



**SOCIAL WELFARE
AND
NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME
DEPARTMENT**

DEMAND No.45

**POLICY NOTE
2011- 2012**

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MINISTER FOR SOCIAL WELFARE**

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**GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
2011**

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CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

Under the visionary and dynamic leadership of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu's image, as a modern welfare State, has reached a new high. By announcing a slew of measures for the aged and the infirm, women and children, the girl child in particular, as well as for specially affected groups like transgenders, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has set new standards in social governance to enable weaker sections to live a secure life with dignity and to be able to reach their full potential.

2. The Cradle Baby Scheme, the brainchild of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, launched in 1992, was directed against the scourge of female infanticide. It has had proven success, which is evidenced by the improvement in the Child Sex Ratio of the State as a whole and in respect of the

districts in which the scheme was introduced. The Government have decided to extend the Cradle Baby Scheme to districts where the Child Sex Ratio needs special attention.

3. The Girl Child Protection Scheme, introduced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in 1992, is a unique scheme which serves the purpose of encouraging education amongst girl children, preventing female infanticide as well as promoting the small family norm. The Government has decided to increase the financial assistance under the Chief Minister's Girl Child Protection Scheme.

4. In yet another path breaking initiative, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has given relief to poor families from the burden of buying gold for making "Thirumangalyam" for the marriage ceremony of their daughters. The grant of 4 grams of 22 carat gold coin, in addition to the financial assistance for Marriage Schemes will relieve the financial distress of lakhs of poor families with daughters to be given in marriage. The quantum of financial assistance in the existing Marriage Assistance Schemes has been raised in respect of women who are Graduates/Diploma Holders.

5. Another revolutionary scheme announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister is that of establishing an Integrated Complex of Special Homes catering to both aged persons

and destitute children. This scheme opens up a new opportunity of social interaction between two emotionally deprived groups in society – the deserted aged and destitute children.

6. The Government has announced a scheme of financial assistance for transgenders for undertaking income generating activities. This is yet another initiative that will have a life changing impact on one of the most vulnerable sections of society.

7. The inflationary trends in the economy has caused erosion of the real value of the money earned, affecting most, the vulnerable sections of the population specially those receiving Social Security Pensions. The Hon'ble Chief Minister ordered raising the monthly pension under various Social Security Pension Schemes from ₹ 500/- to ₹ 1000/-. This has given substantial relief to these vulnerable sections of the society.

8. The implementation of schemes for the welfare of women, children and aged is done by the Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department through the Directorates of Social Welfare, Social Defence and the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme. This Department also functions as a nodal agency for various

Social Security Programmes implemented through the Revenue Department.

9. The Directorate of Social Welfare implements a number of programmes for the welfare of women including the Marriage Assistance Schemes. The Directorate also runs Service Homes where the destitute and deserted women can stay with security and at the same time, pursue education and vocational training. Working Women's Hostels where women can stay at affordable rates are also run by the Directorate of Social Welfare. Training and self employment of women are thrust areas and the large number of Women Co-operative Societies run by the Directorate provide avenues for women to be self reliant. The welfare of the vulnerable group of transgenders and programmes specially designed for them are also under the purview of the Directorate of Social Welfare.

10. Two flagship schemes of the Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department relate to nutrition security for children. Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme provides hot cooked meal to 54.80 lakh school children from Standard I to X. The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme which is implemented by the Commissionerate of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme, is a comprehensive package for children of the age

group 0-6 years including supplementary nutrition, hot cooked meal, health care and pre-school education. Pregnant and lactating mothers are also provided with supplementary nutrition besides health education and awareness. The scheme has also brought in to its fold adolescent girls to look after their nutrition, health and training needs.

11. The Directorate of Social Defence is implementing many schemes, particularly focusing on children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law. The Directorate also implements schemes for women in moral danger.

12. The Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department implements and monitors several social legislations for the care, welfare and protection of children, women and senior citizens. These include, the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007.

13. The new and pioneering initiatives for the welfare of women, children, aged and specially disadvantaged

groups like transgenders announced by this Government and the schemes and programmes of the Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department, establish the impeccable credentials of Tamil Nadu as a welfare state par excellence in the whole of India.

CHAPTER – 2

WOMEN WELFARE

2.1. A good index of social development is the place of women in society and the priority accorded to women's welfare and empowerment in the development policy of the State. Women's welfare and empowerment have been at the centre of the Hon'ble Chief Minister's vision for the development of Tamil Nadu. The Hon'ble Chief Minister, has, during her tenures as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, launched a number of path breaking initiatives for the development of women.

Immediately, on assuming office as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for the third time, the Hon'ble Chief Minister announced among other schemes, the scheme of giving four grams 22 carat gold coin (1/2 sovereign) for making 'Thirumangalyam' in addition to the financial assistance given through the existing marriage assistance schemes, to mitigate the hardship faced by poor parents to get their daughters married. This has given a new ray of hope and security to thousands of poor parents all over the State. The financial assistance has been increased to ₹ 50,000/- in respect of Graduates / Diploma holders.

Service Homes run for destitute women and children not only give them protective shelter but also access to training and encourage self employment ventures for their security and upliftment. Women Co-operative societies provide collective employment opportunities for women. A number of very important social legislations for the welfare and protection of women, like the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 are also administered by the Social Welfare Department.

It was the Hon'ble Chief Minister's vision for the development of women that led to the constitution of the State Commission for Women in 1993. This body advises the Government on policy initiatives to be taken for the welfare of women. The Government has also announced a special scheme for providing financial assistance for Self Help Groups of transgenders.

The implementation of the various programmes and new initiatives of this Government will enable women of this State to occupy their rightful place as equal partners in the national development.

MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE SCHEMES

2.2. In our culture, the importance given to the institution of marriage is well known. Among the various phases that a girl child goes through, marriage is an important phase. The economic status of the family plays a pivotal role in fulfilling this social obligation and greater financial burden falls on parents who have daughters to get married. These poor families generally find it difficult to meet even the basic expenses of conducting a marriage. As a measure of financial support to poor parents to conduct the marriage of their daughters, the Government of Tamil Nadu has been implementing various Marriage Assistance Schemes.

The 'Thirumangalyam' is regarded as an essential and sacred symbol for solemnizing the marriage. With gold prices rising steeply, the poor find it very difficult to meet this important requirement and are forced even into indebtedness to meet it. Taking into cognizance this widespread predicament of the poor, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has ordered the provision of 4 gms (1/2 Sovereign) 22 carat Gold coin for making the Thirumangalyam in addition to the already existing financial assistance of ₹ 25,000/-. Further, with the aim of encouraging higher education among women, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has also enhanced the

financial assistance to ₹ 50,000/- for Graduates/ Diploma holders along with the 4 gms 22 carat gold coin for making the Thirumangalyam.

The daughters of poor parents and of poor widows, orphan girls, widows (for their remarriage) and inter-caste married couples will be benefitted under the marriage assistance schemes.

During the year 2011-12, nearly 1,69,000 families will be benefitted through the various marriage assistance schemes.

2.2.1. MOOVALUR RAMAMIRTHAM AMMAIYAR NINAIVU MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE SCHEME

The aim of this scheme is to help poor parents in getting their daughters married and also to promote the educational status of the poor girls. Girls from poor families who have attained the age of 18 years and have studied up to 10th standard are eligible for assistance under this scheme.

Under this Scheme, poor parents get financial assistance of ₹ 25,000/- to get their daughters married. Along with this financial assistance, 4 gms (1/2 Sovereign) 22 carat gold coin for making Thirumangalyam, according to their

customs and practices, is given. Graduates / Diploma holders will get financial assistance of ₹ 50,000/- along with 4 gms, 22 carat gold coin for making Thirumangalyam. **These innovative schemes have been introduced with effect from 17.5.2011.** The annual income ceiling of the family for availing the benefit should not exceed ₹ 24,000/-.

This scheme has been extended also to cover the eligible Sri Lankan Tamil Women beneficiaries residing in camps in Tamil Nadu.

A sum of ₹ 486.38 Crore has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

2.2.2. Dr. DHARMAMBAL AMMAIYAR NINAIW WIDOW REMARRIAGE ASSISTANCE SCHEME

The remarriage of widows was a social taboo and young widows were facing untold hardships for their very survival. This scheme was started with the intention of rehabilitating widows and also to encourage the remarriage of widows. Initially, a financial assistance of ₹ 5000/- was given in the form of National Savings Certificate. This assistance has been increased gradually and now stands at ₹ 25,000/-. This financial assistance is distributed as

₹ 15,000/- in the form of Cheque and the balance amount of ₹ 10,000/- is paid as National Savings Certificate.

From 17.5.2011 onwards, the scheme of giving 4 gms 22 carat gold coin for Thirumangalyam is extended to beneficiaries under the Dr.Dharmambal Ammaiyar Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme also along with the financial assistance of ₹ 25,000/-. Graduates/Diploma holders will get financial assistance of ₹ 50,000/- along with 4 gms. 22 carat gold coin for making Thirumangalyam. The financial assistance of ₹ 50,000/- is distributed as ₹ 30,000/- Cheque and the balance amount of ₹ 20,000/- as National Savings Certificate.

No income ceiling has been prescribed to avail assistance under this scheme.

A sum of ₹ 51.09 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

2.2.3. E.V.R. MANIAMMAIYAR NINAIW MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE SCHEME FOR DAUGHTERS OF POOR WIDOWS

Poor widows, being single parents, find it difficult to get their daughters married. With the intention of helping poor widows for marriage of their daughters, this scheme was started in the year 1981-1982 with a financial assistance

of ₹ 1000/- . This assistance has been enhanced gradually upto ₹ 25,000/-. With effect from 17.5.2011, apart from financial assistance of ₹ 25,000/-, 4 grams 22 carat gold coin for making Thirumangalyam will also be given to the beneficiaries under this Marriage Assistance scheme. Similarly, ₹ 50,000/- will be given as financial assistance in respect of Graduates / Diploma holders along with 4 grams 22 carat gold coin for making Thirumangalyam. The annual income ceiling of the family for availing the benefit under this scheme should not exceed ₹ 24,000/-.

A sum of ₹ 1810.88 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

2.2.4. ANNAI THERASA NINAIVU MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE SCHEME FOR ORPHAN GIRLS

This marriage assistance scheme was launched to help poor orphan girls to get married. In respect of this scheme also, it has been ordered that, along with the financial assistance of ₹ 25,000/-, 4 gms 22 carat gold coin be given to the beneficiary for making Thirumangalyam. Graduates / Diploma holders will get financial assistance of ₹ 50,000/- along with 4 gms 22 carat gold coin for making

the Thirumangalyam. The annual income of the guardian / orphan girls should be below ₹ 24,000/-.

A sum of ₹ 168.81 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

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

In order to abolish caste based discrimination, the Inter-Caste marriage scheme has been in vogue in Tamil Nadu.

This Scheme has been named as “Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Ninaivu Inter-caste Marriage Assistance Scheme”, with effect from 8.7.2011, after Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy who was an eminent legislator, a women activist, a Doctor and a social reformer who worked tirelessly for the emancipation of women.

The following two categories of inter-caste marriages can avail benefits under this scheme:-

Category-I

The financial assistance is provided to newly married couples of whom one spouse should be from Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe and the other from a different community.

Category-II

The financial assistance is provided to a newly married couple of whom one spouse is from other community (forward community) and the other from the Backward class/Most Backward class community.

A financial assistance of ₹ 25,000/- (₹ 15,000/- in the form of cheque for marriage expenses and ₹ 10,000/- as National savings certificate) is provided under both the above categories.

