

## **DEMAND NO. 45**

### **SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME DEPARTMENT**

#### **POLICY NOTE 2014-2015**

#### **CHAPTER – 1**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu has always ensured the welfare of the underprivileged sections of the society like destitute women, orphaned children, helpless senior citizens and the ostracized transgenders. The Hon'ble Chief Minister with her exemplary vision has guided this department in the formulation and implementation of various schemes for the welfare of the underprivileged and has ensured that their health, nutrition, security, education, development and employment are taken care of in an adequate and admirable manner.

The caring and visionary leadership of the Hon'ble Chief Minister has ensured top-most priority for the welfare of the women and has also given shape to innovative schemes like "gold for thirumangalyam" under Marriage Assistance Schemes which not only assists the poor women for their marriage but

also encourages to take up higher education. The praiseworthy "Girl Child Protection Scheme" ensures the welfare of the girl children right from their birth to higher education and subsequently to marriage. The Cradle Baby Scheme has brought about a positive change in the mindset of the people and the gender ratio in the districts where once female infanticide was prevalent, has improved considerably.

The safety and security of women have been ensured by the inauguration of 20 more Working Women Hostels, the strict regulations of NGO run Homes and the implementation of the provisions of various Acts for women and children. The economic empowerment of women has been ensured by providing employment opportunities to women in tailoring co-operative societies through the flagship "Free Supply of Uniform Scheme" to school students. Advanced type of sewing machines with subsidies have been supplied to the members for improving the quality and skill of the women members of the Tailoring Co-operative Societies. Under the compassionate leadership of our Hon'ble Chief Minister, detailed guidelines have been issued for the safety of women and children who stay in homes, hostels and institutions away from their homes.

The nutrition and health of Adolescent Girls and Women besides infants and children in the age group

of 0-5 plus years have been ensured through the Integrated Child Development Mission.

The nutritional need of children in schools have been taken care of by Puratchi Thalavar M.G.R. Nutritious Meal Programme. To improve the nutritional health of children further, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has ordered the introduction of Variety Meals in pilot blocks of all the Districts. This has been welcomed by the children and their attendance has increased manifold. Millet based nutritious foods were introduced to the nutrition-deficient children of Ariyalur and Perambalur. A year later it has been found that these children had gained weight and health considerably.

Educational needs of the children have also been given due importance. Anganwadi children in 10 Districts have been provided with uniform which acts as an incentive to their parents to send children to Anganwadis and also mitigates the economic differences amongst various sections of people. Moral stories printed on foam boards have been fixed in the inner walls of Anganwadi centres to imbibe children with values necessary for a civil society.

Children in Anganwadi Centres were provided with hygiene kits to instill in them a sense of personal cleanliness which will go a long way in making them healthy citizens.

This Government has enhanced the Social Security Pension provided to Senior Citizen, the Disabled, the Widows, the Destitutes among the disabled, Farmers and Agricultural Labourers from ₹500 per month to ₹1000 per month. These pension schemes are administered through the Revenue Department while this department formulates the policy on schemes.

The Old Age Persons who have been neglected by their families and the destitute children with no support are taken care of at the Integrated Complexes of Special Homes in the districts.

Documentary films on Prevention of Child Marriage were produced and screened in theatres, telecast in television channels and in Doordharshan.

Various Acts enacted to safeguard the interests of the Senior Citizen, Women and Children (Dowry, Domestic Violence, Sexual Abuse etc.,) are being implemented effectively by this Government.

The Government has taken active interest in the welfare of Transgenders who have been recognized as the third gender. Identity Cards, essential commodities, housing, health, education, training and employment are being provided. Destitute Transgenders aged above 40 years are provided with a pension of ₹1000 per month.

Under the visionary leadership of Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department is striving to achieve greater heights in its service to the underprivileged sections of the society in attaining social and economic equality.

## **CHAPTER – 2**

### **WOMEN WELFARE**

**2.1** The empowerment of women and development is the focus of Tamil Nadu State Vision 2023. The empowerment of women has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women. Realizing the significance of their development, a number of novel and path breaking initiatives have been launched by the Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department, for the welfare and protection of the poor women, the destitutes, the deserted and the third genders. Human Development Index of Tamil Nadu has shown an upward trend compared to that of All India and many other states in the country as a result of these special initiatives introduced by the Government.

The Government has introduced a unique scheme to support the poor parents to meet the expenses towards the marriage of their daughter by providing 4 grams 22 carat gold coin for making “Thirumangalyam” along with cash assistance of ₹25,000. To encourage higher education among women, the cash assistance has been enhanced from ₹25,000 to ₹50,000 for the Degree/ Diploma holders along with 4 grams 22 carat gold coin for making

'Thirumangalyam'. This scheme of providing gold coins under all the marriage assistance schemes is being implemented successfully since 17.5.2011. In order to help more poor families, the annual income ceiling have been raised to ₹72,000 from ₹24,000.

Destitute women, widows, deserted women, and women in distress are given shelter in the Government Service Homes and provided with food, accommodation, education, vocational and skill development training to make them lead a dignified and financially independent life.

Gainful employment is provided to the women from economically weaker sections of society by enrolling them as members in the Industrial Co-operative Societies, wherein they are engaged in stitching of uniforms for school children. These women are earning a decent income which has helped them to improve their standard of life.

Socially marginalised groups such as the Transgenders are also being taken care of by the Government through the implementation of various welfare measures specifically formulated for them. To engage them in economic activities for earning a decent livelihood, loans upto ₹15.00 lakhs with 25% subsidy is provided to each Transgender Self Help Group through banks.

The social legislations viz., “Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005” and “Dowry Prohibition Act 1961” are implemented by this Department for preventing the crime against women. These legislations provide protection to the women against domestic violence and dowry related incidents.

The “State Commission for Women” constituted in 1993, deals with complaints related to crime against women and harassment at work place.

## **2.2 MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE SCHEMES**

The institution of marriage with its multifarious cultural backgrounds and status is capable of influencing the community. It is a customary social requirement for a girl during marriage to wear 'Thirumangalyam' made of gold. The poor parents are unable to meet the expenses towards marriage of their daughters. In order to help such parents and to encourage them to educate their daughters till the right age, Marriage Assistance Schemes were introduced by the Government. Five Marriage Assistance Schemes are implemented to help the daughters of poor parents, orphan girls, widows who remarry and inter-caste married couples.

**1,37,881** beneficiaries have availed the benefits under the five Marriage Assistance schemes during the year **2013-2014**.

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

The Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme provides marriage assistance to the poor girls who have attained the age of 18 years at the time of marriage. To avail benefits under the scheme, these girls should have studied upto X Standard and in the case of Scheduled Tribes, they should have studied upto V Standard. Cash assistance of ₹25,000 and 4 gram 22 carat gold coin for making Thirumangalyam are provided under this scheme. In case of death of parents, the assistance is given to the daughter.

To encourage higher education among girl children, the financial assistance has been enhanced from ₹25,000 to ₹50,000 for degree / diploma holders along with 4 gram 22 carat gold coin for making “Thirumangalyam”.

**41,906** graduates / diploma holders have been benefitted in the year 2013-2014 under the scheme.

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

**A sum of ₹69964.85 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2014 -2015 for this Scheme.**

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

Widow remarriage was considered a taboo and a rare practice in the society in the early years. Moved by the plight of the widows, many social reformers strived very hard to bring about change in the lives of the widows by encouraging widow remarriage. The persistent efforts of the various social reformers have brought in a change in the life of young widows and motivated them to remarry. They need assistance to lead a life with dignity, social acceptance and improved social status. Dr. Dharmambal Ammaiyar Ninaivu Widow Remarriage Assistance Scheme was launched with the above objective. Under this scheme, financial assistance of ₹15,000 is given in the form of a cheque and ₹10,000 as National Savings Certificate along with 4 gram 22 carat gold coin for making “Thirumangalyam”. There is no income ceiling and educational qualification prescribed to avail benefit under this scheme. The degree / diploma holders are

given ₹50,000 which is given in the form of a cheque for ₹30,000 and National Savings Certificate for ₹20,000 along with 4 gram 22 carat gold coin for making “Thirumangalyam”.

**A sum of ₹76.25 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2014 –2015 for this scheme.**

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

The various welfare measures adopted by the Government for the benefit of the widows have helped in mitigating the problems of the widows to a great extent. To help the poor widows to get their daughters married, E.V.R. Maniammaiyyar Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme is being implemented by the Government. A financial assistance of ₹25,000 for non-graduates and ₹50,000 for degree / diploma holders is given along with 4 grams 22 carat gold coin for making “Thirumangalyam”.

**A sum of ₹3771.09 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2014 –2015 for this Scheme.**

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

Poor orphan girls have to meet all the expenses themselves and are faced with the difficult task of meeting their marriage expenses also. To help such poor orphan girls, the Government has introduced this scheme by providing financial assistance of ₹25,000 along with 4 grams 22 carat gold coin for making “Thirumangalyam” to non graduates and ₹50,000 to degree / diploma holders along with 4 gram 22 carat gold coin. There is no income ceiling for availing benefit under this marriage assistance scheme.

**A sum of ₹373.75 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2014 –2015 for this Scheme.**

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

The Government of Tamil Nadu have been implementing the Inter-Caste Marriage Assistance Scheme to remove the social evil of caste based discrimination which is a major barrier to growth and development of the society. It also seeks to promote social equality among communities.

A cash assistance of ₹25,000 is given under this scheme, out of which ₹15,000 is given in the form of cheque and ₹10,000 in the form of National Saving Certificate along with 4 gram 22 carat gold coin for making "Thirumangalyam". The degree / diploma holders receive ₹50,000 out of which ₹30,000 is given in the form of Cheque and ₹20,000 as National Saving Certificate along with 4 gram 22 carat gold coin for making "Thirumangalyam". There is no income ceiling and minimum educational qualification stipulated.

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

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

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

**A sum of ₹1000.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2014 – 2015 for this Scheme.**

### **2.3 SERVICE HOMES**

9 Government Service Homes, one each at Chennai, Salem, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Sivagangai, Madurai, Krishnagiri and Perambalur are functioning in Tamil Nadu. Widows, deserted wives, economically backward women and girls rescued from child marriage who are neglected by their families are taken care of by these homes. The Service Homes provide suitable accommodation, food, health and medical facilities. The inmates can also pursue their schooling if they had discontinued their studies. The Widows and deserted wives are also permitted to bring up their children in a conducive atmosphere in these Service Homes. A maximum of three children can be kept by a mother. While the Girl children are provided education upto XII Standard, male children are provided with the educational facility in the Service Home itself upto V Standard. Vocational skills are also provided to enable them to have economic sustainability. Life skills viz., computer training, spoken English and counseling for selection of higher studies and future career guidance are also provided in these homes.

**A sum of ₹604.90 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2014 -2015 for this Scheme.**

## **2.4 HIGHER EDUCATION TO GIRLS**

To encourage the young girls to pursue higher education, the Government is providing financial assistance of ₹50,000 per annum for pursuing professional courses and ₹30,000 each for Degree / Diploma courses for the ex-inmates who have completed +2 course from 9 Service homes and 27 children Homes. In the year 2013-14, 167 girls have been benefitted under this scheme.

**A sum of ₹65.78 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2014-2015 for this Scheme.**

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

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

gather information and gain practical knowledge. A dormitory at a cost of ₹1.00 crore will be constructed.

**A sum of ₹7.23 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2014 -2015 for this Scheme.**

## **2.6 WORKING WOMEN HOSTELS**

Nowadays Women are excelling in all fields including higher / professional studies. Opening up of new avenues of employment has motivated them to take up employment away from their homes. The necessity to take up employment and the opportunities available in urban areas has resulted in movement of women to cities. Due to the rise in prices and high rentals, the cost of living has gone up. Girls from poor and middle class families find it difficult to manage financially in their new places of employment with the income they get. In order to help such working women, the Government runs 28 Working Women Hostels.

14 more Working Women Hostels will be started in the year 2014-2015. Women who earn upto ₹25,000 per month at Chennai and ₹15,000 per month in other places are eligible to get admission in these working women hostels. They have to pay a monthly rent of ₹300 in Chennai and ₹200 in other places. Sharing system is followed for food

expenses, electricity and other charges. The staff salary is paid by the Government.

**A sum of ₹253.33 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2014-2015 for the working women Hostels.**

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

The vision of the Government is to ensure gender equality by empowering women. Only through empowerment of women, their economic needs can be fulfilled by providing them with skills and knowledge and enabling them to become independent.

With the above objective, various Socio-economic Development Schemes are implemented through Women Industrial Co-operative Societies. These Industrial Co-operative Societies which act as a platform to improve women's socio-economic status are exclusively meant for women who hail from the weaker sections of the Society. Women above the age of 18 years and below the poverty line can become the members of these societies. Through stitching of 4 sets of uniform they get decent income.

There are 80 Women Industrial Tailoring Co-operative Societies functioning under the control of the Directorate of Social Welfare. They are engaged in stitching and supplying of uniforms to the school children getting benefits under the Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme and also to the school children of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Department and other welfare schools. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has ordered to provide full sleeve shirts and full pants for the boys and salwar kameez with over coat to the girl students as school uniforms in the hilly areas.

