

**Immediate**  
**Minutes**

No.43011/1(53)/2010-Coord.  
Government of India  
**Ministry of Women and Child Development**

Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.

Dated : 11<sup>th</sup> January, 2011.

**Subject : Minutes of the Conference of State Secretaries in-charge of Women and Child Development held on 28<sup>th</sup> October, 2010.**

A copy of the Minutes of the Conference of State Secretaries in-charge of Women and Child Development held on 28<sup>th</sup> October, 2010 at Durgabai Deshmukh Samaj Kalyan Bhavan, New Delhi is sent herewith for information and further necessary action.

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**Encl: As stated**

To

1. Secretaries in-charge of Women and Child Development of all States/UT Administrations.
2. All Bureau/Divisional Heads in MWCD.
3. ED(RMK)/ED(CSWB)/Dir(NIPCCD)/MS(NCW)/MS(NCPCR/Secretary(CARA)
4. PS to MOS (I/c), WCD.
5. PPS to Secretary, WCD.
6. PS to AS, WCD.

**CONFERENCE OF STATE SECRETARIES  
INCHARGE OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

**HELD ON**

**28<sup>TH</sup> October, 2010**

**AT**

**DURGABAI DESHMUKH SAMAJ  
KALYAN BHAWAN  
CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD,  
NEW DELHI 110 016.**

**MINUTES**

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**MINUTES OF THE CONFERENCE OF STATE SECRETARIES INCHARGE OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT HELD ON 28<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER, 2010 AT DURGABAI DESHMUKH SAMAJ KALYAN BHAWAN, CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD, NEW DELHI – 110 016.**

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The meeting of State Ministers / State Secretaries in charge of Women and Child Development was held under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, WCD to review the various schemes being implemented by Ministry of Women & Child Development. A list of participants is enclosed at **Annex-I**.

In his welcome remarks, Joint Secretary(S) highlighted that Ministry had intensified monitoring and review of ICDS Scheme through frequent field visits. It was expected that this would lend impetus to implementation of ICDS Scheme and also provide dynamism for improved delivery at the State and field level.

Secretary (WCD) in his opening remarks stated that subsequent to the last meeting held with State Secretaries in June, 2010, more focused efforts are being made for implementation of the Scheme at grassroots level. The criticality of the ICDS Scheme remains as there are commitments made to the Supreme Court and to the highest authority in Government which have to be honoured. The Ministry needed to take a hard look at the challenges faced during implementation of ICDS and make an attempt to find joint solutions. States have their task cut out for implementation of programmes and policies.

Addressing the meeting, the MOS, WCD (I/c) spoke about the various schemes of the Ministry including ICDS. She referred to the several challenges pertaining to implementation especially in regard to the quality and regularity of services being provided. It is to meet these challenges that such conferences are held so that Centre and States, together, devise solutions to the existing problems. She appreciated the cooperation extended

by the States and hoped for continued support to facilitate efforts to take the schemes to the next level to ensure that the services delivered are not compromised in terms of quality. She exhorted the States that there is need to spread awareness amongst mothers and communities and to take steps to improve capabilities.

Secretary (WCD) thanked the Minister and called upon the States to implement the Schemes with a sense of service and empathy. He stated that the Ministry needed an inspired ICDS workforce for which the support of Government of India would always be available. After the inaugural session, agendawise discussion on items was taken up.

## **Agenda No.1      INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (ICDS) SCHEME**

1.1 Dr. Shreeranjana, Joint Secretary made a presentation on ICDS. During the detailed discussions, State-wise position was also reviewed. After State-wise review on operationalisation of Projects and AWCs the reported figure and commitment to operationalise is indicated at **Annex-II**. Regarding non-achievement of operationalisation targets, the reasons given by State Governments are as follows:

1.2. The Principal Secretary, West Bengal informed that the operationalisation of projects/AWCs had been slow on account of several court cases. She requested the Government of India to facilitate the State Government in a manner which would (set aside any stay by the Courts and) help in process of operationalising the ICDS Projects/AWCs.

1.3 The selection process of ICDS personnel was delayed due to issues regarding Selection Committees (Maharashtra, Rajasthan). The Principal

Secretary of Maharashtra explained that the operationalisation had been held up as the Guardian Ministers in each district wanted a non-official to chair the Selection Committee for Anganwadi Workers. The delay in nomination of non-officials was causing consequential delay in final appointments of Anganwadi Workers. She also pointed out that for selection of Anganwadi Workers, ninety percent marks were for merit and ten percent for interview. However, the interviews could not be held on account of delay in nomination of non-official members in the Selection Committees. She requested Government of India to intervene in the matter and facilitate the selection process. Similar problems were being faced by the Rajasthan Government besides the Panchayat elections.

1.4 On account of Model Code of Conduct invoked during Elections, Bihar Government could not operationalise any new ICDS Projects. However, subsequent to the elections, they would do the needful.