In respect of this scheme also, along with the financial assistance of ₹ 25,000/-, 4 gms 22 carat gold coin for making the Thirumangalyam is given to the beneficiary. Graduates /Diploma holders will get financial assistance of ₹ 50,000/- along with 4 gms 22 carat gold coin for making the Thirumangalyam. The financial assistance of ₹ 50,000/- for Graduates / Diploma holders will be distributed as ₹ 30,000/- Cheque and the balance amount of ₹ 20,000/- as National Savings Certificate.

No income ceiling has been prescribed to avail assistance under this scheme.

A sum of ₹ 734.38 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

2.3. SERVICE HOMES

The Government is keen on protecting widows, destitute and adolescent girls from the hardships they face in their day to day lives. With this in view, the Government has established 7 Service Homes, one each at Tambaram, Cuddalore, Salem, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Sivagangai and Madurai. The inmates are provided free accommodation, food, education and vocational training in the Service Homes. The inmates are allowed to stay with their children in the homes and the children also get educational facilities.

A sum of ₹ 368.53 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

2.4. SERVICE HOMES FOR WOMEN RUN BY VOLUNTARY INSTITUTIONS

The objective of the scheme is to assist the Non-Governmental Organisations with grants, to run Service Homes for deserted wives, widows and adolescent girls who are socially and economically weak. These homes provide food, shelter and vocational training to women, giving them a new lease of life. Two service homes are run by the Non-Governmental Organisations - Kasthuriba Sevikashramam,

Gandhigram, Dindigul District and Stree Seva Mandhir, Saligramam, Chennai.

A sum of ₹ 31.63 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

2.5. SECONDARY GRADE TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTE

Secondary Grade Teacher Training is offered in the Service Home at Tambaram, Chennai. This Course is offered exclusively for the ex-inmates of Government Children Homes and Service Homes. Every year, 40 students are benefitted under the Secondary Grade Teacher Training Programme.

A sum of ₹ 9.23 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

2.6. WORKING WOMEN HOSTELS

With an increasing number of women taking up employment and the need to support the family economically, there is a corresponding increase in the number of women coming out of their homes to work. They are in need of safe and secure accommodation at affordable cost. Fully appreciative of their plight, the Government has come forward to establish Working Women Hostels. There

are eight Government run Working Women Hostels, two in Chennai and one each at Cuddalore, Madurai, Pudukottai, Thoothukudi, Tiruchirapalli and Hosur. A Transit Hostel is also functioning at Chennai.

The monthly income ceiling for admission into these Working Women Hostels is ₹ 25,000/ in Chennai and ₹ 15,000/- in other districts. The inmates have to pay a monthly rent of ₹ 300/- in Chennai and ₹ 200/- in other places. The salaries of the staff working in the Hostels are met by the Government.

Through the Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women, the construction of a Working Women Hostel Complex was taken up at Saligramam, Chennai. The Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned ₹ 2.00 Crore for construction of one block for accommodating 60 women. A proposal for constructing the remaining four blocks of the Working Women Hostel was sent to Government of India by the Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women and funds are awaited for the same.

A sum of ₹ 58.26 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for the eight Working Women Hostels run by the Government.

2.7. SCHEMES FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT OF WOMEN

The Government of Tamil Nadu is effectively implementing various socio-economic schemes to empower women through Co-operatives, thereby ensuring the involvement of women in the developmental process.

Socio economic empowerment of women is achieved by the formation of Industrial Co-operative Societies exclusively for women of the economically weaker sections of society. The Government has set up these Industrial Co-operative Societies to provide gainful employment to the women below the poverty line. There are 98 Industrial Co-operative Societies functioning under the control of the Director of Social Welfare and 25 Weaning Food Societies under the control of the Commissioner of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme. These Co-operative Societies are engaged in manufacturing products and rendering services required for implementing the various schemes of the Social Welfare Department.

DETAILS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND WOMEN MEMBERS

Sl.No.	Type of Society	Number of Co-op. Societies	Number of members
1	Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Societies	80	41,598
2	Stationery Industrial Co-operative Societies	15	768
3	Weaning Food Manufacturing Women Industrial Co-operative Societies	25	1,450
4	Other Societies	3	1,015
	TOTAL	123	44,831

The Women members of the 80 Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Societies are engaged in stitching the uniforms under the Free Supply of Uniform Scheme to children studying from Std I to VIII and benefitted under Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme.

The Government has decided to give two sets of Uniform to the school children during 2011 – 2012. Further, from the year 2012 – 2013, four sets of uniform will be supplied. Boys from the 6th Standard onwards will

get full pants and girls will be given salwar kameez instead of 'pavadai dhavani' .

The Government has also decided that the stitching charges payable to the women members of the Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Societies be revised upwards considering the present market rates. The increase in the number of uniforms given to the school children along with the increase in the stitching charges will go a long way in enhancing the income earned by the women members who are engaged in stitching uniforms in Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Societies.

The uniforms for students in the schools run by the Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Minority Welfare Department are also stitched by these Tailoring Co-operative Societies.

Among the 23 tailoring training centres functioning in the State, the training centres in Salem, Namakkal and Thiruvannamalai are providing training to tribal women exclusively. 65 tribal women are trained in these centres every year.

15 Stationery Co-operative Societies provide work to the women members. Various registers for the Government

Departments, Government Institutions and others are printed and supplied by them.

A sum of ₹ 189.00 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

2.8. SATHIYAVANIMUTHU AMMAIYAR NINAIYU FREE SUPPLY OF SEWING MACHINE SCHEME.

Sewing Machines are supplied free of cost to widows, deserted wives, destitute women from economically weaker sections, differently abled men and women and other women who are socially affected, for self employment, enabling them to lead a decent life.

This scheme has also been extended to Sri Lankan refugees living in camps in Tamil Nadu. About 3,778 women living in Sri Lankan refugee Camps will be benefitted in 2011-2012.

A sum of ₹ 135.00 lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

2.9. TAMIL NADU STATE COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

The Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women was constituted in the year 1993. This Statutory Commission is headed by a Chairperson with 9 members.

The main objectives of the Commission are as follows:

- To safeguard the welfare of women
- To enquire into the gender issues relating to the status of women
- To make recommendations to the Government for appropriate actions to be taken on issues related to Women's Welfare

The activities of the Commission are as follows:

- Investigate and examine all matters relating to the protection of women under the Constitution and other laws
- Present to the State Government, reports upon the working of these protective measures and make recommendations for the effective implementation of those protective measures.
- Review the existing provisions of the Constitution and other laws affecting women and recommend remedial legislative measures to meet any lacunae, inadequacies or shortcomings in such legislations.

- Take up the cases of violation of provisions of the Constitution and of other laws relating to women with the appropriate authorities.
- Look into complaints relating to:
 - Deprivation of women's rights
 - Non-implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women
- To achieve the objective of equality and development
- Call for special studies or investigations into specific problems or situations arising out of discrimination and atrocities against women.
- Undertake promotional and educational research to ensure representation of women in all spheres and identify factors responsible for impeding their advancement
- Inspection of Working Women Hostels, Short Stay Homes, Juvenile Homes and Prisons
- To create awareness among the public about laws for women

2.10. TAMIL NADU SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

The Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board functions with the assistance of the Central Social Welfare Board and the Government of Tamil Nadu. It renders services through Non-Governmental Organisations.

The objectives of the Board are:

- i) To promote Non-Governmental Voluntary Organisations in the field of women and child welfare.
- ii) To render technical and financial assistance to the Voluntary Institutions for better quality and standard of services.
- iii) To assess the Programmes aided by the Central Social Welfare Board.

The Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board is constituted with a non-official Chairperson and 15 members each nominated by the Central Social Welfare Board and Tamil Nadu Government respectively. The Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board, with the assistance from the Central Social Welfare Board, provides support to Voluntary Organisations through a variety of programmes to facilitate the

empowerment of women through education, training, collective mobilization, awareness creation and also through income generating activities and provision of support services.

2.11. GRANTS THROUGH TAMIL NADU SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD.

The Government of Tamil Nadu provides ₹ 10.00 lakh every year to the Social Welfare Board to help 200 registered Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of the poor in rural areas to develop infrastructure facilities for crèche, balwadi, recreational centre etc., An amount of ₹ 5000/- per institution is being given as grant on 50:50 matching basis for this purpose.

A sum of ₹ 10.00 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

2.12. FAMILY COUNSELLING CENTRES.

The concept of Family Counselling Centre has been formulated to strengthen the social fabric by preventing families from breaking up and promoting harmony in the family. Grievances relating to dowry harassment, marital misunderstanding and problems of alcoholism are being

counselled at these Family Counselling Centres by professional counsellors appointed for the purpose. Counselling is also given to AIDS affected persons with suitable and appropriate guidance. The Government of Tamil Nadu is assisting 6 Non-Governmental Organisations running the counselling centres in Chennai, Tiruvallur, Villupuram, Tiruvarur, Theni and Sivagangai districts with a financial assistance of ₹ 80,000/- each, disbursed through the Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board.

A sum of ₹ 7.14 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

2.13. TAMIL NADU TRANSGENDERS WELFARE BOARD

‘Transgender’ is an umbrella term which includes anyone who does not fit neatly into one of the two boxes ‘male’ or ‘female’. Owing to lack of awareness and understanding about gender identity issues, transgenders often face harassment and physical threats. Moreover, transgenders are neglected both by their families and by the society. They find it difficult to get employment opportunities or at times even to pursue education.

Income generating activities for the transgenders:-

In order to enable transgenders to be economically independent and self-reliant, the Government will provide through the Tamil Nadu Transgenders Welfare Board loan upto ₹ 15.00 lakh with 25% subsidy to the Self Help Groups of transgenders which are ready to undertake income generating activities. Some of the sectors identified for transgenders groups to take up income generating activities are Catering, manufacture of sanitary napkins, rearing of cattle, making paper cups etc.,

The Tamil Nadu Transgenders Welfare Board with the Hon’ble Minister for Social Welfare as its Chairperson which looks after the welfare of the transgenders consists of 11 Official members and 9 Non-Official members (Transgenders).

STATE LEVEL SCREENING COMMITTEE

There is a State Level Screening Committee with the Director of Social Welfare as the Chairperson to identify transgenders.

DISTRICT LEVEL SCREENING COMMITTEE

The District Level Screening Committees are functioning with Collectors as Chairman, having the following members.

1. District Collector - Chairperson
2. Deputy Director of Medical and Rural Health Services - Member
3. District Social Welfare Officer - Member
4. A Clinical Psychologist / Psychiatrist - Member
5. A representative of transgenders community nominated by Chairperson.

The District Committee examines the health and psychological aspects of the transgenders and certifies them as transgenders.

House site pattas, ration cards, voter identity cards, housing, skill development training and educational support for pursuing higher education are extended to those who have been given transgender identity cards.

A sum of ₹ 100.00 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for the welfare of the Transgenders.

2.14. IMPORTANT LEGISLATIONS PERTAINING TO WOMEN WELFARE

The Directorate of Social Welfare is responsible for administering certain important legislations for the welfare and protection of women. These include

- i) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- ii) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

2.14.1. PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, 2005

This Act formally recognizes a woman's right to live in a violence free home. This law brings women's human rights into the sphere of the "home" which has, at times, been the site of violence. The Act clearly defines domestic violence that includes verbal and emotional, economic and sexual violence and also ensures speedy justice, following the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act is intended to restore a woman to a position of equality within the home. The Act is aimed at stopping violence in order to provide a peaceful and secure physical and mental

space wherein a woman would be in a position to take free and informed decisions.

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act has been framed to provide maximum protection to victims of domestic violence. This law provides easy access to speedy justice by enabling the affected women to get multiple judgments.