15 Women Stationary Industrial Co-operative Societies, 2 Chalk Crayons and one Coir Making Industrial Co-operative Society are functioning under the control of Directorate of Social Welfare. Registers and records indented by the Government Departments, Government Industrial Wings and other agencies are printed and supplied by the women members of these Societies. Amendments have been issued to the bye-laws of these societies enabling them to take up tailoring work of School uniforms in addition to their regular work.

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

Details of Co-operative Societies and members enrolled therein are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Type of Society	No. of Co-operative Societies	No. of Members
1.	Women Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Societies	80	73047
2.	Women Stationery & Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Societies	15	1017
3.	Weaning food Manufacturing Women Industrial Co-operative Societies	25	1450
4.	Other societies	3	1743
	<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>77257</b>

The Wages for stitching of Uniforms has been doubled since 2011-2012.

From the academic year 2012-2013, 4 sets of Uniform are being supplied to the School Children. 45.30 lakh school children have been benefited with 4 sets of Uniform during the

year 2013-2014. The work of stitching and supply of Uniforms by the women members of the Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Societies give them substantial income. Due to the additional work of stitching and supply of 4 sets of uniforms, the income of the women members of the Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Societies belonging to 75807 families, has increased. From the year 2014-2015 onwards, the members will get 5% increase in their wages.

To provide skill training to women, 20 Training Centres are functioning in 14 Districts of the State covering 265 women in a year. Among these, 2 Tailoring Training Centres in Salem and Thiruvannamalai are providing training exclusively to tribal women. 50 tribal women are trained in these centres every year. There is one Mat Weaving Training Centre and one Doll Making Training Centre in Vellore and Thoothukudi Districts respectively.

In order to complete the stitching of 4 sets of uniform in time and to improve the socio-economic status of the members of Women Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Societies, the Government has ordered to purchase 54,000 advanced type of sewing machines at a cost of ₹54.00 crore. ₹5.40 crore have been sanctioned as Government subsidy.

- 90% of the cost of sewing machine will be given through the loan from District Central Co-operative Banks and balance 10% as subsidy by the Government.
- 27,900 advance type of sewing machines have been ordered to be procured in the I<sup>st</sup> phase.
- To improve the skill of the members, skill training is being provided at 19 centers by Tamil Nadu Skill Development Mission and Apparel Training and Design Centre, Guindy with contribution of ₹3100 and ₹7,300 per person respectively. Cost of training per person is ₹10,400 and the total cost is ₹56.16 crore for the entire Training Programme to cover 54,000 members.

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

In order to enhance the income of widows, deserted wives, women from economically weaker sections, differently abled men and women, and socially affected women through self-employment, Sathiyavanimuthu Ammaiyar Ninaivu Free supply of Sewing Machine Scheme is being implemented by the Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department.

Under this scheme, advanced type of sewing machines was given to 3505 beneficiaries at a total cost of ₹1.90 crore for the year 2013-2014.

**A sum of ₹135.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2014 -2015 for this Scheme.**

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

Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women was constituted in the year 1993 to deal with the cases related to crime against women. A chairperson and 9 members have been appointed.

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

### **The objectives of the Commission are:-**

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

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

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

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

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

The Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board was constituted in 1954. It has been working for the development of women and

children through voluntary institutions in the State with the following objectives.

- 1) To encourage voluntary efforts by Non-Governmental Organisation in the field of women and child development.
- 2) To render technical and financial assistance to the voluntary institutions for improved quality and standard of services.
- 3) To monitor the programmes aided by Central Social Welfare Board and the programmes allotted by the State Government for effective implementation.

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

In order to facilitate and strengthen the role of Voluntary Organisations in the empowerment of women, the Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board provides support through a variety of programmes viz. education and training, collective mobilization, awareness creation, income generating activities for the livelihood and by provision of support services.

**2.10.1 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY TAMIL NADU SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD FOR THE YEAR 2013-2014**

<i>Financial Assistance by</i>	<i>No. of Institutions</i>	<i>No. of Units</i>	<i>Total financial Allocation ₹ in lakh</i>	<i>No. of Beneficiaries</i>
State Govt.	206	206	14.80	5018
CSWB	382	1234	392.30	65607

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

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

**A sum of ₹10.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2014-2015 for this scheme.**

**2.11 FAMILY COUNSELING CENTRE**

The changing lifestyle and increased levels of work related stress lead to various family problems. Through the established Family Counseling Centres, counseling is given

to the couples and members of the family whenever required. These NGO run Family Counseling Centres intervene and provide moral and psychological guidance and also act as a forum for resolving the disputes between the family members.

Qualified counselors have been appointed in these Family Counseling Centres who provide counseling, referral and rehabilitative services especially to the women and children who are victims of atrocities and family maladjustments. This helps them in crisis management.

It also helps women who approach the centre to redress their grievances relating to dowry harassment, cases of alcoholism and AIDS by giving suitable and appropriate guidance.

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

**A sum of ₹7.14 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2014-2015 for this scheme.**

## **2.12 TAMIL NADU TRANSGENDERS WELFARE BOARD**

The Supreme Court of India in its landmark judgement has pronounced that Transgenders should be treated as third gender. The Transgenders face familial rejection, social discrimination and marginalization from the mainstream society. They go through various harassments, deprivations and other forms of discriminations. They are even forced out from the schools on transformation as third gender. There is no job security and employment opportunity due to age old discrimination against them. Prevailing situations compel them to leave their families, discontinue their education and lead an almost nomadic life. The Transgenders who leave their families mostly do not possess with them any documents like birth certificate, educational certificate, community certificate and other essential identity cards like ration cards, Voter Identity Card etc. Considering the problems faced by the transgenders and to redress their grievances through welfare measures, the Government has constituted a Welfare Board for Transgenders.

The foremost difficulty faced by the transgenders is to earn their livelihood through a decent and respectable profession. To empower the transgenders economically, bank

loans upto ₹15 lakh with 25% subsidy are provided to the Transgenders Self Help Groups to take up income generating activities.

51 Transgender Self Help Groups, with 442 Transgender members have been provided assistance for various projects totaling ₹2.20 Crore with 25% subsidy of ₹55 lakh and ₹1.65 crore as bank loan. Various economic activities like provision stores, rearing of milch animals, canteens, production units of soap, napkin, milk products, plying passenger autos, load autos and business activities related to cloth, coir, rice etc., have been taken up by Transgender Self Help Groups.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has also introduced a pension scheme for destitute transgenders who are above 40 years. It is first of its kind in India, wherein ₹1,000 is paid as monthly pension. 743 transgenders are being provided with monthly pension at present under this scheme.

**A sum of ₹200.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2014-2015 for the welfare of the Transgenders.**

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

The Department of Social Welfare is the 'nodal agency' for implementing the following legislations pertaining to women.

- 1) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- 2) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- 3) Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment at Work Place Act, 2013

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

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

Salient features of the Act:

- Ensures Right to Residence under sec 17.
- Ensures economic relief by recognising economic violence.
- Recognises verbal and emotional violence.
- Provides temporary custody of child.
- Judgements within 60 days of filing of the case.
- Multiple Judgements in a single case.
- Cases can be filed under PWDV Act even if other cases are pending between parties.
- Both petitioner and respondent can prefer Appeal.

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

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

### 2.13.3 PROTECTION OFFICERS

Protection Officers have been appointed by the Government under the Domestic Violence Act, 2005 to help the aggrieved woman in filing the case against her husband or against any male adult person who has committed domestic violence and who is in domestic relationship with the petitioner.

The Protection Officer facilitates the women to approach the court by providing legal aid and get appropriate relief from the courts concerned. Further, they execute the orders of the Court wherever necessary with the help of police.

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

### 2.13.4 SERVICE PROVIDERS

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

training to help them secure employment and sustainable income.

### 2.13.5 SHELTER HOMES AND MEDICAL FACILITIES

98 Shelter Homes have been notified under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and are functioning in the State. Also, 1849 medical institutions which include Government hospitals, Primary Health Centers and Govt. Medical College Hospitals, ESI dispensaries, etc have been notified as "Medical facilities", to provide medical support to the victims of violence.

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

S.No.	Details	Total
1	Cases Reported	23,196
2	No.of cases filed in the Court	7,618
3	No. of Cases referred to Free Legal Aid	920
4	No.of cases given medical treatment	209
5	No.of cases counseling rendered as per Court Order under section 14	531
6	No of cases disposed by Protection Officer	10,977

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

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

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

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

## **2.15 STATE RESOURCE CENTRE FOR WOMEN**

State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW) has been constituted under the National Mission for Empowerment of Women. State Resource Centre for Women is formed to assist and liaise with the existing institutions/structures for monitoring

and reviewing of flagship programmes and other schemes of Central and State Governments, for eliciting the information required to be placed before the State Mission Authority.

The primary objective of SRCW is to work for holistic empowerment of women in the state. It will facilitate government and other stakeholders involved in women empowerment to implement Gender sensitive programmes, laws and schemes through effective coordination.

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

## **2.16 AWARDS**

The “Avvaiyar Award” is given on the March 8<sup>th</sup> i.e. the International Women’s Day to eminent women. In 2014, Dr. Mathangi Ramakrishnan, an eminent plastic surgeon has been given the award. The recipient of the Avvaiyar Award would be given 22 carat Gold Medal weighing 8 grams, ₹1.00 lakh in the form of cheque, a Shawl and a citation.

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

## CHAPTER - 3

### CHILD WELFARE

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

### 3.2 CRADLE BABY SCHEME

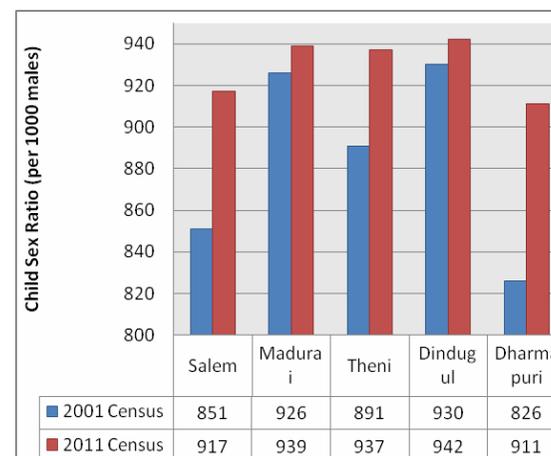
“Cradle Baby Scheme”, the brain child of the Hon’ble Chief Minister started in Salem District during 1992, is an important initiative of the Government to eradicate the evil practice of female infanticide. Under this Scheme, cradles are placed in important places to rescue the abandoned infants. 150 girl children were rescued under this Scheme during the years 1992-2001 and it is very heartening to place on record that the first five children who were rescued in 1992 have excelled themselves in various fields like Computer Science, Engineering, Commerce and Mohiniattam Dance. The Cradle Baby Scheme, the first of its kind in the entire country, has proved that every child has got a right for survival and if the right opportunity is

given to bring out the latent talent, they can also blossom and play a constructive role in the society.

The Cradle Baby Scheme was revised in 2001 by setting up full fledged reception centres at Madurai, Theni, Dindigul and Dharmapuri. Reception Centres were established with adequate staff and equipments like incubators and refrigerators, feeding bottles, saving drugs, baby napkins and essential vessels.

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

### Child Sex Ratio (Per 1000 Males)



While the results were encouraging, the 2011 census indicated a declining trend in Child Sex Ratio in Cuddalore, Ariyalur, Perambalur, Villupuram and Thriuvannamalai districts and hence the Cradle Baby Scheme was extended to these districts.

These Reception Centres play an important role in receiving the abandoned babies and in protecting their lives. 4,441 babies including 769 male babies have been rescued from the year 1992 to March 2014. The children received in the Reception Centers are handed over to Specialized Adoption Agencies which are licensed to provide family environment through Adoption Programme. While the Child Sex Ratio, which is a critical indicator of gender inequality, has declined in 27 States and Union Territories including Delhi in the 2011 census, due to the positive impact of the Cradle Baby Scheme, there has been an upward trend in Tamil Nadu from 942/1000 in 2001 to 946/1000 in 2011. This is proof enough that timely and thoughtful introduction of such forerunner schemes has taken the State a long way in bridging the gender inequality.

**A sum of ₹38.07 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2014 - 2015 for this Scheme.**

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

Every child has the Right to Education and the girl child is no exception. The Girl Child Protection Scheme, introduced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in 1992, is a forerunner of all girl child schemes in India and the World. This path breaking initiative attempts to instill confidence in the minds of parents towards upbringing of their girl children and provide them education. The scheme has the twin objectives of preventing female infanticide as well as promoting female literacy. Through provision of financial incentives to poor families following the fulfillment of certain verifiable conditions, the Chief Minister's Girl Child Protection Scheme seeks to provide short-term income support and at the same time promote long-term behavioral change. This promotional scheme for girl child will have far reaching positive implications in enhancing the value of girl child in the family and the society.

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

##### **Scheme-I**

An amount of ₹50,000 is deposited in the name of the girl child born on or after 01/08/2011, in the form of fixed deposit with the Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure

Development Corporation Limited, for a family with one girl child only. The copy of the fixed deposit receipt is given to the family of the girl child.

