



**SOCIAL WELFARE  
AND  
NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME  
DEPARTMENT**

**DEMAND No.45**

**POLICY NOTE  
2013- 2014**

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

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**GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU  
2013**

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**CHAPTER – 1**

**INTRODUCTION**

The Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu under the able guidance of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had always ensured the welfare of the poor, the down-trodden, Women, Children, Senior Citizens and trans-genders. Their health, nutrition, education, protection and development have been improved through various Social Welfare Schemes. They have also been provided with innumerable opportunities and facilities to live a dignified life.

The Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu during her successive tenures had introduced a number of novel schemes which have won for the State of Tamil Nadu accolades and appreciation of the entire nation including dignitaries from many parts of the world.

The area specific programmes introduced by her have warded off a number of social evils, vouching the secured well being of vulnerable sections of the society. Equitable and universal distribution of government resources for perpetuating accelerated growth of the entire society into a healthy and prosperous Human resource base, ensures a life mutually comfortable.

At an era where both men and women are forced to take up employment to make both ends meet, innumerable opportunities and financial assistance schemes have been provided to women for increasing their literacy levels by pursuing higher education and securing good employment opportunities.

The empowerment and improvement of social status of women, is the prime motto in the planning and execution of all special initiatives unveiled by the Honourable Chief Minister. The flagship schemes such as Girl Child Protection Scheme, higher scale of assistance for graduates along with 4 grams of gold coin for making Thirumangalyam, Avvaiyar award for exemplary service by women, introduction of 13 varieties of Nutritious Meal with 4 sets of uniform, the multi-pronged actions proposed to prevent crime perpetrated on gullible women and defenseless children, are all schemes

introduced for the protection and development of women and children.

The Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department implements the welfare schemes through the Directorates of Social Welfare, Integrated Child Development Services scheme and the Directorate of Social Defence. Further, this Department implements Social Security Pension Schemes through Revenue Department as 'nodal agency'. This Department apart from extending many services to women and children, also extends its helping hand to Transgenders.

This Department has formulated social Security Pension Schemes for the vulnerable sections of the society who want to lead an honourable life like the senior citizens, widows, deserted women, incapacitated poor unmarried women, Destitute differently abled persons and destitute agricultural labourers and implements them through the Revenue department.

Social Welfare Department implements various Marriage Assistance Schemes, maintains working women hostels working women, maintains Service Homes for the benefit of the destitute women who need safety and shelter. This Department is also implementing the Girl Child Protection Schemes, effectively.

To cap all these schemes, this Department has introduced a scheme for providing gold coin for making

Thirumangalyam to poor girls with effect from 17.05.2011. By this scheme, all the categories of women who obtain marriage assistance through various schemes are given 4 gram gold coin of 22 carat, along with the marriage assistance amount of ₹25,000/- More over the Marriage assistance for Degree/Diploma holders have been raised from ₹ 25,000/- to ₹ 50,000/- and they are also given 4 gm gold coin for making Thirumangalyam.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme has been introduced with the high goal that all the children of the society should be well cared for.

In order to ensure the welfare of elderly people, widows, Differently abled and other vulnerable sections of the society, the Government have enhanced their monthly pension from ₹500/- to ₹1000/- per month. Further the Government have constructed Integrated complex of Special Homes in 64 Rural Blocks, 2 each in 32 Districts as a pilot initiative. Destitute children and Aged persons are given food and shelter in these integrated complexes.

This department has enacted various Acts and framed Rules to safeguard the interests of the Senior citizen, women and children, which are implemented effectively. Rules have been framed and notified under the Maintenance

and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, Dowry Prohibition Act and Prevention of women from domestic violence Act. These Acts give safety and security to the Senior citizen and the women affected by domestic violence.

This Government is interested in the welfare of Transgenders and have formulated various welfare schemes for the Transgenders enabling them to move in the society with their heads held high due to the introduction of schemes like sanction of margin money and sanction of bank loan which are implemented through the Transgenders Welfare Board.

Under the noble leadership of our Hon'ble Chief Minister, to the Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department is extending its best and special services to the children, women, Senior citizen and other vulnerable sections of society to secure economic development, equality, social rights and social justice.

## **CHAPTER – 2 WOMEN WELFARE**

**2.1** Women constitute 49.8% of the total population of Tamil Nadu. This is 0.20% more in comparison with the year 2001. This development can be considered as a result of all the Social Welfare Schemes of the Government. Human Resource Development cannot be achieved without Women Development and their Empowerment. Realising the significance of the Development and Empowerment of women, the Tamil Nadu Government implements various policies for the welfare and the development of women. During her tenure the Hon'ble Chief Minister is taking various special efforts to develop and empower women.

In order to help the parents from poor families to meet the expenses towards the conduct of marriage of their daughters, the Government under all the existing Marriage Assistance Schemes implemented through the Social Welfare Department has introduced an additional benefit of providing 4 grams (22 carat) of gold coin for making "Thirumangalyam" along with cash assistance of ₹25,000/- with effect from 17.05.2011. Further, to encourage higher education among women, the cash assistance was

enhanced from ₹25,000/- to ₹50,000/-, to the Degree/ Diploma holders along with the 4 grams (22 carat) gold coin for making 'Thirumangalyam' and these schemes are being implemented continuously.

The Government of Tamil Nadu through the Government Service Homes provides food, clothing, accommodation, education and vocational skill development training to the widows, deserted and the economically downtrodden women so that they earn for themselves thereby enabling them to lead a life in confidence.

The women from the economically weaker sections of the society are enrolled as members in the Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Societies functioning under the Social Welfare Department. Under the 'Hon'ble Chief Minister's Scheme of free supply of 4 sets of uniforms to school going children', these women are engaged in stitching of uniforms and earn a sustainable income. This greatly helps in enhancing their standard of life.

The Transgender, are taken care of by the Government of Tamil Nadu by implementing various welfare measures. Loans upto ₹15.00 lakh with 25% subsidy is provided to each Transgender Self Help Group through banks for various

economic activities aimed at ensuring a sustainable livelihood for them.

Social legislations for the welfare of women such as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 are implemented by the Social Welfare Department. These legislations provides protection to the women against domestic violence and dowry related problems.

To tackle the ever increasing problems of women both socially and legally, the Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women was constituted in 1993. The Commission also deals with complaints of violence against women in the community and also at work place.

## **2.2. MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE SCHEMES**

Poor parents find it very difficult to meet the marriage expenses of their daughters, particularly they are unable to purchase the gold for "Thirumangalyam", due to the increase in its cost every day. Hence, in order to help the daughters of poor parents, daughters of poor widows, orphan girls and inter-caste married couples and widows who re-marry, the five Marriage Assistance Schemes are implemented by the Social Welfare Department.



During the year 2012-2013, 160,000 beneficiaries were covered under the marriage assistance schemes, whereby 4 gram (22 carat) gold coin along with cash assistance was given.

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

The Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme aims at providing marriage assistance to the poor girls who have attained the age of 18 years and studied upto X Standard. In the case of Scheduled Tribes they should have attained the age of 18 years and studied upto V standard and cash assistance of ₹25,000 and 4 gram (22 carat) gold coin for making Thirmangalyam is provided under this scheme. The beneficiaries of this scheme are the girls and parents from poor families.

In order to encourage poor parents to provide higher education to their 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". Through this scheme, girls belonging to poor families pursue higher studies thereby eliminating the social

difference between the rich and the poor and encouraging them to possess higher education equally.

The Srilankan Tamil girls who are residing at the refugee camps in Tamil Nadu are also eligible to get benefits under this scheme.

36829 graduates have benefited during financial year 2012-13.

**A sum of ₹70161.38 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2013 -14 for this Scheme.**

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

In the early years widow remarriage was not in practice in the society and was one which was not thought about. Due to the sustained efforts of various social reformers widow remarriage was encouraged and this brought about a change in the life of the widows who desired remarriage. Thereafter widow remarriage has been accepted by society and the widows are able to lead a life they desire which has enhanced their social status.

This scheme rehabilitates young widows who get remarried by providing them financial assistance of ₹15000 which is given in the form of a cheque and ₹10000 as National Savings Certificate along with 4 gram (22 carat) gold coin for making “Thirumangalyam”.

**No income ceiling and education qualification has been prescribed for availing** benefit under this marriage assistance 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 ₹161.80 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2013–14 for this scheme.**

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

The Government of Tamil Nadu has given special attention to the welfare of widows through the various welfare schemes. In order to help the poor widows to get their daughters married, the E.V.R. Maniammaiyyar Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme for daughter’s of poor widows is

implemented by the Government. This scheme helps the poor widows to secure a good future for their daughters by providing a financial assistance of ₹25,000, along with 4 gram (22 carat) gold coin for making Thirumangalyam. In the case of degree / diploma holders ₹50,000 is given along with 4 grams (22 carat) gold coin for making “Thirumangalyam”.

**A sum of ₹3503.07 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2013 –14 for this Scheme.**

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

The orphan girls who have lost their parents face great difficulty in securing a safe married life. They find it difficult to meet their marriage expenses. To help the orphan girls the Government is implementing the Annai Therasa Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme. Under the scheme poor orphan girls are provided with the financial assistance of ₹25,000 along with 4 grams (22 carat) gold coin for making “Thirumangalyam”. The degree / diploma holders get ₹50,000 along with 4 gram (22 carat) gold coin for making

Thirumangalyam. 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 2013 –14 for this Scheme.**

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

The greatest evil practice of caste discrimination is a major barrier to the development of the society. In order to abolish the caste discrimination and to promote social equity, Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing the Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Ninaivu Inter-Caste Marriage Assistance Scheme. Under this scheme the Inter-caste marriage couple is given ₹15,000 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 girls with degree / diploma receive ₹30,000 in the form of Cheque and ₹20,000 as National Saving Certificate along with 4 gram (22 carat) gold coin for making “Thirumangalyam”.

The following two types of Inter-caste Marriage Scheme are implemented:-

1. In the first category either of the spouse of the Inter-caste married couple should be from Scheduled caste or Scheduled Tribe with the other one from any other Community.
2. In the second category either of the spouse should be from forward or other community and the other spouse should belong to BC/MBC.

There is no income ceiling for availing benefits in the case of Inter-caste Marriage Assistance Scheme.

**A sum of ₹800.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2013 – 14 for this Scheme.**

#### **2.3. SERVICE HOMES**

The Tamil Nadu Government through the Social Welfare Department runs 7 Service Homes one each at Tambaram, Salem, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Sivagangai and Madurai. Widows, deserted wives, and economically backward women who are neglected by their families are taken care of by these homes. The Service Homes provide accommodation, food, clothing, health and medical facilities and the inmates can also pursue their schooling if they have discontinued their studies. Financial assistance to pursue higher studies and vocational skills are also provided. The widows and deserted wives are also

permitted to keep their children in the conducive atmosphere of these Service Homes. A maximum of three children can be kept by a mother and male children can study in the Service Homes up to V<sup>th</sup> Std. Girl children are provided education up to 12th Standard/ Higher education. Vocational skills are provided to enable them to have economic self sufficiency. Life skills like computer training, spoken English and counseling for selection of their higher studies and future career guidance are also provided in these homes.

**A sum of ₹539.41 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2013 -14 for this Scheme.**

#### **2.4. HIGHER EDUCATION TO DESTITUTE GIRLS**

To encourage the ex-inmates who have completed +2 from 7 Service Homes and 27 Children Homes functioning under this department to pursue higher education, a scheme of providing financial Assistance to the young destitute girls has been introduced during the year 2011. Under this scheme, financial assistance of ₹50,000/- for professional courses and ₹30,000/- for Degree/Diploma Courses per annum are provided.

