

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 272
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06.12.2019

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

*272 SHRI RAMCHARAN BOHRA

Will the Minister for Women and Child Development be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the schemes being implemented through Non-Governmental Organisations and State Governments for the development of women and children in the country;
- (b) whether the Government lays down norms for the proper implementation of such schemes and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government for the proper implementation and monitoring of these schemes;
- (d) the number of persons benefited from the said schemes; and
- (e) whether the Government is preparing any data in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply to part (a) to (e) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 272 to be answered on 06.12.2019 regarding "Development of Women and Children"

(a) to (e) The details of schemes being implemented through Non-Governmental Organizations and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the development of women and children, implementation norms, monitoring mechanism and beneficiary details are as under:

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing Centrally Sponsored Umbrella Scheme Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) for holistic development of children in the age group of 0-6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers. The Ministry is also implementing Umbrella scheme Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to channelize holistic efforts for empowerment of women both economically and socially. The Ministry has issued detailed guidelines for each scheme which inter-alia include explicit information about institutional structure, implementation modalities, target beneficiaries, fund flow and disbursement mechanism, monitoring and evaluation mechanism and grievance redressal mechanism. Funds are released to State Governments/UT Administrations for implementation of the schemes as per cost sharing ratio decided by the Union Government from time to time. These two umbrella schemes have following sub-schemes:

Anganwadi Services: The Anganwadi Services offers a package of six services, viz. Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-School Non-Formal Education, Nutrition and Health Education, Immunization, Health Check-Up and Referral Services. The objectives of the scheme are to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group of 0-6 years and pregnant women and lactating mothers upto six months after child birth, to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child; to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropouts; to achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education. These services are delivered through 13.77 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres. For proper implementation and monitoring of Anganwadi Services Scheme, Government has introduced 5-tier monitoring & review mechanism at different levels (National/ State/ District/ Block and Anganwadi level) by Constitution of Monitoring and Review Committees and involving PRIs and MPs and MLAs in State, District and Block level Monitoring Committees. The committees monitor proper implementation of all other schemes under Umbrella ICDS which are being implemented through Anganwadi Centre platform. At present, there are 836.25 lakh beneficiaries availing these services as on 30.06.2019. The Ministry has issued detailed guidelines for proper implementation of the scheme.

POSHAN Abhiyaan: Government has launched POSHAN Abhiyaan on 18.12.2017 for a three year time frame commencing from 2017-18 with an overall budget of Rs.9046 Crore. All 36 States/UTs and districts have been covered. The goals of POSHAN Abhiyaan are to achieve improvement in nutritional status of Children from 0-6 years, Adolescent Girls, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in a time bound manner during the three years with fixed targets as under:

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

The Abhiyaan aims to reduce malnutrition in the country in a phased manner, through a life cycle approach, by adopting a synergised and result oriented approach. The Abhiyaan will ensure mechanisms for timely service delivery and a robust monitoring as well as intervention infrastructure. The major works undertaken under this Abhiyaan are ensuring convergence with various other programmes; Information Technology enabled Common Application Software for strengthening service delivery, monitoring progress and interventions; Community Mobilization and Awareness Advocacy leading to Jan Andolan- to educate the people on nutritional aspects; Capacity Building of Frontline Functionaries, incentivizing States/ UTs for achieving goals etc.

Scheme for Adolescent Girls: With an aim to motivate out of school adolescent girls (11-14 years) to join school system, Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) has been expanded pan India from 1st April, 2018. The key objective of the scheme is to facilitate, educate and empower Adolescent Girls (AGs) so as to enable them to become self-reliant and aware citizens. Scheme is implemented through Anganwadi Centers (AWCs). The scheme has two component Nutrition and Non nutrition Under non-nutrition component a package of services is given to adolescent girls including i) Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation; ii) Health check-up and Referral services; iii) Nutrition & Health Education (NHE); iv) Mainstreaming out of school girls to join formal schooling; v) Life Skill Education; and vii) Counselling/Guidance on accessing Public Services. Number of beneficiaries of the scheme in the current financial year is 4,92,944.