### Scheme-II

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

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

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

### Details of Final Maturity

#### New Scheme

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

An annual incentive of ₹1800 is given to the girl child every year from the 6th year of deposit in order to meet education expenses. During the year 2013-2014, incentive has been given to 31,537 beneficiaries.

Benefits available under the Marriage Assistance Schemes have also been extended in the year 2013-14 to the beneficiaries under the Girl Child Protection Scheme who were enrolled in the years from 1992 to 1995.

#### Impact of the Scheme

The increasing trend in the female literacy of Tamil Nadu from 64.43% in 2001 to 73.86% in 2011 and the

reduction in the dropout rate of girl children can also be attributed to the Girl Child Protection Scheme.

₹865.39 crore has been deposited with Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited to benefit 5,36,826 girl children from 31.12.2001 to 31.03.2014.

**A sum of ₹10501.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2014 - 2015 for this Scheme.**

### **3.4 CHILD ADOPTION**

Every child has a right to have a loving family environment. Adoption is considered as the best alternative for children without parental care.

Adoption Programme offers an important avenue for the care and protection of orphaned and abandoned children. It provides an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding, thus bringing their talent and capacity to the fore. Further, it gives the issueless couples the happiness and satisfaction of having a child solely belonging to them. It provides the child psycho-social and material security. It also helps in preventing situations leading to abuse and exploitation of vulnerable children.

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

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

In order to support the Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) in promoting in-country adoption and regulating inter-country adoption, the State Adoption

Resource Agency (SARA) has been set-up in the Commissionerate of Social Welfare with support from the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS).

There are 15 Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAA) authorized to keep children up to 6 years and recognized by State Government for domestic adoption. These agencies are situated in Chennai (2), Salem (2), Madurai (2), Kancheepuram (2) and one each in the districts of Coimbatore, Krishnagiri, Tiruchirapalli, Thoothukudi, Dindigul, Tirunelveli and Vellore. Among them, 5 agencies are recognized as Recognized Indian Placement Agency (RIPA) by Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) to place children under inter-country adoption.

The details of children placed under 'adoption' from inception of the programme till March 2014 is as follows:-

SI. No	Children given for Adoption	Male	Female
1.	In-Country	990	3,304
2.	Inter-Country	67	306
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>3,610</b>

A State Adoption Advisory Committee has been constituted by the Government. The aim of the committee is to

discuss child welfare measures specifically to promote "in-country" and "Inter-country" adoption. An Adoption Recommendation Committee (ARC) has also been constituted to scrutinize dossiers of Prospective Adoptive Parents and issue a Recommendation Certificate for placement of a child under "Inter-country" adoption.

The babies are placed under adoption legally by the competent Court under the following Acts:—

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

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

Children who need special care due to physical and medical problems and are unable to be placed under adoption are handed over to 4 special homes run by

Voluntary Organizations for special care and protection with the help of Government grants.

**A sum of ₹37.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2014 - 2015 for this Scheme.**

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

Creches have been established by the Government as a measure of support for the working and ailing mothers.

Creches and Day Care Services are not only required by working mothers but also by women belonging to poor families and ailing mothers who require support and relief from child care as they struggle to cope up with the burden of activities, within and outside the home.

It is also a protection measure as it addresses issues such as child labour, school drop outs, outreach for medical, health programme and female literacy etc,. Hence, there is an urgent need for improving quality and reach of child day care services for working and ailing women among all socio-economic groups in both the organized and the unorganized sectors.

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

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

**A sum of ₹3.82 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2014-2015 for this scheme.**

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

To protect the rights of children, to promote the welfare of the children and to encourage voluntary effort of the Non-Governmental Organisations, State Government provides grants to Non-Governmental Organizations to run Children Homes. All the Children Homes run by Voluntary Organisations should be registered under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 as amended in 2006.

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

- A) The children in the age group of 5 – 18 years belonging to single parent families.
- B) Children who do not have parent
- C) Abandoned children
- D) Children of parents affected with prolonged illness.

- E) Children of Parents who are imprisoned for long periods and children of Differently Abled parents.
- F) The annual income of the parent / guardian should not exceed ₹24,000 per annum.

For taking care of each of the 25 children, a house mother / house father and helper are there in these homes. State Government provides ₹750 per month per child as grant towards feeding charges. The other administrative expenditures have to be met by the Non-Governmental Organisations. In Tamil Nadu, 131 Children Homes run by Non-Governmental Organisations are getting grants for the sanctioned strength of 8,521 children.

**A sum of ₹604.20 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2014-2015 for this scheme.**

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

There are 27 Government Children Homes across the State under the administrative control of Commissioner for Social Welfare. Children admitted in these Homes are provided with good accommodation, food, clothing, health facilities, schooling and higher education.

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

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

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

All the Government Children Homes are registered under the Juvenile Justice Act 2000 as amended in 2006.

### **Facilities Provided in These Children Homes**

Children enrolled in these homes, attend school from I to V Standard in the premises of the home itself. From VI standard onwards, children are sent to nearby Government and Government aided schools for high school and higher secondary education. Salient features of the homes are :

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

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

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

This committee also scrutinizes and recommends the proposals for financial assistance for higher education from the districts to the Commissioner of Social Welfare for sanctioning

assistance of ₹50,000 for Professional Courses and ₹30,000 for degree / diploma courses.

**A sum of ₹1424.84 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2014-2015 for these children homes.**

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

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

Child marriage still remains a common phenomenon in India and other parts of the world, despite endeavors on the part of the Government and civil society to eradicate it. In order to eradicate the child marriages in the society, the Government of India enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 replacing the earlier legislation of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929. This legislation is armed with enabling provisions to prohibit child marriages, protect

and provide relief to victims and enhance punishment for those who abet, promote or solemnize such marriages.

### **Implementation of the Act**

Based on the provisions of the Act, rules have been framed and notified on 30.12.2009 to prohibit the Child Marriage in the State.

Child marriage is an offence punishable with rigorous imprisonment which may extend upto 2 years or with fine up to ₹1.00 lakh or both. Courts can issue injunctions prohibiting solemnization of child marriages. Offences under the Act are cognizable and non-bailable. A girl should have completed 18 years and a boy should have completed 21 years to get married.

The District Social Welfare Officers of each district is appointed as Child Marriage Prohibition Officer to implement the said Act effectively. The Child Marriage Prohibition Officers are vested with powers to act upon any information of any solemnization through any mode of communication and to file petition for annulling the Child Marriage in District Court and also for the custody and maintenance of the children of Child Marriages. A Panchayat Level Core Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Panchayat President to report and prevent child marriages in rural areas.

### **Persons Who Can Be Punished Under the Law**

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

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

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

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

1. Creation of awareness among the public regarding child marriage through various programmes like Puppet show, Street plays, Rallies and Seminars.

2. In order to protect the Girl Children from the evil of Child Marriage, a Documentary Film was produced and telecast in Television from the day prior to and during 60 Muhurtham days at a cost of ₹85.00 lakh in 2013.
3. The various welfare schemes implemented by Tamil Nadu Government focus towards the education of girl children. The marriage assistance schemes have also been designed in such a manner that the benefits reach the girl who has completed 18 years of age with the aim of eradicating child marriages.
4. In Tamil Nadu, the victims of child marriages have been identified and rehabilitated according to their age with the help of Non-Governmental Organizations.
5. Awareness campaign has been conducted in 5 blocks in Namakkal District with financial support of UNICEF
6. The Act and Rules have been translated in Tamil and distributed free of cost to the public thereby creating awareness about the Act and Rules among the public. Since 2008, around 1,651 child marriages have been stopped in Tamil Nadu out of which 710 were stopped from January 2013 to March 2014 alone.

Recognition of services rendered by Government servants in the field of Social Welfare has been a motivating factor behind the successful implementation of Government Schemes and Programmes. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has awarded Tmt. P. Pechiammal, District Social Welfare Officer, Perambalur for her exemplary performance in stopping Child Marriages in Perambalur.

## CHAPTER – 4

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

#### PROGRAMME

**4.1** The Nutritious Meal Programme of Government of Tamil Nadu which addresses the issue of food security, nutrition and education to children besides developing human resources. Tamil Nadu is the pioneer State in implementing the massive programme of Nutritious Meal Programme to several lakhs of school children from 1982 onwards with the main objectives of:-

- To achieve universal primary education and motivation for further education
- Reducing child mortality, morbidity and malnutrition
- Reducing school drop outs
- Promoting school participation
- Facilitating healthy growth of children
- Imparting Intrinsic educational value
- Fostering social equality
- Preventing class room hunger
- Enhancing gender equality

### 4.2 PROGRESSIVE EXTENSION OF NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME

01.07.1982	PTMGR Nutritious Meal Programme was launched in Rural Areas for Pre-School Children of 2-5 years and 5-9 years age in Primary Schools.
15.09.1982	Further extended to Urban Areas.
15.09.1984	Extended to benefit the children in the age group of 10-15 years.
3.06.1989	Introduction of One egg once in a fortnight to all School Children.
12.09.2001	Introduction of Pulses-Bengal Gram/ Green Gram and Boiled Potatoes.
20.03.2013	Implementation of variety meal scheme in one pilot block of each District.

### 4.3 ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL

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

Anganwadi Centres catering to the children in the age group of 2-5 years.

#### 4.4 NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

Based on the reports received from the concerned Block Development Officers on the number of students who avail Noon Meal at Schools, the District Collectors arrive at the number of beneficiaries at each centre during each academic year which is reviewed periodically every trimester. The details of number of Nutritious Meal beneficiaries in Anganwadi and School Noon Meal Centres are given in the tables below:-

##### a. Anganwadi

Sl. No.	Category of Beneficiaries	Number of Centres	Number of Beneficiaries
1.	2-6 years children in Child Centres (25 to 72 months)	54,439	13,88,669
2.	Old Age Pensioners taking Nutritious Meal	-	2,307
<b>Total</b>		<b>54,439</b>	<b>13,90,976</b>

##### b. Noon Meal Centres

Sl. No.	Stage	Number of Centres	Number of Beneficiaries
1	Primary (1 <sup>st</sup> - 5 <sup>th</sup> Std)	26,729	26,99,500
2	Upper Primary (6 <sup>th</sup> - 8 <sup>th</sup> Std)	15,533	20,99,819
	High School (IX & X std)		6,52,244
3	NCLP	357	11,415
<b>Total</b>		<b>42,619</b>	<b>54,62,978</b>

##### c. Total Number of beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Category of Beneficiaries	Number of Beneficiaries
1	Child Centres (2-6 years)	13,88,669
2	School Nutritious Meal Centres (including NCLP Beneficiaries)	54,62,978
3	Old Age Pension beneficiaries taking Nutritious Meal	2,307
<b>Total</b>		<b>68,53,954</b>

#### 4.5 SALIENT FEATURES OF THE SCHEME

- Primary School children in the age group of 5-9 years and school children in the age group of 10-15 years are provided with Nutritious Meal on all school working days.
- Children studying in National Child Labour Project Special Schools in 16 Districts viz., Kancheepuram, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Namakkal, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Salem, Coimbatore, Erode, Tiruppur, Thiruchirappalli, Dindigul, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Chennai are also provided with nutritious meal.
- All enrolled children are provided with hot cooked rice, sambar and boiled egg on all working days inside the school campus itself.
- On all Tuesdays, children are provided with 20 gm of cooked black Bengal gram / Green gram to enhance their protein content.
- On all Fridays to increase the carbohydrate content, children are provided with 20 gm of boiled potatoes.
- Banana weighing 100 gm is provided as an alternate to children who are not accustomed to eating egg.
- Double Fortified Salt is used for cooking nutritious meal which prevents iodine deficiency in children thereby preventing goitre.

#### 4.6 NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF MID DAY MEAL

- The Government of India initiated the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1995 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. In 1997-98, the scheme was universalized across all blocks of the country covering children from 1<sup>st</sup> standard to 5<sup>th</sup> standard. During October 2007, the scheme was extended to upper primary classes of 6<sup>th</sup> standard to 8<sup>th</sup> standard and the name was changed from National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education to National Programme of Mid Day Meals (MDM) in schools.
- For children studying in classes 1<sup>st</sup> standard to 5<sup>th</sup> standard, Government of India had fixed ₹3.34 as cooking cost per child per day, out of which Government of India gives ₹2.51 as 75% Central Share. Similarly, for children studying in classes 6<sup>th</sup> standard to 8<sup>th</sup> standard, Government of India had fixed ₹5.00 as cooking cost per child per day, out of which Government of India gives ₹3.75 as 75% Central Share. Government of India provides rice free of cost to children from 1<sup>st</sup> standard to 8<sup>th</sup>

standard. In addition, a sum of ₹750 is provided as transportation charge for 1 MT. It is enough for the State Government to contribute a sum of Rs.107.35 crore as its 25% share towards Cooking Cost. But the State Government is contributing an additional allotment of ₹44.67 crore in the Budget.