**A sum of ₹65.78 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2013 -14 for this Scheme.**

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

In order to pursue higher studies, the ex-inmates of 7 Service Homes and 27 Children Homes under the Department of Social Welfare, who have completed +2 are admitted into the Teacher Training Institute situated in the premises of the Service Home Tambaram. Each year 40 girls are admitted in the 2 year course of Teacher Training. Food, accommodation, uniform, medical facilities etc. are provided to them. Study tour for teacher training students is organised to provide an opportunity for the inmates to visit historical places, museums, science exhibitions, zoological parks, amusement parks to have an exposure to the places where they could collect more information pertaining to their training and to gain practical knowledge.

**A sum of ₹9.23 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2013 -14 for this Scheme.**

#### **2.6. WORKING WOMEN HOSTELS**

In the present scenario it is a necessity for educated women from middle and poor families to go to cities in search of employment opportunities. As a result they have to leave their homes and stay in work places situated near the cities.

Hence with a view to help such working women, the Department of Social Welfare runs 8 Working Women Hostels, two Working Women Hostels in Chennai and one each at Cuddalore, Madurai, Pudukottai, Thoothukudi, Tiruchirapalli and Hosur.

Women who earn upto ₹25,000/- per month are permitted to stay in the Working Women Hostels at Chennai. Women who are admitted pay a monthly rent of ₹300 in Chennai.

Except Chennai, in other places where Government Working Women Hostels are situated, women who earn upto ₹15,000/- p.m. are admitted into the hostels. The women admitted here have to pay a monthly rent of ₹200/-. Dividing system among the inmates is followed for food, electricity and maintenance expenses. The salary for the staff in the Government Working Women Hostels is paid by the Government.

**A sum of ₹92.04 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2013-2014 for the scheme.**

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

Action is being pursued to achieve gender equality by Empowering Women. Women Empowerment includes not only

fulfilling their economic needs but also providing them with skill and knowledge so that they become independent and thereby gender equity is ensured.

With the above objective, the Directorate of Social Welfare is implementing the socio economic schemes through Women Industrial Co-operative Societies. The concept of co-operation by way of collective action indeed helps the women members of these co-operative societies to improve their socio economic status. These Industrial Co-operative Societies are exclusively for women who hail from the weaker sections of the society. Women above the age of 18 years and below poverty line can become the members of these societies. They are provided with employment opportunities throughout the year which enable them to get decent income.

There are 98 Women Industrial Co-operative societies functioning under the control of Directorate of Social Welfare. Out of these, 80 Women Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Societies are engaged in the stitching of uniform to the school children who are benefited under the Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme, the school children of Adi Dravidar Welfare / Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Departments

are also provided with uniforms stitched through the above societies.

Moreover, 15 Women Stationery Industrial Co-operative Societies, 2 Chalk Crayon Industrial Co-operative societies 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 women members of these Societies. Amendment to bye-laws have been issued to these societies enabling them to take up tailoring work also.

25 Women Weaning Food Manufacturing Societies are functioning under the control of Special Commissioner of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.

Details of co-operative societies and members enrolled therein are as follows:-

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Type of Society</b>	<b>No. of Co-operative Societies</b>	<b>No. of Members</b>
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 Society	25	1450
4	Chalk Crayon, Coir manufacturing and Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Societies	3	1743
	<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>77257</b>

The wages for stitching of uniforms has been doubled from 2011-2012.

From the academic year 2012-2013, 4 sets of uniform are supplied covering 47.07 lakh school children. The work of stitching and supply of uniforms by the women members of

the Tailoring Industrial Co-operative societies earns them substantial income. Due to the additional work of stitching and supplying 4 sets of uniform, the income of the women members of the Tailoring Industrial Co-operative societies belonging to 75807 families, has increased.

To provide skill training to women, 27 Training Centres are functioning in the State, across 18 Districts and providing training to 445 women in a year. Among these, there are 23 Tailoring Training Centres. 3 Tailoring Training Centre's in Salem, Namakkal 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 Tuticorin Districts.

As the requirement of the uniform has increased fourfold, 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, action is being taken to purchase 54,000 advanced type of sewing machines at a cost of ₹54.00 crore to provide to the members of Women Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Societies.

- 90% of the cost of sewing machine will be given through the soft loan from District Central Co-operative Banks.

10% of the balance will be given as subsidy by the Government.

- The Department of Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare and Tamilnadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation Ltd.(TAHDCO) will co-ordinate to obtain loan from the agencies like Tamilnadu Minorities Economic Development Corporation Ltd. (TAMCO), Tamilnadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation Ltd.(TABCEDCO), National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) and Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation (TAHDCO).
- By the payment of stitching charges through District Central Co-operative Banks, the repayment of the loan will be assured by deducting the EMI from the payment of stitching charges on a quarterly basis.
- By procuring advanced type of sewing machines, the quality and the skills of the members will improve. To improve the stitching skills of the members, skill training is being provided to 19 centres by Tamil

Nadu Skill Development Mission and Apparel Training & Design Centre, Guindy, with a contribution of ₹3,100/- and ₹7,300/- per person respectively at a cost of ₹10,400/- per person with a total cost of ₹56.16 Crores for the entire training programme to Cover 54,000 members.

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

The Sathiyavanimuthu Ammaiyar Ninaivu free supply of sewing machine scheme is implemented by Department of Social Welfare to help the widows, destitute, deserted wives, women from economically weaker sections, women who are socially affected, to earn more income through self-employment.

The benefit of this scheme has also been extended to Srilankan Tamils in the camps in this State from 2011-12.

**A sum of ₹135.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2013-2014 for the scheme.**

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

Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women was constituted in the year 1993 and it is functioning under a Chairperson with 9 members.

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

1. To ensure welfare of women and provide protection to them.
2. To remove gender inequalities and raise the status of women.
3. To recommend to Government, the suggestions on various issues related to women.

### **2.9.1. THE ACTIVITIES OF THE WOMEN COMMISSION**

- 1) To protect the safety and security of women as provided in the Indian Constitution and also to safeguard the women's legal rights.
- 2) Report to Government when the protective measures for women are not properly implemented by various sectors in the country.
- 3) Recommends to Government remedies in obtaining justice for women for whom it is denied.
- 4) Takes up issues related to violation of rights of women and brings to the notice of the concerned departments.

Women who have complaints of violation of rights and non-implementation of their protective measures



guaranteed under the Constitution of India can approach Women Commission for redressal of their problems.

The Tamil Nadu Women Commission is a Statutory body, vested with powers to safe guard women's rights and to ensure equality and protection for women against violence and to find solutions to the problems faced within the families and the community.

Women Commission also investigates problems related to women and helps to find solutions to them. The Commission also creates awareness among people about legislations related to women.

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

In order to provide assistance for the development of women and children 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. The Board is functioning with the support from the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Central Social Welfare Board, Government of India.

## **Important objective of State Social Welfare Board:-**

- 1) To encourage voluntary efforts in the field of women and children.
- 2) To render technical and financial assistance to the voluntary institutions for better quality and standard of services.
- 3) To monitor the programmes aided by Central Social Welfare Board 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 32 non-official members with 16 each nominated by the Tamil Nadu Government and Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB), Government of India.

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

**2.10.1. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY TAMIL NADU SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD FOR THE YEAR 2012-2013 IS AS FOLLOWS:**

<b>Financial Assistance by</b>	<b>No. of Institutions</b>	<b>No. of Units</b>	<b>Total financial Allocation ₹</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiaries</b>
State Govt.	206	206	14,80,000	5960
CSWB	468	1368	4,84,48,796	115850

**2.10.2. GRANTS PROVIDED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT TO NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS THROUGH THE TAMIL NADU STATE SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD**

The 200 registered Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of women, and children who take up welfare activities like creche, balwadi, recreational centre etc., are each provided ₹5000/- p.a. as one time grant on 50:50 matching basis, every year by the Tamil Nadu State Social Welfare Board.

**A sum of ₹10.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2013-2014 for the scheme.**

**2.11. FAMILY COUNSELING CENTRE**

The main objective of Family Counseling Centre is to safeguard the families from separating due to the differences

of opinion among the married couples. In the present context of fast mechanical life the increased level of stress among couples has been the reason for many family problems, which has necessitated the need for Family Counseling Centre where the needy can approach to redress their problems.

With the help of qualified counselors, these Family Counseling Centre's provide counseling, referral and rehabilitative services especially to the women and children who are victims of violence and family maladjustments.

Women who face dowry harassment, problems created due to alcoholism and AIDS victims, approach the centres for counseling and appropriate guidance.

The Government of Tamil Nadu is assisting 6 Family counseling Centres in Chennai, Thiruvallur, Thiruvarur, Villupuram, Theni and Sivagangai run by Non-Governmental Organisations, with financial assistance disbursed through the Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board.

**A sum of ₹ 7.14 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2013-2014 for this scheme.**

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

The Transgenders neglected by their families and due to social discrimination and marginalization from the mainstream society, are faced with many problems. Employment is denied to them. The transgenders are not accepted by their own families and neighbours, which compels them to discontinue their education, leave their families and lead a nomadic life. The Transgender who leave their families, do not possess important documents like, educational certificate, community certificate, ration cards, Voter Identity Card, etc. In order to address such issues faced by the transgenders, a Welfare Board for Transgenders has been constituted by the Government. To enable the transgenders to improve their livelihood and to develop them economically, bank loans upto ₹15.00 lakh with 25% subsidy are provided to the Transgenders Self Help Groups. 51 Transgender Self help groups have been sanctioned 25% subsidy of ₹55.00 lakh and ₹1.65 crore as bank loan. Apart from this, petty loans are provided and various economic activities like provision stores, rearing of milch animals, production units of soap, milk products and other business activities have been taken up by Transgender Self Help Groups. In order to help the destitute transgenders who are above

40 years of age are given ₹1000/- as monthly pension with effect from 05.09.2012.

**A sum of ₹228.28 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 2013-2014 for the scheme.**

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

To protect women and children who are vulnerable to societal crimes, many social security legislations have been formulated.

The Directorate of Social Welfare, which is implementing the social welfare schemes for women and children, as a 'Nodal Agency' is implementing the following Social Legislations:-

- 1) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- 2) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

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

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act was enacted in 2005. The rules to the Act was

formulated in 2006. This Act follows criminal law procedures but provides civil remedies. The important feature of this act is to provide access to justice for the victims of violence within 60 days and render justice to the aggrieved women. Women alone can file cases under this act against any male adult persons who are in domestic relationship. She can also file cases to seek protection against male partner, and other relatives of her husband.

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

Section 18 -- Protection Order

Section 19 -- Residence Order (Matrimonial Home)

Section 20 – Monetary Orders (which includes maintenance for herself and her Children)

Section 21 -- Temporary Custody of Children by the women

Section 22 -- Compensation order for the violence caused to her

The main objective of the Act is to establish the right of a woman to reside in violence free home.

#### **2.13.3 PROTECTION OFFICERS**

The Protection Officers have been appointed to file cases on behalf of the helpless victims of violence, against their husbands (or) any male adult persons who have committed domestic violence and are in domestic relationship with the petitioner.

The Domestic Incident Report (DIR) is filed in Court on behalf of the aggrieved woman and she is helped to approach the Court. The duty of the Protection Officer is to take action as per the Act and execute the orders of the Court concerned. The Protection Officers assist the Judicial Magistrates in the implementation of the law.

#### **2.13.4. SERVICE PROVIDERS**

Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, the Service Providers are the members from notified Non Governmental Organisations. They co-ordinate with all the department officials who are implementing the Act. The Service Provider help the aggrieved women in filling the Domestic Incident Report, provide accommodation for them in their short stay homes along with their children and counsel them and help the aggrieved to get medical treatment if necessary. They also give vocational training to

the aggrieved women to help them to secure employment and sustainable income.