1.5 The State Government of Haryana informed that Government of India had sanctioned 11 additional ICDS Projects of which State Finance had accorded approval for three Projects. For the remaining 8 Projects, they had accorded approval but had not sanctioned the post of CDPOs and administrative staff. They requested Secretary (WCD) to intervene and facilitate the sanction so that all the projects could be made operational.

1.6 Secretary (WCD) made the following suggestions:-

- Each State to take appropriate action to apprise the Supreme Court through State Counsel to obviate impediments of court cases about the State specific difficulties, in view of the order of the Supreme Court regarding timely universalisation of ICDS.

- GOI would be able to provide support as and when the States would bring forth the difficulties being faced by them, in the process of universalisation. The States/UTs must bring them to the notice of the Supreme Court also.
- Any downscaling/up-scaling of the number of Anganwadi Centres must be accompanied by certification by the State/District Collectors/District Magistrates. This certification should specify that all the habitations including SC/ST/Minority habitations have been covered as per population norms. The same must not be provided merely in numerical terms, but territorial coverage may also be ensured by GIS mapping, so that no area is left out.

Secretary, MWCD reviewed the status of operationalisation of ICDS Projects and AWCs/Mini-AWCs with States/UTs on 28.10.2010. As per the information received, only 11.95 lakh AWCs/Mini-AWCs have been operationalised out of the total 14 lakh approved AWCs till September 2010. It was informed by some of the States that recruitment of staff is getting delayed due to court cases. It was informed to the States that all the pending Projects and AWCs/Mini-AWCs may be operationalised immediately and in any case latest by 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011.

A total of 24 States/UTs have operationalised all the sanctioned ICDS Projects. Remaining 11 States/UTs have given their commitment to operationalise pending projects between November 2010 to March 2011. The State-wise details of sanctioned, operational and pending ICDS projects received from the States/UTs in Format – I & II /templates are given in the Statements at **Annex II**.

1.7 Monitoring: Joint Secretary (S) mentioned that it has generally been observed that the States usually send their consolidated reports (Format – I & II) very late, which causes data gaps in the monitoring of ICDS scheme. It

was also requested that the concerned Monitoring Officer at the State/UT level may be held responsible, for delay, if any, regarding sending of prescribed MPRs.

During the discussion, some of the State Governments namely Uttarakhand and Chhattisgarh requested that due to non-availability of micro level analysis regarding requirement of additional AWCs/Mini-AWCs, number of AWCs sanctioned to them may be reduced. However, States like Tripura requested for sanction of more AWCs in view of revised population norms. It was suggested in the meeting that States/UTs should quickly complete the micro level analysis on requirement of AWCs/Mini-AWCs by end November, 2010 so that all the sanctioned projects/AWCs are operationalised latest by March 2011. It was also emphasized that while proposals for additional Projects/AWCs or reduction in the number of sanctioned AWCs/Mini-AWCs, States/UTs may certify that all habitations including SC/ST and Minority dominated areas have been covered and population norms have been adhered to.

Regarding compliance Affidavit in respect of Supreme Court Case CWP No. 196/2011 – PUCL Vs. UOI & Ors. relating to Universalization of ICDS scheme, a copy of the affidavit filed with Supreme Court be given to MWCD by the defaulting States at the earliest.

1.8 With regard to the Supplementary Nutrition Programme, Secretary and JS expressed the following concerns:

Most States are not conforming to the revised Feeding and Nutritional Norms in letter and spirit such as Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Pudducherry, Jharkhand, Orissa, Karnataka, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, A&N Island, Kerala & Chandigarh.

While the States had filed affidavits of compliance before the Supreme Court, visits to the Anganwadi Centres revealed a situation which was contrary to the submissions made before the Supreme Court.

In some States, there was no distribution of THR to P&L Mothers. e.g. Uttarakhand. Also, there was disruption in supply of SNP e.g. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam etc. All States must adhere to the directions of the Supreme Court Order of 22.4.2009 and earlier, as well as the GOI Circular dated 24.2.2009. It was made clear that GOI would be forced to bring it to the notice of Apex Court if there was continued non-adherence and failure to act on the commitments required to be fulfilled.

**1.9. Secretary (WCD) added that the States appear to be violating the Supreme Court Orders and that there would be zero tolerance to disruptions in SNP. He also expressed concern over the findings in the draft NCAER Report (2009), the executive summary extract of which was circulated and which revealed that none of the States were providing SNP for 25 days in a month. On an average, most of the States were providing SNP ranging from 14 to 20 days in a month. Secretary informed that during the field visits, attendance was found to be extremely low in AWCs. The food cooked was for far more number of children if compared to attendance in AWCs, leading to siphoning of funds and wastage of food. He advised the States to take immediate corrective action or Central Government will be constrained to limit financial support. He then invited suggestions from the States in this regard:**

- (i) Secretary, Assam agreed that in their State, there has been a break in the supply of SNP for some time. However, now the funds for SNP have been released to districts and thereafter the Anganwadi Management Committees. He expressed the need for more recipes conforming to the revised nutritional norms.
- (ii) Secretary, Himachal Pradesh requested that reports in cases of non-conforming SNP along with the details of the AWCs visited should be shared with the States.