#### 4.7 DAILY NORMS FOR FOOD COMMODITIES PER STUDENT

Commodities	Primary (1 to 5 std.)	Upper Primary (6 to 8 std.)
	Quantity	Quantity
Rice	100 gm	150 gm
Dhal	15 gm	15 gm
Oil	3 gm	3 gm
Salt & condiments	1.9 gm	2.3 gm
Vegetables	50 gm	60 gm
Egg	1 (one)	1 (one)
Black Bengal Gram / Green gram (Only on Tuesdays)	20 gm	20 gm
Potato (Only on Fridays)	20 gm	20 gm

- For 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> standard students, the food norms for upper primary is followed and the entire expenditure (including rice) is met exclusively by the State Government at a cost of ₹176.36 crore per annum covering 6,52,244 beneficiaries.

#### 4.8 INTRODUCTION OF VARIETY MEAL UNDER NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has directed to bring in change of menu in accordance with present day needs and desire of children doing away with the monotonous nature of the food provided so far. The new variety menu is as follows:-

##### FIRST AND THIRD WEEK

DAYS	MENU PROVIDED
Monday	Vegetable Biryani with Pepper Egg
Tuesday	Black Bengal gram Pulav (கொண்டைக்கடலை புலவு) with Tomato Masala Egg.
Wednesday	Tomato Rice with Pepper Egg
Thursday	Rice, Sambar and Boiled Egg
Friday	Curry Leaf Rice / Keerai Sadham with Masala Egg and Chilly Fried Potato.

## SECOND AND FOURTH WEEK

DAYS	MENU PROVIDED
Monday	Sambar Sadham (Bisibelabath) with Onion Tomato Masala Egg
Tuesday	Mixed Meal Maker with Vegetable Rice and Pepper Egg
Wednesday	Tamarind Rice with Tomato Masala Egg
Thursday	Lemon Rice, Sundal and Tomato Egg
Friday	Rice, Sambar and Boiled Egg with Fried Potato.

- The Noon Meal / Anganwadi employees were trained by trainers with the help of 20 expert chefs from Chennai throughout the State.
- The new menu is being implemented from 20.3.2013 benefitting 91,881 Noon Meal and Anganwadi Children.
- The Evaluation and Applied Research Department has studied the impact of the variety meal programme in 3 Districts, namely, Thiruvallur, Kancheepuram and Nagapattinam. In their report, they have indicated that enrolment in these schools where the programme is being implemented in pilot basis have increased considerably and the children like the taste of variety

meal with pepper egg, masala egg etc. and enjoyed the meal without wasting a morsel. In addition, the 5<sup>th</sup> Joint Review Mission from Government of India which visited Tamil Nadu during July 2013 has also appreciated the implementation of variety meal under Mid Day Meal Programme in various forums. While attending the Southern States Regional Orientation Training of Mid Day Meal Programme held in Chennai on 21 and 22 of November 2013, the Director, Mid Day Meal Scheme, New Delhi has visited some of the Noon Meal Centres where variety meal programme is implemented and highly appreciated the implementation of the scheme.

- The variety Meal introduced under Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Noon Meal Scheme and quality supply of uniforms have been instrumental in reducing the school dropout rate to 0.93% in primary level from 1.91%. At upper primary level, the dropout rate has been reduced to 1.70% from 4.08%

#### 4.9 SUPPLY OF FOOD ARTICLES

Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation is designated as the Nodal Agency to supply commodities such as rice, dhal, oil, double fortified salt, Black Bengal Gram and Green Gram required for Nutritious Meal Centres based on the indent given by Block Development Officers. From the regional godown of Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, the commodities are directly supplied to the Nutritious Meal Centres normally between the 10th and 25th of every month. The District Collectors are authorized to make payment directly to the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation for the supplies made for each month. The Nutritious Meal Organisers are permitted to purchase vegetables, condiments and fuel locally using the funds credited as advance into their account by Block Development Officers through Electronic Clearing System (ECS).

#### 4.10 SUPPLY OF EGGS

The decentralized system for the procurement of eggs has been modified and the State Level Tender system has been reintroduced from 2013 onwards.

- Eggs weighing a minimum of 46 gm to a maximum of 52 gm are supplied to the noon meal / anganwadi centres.

Children in the age group of 1 to 2 years are provided with weekly one boiled egg and for children in 3-5 year age group, weekly three boiled eggs are given. Children in the age group of 5 to 15 years are provided with one egg daily on all school working days.

- Eggs are supplied directly to the noon meal / anganwadi centres in Chennai and to the Block Development Office in Districts and in turn to the centres.
- 0.08 paise is provided for each egg as transportation cost for taking eggs from Block Development Office Godowns to Noon Meal / Anganwadi Centres.
- The eggs are stamped with the impression “தமிழ்நாடு அரசுக்காக” in eight different colours (food grade colours) every month.

#### 4.11 INTRODUCTION OF MILLETS UNDER NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME

As an innovative introduction, millet based additional nutritional supplementary food is given to the malnourished children in the Districts of Ariyalur and Perambalur who were enrolled under Nutritious Meal Programme at a cost of ₹5.00 crore thereby benefitting 63,426 children.

The primary school children of Ariyalur District are provided with 50 gm of Millet laddoo twice a day at a cost of ₹2.48 per day per child while the malnourished children in Perambalur District are provided with 100 gm of cookies and chikkies every day at a cost of ₹7 per child per day. By giving the Additional Nutritional Supplement Food to the Noon Meal Children, the Body Mass Index has considerably improved.

#### **4.12 PROVIDING KITCHEN DEVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE TO NOON MEAL CENTRES**

To facilitate the cooking process and to create a smoke free atmosphere thereby ensuring quality cooked food to the children to avoid health hazards due to inhalation of smoke, all noon meal centres have been provided with basic infrastructure facilities like kitchen shed, Gas connection and kitchen devices.

- Stainless steel plates and tumblers have been procured and supplied to the children at a total cost of ₹5.04 crore benefitting 8,41,007 children.
- Kitchen devices like Vessels with lid, Kadai and Karandi were purchased and supplied at a cost of ₹8.66 crore benefitting 17,312 noon meal centres.
- Mixies at a cost of ₹1241 per mixie have been procured and supplied to 42,619 Noon Meal Centers by Tamil

Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation at a total cost of ₹5.43 crore.

- A sum of ₹1.95 lakh has been provided for modernizing 873 noon meal centres with gas connection at a cost of ₹22,350 per centre and the works are under progress.
- At a total cost of ₹359.70 crore, 14130 kitchen-cum-stores have been sanctioned. The work is being carried out through Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department.
- A sum of ₹20 per month per centre (upto 500 beneficiaries) and ₹30 per month per centre (above 500 beneficiaries) is given as contingency fund for the purchase of cleaning materials like soap, broomstick, phenyl etc.
- Out of 42,619 Noon Meal Centres, 6,257 Centres were provided with gas connections. During the year 2014-2015, all the remaining 36,362 Centres will be provided gas connection or steam cooking system wherever feasible.

#### **4.13 MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION (MME)**

Under MME Component (Management, Monitoring and Evaluation), the Government of India have sanctioned a sum of ₹8.29 crore for the year 2013-14 which is used for the purchase of Plates, Tumblers, Stationeries, Registers, Printing of forms and expenditure towards contingencies, telephone charges, development of infrastructure facilities, purchase of Computers and Accessories. This amount is also used towards the expenditure for the monitoring of Mid Day Meal Scheme at the Secretariat, the Directorate of Social Welfare and at the District and Block levels.

#### **4.14 MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MIS)**

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

#### **4.15 INTRODUCTION OF SOCIAL AUDIT**

As a special initiative, social audit has been introduced under Nutritious Meal Programme with the following objectives:-

- To create awareness among the public about the importance of the programme.
- To ensure accountability and transparency in the implementation process.
- To monitor the quantity and quality of food grains, preparation of food and quality of food served to the children.
- To create a sense of ownership in the community.
- To monitor school attendance and school dropouts.
- To monitor the health status of the children.

During August 15<sup>th</sup> 2013, the social audit for nutritious meal programme was taken up by the Grama Sabha in which the students, teachers, mothers and the public participated very actively and the implementation of the programme was discussed in detail. Every year, on January 26<sup>th</sup> and August 15<sup>th</sup>, Social Audit of noon meal centres will be taken up.

Government of India is about to launch social audit in other States also following the Model of Tamil Nadu.

#### 4.16 MONITORING MECHANISM

To ensure that all Nutritious Meal Centres are inspected and to monitor the implementation of the programme, various levels of officials have been instructed to inspect centres and conduct surprise checks at the time of serving Mid Day Meal. They are expected to enquire the quality and quantity of food cooked and served, the number of children fed, the stock on hand, registers maintained etc. Targets for inspection have been fixed for each official.

#### 4.17 TRAINING

Training programmes are organized at regular intervals to orient the employees on Nutrition, Health, Personal Hygiene like regular cutting of nails, washing hands/feet with soap before commencement of cooking / serving, food preparation, maintenance of hygiene, cleaning of cooking and serving utensils, storage and environmental protection in the disposal of wastage. All the Noon Meal employees have been trained by expert chefs in the preparation of variety meals. In addition,

practical training was also given to the employees at Institute of Hotel Management, Taramani.

#### 4.18 NOON MEAL EMPLOYEES

The resounding success of the Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Noon Meal Programme rests on the main backbone viz., the field personnel who provide hot cooked meal everyday to the children. Unlike other States, in Tamil Nadu, NGOs are not entrusted with the work of providing Nutritious meal to children. Instead, employees such as Noon Meal Organizers, Cooks and Cook Assistants are employed for cooking Nutritious Meal. At present, 1,28,130 noon meal employees are employed for this purpose on special time scale of pay again first of its kind in the whole of country, which is a great motivating factor for effective implementation of the programme. The special time scale of pay for these employees is as follows:

Noon Meal Organiser	₹2500-5000+GP ₹500 (Special time scale of pay) at a minimum of ₹6,780
Cook	₹1300-3000+GP ₹300 (Special time scale of pay) at a minimum pay of ₹3,980
Cook Assistant	₹950-2000+GP ₹200 at a minimum pay of ₹3,080

The Special pensions of ₹700 to Organiser, ₹600 to Cook and ₹500 to Cook Assistant per month have been enhanced to ₹1000 per month uniformly to all retired Noon Meal / Anganwadi Employees with effect from 1.4.2013 thereby benefitting 56,830 retired Noon Meal / Anganwadi Employees.

It is an incontrovertible fact that Nutritious Meal Programme has exerted a positive influence on enrolment and attendance in schools. This scheme has not only fulfilled the basic requirement of children but also motivated and supported their families to have a comfortable school education without any hindrance. The statistical records of diminishing school dropouts from 1.91% to 0.93% and increase in the percentage of successfully passed students from 85.03% to 86.20% and quality of learning is definitely a proof of the commendable implementation of the programme.

**A sum of ₹1412.88 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2014-2015 for this scheme.**

## CHAPTER - 5

### INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES SCHEME

The State Government have initiated various pro-active measures to create the present environment for change and for strengthening and restructuring of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme towards addressing nutrition challenges among children under six, adolescent girls and mothers. ICDS has been the centre-piece of the comprehensive strategies for providing a continuum of care in a life-cycle approach aimed towards impacting mother and child development.

The vision of the department is to march Tamilnadu from 'Malnutrition Free Status' towards "Total Nutrition Status". Tamilnadu is the best among the States in the effective implementation of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme covers 35.37 lakh direct beneficiaries (nutrition) and 43.36 lakh indirect beneficiaries i.e. children availing health services, weight monitoring, counselling etc., through 54,439 Child Centres (comprising 49,499 Main Anganwadi Centres and 4,940 Mini Anganwadi Centres) functioning in 434 Child Development Blocks.

Due to effective implementation of ICDS, the current status as per State ICDS Data of March 2014 indicates that out of 23.94 lakh total children in the age group of 0 to 3 years covered, 82.78 % (19.69 lakh) are normal children, 17.13 % (4.07 lakh) are moderately underweight children and 0.10% (2,489) only are severely underweight (SUW) children. As per National Family Health Survey NFHS-3 Data 2006, in Tamilnadu 33.2% of children in the age group of 0 to 3 years were under the underweight category and it has been reduced to 17.23 % by March 2014.

### 5.1 ICDS in Mission Mode

During the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017), Integrated Child Development Services Scheme has been restructured to carry out programmatic management and institutional reforms in a phased manner where Anganwadi Centres are repositioned as a “**vibrant early childhood development centre**” to become the “first outpost” for learning, health and nutrition by providing additional human resource and infrastructure. For the year 2013-2014, restructured pattern of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme was implemented in thirteen districts and during the year 2014-2015, the entire State will be covered. Government have formed State Mission Steering Group (SMSG), State Empowered Programme Committee (SEPC) and

State ICDS Mission as per G.O. (Ms).No.67, Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme (SW-7-1) Department, dated 10.7.2013 and the State Government have also established the State and District Child Development Society with its Governing Body and Executive Committee vide G.O. (Ms).No.68, Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme (SW-7-1) Department, dated 10.7.2013.

For the year 2014-2015, the State Empowered Programme Committee has approved the Annual Plan to the tune of ₹1378.97 crore on 08.01.2014 and presented to Government of India on 07.04.2014.