#### **2.13.5. SHELTER HOMES AND MEDICAL FACILITIES**

In Tamil Nadu, 98 Shelter Homes have been notified under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and are functioning in the State. Further 1849 medical institutions which include Government hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Govt. Medical College Hospitals and other hospitals, have been notified as “Medical facility Centres” under the Act.

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

To stop deaths due to dowry harassment and families from disintegration, the Dowry Prohibition Act was passed in 1961. The Tamil Nadu Dowry Prohibition Rules were formulated in 2004. The Act is being implemented by the District Social Welfare Officers who are appointed as the Dowry Prohibition Officers as per the Dowry Prohibition Rules. Necessary training was imparted to the District Social Welfare Officers for the effective implementation of the Act.

As per the Act cases referred by Police are enquired by the Dowry Prohibition Officers relating to the dowry and the genuineness of the case is verified and thereafter the cases are registered in the Police stations wherein further action is taken.

Every year 26<sup>th</sup> November is observed as “**Dowry Prohibition Day**” and awareness about Dowry Prohibition Act is created by the Dowry Prohibition Officer in co-ordination with the District Administration.

In order to inculcate the values in youngsters to say “No to dowry” by emphasizing the evils of dowry, awareness programs are also being organised in schools and colleges and opinions against violence due to dowry is being created in the young minds.

#### **2.15 AVVAIYAR AWARD**

The “Avvaiyar Award” will be conferred to a woman for exemplary services for the Empowerment of women, eradication of communal barriers, promotion of communal harmony, service for language, service in various disciplines like Art, Culture, Science, Journalism, Administration or any other unique contribution to the society. This award will be given every year on March 8th, International Women’s Day.

The recipient of the “Avvaiyar Award” would be given 22 carat Gold Medal weighing 8 gms, ₹1,00,000 in cash, Shawl and a Citation. For the year 2013, this award was given to Dr.V.Shanta, Chairperson, Adayar Cancer Institute, Chennai.

## **CHAPTER - 3**

### **CHILD WELFARE**

**3.1.** The Government of Tamil Nadu is keen on providing support for the physical and mental development of children and takes utmost care in the Welfare of the children. In its endeavour to provide a healthy and protective environment to the girl children many policies have been formulated and implemented effectively.

#### **3.2. INTRODUCTION OF CRADLE BABY SCHEME**

The aim of the Cradle Baby Scheme is to eradicate the female infanticide and save the girl children. The “Cradle Baby Scheme” being the brain child of the Hon’ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was first launched during 1992 in Salem district. To rescue the children abandoned by their biological parents due to various socio economic compulsions cradles are placed at important places. From 1992 to 2001, in Salem District 150 girl babies were rescued from the clutches of death.

### **3.2.1. EXTENSION OF CRADLE BABY SCHEME**

This scheme was extended to the districts of Madurai, Theni, Dindigul and Dharmapuri in 2001, where the practice of female infanticide was in existence. Reception centres have been started in the above districts with sufficient staff and other equipments like incubators, life saving drugs, essential vessels, refrigerators, feeding bottles, mop baby napkins etc. As a result in above districts this scheme has had a positive impact on the health indicators of the State.

Since the 2011 census projected an alarming decrease in the child sex ratio in the districts of Cuddalore, Ariyalur, Perambalur, Villupuram and Thiruvannamalai due to various socio-economic reasons and to set right the negative trend in these Districts, the Cradle Baby Scheme was extended to these districts. The child sex ratio of Tamil Nadu which was 942 per 1000 males during 2001 has increased to 946 females per 1000 males as per census 2011. Fully equipped reception centres have been established in the above said five District Head Quarter Government Hospitals during the year 2011.

This scheme has gained wide appreciation in India. The impact of the scheme is such that it has saved 3501 female babies and 695 male babies. The infants received at these reception centres under the cradle baby scheme are handed over to the Specialized Adoption Agencies for adoption to provide an opportunity to grow in a family atmosphere.

**A sum of ₹38.20 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2013 - 2014 for this Scheme.**

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

The girl children have to be respected on par with male children in the society therefore to promote girl child education and to curb female infanticide, the "Chief Minister's Girl Child Protection Scheme", was introduced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in 1992. This scheme was further restructured during 2001 in order to provide more financial assistance to the girl children.

Under this scheme, a sum of ₹22,200/- is deposited for 20 years, in the name of the girl child in the form of fixed deposit with Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited for a family with only one girl child. At present this amount has been enhanced to

₹50,000/- for the children born on or after 01/08/2011 (scheme I).

A sum of ₹15,200/- is deposited for 20 years, in the name of each girl child in the form of fixed deposit with Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited, for a family with two girl children. At present this amount has been enhanced to ₹25,000/- for the children born on or after 01/08/2011(scheme II).

**Eligibility Criteria:-**

- A family having one girl child or two girl children without a male child alone is eligible to be enrolled under this scheme. Later the parents should not adopt a male child.
- The annual income of the family should be below ₹50,000/- for Scheme I and for Scheme II below ₹24,000/-.
- Either of the parents should have undergone sterilization surgery before 35 years of age.

- The parents/ grand parents should be a domicile of Tamil Nadu for a period of 10 years at the time of submitting the application.
- Under the Scheme-I, the application should be submitted within 3 years from the date of birth of the girl child.
- Under scheme-II, the application should be submitted within three years from the date of birth of the second girl child.

On completion of the 5<sup>th</sup> year of deposit, the girl child will get an annual incentive of ₹1800/- for education upto the 20<sup>th</sup> year of deposit. The girl child, only on appearing for the 10<sup>th</sup> standard Public Examination will be paid the maturity value. The fixed deposit are specially designed in a cumulative interest payment mode and deposited in the Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited.



S.No.	Schemes	Initial Deposit Amount (₹)	Maturity amount payable after 20 years including annual incentive of ₹1,800/- Approximately (₹)
1	Scheme-I	22,200/-	1,00,000/-
		50,000/-	3,34,025/-
2	Scheme-II	15,200/-	60,000/-
		(for each girl child) 25,000/-	(for each girl child) 1,50,827/-
		(for each girl child)	(for each girl child)

The amount deposited under the “Chief Minister’s Girl Child Protection Scheme”, will increase substantially and will help the girl child to complete her education.

**Impact of the Scheme:-**

The increasing trend in the female literacy rate of Tamil Nadu from 64.43% in 2001 to 73.86% in 2011 can also be attributed to the implementation of Chief Minister’s Girl Child Protection Scheme.

The scheme for the first time was extended to Srilankan Tamil Refugees in the Refugee camps.

4,86,877 girl children have benefited from 31.12.2001 to 28.02.2013 in this scheme.

**A sum of ₹ 10501.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2013 - 2014 for this Scheme.**

**3.4. CHILD ADOPTION**

Family is a crucial institution of our society. Every child has the basic right to live in a family environment. Adoption undoubtedly offers an important avenue for the care and protection of orphaned, abandoned, destitute and neglected children in a family environment and provides an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding thus bringing their talent and capacity to the fore. It provides the child, psychological, physical and material security. It also serves as the most reliable means of preventing situations leading to abuse, exploitation and social mal-adjustment of abandoned, neglected and destitute children.

According to Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), “adoption is a process through which a child who is permanently separated from biological parents, becomes the legitimate child of a new set of parents referred to as

adoptive parents, with all the rights, privileges and responsibilities that are attached to this relationship”.

The guidelines issued by Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), New Delhi play a vital role in effective implementation of the adoption programme by laying down procedures and processes to be followed by different stakeholders of the adoption programme. The adoption guidelines are based on

- The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000
- Judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of L.K. Pandey vs. Union of India in WP.No.1171 of 1982
- UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989
- The Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Inter-country Adoption, 1993.

At present there are 15 Specialized Adoption Agencies functioning in Tamil Nadu in the field of in-country adoption. Among them, 5 agencies have been recognised by Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), New Delhi to handle inter-country adoption also. These 15 agencies are situated in Chennai (2), Coimbatore (1), Salem (2), Madurai (2),

Kancheepuram (2) and one each in the districts of Krishnagiri, Tiruchirapalli, Thoothukudi, Dindigul, Tirunelveli and Vellore. The babies are placed under adoption legally by the competent court under the following Acts,

- Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956 (HAMA),
- Guardians and wards Act, 1890 (GAWA)
- Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006.

Children who need special care due to physical and medical problems and are unable to be processed under adoption are handed over to 4 special homes run by Voluntary Organizations for special care and protection with the help of Government grants.

The Government of Tamil Nadu regularly conducts awareness programmes and workshop to the various stakeholders involved in this “Adoption Programme”. The District Social Welfare officers have been designated as nodal officers for this programme.

A sum of ₹ 37.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2013 - 2014 for this Scheme.

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

The Government has introduced creche and day care services schemes for the working mothers and also for women with physical ailments who require support and relief for child care as they struggle to cope up with burden of activities and ailments, outside and within home.

This scheme also prevents the elder children especially the girl children from taking up the responsibility of looking after their younger siblings thereby enabling them to attend schools.

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

At present there are 12 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 crèche for taking care of 25 children in a year.

A sum of ₹3.83 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2013-2014 for this scheme.

### **3.6 CHILDREN HOMES RUN BY VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF STATE GRANT.**

To protect the rights of children and to promote the welfare the children of Tamil Nadu and to encourage voluntary effort of the Non-Governmental Organisations, State Government provides grants to Non-Governmental Organizations to run Children Homes. All the Government Children Homes 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 25 children, a house mother / house father and helper are there in these homes. State Government provides ₹450/- per month per child as grant towards feeding charges. The other administrative expenditure has to be met by the Non-Governmental Organisations. In Tamil Nadu, totally 171 Children Homes run by Non-Governmental Organisations are getting grants for the sanctioned strength of 13,485 children.

**A sum of ₹ 604.20 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 2013-14 for this scheme.**

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

Government of Tamil Nadu runs 27 Children Homes across the State to provide good accommodation, food, clothing, health facilities, schooling and higher education to destitute children and children with no parents.

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

- Children who have no parents
- Children of Widows/Widowers
- Children of Prisoners
- Children of chronic patients, mentally ill, affected with leprosy or severely disabled
- The annual income of the guardian/ parent should not exceed ₹24,000/-
- All the Government children homes should be registered under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 as amended in 2006.

### **SERVICES PROVIDED IN THE CHILDREN HOMES**

- Children in these homes, attend school from I standard to V Standard in the premises of the home itself and from VI standard onwards children are sent to nearby school for education.
- Food, shelter, uniform, chappal, medical facilities, sports and vocational training are provided.

- Assistance for Higher education for girls after +2 to Professional Courses, Degree / Diploma courses.
- Children homes are provided with water purifiers, incinerators, two tier iron cots etc.,
- Food cost spent for each child upto 18 years is ₹450/- per month and above 18 years ₹550/- per month.
- Adolescent girls are provided with sanitary napkins to keep up their personal hygiene during menstruation.
- Books and note books are also provided for the children. Every year children are taken out for educational tours.

To monitor the functioning of the Government Children Homes a District Level Committee is functioning in each District. The District Collector is the Chairperson and the Deputy Director (Health Services), Chief Education Officer and District Social Welfare Officer are the members of the committee along with some social workers nominated by the District Collector.

From 2011 onwards this committee also scrutinizes and recommends the proposals for financial assistance for higher education from the district to the Directorate of Social Welfare for sanctioning the total amount of ₹50,000/- for professional Courses and ₹30,000/- each for degree / diploma courses.