PROTECTION OFFICERS

The Protection Officers in all the districts facilitate woman's access to court for remedies and for immediate orders. Other support services like counselling, medical care and temporary stay in Shelter Homes are arranged by the Protection Officers. They are also vested with the prime responsibility of assisting the Court while hearing cases relating to domestic violence and in the discharge of its functions.

DUTIES OF THE PROTECTION OFFICERS

The duties of Protection Officers can be broadly categorized into following two stages:

- i) Pre-litigation duties that are to be performed before the aggrieved person approaches the Court and

- ii) Duties that are to be performed after an application is filed in the Court.

SERVICE PROVIDERS

The Non-Governmental Organizations which run Short Stay Homes and Counselling Centres are appointed as the "Service Providers" by Government for each district. They render support services under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act. They provide assistance to aggrieved women by recording Domestic Incident Reports as well as shelter, counselling, legal aid, medical aid and vocational training. Protection under this Act is accorded to such organisations for all actions taken in good faith.

98 Shelter Homes have been notified under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and are functioning in the State.

2.14.2. DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT, 1961

The dowry system is a social evil hampering the welfare of women. The payment of dowry tends to bring down the status of women in society. The Tamil Nadu Dowry Prohibition rules under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 were framed in 2004 in order to combat the evils of dowry. The District Social Welfare Officers have been appointed as

Dowry Prohibition Officers in the respective districts and are responsible for identifying genuine dowry cases and to file reports to the police stations for registering cases.

The Director of Social Welfare is the Nodal Officer at the State level for the effective implementation of the Dowry Prohibition Act. Awareness campaigns are conducted by the Dowry Prohibition Officers on Anti-Dowry literacy through Lok Adalats, Mass Contact programmes and media. Dowry Prohibition Day is observed on 26th November of every year and the Dowry Prohibition Officers administer a pledge to students in schools, colleges and to Government employees “not to give or take dowry”. The Government Servants Conduct Rules, 1973 have been suitably amended to eliminate the evil of dowry among Government employees.

CHAPTER – 3 CHILD WELFARE

3.1. The welfare, protection and development of children is crucial to the creation of a generation of healthy and productive citizens. Special attention is required on the issues relating to girl children who are vulnerable to the socio economic environment in which they grow. Therefore, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has always laid special emphasis on programmes for the girl child. Whether it is the unique Cradle Baby Scheme which is directed at eradicating the scourge of female infanticide in Tamil Nadu or the Girl Child Protection Scheme which aims at the overall development of the girl child, this Government is determined to ensure that the girl child, irrespective of the circumstances of her birth, is enabled to realize her full potential and play a meaningful role in society. The Government of Tamil Nadu firmly believes that children who are unfortunate to have been orphaned or are destitute must be given a protective and nurturing environment to grow up. It is with this in view that the Government has announced that in every block of the State an Integrated Complex of Special Homes catering to the aged and destitute children will be established so as to ensure that no destitute or abandoned child is left uncared

for and that every child gets the benefit of care and protection.

The Government of Tamil Nadu through the Directorate of Social Welfare implements a number of schemes for the protection, welfare and development of children, e.g. creches, grants to Non-Governmental Organizations for running children homes, children homes for destitute and abandoned children, free supply of note books to the children of poor widows. The provisions of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 are also being implemented effectively.

3.2. CRADLE BABY SCHEME

Amongst the various innovative schemes introduced for the welfare of girl children, the “**Cradle Baby Scheme**” introduced in Salem during 1992 was the brainchild of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. This scheme aims at eradicating the evil practice of female infanticide. **Under this Scheme, cradles were placed in important places such as hospitals, primary health centres, and children homes in order to enable the rescue of female children abandoned by their biological parents due to various social circumstances.**

The Cradle Baby Scheme was revitalized in 2001, by setting up full-fledged reception centres at Madurai, Theni, Dindigul and Dharmapuri as these districts were also prone to the evil practice of female infanticide. In the reception centres adequate staff, equipments like incubators, life saving drugs, refrigerators and facilities like gas stove connection, feeding bottles, essential vessels and telephone connection are provided.

Children rescued under the Cradle Baby Scheme have been rehabilitated with an alternate family under adoption programmes. The differently abled children are sent to Special Homes run by Non-Governmental Organizations for rehabilitation. **The innovative Cradle Baby Scheme has won accolades in India as well as from other countries.**

It is pertinent to note that in the five districts where the Cradle Baby Scheme has been in operation, the Child Sex Ratio has shown a very positive trend as follows:

Name of the Districts	2001 Census Child Sex Ratio (per 1000 males)	2011 Census Child Sex Ratio (per 1000 males)
Salem	851	917
Madurai	926	939
Theni	891	937
Dindugal	930	942
Dharmapuri	826	911

The overall Child Sex Ratio of Tamil Nadu which was **942** per 1000 males during **2001** has increased to **946** during **2011**.

As per 2011 census, it has been found that because of various socio-economic factors, **the Child Sex Ratio has shown a declining trend in the districts of Cuddalore, Ariyalur, Perambalur, Villupuram and Tiruvannamalai which need special interventions. Therefore, in these districts, Government has decided to expand the Cradle Baby Scheme. Reception Centres will be started in these districts at a total cost of ₹ 47.45 lakh.** These Reception centres will be provided with adequate staff including a supervisor, an auxiliary nurse mid-wife, ayahs etc. These

centres will be stocked with adequate supplies of milk powder, medicines, clothes etc. for the children.

A sum of ₹ 50.22 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

3.3. CHIEF MINISTER'S GIRL CHILD PROTECTION SCHEME

The Girl Child Protection Scheme is yet another revolutionary scheme of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The scheme was first launched in the year 1992 to promote education of girl children, to eradicate female infanticide, to discourage the preference for male child and to promote the small family norm.

The scheme was restructured in 2001, giving more financial benefits to the girl children. Under this scheme, an initial amount of ₹ 22,200/- is deposited in the name of the girl child of a family, having only one girl child and no male child and where one of the parents has undergone sterilization before the age of 35 years. This sum is deposited for a period of twenty years (**Scheme- I**). Similarly, a sum of ₹ 15,200/- is deposited in the name of each girl child from a family, having two girl children and no male child and where one of the parents has undergone

sterilization. The amount is deposited for a period of twenty years (**Scheme- II**).

An annual incentive of ₹ 1800/- is given to the girl child on completion of the 5th year of deposit and upto the 20th year of deposit for her educational purposes. The maturity value is payable to the girl child only if the girl child studies upto the 10th Standard and has appeared for the Public Examination. The fixed deposits under the scheme are maintained with the Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited, in a specially designed cumulative interest payment scheme. Under Scheme-I where an amount of ₹ 22,200/- is deposited, the maturity amount payable after 20 years is around ₹ 1,00,000/- including the amount realized as annual incentive. Under Scheme II, where an amount of ₹ 15,200/- is deposited, the maturity amount payable after 20 years of deposit is around ₹ 60,000/- for each girl child, including the annual incentive.

As on 31.3.2011, a sum of ₹ 550.00 crore has been incurred under the scheme benefitting 3.62 lakh girl children. **It is pertinent to note that the female literacy rate of Tamil Nadu has gone up from 64.43% in 2001 to 73.86% in 2011.**

To give a further fillip to this unique scheme, the Government has decided that the deposit of ₹ 22,200/- in case of one girl child in a family be increased to ₹ 50,000/- (Scheme-I) and the deposit of ₹ 15,200/- each in the case of two girl children be increased to ₹ 25,000/- for each girl child (Scheme-II). Under the “Chief Minister’s Girl Child Protection Scheme”, the benefit accrued to the beneficiaries will substantially increase and go a long way to help the girl child complete her education.

A sum of ₹ 75.00 Crore has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

3.4. CHILD ADOPTION

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.

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 the emotional, physical and material security necessary for proper development. It also serves as the most reliable means of preventing situations leading to abuse, exploitation and social mal-adjustment of abandoned, destitute and neglected children. Further, adoption gives the issueless couple the opportunity, happiness and satisfaction of having a child solely belonging to them.

There are 22 Non-Governmental Adoption Agencies functioning in Tamil Nadu in the field of in-country adoption. Among them, 9 agencies have been recognised by Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), New Delhi to handle inter-country adoption also. These 22 agencies are situated in Chennai (4), Coimbatore (3), Salem (2), Madurai (2), Kancheepuram (2) and one each in the districts of Thiruvallur, Krishnagiri, Tiruchirapalli, Thoothukudi, Dindigul, Cuddalore, Tirunelveli, Nagapattinam and Vellore.

Apart from the Cradle Baby Scheme, through various other sources like child line, police, general public, hospitals, direct surrender by biological parents etc., babies are enrolled under adoption scheme. As per CARA guidelines, these babies are given under adoption through the following Acts – Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956 (HAMA),

Guardians and Wards Act 1890 (GAWA) and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006.

The Government of Tamil Nadu regularly conducts awareness and sensitization programmes in order to remove various fears and stigmas about adoption. The District Social Welfare Officers have been designated as nodal officers for this programme.

A sum of ₹ 14.00 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

3.5. CRECHES FOR THE CHILDREN OF WORKING AND AILING MOTHERS

Creches and Day care services have been introduced by the Government as a measure of support for working mothers and ailing mothers. This programme ensures that children do not drop out of school to share the burden of looking after their younger siblings and also to ensure that children go to school without having to work at a young age and share family responsibilities.

Children between the age group of 0-5 years, whose parents are below the poverty line, are admitted in the crèches. Non-Governmental Organizations implement this scheme with the help of State Government grants. The

children are provided with supplementary food and education. 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 ₹ 21.60 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

3.6. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS PARTNERSHIP FOR THE WELFARE OF CHILDREN

The scheme aims at the rehabilitation of the destitute children in the age group of 5 to 18 years belonging to single parent families or who do not have either parent. Children of deserted wives / parent affected with prolonged illness/ parents imprisoned for long periods are also eligible to be benefitted under this scheme. In the homes for destitute children run by Non-Governmental Organisations, the children are grouped in units, each consisting of 25 children. There is a house mother / father and a helper in each unit to provide special care to the children. The annual income of the parent/guardian should be below ₹ 24,000/-.

In order to encourage voluntary organizations which run children homes, the State Government provides grants-in-aid towards maintenance of the children.

A sum of ₹ 604.20 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

3.7. SATHYA AMMAIYAR NINAIVU GOVERNMENT CHILDREN HOMES

In order to mainstream the destitute and orphan children and to bring them up as good citizens of the nation, the Government of Tamil Nadu is running 27 children homes throughout the State. In these Children Homes, food, shelter, clothing, education and health care are provided free of cost and they are brought up in a safe and nurturing environment for their all-round growth. Education is imparted to the children in the premises of Children Homes from 1st to 5th standard. Thereafter, they are sent to nearby schools run by Government or Local Bodies for higher studies. In order to equip the children to be self-sufficient and self-reliant, vocational training courses are also conducted in the Children Homes.

A District Level Committee under the chairmanship of the District Collector has been formed to monitor and provide guidance regarding the working of the Children homes and for better implementation of the schemes for the welfare of the children. This Committee consists of representatives from the Education, Health and Social Welfare Departments along with Social Workers.

The criteria adopted for admission in the Children Homes are:

- Orphans and abandoned children who have neither parents nor relatives to look after them.
- Children from single parent families where the father / mother has died or is imprisoned or has deserted the family.
- Children whose parents are unable to take care of them because of leprosy or mental illness.
- Children whose parents are alive but father/mother is severely disabled and the child is looked after by the mother/father.
- The annual income of the family of the child is below ₹ 24, 000/-.

A sum of ₹ 974.74 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

3.8. FREE SUPPLY OF NOTE BOOKS TO THE CHILDREN OF POOR WIDOWS

This scheme benefits the school going children of poor widows by providing free note books. On the basis of the requirement furnished by the school authorities, the

District Social Welfare Officer distributes the notebooks to the children at the schools across the State.