S. No	Activity	Sharing pattern	Total ₹ in Crore	GOI Share ₹ in Crore	State Share ₹ in Crore
1	Salaries	90:10	181.53	162.57	18.96
2	Honorarium	90:10 and 75:25	282.80	254.193	28.60
3	Scheme Components	90:10 and 75:25	100.51	85.83	14.67
4	Supplementary Nutrition	50:50	583.41	293.298	290.11
5	Training	90:10	24.10	21.688	2.41
6	Capital Assets	90:10 and 75:25	182.15	138.617	43.53
7	Others	75:25	24.47	18.351	6.12
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1378.97</b>	<b>974.547</b>	<b>404.40</b>

In addition to this, for the year 2014-2015 the exclusive State share for the scheme is ₹455 Crore inclusive of ₹110 Crore for Supplementary Nutrition and ₹ 345 Crore for honorarium, allowances, lumpsum grant, special pension etc to Anganwadi employees.

Total Budget proposed for 2014-2015 is detailed below:

(₹ In Crore)

Gross Total Project cost	Total funds	GOI share	State share	Exclusive State share	Total State share
1833.97	1378.97	974.547	404.40	455.00	859.40

**A sum of ₹ 1475.42 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2014-2015 for this scheme. The overall percentage of State share for the year 2014-2015 is 47 % and the Government of India share is 53 %.**

## 5.2 Vision of ICDS

A transformed ICDS visualises:

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

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

## 5.3 Objectives and Strategies

- To institutionalize essential services and strengthen infrastructures at all levels
  - Implementing ICDS in Mission Mode to prevent under nutrition and assure children of the best possible start to life, focusing on children under-3 years focussing on early child care and learning environment
- To enhance capacities at all levels
  - Training of all functionaries / staff to strengthen field based joint action and teamwork to achieve desired results and laid down objectives.
- To ensure appropriate inter-sectoral responses at all levels

- Ensure convergence at the grassroots level by strengthening partnerships with the Health, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Institutions, Municipal Administration and Water Supply and Communities to improve outreach and quality of child development services.
- To raise public awareness at all levels and participation
  - Inform the beneficiary group and public on the availability of the four core child development services under ICDS and promote social mobilization and voluntary action.
- To create database and knowledge base for child development services
  - Strengthen ICDS Management Information System (MIS), Use Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to strengthen the information base and facilitate sharing and dissemination of information, Undertake research and documentation.

#### **5.4 Indicators of Achievement**

- Reduction in prevalence of underweight children
- Improvement of Infant / Young Child Feeding Practice
- Contribution to reduction in anaemia
- Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate in collaboration with health department
- Reduction in incidence of low birth weight babies
- Improvement in early learning outcomes

#### **5.5 Guidelines for setting up of Anganwadi Centre**

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

## 5.6 Organisational Set up of ICDS in Tamilnadu

Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department



State ICDS /Child Development Society, (**Mission Director**)



District Programme Office/ Child Development Society –  
**32 Districts**



Child Development Project Office – **434 Projects**  
(387-Rural, 47-Urban)



Anganwadi Centres **54,439**  
(Main 49,499 and Mini 4,940)

## 5.7 Services provided under ICDS Mission

### 1. Early Childhood Care Education and Development (ECCED)

- Supplementary Nutrition
- Preschool Education

### 2. Care and Nutrition Counselling

- Infant Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF)

- Community based management of severely and moderately undernourished children

### 3. Health Services

- Health Check up and Ensuring Immunisation services
- Referrals

### 4. Community Mobilization, Awareness, Advocacy and IEC

## 5.8 Supplementary Nutrition

Supplementary Nutrition is being given to Integrated Child Development Services Scheme beneficiaries i.e. Children from 6 months to 36 months age group, pregnant women and lactating Mothers for 300 days in a year. Provision of supplementary feeding through the Anganwadi Centres attempts to bridge the protein and energy gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and average dietary intake of children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

### Composition of Complementary Food

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

### Weekly Food Schedule

Age	Food provided	Quantum / rate of Supplementary food / noon meal provided	Number of Beneficiaries
6months - 1 year children	Supplementary Nutrition	130 gm /day @ ₹ 6 for Normal Children and 190 gm/day @ ₹ 9 for SUW children	3,58,460
1-2 years children	Supplementary Nutrition plus One boiled egg per week (Wednesday)	130 gm/day @ ₹ 6 for Normal Children and 190 gm/day @ ₹ 9 for SUW children	6,94,208
2- 3 years children	Supplementary Nutrition plus Noon Meal plus Black Bengal gram/Green	130 gm/day @ ₹ 6 for Normal Children and 190 gm / day @ ₹ 9 for SUW	6,89,059
3-5 years children	Ante & Post natal mothers	Supplementary food	6,99,610
	Adolescent Girls	Supplementary food	4,04,378
	Old Age Pensioners	Hot cooked meal	2,307
	<b>Total</b>		<b>35,36,705</b>

Age	Food provided	Quantum / rate of Supplementary food / noon meal provided	Number of Beneficiaries
	gram 20 gm (Tuesday) plus Three boiled eggs per week (Mon, Wed, Thurs) / banana for children who do not consume eggs	children + noon meal @ ₹ 3.52 / child / day	
3-5 years children	Noon Meal plus Black Bengal gram / Green gram 20 gm (Tuesday) plus Three boiled eggs per week (Mon, Wed, Thurs) / banana for children who do not consume eggs	noon meal @ ₹ 3.52 / child / day	6,99,610
Ante & Post natal mothers	Supplementary food	160 gm/day @ ₹ 7 / day	6,88,683
Adolescent Girls	Supplementary food	130 gm/day @ ₹ 7 / day	4,04,378
Old Age Pensioners	Hot cooked meal	200 gm / day	2,307
<b>Total</b>			<b>35,36,705</b>

**Considering the special nature and nutritional requirements of the children in the age group of 2 to 5 years attending Anganwadi Centres, the scheme of Variety Rice has been introduced in all the 32 districts in one block in each district on a pilot basis covering 3,973 Anganwadi Centres with the following menu:**

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

**₹693.41 Crore expenditure is envisaged in the Annual Plan (APIP) 2014-2015 with the Government of India share of ₹293.30 Crore and State Share of ₹400.11 Crore.**

### **5.9 Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)**

This programme with emphasis on dedicated 4 hours of ECCE sessions covers developmental priorities for each sub stage within the continuum, i.e. care, early stimulation/interaction needs for children below 3 years, developmentally appropriate preschool education for 3 to 6 years old children and more structured and planned school readiness component for 5 to 6 years old children. Thus Early Childhood Care and Education

(ECCE) enables repositioning the Anganwadi Centres as a vibrant ECD centre providing joyful learning environment.

The concept of “ODI VILAYADU PAPPA” jointly developed by ICDS and SSA for Pre School Education includes three existing frameworks of ICDS such as the joy of learning programme, the web based learning programme and the theme-based learning programme. It also attempts to build a cogent scaffolding and structure that is feasible for the ICDS functionary across the State.

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

Orientation sessions and workshops are organized to build the capacities of the parents and the community as they are the prime caregivers during early childhood. The theme for 12 months in a year have been developed in accordance with the growth and developmental milestone during early years viz., Importance of early childhood, Early stimulation,

Significance of non-formal preschool education and ECCE Care to be given at home, Importance of play, Role of community and parents in ECCE, Good habit formation, Preparing children for school/ School readiness, Developing a mechanism in consultation with community for involving mothers and the elder girls in performing various tasks at the Anganwadi Centres, Involvement of mothers group and parents group in teaching songs, nursery rhymes, stories, organizing group games, cooking food, distribution of food in the Anganwadi Centre etc.

The Anganwadi programme attempts to create a similar atmosphere of Activity Based Learning - a rich learning environment - low level blackboards, display of children's work, materials, self attending play and food corners, birth day trees, arrangement of the classroom etc., all contribute to the dynamic engagement of the learner.

**₹5.44 crore expenditure is envisaged in the Annual Plan (APIP) for organizing ECCE day at all Anganwadi centers during 2014-2015.**

#### **5.10 Provision of Preschool Education Kit**

The Non-formal Pre-school Education (PSE) component of the ICDS aims at providing a learning environment for the promotion of social, emotional, cognitive, physical and aesthetic development of the child. The play way activity approach using

toys and play equipments (preschool education kit) for preschool children for the year 2013-2014 have been provided to all Anganwadi centres @ ₹ 15.59 Crore.

**₹ 15.59 Crore expenditure is envisaged in Annual Plan (APIP) for the year 2014-2015 towards the provision of Pre-School Education Kit.**

#### **5.11 Provision of Moral Stories in Foam boards**

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

#### **5.12 Colour Uniform to Anganwadi Children**

Most of the children who attend Anganwadi Centres in the age group of 2 to 5+ years are from economically backward families. Hence to attract children and to motivate the mothers to send their children to Anganwadi Centres, two sets of colour uniform at the rate of ₹ 125 per set have been provided on a pilot basis in Chennai, Vellore, Theni, Trichirappalli, Dindugul, Villupuram, Perambalur, Ariyalur,

Nagapattinam and Tirunelveli Districts at a cost of ₹ 9.30 crore benefitting 3,72,128 children in the year 2013-2014.

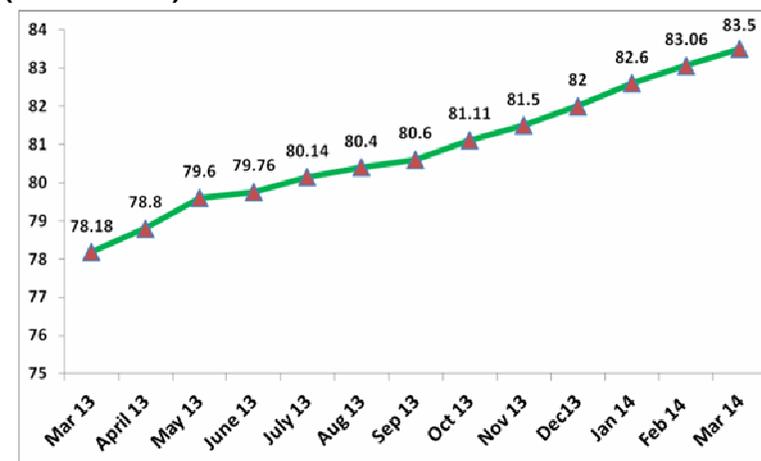
## 5.13 Health Services

### 5.13.1 Weight Monitoring

Under ICDS, 0 to 5 years children are being weighed every month and plotted in the WHO formatted register and Mother and Child Protection Cards. Weighing of adolescent girls and antenatal mothers is also done. The nutritional status of the children (0 to 5 years) from the growth curve is assessed and necessary measures are taken to reduce malnutrition.

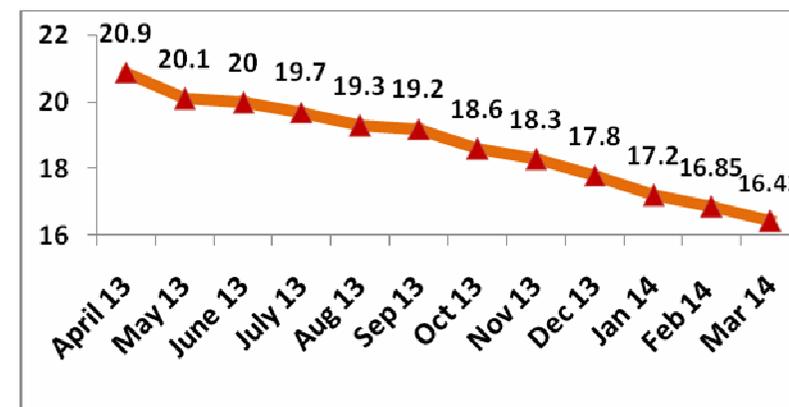
During the year 2013-2014, to ensure 100% availability of weighing scales in all Anganwadi Centres, weighing machines have been provided to the tune of ₹ 7.11 Crore.

**The percentage of Normal Children in the age group of 0 to 5 years has improved from 78.8 (April 2013) to 83.5 in (March 2014)**



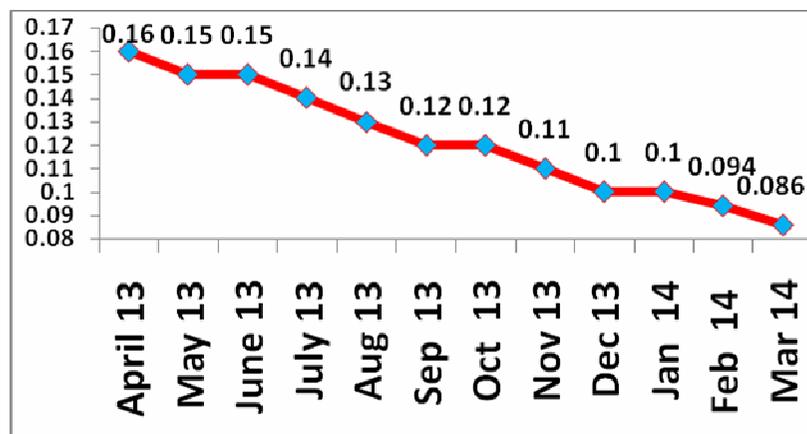
Source: State ICDS data –March 2014

**Percentage of Moderately Under Weight children has reduced from 20.9 (April 2013) to 16.43 in (March 2014)**



Source: State ICDS data –March 2014

**Percentage of Severely Under Weight Children has been reduced from 0.16 (April 2013) to 0.086 in (March 2014)**



Source: State ICDS data –March 2014

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

### 5.13.2 Provision of Medicine Kit

The health intervention activities, particularly the immunization of children and pregnant mothers, Iron Folic Acid supplementation, referral services and providing Vitamin-A have been carefully planned and implemented with the co-ordinated efforts of both ICDS and Health functionaries. The medicine kit consisting of easy to use and dispensable medicines to provide

remedy for common ailments like fever, diarrhoea, skin infections etc are provided to all Anganwadi Centers at a cost of ₹ 5.19 Crore for the year 2013-2014.