**A sum of ₹ 1165.73 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2013-2014 for this scheme.**

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

Children are the potential and useful human resource for the progress of the country. It is only the strong, knowledgeable, and virtuous children who can make the country strong and great. But Child Marriage deprives the children of all these rights, denying them the opportunity to develop into fully empowered individuals. In India, illiteracy, ignorance and poverty are primary causes for the practice of Child Marriage. This issue is being sensitized to the public by the District Social Welfare Officers.

In order to eradicate Child Marriage, the Government of India enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 replacing the earlier legislation of Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929. As per the Child Marriage Prohibition Act 2006, a marriage can be defined as child marriage if the girl is below 18 years of age and the boy is below 21 years.

In order to totally prevent Child Marriage Rules have been framed and notified on 30.12.2009. The District

Social Welfare Officer of each district has been 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 of child marriage through any mode of communication and to file petition for annulling the Child Marriage in the District Court and file petition on behalf of the petitioner.

A Panchayat Level Core Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Panchayat President to report and prevent child marriages in rural areas. Legally the age of a girl child to marry is 18. Child Marriages are being stopped through the Child Marriage Prohibition Officer by creating awareness among the Public.

To assist the Child Marriage Prohibition Officer the following duties and responsibilities are assigned to the members of the Panchayat Level Core Committee.

1. To cooperate with the Child Marriage Prohibition officer in implementing the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act – 2006 and its provisions vigorously.
2. To prevent Child Marriage and initiate legal action.
3. Sensitizing the community on the evil effects of Child Marriage.

4. Constantly watching the children between the age group of 10-18 years and also the community elders.
5. Conducting elders meeting in the Panchayat and create awareness among them.
6. Propagation of socio and economic programmes being implemented by the State for the Welfare of village people and also about the prohibition of Child Marriage Act.
7. To take action in such a way that the Government programmes reach the village people in time without any delay.
8. Providing Education and Training facilities for the adolescent boys and girls in villages

#### **Action Taken Report in Preventing Child Marriages:-**

1. Creation of awareness among the public regarding child marriage through various programmes.
2. The various welfare schemes implemented by Tamil Nadu Government focus towards the education of girl children and the marriage assistance schemes have been designed in such a manner that the benefits

reaches the girl who has completed 18 years of age, with the aim of eradicating child marriages.

3. In Tamil Nadu, the victims through child marriages are identified, and they have been rehabilitated according to their age with the help of Non-Governmental Organizations.
4. Awareness campaign has been conducted in 5 blocks in Namakkal District with financial support of UNICEF.
5. The Act and Rules have been translated in Tamil and distributed free of cost to the public thereby making awareness about the Act and Rules among the public. From 2008 to 28.02.2013, around 976 child marriages have been stopped in Tamil Nadu.

## CHAPTER – 4

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

**4.1** Children are the future of the Nation. It is the foremost responsibility of the Government to ensure that children become knowledgeable and energetic citizens of the society. This responsibility is mainly achieved through the implementation of PTMGR Nutritious Meal Programme. PTMGR Nutritious Meal Programme is one of the largest programmes in the State reaching out to nearly 50 lakhs children in the State. It was introduced during 1982, on the basis of the philosophy that “when children sit in class with empty stomachs, they cannot focus on learning”. PTMGR Nutritious Meal Programme is a motivating force for children to attend school regularly. Further the scheme paves way for improving enrolment, regular attendance and retention of children in schools without dropouts. The scheme also provides the following benefits:-

1. By making available nutritious food to children enrolled in schools, malnutrition and child mortality, are prevented.
2. Nutritious Meals develop the Physique and also grasping power of children.

3. Empowers women by offering employment opportunities in the NMP scheme.
4. Encourages children from disadvantaged backgrounds to attend school regularly and helps them in attaining formal education and also participate in extra curricular activities.

#### 4.2. PERIODICAL PROGRESS 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 Primary school children of 5-9 years.
15.09.1982	Further extended to Urban areas.
15.09.1984	Extended to benefit the children in the age group of 10-15 years.

#### 4.3. SALIENT FEATURES OF THE SCHEME :-

- Primary school Children in the age group of 5-9 and school children in the age group of 10-15 years are provided with Nutritious Meal on 220 Days. Holiday

strength has also been fixed and children are served with Noon Meal even on holidays.

- Children studying in National Child Labour Special schools in 16 Districts viz., Kancheepuram, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Namakkal, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Salem, Coimbatore, Erode, Tirupur, Trichy, Dindigul, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin and Chennai are also provided with nutritious meals.
- The children enrolled under the scheme are provided with hot cooked rice, sambar and boiled egg on all working days of the week.
- Boiled black bengal gram or green gram is given on all Tuesdays taking into consideration the present day needs of children for protein, vitamins and calories.
- Every week on Fridays boiled potatoes which are rich in carbohydrates are given.
- Eggs are given five days a week. Bananas are provided for students who do not eat eggs
- Double Fortified Salt is used for cooking nutritious meal, which prevents iodine deficiency in children thereby preventing goitre.



#### 4.4. ADMINISTRATION :

The Director of Social Welfare has the administrative control of the Nutritious Meal Centres functioning in the schools in rural and urban areas and the Principal Secretary/Special Commissioner, Integrated Child Development Services has the administrative control of the Anganwadis catering to the children in the age group of 2-5 years.

#### 4.5. DETERMINATION OF NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

Based on the reports received from the concerned BDOs on the number of students who avails noon meals at schools, the District Collectors arrive at the number of beneficiaries at each centre, during every Academic year. The number of beneficiaries in Anganwadis and school Noon Meal Centres are given in the tables below.

#### 4.6. BENEFICIARIES IN CHILD CENTRES :

Sl. No.	Category of Beneficiaries	No. of Centres	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2-6 year children in Child Centres (25 to 71 months)	54,439 (49,499 Anganwadi Centres + 4940 Mini Centres)	14,08,733
2	Old Age Pensioners availing Nutritious Meal		5,915
	<b>Total</b>	<b>54,439</b>	<b>14,14,648</b>

#### 4.7 DETAILS OF BENEFICIARIES IN NOON MEAL CENTRES

Sl. No.	Stage	No. of Centres	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Primary (1-5 <sup>th</sup> std)	27108	26,63,943
2	Upper Primary (6-8 <sup>th</sup> Std)	15043	20,43,301
	High School (9&10 <sup>th</sup> Std)	-	6,33,193
3	NCLP	339	11,674
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42,490</b>	<b>53,52,111</b>

#### 4.8. TOTAL NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES :-

1	Child Centres (2-6+ years)	14,08,733
2	School Nutritious Meal Centres (including NCLP Beneficiaries)	53,52,111
3	Old Age Pension beneficiaries taking Nutritious Meal	5,915
	<b>Total</b>	<b>67,66,759</b>

#### 4.9. NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF MID DAY MEALS

The Centrally sponsored scheme of National Programme of Mid Day Meals in Schools covers primary school children and all upper primary school children of Government Schools, Government Aided Schools, Local Body Schools and Education Guarantee Scheme / Alternative and Innovative Education centres. The children in these schools are provided with Nutritious Meal in their respective school campus itself, which refreshes them and encourages their education.

For children studying in classes 1-5<sup>th</sup> standard, Government of India had fixed ₹ 3.11 as cooking cost per child per day, out of which Government of India gives ₹2.33 as 75% Central Share. Similarly for children studying in classes 6-8<sup>th</sup> standard, Government of India had fixed ₹4.65 as cooking cost per child per day, out of which Government of India gives ₹3.49 as 75% Central Share. However, the State Government sanctions the following additional expenditure for providing meals to the children:-

#### 4.10. DAILY NORMS FOR FOOD COMMODITIES PER STUDENT

Sl.No	Commodities	Primary (in Rupees)		Upper Primary (in Rupees)	
		Quantity	Rate (Rupees)	Quantity	Rate (Rupees)
1.	Rice	100 gms.	0.56	150 gms	0.84
2.	Dhall	15 gm	0.93	15 gm	0.93
3.	Oil	3 gm	0.13	3 gm	0.13
4.	Salt & condiments	1.9 gm	0.14	2.3 gm	0.17
5.	Vegetables	50 gm	0.32	60 gm	0.36
6.	Fuel		0.24		0.27
7.	Egg	1 No.	3.00	1 No.	3.00
8.	Banana	1 No.	1.25	1 No.	1.25
9.	Green Gram / Bengal Gram	20 gm (Only on Tuesdays)	0.59 1.15	20 gm (Only on Tuesdays)	0.59 1.15
10.	Potato	20 gm (Only on Fridays)	0.16	20 gm (Only on Fridays)	0.16

The entire additional expenditure as detailed above is met out from State Government funds. Moreover the entire expenditure for students of 9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> standard is met by the State Government alone.

#### 4.11. INTRODUCTION OF VARIETY MEALS UNDER NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME

For the past 30 years, as monotonous food is being served to children as Nutritious Meals, Hon'ble Chief Minister of TamilNadu directed to bring in change of menu in accordance with present day needs and desires of children. Accordingly, variety menu consisting of Mixed rice and masala eggs was introduced as detailed below:-

##### FIRST WEEK AND THIRD WEEK:

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

## SECOND WEEK AND FOURTH WEEK:

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

- The new menu has been launched in one pilot block in each district. It will be extended to other blocks based on the inputs received from the pilot blocks.
- Massive Training Programme for Noon Meal Employees was planned throughout the State.
- 20 expert Chefs from Chennai visited all the 32 Districts for Training.

- Training of Trainers (TOTs) training was imparted to selected Noon Meal and Anganwadi Employees of Pilot Blocks by the Chefs.
- Trained Trainers subsequently trained all other Noon Meal and Anganwadi Workers.
- Training process was completed in all 32 Districts by January 2013.
- As per the orders of Hon'ble Chief Minister, on 20.3.2013 the scheme was launched in all the Pilot blocks of the State including Chennai in Anganwadi and Noon Meal Centres. The children enjoyed the newly introduced variety meals without wasting a morsel. To benefit all the children, this new scheme will be extended to all the Noon Meal Centres.

### 4.12. SUPPLY OF FOOD ARTICLES

The supply of food articles to the Noon meal centres based on the indents given by the Block Development Officers is done by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation (TNCSC). From the regional godowns of TNCSC, the commodities are directly supplied to the Nutritious Meal Centres between the 10th and 25th of every month. The District Collectors make the payment directly to the TNCSC for the food articles supplied every month, on receipt of the

bills from the TNCSC. Vegetables, condiments and fuel are purchased by the Nutritious Meal Organizers locally from the funds provided for this purpose.

#### **4.13. SUPPLY OF EGGS :-**

- Five eggs, each egg with minimum weight of 46 gms., per week are provided to the beneficiaries and the cost of egg is fully met out by the State Government.
- At present the system for the procurement of eggs has been modified and the State Level Tender System has been reintroduced for the procurement of eggs.
- Hitherto only boiled eggs were served to children along with Nutritious Meals. Hereafter, with the introduction of Variety meals the children will be served daily with kinds of Masala eggs containing Tomato, Onion, Chilly powder and Pepper powder.

#### **4.14. PROVIDING KITCHEN DEVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE, TO NOON MEAL CENTRES :**

Government provides each Noon Meal Centre with Kitchen Utensils, Plates and Tumblers. In addition, the Noon Meal Centres are also provided with pucca buildings and Kitchen-cum-Store by the Government with the help of Central Government Assistance.