A sum of ₹ 12.45 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

3.9. THE PROHIBITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE ACT, 2006

Child Marriage is a pernicious practice that needs to be eradicated. Child Marriage is a cultural practice deeply rooted in the socio-economic context of the low status meted out to women in society, poverty, illiteracy and the traditional patriarchal dominance in society. It violates the rights of the child, particularly the girl child, depriving her of the opportunity to develop in a healthy manner, to get educated and to lead a life of freedom and dignity. It also leads to a vicious cycle of early pregnancy, malnutrition, maternal mortality and high neonatal and infant mortality.

The earlier legislation - the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 was replaced by the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 by the Government of India. This Act ensures the eradication of child marriages from within the society. The victims get protection, relief under the Act. The scope of punishment has also been enhanced by this legislation to cover those who abet, promote or solemnize such marriages.

The rules framed and notified by the Government of Tamil Nadu on the basis of the Act, enable the District Social Welfare Officers of each district to act as Child Marriage Prohibition Officers to implement the Act effectively. The Child Marriage Prohibition Officers are vested with powers to act upon any information of solemnization of child marriages through any mode of communication and to file a petition for annulling the child marriage in the District Court and also for the custody and maintenance of the children of the child marriage. A Panchayat Level Core Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Panchayat President to report and prevent child marriages.

CHAPTER – 4

PURATCHI THALAIVAR MGR NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME

4.1. The nutritional security of children is vital to ensure that they become healthy, emotionally stable and educated citizens of tomorrow. Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme was launched with the noble objective of reducing school drop out rates and at the same time ensuring that children from economically and socially backward families are able to get a hot cooked meal while at school. Thus the scheme has achieved the dual objective of increasing literacy rates as well as eradicating malnutrition among children.

Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme was launched on 1.7.1982 and initially implemented in Child Welfare Centres for pre-school children of 2-5 years of age and primary school children of 5-9 years of age in rural areas. The scheme was subsequently extended to Nutritious Meal Centres in urban areas from 15th September 1982 and later extended to school students of 10 to 15 years of age from September 1984. The children of 2-5 years of age and the students in I to V std. are provided with nutritious meal

throughout the year (365 days) and the students of VI – X standard are provided with nutritious meal on all the school working days (220 days). Nutritious Mid Day Meal is freshly cooked and served hot to all willing children in the school premises itself where they are studying.

4.2. ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL

School Nutritious Meal Centres functioning in rural and urban areas are under the administrative control of Director of Social Welfare, while pre-school Nutritious Meal Centres catering to the children in the age group of 2-5 years are under the control of Commissioner of Integrated Child Development Services.

4.3. FIXATION OF FEEDING STRENGTH

Every academic year, the District Collectors fix the feeding strength of the children for every centre, based on the reports of Noon Meal attendance of children in school received from the respective Block Development Officers. The details of beneficiaries (children) under Nutritious Meal Programme in Child Centres and Nutritious Meal Centres in schools and the Old Age Pension beneficiaries are given in the following tables:

4.4. BENEFICIARIES IN CHILD CENTRES

Sl. No.	Category of Beneficiaries	No. of Centres	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2-5 year children in Child Centres (25 to 60 months)	54,439 {49,499 Child Centres	11,38,831
2	Old Age Pensioners	(Anganwadi Centres) + 4,940 Mini Centres)	22,384
Total			11,61,215

4.5. BENEFICIARIES IN SCHOOLS

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Centres	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme (Rural)	*40,105	*49,08,167
2	Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme (Urban)	*2,781	*5,72,173
Total		42,886	54,80,340

* Including National Child Labour Project Centres and Children

4.6. CLASS WISE BENEFICIARIES

Std	Rural	Urban	Total
I – V	25,05,406	2,09,992	27,15,398
VI – VIII	14,82,250	2,22,236	17,04,486

IX & X	9,05,301	1,38,774	10,44,075
NCLP	15,210	1,171	16,381
Total	49,08,167	5,72,173	54,80,340

4.7. TOTAL NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

1	Child Centres (2 – 5 years)	11,38,831
2	School Nutritious Meal Centres	54,80,340
3	OAP beneficiaries	22,384
Total		66,41,555

4.8. FEEDING SCALE PER BENEFICIARY PER DAY (ICDS and Primary School Centres)

Sl.No.	Name of the Commodity	Food Scale	
		for 2-5 years children	for 5-9 years children
1	Rice	80 grams	100 grams
2	Dhall	10 grams	15 grams
3	Oil	2 grams	3 grams
4	Salt	1.9 grams	1.9 grams
5	Vegetables, Condiments and Fuel	56 paise	70 paise
6	Egg *	46 grams/egg 3 days a week	46 grams/egg 5 days a week

7	Green gram / Bengal gram	20 grams (Every Tuesday)	20 grams (Every Tuesday)
8	Potatoes	20 grams. (Every Friday)	20 grams. (Every Friday)

*Banana to children who do not take eggs.

**10-12 Years (6th, 7th and 8th Std.,) and
13-15 Years (9th and 10th Std.,) Students**

S. No.	Name of the Commodity	Food Scale	
		for 10-12 years (6 th to 8 th Std) Students	for 13-15 years (9 th and 10 th Std) Students
1	Rice	150 grams.	150 grams.
2	Dhall	15 grams.	15 grams.
3	Oil	3 grams.	3 grams.
4	Salt	1.9 grams.	1.9 grams.
5	Vegetables, Condiments & Fuel	80 paise	80 paise
6	Egg *	46 grams/Egg (5 days per week)	46 grams/Egg (5 days per week)
7	Green gram /Bengal gram	20 grams (Every Tuesday)	20 grams (Every Tuesday)
8	Potatoes	20 grams. (Every Friday)	20 grams. (Every Friday)

* Banana for children who do not take eggs.

4.9. OLD AGE PENSIONERS

Sl.No.	Name of the Commodity	Food Scale
1.	Rice	200 gms
2.	Dhall	15 gms
3.	Oil	1 gm
4.	Salt	1.9 gms
5.	Vegetables, Condiments and Fuel	44 paise

4.10. DOUBLE FORTIFIED SALT

Double Fortified Salt was introduced in the preparation of Nutritious Meal in the seven districts namely Tiruchirapalli, Salem, Namakkal, Coimbatore, Karur, Perambalur and Nilgiris where prevalence of Goitre was high. It was subsequently extended to all districts.

4.11. SUPPLY OF FOOD ARTICLES

The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation is entrusted with the supply of food articles to the Noon meal centres based on the indents of Block Development Officers. The TNCSC supplies the food commodities from its regional godowns directly to the Nutritious Meal centres normally between the 10th and 25th of every month. Payment is made by the District Collectors for the supply of food articles.

Nutritious Meal Organisers purchase the vegetables, condiments and fuel locally, from the funds provided for this purpose.

4.12. CONTINGENCIES

To meet the contingent expenditure such as purchase of cleaning materials like soap, broomstick, phenyl etc., ₹ 20/- p.m. per centre (upto 500 beneficiaries) and ₹ 30/- p.m. per centre (above 500 beneficiaries) is also given.

4.13. NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF MID DAY MEAL IN SCHOOLS (NP-MDMS)

The National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in schools is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme covering primary school children and all upper primary school children studying in Government Schools, Government Aided Schools, Local Body Schools and Education Guarantee Scheme / Alternative and Innovative Education centres. The Government of India provides cooking cost at ₹ 2.17 per Child per school day for classes I to V and ₹ 3.25 per child per school day for classes VI to VIII. Government of India also provides assistance for construction of Kitchen cum stores as per plinth area norms.

A sum of ₹ 434.29 crore has been allocated by the Government of India for Mid Day Meal Programme for the year 2011 – 2012.

4.14. NOON MEAL EMPLOYEES

One Noon Meal Organiser, one Cook and one Cook Assistant manage every Noon Meal centre. One additional Cook and one additional Cook Assistant are provided where the feeding strength exceeds 500 beneficiaries. The scheme provides employment to rural and urban women. Preference is given to widows and destitute women for employment in these Centres.

Noon Meal Organizers, Cooks and Cook Assistants working in the programme are paid salary in the Special Time Scale of Pay. The allowances such as Dearness Allowance, House Rent Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance and Medical Allowance are also provided to them along with 3% annual increment.

Among other benefits, the Noon Meal Organisers, Cooks and Cook Assistants are also eligible for lumpsum grant at the time of retirement. ₹ 50,000/- is being paid to Noon Meal Organisers and ₹ 20,000/- to Cooks and Cook Assistants with effect from 1.4.2005.

The Noon Meal Organisers, Cooks and Cook Assistants are paid Special Pension of ₹ 700/-, ₹ 600/- and ₹ 500/- per month respectively on their retirement.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has allocated a sum of ₹ 1278.25 crore for the Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme for the year 2011 – 2012.

CHAPTER - 5

INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES SCHEME

5.1. The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) has been designed to deliver a package of services in an integrated manner to children in the vulnerable age group of 0 to 6 years, pregnant and lactating mothers and adolescent girls. ICDS is designed to promote the holistic development of children under 6 years by strengthening the capacities of the caregivers and the community and by improved access to basic services at the community level.

5.2. OBJECTIVES OF ICDS

- 1) To improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group of 0-6 years,
- 2) To lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child,
- 3) To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity and malnutrition,

- 4) To enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education,
- 5) To make Tamil Nadu a “Malnutrition Free State” and to provide a whole life cycle nutrition security programme, with a focus on nutrition for the pregnant and lactating mothers, infants, children and adolescent girls.

5.3. BENEFICIARIES OF THE SCHEME

- a) Children in the age group of 0-72 months
- b) Adolescent girls
- c) Pregnant women and Lactating mothers

5.4. SERVICES RENDERED UNDER ICDS IN TAMIL NADU

- (i) Supplementary Nutrition
- (ii) Provision of Nutritious Meal for the children in the age group of 2+ to 5+ and old age pensioners for 365 days in a year
- (iii) Health Services
- (iv) Referral Services
- (v) Non-formal Pre-School Education
- (vi) Nutrition and Health Education
- (vii) Nutrition and Life skill education for Adolescent Girls

5.5. DETAILS OF CENTRES UNDER ICDS

In Tamil Nadu, the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) is now implemented through 49,499 Child Centres (Anganwadi Centres) and 4,940 Mini Centres, totalling to **54,439 centres** functioning under **434 ICDS Projects**. Out of the 434 Projects, 385 Projects are rural projects, 47 Projects are urban projects and 2 Projects are tribal projects.

5.6. NORMS FOR OPENING CHILD CENTRES AND PATTERN OF FUNDING

As per the revised guidelines of Government of India, the population norms for setting up of Child Centres are :-

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

The pattern of funding for this Scheme is, 50:50 (between Government of India and State Government) for Supplementary Nutrition component and 90:10 for other components.

5.7. SUPPLEMENTARY NUTRITION

Supplementary Nutrition is being given to ICDS beneficiaries i.e. Children in the age group of 6-72 months, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers. **In Tamil Nadu Supplementary Nutrition in the form of weaning food containing amylase activity is provided to ICDS beneficiaries for 300 days in a year.**

The Quantum of weaning food containing amylase activity being provided to the beneficiaries and the Nutritional content is detailed below:

Category	Quantum of Weaning food (gms per day)	Protein (gms)	Energy (cal)	Vitamins & Minerals (% of Recommended Dietary Allowance)
Children 6-36 months	130	11	455	50
Children 6-36 months (Severely malnourished)	190	16	665	50
Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers	160	13.5	560	50

The expenditure on providing weaning food to the above beneficiaries during the year 2010-11 was ₹ 270.01 crore. Additional ration is provided to severely malnourished children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years by providing 190 grams of weaning food per day as compared to 130 grams of weaning food provided to normal children in the same age group.

