Women

The Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women is a statutory body which was constituted in 1993 to deal with the cases relating to crimes against women and to safeguard their rights. The Commission is headed by Chairperson with 9 Members. It was reconstituted as per G.O. (MS) No.88, Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme (SW-3) Department, Dated 22.12.2017. A one Joint Director post has also been created.

The Commission is empowered to investigate specific problems of women and take

action to provide speedy relief to the petitioners. The Commission also takes up studies related to women issues and recommends changes to the Government. The Commission also ensures the implementation of various Acts like Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2017 etc.,

Action is being taken to immediately redress and resolve the petitions received from the Public.

The Commission conducts legal awareness programmes in various Districts with the help of National Commission for Women.

A sum of ₹33.95 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

2.6 Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board

The Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board which was constituted in 1954, provides grant to Non Governmental Organisations for effectively implementing State and Central Social Welfare Board schemes and Social Welfare Schemes for development of women and children below poverty line.

Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board consists of a Chairperson and 15 Official and 15 Non-Official Members.

The Government of Tamil Nadu provides every year Rs.10 lakhs to 200 registered Non-Governmental organization @ ₹5000 as a 50:50 grant through State Social Welfare Board.

A sum of ₹10.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

57 Family Counseling Centres are functioning since 1984 through Central Social

Welfare Board and 6 Family Counselling Centres are functioning with grant from Government of Tamil Nadu by voluntary organizations. They provide counselling services to resolve family disputes arising out of alcoholism, drug addiction, dowry harassment, etc.

A sum of ₹7.14 lakh has been provided for running 6 Family Counselling Centres in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

A sum of Rs.182.40 lakh was sanctioned as grant by Government of India during 2018-19 to 57 Family Counseling centres. The beneficiaries under the scheme was 68,400 persons.

2.7 State Awards

2.7.1 Avvaiyar Award

The Avvaiyar Award is given to one eminent woman who has rendered excellent service in any one field such as Social Reform, Women Development, Communal harmony, Service for Language, Service in various disciplines in Art,

Science, Culture, Press, Administration, etc., on the International Women's Day which is being celebrated on March 8th every year. The recipient of the Avvaiyar Award is honoured with a Gold Medal weighing 8 gram (22 carat), cash award of ₹1.00 lakh as Cheque, a Shawl and a Citation. For the year 2018, this award was honoured to Tmt.P.Chinnapillai Perumal, Founder of Kalanjiyam Iyakkam, Madurai.

2.7.2 Best Institution and Best Social Worker Award for serving Women

In order to encourage the best services done by the institutions and individuals for the welfare of women, every year on Independence Day, Awards are given. Best Social Worker award consists of 22 carat Gold Medal weighing 10 grams, a Shawl and a Citation and Best Institution award consists of ₹50,000 cash in addition to a shawl and a Gold Medal. The recipient of Best Institution Award for the year

2018 is River –The Power of Women, Kilpauk, Chennai and the recipient of Best Social Worker Award is Thiru.M.Sivakumar, President, The Indian Freedom Fighters Memorable Association, Coimbatore.

CHAPTER - 3

3.1 PURATCHI THALAIVAR M.G.R. NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME

Realizing that the children are the future of the Nation and to ensure that children from disadvantaged backgrounds become knowledgeable and energetic citizens of the society, the then **Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R.** introduced the **“Nutritious Meal Programme”** in the year 1982. **Tamil Nadu is pioneer in implementing this Scheme.** The aim of the programme is to improve the education of the children where the hunger should not be a hinder. Later in the year 1991, the scheme was named as Puratchi Thalaivar MGR – Nutritious Meal Programme. In the year 2013 the scheme was modified by ***Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha*** and variety meals along with masala eggs as per the likes of the children is being provided.

3.2 Objectives of 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.
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

3.3. 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 premises itself, for five school days in a week for a total of 220 days in a year.

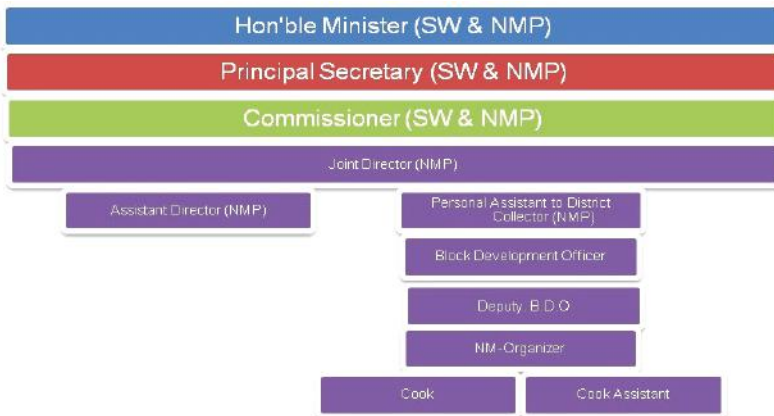
- ii. The children enrolled under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Special Schools in 15 Districts viz., Kancheepuram, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Namakkal, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Salem, Coimbatore, Erode, Tiruppur, Thiruchirappalli, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Chennai are also provided with hot cooked nutritious variety meals for 312 days in a year.
- iii. Food grains (rice) @ 100 gm per child per school day for primary children (1st Std. to 5th Std.) and @ 150 gm for upper primary and high school (6th Std. to 10th Std.) children is provided.

3.4 Development of Nutritious Meal Programme in the State

The Nutritious Meal Programme was initially introduced for the Children in the age groups of 2 to 5 years in Angawadis and 5 to 9 years in primary schools in Rural Areas. The

scheme was extended to urban areas with effect from 15.09.1982 and further extended to all the children in the age group of 10-15 years with effect from 15.09.1984.

3.5 Administrative Control



The pre-school Nutritious Meal Centres catering to the children in the age group of 2 to 5 years are under the administrative control of Director-cum-Mission Director of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.











3.6 Beneficiaries In Schools (Nutritious Meal Centres) 2019 – 2020

S. No	Stage	No. of Nutritious Meal Centres	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Primary (1 st std to 5 th std)	26,810	24,25,043
2	Upper Primary (6 th std to 8 th std)	16,210	19,32,627
3	9 th & 10 th std		6,22,135
4	NCLP	263	5,530
	Total	43,283	49,85,335

3.7 Components of Nutritious Meal Programme

Variety Meals:

Variety menu is being implemented from 15.8.2014. The menu of Variety Meals is detailed as follows:-

Days	IMAGE	FIRST & THIRD WEEK	IMAGE	SECOND & FOURTH WEEK
Monday		Vegetable Biryani with Pepper Egg		Sambar Sadham (Bisibelabath) with Onion Tomato Masala Egg.
Tuesday		Black Bengal Gram Pulav 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.

- **Provision of Egg in Nutritious Meals for Children**

Eggs are procured with the specification of 'A' medium Agmark graded weighing 46 gms to 52 gms by following the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders Act, 1998 and Rules, 2000.

- **Pulses – Bengal Gram / Green Gram / Potato / Banana**

20 gms of 'Black Bengal Gram' / Green gram and 20 gms of Potato is provided weekly once. Banana weighing 100 gms @ ₹3.50 is also provided to 12,946 children who are not willing to take eggs.

- **Double Fortified Salt and Cooking Oil**

Double Fortified Salt and Palmolein Oil is used in the Nutritious Meal Programme.

Nutritional Norms

S. No	Stage	GOI Norms		State Govt Provision	
		Calories (In Kcl)	Protein (In gms)	Calories (In Kcl)	Protein (In gms)
1.	Primary	450	12	557.00	18.92
2.	Upper Primary	700	20	735.00	22.77
3.	IX & X Std	---	---	735.00	22.77

3.8 National Programme of Mid Day Meal

National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (*NP - NSPE*) was started by the Government of India on 15th August 1995 and implemented from 1997-1998. The scheme was extended to upper primary from October 2007. The Government of India supports the scheme in the components of Cooking Cost and Honorarium to Cook cum Helpers at a fixed norm in the ratio of 60:40 shared between Government of India and Government of Tamil

Nadu. Cost of Food grains (Rice), Transportation of Food grains and Management, Monitoring and Evaluation(MME) are 100% funded by Government of India.