#### **4.15. CONTINGENCIES**

The contingent expenditure includes the purchase of cleaning materials like soap, broomstick, phenyl etc. A sum of ₹20/- p.m. is given to each centre with upto 500 beneficiaries and ₹30/- p.m. is given to each centre having over 500 beneficiaries, to meet with these contingencies.

#### **4.16. SUPPLY OF MIXIES**

For the preparation of Variety Meals Noon Meal Centres and Anganwadi Centres are to be provided with Mixies. In the first phase, 52,881 centres having electricity facility will be provided with mixies at a cost of ₹ 6.56 crores and the remaining 45,345 centres for which electricity facility is yet to be provided, will be provided mixies in the second phase at a total cost of ₹5.62 crores. Thus on the whole for 98,226 centres mixies are to be provided at a total cost of ₹12.19 crore.

#### **4.17. MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION (MME)**

Under MME component (Management, Monitoring and Evaluation) the Central Government have sanctioned a sum of ₹798.06 lakhs for the year 2012-2013. This amount

is used for the purchase of Plates, Tumblers, Computers, Stationery, Registers, printing of forms and expenditure towards contingencies telephone charges and for the development of infrastructure facilities, purchase of Computers and Accessories. In addition, this amount is also used towards the salaries of Contract Employees employed for the Monitoring of Mid Day Meal Scheme at the Secretariat, Directorate of Social Welfare and at Districts and Block Levels.

#### 4.18. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MIS)

Under Management Information System designed by Government of India, the details pertaining to Kitchen-cum-Stores, usage of LPG, availability of drinking water facility in schools, beneficiary details are uploaded in the Block and the District levels throughout the year.

#### 4.19. NOON MEAL EMPLOYEES :-

- In Tamil Nadu, the cooked meals are being supplied in the School centres itself. For this the Government have appointed Noon Meal workers (Organisers, Cook and Cook Assistants) for each centre.

- Nutritious Meal Scheme employees are provided salary in the Special Time Scale of Pay as detailed below, which is a great motivating factor for effective implementation of the programme.

Noon Meal Organiser	₹2500-5000+ Grade Pay of ₹ 500 at a minimum of ₹5260/-
Cook	₹1300-3000+ Grade Pay of ₹300 at a minimum pay of ₹2852/-
Cook Assistant	₹950-2000+ Grade Pay of ₹200/- at a minimum pay of ₹2078/-

The Noon Meal Organisers, Cooks and Cook Assistants on retirement are paid with Special Pension of ₹700/-, ₹ 600/-, and ₹ 500/- per month respectively. Lumpsum grant of ₹50,000/- to the Noon Meal Organisers, and ₹20,000/- to Cooks and Cook Assistants is also provided at the time of retirement.

By providing Nutritious Meal to all the children, Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme has totally abolished the class room hunger and malnutrition and

has provided freedom from hunger and basic foundation for health, for the education of children without any hindrance.

**The Government of Tamilnadu has allocated a sum of ₹1588.65 Crores for the Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme for the year 2013-2014.**

## **CHAPTER-5**

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

**5.1** Tamil Nadu has played a pioneering role in bringing about significant changes in the health and nutrition status of children under six years of age, pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls.

The Government of Tamil Nadu's successive budget outlays for nutrition is one of the highest in the country. The performance of the ICDS in Tamil Nadu is considered one of the best in the country. The State Policy for "A Malnutrition Free Tamil Nadu" guides the long-term multi-sectoral strategy for eliminating malnutrition. The goal is "*reducing human malnutrition of all types to the levels of best performing countries*". The Government has taken purposeful determined steps to improve nutrition and health status of children below six years, pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls. Concerted efforts have been made through provision of supplementary nutrition, universalisation, immunisation, strengthening growth monitoring, health check-ups, preventing, managing and treating maternal, adolescent and childhood illnesses,

giving nutrition and health education to mothers, adolescent girls and families, stepping up non formal pre-school education and strengthening referral mechanism and communication and give awareness through IEC activities for the benefit of the people..

In Tamil Nadu, ICDS is being implemented through 54,439 Child Centres (comprising 49,499 Anganwadi Centres and 4,940 Mini Anganwadi Centres) in 434 Child Development Blocks (385 rural, 47 urban and 2 tribal).

## 5.2 ICDS OBJECTIVES

1. To lay foundation for the proper psychological, physical and social development of the child,
2. To improve nutritional and health status of children below six years,
3. To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and pre school dropouts,
4. To achieve effective coordination for policy implementation amongst various departments,
5. To enhance the capabilities of the mother to look after the health and nutritional needs of child through proper nutrition and health education.

## 5.3 SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER ICDS

1. Supplementary Nutrition
2. Preschool Education
3. Immunisation
4. Nutrition and Health Education
5. Health and referral services
6. Awareness through Information, Education and Communication (IEC)

## 5.4 ICDS BENEFICIARIES

- Children below six years
- Pregnant and Lactating Mothers
- Adolescent Girls (11-18 years)
- Old Age Pensioners

## 5.5 GUIDELINES FOR FORMATION OF ANGANWADI CENTRE

As per revised guidelines, the population norms for setting up of child centres are:-

Category	Main Anganwadi Centre		Mini Anganwadi Centre	
	Minimum Population	Maximum Population	Minimum Population	Maximum Population
Rural	400	800	150	400
Urban	400	800	150	400
Tribal	300	800	150	300



## 5.6 ORGANISATIONAL SET UP OF ICDS IN TAMIL NADU

Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department



Commissionerate of ICDS



District Programme Office – 32 Districts



Child Development project Office – 434 Projects

(385-Rural, 47-Urban, 2 Tribal Blocks )



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

## 5.7 SUPPLEMENTARY NUTRITION

Supplementary Nutrition in the form of weaning food is being given to Integrated Child Development Services Scheme beneficiaries i.e., Children 6 months - 36 months, Expectant women and Lactating Mothers for 300 days in a year. By providing supplementary feeding, this scheme through the Anganwadi Centres attempts to bridge the protein energy gap between the recommended dietary allowance and average

dietary intake of children, pregnant women and Lactating mothers. The composition and the quantum of supplementary nutrition in the form of weaning food containing amylase activity being provided to ICDS beneficiaries are detailed below:-

### Composition of Weaning Food

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

The Calories and Protein content being provided to beneficiaries in the feeding scale as follows:-

CATEGORY	QUANTUM OF SUPPLEMENTARY FOOD (PER DAY) (GM)/ BENEFICIARY	COST PER BENEFICIARY (GOI NORMS) IN ₹	PROTEIN (GM) (GOI NORMS)	ENERGY (KCAL) (GOI NORMS)	VITAMINS & MINERALS (% OF RDA) (GOI NORMS)
Children 6-36 months	130	5.00 (4.00)	11 (12-15)	455 (500)	50
Children 6-36 months (Severely malnourished)	190	7.50 (6.00)	16 (20-25)	665 (800)	50
Pregnant Women and Nursing Mothers	160	6.32 (5.00)	13.5 (18-20)	560 (600)	50
Adolescent Girls under SABLA in 9 districts	130	5.00 (5.00)	11 (18-20)	455 (600)	50

\*GOI norms and financial contribution is mentioned in bracket  
100 gram of Supplementary food provides a minimum of 8.50 gram protein and 350 calories of energy.

The budget allotted for providing supplementary food to the children, pregnant and lactating mothers during the year 2013-14 is ₹190 crore. Additional ration is provided to severely malnourished children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years by providing 190 Gram of supplementary food per day as compared to 130 gram of supplementary food provided to normal children in the same age group.

## 5.8 DETAILS OF PROVISION OF FOOD AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

Type of food provided	Category of beneficiaries	Age Group	No. of beneficiaries
Supplementary food	1. Young children	6 months – 1 year	3,64,067
	2. Pregnant women and lactating mothers	---	6,70,266
	3. Adolescent Girls (SABLA)	Non-school going and School going Adolescent Girls (15-18 years)	3,95,453
Supplementary food	Young children	1-2 years	6,68,030
one boiled egg once in a week (Wednesday)			
Supplementary food	Young children	2-3 years	6,56,870
Hot cooked meal 3 boiled eggs or bananas (for non-egg consumers) per week (Monday,	Children	2-3 years	(4,04,154) (also benefitted in supplementary

Wednesday, Thursday)		3-5+ years	nutrition in the form of weaning food)
20 gms of boiled Green gram / Black Bengal gram once in a week (Tuesday)			7,51,863
20 gms of boiled potato once in a week (Fridays)			
Hot cooked Meal	Old Age Pensioners **	Above 60 years	5,915
		Total	35,12,464

\*\*Only in Tamil Nadu, Old Age Pensioners are provided with hot cooked meal through Integrated Child Development Services Scheme platform.

## 5.9 INTRODUCTION OF VARIETY RICE

As the noon meal provided to the children in the form of hot cooked mixed rice has become monotonous and considering the special nature and digestive capacity of the little children attending Anganwadi Centres, 5 variety Rice in the Noon Meal has been introduced to benefit the children under ICDS in one pilot block in all districts

The details of menu :

<b>Days</b>	<b>Menu</b>
Monday	Tomato Rice + boiled Egg
Tuesday	Mixed Rice + boiled Bengalgram /Green gram
Wednesday	Vegetable Pulav Rice + boiled Egg
Thursday	Lemon Rice + boiled Egg
Friday	Dhal Rice + boiled potato
Saturday	Mixed Rice
Sunday	Mixed Rice

#### **5.10. SCHEMES FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS**

The State Government implements the Programmes for Adolescent Girls in the age group of 11-18 years with Government of India financial assistance since 2001 which includes, Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG), Kishori Sakthi Yojana (KSY), and Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA).

Kishori Sakthi Yojana is a Training programme for empowerment of Adolescent Girls which was initiated since 2001 in 37 Projects of 11 Districts and extended to all 434 projects in all Districts in 2010. This programme aims to improve nutrition and health status of Adolescent Girls of 11-18 years and also to equip them to improve and upgrade

their home based and vocational skills, to promote their overall personality development, including dissemination of information about their health, personal hygiene, nutrition, legal rights and family welfare management etc.

The Government of India have now merged KSY and NPAG on pilot basis and formulated new scheme known as Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) to address the multidimensional problems of Adolescent Girls. This is being introduced as a pilot project in 139 projects in 9 districts namely Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Ramanathapuram, Thiruvannamalai, Madurai, Salem, Kanniyakumari and Tiruchirapalli. In all the remaining 295 projects of 23 districts, the Kishori Sakthi Yojana is in operation.

**5.10.1 KISHORI SAKTHI YOJANA-** This scheme is called the scheme for welfare of “Adolescent Girls”. Under this scheme a sum of ₹1.10 lakh is sanctioned per project for 295 projects in 23 districts a sum of ₹3.24 Crore have been allocated for conducting life skill education training, nutrition and health education and vocational Training for the girls in the age group of 16-18 years.

### **5.10.2 RAJIV GANDHI SCHEME FOR EMPOWERMENT OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS (SABLA)**

This scheme which is being implemented with improved objectives 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 adolescent girls of 11-14 years (out of school Girls) and all enrolled (in AWCs) adolescent girls of age 15-18 years are provided with supplementary food at the cost of ₹5/-per individual per day for 300 days in a year. The budget for this Component is ₹55/- crore, which benefits approximately 3.95 lakh Adolescent Girls. Under Non Supplementary Nutrition Component, the Adolescent Girls are provided with IFA Tablets, nutrition and health education, counselling, health check-up, and vocational Training etc.

Vocational training to adolescent girls (16-18 years) under SABLA scheme is given through Government ITIs / registered Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) etc. vocational Training in the trades like Beautician, Basic Computer, Basic Electricals, Handicrafts, etc are given, which would fetch a job to

adolescent girls for their economic empowerment. Under this scheme ₹3.80 lakh per project have been allocated for totalling ₹5.28 crore.