A sum of ₹ 190.00 Crore has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

5.8. FOOD PROVIDED TO DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS

The following items of food are given to the children, pregnant and lactating mothers and old age pensioners in Child Centres.

Age	Food provided
6 months to 1 year	Weaning Food
1-2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weaning food • One boiled egg per week
2-3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weaning food • Hot cooked meal • Three boiled eggs per week (Monday, Wednesday & Thursday) • One banana to non-egg eating

	<p>children on days when egg is given to others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 grams of boiled Green gram / Bengal gram once in a week (Tuesdays) • 20 grams of boiled potato once in a week (Fridays)
3-5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hot cooked meal • Three boiled eggs per week (Monday, Wednesday & Thursday) • One banana to non-egg eating children on days when egg is given to others • 20 grams of boiled Green gram / Bengal gram once in a week (Tuesdays) • 20 grams of boiled potato once in a week (Fridays)
Pregnant women and lactating mothers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weaning food
Old Age pensioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hot cooked meal

Tamil Nadu is the only State in India which provides hot cooked meal to old age pensioners in the Child Centres.

TAKE HOME RATION

For those beneficiaries who are not able to come to the Child Centre such as toddlers and women in the last trimester and first two months after delivery, the weaning food is provided as Take Home Ration (THR).

Number of beneficiaries under ICDS in 434 projects as on 31.3.2011

Category of Beneficiaries	No.of Beneficiaries
6-12 months children	2,67,552
1-2 years children	5,33,473
2-3 years children	5,07,165
3-5 years children	6,31,666
Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) 11-18 years	3,96,589
Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers	5,23,889
Old Age Pensioners	22,384
Total	28,82,718

5.9. HEALTH SERVICES

Through convergence with the Department of Health, services like immunisation, health awareness programmes

and referral services are provided to pregnant and lactating mothers and children below 6 years.

- **Medicine kits** are supplied to every Child Centre to take care of the common ailments among children. Medicine Kits have been provided to 49499 Child Centres at the rate of ₹ 600/-per kit per annum and 4940 Mini Child Centres at the rate of ₹ 300/- per kit per annum.
- **Replenishment of medicines** is also sanctioned every year at a cost of ₹ 5000/- per urban Project and ₹ 3000/- per rural Project. A sum of ₹ 325.77 lakh has been spent for supply of medicine kits and replenishment of medicines for 2010-2011.

A sum of ₹ 325.77 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

5.10. SUPPLY OF PRESCHOOL KIT MATERIALS

Preschool education is given at the Child Centres through non-formal and play-way methods. Two types of preschool kits are provided (Kit-A and Kit-B in alternate years) at the rate of ₹ 1000/- for main centre and ₹ 250/- for mini centre. Kit-A is provided to children in the age group of 0-3 years and Kit-B is provided to children in the age group

of 3-6 years. Apart from this, a **one time grant** of ₹ 1000/- is sanctioned to new Child Centres to procure play materials.

A sum of ₹ 507.34 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

5.11. CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ANGANWADI CENTRES

At present, there are 15,313 Anganwadi Centres functioning in rented buildings. **This Government has decided to construct new buildings in a time bound manner for all such centres by dovetailing funds from various programmes.**

5.12. MODERNISATION OF CHILD CENTRES

The Scheme of Modernisation of Child Centres was introduced with a view to maintain “SMOKE FREE KITCHEN”, to save cooking time and to provide healthy food in a smokeless atmosphere to the children. Under this Scheme, Child Centres are provided with Gas connection, Gas stove, Pressure Cooker and Electrification. So far 9940 centres have been modernised and **3232** centres are to be modernised during the year 2011-12.

A sum of ₹ 211.80 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

5.13. PROVISION OF STORAGE CONTAINERS

In order to store food commodities safely and in good condition and also to avoid wastage, containers have been provided to child centres to store weaning food/rice/dhall etc.,. So far stainless steel containers have been provided to 17,000 Child Centres at a cost ₹ 204.00 lakh and 2200 Child Centres are to be provided with storage containers at the cost of ₹ 26.40 lakhs during the year 2011–2012.

5.14. RAJIV GANDHI SCHEME FOR EMPOWERMENT OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS (RGSEAG) –SABLA (11 TO 18 YEARS)

The Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) has been merged with the ongoing Kishori Sakthi Yojana (KSY) in 200 districts in India and a new programme called Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) was launched by Government of India on a pilot basis from 19-11-2010. In Tamil Nadu it is being implemented in 9 districts on a pilot basis namely Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Kanniyakumari, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Tiruchirapalli and Tiruvannamalai. Under this programme adolescent girls in the age group

11-18 years have been identified as the target group in the above mentioned 9 districts.

The scheme has two components, namely Supplementary Nutrition component and Non-Supplementary Nutrition component. Under the supplementary nutrition component of the scheme, 130 gms of weaning food is provided to the adolescent girls for 300 days in a year at the rate of ₹ 5/- per day per beneficiary. This is given as weekly take home ration. About 3.71 lakh girls in the target group are benefitted under supplementary nutrition component of this scheme in the selected 9 districts.

Under the Non-Supplementary Nutrition component of this scheme Training, Information, Education & Communication activities and Health awareness programmes are provided to the adolescent girls.

The expenditure of supplementary nutrition component of the scheme is shared by Government of India and State Government in the ratio of 50:50. For non supplementary nutrition component of the scheme 100% cost is borne by the Government of India.

5.15. KISHORI SHAKTHI YOJANA (KSY)

Kishori Shakthi Yojana (KSY) is a scheme exclusively for the adolescent girls to empower and create awareness about their legal rights, to improve literacy, health, hygiene and to provide vocational training to shape them into better and confident citizens. Initially, this scheme was started in the year 2001-02 in 37 Projects on a pilot basis. Subsequently, this scheme was extended to all the 434 ICDS Projects in the State. A sum of ₹ 1.10 lakh per project is sanctioned for the scheme.

Due to the introduction of a new scheme – Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) in 139 Projects during the year 2010-2011, the Kishori Shakthi Yojana is being implemented in the remaining 295 Projects.

Under this scheme, awareness campaigns on nutrition, health, legal rights, home management and childcare are conducted through camps for school going girls as well as school dropout girls. Vocational training in trades such as computer education, tailoring, lab technician, nursing assistant, soft toy making & handicrafts and fashion designing etc. is imparted through reputed institutions to adolescent girls in the age group of 16 to 18 years.

A sum of ₹ 477.40 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

5.16. INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)

Communication is an integral part of planning for sustained development. The development of human society has largely been due to its ability to communicate information and ideas with each other and to use such information and ideas for progress. The programmes being implemented by the ICDS Department aims at sustainable holistic development in the project areas. The success of these programmes is critically dependent on the participation of the people, particularly target groups, in the implementation process. To enable people to participate in the development process, it is necessary that people have adequate knowledge about the nature and content of these programmes. Information, Education and Communication, therefore, assumes added significance in the context of the programmes of the ICDS Department.

The feedback received on the Implementation of ICDS programmes in the field indicates that success of these programmes is critically dependent on the awareness level about them, transparency in the implementation process at

the field level, participation of the people in the development process and accountability.

The IEC strategy is undertaken through different modes of communication such as print, electronic and outdoor publicity. An action plan indicating the broad IEC strategy and specific activities to be undertaken is prepared and then implemented.

The following activities are carried out under IEC component.

- › Creating awareness through publication of news letter
- › Propagating messages about the scheme through Posters/dangler kit.
- › Broadcasting of jingles on SABLA through AIR/T.V etc.
- › Preparation of Training Supportive materials like Flip chart / Calendar
- › Conducting Advocacy Camps to Panchayat Raj Institution members
- › Organizing Area Specific camps.
- › Creating awareness among community by various exhibitions/celebrations such as Nutrition Week Celebration, Breast Feeding Week Celebration, Iodine Deficiency Day celebration etc.

5.17. TRAINING

Training is a key element for improving capacity building and maintaining the quality of performance of the project personnel at all levels. Better equipped staff will be more effective in community based strategies which need to focus on the community, which is the ultimate link in the training chain. Correspondingly, training has been geared up towards improving the knowledge, skill and capabilities of all functionaries specially frontline workers so that they are not only better service providers but also 'Change Agents' to bring about desirable behavioural and attitudinal change in the Community.

Tamil Nadu has a unique and effective decentralized pattern of training for Anganwadi employees, which has been widely appreciated. Every Project has a trainer to conduct the Job and Refresher training for grass root level functionaries. The type of training imparted at the State Level, Middle Level and Project Level for different level of functionaries is as given below:-

Sl.No.	Centre	Nature of training	Functionaries
1.	State Training Institute, Chennai	Refresher Training Course	Child Development Project Officer
2.		Job/Orientation Training Course	Instructress of Anganwadi Training Centres
3.	Middle Level	Job Training Course	Supervisors
4.	Training at ICCW, Chennai	Refresher Training Course	Supervisors
5.	Project Level	Job Training Course	Anganwadi Workers
6.	Training at Blocks in the Districts	Refresher Training Course	Anganwadi Workers
7.		Job Training Course	Anganwadi Helpers
8.		Refresher Training Course	Anganwadi Helpers

OTHER TRAINING

For the year 2011-12, Government of India have approved a sum of ₹ 42.66 lakh under other training, which includes:-

1. Training on early detection of disabilities to project level functionaries.

2. Training on MS Office package for Child Development Project Officers and Supervisors.
3. Skill development and overall personality development for District Programme Officers and Child Development Project Officers.

These programmes aim at developing attributes of self esteem, positive attitude, motivation and behaviour change management. The State Training Action Plan (STRAP) for the year 2011 - 12 has been approved by Government of India for ₹ 580.54 lakh.

5.18. MONITORING

The child centre is the focal point of delivery of services under the ICDS scheme. All the data pertaining to the scheme implementation and the beneficiaries are collected and compiled.

Growth monitoring and nutrition surveillance are the two important activities that are undertaken under the monitoring component. Children below the age of three years are weighed once a month and children 3-5 years of age are weighed every quarter. Weight-for-age growth registers are maintained in child centres for all children up to

five years. This helps to detect growth faltering and helps in assessing nutritional status. Besides, severely malnourished children are referred to Health Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres as and when required.

In Order to improve the quality of weight monitoring of the children, reliability checks are conducted periodically by the Statistical Inspectors in the districts by random selection of Child Centres.

The Data pertaining to the child centres are recorded by the anganwadi worker in the registers provided to them. The information generated in the form of reports is transmitted to the next higher level. For this purpose registers are printed in an uniform format and supplied to all the child centres. The World Health Organisation (WHO) standard of growth monitoring register containing growth chart has also been printed and supplied to all the child centres.

A sum of ₹ 8.02 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

5.19. ANGANWADI EMPLOYEES

Every child centre is looked after by one anganwadi worker and one helper. Mini Child Centres are looked after by one mini anganwadi worker. They are paid salary in the Special Time Scale of Pay. The allowances such as Dearness Allowance, House Rent Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance and Medical Allowance are provided to them along with 3% annual increment.

The Anganwadi Workers and helpers are eligible for Lumpsum grant at the time of retirement. ₹ 50,000/- is being paid to Anganwadi Workers and ₹ 20,000/- to Anganwadi Helpers with effect from 1.4.2005.

The Anganwadi Workers including Mini Workers, Helpers Grade-I and Helpers Grade-II are paid Special Pension of ₹ 700/-, ₹ 600/- and ₹ 500/- respectively on their retirement.