3.9. Cooking cost

(Per Child per Day Cost in ₹)

Class	MDM Norms (60:40)	Centre (60%)	State (40%)	Additional State Contribution	Total
Primary (1 to 5 Std.)	4.48	2.69	1.79	2.38	6.86
Upper Primary (6 to 8 Std.)	6.71	4.03	2.68	0.25	6.96
9th & 10th Std.	100% State Government Contribution				8.53

3.10 Food Grains Management

- The commodity requirement of Nutritious Meal Centres is supplied by the TNCSC at the doorsteps.
- The vegetables and condiments are locally purchased by the organizers.

3.11 Infrastructural Facilities

Kitchen cum stores have been constructed for cooking the Nutritious Meal and to store the commodities. Gas connection and sufficient kitchen devices have been provided.

3.12 Monitoring Mechanism

- ❖ District / Block Officials are inspecting the Nutritious Meal Centres, to check the quality, quantity of food cooked and served.
- ❖ The accounts of Nutritious Meal Centres are placed in the Grama Sabha.
- ❖ The Nutritious Meal Employees and the school teachers are tasting the food and registering before serving. The daily beneficiary details are being sent as SMS.
- ❖ Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) registration : The Nutritious Meal Centres are registered under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and being renewed every year at the cost of ₹43.00 lakh.

3.13 Grievance Redressal Mechanism

The Children, parents, teachers, public can complain any grievance regarding the implementation of NMP through

- Toll Free number : 18004258971.
- Online – <http://www.middaymealtn.gov.in>
---> online complaint

3.14 Training Programme

Training programme for Cook and Cook Assistants have been conducted on the topics of food safety, fire safety, personal hygiene and Nutritious Cooking. A sum of ₹18.28 lakh was incurred for providing training to 7400 Cooks and Cook Assistants during 2018-2019.

3.15 School Health Programme

Health Camps are being conducted in all schools by Health and Family Welfare Department. General Health, Anemia, eye and dental screening are carried out and Iron Folic Acid (IFA), De-worming tablets are distributed

during the camps. Health Cards are maintained for the children.

3.16 Benefits to Nutritious Meal Employees

Nutritious Meal Centre has three sanctioned posts of Nutritious Meal Organizer, Cook and Cook Assistant. In case, the Nutritious Meal beneficiaries in a school exceed 500, an additional Cook can be appointed.

As per the norms of Government of India, only one post of Cook cum Helper is sanctioned with an honorarium of ₹1000 in the sharing pattern of 60:40 between the Centre and State per Nutritious Meal Centre. However, in order to provide quality, healthy, safe and delicious food for children, the Government of Tamil Nadu has appointed three staff in each centre with Special time scale. As per 7th Pay Commission recommendations, the Nutritious Meal Employees are provided with special time scale of pay, annual increment, DA and other

allowances as applicable to other Government servants.

S.No	Post	Sanctioned post	Pay scale (₹)
1	Nutritious Meal Organizer	42,423	7,700 – 24,200
2	Cook	42,852	4,100 – 12,500
3	Cook Assistant	42,855	3,000 – 9,000

The lumpsum grant provided at the time of retirement is enhanced from ₹60,000 to ₹1,00,000 for the Organisers, from ₹25,000 to ₹50,000 for Cook and Cook Assistants and the Special Monthly Pension from ₹1,500 to ₹2,000 with effect from 01.10.2017.

3.17 Special Initiatives:

Fortification: Fortified Rice with 9 Nutrient Contents will be provided to all Nutritious Meal and Anganwadi Centres in five Districts namely, Dharmapuri, Madurai, Thanjavur, Thoothukkudi and the Nilgiris on pilot

basis. A sum of ₹529.25 lakh has been provided under Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII).

Weighing scales will be provided to the Nutritious Meal Centres at a cost of ₹185.76 lakh.

Information Education Communication (IEC) : All centres have been provided with Posters and Hand book at a cost of ₹64.80 lakhs.

Hygiene kits containing Aprons, Nail cutter, Hand Towels, Cotton cap and toilet soaps have been supplied to centres at a cost of ₹1.73 crore.

Award: Cash award of ₹5000 have been instituted for the best Nutritious Meal Organizer, Cook and Cook Assistant at District Level. A sum of ₹4.80 lakh has been allocated.

3.18 Budget Allocation:

A sum of ₹1,794.10 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

CHAPTER – 4

INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme is world's largest community based programme. Tamil Nadu has a long history of providing organized services through various programmes with special emphasis on nutrition, preschool education, health and personal hygiene of the children upto the age of 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

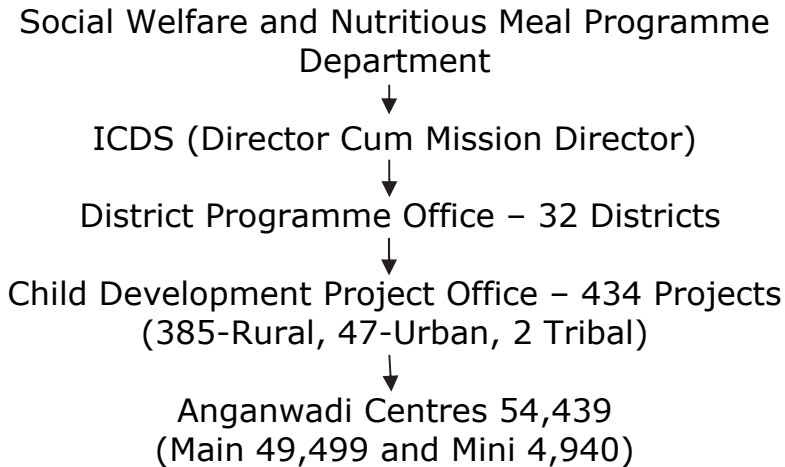
Integrated Child Development Services Scheme aims to improve the nutritional status of beneficiary by adopting a life cycle approach with focus on critical periods of nutritional vulnerability. The broad framework of our Tamil Nadu Government's policy is to achieve the specific goal of "Malnutrition free Tamil Nadu".

The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme was launched in India in the year 1975 on the 106th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi with 33 Projects which was designed as a befitting tribute to him. Three Projects namely Chennai (Urban), Nilakottai (Rural) and Thali (Tribal) were started in Tamil Nadu. Now the scheme is being implemented in all the Districts.

4.1 Vision of ICDS

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

4.2 Organizational Set up of ICDS in Tamil Nadu



4.3 Strategies

- To institutionalize essential services of Integrated Child Development Services and strengthen infrastructure at all levels
- To enhance capacities of stakeholders through training.
- To ensure appropriate inter-sectoral responses in convergence with Health, Rural Development, Municipal Administration and Education Departments.
- To raise public awareness on Nutrition, Health, Sanitation and Personal hygiene

through community mobilisation and IEC activities

- To create database on beneficiaries and target groups by utilising information technology enable services.

4.4 Umbrella ICDS Scheme

During 2017, Government of India brought the National Nutrition Mission, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), under umbrella ICDS inclusive of the following sub schemes:-

- I. Anganwadi Services
- II. Scheme for Adolescent Girls
- III. Child Protection Services
- IV. National Crèche Scheme
- V. POSHAN Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission)
- VI. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)-(This scheme is being implemented through Health and Family Welfare Department since 2018-2019).

4.5 Universalisation of ICDS – Opening of New Centres

In order to fulfill its commitment towards universalisation of ICDS and operationalising 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres throughout the country, the Government of India has revised the population, nutrition and financial guidelines for setting up of the Anganwadi Centres based on the recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Task Force.