### **5.11 INDIRA GANDHI MATHIRTHVA SAHYOG YOJANA (IGMSY)**

Government of India have introduced IGMSY Scheme (Conditional maternity benefit scheme) for pregnant women and lactating mothers, on pilot basis in 2 districts of TamilNadu (Erode and Cuddalore) by providing cash incentive of ₹4000 per beneficiary to mothers through ICDS platform. As Government of TamilNadu is already implementing a similar programme by name Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme through Department of Health & Family Welfare, the IGMSY Scheme is being implemented in two districts of Erode and Cuddalore in synergy with Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme.

### **5.12 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT OF ANGANWADI CENTRES**

In order to provide aesthetic and conducive atmosphere for the children in the anganwadi centre, Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has made announcements regarding

the improvement of the infrastructure and the basic amenities of the anganwadi centre.

#### **Infrastructure Development :**

- Minor repairs will be carried out in 9873 centres and major repair works in 6202 centres that are functioning in Government Buildings,
- Provision for electricity to 20558 Anganwadi centres which includes one ceiling fan, bulbs and tubelights, plug points etc during this financial year at a cost of ₹12.34 crores.
- Construction of 20244 Baby Friendly Toilets at a cost of ₹36.44 Crores.
- Construction of 15313 new buildings for the Anganwadi centres functioning in rented buildings is being undertaken in a phased manner by dovetailing funds from various programmes.

Above infrastructure improvements are being implemented in convergence with the departments of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj and Municipal Administration and Water Supply.

#### **5.13 COLOUR DRESS TO PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN :**

Most of the children who attend preschool in Anganwadi Centres are from economically backward families. Hence to attract children and to motivate the mothers to send their children to Anganwadi Centres, the Government ordered to provide two sets of colour dresses on pilot basis in 5 districts, viz., Trichy, Chennai, Vellore, Theni and Dindigul. A total of 2,01,032 children, which includes 1,02,540 boys and 98,492 girls were benefitted. A sum of ₹4.30 crores has been sanctioned for implementation of the scheme.

#### **5.14 MODERNISATION OF ANGANWADI CENTRES**

In order to create 'smoke free atmosphere', in the Anganwadi centre, to save cooking time, to safeguard the health of the young children, Anganwadi worker and Helper and to provide healthy food to the children, centres are provided with Gas connection, Gas stove, construction of cooking platform, Pressure Cooker etc. and nearly 2000 Anganwadi Centres are modernised under the regular scheme. In 2012-2013 sanction has been given for modernisation of 7370 centres from funds under MLACDS through Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department.

## **5.15 TRAINING**

Through the ICDS scheme, the Anganwadi Workers are involved in taking care of the tender children by giving them education, feeding, monitoring the welfare of the children. Training is therefore the most crucial element in ICDS since the achievement of programme goals depends upon the effectiveness of frontline workers in empowering communities for improved child care practices as well as effective intersectoral service delivery. Training is helpful to understand the day to day developments in the scheme.

Tamil Nadu has got unique decentralised pattern of training, by which the anganwadi workers and helpers are trained by the supervisors and they in turn are trained in the State Training Institute. This type of training is economical, effective, efficient and evaluation of the training can be done on the job and can be corrected by the supervisors in the field.

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, Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW). The anganwadi workers and helpers are given training at block level.

Apart from the above Training, specific need based training programmes are organised by the States under “other training” component, whereby the States are given flexibility to identify state specific problems that need more focus or innovative training.

## **5.16 INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC) AWARENESS ACTIVITIES**

IEC activities will be stepped up for disseminating information, generating awareness and ensuring that knowledge gets transformed into sustainable changes in attitudes, practices and behaviours among beneficiaries and the larger community.

## **5.17 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

For the year 2012-13 based on revised Management of Information System (MIS), printing of 11 registers for all AWCs at the cost of ₹11.45 crores is being carried out as per the guidelines of Government of India. Anganwadi centres are inspected by Supervisors at sector level, Child Development project officers at block level, and District Project Officers at District level.

## 5.18 RESTRUCTURING OF ICDS IN MISSION MODE :

During 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year plan under “Restructure of ICDS Scheme”- Programmatic, management and institutional reforms will be carried out in phased manner, where repositioning of Anganwadi Centre as a vibrant Early Childhood Development centre to become the first post for learning, health and nutrition by providing additional human resource and infrastructure. For the year 2013-14, 13 districts (Thiruvallur, Chennai, Salem, Villupuram, Dindigul, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Coimbatore, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Kancheepuram, Kanniyakumari, Thirunelveli) have been chosen.

### 5.18.1 MISSION MODE

The State ICDS Mission would be formed at the State level under the Chairmanship of Hon’ble Chief Minister and the Co-chair person would be Hon’ble Minister of Social Welfare as per GOI guidelines. The function of STATE ICDS Mission would be carried out through State Child Development Society headed by the Mission Director (Head of the Department of ICDS) at State level and District Child Development Society will be headed by District Project Officer at the district level.

## 5.19 BENEFITS TO ANGANWADI EMPLOYEES

Tamil Nadu is one of those States where Anganwadi workers and Helpers are well paid when compared to other States of the country. Anganwadi Workers and Helpers are paid Non-Standard time scale of pay as:

Sl. No	Category	Scale of pay	Basic pay (In the minimum basis) ₹	Grade pay ₹
1	Anganwadi worker	2500 – 5000	2500	500
2	Mini Anganwadi worker	1800 – 3300	1800	400
3	Anganwadi Helper	1300 – 3000	1300	300

\*\*In addition to the above the anganwadi workers are eligible to get HRA, CCA at the applicable rates, and Medical Allowance of ₹100/- p.m. Further they are being paid annual increment @ 3% on the Basic Pay + Grade Pay.



The Government is resolute in its commitment towards strengthening the mechanism for effective implementation, improving performance of functionaries, enhancing quality of service delivery and ensuring optimum programme outcomes. Amongst the various activities, particular emphasis will be placed on accelerating efforts to improve the health and nutrition status of children 0-6 years, with priority given to eradicate malnutrition among children below 3 years. **The life cycle approach** will continue and will be the focus of its attention for addressing the health and nutritional needs of children below six years, pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls and breaking the vicious cycle of poverty, malnutrition, anaemia, ignorance and overall poor health.

We hope to move a step nearer to our cherished aim of “Malnutrition Free TamilNadu” with this programme.

## CHAPTER – 6

### SOCIAL DEFENCE

6.1 Right to Survival, Right to Protection, Right to Development and Right to Participation are the four important rights which are fundamental and to be inherited by the children as per the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Children are the basic structures as they are the future citizens and therefore their welfare is very much significant to the development of the Country. Hence all the above rights are to be conferred to them. Apart from providing the basic needs of children like food, clothing and shelter, protecting children from assault, negligence, abuse, Human Trafficking, Drug addiction and sexual exploitation have to be ensured for the development and welfare of Children.

The Hon’ble Chief Minister during her successive tenures framed many schemes for the welfare and protection of women and children.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006 and the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 are the two important Acts implemented by the Department of Social Defence through which the children in need of care and protection, children in

conflict with law, women and girls who are rescued from Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking are protected by providing rehabilitation measures.

## **6.2 THE JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT, 2000 AS AMENDED IN 2006.**

As a milestone to all the laws existing for protection of children, Tamil Nadu feels proud that it is the first State in the Country to declare the Tamil Nadu Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Rules, 2001 and notified the rules in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette on 2002, consequent to the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act was originally enacted in 1986 to ensure that proper care and protection have to be provided to the children who are in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law. Considering the hurdles in executing the Act and by taking into consideration of various international conventions prevailing at that time the above Act was subsequently amended in 2000, 2006 and 2011. This Act classifies the children into two categories, such as:-

- 1) Children in need of care and protection and
- 2) Children in conflict with law.

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

If a child doesn't have parent / guardian, no kith and kin to take care and who doesn't have any means for survival, then he / she will come under the category of children 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 as 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 ambiance.

**A sum of ₹122.50 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2013-2014 for this scheme.**

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

To cater to the needs of the children who require Care and Protection, 30 Children Homes are established under the provision of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, as amended in 2006, out of which 10 Homes are run by the Government and 20 Homes by the Non-Governmental Organisations. The State Government has sanctioned ₹750/- per child per month under Integrated Child Protection Scheme towards the maintenance grants to all the Children Homes including the Non-Governmental Organisation run Children Homes.

For special need children there are two homes in Chennai namely Bala Vihar and Sree Arunodayam and one at Mayiladuthurai namely Arivagam Home.

**A sum of ₹2275.62 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2013-2014 for this scheme.**

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

If a juvenile below eighteen years of age is alleged to have committed an offence, then he / she comes under the category of children in conflict with Law.

### **6.4.1 JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARDS**

According to section 4(1) of Juvenile Justice Act (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006, Juvenile Justice Boards have been established in all the 32 Districts. These Boards deal with the cases of children conflict with law.

These Boards are headed by Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class. Each Board should consist of two Social Worker Members of whom at least one should be a woman. These boards are vested with the powers of Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of First Class as per the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973.

On every Monday, Wednesday and Friday these boards meet within the campus of the respective Observation Homes with which these Boards are attached.

**A sum of ₹81.68 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2013-2014 for this scheme.**

### **6.4.2 OBSERVATION HOMES**

For keeping, the children in conflict with law, whose enquiry is pending before the Juvenile Justice Boards, Government runs six Government Observation Homes separately. Apart from this, 2 homes are run by the Non-Governmental Organisations. These homes rehabilitate the

children by providing education, medical facility, vocational training and counseling along with the basic amenities such as food, clothing and shelter. Surveillance and security equipments have been placed in Observation Home at Chennai and Cuddalore to ensure proper control and supervision on the children who are kept in these homes. For uninterrupted power supply in Observation Home at Chennai, 100 KVA Automatic Diesel Genset is also provided.

**A sum of ₹261.53 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2013-2014 for this scheme.**

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

The children who are ordered by the Juvenile Justice Boards as children in conflict with law are allowed to stay in the Special Homes for rehabilitation not exceeding 3 years. In these homes many services like education, vocational training, counseling and facilities for co-curricular activities are provided to the children to mould them as a righteous person. One special home at Chennai for Girls and one at Chengalpattu for Boys are functioning.

Surveillance and Security equipments to monitor and oversee the children and 100 KVA Automatic Diesel Genset, for uninterrupted power supply have been provided to these homes.

**A sum of ₹155.22 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2013 -2014 for this scheme.**

#### **6.5.1 GOVERNMENT AFTER CARE ORGANISATIONS**

Children are allowed to keep in the children / special homes upto the age of eighteen years. After attaining eighteen years of age, the boys and girls of the Children Homes and the children discharged from the Special Homes are being admitted in 3 After Care Organisations, functioning for boys at Athur, Kancheepuram and Madurai and for women at Vellore. Inmates are imparted job oriented vocational training by the After Care Organisations.

Apart from the above, Bala Vihar at Chennai, (a Non-Governmental organization) supported by the Government is running a shelter home which also provides vocational training for mentally challenged adult girls.

**A sum of ₹115.34 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2013-2014 for this scheme.**

#### **6.5.2 RESOURCE CENTRES**

Resource centre is a place of providing psycho-social support services and guidance to the children in need of care

and protection, children in conflict with law and other needy children in general.