National Crèche Scheme: National Crèche Scheme is being implemented with effect from 01.01.2017 to provide day care facilities to children (age group of 6 months - 6 years) of working mothers. The scheme provides an integrated package of five services, viz, Daycare Facilities including Sleeping Facilities, Early Stimulation for children below 3 years and Pre-school Education for 3 to 6 years old children, Supplementary Nutrition, Growth Monitoring, Health Check-up and Immunization: Regular and strict monitoring is conducted at different levels to ensure effective running of the scheme and also the beneficiaries are delivered services as envisaged in the scheme. The scheme is implemented either by the State Governments/UT Administrations directly or through suitable Voluntary Organisations / Non-Governmental Organisations who are registered with NITI Aayog. Monitoring of crèches is conducted at local and district level, by independent monitoring agencies, mobile / web based monitoring and by Central Monitoring Cell. As on date 6701 Crèches are running through the State Governments/UT Administrations benefitting about 1,20,618 children.

Child Protection Services: The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a centrally sponsored Child Protection Services (CPS) scheme (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme) for supporting the children in difficult circumstances, as envisaged under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children)

Act, 2015 (JJ Act). Under CPS, Central Government is providing financial assistance to the States/UTs for undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, for setting up and maintenance of various types of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) in every district or group of districts, either by itself or through voluntary or Non-Governmental Organization (NGO). The primary responsibility of implementation of the scheme lies with the States/UTs. The NGOs implementing the scheme are required to obtain the unique Id from the NGO-DARPAN Portal of NITI Aayog to be eligible to apply for grants to the concerned State Government/UT Administration. Under the scheme, institutional care is provided through CCIs, as a rehabilitative measure. The programmes and activities in Homes, inter-alia, include age-appropriate education, access to vocational training, recreation, health care, counselling, etc. The scheme provides for education (including bridge education) with the help of Education Department specially with the help of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and National Open School. Under the non-institutional care component, support is extended for adoption, foster care and sponsorship. Further CPS also provides for "After care" services after the age of 18 years to help sustain them during the transition from institutional to independent life. The scheme supports 24x7 outreach helpline service for children in distress. This service is available through a dedicated toll free number, 1098 which can be accessed by children in crisis or by adults on their behalf from any place in India. As per information provided by States/UTs as on dated 2100 CCIs are presently functioning in the country under CPS and approximately 75,660 children are being benefited through the scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana: Objective of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is to provide partial compensation for the wage loss by way of cash incentive so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first child and to provide cash incentive to improve health seeking behaviour amongst the Pregnant Women & Lactating Mothers (PW&LM). Under the scheme, maternity benefit of Rs.5,000 is transferred to the bank account of the women eligible for the benefit as per scheme guidelines. The maternity benefit is available to a woman for the first living child of family subject to fulfilment of certain conditions. The eligible beneficiaries also receive cash incentives as per approved norms towards Maternity Benefit under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) after institutional delivery so that on an average a woman gets Rs.6000/-. As on 28th November, 2019, 1,11,78,036 women have been paid total benefit of Rs. 4571.27 crore under PMMVY.

Swadhar Greh: The scheme targets the women victims of difficult circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity. The Scheme envisages providing shelter, food, clothing and health as well as economic and social security for these women. The Scheme is being implemented through the State Governments/UT Administration w.e.f 01.04.2016. The scheme is monitored at District, State and Central levels. The number of women benefitted under Swadhar Greh Scheme for current FY is 12,890.

Ujjawala Homes: The scheme is being implemented for prevention of trafficking and for rescue, rehabilitation, re-integration and repatriation of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. Under this scheme, the funds are provided to implementing agencies for rescue and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking which includes vocational training from recognized institutes for alternate livelihood options and skill development of the inmates. Implementation and monitoring of the Scheme is done through the State Governments/UT Administrations w.e.f 01.04.2016. The scheme is monitored at Panchayat/Block/District Level, State and Central Levels. The Number of women benefitted under Ujjawala Scheme for current financial year is 5427.

Working Women Hostels: Working Women's Hostel scheme is to promote availability of safe and conveniently located accommodation for working women, with day care facility for their children, wherever possible, in urban, semi urban, and even rural areas where employment opportunity for women exist. The scheme is assisting projects for construction of new hostel buildings, expansion of existing hostel buildings and also for running hostel buildings in rented premises. The Scheme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme through the State Governments/UT Administrations w.e.f 22.11.2017. Regular monitoring of the functioning of the hostels is the responsibility of the District Administration. Since its inception in 1972-73, 952 Hostels have been sanctioned all over the country for the benefit of about 72,268 working women. The additional number of women who would benefit under Working Women Hostels for the current FY 2019-20 is 750.

Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK): Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme aims to empower rural women through community participation. The scheme envisages community engagement through College Student Volunteers to empower rural women in 115 aspirational districts as part of block level initiatives. District Level Centre for Women (DLCW) in 640 districts and State Resource Centre for Women support the respective government in States/UTs towards implementation of women centric schemes and BBBP program. District level activities were approved for 220 districts in Phase I (2017-18), 220 districts in Phase II (2018-19) and remaining 200 districts in Phase III (2019-20). Implementation and monitoring of the scheme is ensured through regular coordination with the States/UTs, video Conference meetings, training & capacity building programmes, field visits etc. The Addendum to Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme dated 20th December, 2018 include component on "Capacity building of Women collectives" and envisages provision for capacity building of women collective through NGOs in not more than 50% of the block of aspirational districts. The focus is on mobilizing women into collectives which will work towards greater self-employability through upping their skills. Special preferences are to be given to asset less rural women such as manual scavengers, bonded labourers, women rescued from trafficking and women with disabilities and destitute.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao: Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) was launched on 22nd January, 2015 as a Central Sector Scheme to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR). BBBP Scheme is a tri-ministerial initiative of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development. The overall Goal of the BBBP Scheme is to celebrate the Girl Child and enable her Education. The Objectives are to (a) prevent gender biased sex selective elimination (b) ensure survival and protection of the girl child, building value of girl child; and (c) ensure education and participation of the girl child. There are two major components under BBBP: (i) Advocacy and Media Campaign - the nation-wide media campaign focuses on addressing socio-cultural mindsets to end discrimination towards girl-child and bring in positive changes in CSR, with the underlying theme of positive reinforcement of girl child. Therefore, 360 degree approach of publicity through different media is adopted to create maximum awareness / dissemination of the message of BBBP. (ii) Multi-sectoral intervention - A flexible framework for multi-sectoral intervention has been adapted, where District has to develop District specific Action Plans to achieve Monitorable Targets. Multi-departmental, Convergent action in the chosen districts is led by the District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioners and lays focus on the following:

MoHFW (as Partner Ministry): effective implementation and monitoring of Pre-Conception & Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (PC&PNDT Act 1994), promotion of early registration of pregnancy, institutional deliveries and registration of births. MoHRD (as Partner Ministry): making schools girl-friendly: enrolment of girls in schools, retention of girls in secondary schools, availability of functional toilets MoWCD (as Nodal Ministry): awareness generation, advocacy, community mobilization and training of stakeholders, local champions, reward & reorganisation for outstanding work under BBBP.

One Stop Centre (OSC) Scheme: Popularly known as Sakhi Centres, the scheme is being implemented across the country since 1st April 2015. OSCs aim to facilitate women affected by violence with a range of integrated services under one roof such as Police facilitation, medical aid, providing legal aid and legal counselling, psycho-social counselling, temporary shelter etc. OSCs are to be set up either in new constructed building in an approved design or existing buildings and preferably located within 2 kms radius of the hospitals or medical facilities. Under the scheme, One Stop Centres are being set up in all districts of the country. So far, 728 OSCs have been approved to be set up in all States/UTs. Out of these, 614 OSCs have been set up across 35 States/UTs which have provided assistance to over 2.27 lakh women.

Scheme of Universalisation of Women Helpline (WHL): The Scheme of Women Helpline through the short code 181 provides 24 hours emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence, both in public and private spaces by linking them with appropriate authority such as Police, One Stop Centre, Hospital, Legal Services etc. WHL also supports women in distress with rescue van and counselling services in addition to providing information about women welfare schemes and programs across the country. Women Helpline is operational in 32 States/UTs.

Mahila Police Volunteers Scheme: The Mahila Police Volunteers are empowered, responsible, socially aware women fostering linkage for the women needing assistance and law enforcements with various government programmes and initiatives. At least 1 MPV shall be engaged in each and every Panchayat/Ward. Bigger villages can have more than one Volunteers depending upon the area/requirement. At present, MPV Scheme is approved for 12 States namely Mizoram (Aizawl & Lunglei), Karnataka (Gulbarga & Bagalkote) , Jharkhand (Ranchi & Dhanbad), Haryana (Karnal & Mahendranagar), Andhra Pradesh (all districts), Gujarat (Surat & Ahmedabad), Chhattisgarh (Korea & Durg), Madhya Pradesh (Vidisha & Morena), Tripura (West Tripura & Gomti), Nagaland (Dimapur & Longleng), Uttarakhand (Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar) and Andaman & Nicobar Islands with over 9531 Volunteers. However, for Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Tripura, Nagaland and Uttarakhand, MPV Scheme is under process of operationalization.