As per the revised guidelines, the population norms for setting up of a Anganwadi Centre is:-

Project Location	Main AWC		Mini AWC	
	Minimum Population	Maximum Population	Minimum Population	Maximum Population
Rural	400	800	150	400
Urban	400	800	150	400
Tribal	300	800	150	300

In Tamil Nadu, the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) is implemented through 49,499 Main Anganwadi Centres and 4,940 Mini Anganwadi Centres, totaling to 54,439 centres functioning under 434 ICDS Projects. Of which, 385 are Rural Projects, 47 are Urban Projects and 2 are Tribal Projects. ICDS beneficiaries are children from birth to 72 months, adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 14 years out of school girls and pregnant women and lactating mothers.

4.6 Budget

A sum of ₹2,236.08 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

4.7 Supplementary Nutrition

Tamil Nadu is a pioneer State in implementing various nutritional schemes, with an aim to achieve **“Malnutrition Free Tamil Nadu”** among children, adolescent girls,

pregnant and lactating mothers. In order to bridge the protein and energy gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and average dietary intake of ICDS beneficiaries, the following schemes are being implemented in the State.

4.7.1 Weaning Food

To increase the nutritional level of the children, supplementary nutrition in the form of complementary (weaning) food is provided to children in the age group of 6 months to 60 months, pregnant and lactating mothers, adolescent girls (11 to 14 years out of school only).

In order to revise the composition of the weaning food with additional nutritional value and to enhance the taste, an expert committee was formed by Government during 2018. After detailed discussions and deliberations, two compositions were suggested by the Committee

and the same was put into field trail in 10 Districts.

Based on the feedback from the community and from field level functionaries, the following composition was finalised and implemented across the State from May 2019 onwards.

The Revised Composition of Weaning Food Containing Amylase Activity:-

S. No.	Raw Materials (in 100gms)	Percentage
1.	Wheat Flour	45.50
2.	Malted Ragi Flour	5.00
3.	Full Fat soya bean flour	10.50
4.	Jaggery	27.00
5.	Roasted Ragi Flour	6.00
6.	Fortified Palm Oil	5.00
7.	Vitamins & Minerals pre mix	1.00
	Total	100.00

4.7.2. Weekly Food Schedule

Age	Food provided	Quantum of Supplementary food / Nutritious Meal provided	Number of Beneficiaries
6 months - 1 year children	Supplementary Nutrition	125 gm /day to Normal, MUW* Children and 200 gm/day to SUW** children	3,96,609
1-2 years children	Supplementary Nutrition plus One boiled egg per week (Wednesday)	125 gm/day to Normal, MUW Children and 200 gm/day to SUW children with one egg per week.	6,75,826
2- 3 years children	Supplementary Nutrition plus Nutritious Meal plus Black Bengal gram/Green gram 20 gm (Tuesday) plus Boiled Potato (Friday)plus Three boiled eggs per week (Mon, Wed, Thurs) / banana for children who do not consume eggs	100 gm/day to Normal, MUW Children and 165 gm/day to SUW children. Hot Nutritious Variety meal along with egg (3 days a week)	7,18,396

Age	Food provided	Quantum of Supplementary food / Nutritious Meal provided	Number of Beneficiaries
3-5 years children	Supplementary Nutrition plus Nutritious Meal plus Black Bengal gram/Green gram 20 gm (Tuesday) plus Boiled Potato (Friday) plus Three boiled eggs per week (Mon, Wed, Thurs) / banana for children who do not consume eggs	10 gm/day to Normal, MUW Children and 100 gm/day to SUW children. Hot Nutritious Variety meal along with egg (3 days a week)	6,65,401
Total Children			24,56,232
Ante & Post natal mothers	Supplementary food	165 gm/day	7,37,277
Adole-scent Girls (11-14 out of school only)	Supplementary food	165 gm/day	1648
Total Beneficiaries			31,95,157

***Moderately Underweight **Severely Under Weight**

4.8 Variety Meal to Children attending Anganwadi Centres (2 to 5+ children)

In consultation with the Nutritional experts and considering the special nature and digestive capacity of small children below the age of 5+ years attending Anganwadi centres, the provision of following Variety Meal Programme was introduced in one block of each district on 20.03.2013 on a pilot basis and then, the scheme has been further extended to all Anganwadi Centres throughout the State with effect from 15.08.2014.

Days	Menu
Monday	Tomato Rice + Boiled Egg
Tuesday	Mixed Rice + Black Bengal gram / Green gram
Wednesday	Vegetable Pulav Rice + Boiled Egg
Thursday	Lemon Rice + Boiled Egg
Friday	Dhal Rice + Potato
Saturday	Mixed Rice
Sunday	Dry Ration as Take Home Ration

The feeding charges for the Variety Meal at ₹1.13, for the days where dhal is used and

₹1.35, for the days where dhal is not used is being provided.

4.9 Fortification of Food Materials

- Tamil Nadu has been implementing the usage of Iodized salt under Noon Meal Programme since 1991, through Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation Limited. Now, Double Fortified Salt fortified with Iron and Iodine is being supplied to all Anganwadi Centres.
- Palmolein oil fortified with Vitamin A & Vitamin D, is being supplied to Anganwadi Centres by Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation.
- To enhance the nutritive value of Supplementary Weaning Food, Micro Nutrients and Vitamins are being added.
- As a pilot programme Iron fortified rice with 9 Nutrient contents (Vitamin A, B1, B2, B3, B6, B12, Folic acid, Iron and Zinc) is to be provided at Anganwadi Centres in 5 districts namely Dharmapuri, Madurai, Thoothukudi, Thanjavur and The Nilgiris.

4.9.1 Registration of Anganwadi Centres under Food Safety and Standard Act, 2006

As per the mandated norms, all Anganwadi Centres have been registered under Food Safety and Standard (FSS) Act 2006 by Food Safety Department. Every year the registration is being renewed.

4.10 National Nutrition Mission (Poshan Abhiyaan)

Government of India has setup National Nutrition Mission with a goal to achieve improvement in nutritional status of children from birth to 6 years, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in a time bound manner in three years, commencing from 2017-2018.

The scheme was rolled-out in during May 2018 in 5 Districts under Phase-I, September 2018 in 6 Districts under Phase-II and the remaining during December 2018 in 21 Districts

under Phase-III, with the funding pattern of 80:20.(GOI:State). The Goals of POSHAN Abhiyaan are as follows:-

S. No	Objective	Target
1	Prevent and reduce stunting in children (0-6 years)	By 6% @ 2% p.a
2	Prevent & reduce under - nutrition (underweight prevalence) in children (0-6 years)	By 6% @ 2% p.a
3	Reduce the prevalence of anaemia among young children (6-59 months)	By 9% @ 3% p.a
4	Reduce the prevalence of anaemia among Women and Adolescent Girls in the age group of 15-49 years	By 9% @ 3% p.a
5	Reduce Low Birth Weight (LBW)	By 6% @ 2% p.a

To implement POSHAN Abhiyaan and to achieve the goals, State Project Management Unit (SPMU) has been constituted which will also act as State Nutrition Resource Centre, in order to provide a synergized setup for implementation of schemes to overcome

malnourishment. Help Desk at District and Block level will support SPMU to achieve the goals of POSHAN Abhiyaan.

For timely implementation and focused monitoring, a number of components have been defined as part of POSHAN Abhiyaan.

A. Provision of Smart Phones to Anganwadi Workers

For Real Time Monitoring of the scheme, the Anganwadi Workers and Supervisors are provided with Smart phones. Anganwadi Workers and Supervisors in Phase-I and Phase-II districts have been provided with **20,150 smart phones**. In addition, action is being taken for the procurement of **39,338 smart phones** for the remaining 21 districts. The ICDS - Common Application Software (ICDS-CAS) in smart phone will digitize and automate 10 out of 11 registers used by

Anganwadi Workers and aims at improving the nutrition outcomes through effective monitoring and timely intervention. This will help to reduce work burden of Anganwadi Worker and improve her efficiency in the field. Training has been given to all Anganwadi workers and Supervisors on the implementation of ICDS-CAS.