These centres provide food, shelter, clothing and counselling to the children referred by the Juvenile Justice Boards, Child Welfare Committees and Heads of the Institution for the children becoming psychologically down due to the emotional imbalance. In addition to that, these centres also provide career guidance to both children and their parents as well. All the resource centres are run by the Non-Governmental Organizations with financial assistance from the Government

**A sum of ₹11.15 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2013-2014 for this scheme.**

### **6.5.3 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES**

All the children who reside in the Government Children Homes are provided with the facility of formal education up to 8th standard and non-formal education. The children who are qualified, have been upgraded with secondary level education. The eligible and interested students are admitted in I.T.I and other higher educational institutions also. The children of the Government Special Home for Boys at Chengalpattu and Government Special / Children Home for Girls, Chennai are imparted with formal education and vocational training, to obtain self confidence for their future.

**A sum of ₹4.88 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2013-2014 for this scheme.**

### **6.5.4 VOCATIONAL TRAINING**

Children are imparted with vocational training such as Tailoring, Carpentry, Band Music, Book binding etc with the regular staff of the Institutions. Besides, the following trainings are organised for the children of the Institutions with the support of voluntary agencies:-

- ✓ Handy Man -Plumbing/Electrical
- ✓ Photography / Video graphy
- ✓ Tailoring / Industries Oriented Tailoring
- ✓ Fabric Painting/Book Binding
- ✓ Handi Craft / Artistic works / Painting
- ✓ Soft toys / paper bag / Plate making / Artificial Jewels making / Fabric , wall and oil Painting
- ✓ Computer / DTP/Photo suite
- ✓ Beautician course / Mehendi Application / food processing

**A sum of ₹25.88 lakh has been provided in Budget Estimate 2013-2014 for this scheme.**

#### **6.5.5 OPEN SHELTERS FOR CHILDREN IN NEED IN URBAN AND SEMI-URBAN AREAS.**

There are 14 open shelters run by Non-Governmental Organisation with the support of the State Government in Urban and Semi-Urban areas for beggars, street and working children, rag pickers, small vendors, street performers, orphaned, deserted, trafficked and run away children, children of migrant population and any other vulnerable group of children, 350 children are benefitted under the Scheme.

**A sum of ₹166.71 lakh has been provided in Budget Estimate 2013-2014 for this scheme.**

#### **6.5.6 CHILDLINE**

CHILDLINE '10 9 8' (Ten Nine Eight) is a national 24 hours toll free emergency outreach service which is a free telephone helpline implemented by the Child India Foundation in June 1996 for Children who are in crisis and in need of immediate help. This Childline telephone number is common in all the Cities of India. CHILDLINE aims to provide rescue, shelter, repatriation and carrier guidance to children in the age group of 0 -18 years. Childline is a project of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India in

partnership with State Governments, NGO's the corporate sector, UNICEF etc., The Childline India Foundation is the national - level monitoring body with headquarters in Mumbai. The Childline in Chennai functions under the supervision of the Director of the Social Defence, Chennai and the Department of Social Defence is the nodal organizations for Chennai Childline. In Tamil Nadu, the Childline is functioning in 26 districts

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

The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India has introduced a centrally sponsored scheme namely the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) in 2009, by merging the three schemes namely, A Programme for Juvenile Justice, An Integrated Programme for Street Children and A Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children (Shishu Greh).

**Objectives:-**

The objectives of the scheme are to contribute to the improvement in the well being of children in difficult circumstances, as well as to the reduction of vulnerabilities to situations and actions that lead to abuse, negligence, exploitation, abandonment by

- Improving access and quality of child protection services,
- raising public awareness about child rights, current situation prevailing, about Child Care
- enforce responsibility and accountability for child protection,
- creating child protection data management system, child tracking system and monitoring of child protection services, and
- ensure appropriate inter-sector response at all levels

To implement this scheme in Tamil Nadu, the State Government has entered upon a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of India to launch this scheme.

The main principles of this scheme are as follows:-

- I. Care, Support and Rehabilitation Service
- II. Statutory Support Services
- III. Service Delivery Structures at Central, Regional, State and District Level
- IV. Other Activities like strengthening, counselling services, Training and capacity building. Advocacy, public education and communication, monitoring and evaluation at District, State and Central level

Under ICPS, the Government have constituted the Juvenile Justice Boards and the Child Welfare Committees in all the 32 Districts. To implement the above schemes the Government have also formed the following agencies:-

- 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)

Steps have also been taken to link all Government Orphanages and Children Homes run by the Government / Non-Governmental Organisations and Childline programme with Child Welfare Committees under Juvenile Justice Act.

Children who are in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law will be benefited under this scheme. The scheme will be implemented through the Department of Social Defence and Social Welfare.

**A sum of ₹1298.85 lakh has been provided in Budget Estimate 2013-2014 for this scheme.**

#### **6.6.1 REGISTRATION OF ALL CHILD CARE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT.**

All Child Care Institutions have to be registered compulsorily under section 34(3) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2000 as amended in 2006. This is to avoid irregularities and prevents illegal activities.

These institutions have to register their homes by submitting the relevant documents as prescribed in the Model Rules under Juvenile Justice Act, to the concerned District Social Welfare Officer / Probation Officer.

Tamil Nadu stands the first place which has registered more number of institutions under the said Act.

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

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

#### **6.7.1 VIGILANCE / PROTECTIVE HOMES**

Vigilance / Protective homes are meant for keeping the women victims who are in moral danger. In such homes women and girls are being admitted as per the orders issued by the courts under the various provision of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. In these homes many 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 live respective livelihood in the society.



### **6.7.2 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 till their cases are disposed of by the courts. These shelters are functioning along with the Vigilance / Protective Homes and one After Care Organisation in Vellore.

### **6.7.3 UNMARRIED MOTHERS’ HOME**

Unmarried Mother’s Home is functioning in Chennai which is attached to Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana, Mylapore which take care of Women and girls who are victims of sexual exploitation and become pregnant.

In addition to that a Non Governmental Organisation Viz. St.Francis Xavier Rescue Home at Adaikalapuram in Thoothukudi District also run the home with Government grants for the above scheme.

Financial assistance of ₹450/- per woman has been provided by the Government.

**A sum of ₹248.27 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2013-2014 for Vigilance / Protective Homes, Rescue Shelters, Unmarried Mothers Home.**

### **6.8 REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES**

The Government of Tamil Nadu has taken various rehabilitation measures for the welfare of women and children. The Government of Tamil Nadu has created a welfare fund namely, the “Tamil Nadu Social Defence Welfare Fund for the rehabilitation” for the welfare of women and children. Later the welfare fund was extended to the rehabilitation of children in the After Care Homes also. Under this scheme either financial assistance of ₹5000/- or material assistance up to ₹10,000/- is provided according to the need of the beneficiary.

Now the Government has introduced, new modernized trades in vocational training for the women and children in the homes according to their interest and ability to learn. Computer skills and tailoring are attractive for them, since the trainees of such course have good employment opportunities.

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

The Three tier system namely State Level Coordination Committee, District Level Advisory Board and

Village Level Watch Dog Committee have been set up to monitor the issues of trafficking. Apart from the above, a High Level Supervisory Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare has been formed to combat the trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of women and children and also to monitor the implementation of different rehabilitative measures to the victims.

#### **6.8.2. OTHER SCHEMES FOR VULNERABLE WOMEN VICTIMS RELIEF FUND:-**

The State Government has announced a financial assistance of ₹10,000/- to victims rescued from trafficking for their livelihood and rehabilitation

#### **UJJAWALA SCHEME:-**

“UJJAWALA” is a Government of India scheme to prevent trafficking of women and children, facilitate Rescue of victims, provision of rehabilitation, facilitate Re-integration and Repatriation of cross border victims. There are 8 Non-Governmental Organisations implementing this programme in the State.

#### **SWADHAR:-**

To make the vulnerable women in distress as an independent and self empowered person, shelter, vocational training and counseling are provided in 13 SWADHAR Homes in 11 Districts which are run by Non-Governmental Organisations.

#### **DE-ADDICTION PROGRAMME:-**

Non-Governmental Organisations are running 26 Integrated Rehabilitation cum Treatment Centre with financial support from Government of India. Under this programme alcoholic/drug addicts are given free treatment for 21 days as inpatients in these centres.

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

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. Based on this, the Constitution of India guarantees, free and compulsory education to all children of the age group of six to fourteen years, prohibition of employment of children below the age group of 14 years in the factories, mines or hazardous occupations. The Government is committed to give children the opportunity and facilities to develop in a healthy atmosphere with required freedom and dignity, and

to ensure that their constitutional and legal rights are protected.

India has acceded to the Conventions of United Nation General Assembly on the Rights of the child (CRC) on 11th December 1992 that makes incumbent upon the signatory states to take all necessary steps to protect Children's Rights enumerated in the convention. To protect the Children's Right in India; the Government adopted the National Charter for Children, 2003 and enacted the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005. This Act provides the constitution of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights.

According to Section 17(1) of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, the State Government has constituted the Tamil Nadu Commission for Protection of Child Rights and notified in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette. The Government have also framed the Tamil Nadu Commission for Protection of Child Rights Rules and notified the same in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.

#### **6.8.3.1 THE IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS OF TAMIL NADU COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS**

- Identify the issues pertaining to the children in need of special care and protection including children in distress, marginalized and disadvantaged children, children in conflict with law, juveniles, children without family and children of prisoners and recommend appropriate remedial measures;
- Inquire into violation of child rights
- Spread child rights literacy among various sections of the society
- Examine and review the safeguards provided by or under any law for the time being in force for the protection of child rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation.

### **6.8.3.2. PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT,2012**

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 thereunder. 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.

**A sum of ₹37.33 lakh has been provided in Budget Estimate 2013-2014 for the Commission.**

## **Chapter - 7**

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

7.1 Multiplicity in advanced medical facilities has increased the health and longevity of the people. Consequently, the number of aged people in the population is increasing day by day. In order to fulfill the needs of the Senior citizens and to lead a safe and honourable life, the Government of Tamil Nadu have been implementing many Welfare Schemes.

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

It has been announced in Budget Speech for the year 2011-12 that an Integrated Complex of Special Homes will 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. This will be implemented with the help of reputed Non-Governmental Organisations and Corporate Houses as part of their Corporate Social Responsibilities.

In the first phase, 64 Integrated Complex of Special Homes in all 32 Districts, at two homes, in each District in the State, have been set up during the year 2011-12 and were

inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister through Video Conference on 05.09.2012.

The Government have sanctioned a sum of ₹1.76 Crore for 64 Integrated Complexes towards non-recurring expenditure at the rate of ₹2.75 Lakh per Integrated Complex and ₹8,41,61,880/- has been sanctioned 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 reputed Non-Governmental Organisations.

In each Integrated Complex, 25 children and 25 senior citizens are accommodated. 1600 children 1600 elders are thereby benefited in the 64 Integrated Complex of Special Homes.

**A sum of ₹944.22 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2013-14 for the scheme.**

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

To safeguard the life of the elders 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. Destitute elder persons who are in the age group of 60 years and above are benefitted in these homes. Food,

shelter, clothing, health care, recreational facilities etc., are provided in these homes.

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, per home is given as grant to maintain 40 inmates. Sanctioned Strength of these homes is 1120 Elder Persons.

A sum of ₹64.00 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2013-14 for this scheme.

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

To implement the resolution passed by the United Nations 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 1st October of every year at State level and also at District level in Tamil Nadu.

Hon'ble Ministers, MPs, MLAs, District Collectors, Member of Local bodies, Senior Citizens, Voluntary Organizations, District Level Officials etc., are participating in the function. 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, Competitions for Senior Citizens, College and Schools students, free Health check-up are being conducted to create awareness among the Senior Citizens, Youngsters and the Public.