5.20. UNIFORM SAREES TO ANGANWADI EMPLOYEES

Every year, all anganwadi employees are being provided with two uniform sarees at ₹ 200/- per saree. They are also provided badges at ₹ 25/-.

CHAPTER – 6

SOCIAL DEFENCE

6.1. In a large democracy like India, the well-being of its children is vital to sustain the foundation of our democratic edifice – children who are healthy, protected, free from exploitation, educated and having the leisure and freedom to grow up in a carefree and joyful atmosphere. Therefore, a 'rights based' approach to child protection and welfare is necessary in order to ensure that children are given the opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner, in conditions of freedom and dignity. This has been the vision of the Hon'ble Chief Minister who has, during her tenures as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, formulated several schemes for the welfare and well-being of children.

Tamil Nadu has been a pioneer State in providing institutional care and protection to the children, particularly, those who have fallen in conflict with law. Equal importance has been attached to the protection and well-being of women in moral danger.

The Social Defence department seeks to meet these objectives through the effective implementation of two important legislations namely, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006 and the

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. Under the various provisions of these Acts, the Department of Social Defence is running a number of institutions viz, Children Homes, Observation Homes, Special Homes, After Care Organizations, Vigilance / Protective Homes etc.

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

The fundamental principles of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act are:-

- (I) Non institutionalization approach
- (II) Emphasizing the prime responsibility upon the family / parents
- (III) Giving significant consideration to protection of child rights
- (IV) Providing alternative options for rehabilitation
- (V) Adopting a child-friendly approach in adjudication and disposition of matters in the best interest of the child

On the basis of these principles, many provisions have been made in the Act to provide basic amenities, education, protection of child rights, health and hygiene in all Homes established under the Act. It is also noteworthy that

the Government of Tamil Nadu was the first State to have notified the detailed rules under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 on 14.2.2002.

6.3. CHILDREN IN NEED OF CARE AND PROTECTION

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

6.3.1 CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEES

Eighteen Child Welfare Committees have been constituted under Section 29 (1) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006 to

deal with cases of children in need of care and protection and are functioning in the following places:-

1. Chennai	7. Salem	13. Thanjavur
2. Chengalpattu	8. Coimbatore	14. Tiruchirappalli
3. Vellore	9. Virudhunagar	15. Madurai
4. Villupuram	10. Dindigul	16. Tirunelveli
5. Dharmapuri	11. Karaikudi	17. Mayiladuthurai
6. Erode	12. Thoothukudi	18. Thiruvallur

Each Child Welfare Committee consists of a non-official Chairperson and four other Members (including one woman member). These Child Welfare Committees have the status of a Bench of Magistrates and are conferred with the powers of a Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of First class as per the Code of Criminal Procedure. These Committees meet three days in a week on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday in the premises of the notified homes.

The State Government has issued orders for the constitution of 14 more new Child Welfare Committees for the remaining districts where there are no Child Welfare Committees at present.

A sum of ₹ 85.32 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

6.3.2. CHILDREN HOMES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Under the provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006, 30 Children Homes are functioning. These homes are meant for the long term rehabilitation of those children sent by the Child Welfare Committees and found to be in need of care and protection. The rehabilitation system includes provision of basic amenities, education, vocational training, counselling and mentorship for the children.

In order to fulfill the emotional needs of the children, psycho-social services are being provided to all the needy children. Life skill training is being imparted also to the staff who are in direct contact with the children in order to help them to handle the children better.

An elaborate training programme has been evolved to ensure the balanced / holistic development of children in aspects like leadership, empathy, maintaining personal hygiene and problem solving capacity. Training in art, music and theatre is also provided so as to develop their skills in such fields and to bring out the innate talents of each child.

Of the thirty Children Homes functioning in the State under this Department, 10 homes are run by the Government while 20 homes are run by Non-Governmental Organizations.

All Government Children Homes have been provided with cupboards for the children to store their belongings and books. Similarly, computers and accessories, furniture and library books have been provided in all the homes for the benefit of the children.

Two children homes for mentally challenged children at Chennai namely, Bala Vihar and Sree Arunodayam and one home for differently abled children with multiple disabilities by Arivagam at Mayiladuthurai, are run by Non-Governmental Organisations and are supported by Government.

A sum of ₹ 1031.12 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

6.3.3 SPECIAL CARE CENTRE

One Special Care Centre for girls run by Mariyalaya, a Non-Governmental Organization at Chennai provides parental care to the destitute children. 30 girl children are benefited under this scheme.

A sum of ₹ 0.60 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

6.4. CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW

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

6.4.1. JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARDS

Juvenile Justice Boards were constituted under Section 4 (1) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006 to deal with cases of the children in conflict with law. The Juvenile Justice Board consists of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class and two social worker members, of whom at least one shall be a woman. These Boards have been

conferred with the powers of a Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of First Class as per the Code of Criminal Procedure. These Boards meet thrice a week on Monday, Wednesday and Friday in the premises of the respective Observation Homes.

At present there are 8 Juvenile Justice Boards functioning each at Chennai, Cuddalore, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Salem and Tirunelveli. The State Government has issued orders for the constitution of 24 Juvenile Justice Boards in the remaining districts of the State.

A sum of ₹28.32 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

6.4.2. OBSERVATION HOMES

An Observation Home is a temporary Reception home for children in conflict with law who are facing inquiry. Children facing inquiry before the Juvenile Justice Boards are being admitted in the Observation Homes. There are 6 Government Observation Homes at Chennai, Tirunelveli, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Salem and Cuddalore and 2 Observation Homes are run by Non-Governmental Organizations at Madurai and Coimbatore. The children in these homes are provided food, shelter, education, vocational training and

counselling. Rehabilitation programmes in these homes have been designed to impart education, vocational training depending upon the area of interest of the child. The children are provided psycho-social services like Yoga, Meditation, individual counselling and group counselling for building up their mental strength and emotional stability. Counselling and guidance for parents is also provided for future rehabilitation and sustainability. Training in art, music and dance are also provided as remedial therapy, apart from facilities of indoor games and sports.

A sum of ₹ 272.94 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

6.4.3. SPECIAL HOMES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Special Homes have been established for the reception and rehabilitation of children who have been found guilty and have been committed for a period as ordered by the Juvenile Justice Boards. A Special Home for boys is functioning at Chengalpattu and a Special Home for girls is functioning at Chennai. Children are segregated according to their age, nature of offence and their physical and mental status. Children are imparted with education and vocational training. They are also provided with co-curricular activities like dance,

music and theatre. Personality development programmes are also being conducted with an aim to channelize their energies in a positive way and to build self confidence in them. As gardening is found to be a good way to soothen their minds, children in all the homes are encouraged to participate in the maintenance of gardens.

A sum of ₹ 153.60 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

6.5. REHABILITATIVE MEASURES FOR THE WELFARE OF THE CHILDREN

6.5.1. AFTER CARE ORGANISATIONS

After Care homes were established for the purpose of taking care of juveniles/children after they leave from Children Homes / Special Homes. In the After Care Homes children are trained in income generating trades and they are also enabled to pursue their higher studies in order to lead an honest, industrious and useful life before and after their reintegration with their family / society. There are three After Care Homes-

1. Government After Care Organisation for Boys, Athur, Kanchipuram District.
2. Government After Care Organisation for Boys, Madurai.
3. Government After Care Organisation for Women, Vellore.

Apart from these three homes, a shelter home with vocational training for mentally challenged adult girls is also run by Bala Vihar, Chennai (a Non-Governmental Organisation) with the support of the Government.

A sum of ₹ 91.50 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

6.5.2. RESOURCE CENTRES

In order to cater to the psycho-social needs of the children in the institutions, the Government has issued orders to re-organize the Juvenile Guidance Bureau into 31 Resource Centers in the State. The Resource Centres also provide counselling and guidance to the parents. They are run by Non-Governmental Organisations with financial assistance from the Government.

Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards refer the needy children to the resource centres and asses them psychologically to design need based and appropriate rehabilitation programmes for them. The Resource Centres focus on counselling and guidance to individuals, groups and parents, preparing Child Care Plan, IQ assessment, providing interpreters and help in tracing of parents.

A sum of ₹ 12.65 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

6.5.3. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

In 8 Children Homes, a Middle School is functioning within the campus to impart education upto VIII standard. From the 9th standard onwards, children are admitted in nearby schools in the vicinity of the Homes. The children in Karaikudi and Erode Homes are sent to nearby schools. In both the Special Homes for boys and girls at Chengalpattu and Chennai, Children are imparted education upto 10th standard. Vocational training programmes in modern trades and short term courses are also being run in these homes.

The higher education of the children in these homes is also taken care by the department by facilitating their admission in ITI and colleges.

A sum of ₹ 3.81 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

6.5.4. VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Based on the interest and capacity of the children, vocational training courses are being offered in employable trades such as Automobile repairing, Screen printing,

Computers, Tailoring and Electrical Wiring. Modernized vocational training such as cell phone servicing, Videography, Photography, Desktop publishing, Cookery classes, Jewellery making and Beautician courses are also offered to the children in Children Homes and Special Homes. Incentives are provided to further motivate and encourage the children pursuing vocational trades.

6.5.5. FAMILY SUPPORT SCHEME

The Family support scheme is implemented in order to encourage the children to be with their family and continue their education. Financial assistance is extended to the families of such children by providing an amount of ₹ 200/- per month per child till their actual date of discharge as ordered by the Child Welfare Committee.

6.5.6. CRISIS INTERVENTION CENTRE

This project is being implemented in Chennai through Indian Council for Child Welfare to ensure the prevention of child abuse. In instances of child abuse, an enquiry is conducted and on confirmation of the abuse, temporary care and protection to the child is provided by placing the child either with the family or in an institution for rehabilitation.

Guidance and counselling services are also provided to the children and their families.

6.5.7. OPEN SHELTERS FOR CHILDREN IN NEED IN URBAN AND SEMI-URBAN AREAS

As an initiative to rehabilitate street children, 14 Shelter Homes are run by Non-Governmental Organisations at Chennai, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Salem and Coimbatore. There are nine Shelter Homes in Chennai. Shelter Homes provide accommodation, food, non-formal education and vocational training to the children. Non-Governmental Organisations are provided with a maintenance grant and around 350 children are benefited by this scheme.

A sum of ₹ 90.54 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

6.5.8. CHILDLINE

The Childline India Foundation (CIF) was established in 1996 in order to implement the CHILDLINE services in the districts across India. The CHILDLINE service is a national, 24 hour toll free emergency telephone helpline and outreach service for children 0-18 years who are in critical and needy circumstances. The Childline phone number is 1098 which is a common number nationwide. The Department of Social

Defence is the Nodal agency for Chennai. Childline is basically managed by the Non-Governmental Organisation with financial support from the Government of India. Apart from providing intervention services, it also provides services related to shelter, medical, relocation, rescue, home placement, sponsorships, psychological support and guidance to the needy children.

Organizations like BSNL, Chennai Telephones, Vodaphone, Airtel, Aircel, Reliance and TATA Indicom have provided connectivity services to 1098 as a toll free number in Chennai city. Childline is currently operational in 83 cities all over India including 10 cities in Tamil Nadu viz. Chennai, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore, Salem, Tirunelveli, Kanniyakumari, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Kancheepuram (Mamallapuram)

6.6. INTEGRATED CHILD PROTECTION SCHEME (ICPS)

The ICPS is a scheme of the Government of India whose objective is to create a system to protect the children in an efficient and effective manner so as to reduce the vulnerability of children to situations and actions that cause or lead to their abuse, neglect, exploitation etc. The scheme seeks to adopt positive interventions to promote the well being

of children by improving the access and quality of child protection services. The scheme seeks to raise public awareness about child rights, enforcing the accountability of child protection by public bodies and establishment of service delivery structures with close monitoring and evaluation.