- (iii) On the issue of micronutrient fortification, Joint Secretary referred to the revised guidelines on Feeding and Nutritional norms and reiterated that use of sprinklers is not recommended. He mentioned that there is some examination on use of sachets which could be undertaken in case of centralized kitchens with proper training of the workers and regular monitoring after Health Ministry's views are obtained. However, a detailed consultation would be required in this regard. If the Hot Cooked Meal is being supplied by SHGs, then addition of locally available green leafy vegetables would increase the micronutrient content of the cooked meal besides which fruits can be added. Otherwise, micronutrient fortification can be done at production/manufacturing level with appropriate labeling and packaging and adherence to PFA.
- (iv) Secretary, Rajasthan mentioned that in the State, Hot Cooked Meal is not fortified as green leafy vegetables are not readily available in the desert areas. Only THR is fortified. Clusters of SHGs have been made to provide wheat and soya based THR but their large numbers make regular monitoring difficult.
- (v) Secretary, Maharashtra reported that THR based on extrusion technology is supplied by three manufacturers while the hot cooked meal is provided by SHGs. Extra funds by the State to the tune of 25 paise per child is provided for sprinklers, calcium and other tonics in some selected pockets.
- (vi) It was informed by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh that the State has about 90,000 AWCs in the open with no kitchen, utensils and fuel. SHGs/Local Committees have difficulty in

providing hot cooked meal of prescribed nutritive value along with micronutrients at a cost of Rs.2.25 per beneficiary because Rs.1.75 goes for morning snack. It was suggested that this can be overcome if it is linked with/at par with the cost norms of Mid-day Meal Scheme. To this, Secretary, WCD, responded by saying that there is a move towards cost indexing of SNP. Further, wheat and rice is being given at subsidized BPL rate to the States/UTs. which can be used for THR. However, the State has to see the input cost is taken into account while determining the output cost and there should not be any laxity in the matters.

- (vii) Secretary, WCD, Gujarat reported that decentralization of SNP has been initiated this year, whereby Mahila Mandals have been involved in SNP provision, but fortification is not being done by these groups. SHGs in general, are unable to fortify cooked food, since they lacked access to the desired technology.
- (viii) The State of Tamil Nadu, it was informed, has been distributing THR based on wheat, ragi, rice but lately due to price rise they, have been facing difficulty in maintaining the calorific and protein value conforming to the prescribed norms. The State has requested Defence Food Research Organisation for changes in composition so that the nutritional value can be maintained, within the given cost norms.
- (ix) The Principal Secretary, West Bengal informed that there is provision of khichri with vegetables and half egg for morning snack. Fortification is undertaken by use of sprinklers and the method is being continued as there has been no advisory from the Government of India in this regard. The State has also

taken up the matter with the FCI for obtaining rice through the PDS for which the flow of funds need to be regularized at the State level.

1.10 Director NIPCCD stated that review of food fortification measures worldwide was being done. Since anaemia is a major health problem, double fortification of salt, which has undergone several trials, needs to be promoted. Gujarat has been undertaking fortification of wheat flour at the mill level and this is one of the cost effective ways of providing fortified THR. Micronutrient initiative suggests use of sprinklers but as of now it is not recommended, since there is a possibility of providing excess micronutrients by this method. Development of sachets premix that can be safely handled by the AWW and SHGs and costs of about 5 paise to 25 paise per beneficiary could be considered subject to Health Ministry agreeing to it. This matter would, however, need further consultation with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and a Working Group would need to deliberate on the matter involving the States.

Joint Secretary emphasized the need for fortification. While accepting the views of the States that SHGs are unable to conform to food safety and PFA standards, it was also pointed out the Ministry cannot compromise on the safety of children. Fortification must, therefore, be done at the production level by the manufacturers and by adhering to safety norms. Secretary invited suggestions from the States about supply of fortified Atta as THR. He also made it abundantly clear that food grains under WBNP would be henceforth, sanctioned to State Governments, only if 70% of the sanctioned food grains in the previous quarter have been lifted and proper costing has been done.

The States were requested to provide information pertaining to setting up of Nutrition Council, State Nutrition Councils. In this regard, States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Karnataka informed that action has already been taken.

#### 1.11 WHO Growth Standards and Joint MCP Card:

It was stated that during the earlier meeting held on 8<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> December, 2009, States had given a commitment that they would roll out the new WHO Growth Standards by June 2010. An appraisal reveals that as against a target of 4500, these have been rolled out in 3300 Projects with 502338 AWCs and the Joint MCP Cards have been rolled out in 1863 Projects with 176732 AWCs, only.