Improving the nutrition outcome of Anganwadi beneficiaries through effective monitoring by Smart Phones.

B. Provision of Growth Monitoring Devices to Anganwadi Centres

In order to monitor the nutritional status of pregnant women, lactating mothers, new born babies, and children up to 6 years, growth monitoring devices namely Infantometer, Stadiometer, Infant weighing Scale and Weighing scale (Mother and Child) are being supplied to all Anganwadi centres. **18,573** set of devices have been procured and supplied to Phase-I and II Districts. 35,866 Growth Monitoring Devices will be procured for the remaining 21 districts.

Convergence Action Plan Committees at State/ District/ Block Level have been formed to achieve convergence through close coordination between various departments, to bring out convergence of various nutrition related schemes. Once in a quarter the Committees at all levels should be convened to ensure the

progress and in the implementation of POSHAN Abhiyaan.

4.11 Provision of Medicine Kit and Hygiene Kits to all Anganwadi Centres

Each Anganwadi Centre is being provided with Medicine Kit. The Anganwadi workers are trained on the administration of drugs supplied by Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation for minor ailments like, fever, diarrhea, dressing of wound, skin infections etc., Children who need further treatment are referred to the nearest Primary Health Centre.

In addition with medicine kit, Hygiene Kit consisting of Nail cutter, Comb, Soap and Hand Towel are also being provided to all Anganwadi centres to maintain the hygienic status of the children attending Anganwadi and inculcate the practice of Hygiene from their budding stage.

4.12 Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)

ECCE programme aims at repositioning the AWCs as a Vibrant Early Child Development (ECD) Centre providing joyful learning environment with emphasis on dedicated 4 hours of ECCE sessions.

In line with the National ECCE Policy 2013, State specific, developmentally and age appropriate Annual Contextualized Curriculum termed as **“AADI PAADI VILAIYADU PAPPA”** has been developed by ICDS and the same has been validated by Government of India. Necessary Teaching Learning Materials (TLMs) viz. ECCE Curriculum Books for AWWs, Activity Book, Assessment Cards and Pre-school Education Kit materials for children have been provided to all Anganwadi Centres. ECCE Training is given to Anganwadi Workers in

cascade manner to provide comprehensive care and early learning opportunities to the children.

A sum of ₹8.00 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

4.12.1 Introduction of Montessori Education based LKG/ UKG Classes in Anganwadi centres

In order to encourage the parents to send their children to Angawadi centres, the Government has issued orders for the introduction of Montessori Education based LKG /UKG Classes on pilot basis in 2,381 Anganwadi centres in 32 districts located within the Government Middle school premises in convergence with School Education Department

The scheme helps in increasing the enrolment of children in Govt. schools, improving their learning skills, developing reading and writing ability of competencies in

English language, imparting good primary Education and reducing the economic burden of parents.

An amount of ₹7.73 crore is allotted for the year 2018-2019 for carrying out programme jointly by the Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department and School Education Department.

4.13 Provision of Colour uniforms to children attending Anganwadi Centres

To motivate the parents to send their children to Anganwadi centres two sets of stitched readymade colour uniforms @ ₹262.50 per child is being provided in 10 districts namely, Chennai, Vellore, Theni, Tiruchirappali, Dindigul, Villupuram, Perambalur, Ariyalur, Nagapattinam and Tirunelveli. The programme is being implemented exclusively out of State funds. Every year around 3.80 lakh beneficiaries

in the age group of 2 to 5 years are being benefitted under this programme.

A sum of ₹9.95 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

4.14 Construction of new buildings to Anganwadi Centres

Many initiatives have been taken by the Government, to ensure that every Anganwadi centre is provided with a pucca building with all relevant infrastructure like, separate room for children, separate kitchen for cooking, store room for storing food items, child friendly toilets and space for playing. The total land area of the site for construction of Anganwadi centre is 1500-2000 sq.ft. out of which the built up area should be at least 600 sq.ft.

The construction of Anganwadi centres is being carried out in convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) under Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department and Integrated Child Development Services. The Construction of new building for 3,000 Anganwadi centres were taken up during the year 2016-2017, 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 by providing ₹60.00 crore as Integrated Child Development Services share.



Anganwadi Centres

4.15 Modernization of Anganwadi Centres

In order to create “smoke free atmosphere” in Anganwadi centres, modernisation of Anganwadi centres have been taken up by which LPG connection with Gas Stove, Pressure Cooker and construction of Kitchen Platform by dovetailing funds under Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme (MLACDS). So far 52,628 Anganwadi centres have been provided with LPG connection.

4.16 Provision of Drinking water facility to Anganwadi Centre

To ensure that all Anganwadi centres are provided with drinking water facility, a sum of ₹1.13 crore was sanctioned for provision of drinking water facility in 1,132 Anganwadi Centres for the year 2018-2019. The work has been completed.

4.17 Provision of Baby Friendly Toilet in Anganwadi Centres

Baby Friendly Toilet is being provided in all Anganwadi centres to encourage the habit of using toilet among children. A sum of **₹1.74 crore** has been sanctioned during 2018-2019 for the construction of 1,452 baby friendly toilets, in convergence with Department of Rural Development and Panchayat.

4.18 Upgradation of Anganwadi Centres

In order to enhance the infrastructure facilities in all the Anganwadi Centres functioning in Government building a sum of ₹25.20 crore has been sanctioned for upgrading 1,260 Anganwadi Centres at the rate of ₹2.00 lakh per Anganwadi centre for carrying out the following works during 2018-19:

- i. Laying concrete roof for the AWCs functioning in Asbestos Sheet.
- ii. EB connection/Wiring

- iii. Provision of Fan and tube-light wherever needed.
- iv. Construction of Ramp
- v. Construction/renovation of BFTs
- vi. Provision of Water facility within the centre.
- vii. Construction of compound wall
- viii. Provision of Storage facility
- ix. Replacement of cement flooring with tiles
- x. Wall Painting
- xi. Fire safety equipments

4.19 Schemes for Adolescent Girls

This scheme has two components viz. Supplementary Nutrition Component and Non-Supplementary Nutrition Component. The State Government provides 50% financial assistance towards Supplementary Nutrition Component in which the out of school going adolescent girls in the age group of 11-14 years who are registered in Anganwadi Centres are provided with 165 grams of Complementary

weaning Food as supplementary food in the form of Take Home Ration (THR) per day for 300 days in a year.

The scheme aims at motivating out of school girls in the age group of 11-14 years to go back to formal schooling or skill training under non-nutrition component of the scheme and supports successful transition back to formal schooling or bridge learning/skill training. The other services under non – nutrition component are IFA supplementation, Health check-up and Referral services, Nutrition & Health Education, Life Skill Education and Counseling / Guidance on accessing public services.

A sum of ₹4.77 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

4.20 National Crèche Scheme

The scheme aims at providing a safe place for mothers to leave their children while they are

at work and thus is a measure for empowering women as it enables them to take up employment. At the same time, it is also an intervention towards protection and development of children in the age group of 6 months to 6 years.

During the middle of 2017, 944 creches run by Non-Governmental Organizations have been brought under the administrative control of the Department of Integrated Child Development Services as per Government of India's guidelines with fund sharing pattern of 60:30:10 (Government of India:State Government : NGO).

A sum of ₹8.34 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

4.21 Training

Tamil Nadu has a unique and effective decentralized pattern of three tier training methodology for the Project personnel at various

levels, which has been widely appreciated due to its efficacy, economical and cost effectiveness.

The various types of training viz., Job and Refresher Training to Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs) and Instructress of Anganwadi Training Centres are being conducted at State Training Institute (STI), Taramani, Chennai, Job and Refresher Training to Supervisors are being conducted at Middle Level Training Centre (MLTC), Chennai.

As Tamilnadu has decentralized pattern of Training, the Job and Refresher Training Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Orientation and Refresher Training to Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) are being conducted at Project Level simultaneously.

Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) training is an integrated and comprehensive training to field workers on importance of colostrum and breast feeding of infants and feeding of young children below 5 years as well

as maintenance of Mother and child health protection card to prevent death of infants due to malnutrition. IYCF Training forms a part of training curriculum of all ICDS Functionaries.

Tamil Nadu is the first state in India in collaboration with NIPCCD (National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development) has conducted **online job training for CDPOs**.

Last year 33 Child Development Project Officers 392 Supervisors 6,790 Anganwadi Workers 6,000 Anganwadi Helpers were given job training and 14,720 Anganwadi Workers were given refresher training.

A sum of ₹8.00 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

4.22 Information Education Communication (IEC) Awareness Activities

In ICDS, the IEC activities were planned and conducted to create awareness by disseminating various Nutrition, Health and Child

development messages to the mothers, care givers, adolescent girls and the community, to bring attitudinal and positive behavioral changes in nutrition and health practices.

A variety of IEC programmes like "Samuthaya Valaikappu", "Breast feeding Week Celebration", Infant Young Child Practices, Nutrition Week Celebration, Advertisement in T.V Channels and FM Radio are planned regularly to create awareness on ante natal and post natal care, child rearing, nutrition and health practices and to elicit and sustain community participation.

A number of IEC materials like Posters, Folders, Dangler kit etc., on Health, Nutrition and Child Development were also printed and supplied to the Anganwadi centres, Health Centres, Child Development Project Offices and Project Offices.

"Chittu Kuruvi Sedhi Theriyuma"
a Bi-monthly news letter is being published and

supplied to all the Anganwadi centres to spread latest information about the scheme.



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

4.23 Monitoring and Evaluation

To monitor and review the progress in implementation of ICDS, committees at different levels have been constituted by the Government.

- 1. State Level Monitoring and Review Committee (SLMRC)** – Headed by Chief Secretary to Government. The Committee

will meet every six months or whenever required.

- 2. District Level Monitoring and Review Committee (DLMRC)** - Headed by respective District Collector. The Committee the committee will meet once in a quarter or whenever required.
- 3. Block Level Monitoring Committee (BLMC)** - Headed by Sub Collector/ Revenue Divisional Officer. The Committee will meet once in a quarter.
- 4. Anganwadi Level Monitoring and Support Committee (ALMSC)** - Headed by Child Development Project officer/ Supervisors Grade-I. The committee will meet every month.

4.24 Aadhar Enrolment in ICDS

As per Government of India guidelines, Director cum Mission Director, ICDS is notified as Registrar and 434 Child Development Project Officers have been notified as Aadhaar Enrolment Agencies. Three types of Aadhaar Kits viz., Desktop, Laptop and Tablet have been distributed to 434 Child Development Project

Offices at cost of ₹13.48 crore during 2018-2019.

All Stake Holders have been provided training by Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) Officials on the usage of Aadhar kits. As on date 1,700 qualified Child Development Project Officers/Anganwadi Workers are being engaged in enrolling children under Aadhar.

4.25 Welfare of Anganwadi Employees

The Anganwadi employees working in 54,439 Anganwadi centres of Tamil Nadu are provided with special time scale of pay, as per 7th Pay Commission recommendation. The Anganwadi Workers, Mini Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers are getting the salary in the Scale of pay ₹7700-24200, ₹5700-18000 and ₹4100-12500 respectively.

In addition, Dearness allowance, House Rent Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance,

Medical Allowance, Hill Allowance and Winter Allowance are provided to them along with annual increment. The lumpsum grant of Anganwadi Workers and Mini Anganwadi Workers at the time of retirement is enhanced from ₹60,000 to ₹1,00,000 and for the Anganwadi Helpers enhanced from ₹25,000 to ₹50,000 with effect from 01.10.2017. The Special Pension of Anganwadi Workers including Mini Anganwadi Workers and Helpers is enhanced from ₹1,500 to ₹2,000 with effect from 01.10.2017. Every year, all Anganwadi employees are being provided with two sets of sarees as uniform. Every year four Anganwadi workers in the State who have rendered their best services are felicitated with Cash Award of ₹50,000 each as National Award and 98 Anganwadi workers are felicitated with ₹10,000 each as State Award with appreciation certificates.

The Integrated Child Development Services 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.

CHAPTER - 5

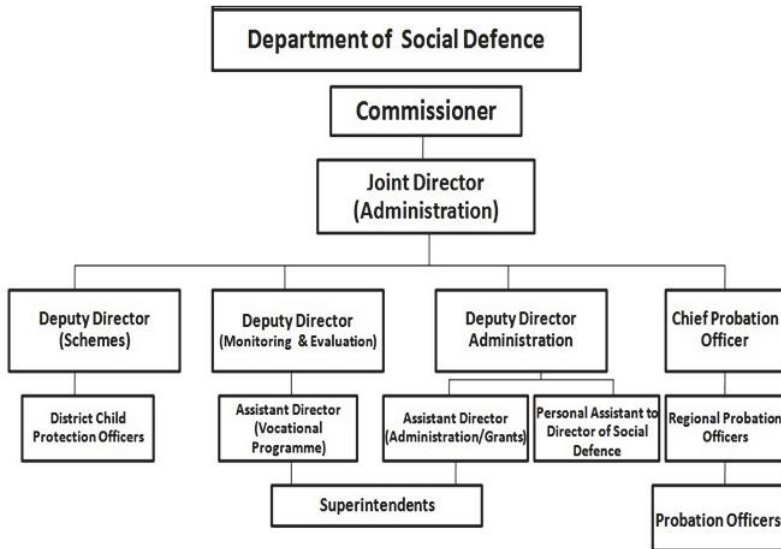
SOCIAL DEFENCE

5.1 Tamil Nadu is a pioneer State in launching programmes to protect and promote the welfare of children. Children are the future of any nation, hence their well-being should be of primary concern. The State has developed a child protection mechanism by establishing approved schools way back in 1887 for addressing the needs of children in difficult circumstances. Subsequently, the Madras Children Act, 1920 had also been enacted for the care and protection of children and the management of residential child care institutions. In 1947, the Department was bifurcated from the Prison Department and started functioning as Department of Certified Schools and Vigilance Services, headed by the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools.

Consequent to the enactment of Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1956 take-over of the institutions run by the erstwhile Madras Vigilance Association, the Department was designated as "Department of Certified Schools and Vigilance Service". The nomenclature of the Department was changed from time to time as detailed below:-

- 1958 Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service
- 1975 Department of Correctional Administration
- 1981 Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service
- 1990 Department of Social Defence.

The Administrative setup of Department of Social Defence



Every child has right to be protected from neglect, discrimination, violence, abuse, economic and sexual exploitation while in the care of any individual, institution, system, or authority. The rights of children to such protection is recognized by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989 (UNCRC), and numerous Central and State legislations.

The Department of Social Defence is implementing the two major legislations related to children and women namely;

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

(ii) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

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

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 aims at ensuring proper care, protection, development, treatment and social reintegration of children in difficult circumstances by adopting a child-friendly approach keeping in mind the best interest of children. The Act provides the legal provisions to deal with **(i) children in need of care and protection (ii) children in conflict with law**. The State has framed the Tamil Nadu Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2017 under this Act.

5.3 Children in need of Care and Protection

Children in need of care and protection generally means children without any home or settled place of abode or mentally/physically challenged or children having no one to look after, children whose parents are unfit, abandoned, missing, runaway, street children, working children, abused or children who are vulnerable for drug addiction or sexual abuse or victims of natural calamities and a child as mentioned in section 2 (14) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

5.3.1 Child Welfare Committees

Child Welfare Committees have been constituted in all 32 Districts of the State and they are vested with the powers of a Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of First Class for exercising the powers and to

discharge their duties in relation to children in need of care and protection. The Committee consists of a Chairperson and four members (including one woman member) and the proceedings of the Child Welfare Committee would be in a child-friendly manner.

Considering the volume of cases in Chennai District, the Government had sanctioned a sum of ₹21.25 lakh for establishing two more Child Welfare Committees for Chennai District in addition to the existing Committee during 2018-2019.