The ICPS brings the three existing schemes viz. A Programme for Juvenile Justice, an Integrated Programme for Street Children and a Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children (Shishu Greh) under one umbrella and initiates new interventions.

The State Government has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of India to launch the centrally sponsored “Integrated Child Protection Scheme” (ICPS) in the State. The establishment of service delivery structures like the State Child Protection Society (SCPS), District Child Protection Society (DCPS), State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA), Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU), Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAA), Adoption Coordination Agency for the State (ACA) etc. are part of this scheme.

The objectives of the scheme are expected to be achieved through service delivery structures at the Central, Regional, State and District levels. It also provides statutory

support services like Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards in all the districts.

A comprehensive programme for Care, Support and Rehabilitation Services e.g. Institutional Services and Non-institutional services like foster care, sponsorship, adoption etc., has been introduced. Public awareness on issues related to child rights, child protection including activities like training and capacity building, advocacy and monitoring and evaluation at the District, State and Central levels are also part of this programme.

The sharing ratios agreed between the Centre and the States / Non-Governmental Organisations for meeting expenditure requirements under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme are as follows:

Component	Centre: State: NGO
All institutional components except statutory / regulatory bodies, NGO and others i.e. SCPS, DCPS, SARA, SAA. Institutional care (Sharing pattern for NGO run institutions is 75:15:10)	75:25:00
All statutory / regulatory bodies – Child Welfare Committee, Juvenile Justice Board, State Juvenile Police Unit.	35:65:00

NGO run institutions and programmes	90:00:10
Childline, State Project Support Unit	100:00:00

The State Government is taking steps to create effective lateral linkages between various line departments like Labour, Education, Railways, Industries, Trade and Commerce, Health and Family Welfare etc. Steps have been taken to place the service delivery structures and to constitute the Statutory bodies viz., Juvenile Justice Boards and Child Welfare Committees in all Districts so as to adopt a convergence approach to maximize the reach of the programme by synergistic pooling of resources of various stake holder departments and institutions.

6.7. IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT, 1956

6.7.1 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT,1956

The primary objective of the above Act is to protect the interest of victims of commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking of women and girls. The Act not only aims at the prevention and protection of the victims but also intends to

prosecute the traffickers, facilitators who promote organized prostitution.

The Act also aims at rehabilitation of victims and their re-integration into the mainstream of the society.

6.7.2. VIGILANCE / PROTECTIVE HOMES

In order to achieve the above objective of the Act, Government has established 5 Vigilance / Protective Homes under the provisions of Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.

The purpose of the Home is to house the women and girls and to provide them food, shelter, counselling, medical services and vocational training during their stay in the Homes. The women and girl victims who face the threat of sexual exploitation and who are in moral danger are admitted in the Homes on the order of the Judicial Magistrate for the purpose of protection and rehabilitation. Admission of such girls in these institutions is also authorized on a voluntary basis. Presently these Vigilance / Protective Homes are functioning at Chennai, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Salem and Coimbatore.

6.7.3. UNMARRIED MOTHERS HOME

Women and girls who have become pregnant due to sexual exploitation and abuse are admitted in Unmarried

Mothers Home Stri Sadana attached to Government Vigilance Home, Chennai. A similar home is also run by a Non-Governmental Organization viz. St. Francis Xavier Rescue Home at Adaikalapuram in Thoothukudi District. Shelter, food, clothing, medical assistance and care to the victim women and girls are provided in these institutions.

A sum of ₹ 190.95 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for Vigilance / Protective Homes and Unmarried Mother's Home.

6.8. OTHER SCHEMES FOR VULNERABLE WOMEN.

6.8.1. SWADHAR is a Government of India Scheme for vulnerable women in distress who are supported by providing shelter, vocational training and counselling to become independent and self empowered. 14 **SWADHAR** Homes are run by Non-Governmental Organizations in 14 districts. The Department of Social Defence is the nodal department for the scheme.

6.8.2. UJJAWALA

UJJAWALA is a Government of India scheme for prevention of trafficking, rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of commercial sexual exploitation of

women and girls. Its main purpose is prevention of trafficking on one hand and rescue and rehabilitation on the other hand.

The victims are rescued from the place of their exploitation and are placed in safe custody of Non-Governmental Organisations where they are provided with basic amenities / needs such as shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment including counselling, legal aid, guidance and vocational training under the rehabilitation component.

The scheme gives emphasis on involvement of local communities and social mobilization, generation of public awareness through workshops / seminars. There are 9 Non-Governmental Organisations receiving grant under this scheme from Government of India.

6.8.3. REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES

For the rehabilitation of children / inmates discharged from the institutions, a fund has been created by the Department of Social Defence namely "Tamil Nadu Social Defence Welfare Fund".

This fund is utilized to provide infrastructure facilities for the institutions, providing educational assistance to the children to pursue their higher studies, and providing incidental facilities beneficial for the holistic development of

the children and the inmates. This fund is also utilized to fill any gap in terms of requirement of teachers during the academic year.

A lump-sum grant is also provided for the purchase of tools and equipment in vocational trades such as carpentry, weaving, book binding, gardening, agriculture, masonry, tailoring, embroidery, metal work, mat weaving, house wiring, plumbing, electric arc-welding and two-wheeler servicing and repair. This grant is used for facilitating children going out of Children or Special Homes to start trades on their own.

6.8.4. STATE INITIATIVES FOR COMBATING TRAFFICKING AND COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The State Government have taken a number of initiatives for combating commercial sexual exploitation of women and children and prevention of trafficking. As a first step towards this, Government have constituted a three tier monitoring mechanism to deal with the issue of trafficking. To prevent the trafficking of women and children, the involvement of local communities and the social mobilization is extremely important. Accordingly, Village Level Watch Dog Committees have been constituted under the Chairmanship of Panchayat President as the first tier which

addresses this issue. District Level Advisory Board under the Chairmanship of District Collector acts as the second tier of the monitoring mechanism for addressing the district specific problems on trafficking and exploitation of women and children.

The third tier, is the State Level Coordination Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to undertake appropriate policy initiatives and to monitor the implementation of measures pertaining to combating trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of women and children.

7 Districts i.e., Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Salem, Coimbatore, Pudukkottai and Kanniyakumari have been identified as pilot project districts to bring in coordinated and concerted action by District administration, Police, Non-Governmental Organisations to curb human trafficking.

It is extremely important to sensitize the staff who are taking care of victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation. Realising this, an extensive training programme has been evolved on Psycho-Social care and support for the staff of Vigilance / Protective Homes. Specialised counselling is arranged for the victims for addressing the problems of drug

addiction, HIV / AIDS and alcoholism through Non-Governmental Organisations.

6.9. DE-ADDICTION PROGRAMMES

The Department is the nodal agency for the implementation of the De-addiction Programme of the Government of India. Under this programme, financial assistance to the Non-Governmental Organizations is provided to run the Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts. During 2010-2011, Government of India has sanctioned 23 projects in 21 districts for implementation of de-addiction programme through Non-Governmental Organisations. This programme mainly aims to give proper care, treatment, counselling to those who are admitted in Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts.

CHAPTER – 7

WELFARE OF THE AGED AND SENIOR CITIZENS

7.1. The safety, security and economic independence of the aged in Tamil Nadu is one of the prime concerns of this Government. Immediately on assuming charge, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has ordered raising the monthly pension under various Social Security Pension Schemes from ₹ 500/- to ₹ 1000/-. This has come as a big boon to elderly persons.

Further, this Government's decision to start Integrated complex of special homes catering to both aged persons and destitute children in each block clearly reflects the concern and commitment for the aged and senior citizens.

7.2. THE MAINTENANCE AND WELFARE OF PARENTS AND SENIOR CITIZENS ACT, 2007.

Rapid urbanization and erosion of the concept of the joint family system has led to a growing number of senior citizens who face neglect and desertion by their families. A large number of elders are now subject to emotional neglect and are devoid of physical and financial support. In order to protect the senior citizens, the Maintenance and Welfare of

Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 and the Rules under the Act are implemented effectively by the State.

The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 contains several important provisions for the welfare of the senior citizens as well as neglected parents. The District Social Welfare Officers are designated as Maintenance Officers under the Act.

A Tribunal, presided over by the Revenue Divisional Officer has been constituted in each sub-division for speedy disposal of petitions under the Act. One Appellate Tribunal, chaired by the District Collector has been constituted for each district to hear appeals against the orders of the Tribunal. A senior citizen or a parent who is unable to maintain himself from his own earnings or out of the property owned by him, shall be entitled to make an application under Section 5 of the Act for support from his children/ legal heirs. If the children or relatives fail to obey the order 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 impose imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or until payment is made, whichever is earlier. An application filed under this Act for monthly allowance shall be disposed off within 90 days and 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 make a 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 him or her somewhere, such persons shall be punishable with imprisonment for three months or fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both.

7.3. OLD AGE HOMES

There are a large number of deserted and destitute aged people who do not have anybody to look after them and are suffering for want of food, clothing, medical requirements, accommodation, etc., in their day to day lives. The Old Age Homes run by the Non-Governmental Organisations are taking care of the needs of such old aged people. To encourage such Non-Governmental Organisations to continue their services, the State Government is providing Grant-in-aid 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. Each Old Age home accommodates a maximum of 40 inmates. 51 Old Age Homes are run by the Non-Governmental Organisations

through Government of India grants. In these homes, the aged are provided with food, shelter, medical care and recreational facilities.

A sum of ₹ 60.00 lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate for the year 2011-2012 for this scheme.

7.4. CELEBRATION OF INTERNATIONAL DAY OF SENIOR CITIZENS

The International Day of Senior Citizens is celebrated all over the world on 1st October of every year. The Government of Tamil Nadu is celebrating the day in a befitting manner both at State/District level. The Non-Governmental Organisations, eminent Senior Citizens, associations working for the cause of elders, school and college students are taking part in the celebration. Seminars on respecting elders, free health checkup for senior citizens, competitions for senior citizens and school students are being conducted during the celebration. On that day, as part of the celebration, the best Non-Governmental Organisation and Social Workers who have worked for the cause of the older persons are given awards.

A sum of ₹ 5.30 lakh has been allotted for the celebration of the International Day of senior citizens for the year 2011-2012.

7.5. STATE COUNCIL AND DISTRICT COMMITTEES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

There is a High Level Advisory Council at State Level under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary with 16 official and 7 non-official members to ensure proper implementation of the Act and various programmes for the overall welfare of old persons. Likewise, there is a District Committee in each district under the Chairmanship of the District Collector with three official and 4 non-official members including 2 senior citizens.

7.6. SETTING UP OF INTEGRATED COMPLEX OF SPECIAL HOMES FOR THE AGED AND CHILDREN

This Government will ensure that every block will have an integrated complex of special homes catering to both aged persons and destitute children. In these homes the aged persons and destitute children will live in close proximity to each other thereby sharing a bond of love, respect and affection.

At present 93 old age homes / day care centres are run by the Department of Social Welfare through Non-Governmental Organizations covering 62 blocks. Similarly, there are 27 child care homes run by the Government and 173 child care homes run by Non-Governmental Organization covering 90 blocks. The Department of Social Welfare will establish Integrated Complex of Special Homes for both aged persons and destitute children in each block of the State. The home for differently abled elderly persons will also be part of this Integrated Special Home.

This unique scheme will be implemented with the help of reputed Non-Governmental Organizations and Corporate Houses as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility.