**₹5.19 Crore expenditure is envisaged in Annual Plan (APIP) to provide Medicine Kits for the year 2014-2015.**

### 5.13.3 Provision of Hygiene Kit

Hand washing is considered as one of the most effective habits that prevents infection. In order to promote cleanliness among children in Anganwadi Centres, hygiene kit comprising of soaps, mirror, nail cutters, combs, towels @ ₹500 per Anganwadi Centre have been provided to all Anganwadi centers to the tune of ₹ 2.72 Crore.

## 5.14 Schemes for Adolescent Girls

### 5.14.1 Kishori Sakthi Yojana (KSY)

This programme aims to equip the out of school going adolescent girls in the age group of 11 - 18 years to improve and upgrade their life and vocational skills, to promote their overall personality development including dissemination of

information about their health, personal hygiene, nutrition, legal rights, family and stress management, etc. Vocational training is provided to 16 - 18 years girls in courses like Computer, Lab Technician, Nursing Assistant, Catering, and Beautician benefitting 8,850 adolescent girls. A sum of ₹3.24 crore was spent at the rate of ₹1.10 lakh per project for 295 projects in 23 districts during 2013-2014.

**₹3.24 Crore expenditure is envisaged in Kishori Shakti Yojana Scheme for the year 2014-2015.**

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

The Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) to address the multidimensional problems of Adolescent Girls has been introduced in 139 projects on pilot basis in 9 districts namely Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Ramanathapuram, Tiruvannamalai, Madurai, Salem, Kanyakumari and Tiruchirapalli. This scheme has two components namely Supplementary Nutrition Component and Non-Supplementary Nutrition Component. The State Government provides 50% financial assistance towards Supplementary Nutrition Component in which the out of school going adolescent girls of 11-18 years and school going

adolescent girls of age 15-18 years who are registered in Anganwadi Centres are provided with supplementary food in the form of Take Home Ration (THR) at the cost of ₹ 6.50 per individual per day for 300 days in a year. A sum of ₹ 88.36 Crore was spent during 2013-2014 benefitting 4.04 lakh adolescent girls. Under Non Supplementary Nutrition Component, the adolescent girls are provided with IFA tablets, life skill education, nutrition and health education, counselling, health check-up and vocational training.

Vocational training to adolescent girls (16-18 years) under SABLA scheme is given through Government it is and registered Vocational Training Providers (VTPs). Vocational Training in the trades like Beautician, Repairing of Home appliances, Basic Computer, Tailoring, Basic Electrical works and Handicrafts are being given which would help adolescent girls attain economic empowerment. A sum of ₹ 2.61 crore was spent at the rate of ₹1.87 lakh per project during 2013-2014.

**₹80.30 Crore expenditure is envisaged towards the Supplementary Nutrition to Adolescent girls and ₹9.73 Crore for the Non Nutrition Component of SABLA for the year 2014-2015.**

### 5.15 Indira Gandhi Mathirthva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)

IGMSY Scheme (Conditional maternity benefit scheme) is being implemented in synergy with Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme for pregnant women and lactating mothers by providing cash incentive to maintain themselves healthy and to manage loss of income during the period of conception and convalescence in 2 districts of Erode and Cuddalore in Tamilnadu on pilot basis through ICDS platform since 2011-2012.

In accordance with National Food Security Act, 2013, the cash incentive has been enhanced to ₹ 6000 per beneficiary in 2 instalments from July 2013 onwards. 47,423 beneficiaries have benefitted at the cost of ₹21.80 Crore during the year 2013-2014.

**₹27.05 Crore expenditure is envisaged under the scheme for the year 2014-2015.**

### 5.16 Infrastructure development of Anganwadi Centres in convergence with other Departments

Nature of works	Completed in first phase	Amount allocated ₹ in crore
Minor Repairs	9102	52.28

Major Repairs	3409	32.80
Baby Friendly Toilets	6448	12.18
Electrification of AWCs	20558	12.34
Construction of New Buildings	2437	102.61
Total	41954	212.21

To Strengthen the infrastructure facilities of Anganwadi Centres, Major Repairs, Minor Repairs, Electrification of Anganwadi Centres, Construction of Baby Friendly Toilets and New Buildings are being implemented in convergence with other Departments as a continuous process. The balance infrastructure strengthening will be taken up under second phase.

A sum of ₹ 62.98 Crore has been allocated for the year 2013-2014.

### 5.17 Modernization of Anganwadi Centres

In order to create 'smoke free atmosphere' in the anganwadi centre, centres are provided with gas connection, gas stove (one burner), construction of cooking platform, pressure cooker etc. So far 41,161 (76 %) anganwadi centres have been modernized at the cost of ₹ 22.32 crore and action is being taken to modernize the balance 13,278 anganwadi centres.

## 5.18 Training

The State has a unique decentralized pattern of three tier training whereby the supervisors are trained in the State Training Institute and they in turn train the anganwadi workers and helpers. This type of training is economical, cost effective, and efficient. The evaluation of the training can be done then and there and can be facilitated on the spot by the supervisors in the field appropriately. Under regular training in the State Training Institute, Child Development Project Officers and Instructors of anganwadi centres are provided with Job and Refresher training and supervisors are given Job and Refresher training in Middle Level Training centre at Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW). The anganwadi workers and helpers are given Job and Refresher training at their respective blocks in the districts. The amount incurred for the year 2013-2014 for the above training is ₹ 7.10 Crore.

Apart from the above training, specific need based training programmes are organised by the State under “other training” component, whereby the States are given flexibility to identify State specific problems that need more focus or innovation. Stress management training for anganwadi workers and helpers is given to make them more efficient.

**₹ 24.10 Crore expenditure is envisaged in Annual Plan (APIP) for the year 2014-2015.**

## 5.19 Information, Education and Communication (IEC)

A variety of IEC materials on nutrition and health have been developed during the year 2013-2014 and disseminated for publicity, awareness generation and bringing about sustainable behaviour change. **“Samudhaya Valaikappu”, a Community Awareness Programme for pregnant mothers was celebrated during the third trimester in the entire State for orienting the mothers on Infant Young Child Feeding Practices, promotion of institutional deliveries etc.** The amount incurred for the year 2013-2014 is ₹ 5.44 Crore.

The Behaviour Change Communication /Information Education Communication activities proposed for the year 2014-2015 include a gamut of issues on maternal, child and adolescent health and nutrition, family welfare and prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases, etc. Village Health and Nutrition days have been planned as the most important delivery portal for Behaviour Change Communication /Information Education Communication strategies as they facilitate convergence of

stakeholders on locally relevant public health issues and provide opportunities for sharing of experiences and feedback.

**₹ 7.93 Crore expenditure is envisaged in Annual Plan (APIP) for IEC activities for the year 2014-2015.**

## **5.20 Monitoring and Evaluation**

Guidance and Supervisory bodies have been constituted at all levels for planning and implementation of State specific plans with measured inputs, processes, outputs and outcomes. Monthly Progress Report on scheme activities are compiled from anganwadi centres at sector level by supervisors, then from sector to block level at Child Development Project Offices, then from block to district level at District Programme Offices, from district to State at Head Quarters and the Monthly Progress Report in various formats are being sent to Government of India and State Government and other line departments.

For the provision of additional computers, printers and data card to the block under Mission Mode, a sum of ₹ 2.50 Crore have been incurred for the year 2013-2014.

Also Government of India has made a few of the 11 registers online under Revised MIS. The new MIS, once fully operational, will facilitate strengthening of programme management and monitoring to a great extent, improve the data

quality and its usage, and help in bringing responsive accountability at all levels.

**₹ 5.44 Crore expenditure is envisaged in Annual Plan (APIP) for Monitoring and Evaluation component during the year 2014-2015.**

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

Apart, Government of India Monitoring unit have observed that Tamilnadu is holding first Rank among the States in India in having Separate Space for Storage in Anganwadi centers, availability of Cooking Space in Anganwadi centers, Percentage of Anganwadi centers providing Adequate Quantity of supplementary nutrition, Percentage of Anganwadi centers having Acceptability of Supplementary Nutrition and delivering of the services of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.

In the year 2014-2015, the ICDS Mission is to promote and ensure consistent high-quality holistic child development services at all levels by bringing in flexibility in services delivery to meet the varying needs and capacities of the target population with the active participation of the community and the political commitment.

## **CHAPTER – 6**

### **SOCIAL DEFENCE**

**6.1** The Department of Social Defence ensures the protection of the rights of the women and children found in difficult circumstances. It also provides care, joyful atmosphere and rehabilitation to the girls and women in distress and in moral danger. The Department of Social Defence is implementing two important legislations in the State, namely the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006 and the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 for children and women respectively. Further, the Department of Social Defence is also running a number of institutions like Children Homes, Observation Homes, Special Homes, After Care Organizations and Vigilance/ Protective Homes.

The above said institutions are providing custodial care, education, vocational training and rehabilitation to the children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law under the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 and to the girls and women coming under the purview of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. The Department also provides after care services to the boys,

girls and women who are discharged from these institutions through After Care Organizations and is successfully implementing the Integrated Child Protection Scheme.

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

The object of the Juvenile Justice Act is to make effective provision in law for the children in need of care and protection and the children in conflict with law. This is done by providing them proper care, protection and treatment by catering to their development needs by adopting a child-friendly approach in the adjudication and disposition of matters for their ultimate rehabilitation and ensuring the realization and fulfillment of all needs of children under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). The two main areas of focus are

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

As a milestone to all the laws existing for protection of children, Tamil Nadu is the first State in the Country to notify the Tamil Nadu Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Rules, 2001. This has been further improved and notified as amendments on 22.03.2012.

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

A child who is found without any home or settled place or abode and without any ostensible means of subsistence, does not have a parent / parents and no one is willing to take care of him / her, or whose parents have abandoned him / her or who is a missing and or a runaway child and whose parents cannot be found after reasonable inquiry is considered as child in need of care and protection.

### **6.3.1 CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEES**

According to section 29(1) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006, one or more Child Welfare Committees have to be established in each district for dealing with the cases of children in need of care and protection. Accordingly, Child Welfare Committees are functioning in all the 32 districts of Tamil Nadu.

Child Welfare Committees are functioning as a committee comprising one Chairperson and four members of whom atleast one member to be a woman. The Committees are vested with the powers of Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of First Class as per the Code of Criminal

Procedure, 1973. However, these Committees are not functioning as a court but their functions are in a child friendly ambience.

**A sum of ₹122.50 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2014-2015 for the effective functioning of the Child Welfare Committees.**

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

30 Children Homes are functioning in Tamil Nadu under the control of Directorate of Social Defence as envisaged in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 to cater to the needs of the children requiring care and protection. Among them, 10 homes are run by the Government and 20 homes are run by the Non-Governmental Organizations. The State Government supports Non-Governmental Organizations which run child care institutions by providing Grant-in-Aid of ₹2000/- per child per month towards the maintenance of children. Bala Vihar (Boys and Girls) and Sree Arunodayam Homes in Chennai and Arivagam Home at Mayiladuthurai are run for special need children.

### **6.3.3 SPECIAL CARE CENTRE**

Mariyalaya, a Non-Governmental Organization supported by the Government of Tamil Nadu, runs a Special Care Centre at Chennai for 30 Girls who do not have parents.

**A sum of ₹2023.54 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2014-2015 for these homes.**

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

In Tamil Nadu, there are 15 open shelters in Urban and Semi Urban areas which aim to cater to all needs of children coming under the category of “children in need of care and protection”, particularly the rag pickers, small vendors, street performers, orphaned, deserted, trafficked and run away children, children of migrant population, street and working children and any other vulnerable group of children.

Further, new dormitory buildings, washing units, training on modern trades, sports materials and welcome kits have been provided for the welfare and rehabilitation of children residing in such homes.

**A sum of ₹161.53 lakh has been provided in Budget Estimate 2014-2015 for this component.**

## **6.4 CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW**

A juvenile who is alleged to have committed an offence and has not completed eighteenth year of age as on the date of committal of such offence is considered to be a child in conflict with law.

### **6.4.1 JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARDS**

Juvenile Justice Boards have been constituted as per the provision of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006. This Board is looking after the issues regarding the children in conflict with law.

Juvenile Justice Board consists of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class with two Social Worker Members (including one woman Social Worker Member).

These Boards meet thrice a week on Monday, Wednesday and Friday in the premises of the respective Observation Homes / Notified places.