- Regarding rolling out of Mother and Child Protection Card (MCPC), Orissa Government informed that they would be in a position to do so by December 2010. The States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Punjab were under the impression that cards were only meant for pregnant and lactating women. The matter was clarified.
- The States were asked to roll out Mother & Child Protection Card by the end of this Financial Year 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011, as a commitment had been given by the Ministry in the Results Framework Document. The same is monitored by the Prime Minister. Thus, non compliance of this commitment would constrain and may result in withholding the release of funds under ICDS.

#### 1.12. Vacancies:

Concern was also expressed over the number of vacancies at various levels under the ICDS Scheme. The levels varied from 5 to 20% in different States. States were asked to fill up the posts within a period of three months. Problems in implementation were to be brought to the immediate notice of the Chief Secretary. It was decided that any further delay in filling up of the vacant posts would result in the Ministry withholding 10% of funds provided for salary of the AWWs.

### 1.13. Location of AWCs:

- MWCD vide letter No. 1-2/2010-ME dated 30.4.2010 sought basic data with regard to the location of Anganwadi centres including name of Anganwadi Workers in a pre-designed format. States/UTs were requested to upload this information, along with, location of Anganwadi Centres and the addresses of the CDPOs, on the website of the Department of ICDS Directorate of State/UT immediately.
- Ten States namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Delhi, Punjab, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh have already uploaded information onto their website. They were to ensure that information regarding all AWCs, in their States, are uploaded.
- Remaining 25 States/UTs may upload the information onto their website and inform the website address immediately and latest by December, 2010.

### 1.14 Awards to AWWs:

Guidelines for Awards to Anganwadi Workers for the year 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 have been issued. States/UTs were to finalize nominations of State level Awards by 30<sup>th</sup> September and distribute State level Awards by October/November 2010. Besides, States/UTs were to send nominations for National level award to AWWs to GOI by 20<sup>th</sup> October 2010. However, as on 3<sup>rd</sup> November, 2010, nominations for National level Award have been received from States/UTs of Goa, H.P., Mizoram, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Daman & Diu. The remaining 29 States/UTs were requested to send the nominations, at the earliest.

1.15. Disengagement of ICDS Workers from Non-ICDS work :

States voiced their concern about enforcing this stipulation. **Secretary reiterated the instructions of the Government of India in this regard, and stated that AWWs should not undertake additional work during the hours when Anganwadi Centres were functioning, since this would adversely affect service delivery under ICDS. He suggested that the States could broadly list the activities, which the AWWs would be strictly forbidden from taking up.** A Working Group could work out the details. Meanwhile, a letter may be issued by Central Government, mentioning the above directions. This would help the States/UTs in implementing these orders.

1.16. Fund Flow Mechanism :

As per the Government of India procedures, the first two instalments of funds under ICDS are released on indicative basis, as per the existing norms, number of beneficiaries, operational projects and operational AWWs. Subsequently, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> instalments are released on the basis of Statement of Expenditure as on 30<sup>th</sup> June, and 30<sup>th</sup> September, respectively. Any unspent balance/excess expenditure reported as on 31<sup>st</sup> March in a particular financial year is adjusted in the following financial year.

- However, it was also clarified further that if any State/UT incurs excess expenditure conforming to the norms under ICDS in a financial year and submits complete SOE in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of next financial year, then the excess expenditure incurred can also be considered for release in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter itself.
- **The States/UTs should ensure timely payment of honoraria to the Anganwadi Workers/Helpers by streamlining their fund flow mechanism. The States/UTs were advised to create a**

**Minor Head of Account for this purpose.** This could be utilized for providing funds to CDPOs for payment of honoraria to AWWs/AWHs, in time. Thereafter, CDPOs may transfer payment into the Bank Accounts of AWWs/AWHs regularly, or otherwise, if accounts in the Bank are yet to be opened. **On the other hand, the Govt. of India may consider release of full amount for the honoraria component, at the time of release of funds for the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of that financial year. Besides, a Working Group could examine accounting for each component of the scheme, along with, devolution of funds for components, such as, flexi fund, PSE & Medicine Kits.**

- Regarding the demand for providing higher remuneration to the AWWs, it was made clear that, presently, Government of India could provide Rs.1500/- only.. However, States were free to provide an additional amount from their own resources.

#### 1.17. Construction of AWCS:

The States/UTs were asked to come up with the plan of action for construction of Anganwadi Centres while leveraging resources from schemes of other Ministries and also seek funds from the Planning Commission as Additional Central Assistance (ACA). Secretary suggested that the States must become innovative and plan for construction of AWCs. **Possibility of convergence with other Scheme/ Deptts. for construction of AWCs and tapping funds from MPLADs, MLALADs, BRGF, RIDF, PRI, MSDP, Finance Commission would be explored.**

#### 1.18. ICDS-MIS :

Under this, States/ UTs have been informed that the field testing of proposed revised records & registers to be provided at AWCs and MPRs of

AWWs/CDPOs/ other reporting formats would be completed by December 2010. By 01.04.2011, States/UTs were required to implement the same, after translation into their regional languages. States have been advised not to print any records and registers and other prescribed reports under ICDS, till they receive the revised MIS formats from the MWCD.