A sum of 484.54 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

5.3.2 Children Homes

The State have 1212 Children Homes registered under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and monitored by the Department of Social Defence.

36 Children Homes are directly run by the Government. 145 Homes including 5 Homes for physically and mentally challenged children are functioning under the Non-Governmental Organisations with financial assistance from the Government. A maintenance grant of ₹2,160 per child per month is provided to Non-Governmental Organisations besides expenses towards rent, water, electricity, transportation and contingencies.

A sum of ₹4630.27 lakh has been provided for Government Homes and ₹6820.47 lakh for Homes under NGOs.

5.3.3 Open Shelters

Open Shelters provide services to children in need of care and protection especially homeless, street children, runaway and other vulnerable group of children. It provides shelter for short duration till they safely restored in family or accommodated in a children home. At

present, 11 Open Shelters viz., one each in Salem, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and 7 in Chennai District are functioning in Tamil Nadu. A maintenance grant of ₹2,160 per child per month is provided to Non-Governmental Organisations besides expenses towards rent, water, electricity, transportation and contingencies.

A sum of ₹265.15 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

5.3.4 Special Initiatives

- (i) Annual Sports Meet for children in Government Homes has been organized at a cost of ₹10.00 lakh during 2018-2019.
- (ii) A Multipurpose Resource Centre has been established at Government Children Home for girls, Kellys, Chennai at a cost of ₹15.00 lakh with NGO partnership in

2018-2019. It has audio and video facility to bring the experts and stakeholders under one roof to assist children and to dispose cases expeditiously.

- (iii) Child friendly environment has been created in 5 Children's Court at a cost of ₹35.00 lakh during 2018-2019.
- (iv) The Government has constituted Village, Block, District and State level Child Protection Committees to ensure child protection services. State and District Level Inspection Committees have been constituted to supervise and monitor effective implementation of Child Care Institutions. Totally, 2,664 inspections have been carried out by these Committees during 2018-2019.



Annual Sports meet for the children of child care institutions functioning under the Department of Social Defence.

5.3.5 Infrastructure and Development

- (i) A New Building for Annai Sathya Government Children Home, Madurai at a cost of ₹500.00 lakh is under construction.
- (ii) A New Building for Government Children Home for boys at Panchapalli in Dharmapuri District at a cost of ₹365.00 lakh is under construction.
- (iii) Construction of Compound wall, Volleyball court etc., in Government Children Home for boys, Royapuram, Chennai at a cost of ₹73.70 lakh has been initiated.
- (iv) A Non-Recurring Grant of ₹375.00 lakh has been provided for effective structural changes in the 29 Government Child Care Institutions.
- (v) Also, ₹515.65 lakh has been provided for upgradation of facilities in the 29 Government Child Care Institutions.



Up-gradation of infrastructure facilities provided in the newly constructed Government observation home at Madurai.

5.3.6 Child Adoption

Every child has a right to have a loving family environment. Adoption Programme fulfills such mandate by identifying and placing orphan, abandoned and surrendered children in suitable family. The adoption of children is governed by Adoption Regulations, 2017 framed by Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. The registration and process are made online through the web portal www.cara.nic.in of CARA and the procedure is uniform throughout the country. The State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA) functioning in the Commissionerate of Social Defence is responsible for the implementation of adoption programme under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and the Rules made thereunder in the State. A "Guide book on child

adoption” has been published by the SARA for easy understanding and hoardings have been placed in all District Collectorates, hospitals, District Child Protection Units and public places to create greater awareness and dissemination of information among public. Meetings have been organized among health professional to prevent illegal adoption.

5.3.7 Specialized Adoption Agencies

There are 21 Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAA) functioning in Tamil Nadu to promote in-country and inter-country adoption. These agencies are situated in Madurai (2), Kancheepuram (3), Salem (2) and one each in the districts of Ariyalur, Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Krishnagiri, Nammakkal, Tiruchirappalli, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli, Thiruvallur, Vellore and Thiruvannamalai.

The children placed in “adoption” from 1993 to March 2019

Sl. No.	Nature of Adoption	Adopted children		Total
		Male	Female	
1	In-country	1,317	3,926	5,243
2	Inter-country	106	388	494
Total		1,423	4,314	5,737

The children placed in “adoption” during the year 2018-2019

Sl. No.	Nature of Adoption	Adopted children		Total
		Male	Female	
1	In-country	68	115	183
2	Inter-country	7	19	26
Total		75	134	209

5.3.8 Sponsorship

Sponsorship facilitates to keep children in need of care and protection in family rather institutionalization. Every child under the programme is financially assisted with

₹2,000 p.m. for 3 years. 1,312 children have been benefitted under this scheme during 2018-2019. To implement the scheme an expenditure of ₹314.88 lakh has been incurred.

5.4 Children in conflict with Law

“Children in Conflict with Law” means a child who is alleged or found to have committed an offence and has not completed eighteen years of age on the date of commission of such offence.

5.4.1 Juvenile Justice Boards

Juvenile Justice Boards have been constituted in the State to take cognizance of cases in relation to children in conflict with law. The Juvenile Justice Board consists of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class (referred as Principal Magistrate) with two Social Worker Members (including one woman member). The Board

would conduct the proceedings in a child-friendly manner and not like a regular Court proceedings. In the State of Tamil Nadu, in all the 32 Districts, the Juvenile Justice Boards are constituted and made functional.

In 2016-2017, video conferencing facility have been set up between the Government Observation Home, Tirunelveli and three Juvenile Justice Boards viz., Sivagangai, Virudhunagar and Ramanathapuram Districts at a cost of ₹38.91 lakh to avoid frequent transportation of children from Government Observation Home, Tirunelveli to the Juvenile Justice Boards of the above said Districts and to ensure safety and security of the children. This facility has been extended between the Government Observation Home, Chennai and five Juvenile Justice Boards viz., Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur, Thiruvannamalai, Vellore and

Villupuram Districts in the year 2017-2018 at a cost of ₹49.72 lakh.

A sum of ₹260.90 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

5.4.2 Observation Homes

Observation Home provides temporary reception, care and rehabilitation of any child alleged to be in conflict with law during the pendency of any inquiry against him/her before the Juvenile Justice Board. Considering the best interest of the children, the Government had taken over the Observation Homes at Madurai and Coimbatore which were functioning under the control of Non-Governmental Organisations. To improve the service delivery of Observation Home, Madurai taken over by the Government, 27 various new posts have been sanctioned by the Government during 2019-2020. At present,

9 Observation Homes are directly functioning under the Government across the State.

A sum of ₹527.29 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

5.4.3 Special Homes

Special Home provides rehabilitation for, children in conflict with law found to have committed an offence by the order of the Juvenile Justice Board. Children shall 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.

A sum of ₹252.63 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

5.4.4 Place of Safety

A person above the age of 18 years but apprehended for an offence committed while he

was under eighteen years of age or child in conflict with law, who is between the age of 16 and 18 years and is accused of or convicted for committing a heinous offence is to be accommodated in "Place of Safety" as per the orders of the Juvenile Justice Board or the Children's Court. The Government of Tamil Nadu during 2016-2017 have established a "Place of Safety" of its kind by renovating an existing building at Vellore at a cost of ₹42.00 lakh. Subsequently, 27 various posts had been sanctioned by the Government for the newly established Place of Safety, Vellore during 2018-2019.

5.5 Psychological Counselling Service for Children

Children suffering with psychological and emotional problems including withdrawal of addiction in certain cases of Government Observation Homes and Government Special

Homes are provided with counselling and guidance services by engaging psychologists. The services of the experts could be obtained for 180 days in a year on a honorarium basis of ₹1,000 per day for each counsellor. Further, 14 Resource Centres assist the Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards in psychological assessment of children.