**A sum of ₹81.68 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2014-2015 for the effective running of Juvenile Justice Boards.**

### **6.4.2 OBSERVATION HOMES**

Observation Homes are meant for keeping the children in conflict with law who are facing the enquiry before Juvenile Justice Boards. As of now in Tamil Nadu, there are six Government Observation Homes and two other Observation Homes run by Non-Governmental Organizations. The children residing in the Observation Homes are provided with not only basic amenities like shelter, food, clothing and bedding but also several services like education both formal and non-formal, vocational training, medical facility and counseling as part of their short term rehabilitation. In recent past, there have been some incidences of escapes which have taken place in many homes. Hence a close monitoring of these children is essential. Surveillance and Security equipments have been installed in Government Observation Homes in Chennai and Cuddalore at a cost of ₹80 lakh to keep constant watch over the activities of the children residing there.

**A sum of ₹261.53 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2014-2015 for this component.**

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

A long term rehabilitation process is very essential for the rehabilitation of the children in conflict with law. If a

juvenile is found guilty by the Juvenile Justice Board, then he will be committed by the Board and sent to Special Homes for rehabilitation, for a period not exceeding three years. There are two Government Special Homes, one at Chennai for girls and another at Chengalpattu for Boys. In these Special Homes, the children are moulded as a righteous person by taking care of each and every need of the child. To achieve that, many services like education, vocational training, counseling and facilities for co-curricular activities are provided to the children. To ensure close monitoring, the Government have provided surveillance and security equipments to Government Special Home at Chengalpattu with 100 KVA Automatic Diesel Genset.

**A sum of ₹155.22 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2014 -2015 for this component.**

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

Juveniles are kept in the homes upto the age of eighteen years. After the completion of eighteen years of age, the boys and girls of the Children Homes and the children discharged from the Special Homes are admitted in After Care Organisations. Inmates are imparted job oriented vocational training by the After Care Organisations functioning for boys at

Athur village of Kancheepuram, Madurai and for women at Vellore.

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

**A sum of ₹103.37 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2014-2015 for this component.**

#### **6.5 RESOURCE CENTRES**

Resource Centres in 30 districts are responsible for providing psycho-social support and guidance services to the children referred by the Juvenile Justice Boards, Child Welfare Committees and Heads of the Institution in the case of children, who are in need of care and protection, who become psychologically depressed due to the emotional imbalances suffered by them.

**A sum of ₹10.50 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2014-2015 for this component.**

##### **6.5.1 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES**

All the inmates of the Government Children Homes are provided with the facility of formal education upto 8<sup>th</sup> standard. Those children, who are qualified, are facilitated to continue

upto higher secondary level education also. Quite a number of students are admitted in I.T.I and other higher educational institutions. Non - Formal education has played a vital role in making the children gain self confidence for their future. The children admitted to Special Home for Boys at Chengalpattu and Special / Children Home for Girls, Chennai are also provided with similar educational facilities.

**A sum of ₹5.19 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2014-2015 for this component.**

#### **6.5.2 MODERNIZED VOCATIONAL TRAINING**

Children are imparted with skill based vocational training such as Tailoring, Carpentry, Band Music, Book Binding etc by the regular staff of the Institutions. Besides, the following short term courses and trainings are organized for the children of the Institutions with the support of voluntary agencies:-

- ✓ Handy Man – Plumbing / Electrical / Carpentry
- ✓ Videography / Photography
- ✓ Dress Making / Tailoring / Embroidery
- ✓ Fabric Painting / Book Binding
- ✓ Handicraft / Artistic Works / Painting
- ✓ Soft toys / Paper Bag / Plate Making / Artificial Jewels Making / Fabric, Wall and Oil Painting
- ✓ Computer / DTP / Photo Suite

- ✓ Beautician / Mehendi Application Course
- ✓ Food Processing

**A sum of ₹24.31 lakh has been provided in Budget Estimate 2014-2015 for this component.**

#### **6.6 CHILDLINE**

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

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

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

The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India in 2009, has introduced “Integrated Child Protection Scheme” (ICPS), a Centrally sponsored scheme, with focus on children in need of care and protection and / or in conflict with law. The ICPS is being implemented and monitored by the Directorate of Social Defence and Directorate of Social Welfare.

### **Objectives**

The objectives of the scheme are to contribute to the well being of children in difficult circumstances, as well as to the reduction of 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 and
- Ensuring appropriate inter-sector response at all levels.

## **6.7.1 AGENCIES UNDER ICPS**

To implement the above schemes, the Government have also created the following institutional frame work:-

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

All Government Orphanages and Children Homes run by the Government / Non-Governmental Organisations and Childline programme work in tandem with Child Welfare Committees under Juvenile Justice Act.

**A sum of ₹1300.68 lakh has been provided in Budget Estimate 2014-2015 for this scheme.**

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

The State Government has made it mandatory to register all the Child Care Institutions in Tamil Nadu under section 34(3) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2006 to closely monitor, regulate

the functioning, detect irregularities and to prevent illegal activities in private run children institutions.

These institutions have to submit applications to District Social Welfare Officers/Probation Officers with relevant documents as prescribed in the Model Rules under Juvenile Justice Act, notified by the Government of India for getting registered.

## 6.8 TRACK CHILD SYSTEM

Every day, all around the world, children go missing. Runaways, parental abductions or kidnappings by others, are the acts difficult to prevent and have dire consequences on the children involved.

Children who go missing may be exploited and abused for various purposes such as begging, employment in circuses, victims of organ trade, forced prostitution, etc., Sometimes, the missing children who land in child care institutions could not be restored with their families as the child purposely refuses to disclose his / her address or the child may not be in a position to communicate it. Sharing of information from among the stakeholders of Juvenile Justice System is a major requirement in tracing out missing children.

A National Portal of Missing Child Tracking System to trace missing and found children by using the web based data

on missing children besides a live database to monitor the progress of the children in the institutions is put up in place to enable sharing of information.

The system of Track Child is functioning in the State of Tamil Nadu very efficiently. It has become possible by linking all the Police Stations, District Offices and Child Care Institutions in interior parts of the State with computer connectivity and periodical training of the stakeholders and staff.

The Directorate of Social Defence had organized the training programmes on “the usage of the software for entering data on the National Portal on Missing Children Tracking System”.

Due to the effective training given to all Data Entry Operators of both Directorate of Social Defence and Police Department, **91,599** details of the Children from **1,799** Homes were uploaded in the Child Track System so far.

Due to these special efforts, Tamil Nadu has been acknowledged as a leading State in updating the Missing Child Tracking System in India. Tamil Nadu is also included as one of the Members in the National Level Monitoring Body.

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

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

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

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

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

The State Government is maintaining five Government Vigilance / Protective Homes in Chennai, Madurai, Salem, Coimbatore and Trichy for the rehabilitation of Women victims of trafficking under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. In these homes different vocational training are imparted to the victims

according to their interest in order to earn respectable status in the society.

A video conferencing facility has been established between the Government Vigilance Home, Mylapore and Metropolitan Magistrate Court, Saidapet at a cost of ₹20 lakh to facilitate “Virtual appearance in lieu of physical production to Court” for the victims of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 thereby maintaining their dignity and avoiding further vulnerability to crime.

### **6.9.3 RESCUE SHELTERS**

Six Rescue Shelters are functioning for children / women victims whose cases are under trial and who have been charged with offences under “The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956”. They are kept in the Shelters temporarily until their cases are disposed of by the courts. These shelters are functioning along with the Vigilance / Protective Homes and one After Care Organization in Vellore. St.Francis Rescue shelter at Adaikalapuram in Thoothukudi District is run by Non-Governmental Organization.

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

Unmarried Mothers' Home functioning in Chennai, to take care of women and girls who are victims of sexual exploitation, is attached to Government Vigilance Home, Mylapore.

**A sum of ₹228.77 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2014-2015 for Vigilance / Protective Homes, Rescue Shelters and Unmarried Mothers' Home.**

#### **6.10 REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES**

Children / inmates discharged from the institutions of Department of Social Defence are also taken care of by the State Government.

In Tamil Nadu, the State Government has taken up many Rehabilitation and Welfare Measures for the welfare of the Women and Girl Children. One such measure is the creation of "Tamil Nadu Social Defence Welfare Fund for Women and Children" under this Department. The main aim of the measure is to meet the expenditure in terms of improving facilities of the institutions, educational assistance to the needy destitute children and financial support of upto ₹5,000. The children trained in vocational training are provided financial

support of upto ₹10,000 to purchase the equipments and raw materials.

Vocational training is imparted to all children residing in Government Child Care Institutions in many trades viz, Carpentry, Weaving, Book Binding, Gardening, Masonry, Tailoring, Embroidery, Metal Work, Mat Weaving, Plumbing, Electric Arc-Welding. In order to enable them to start the trade, they are provided with equipments related to the respective trade after getting discharged from the homes.

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

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

The State of Tamil Nadu has taken several steps to curb the menace of trafficking and commercial exploitation of women and children. As an initiative, a three tier system has been set up to monitor the issues of trafficking in the State viz. State Level Co-ordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to Government of Tamilnadu, District Level Advisory Board under the

Chairmanship of District Collector of the concerned district and Village Level Watch Dog Committee under the Chairmanship of Village Panchayat President. In addition to the above committees, a High Level Supervisory Committee has been formed under the Chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare to oversee the steps taken to curb the menace of trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation and also rehabilitation provided to the victims.

#### **6.10.2 SCHEMES FOR VULNERABLE WOMEN / MEN**

##### **VICTIMS RELIEF FUND**

The State Government has announced a financial assistance of ₹10,000 to victims rescued from trafficking for their livelihood and rehabilitation. So far, 53 victims have been benefited under this scheme.

##### **UJJAWALA SCHEME**

Trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation is an organized crime that violates basic human rights. A multi sectoral approach is needed which will undertake preventive measures to arrest trafficking especially in vulnerable areas and sections of population; and to enable rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of the trafficked victims.

To tackle the above menace, the Government of India has introduced a scheme namely Ujjawala which is a Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re-Integration of Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation. The scheme has been conceived primarily for the purpose of preventing trafficking on the one hand and rescue and rehabilitation of victims on the other.

In the State of Tamil Nadu, there are 8 Non-Governmental Organisations implementing the Scheme with assistance from Government of India.

##### **SWADHAR**

The Government of India has introduced a scheme namely 'SWADHAR' which is a Home-based holistic and integrated approach to address the specific vulnerability of each group of women in difficult circumstances especially for widows, destitute and deserted women, women ex-prisoners, victims of sexual abuse and crimes including those trafficked and rescued from brothels, migrant or refugee women who have been rendered homeless due to natural calamities like flood, cyclone, earthquake, mentally challenged women, women victims of terrorist violence etc.

The State is implementing the above scheme through Non-Governmental Organisations. The Department of Social Defence is the Nodal Department for implementing the scheme in the State. There are 12 Swadhar Shelter Homes functioning in Tamil Nadu.

### **DE-ADDICTION PROGRAMME**

The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing the Centrally sponsored Drug Abuse Prevention Programme. The addicts of alcohol / drug are given free treatment for 21 days as inpatients in the Integrated Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers functioning under this Scheme. There are 26 centers functioning across the State through the Non-Governmental Organisations with financial support by Government of India.

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

Constitution of India guarantees several rights to the children including equality before law, free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years and prohibition of employment of children below the age group of 14 years in the factories, mines or hazardous occupations. The Constitution enables the State to make special provision for children and directs that the policy of the State shall be such that

their tender age is not abused. The Government is committed to give children the opportunity and facilities to develop in a healthy atmosphere with required freedom and dignity in order to ensure that their constitutional and legal rights are protected.

India has acceded to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) on 11<sup>th</sup> December 1992 which is an International Treaty that makes its incumbent upon the signatory States to take all necessary steps to protect Children's Rights enumerated in the convention. To protect the Children's Rights in India, Government adopted the National Charter for Children, 2003 and enacted the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 which provides the constitution of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights.

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

**A sum of ₹37.38 lakh has been sanctioned for the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights in the State for the year 2014-2015.**

#### **6.10.4 LINKAGE WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS FOR CHILD PROTECTION**

Social Defence Department is closely co-ordinating with other Government Departments and NGO's to mainstream the Children who are suffering from difficult circumstances and vulnerability.

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

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

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

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

#### **6.11 PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT, 2012 (POCSO)**

The Government of India have enacted the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 and framed the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Rules, 2012 to protect children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography. The State Government is implementing the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act and the Rules framed there under. As per section 44 of the above Act, the Tamil Nadu Commission for Protection of Child Rights is also monitoring the implementation of the Act in the State.

## CHAPTER-7

### WELFARE OF THE AGED AND SENIOR CITIZENS

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

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

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

In the first phase, 64 Integrated Complexes of Special Homes in all 32 Districts (2 homes per District) in the State was

inaugurated by the Honourable Chief Minister through Video Conference on 05.09.2012.

The Government had sanctioned a sum of ₹944.22 lakh towards the recurring expenditure for 64 Integrated Complexes for the year 2013-2014 in the sharing ratio of 75:25 between the State Government and Non-Governmental Organisations.

In each Integrated Complex, 25 children and 25 senior citizens are accommodated. Thus, in 64 Integrated Complexes, 1,600 children and 1,600 elders are benefited under this scheme.