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

**A sum of ₹5.70 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2013-14 for the celebration of the Day.**

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

In order to provide more effective provisions for the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens as guaranteed and recognized under the Constitution, the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, has been enacted. This Act was implemented in this State with effect from 29.09.2008 and the Tamil Nadu State Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Rules have been framed and notified on 31.12.2009.

#### **SALIENT FEATURES OF THIS 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.

A Tribunal, presided over by the Revenue Divisional Officer has been constituted in each Revenue Division for speedy disposal of petitions under the Act. District Social Welfare Officers are nominated as the Maintenance Officer, as well as Conciliation Officer. One Appellate Tribunal, chaired by the District Collector, has been constituted for each district to hear appeals against the orders of the Tribunal.

If the children or relatives fail to obey the orders of the Tribunal, the Tribunal may levy fines and may sentence such person 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 by leaving them somewhere, such persons shall be punished with imprisonment for three months or fined upto Rupees Five Thousand or with both.

#### 7.6 STATE COUNCIL AND DISTRICT COMMITTEE FOR THE WELFARE OF SENIOR CITIZENS

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

## Chapter - 8 SOCIAL SECURITY PENSION SCHEMES

**8.1** Social Security Pension Schemes are implemented by Government of Tamil Nadu by providing monthly pension to various vulnerable sections of the Society such as Old Aged Persons, Differently Abled Persons, Widows, Destitute Agricultural Labourers, Destitute / Deserted Wives, Unmarried, Poor, Incapacitated Women of age 50 years and above.

A total of 30.72 lakh persons are benefited under these Social Security Pension Schemes as on 28.02.2013 as detailed below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGN-OAPS)	13,40,154
2.	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGN-DPS)	50,911
3.	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGN-WPS)	4,58,599
4.	Destitute Differently Abled Pension Scheme (DDAP)	1,81,063

5.	Destitute Widows Pension Scheme (DWP)	4,54,361
6.	Chief Minister's Farmers Security Scheme – Old age pension	4,28,529
7.	Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWP)	1,38,943
8.	Pension to Un-married, Poor, Incapacitated Women of age 50 years and above (UWP)	19,424
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30,71,984</b>

**A sum of ₹ 3233.90 Crores has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2013 – 2014 for these Schemes.**

### **8.2 PENSION SCHEMES UNDER NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (NSAP)**

Only the following three schemes out of the eight social security schemes are getting assistance at the rate of ₹200/-, ₹300/- and ₹500/- as mentioned below from the Government of India. The remaining amount is borne by the State Government. For the remaining schemes, the entire amount is being met by the State Government.

### **8.2.1 INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME (IGN-OAPS)**

Under this scheme, pension is granted to persons who are 60 years of age or above belonging to Below Poverty Line households. The Central Assistance for this scheme per beneficiary per month is ₹200/- in the age group of 60-79 years and the rate of Central Assistance for beneficiaries of age 80 years and above is ₹500/-.

### **8.2.2. INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL DISABILITY PENSION SCHEME (IGN-DPS)**

Under this scheme, Persons with severe or multiple disabilities with 80% disability between 18 to 59 years belonging to BPL households are eligible to get benefit. The Central Assistance for this scheme per beneficiary per month is ₹200/-.

Now, the Government of India have revised the age criteria from 18 – 59 years to 18 – 79 years and also enhanced its Central Assistance from ₹ 200/- to ₹ 300/- with effect from 01.10.2012.



### 8.2.3. INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL WIDOW PENSION SCHEME (IGN-WPS)

Under this scheme, Widows between 40 to 59 years of age belonging to BPL households are eligible to get benefit. The Central Assistance for this scheme per beneficiary per month is ₹200/-.

Now, the Government of India have revised the age criteria from 40 – 59 years to 40 – 79 years and also enhanced its Central Assistance from ₹ 200/- to ₹ 300/- with effect from 01.10.2012.

### 8.3 THE CRITERIA FOR THE FIVE STATE PENSION SCHEMES ARE AS FOLLOW:-

S. No.	Scheme	Criteria
1	Destitute Differently Abled Pension Scheme (DDAP)	Destitute Differently Abled Persons of age 18 years and above and whose disability is more than 60 percent. A committee headed by the District Collector can relax the age criterion.
2	Destitute Widow Pension Scheme (DWP)	Destitute Widow of age 18 years and above and who have not remarried.

3	Destitute Agricultural Labourers Pension (DALP)	Destitute Agricultural Labourers of age 60 years and above.
4.	Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWP)	Deserted Wives/ Destitute women 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 Unmarried Poor Incapacitated Women of age 50 years and above (UWP)	Unmarried, Poor, Incapacitated Women of age 50 years and above who could not work and earn a livelihood

Old Age Pension Scheme, Destitute Widow Pension Scheme, Destitute/Deserted Wives Pension Scheme and Destitute Differently Abled Pension Scheme have been extended to Sri Lankan Tamils who are living in refugee camps in Tamil Nadu from 2011-12 onwards.

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

It has been initiated to disburse the pension through banks by using Bio metric Smart Cards in order to make speedy disbursement of Social Security Pension to the beneficiaries. The scheme has been implemented through Banks as per availability of their branches. Each bank has appointed Banking Correspondents (BCs) to serve the villages in their allocated area. The banks are disbursing pension at an informal, easily accessible locations at prominent places in the habitations. The Banking Correspondent carries hand-held Point of Service (POS) equipment with printer and biometric authentication device. On confirmation of biometric authentication of the beneficiary, the pension is disbursed.

To begin with, the Government have implemented a pilot project in three Taluks in the State successfully. Now, order have been issued to extend the Pilot Project in other areas of the State in three phases:-

- i. In the first phase, 4,445 villages in the State with more than 2000 population as per 2001 census, has been taken up.

- ii. In the second phase, all the villages with population between 1000 and 2000 as per 2001 census will be taken up.
- iii. In the third phase, all the other villages and urban areas will be covered for disbursement of pension through banks using Bio-metric Smart Cards.

Under the first phase, out of 4445 villages, 4164 villages have been covered benefiting 6.25 lakh pensioners. Action has also been taken to speed up this scheme.

#### **8.5 AGE REDUCTION UNDER DESTITUTE DIFFERENTLY ABLED PENSION SCHEME**

For getting pension under Destitute Differently Abled Pension Scheme, order has been issued for reduction of age from 45 to 18 with effect from December, 2012.

#### **8.6 NATIONAL FAMILY BENEFIT SCHEME**

The National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) are covered by 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.

### **8.6.1 ACCIDENT RELIEF SCHEME:-**

Under this scheme, a sum of ₹15,000/- is being paid to the families of artisans in villages including workers engaged in 44 categories of notified employment and in the age group of 18 to 64 years who die while they are on their job. Also, an amount of ₹7,500 to ₹15,000 is granted as relief to the workers, who sustain injuries or physical impairment depending upon the nature of injuries. Out of ₹15,000/-, the Central Government's share is ₹10,000/- and the State's share is ₹5,000/-.

**A sum of ₹70.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2013 – 2014 for Accident Relief Scheme**

### **8.6.2 DISTRESS RELIEF SCHEME:-**

Under this scheme, a sum of ₹10,000/- is sanctioned as grant by the Government of India to the households below the poverty line, on the natural death of the primary bread winner who is in the age group of 18 to 64 years.

Now, the Government of India have increased the lump sum grant under National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) from ₹10,000/- to ₹20,000/- and also revised eligibility criteria from 18 – 64 years to 18 – 59 years with effect from 18.10.2012.

Accordingly, a sum of ₹20,000/- will be paid as relief under Accident Relief Scheme and Distress Relief Scheme to the households below the poverty line on the death of the primary bread winner in the age group of 18 – 59 years.

**A sum of ₹ 19.65 Crores has been provided in the Budget Estimate 2013 – 2014 for Distress Relief Scheme.**

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

**Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme  
Department  
List of Part –II Schemes for the year 2013-2014**

**( Rupees in Lakhs)**

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Name of the Scheme Component –I</b>	<b>Amount</b>
	Secretariat	
1.	Purchase of Computer Accessories with one computer cum projector for SW&NMP Department	2.80
	Directorate of Social Welfare	
2.	Modernisation of Kitchen for 5 Government Children Homes and 2 Government service Homes.	49.00
3.	Provision of Generator, Khaja machine and Button fixing machine and six seat steel cup-board each of the 10 cutting centres in the Districts.	48.60

Commissionerate of Integrated Child Development Services

4.	Procurement of Baby weighting scales 2000 Nos.	50.00
5.	Replacement of 3 vehicles	18.00
6.	Purchase of 20 computers and accessories to District Offices	10.00
7.	Procurement of LED display Board for Commissionerate.	2.40
	Directorate of Social Defence	
8.	Construction of office Room with connecting corridor at the Directorate of Social Defence	57.50
9.	Construction of Security cabins at Government observation Home, Chennai -10.	5.50
10.	Provision of solar Energy Equipments to Government Children/Special Homes.	35.00
11.	Setting up of video conferencing facility in the Government protective/vigilance Homes	20.00
	<b>Total Component -I</b>	<b>298.80</b>

Component - II			
Directorate of Social Welfare			
1.	Supply of Millet	129.00	
	Ladoos/Halwa/pakoda etc., to primary school children of Ariyalur district.		
2.	Additional Nutritional supplement of about 500 calories everyday to children below of 3 percentile in all the 370 Noon Meal centres ( 22746 children) in Perambalur District on all (220) working days.	371.00	
	Total	500.00	

ABSTRACT			
Component –I	₹ 298.80	lakhs	
Component –II	₹ 500.00	lakhs	
Total	₹798.80	lakhs	

**BUDGET ESTIMATE – 2013 - 2014**  
**DEMAND No.45**  
**SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITIOUS MEAL**  
**PROGRAMME DEPARTMENT**  
**TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 2013-2014**

**₹ 422019.28 Lakh**

Out of this, a sum of ₹405862.34 lakh is allotted for Plan Schemes

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 2013-2014				
		(₹ in Lakh)		
HEAD OF ACCOUNT		Non-Plan	Plan	Total
REVENUE SECTION				
2059	Public Works	275.00		275.00
2225	Directorate of Social Welfare	25.97		25.97
2235	Directorate of Social Defence	2227.53	2437.43	4664.96
2235	Directorate of Social Welfare	6560.42	89086.63	95647.05
2235	Commissionerate of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme	3723.99		3723.99

2236	Secretariat	15.90		15.90
2236	Directorate of Social Welfare	2971.84	151829.46	154801.30
2236	Commissioner-ate of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme		126538.80	126538.80
2251	Secretariat	356.27		356.27
2551	Directorate of Social Welfare		0.01	0.01
REVENUE SECTION TOTAL		16156.92	369892.33	386049.25
CAPITAL SECTION				
4235	Directorate of Social Defence		0.01	0.01
4236	Directorate of Social Welfare		35970.00	35970.00
CAPITAL SECTION TOTAL			35970.01	35970.01
7610	Loans to Government Servants etc.,	0.02		0.02
LOAN SECTION TOTAL		0.02		0.02
Grand Total		16156.94	405862.34	422019.28

GROSS TOTAL:REVENUE SECTION : ₹ 386049.25 Lakh  
CAPITAL SECTION : ₹ 35970.01 Lakh  
LOAN SECTION : ₹ 0.02 Lakh

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**TOTAL : ₹422019.28 Lakh**  
**(or) ₹4220.19 Crore**  
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A sum of ₹ 3461.75 Crore has also been provided in the Budget Estimate for 2013-2014 under the Demand No. 41 Revenue Department for the implementation of Social Security Schemes.

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