#### 1.19. Supervision:

JS(S) focused on the significance of intensified supervision which would go a long way in improving the service delivery under the ICDS Scheme. He also invited suggestions for the on-going exercise for revising the role and constitution of Monitoring Committees. The States were also asked to focus on the importance of Home Visits by AWWs.

**The discussions on ICDS, concluded with Secretary mentioning about the Ministry's plan to restructure ICDS in a Mission Mode in the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan Period with defined institutional structures and milestones, along with provision of funds for construction of AWCs. However, it is essential that the States/UTs operationalise their hitherto sanctioned Projects and AWCs, on a priority basis.**

#### **Agenda No.2 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN OF RAJIV GANDHI SCHEME FOR EMPOWERMENT OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS (SABLA)**

2.1 Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) –‘SABLA’, a scheme for Adolescent Girls in the age group of 11 – 18 Years, which has recently been approved by the Government for implementation in 200 selected districts across the country was discussed for ascertaining the preparedness of the States/UTs for implementation of SABLA.

2.2 Presentation on the scheme Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls [RGSEAG] –SABLA was made by Shri Vivek Joshi, Joint

Secretary, M/WCD, depicting the current scenario of AGs, rationale for merger of two schemes, the target group, coverage, key objectives, services, modalities of its implementation, convergence, community involvement and its evaluation to assess the performance of the scheme to take a view for further expansion of the scheme in the XII Plan.

**2.3** Secretary, WCD informed that the SABLA should not be treated as a feeding programme only. **The non nutrition component planned under the scheme is a challenge for all of us. Activities suggested under the scheme are the minimum requirements for the scheme being launched on pilot basis. He called upon the States to plan them innovatively to get the desired impact of the scheme. Concurrent evaluation mechanism has to be conceptualized right from the beginning as evaluation would be necessary before scaling up of the Scheme.**

2.4 He also discussed the challenges ahead for the scheme such as type of supplementary nutrition, identifying resource persons/NGOs/MNGOs as service providers and starting non nutrition services etc.

**2.5** Responding positively, States assured that no major problems were envisaged in implementation of SABLA. Some States suggested flexibility in financial norms and staggered timings for SABLA implementation. A view was expressed that the preferred mode for distribution of SNP was THR and that the recipes for SNP would be necessary for HCM. There was a demand for some incentive for Sakhi and Saheli. **Responding to the demand for additional honorarium for AWW under the scheme, Secretary WCD informed that this issue would be taken up in the XII Plan.**

2.6 With regard to issue of providing vocational training through NGOs, **Secretary, WCD informed that as of now the vocational training is to be conducted through NSDP of M/o Labour. In case this arrangement does not work out, States may get back to the Ministry with suggestions for alternative models.** The States/UTs were requested to conduct baseline

survey for which the instructions have already been issued by the Ministry and complete the same by 30.11.2010.

2.7 The States/UTs were informed that guidelines for implementation of the scheme are under finalization and will be sent after incorporating the suggestions received in the regional Workshops being conducted. States were requested to attend the regional workshops for better understanding of the scheme. Dir (ASA) proposed that the Ministry would also participate in any workshop which the States/UTs would organise for the State/UT functionaries.

### **Agenda No.3      INDIRA GANDHI MATRITVA SAHYOG YOJANA (IGMSY) - CMB SCHEME**

3.1 A presentation on the scheme “Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)” – CMB scheme was made by Shri Vivek Joshi, Joint Secretary, MWCD, depicting the present scenario, target group, eligibility criteria, objectives, services, modalities for implementation, landmarks identified for cash transfer to the beneficiaries, monitoring and evaluation etc.

3.2 Secretary, WCD informed that the scheme would be piloted in 52 districts selected across the country. The districts have been selected using a composite index based on six indicators related to health and education. A mix of good, weak and median performing districts have been selected to test check the success of implementation viz-a-viz. demand and supply, processes and conditionalities.

**3.3** This initiative of the Ministry was welcomed and supported by the States/UTs. However, there were queries about the flow of funds, mode of transfer of funds, opening of accounts of the beneficiaries. Secretary WCD requested the States to send their suggestions before the modalities are firmed up by the Ministry. Secretary also desired that the States must ensure

that the beneficiaries are not harassed for getting the entries made in the MCP card. The States/UTs were urged to immediately open budget head for the scheme, if not already done so.

#### **Agenda No.4      RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL CRECHE SCHEME**

4.1 Joint Secretary (Creche) made a presentation regarding the current status of implementation of the Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the children of working mothers and to seek assistance of State Governments on issues of critical importance. She mentioned that the requirement of creches for the children of women working in the organised sector is already adequately taken care of by the employer institutions which are regulated by various legislations like Factories Act 1948, Mines Act, 1952, Plantation Act, 1951, Inter-State Migrant Workers Act, 1980 and NREGA, 2005. Facilities for women in the unorganized sector are, however, rather limited in scope and availability. She stressed the need of involvement of the State Governments at various stages of the implementation of the scheme such as establishing credibility of NGOs, review of pre-funding appraisal report and monitoring at the local level and district levels. Cooperation of the State Governments was sought for developing procedures to determine demand for additional creches with coverage in slum clusters in urban areas and for workers in unorganized sectors like agriculture, industrial, construction and migrant labour.