A sum of ₹23.91 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

5.6 The Tamil Nadu Juvenile Justice Fund

“The Tamil Nadu Juvenile Justice Fund” has been created with a corpus of ₹25.00 lakh by the State for undertaking welfare and rehabilitative activities for children dealt under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. The fund shall be applied to facilitate education, health, training, recreation, sports, raw materials or capital

investment for self-employment and any other activity for the development of children.

5.7 Exclusive De-addiction Centre for Children

A de-addiction centre exclusively for children has been established by the Government and functioning through a Non-Governmental Organisation at Chengalpattu in Kancheepuram District. The centre provides in-patient and out-patient treatment for children addicted to alcohol and substances. 98 children have been benefited under this scheme during 2018-2019.

A sum of ₹20.75 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

5.8 Probation System

The Probation is an effective tool for early rehabilitation and restoration with the

participation of children in every stage. The Department of Social Defence is having one Probation Officer in all the 32 Districts. In Chennai, 3 Probation Officers are additionally appointed considering the volume of cases. The Probation Officers are assigned with preparation of Social Investigation Reports to assist the Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards in arriving at proper disposition of cases brought before them. Follow-up of children in specific cases and their after care are regularly done by Probation Officers. The Government had sanctioned one post of Chief Probation Officer and two posts of Regional Probation Officer to evaluate and improve the probation system.

5.9 After Care Organisations

Young adults who could not be restored to their family for various reasons and those require continuous assistance after discharge

from Children Homes/Special Homes are admitted in After Care Organisations till they attain the age of 21 years. There are two 'After Care Organizations' functioning for young adult boys at Athur, Chengalpattu Taluk, Kancheepuram District and other at Madurai. The 'After Care Organisation' for young adult girls is functioning at Vellore.

In addition, a Non-Governmental Organisation in Mayiladuthurai, Nagapattinam District is supported under Child Protection Services Scheme for running an After Care Organisation for mentally challenged young adults.

A sum of ₹169.69 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

5.10 Education and Vocational Training in Child Care Institutions

School sections are functioning within the campus of the Government Child Care

Institutions to provide formal education recognized by the Department of Education. In Child Care Institutions where schools are not available, children are sent to nearby schools. Children of Observation Homes and Reception Units are provided with non-formal and vocational training since, their stay in these homes are temporary.

Vocational training are imparted to children in tailoring, book binding, Screen Printing, Basic Computer Training and Bakery as a short term courses to improve their skills.1035 children were benefitted under this training.

Short term Skill Training programmes such as Sewing Machine Operator, Electrician Helper, Plumber Assistant, A/C Servicing and Two Wheeler Mechanism have been organised through the Tamil Nadu Skill Development

Corporation. 250 children were benefitted under this training.

A sum of ₹45.01 lakh has been provided in Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.



**Vocational Training is provided to the Children
Observation Homes**

5.11 Childline 1098

Childline **Ten Nine Eight (1098)** is a 24-hour, toll free, phone outreach service for children in distress. Children in crisis and who need immediate help or anyone who come across such children could contact the CHILDLINE for rescue and assistance. The Childline services are executed by the Non-Governmental Organisations under the control of Childline India Foundation with financial assistance from Government of India. During, 2018-2019 under this service 77,490 telephonic calls were received of which 26,802 were calls for intervention.

5.12 Child Protection Services (CPS)

The Child Protection Services under the Umbrella of “Integrated Child Development Services” (ICDS) is the centrally sponsored scheme and the Government of Tamil Nadu is

implementing this scheme very effectively in order to ensure child protection by developing required structures for effective Juvenile Justice Administration in the State. The aim of Child Protection Services is to build a protective environment for children in difficult circumstances, through Government-Civil Society partnership.

The objectives of the scheme are effective implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act and other child related special legislations for the well being of children and family 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.

5.12.1 Service Delivery Structures under Child Protection Services

The State has established the following service delivery structures to implement the Child Protection Services effectively in the State:-

- State Child Protection Society (SCPS)
- District Child Protection Societies / Units (DCPUs)
- State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA)

The children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law are benefited

directly under this scheme. Training and awareness programmes are conducted under Child Protection Services, by which the children in the community are also benefitted.

A sum of ₹2389.24 lakh has been provided in Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

5.13 Registration of Child Care Institutions

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 postulates the registration of all Child Care Institutions. The Tamil Nadu Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2017 envisage certification by the departments concerned for building stability, fire safety and sanitation for registration. The availability of space for dormitory and number of bathrooms, toilets and human resource are taking into consideration for fixing the strength of Child Care Institutions. As a result, the Child Care Institutions that fulfill the minimum

standards are alone registered under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. 1,235 institutions have been registered as Child Care Institutions which accommodates 55,384 children.

The State is committed to ensure no Child Care Institution is functioning without registration under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

5.14 Child Tracking System

The Government of India had set up a National Portal on Missing Child Tracking System through the web portal **www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in** to trace missing and found children. The child tracking system facilitates matching of missing and found children. The Child Track System is linked with all Police Stations, District Offices, Child Welfare Committees, Juvenile Justice Boards and

Child Care Institutions through the National portal.

5.15 The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 aims at combating trafficking and sexual exploitation of women for commercial purposes. The State has established and maintaining Vigilance/Protective Homes under the Act for the restoration and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking.

5.15.1 Vigilance / Protective Homes

There are five Vigilance/Protective Homes functioning across the State viz., Chennai, Madurai, Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli. Women victims who are in moral danger are admitted in these Vigilance / Protective homes as per the orders of courts. A Financial

assistance of ₹10,000 is provided to the victims under “Victims Relief Fund”.

To facilitate the speedy trial by Courts Video Conferencing facility has been arranged between Government Vigilance Home, Mylapore and Metropolitan Magistrate Court, Saidapet to trial the cases by virtual appearance instead of physical production.

5.15.2 Rescue Shelters

Rescue Shelter is a temporary shelter for women victims who are charged for offences under the provisions of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. Women victims are sent to these rescue shelters for a short period until their cases are disposed of by the courts. There are six Rescue Shelters functioning in the State of which 5 of them attached with the Vigilance / Protective Homes in Chennai, Madurai, Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli and one shelter is functioning within the campus of After Care

Organisation in Vellore. During 2018-2019, 780 women were benefited in these shelters.

A sum of ₹473.11 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

5.15.3 Ujjawala Scheme

The State and Centre are taking various measures to combat the menace of trafficking of women and children and the scheme 'Ujjawala' is one among the initiatives. This is a comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking, rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. 17 Programmes are implemented by 5 Non-Governmental Organisations across the State. During 2018-2019, 422 Women victims have been benefited under this scheme.

A sum of ₹79.86 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

5.16 De-Addiction Programme

The Department of Social Defence is the Nodal Agency for implementing the Government of India scheme for prevention of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse. In-patient and out-patient treatments are given to the addicts of alcohol / drugs in the Integrated Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers. At present, 22 such centres are functioning in the State. During 2018-2019, 4520 alcohol/drug addicts have been treated.

The Government of India had launched a new scheme under the National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) which aims at reduction of adverse consequences of drug abuse through a multi-pronged strategy. The Scheme of National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) are to be implemented at a cost of ₹228.33 lakh through 21 Non-Governmental and Government Organisations.

5.17 The Tamil Nadu Commission for Protection of Child Rights

The Tamil Nadu Commission for Protection of Child Rights has been constituted as per the section 17 (1) of Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 for monitoring the effective implementation of child welfare related Acts in force and the Commission has been functioning with a Chairperson and six members with effect from 18.01.2013. The present Commission consists of one Chairperson and six members and they have been appointed by the Government and assumed office on 05.05.2017.

Main purpose of this Commission is monitoring the effective implementation of child related legislations that are in force in order to ensure the protection and welfare of the children at the optimum level.

This Commission has dealt cases under the following child rights related acts from 05.05.2017 to 31.03.2019:-

1	The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015	887
2	The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012	540
3	The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	53
4	The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009	639
5	The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986	114
Total		2,233

The Commission has dealt cases during the year 2018-2019

1	The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015	718
2	The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012	416
3	The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	22
4	The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009	341
5	The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986	32
Total		1,529

The Commission had taken various steps to prevent suicide tendency among the children. To combat suicide 394 cases were dealt and saved the life of the children till date.