**A sum of ₹500.00 lakh has been sanctioned for the year 2014-2015 for this scheme.**

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

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

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

**A sum of ₹64.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2014-2015 for this scheme.**

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

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

A Tribunal presided over by the Revenue Divisional Officer has been constituted in each sub-division for speedy disposal of petitions received under this Act to obtain maintenance amount from children/legal heirs by the senior

citizens and parents. The District Social Welfare Officers are acting as the Maintenance Officers as well as Conciliation Officers. An Appellate Tribunal chaired by the District Collector has been constituted in each district to hear appeals against the orders of the Tribunal.

76 senior citizens in the year 2011-2012, 83 senior citizens in the year 2012-2013 and 80 senior citizens in the year 2013-2014 were benefitted under this Act.

Proving to the Society that the Senior Citizens can also play an active role, the Honorable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has appointed Tmt. Visalakshi Nedunchezhiyan, 93 years old, as the Chairperson of Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women.

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

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

An application filed under this Act for monthly allowance shall be disposed off within 90 days. If the children or relatives fail to obey the orders of the Tribunal, the

Tribunal may levy fines and may sentence such persons for the whole or any part of each month's allowance for the maintenance and expenses of the Senior Citizens or order imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or until payment is made.

The maximum maintenance allowance shall not exceed ₹10,000 per month. The Tribunal may, during the pendency of the proceeding, order such children or relatives to provide monthly allowance for the interim maintenance of the senior citizen. If the persons responsible for the care and protection of senior citizens abandon the senior citizens, such persons shall be punished with imprisonment for three months or fined upto ₹5,000 or with both.

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

To implement the resolution passed by the United Nations Assembly for the Welfare of Senior Citizens, to recognize their services and to bring out the resources available with them, the International Day of Senior Citizens is celebrated on 1<sup>st</sup> October of every year at State level and also at District level in Tamil Nadu.

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

During the celebration, Seminars and Competitions for Senior Citizens in Colleges and Schools are organized in order to create awareness among the Senior Citizens, Youth and the general public. Free Health check-ups are also conducted during the celebration.

The best Non-Governmental Organisation and Social Workers who have worked for the cause of the elder persons are honoured during the celebration. Various Aids and Appliances are also distributed during the celebration.

During the year 2013-2014, State level celebration of the International Day of Senior Citizens was held at Tiruchirappalli on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2013. During the celebration, Thiru Kulapathy Kuppusamy, 94 years old, Founder of Sanmarga Gurukulam, Keeranur, Dindigul District has been honoured with State Award for Senior Citizens.

**A sum of ₹5.70 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2014-15 for this celebration.**

## 7.6 STATE COUNCIL AND DISTRICT COMMITTEES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

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

## CHAPTER-8

### SOCIAL SECURITY PENSION SCHEMES

**8.1** To mitigate the sufferings of Senior Citizens, Old Aged Persons, Differently Aabled Persons, Destitute Widows, Destitute Agricultural Labourers, Destitute Farmers, Destitute / Deserted Wives and Poor unmarried incapacitated women of age 50 years and above, the Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing Social Security Pension Schemes so as to protect these vulnerable sections of the society from poverty.

The Honorable Chief Minister, on the very first day of assumption of charge, considering the pathetic conditions of the pensioners has ordered to enhance the monthly pension under Social Security Pension Schemes from ₹500 to ₹1000 with effect from May 2011.

As on 31.03.2014, a total of 35,64,120 persons are benefited under the Social Security Pension Schemes:-

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Name of the Scheme</b>	<b>No. of beneficiaries (as on 31.03.2014)</b>
1.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	<b>14,36,444</b>
2.	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme	<b>65,891</b>

3.	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	<b>6,44,694</b>
4.	Destitute Differently Abled Pension Scheme	<b>2,06,552</b>
5.	Destitute Widows Pension Scheme	<b>3,89,603</b>
6.	Chief Minister's Uzhavar Padhukaapu Thittam - Old Age Pension	<b>5,89,800</b>
7.	Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme	<b>2,09,005</b>
8.	Pension to Poor Unmarried Incapacitated Women of age 50 years and above	<b>22,131</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35,64,120</b>

The Government have ordered that the Social Security Schemes will be implemented through the Director of Social Security Schemes from 2014-15 onwards.

Central Assistance of ₹200, ₹300 and ₹500 for 3 schemes namely, Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme and

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme respectively are given by the Government of India as mentioned below:-

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of Scheme</b>	<b>Age Limit</b>	<b>Financial Assistance from Gol</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiaries allotted by Gol</b>
1	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	60 to 79 years and above	₹200 ₹500	10,91,728 1,46,081
2.	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme	18 to 79 years	₹300	79,316
3.	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	40 to 79 years	₹300	5,49,084

For the above three schemes, the balance amount is borne by the State Government. For the remaining five State Schemes, the entire amount is borne by the State Government.

Though the Government of India is providing assistance to 18,66,209 beneficiaries, the Tamil Nadu Government is giving pension to 21,47,029 beneficiaries of

the above three schemes i.e. additionally 2,80,820 pensioners are getting pension from the State fund.

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

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Scheme</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
1	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme <b>(IGNOAPS)</b>	Old aged persons of 60 years and above belonging to households below the poverty line
2	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme <b>(IGN-WPS)</b>	Widows of age between 40 to 59 years belonging to households below the poverty line
3	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme <b>(IGN-DPS)</b>	Persons of age between 18 to 59 years belonging to households below the poverty line and having at least 80% severe or multiple disabilities

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

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Scheme</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
1	Destitute Differently Abled Pension Scheme <b>(PHP)</b>	Destitute Differently Abled Persons of age 18 years and above with more than 60% disability
2	Destitute Widow Pension Scheme <b>(DWP)</b>	Widow of age 18 years and above and who have not remarried
3	Old Age Pension Scheme under Chief Minister's Uzhavar Padhukaapu Thittam <b>(CMUPT)</b>	Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers of age 60 years and above
4	Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme <b>(DDWP)</b>	Destitute / Deserted Wives of age not less than 30 years, who are deserted by their husbands for not less than 5 years / who obtained legal separation certificate from a competent Court of Law
5	Pension to Poor Unmarried Incapacitated Women of age 50 years and above <b>(UWP)</b>	Poor Unmarried Incapacitated Women of age 50 years and above who could not work and earn for their livelihood

A sum of ₹4191.96 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2014–2015 for Social Security Pension Schemes.

## **8.2 DISBURSEMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY PENSIONS THROUGH BANKS USING BIO-METRIC SMART CARD**

It has been decided to disburse the Social Security Pensions through banks by using Bio-metric smart cards in order to make speedy disbursement to the beneficiaries. To begin with, the Government have implemented this project in three phases.

- i) In the first phase, 4,445 villages in the State with more than 2,000 population as per 2001 census has been completed. Around 7 lakh pensioners have been covered.
- ii) In the second phase, all the villages with population between 1600 and 2000 as per 2001 census have been taken up and it is nearing completion covering 2.48 lakh pensioners.
- iii) In the third phase, all the remaining villages and urban areas have been proposed to be taken up shortly.

## **8.3 OTHER BENEFITS**

One saree per female pensioner and one dhoti per male pensioner are distributed on each occasion during Pongal and Deepavali festivals.

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

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

## **8.4 NATIONAL FAMILY BENEFIT SCHEME**

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

### **8.4.1 ACCIDENT RELIEF SCHEME**

Under Accident Relief Scheme, relief is given to the legal heirs of the household below poverty line on the death

of the primary bread winner due to accident in respect of 44 occupational categories. The relief amount of ₹15,000 is borne by State and Central Governments @ ₹5,000 and ₹10,000 respectively. Now, the Government of India have raised the lump sum grant from ₹10,000 to ₹20,000.

**A sum of ₹70.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2014–2015 for Accident Relief Scheme.**

#### **8.4.2 DISTRESS RELIEF SCHEME**

A sum of ₹10,000 as Government of India's share is paid to the households below the poverty line on the natural death of the primary bread winner of the family. Now, the Government of India have raised the lump sum grant from ₹10,000 to ₹20,000.

**A sum of ₹18.87 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2014–2015 for Distress Relief Scheme.**

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

**ANNEXURE**  
**Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme**  
**Department**  
**List of Part –II Schemes for the year 2014-2015**

(₹ In Lakh)

Sl.No	Name of the Scheme	Amount
<b>Component –I</b>		
<b>Social Defence</b>		
1.	Provision of Computers with accessories to all 32 Districts Child Protection Units	32.00
2.	Strengthening the existing building structures for safety and security to the children in 11 Child Care Institutions run by Government	140.23
3.	Providing Surveillance and security equipments to Government Vigilance Home, Chennai	22.97
4.	Strengthening the Regional Office at Madurai with the provision of Personal Computers and network printers	6.00
5.	Strengthening the Tamil Nadu State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) Office with the provision of modern furniture and audio visual equipments	5.00

Sl.No	Name of the Scheme	Amount
6.	Construction of Dining Hall at Tirunelveli, Government Observation Home	10.00
7.	Provision of furniture to Child Welfare Committees/Juvenile Justice Boards constituted in all 32 Districts.	38.00
8.	Providing Free Travel Concession for Parents to visit their Children in the Child Care Institutions	10.00
<b>Directorate of Social Welfare</b>		
9	Construction of Additional Dormitory for 100 inmates, construction of dining hall and construction of 6 class room for Service Home, Tambaram, Chennai	161.60
10	Provision of 2 sets of Sweaters, Shoes to the Ooty Government Orphanage	0.90
<b>Integrated Child Development Services</b>		
11.	Strengthening of Training Institute at Commissionerate of ICDS, Taramani.	9.20
12.	Installation of Solar Power Plants without battery to the Commissionerate	15.00
	<b>Total Component -I</b>	<b>450.90</b>

Component –II		
<b>Directorate of Social Defence</b>		
1	Providing Surveillance and security equipments to Government Children Home (Boys) Royapuram, Chennai	22.56
2	Setting up of After Care Organisation for Mentally Retarded Children under NGO-Arivagam at Mayiladuthurai, Nagapattinam District.	28.06
<b>Directorate of Social Welfare</b>		
3	Construction of Play area like Swing, see-saw, sliding to 27 Government Orphanages	54.00
4	Installation of complaint box in the Noon-Meal Centres in one district on a pilot basis	5.00
<b>Integrated Child Development Services</b>		
5	Scope of Millets in Tamil Nadu on Pilot basis, Millet based products to children in the age group of 3 – 5 years to fill the gap in nutrition provided under ICDS in 2 districts viz. Tirunelveli and Tiruvannamalai (Supply of Millet Burfi / Biscuit to 2 Districts) including IEC activities and Miscellaneous charges.	191.63
6	Setting up of Community Radio Station of Mid Range Transmission.	20.00

7	Bakery Unit at Weaning Food Manufacturing Societies in Madurai District	93.50
8	Introduction of School Readiness Programme in 15524 AWCs of 2 Districts as pilot project	93.57
	<b>Total</b>	<b>508.32</b>

**ABSTRACT**

<b>Component –I</b>	<b>₹450.90</b>	<b>lakhs</b>
<b>Component –II</b>	<b>₹508.32</b>	<b>lakhs</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>₹959.22</b>	<b>lakhs</b>

**BUDGET ESTIMATE – 2014 - 2015**  
**DEMAND No.45**  
**SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITIOUS MEAL**  
**PROGRAMME DEPARTMENT**  
**TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 2014-2015**

**₹ 385463.87 Lakh**

Out of this, a sum of ₹364447.82 lakh is allotted for Plan Schemes

**BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 2014-2015**

(₹ in Lakh)

HEAD OF ACCOUNT	Non-Plan	Plan	Total
REVENUE SECTION			
2059 Public Works	268.00		268.00
2225 Directorate of Social Welfare	31.04		31.04
2235 Directorate of Social Defence	2063.01	2499.27	4562.28
2235 Directorate of Social Welfare	9695.73	87935.13	97630.86
2235 Directorate of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme	4939.96		4939.96

2236	Secretariat	15.76		15.76
2236	Directorate of Social Welfare	3662.74	137624.84	141287.58
2236	Directorate of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme		136076.72	136076.72
2251	Secretariat	339.79		339.79
2551	Directorate of Social Welfare		0.01	0.01
<b>REVENUE SECTION TOTAL</b>		<b>21016.03</b>	<b>364135.97</b>	<b>385152.00</b>
<b>CAPITAL SECTION</b>				
4235	Directorate of Social Defence		150.24	150.24
4236	Directorate of Social Welfare		161.61	161.61
<b>CAPITAL SECTION TOTAL</b>			<b>311.85</b>	<b>311.85</b>
7610	Loans to Government Servants etc.,	0.02		0.02
<b>LOAN SECTION TOTAL</b>		<b>0.02</b>		<b>0.02</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>21016.05</b>	<b>364447.82</b>	<b>385463.87</b>

GROSS TOTAL:REVENUE SECTION : ₹ 385152.00 Lakh  
CAPITAL SECTION : ₹ 311.85 Lakh  
LOAN SECTION : ₹ 0.02 Lakh

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**TOTAL : ₹385463.87 Lakh**  
**(or) ₹ 3854.64 Crore**  
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A sum of ₹ 4302.09 Crore has also been provided in the Budget Estimate for 2014-2015 under the Demand No.41 Revenue Department for the implementation of Social Security Schemes.

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