4.2 A number of comments/suggestions were made by the representatives of the State Governments. Secretary Govt. of Orissa suggested that the possibility of merging the creche Scheme with ICDS may be explored as ICDS has been universalized. Representative of Jharkhand mentioned that a model needs to be developed for the purpose of identification of an area for opening of the creches. Secretary, Govt. of UP spoke about the need for

supervision for effective functioning of the creches and provision for appointment of supervisor be included in the Scheme. Secretary, Govt. of Chhattisgarh suggested that the income limit of the parents for getting the facility of the creches needs to be enhanced and the proposals of the NGOs should be routed through the State Governments. Secretary, Govt. of Kerala was of the view that Anganwadi-cum-creche centres should be set up particularly in urban areas. Secretary, Govt. of Maharashtra suggested that the scheme may be implemented through Panchayats.

4.3 As regards revision of the Scheme, Additional Secretary(WCD) indicated that a Committee which was set up under his chairmanship has submitted the recommendations which inter-alia recommended a provision for rent for the building, enhancement of financial assistance for SNP, honorarium for creche worker/helper and medical facilities. In addition to this, it was proposed that one additional worker be considered for creches with at least 10 children below the age of 3 years so that proper care of these children could be ensured. As regards effective monitoring, Director (CW) mentioned that four tier system of monitoring namely through Local Committee, implementing agencies, Distt. Level Committee to be headed by District Magistrate and independent agencies has been introduced in the new Standard Operating Procedure prepared by Central Social Welfare Board.

4.4 Secretary (WCD), while requesting for the State's involvement in identification of the areas, sought suggestions to expand the coverage of the scheme. He informed them that new Standard Operating Procedure for implementation of the Scheme has since been finalized and will be sent to all the State Governments. Their support is also needed in identification of the demand and for ensuring effective functioning of the creches by monitoring of the creches through the state functionaries.

## **Agenda No .5 THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, 2005 AND UJJAWALA SCHEME**

5.1 Under the Domestic Violence Act State Governments were requested to appoint Protection Officers (PO) with independent charge, to register service providers and also to notify medical facilities and shelter homes with immediate effect. It was also stressed that States should ensure that the quality of services provided by the notified medical facilities and shelter homes should be of good standard. In addition State Secretaries were requested to ensure that names and contact details of POs are available at all Police Stations as well as on their websites with a copy to this Ministry. In order to get a better idea of the spread of the phenomenon, State Secretaries were requested to map the incidence of domestic violence and thereby identify the more violence prone districts. States were requested to take up gender sensitization training of police personnel and judicial officers.

5.2 The Bangladesh Model of a '*One Stop Crisis Centre*' where medical facilities, legal facilities, counselling , police help were all available to victims of violence at one place was also discussed. **Secretary (WCD) Maharashtra was requested to send the details of a similar centre operating in Mumbai.**

5.3 With respect of the Ujjawala Scheme, **the States/UTs were requested to ensure that good NGOs were identified to implement the projects and rehabilitation projects be forwarded to Govt. of India only after the States/UTs had satisfied themselves about the ability of NGOs to undertake sustainable rehabilitation of victims of trafficking.** Similarly, with respect to continuing projects State Governments were requested to undertake proper scrutiny of the activities of the NGOs before recommending these for continuation of financial grant.

5.4 They were also requested to undertake a mapping exercise of the source and destination areas and changing patterns of trafficking in their States as well as to step up their efforts on awareness generation.

## **Agenda No .6 SUPPORT FOR TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME**

6.1 The States/UTs Secretaries were informed about the aim of STEP which is to provide sustainable livelihood opportunities and income generation for rural and urban poor women with special focus on SC/ST households and families below the poverty line though their skill upgradation in identified sectors. The States were also informed about the ten identified sectors for which financial assistance is available under the Scheme (Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Khadi & Village Industries, Sericulture, Social Forestry and Wasteland Development).

6.2 The following salient features of revised scheme were highlighted during a presentation made in the meeting by JS(STEP).