CHAPTER - 8 SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

8.1. The inflationary trend in the economy has caused erosion of the real value of money earned, adversely affecting the vulnerable sections of the population, especially those receiving social security pensions. The Hon'ble Chief Minister had announced that as a measure of relief to these vulnerable sections of the society, the monthly pension will be raised to ₹ 1000/- per beneficiary. Accordingly, amongst the first orders issued by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, on assuming office as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, was the order raising the monthly pension under various Social Security Pension Schemes from ₹ 500/- to ₹ 1000/- per month.

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

As on 30.6.2011, a total of 23.95 lakh persons are benefitted under these Social Security Pension Schemes as detailed below.

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	No. of beneficiaries (as on 30.06.2011)
1.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGN-OAPS)	10,01,137
2.	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGN-DPS)	34,640
3.	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGN-WPS)	3,68,331
4.	Destitute Differently Abled Pension Scheme (PHP)	1,01,869
5.	Destitute Widows Pension Scheme (DWP)	4,00,914
6.	Destitute Agricultural Labourers Pension Scheme (DALP)	3,53,308
7.	Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWP)	1,19,477
8.	Pension to Un-married, Poor, Incapacitated Women of age 50 years and above (UWP)	15,117
	Total	23,94,793

A sum of ₹ 2739.43 Crore has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

8.2. PENSION SCHEMES UNDER NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (NSAP)

There are three Pension Schemes under National Social Assistance Programme of Government of India namely:-

- 1) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGN-OAPS)
- 2) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGN-DPS)
- 3) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGN-WPS)

Under the above Pension Schemes, Central Assistance per month per beneficiary is ₹ 200/-. The Government of Tamil Nadu contributes an additional amount of ₹ 800/- per month per beneficiary. Thus, ₹ 1000/- per month is given to each beneficiary. The Government of India vide its Memorandum dated 30.06.2011 has decided to lower the age limit from 65 to 60 years under the ongoing Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme and has also

decided to increase the rate of Central Assistance from ₹ 200/- to ₹ 500/- for beneficiaries of age 80 years and above. Due to revision of norms under the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, the upper age limits under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme and Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme have also been revised from 64 years to 59 years. The Government of Tamil Nadu has accordingly issued orders to implement the above revised norms in G.O.Ms.No. 61, Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department, dated 20.08.2011. As per the Government of India's revised norms under the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme an additional 5.36 lakh beneficiaries will be covered in Tamil Nadu.

The **criteria** to avail assistance under the three pension schemes under National Social Assistance Programme of Government of India are as detailed below:-

S. No.	Scheme	Criteria	Budget allocation for 2011-2012 (₹ in Crore)
1	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)	Old aged persons of 60 years and above belonging to households below the poverty line.	1170.01
2	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGN-WPS)	Widows of age between 40 to 59 years and belonging to households below the poverty line.	425.36
3	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGN-DPS)	Persons of age between 18 to 59 years belonging to households below the poverty line and having at least 80% severe or multiple disabilities.	39.34

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

S. No.	Scheme	Important Criteria	Budget allocation for 2011-2012 (₹ in Crore)
1	Destitute Differently Abled Pension Scheme (PHP)	Destitute Differently Abled Persons of age 45 years and above and whose disability is more than 60 percent. A committee headed by the District Collector can relax the age criterion.	114.70
2	Destitute Widow Pension Scheme (DWP)	Destitute Widow of age 18 years and above and who have not remarried.	449.39
3	Destitute Agricultural Labourers Pension Scheme (DALP)	Destitute Agricultural Labourers of age 60 years and above.	387.99
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.	135.53

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.	17.10
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8.3. FORMATION OF COMMITTEE FOR SPEEDY SANCTION OF SOCIAL SECURITY PENSIONS

In order to expedite approval of Social Security Pension proposals the Government have issued orders for formation of Committee consisting of the Tahsildar (Social Security Schemes), Zonal Deputy Tahsildar and Revenue Inspector to scrutinize proposals for sanction of Social Security Pensions. The applications will be received by the Village Administrative Officer on every Monday in the village. The Village Administrative Officer will forward the applications along with his report within the same week i.e., Friday. The Committee of officials will examine the applications for pension along with the report of the Village Administrative Officer and the pension will be sanctioned to eligible beneficiaries within 30 days of receipt of the application.

8.4. BENEFIT OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY PENSION SCHEMES EXTENDED TO SRI LANKAN TAMILS LIVING IN CAMPS

In a path breaking measure, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has announced that Social Security Pension Schemes will be extended to Sri Lankan Tamils living in the refugee camps in various places in Tamil Nadu. Accordingly, the Government has issued orders extending the Social Security Pension Schemes to 2580 Destitute Old Age persons, 2518 Destitute Widows, 182 Destitute / Deserted Wives and 264 Destitute Differently Abled Persons living in the Camps. A total of 5,544 Sri Lankan Tamils living in the camps are benefited with Social Security Pension of ₹ 1000/- per month.

8.5. DISBURSEMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY PENSIONS THROUGH BANKS USING BIOMETRIC ENABLED SMART CARD

In the Governor's Address 2011, the Government announced that delivery of services by the Government will be improved through e-governance initiatives and process re-engineering. All the existing welfare schemes will be integrated with biometric based unique identification system to improve the delivery of Government services which will

help in plugging leakages and eliminating corruption. The disbursement of Social Security Pensions will be done through banks by opening bank accounts of the beneficiaries. The Pension will be disbursed through the Banking Correspondents at the village using biometric enabled smart cards.

Accordingly, as a first step, the Scheme has been taken up as a Pilot Project in three taluks namely, Kattumannarkoil Taluk (Cuddalore District), Manapparai Taluk (Tiruchirappalli District) and Thovalai Taluk (Kanniyakumari District). The Pilot project is implemented through a consortium of Public Sector Banks as per availability of their bank branches in these Taluks. Each bank will establish a network of Banking Correspondents (BCs) to service the villages in their allocated area. The banks will disburse pension at informal, easily accessible locations at prominent places in the habitations. The Banking Correspondent shall carry hand-held Point of Service (POS) equipment with printer and biometric authentication device. On confirmation of biometric authentication of the beneficiary, the pension will be disbursed. The Scheme will be extended to other taluks of the State in a phased manner.

8.6. OTHER BENEFITS

i) Free Supply of Dhotis / Sarees

One Saree per female pensioner and one Dhoti per male pensioner are distributed twice a year during Pongal and Deepavali Festivals to all the pensioners.

ii) Supply of Free Nutritious Meal and Free Rice

The Government has permitted beneficiaries of the above Pension Schemes to draw rice, free of cost as per the following scale:-

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

8.7. NATIONAL FAMILY BENEFIT SCHEME

The National Social Assistance Programme of the Government of India provides a sum of ₹ 10,000/- as grant to the households below the poverty line on the death of the primary bread winner. The beneficiaries of the National

Family Benefit Scheme are covered by two schemes namely, Accident Relief Scheme and Distress Relief Scheme.

(i) Accident Relief Scheme :-

Under this scheme, a sum of ₹ 15,000/- is given to the families of artisans in villages including workers engaged in 44 categories of notified employment 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. This Scheme is also covered by the National Social Assistance Programme and out of ₹ 15,000/-, the Central Government's share is ₹ 10,000/- and the State's share is ₹ 5,000/-.

A sum of ₹ 71.07 Lakh has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

(ii) 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. This scheme is covered by the National Social Assistance Programme and is supported with Additional Central Assistance by the Government of India.

A sum of ₹ 24.07 Crore has been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate 2011 – 2012 for this Scheme.

**Tmt. SELVIRAMAJAYAM
MINISTER FOR SOCIAL WELFARE**

**SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITIOUS MEAL
PROGRAMME DEPARTMENT**

**LIST OF PART- II SCHEMES FOR THE YEAR
2011 – 2012**

(Rupees in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount
Secretariat		
1	Purchase of computers and accessories and software for Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department	8.07
Directorate of Social Welfare		
2	Purchase of cutting machines, cutting tables to tailoring societies.	31.50
3	Modernisation of kitchen of three Government Children Homes	18.00
4	Purchase of water purifier for 5 Government Children Homes	5.00
5	Purchase of incinerators for disposal of used napkins in 2 Government Children Homes and 3 Service Homes	4.00

6	Iron ladder cot (two tier cot) for 5 Government Children Homes - Nagercoil, Tiruchirappalli, Dharmapuri, Salem and Pethanaickenpalayam (Salem)	27.00
7	Purchase of chappals for Service Home inmates	1.05
8	Purchase of new Jeeps for the replacement of old jeeps of District Social Welfare Officers Tiruchirappalli and Virudhunagar	11.00
9	Study tour for Tambaram Teacher Training Institute inmates	0.48
Commissionerate of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme		
10	Under Modernisation, provision of gas connection, cooker, stove and platform to 1000 centres	60.00
11	Supply of stainless steel containers to 2200 centres	26.40

12	Providing one copier with scanner each for 10 Districts	8.80
13	Modernisation of State Training institute at Tharamani, Chennai.	1.12
Directorate of Social Defence		
14	Providing of surveillance and security equipments to Government Observation Home, Chennai.	17.59
15	Providing of surveillance and security equipments to Government Special Home, Chengalpattu	17.59
16	Providing refrigerator to store life saving drugs and vital medicines and perishable food articles such as eggs, non-vegetarian food, milk and greens to all the 26 institutions functioning under the Department of Social Defence.	6.50
17	Providing washing unit (commercial) for Government Children Homes situated at Royapuram, Thanjavur.	7.00

18	Providing of 100 KVA Automatic Diesel Genset to provide uninterrupted power supply during power failure in Government Observation Home, Chennai and Government Special Home for Boys, Chengalpattu.	13.10
19	Strengthening of Directorate of Social Defence by providing 2 networking printer cum Xerox machine.	5.00
20	Construction of New Hostel Building for juveniles residing in Government Special Home for Boys, Chengalpattu	30.80
Total		300.00

REVISED BUDGET ESTIMATE – 2011 - 2012

DEMAND No.45
SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITIOUS MEAL
PROGRAMME DEPARTMENT

TOTAL REVISED BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 2011-2012
₹ 292897.16 Lakhs

Out of this, a sum of ₹ 280997.04 lakh is allotted for
Plan Schemes

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 2011-2012				
		(₹ in Lakh)		
HEAD OF ACCOUNT		Non-Plan	Plan	Total
REVENUE SECTION				
2059	Public Works	316.25		316.25
2225	Directorate of Social Welfare	18.99		18.99
2235	Directorate of Social Defence	2062.40	392.84	2455.24
2235	Directorate of Social Welfare	5228.24	60824.02	66052.26
2235	Commissioner-ate of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme	1784.77		1784.77
2236	Secretariat	11.36		11.36
2236	Directorate of Social Welfare	2136.67	122444.67	124581.34

2236	Commissioner- rate of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme		97335.47	97335.47
2251	Secretariat	341.42		341.42
2551	Directorate of Social Welfare		0.01	0.01
REVENUE SECTION TOTAL		11900.10	280997.01	292897.11
CAPITAL SECTION				
4235	Directorate of Social Defence		0.01	0.01
4236	Directorate of Social Welfare		0.02	0.02
CAPITAL SECTION TOTAL			0.03	0.03
7610	Loans to Govt. Servants etc.,	0.02		0.02
LOAN SECTION TOTAL		0.02		0.02
Grand Total		11900.12	280997.04	292897.16

GROSS TOTAL:REVENUE SECTION : ₹ 292897.11 Lakh

CAPITAL SECTION : ₹ 0.03 Lakh

LOAN SECTION : ₹ 0.02 Lakh

TOTAL : ₹ 292897.16 Lakh

(or) ₹ 2928.97 Crore

A sum of ₹ **2822.48** Crore has also been provided in the Revised Budget Estimate for 2011-2012 under the Demand No.41 Revenue Department for the implementation of Social Security Schemes.