This Commission, after assuming charges, has conducted many inspections in the Child care institutions. So far, 694 inspections have done by the present commission of which 197 inspections have been done during 2018-2019.

A sum of ₹77.09 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2019-2020.

5.18 Convergence with other Departments for Child Protection

Convergence of services from various departments is a must for any intervention on child protection to succeed. The Department of Social Defence is taking all possible efforts in linking of various services provided by different departments by convergence.

As such, the Department of Social Defence is having a close co-ordination with line Departments such as Social Welfare, Childline, Police, Judicial, Differently Abled Welfare, Integrated Child Development Services Scheme, Labour Welfare, Education, Railway Police, Revenue, Samagra Shiksha (earlier known as SSA), Rural Development, Municipal Administration, Medical and Health Department besides Non-Governmental Organisations in Child Protection. This Department is also working closely with the Crime against Women and Children wing functioning under the Additional Director General of Police.

CHAPTER – 6

SOCIAL SECURITY PENSION SCHEMES

6.1 The Government of Tamil Nadu is a pioneer at the national level in implementation of the Social Security Schemes. The Old Age Pension Scheme had been introduced in the year 1962 by granting ₹20/- as pension per month. The Social Security Pension Schemes are extended to all the vulnerable sections of the society such as senior citizens, differently abled persons, widows, agricultural labourers, poor farmers, deserted wives, unmarried women of the age of 50 years and above who are destitute and poor. Currently, the Government is granting ₹1,000 per month as pension uniformly under all pension schemes. In order to ensure a very wide coverage of pension schemes, the Government of Tamil Nadu has relaxed the eligibility criteria especially for the senior citizens and differently abled. The allocation has also been increased substantially upto ₹4,060.54 crore in 2019-20. As on 31.03.2019, a total of

29.50 lakh beneficiaries are benefited under the schemes as detailed below;

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	No. of beneficiaries as on 31.03.2019
1	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGN-OAPS)	12,57,478
2	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGN-DPS)	60,154
3	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGN-WPS)	5,25,055
4	Differently Abled Pension Scheme (DAP)	2,59,690
5	Destitute Widows Pension Scheme (DWP)	4,22,276
6	Chief Minister's Uzhavar Padhukappu Thittam (CMUPT)	2,88,596
7	Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWP)	1,11,086
8	Pension to Un-married, Poor, Incapacitated Women of age 50 years and above (UWP)	21,828
9	Pension to SriLankan Refugees.	4,461
Total		29,50,624

6.2 Funding Pattern - Central and State share

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Age Criteria	Government of India Contribution	State Government Contribution
1.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)	60 to 79 years	₹200/-	₹800/-
		80 years and above	₹500/-	₹500/-
2.	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)	18 to 79 years	₹300/-	₹700/-
3.	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)	40 to 79 years	₹300/-	₹700/-
4.	Differently Abled Pension Scheme (DAPS)	18 and above	-	₹1000/-
5.	Destitute Widow Pension Scheme (DWPS)	18 and above	-	₹1000/-
6.	Old Age Pension Scheme under Chief Minister's	60 years and above	-	₹1000/-

	Uzhavar Padhukappu Thittam (CMUPT)			
7	Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWPS)	30 years above	-	₹1000/-
8	Pension to Poor Unmarried Women of age 50 years and above (UWP)	50 years and above	-	₹1000/-

6.3 Eligibility criteria

The Government vide G.O.(Ms).No.27, Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department, dated 22.02.2016 have issued orders by reducing the disability percentage from 60% to 40% for getting pension under differently abled category. The Government vide G. O.(Ms) No.41, Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department dated 28.05.2018 have also issued orders by increasing the

maximum income limit to ₹3.00 lakh per annum for the persons who are differently abled.

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

S. No	Scheme	Criteria
1	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)	Eligibility – Destitute. Income: Below poverty line Age: 60 years and above.
2	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGN-WPS)	Eligibility – Destitute Widow. Income: Below poverty line Age: 40 years and above.
3	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGN-DPS)	Disability level: 80% and above. Income: Below poverty line Age: 18 years and above.

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

S. No	Scheme	Criteria
1	Differently Abled Pension Scheme (DAPS)	Eligibility - Unemployed. If private / self employed, the annual income of the beneficiary should not exceed ₹3 Lakh. Age: 18 years and above. Disability level: 40% and above
2	Destitute Widow Pension Scheme (DWPS)	Eligibility - Destitute Widow. Age: 18 years and above, Fixed assets: Not exceeding ₹50,000
3	Chief Minister's Uzhavar Padhukaapu Thittam (CMUPT)	Eligibility - Destitute. Age: 60 years and above. Landless agricultural labourers Fixed assets: Not exceeding ₹50,000

4	Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWPS)	Eligibility - Destitute. Age: 30 years and above. Must be legally divorced or deserted for not less than 5 years (or) obtained legal separation certificate from a competent Court of Law. Fixed assets: Not exceeding ₹50,000/-
5	Pension to Poor Unmarried Women of age 50 years and above (UWP)	Eligibility -Destitute and Unmarried women. Age: 50 years and above. Fixed assets: Not exceeding ₹50,000/-

In order to address the difficulties of 1.94 lakh pensioners above 80 years of age the monthly old age pension is being disbursed at their door step by e-Money Order through Indian Postal Department by incurring an additional expenditure of ₹4.40 crore per annum.

6.4 Other Benefits to the pensioners

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

CHAPTER -7

CONCLUSION

Realizing that 'Social Welfare' is the socio-economic development of vulnerable sections of the society, the department is striving hard to bring all round development in their life. The Department assures holistic development of Women and Children and dignified life to Senior Citizen and Transgender by active formulation and implementation of the Welfare Scheme. Further this Department is implementing various welfare schemes for children in need of care and protection, children in conflict with law and women in moral danger.

Timely implementation of Various Welfare Acts with proper mechanism also helps the aggrieved sections to restore their rights.

The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme is implemented to promote and ensure

consistent high-quality holistic 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.

Thus the Department is committed to the overall development of all sections of the society and is leading the nation.

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

ANNEXURE
BUDGET ESTIMATE – 2019-2020
DEMAND No.45
SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITIOUS MEAL
PROGRAMME DEPARTMENT
TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 2019-2020
₹5,30,551 Lakh

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 2019-2020		
HEAD OF ACCOUNT		(₹ in Lakh)
REVENUE SECTION		Allocation
2059	Public Works	246.00
2225	Directorate of Social Welfare	35.40
2235	Directorate of Social Defence	15,137.90
2235	Directorate of Social Welfare	1,10,317.86
2235	Directorate of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme	13,736.73
2236	Secretariat	31.48
2236	Directorate of Social Welfare	1,79,410.49
2236	Directorate of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme	2,07,739.32
2251	Secretariat	542.99
2551	Directorate of Social Welfare	0.01
REVENUE SECTION TOTAL		5,27,198.18

CAPITAL SECTION		
4235	Directorate of Social Welfare	--
4235	Directorate of Social Defence	1,236.01
4236	Directorate of Social Welfare	0.01
4236	Directorate of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme	2,117.12
CAPITAL SECTION TOTAL		3,353.14
7610	Loans to Government Servants etc.,	0.02
LOAN SECTION TOTAL		0.02
Grand Total		5,30,551.34

GROSS TOTAL:

REVENUE SECTION : ₹ 527198.18 Lakh

CAPITAL SECTION : ₹ 3353.14 Lakh

LOAN SECTION : ₹ 0.02 Lakh

TOTAL : ₹ 530551.34 Lakh

(or)

₹ 5,305.51 Crore

A sum of ₹4,060.54 Crore has also been provided in the Budget Estimate for 2019-2020 under the Demand No. 41 Revenue Department for the implementation of Social Security Pension Schemes.