- Introduction of locally appropriate sectors to broaden the scope and coverage of the scheme (State Governments yet to respond, except Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand and Mizoram)
- Number of beneficiaries may now range from 200 to 10,000 (against earlier minimum limit of 500)
- Per capita cost enhanced up to Rs. 16,000 against the earlier ceiling of Rs. 8,000 in a project cycle
- Project duration extended up to 5 years against earlier ceiling of 4 years
- Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) included as nodal agency for micro-credit needs of women beneficiaries

6.3 Secretary (WCD) called upon the States to play a proactive role in strengthening implementation of the Scheme. The following action points were highlighted :

- Identification of marginalised and asset less women and conducting need assessment of the area.
- Identifying locally appropriate sectors based on stakeholder consultation.
- Wider dissemination of revised guidelines of scheme.
- Enlisting of credible organisations for implementation of project under the programme.
- State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) to proactively obtain and consider proposals from agencies and recommend to GOI for wider coverage of programme in each State urgently.
- Monitoring mechanism for effective implementation.
- Timely submission of State Government recommendation for release of subsequent instalment of funds in respect of on-going projects.
- Reviewing on-going / delayed projects and submitting report for their further continuance or otherwise.
- Explore avenues for convergence of the programme with schemes of other Ministries/Departments.

6.4 Secretary (WCD) highlighted the potential of the Scheme for poor women. He cited work of some organisations doing good work such as Karnataka Cooperative Milk Producers Federation Ltd., on Dairy, Bishnouli Sarvodya Gramodyog Sewa Sanstha, Punjab on handicraft and dairies, Shiva Gramodyog Mandal, J&K on button mushroom and Women Income Generation Centre, Manipur on Kouna grass (Water Reed).

## **WORKING WOMEN HOSTEL**

6.5 AS (WCD) highlighted the importance of the Scheme, the objective of which is to provide safe, secure and suitable accommodation to working women at a reasonable rate. Working women who may be single, widowed, divorced, separated, married but whose husband or immediate family does not reside in the same city/area are eligible under the Scheme. Particular preference is for women from disadvantaged sections. The State Governments were informed about the revision of the Scheme as follows:

- Financial assistance for construction grant **only on public land**.
- Assistance also available for hostels in rented premises.
- Grant for maintenance of hostel building as well as its furnishings
- Income Limit for admission in the hostel enhanced from the present limit of Rs.15000-16000 to Rs.30,000/month in metropolitan cities or Rs.25,000/month in other places.
- Area norms for hostel building has been revised
- Eligibility : Panchayati Raj Institutions, Cantonment Boards, Corporate Houses have also been added to the list of eligible organisations
- State WCD Departments also eligible.

The key issues highlighted in the meeting for immediate and pro-active action of the State Governments are as follows:

- Need based assessment for exact requirement of hostels – identifying suitable location
- Earmarking of public land for working women's hostels

- Encourage suitable organisations to avail the scheme
- Close monitoring by State in functioning of existing hostels
- Secretary, WCD asked the State Secretaries to quickly provide the required reports in respect of incomplete hostel projects sanctioned in the past. Reports regarding working women hostel reportedly hired out to other agencies / other purposes by certain State Govts. awaited from the States of Jharkhand, Bihar, Assam, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Uttar Pradesh to fulfil the Parliamentary Assurance

## **SWADHAR**

6.6 A presentation was made by AS(WCD). State Governments were advised to check the credibility of NGO's, and do the need based assessment of the district while forwarding proposals for setting up new Swadhar Homes to MWCD.

## Participants from the State Governments

S.No	Name and Designation	States
1	Shri H.K. Sharma, Commissioner & Secretary	Assam
2	R.T. Ribha , Director , SW	Assam
3	Sh. Balwinder Kumar, Pr.Secy	Punjab
4	Sh. Anupam Rajan, Director	Madhya Pradesh
5	Sh. L.N. Gyрма, Additional Director, Social Welfare	Meghalaya
6	Mrs. Laldikkimi, Dy. Director	Mizoram
7	G. Satyabati	Manipur
8	Smt. Rinchen Tempo, Pr. Secy, WCD	West Bengal
9	Smt. Kavita Singh, Director , WCD	Punjab
10	Sh. Bhaskaranad , Director ICDS	Uttarakhand
11	Sh. Mohit Chowdhary, Programme Officer	Uttarakhand
12	Sh. Manoj Prida Secretary	NCT of Delhi
13	Shri Rajiv Kale, Director	NCT of Delhi
14	Sh. R.N. Mangla, Addl, Director	NCT of Delhi
15	Shri Santosh Kumar Srivastava, Deputy Secretary	Uttar Pradesh
16	Ms. Sheela Aggarwal	Andhra Pradesh
17	Sh. H.N. Lobhia , Deputy Director, WCD	Assam
18	S.E.Alam , Deputy Director	Assam
19	Sh. Sajid Memon, Ad WCD	Chhattisgarh
20	Sh.Adarsh Gwardin	Haryana
21	Sh. Vinod Seghal , Deputy Director	Haryana
22	Sh. Durgesh Nandini Sahu, US(WCD)	Orissa
23	Sh. Shashi Dhoom , Joint Director, WCD	Haryana
24	Sh. J.B. Bhariya , AS Director,WCD	Gujarat
25	Sh. D.P. Dhinmal , Deputy Secretary,WCD	Gujarat
26	Mrs. Sunaina Tomar, Secretary	Gujarat
27	Mrs. Saroj Swach Director,WCD	Haryana
28	Sarojni Ganju Thakur Add CS State	H.P
29	Smt. Arti Ahuja , Secy , WCD	Orissa
30	Sh. Ram Praksah, Prog Officer, Department A.S.N.G	
31	Sh. Rajeev Arun Ekka , Secretary	Jharkhand
32	Usha R Patwari , Jt. Director, WCD	Karnataka
33	M.L. Dey, Dir SW	Tripura
34	Sh. Mohan paraya , Principal Secretary	Tamil Nadu
35	Ms. K.K. Subba, Joint Director	Sikkim
36	G. Ravinderan DD, ICDS	Tamil Nadu
37	Sh. Surinder Kumar, Deputy Director WCD	Chandigarh
38	Alok Mohan Nayak	
39	Smt. Vandana Krishna, Secretary , WCD	Maharashtra
40	Sh. Aksahya Srivastava, Jt. Director, WCD	Madhya Pradesh
41	Dr. (Mrs.) Sarita Singh, Secretary , WCD	Rajasthan
42	Rachna Yadav	Haryana
43	Yogesh Gupta, Consultant	Haryana
44	Aruna Gupta, WCD	Delhi

45	R. Yogacharan	
46	D. Venkateshwar , Director WCD	
47	Neena Chopra, SW	Chandigarh
48	Dr.N. Vijayalakshmi, Director, WCD	Bihar
49	Dr. N.K. Dhindhja , Addl Commissioner Ministry of	NCT of Delhi

Updated as on 03.11.2010

## Statewise number of sanctioned, operational anganwadi centres (AWCs) under ICDS Scheme as on 30.09.2010

Sl. No.	Month of Report	State/UT	No. of ICDS Projects			No. of Anganwadi Centres			State Commitment in October 28-29, 2010 meeting
			Sanctioned	Operational	Pending	Sanctioned	Operational	Pending	
1	09/10	Andhra Pradesh	387	387	0	91307	80101	11206	By March 2011
2	09/10	Arunachal Pradesh	98	93	5	6225	6028	197	By Jan. 2011
3	03/10	Assam	231	228	3	62153	55642	6511	2458 yet to be sanc by SG. Court case.
4	06/10	Bihar	545	544	1	91968	80211	11757	By March 2011
5	08/10	Chhattisgarh	220	163	57	64390	36395	27995	By Nov. 2010
6	09/10	Goa	11	11	0	1262	1231	31	
7	09/10	Gujarat	336	336	0	50226	48329	1897	By March 2011
8	09/10	Haryana	148	137	11	25699	17445	8254	By Nov. 2010
9	06/10	Himachal Pradesh	78	78	0	18925	18297	628	By Dec.2010
10	12/09	Jammu & Kashmir	141	141	0	28577	24989	3588	
11	06/10	Jharkhand	204	204	0	38296	38296	0	
12	07/10	Karnataka	185	185	0	63377	63065	312	By Dec.2010
13	07/10	Kerala	258	163	95	33115	32232	883	
14	06/10	Madhya Pradesh	453	453	0	90999	84440	6559	
15	07/10	Maharashtra	553	553	0	110486	95814	14672	By Dec.2010
16	12/09	Manipur	42	42	0	11510	9654	1856	By Nov. 2010
17	09/10	Meghalaya	41	41	0	5115	5110	5	By Dec. 2010
18	09/10	Mizoram	27	27	0	1980	1980	0	
19	09/10	Nagaland	59	59	0	3455	3455	0	
20	08/10	Orissa	338	326	12	72873	60918	11955	By Dec.2010
21	08/10	Punjab	154	154	0	26656	26656	0	
22	09/10	Rajasthan	304	304	0	61119	56972	4147	By Jan. 2011
23	09/10	Sikkim	13	13	0	1233	1143	90	By March 2011
24	09/10	Tamil Nadu	434	434	0	54439	54439	0	
25	07/10	Tripura	56	56	0	9906	9906	0	
26	09/10	Uttar Pradesh	897	897	0	187517	152185	35332	By Dec.2010
27	07/10	Uttarakhand	105	99	6	23159	10792	12367	Needs revision in Sanc.
28	08/10	West Bengal	576	414	162	117170	110644	6526	Court Case. BY March 2011
29	09/10	A & N Islands	5	5	0	720	697	23	
30	05/10	Chandigarh	3	3	0	500	420	80	By Nov. 2010
31	08/10	Delhi	95	55	40	11150	6606	4544	By Dec. 2010
32	09/10	Dadra & N Haveli	2	2	0	267	267	0	
33	12/09	Daman & Diu	2	2	0	107	102	5	
34	09/10	Lakshadweep	9	1	8	107	107	0	
35	08/10	Puducherry	5	5	0	788	688	100	By Nov. 2010
		<b>All India</b>	<b>7015</b>	<b>6615</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1366776</b>	<b>1195256</b>	<b>171520</b>	

\* Based on State level consolidated report sent by State Government.