

Terms of reference for the study on Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
Scheme implemented in Vijayapura District in Karnataka State

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Terms of reference for the study on Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

Scheme implemented in Vijayapura District in Karnataka State

1. Title of the study:

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme implemented in Vijayapura District in Karnataka State

2. Department/Agency implementing the Scheme:

Woman and Child Development Department Government of Karnataka

3. Background and Context

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also authorizes the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. Equality for women includes the right to live, the right to live with dignity, the right to a sense of self-worth; the right to have and to determine choices; right to have access to opportunities and resources; right to have the power to control their own lives both within and outside the home; and their ability to influence the direction of social change to create a more just social and economic order.

In this context, the adverse and declining child sex ratio in India has raised a serious concern for the Government and the society. The Census (2011) data showed a significant declining trend in the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) between 0-6 years with an all time low value of 918.

Table-1 Sex Ratio in India & Karnataka

Years	Sex ratio	Sex Reatio
	India	Karnataka
1971	964	978
1981	962	975
1991	945	960
2001	927	946
2011	918	948

Source: Census documents 1971-2011

The deterioration of child sex ratio from 964 girls in 1971 to 918 in 2011 in India demonstrates that the economic and social progress in the country has had minimum bearing on the status of women and daughters. (UN study Report by Mary John 2014). In the Global Gender Gap Index (2017) released by World Economic Forum for 2017 India has been ranked 108 out of 144 countries. One of the major factor for it is the poor sex ratio at birth.

& Declining Child Sex Ratio has been an area of national concern in the last three decades on account of the ever increasing gravity of the problem and it's far reaching implications that are dangerous. Being female in large parts of Asia is a hazard. The dice is heavily loaded against the females from womb to tomb.

Though Karnataka is above national average by 30 points, but the concern is about the decline in it from 978 to 948 in Karnataka during the last four decades. The drastic decline in sex ratio in 0-6 age group, in this period, the sex ratio in this group has declined from 975 to 949. The trend is also observed at all India level and the decline is sharp at both the levels. Among the South Indian states, the decline is substantial in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. This needs attention as it is taking place in 'Gender friendly' states. (Agnihotri 2000 & Bose A 2001) The situation across the regions may vary as a micro level study in rural Karnataka indicates the sex ratio of 650 in this age group (Martha Nussabaum 2002). The explanation for this phenomenon of declining sex ratio emerges from various counters. It may be on account of 'High female child mortality' or 'Female Infanticide' 'expanded infanticide' or 'Entitlements failure' (Agnihotri S.B.2000) or 'High Tech Sexism' (Sen A.K. 2000). It is a broad indicator, which reveals the ground realities that exist in the fabric of the society. This has severe socioeconomic, demographic and cultural implications.

Therefore, the issue of decline in the CSR is a major indicator of women disempowerment. CSR reflects both, pre-birth discrimination manifested through gender biased sex selection, and post birth discrimination against girls. Easy availability and affordability of diagnostic techniques has been critical in increasing Sex Selective Elimination (SSE) leading to low Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) and also contributes to the decline in CSR. Strong socio-cultural and religious biases, preference for sons & discrimination towards daughters are the factors behind it.

Need for Government Intervention

Recent studies from various parts of India highlight the sudden fall in the number of girls in the youngest age group as proof of the linkages between invention of new medical

technologies such as pre-natal diagnostic techniques and increased incidence of sex selective abortions or female foeticide. The strong son preference and the consequent elimination of the female child have continued to increase. This has been helped by advancement in medical technologies because most of these abortions can be attributed to the misuse of sex determination technologies such as ultrasound scanning and amniocentesis that were originally designed to detect genetic abnormalities in the foetus. Female foeticide is an extreme form of violence against women.

The deficit in girl child population, leads to serious demographic imbalance and adverse social consequences. However, in recent decades, the drastic decline in child sex ratio is an issue of grave concern in India. Therefore, efforts are needed to solve the issue thereby create equal regard and affection for the girl child. Otherwise, the child population will become skewed leading to a host of several societal problems.

An integrated approach focusing on survival, health, education and empowerment of the girl child was needed to address the issues related to decline in CSR. The decline in CSR was more in North than the South in the country. A focused approach on critical States and districts was essential.

Keeping these in the context, the Scheme Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao is introduced to provide a secured life in a supportive environment to a girl child and enable her education. It is addressed through a mass campaign & Multi-Sectoral action in 100 gender critical districts. The overall goal is improvement in the Child Sex Ratio in these districts.

About the scheme

The objectives of the Scheme are as under

- To prevent Gender biased sex selective elimination:
- To ensure survival & protection of the girl child
- To ensure education & participation of the girl child

The Scheme is intended to improve Child Sex Ratio across the country with and focussed intervention and Multi-Sectoral Action in 100 gender critical districts. It is jointly implemented by Ministry of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development.

The 100 districts have been identified on the basis of low Child Sex Ratio as per Census 2011 covering all States/UTs as a pilot with at least one district in each state. The criteria/norms for selection/identification of 100 districts under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao programme are as under :-

1. 87 Districts have been selected from 23 States/UTs having Child Sex Ratio below the National average of 918.
2. 8 Districts have been selected from 8 States/UTs having Child Sex Ratio above National average of 918 but showing declining trend
3. 5 Districts have been selected from 5 States/UTs having Child Sex Ratio above National average of 918 and showing improving trend so that other parts of country can be learned from them.

From Karnataka Vijayapura district is identified under the Scheme as it has lowest CSR in Karnataka State (931).

Table-2 Child Sex Ratio in different talukas of Vijayapura district

Sl.No	Taluk	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Shindagi	920	936	921
2	Indi	925	906	924
3	Vijapura	937	922	930
4	Basavana Bagevadi	943	931	942
5	Mudhe Bihal	952	936	949
	Total	933	923	931

Source: Census of India-2011

Components of the Scheme

Mass Communication Campaign on Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao:

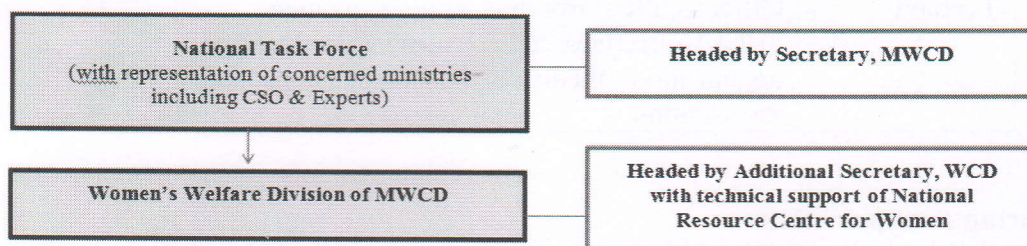
Under the Scheme, a Nation-wide campaign was launched for celebrating Girl Child and enabling her education. The campaign aims at ensuring that girls are born, nurtured and educated without discrimination to become empowered citizens of this country with equal rights.

Multi-Sectoral intervention in 100 Gender Critical Districts worse on CSR: MWCD will initiate a Multi-Sectoral Action in selected 100 districts covering all States/UTs for schematic intervention. Sectoral actions are drawn in consultation with M/o H&FW & M/o HRD. Measurable outcomes and indicators will bring together concerned sectors, states and districts for urgent concerted Multi-Sectoral Action to improve the CSR. A flexible framework for Multi-Sectoral Action will be adapted and contextualised by State Task Forces for developing, implementing and monitoring State/ District Plans of Action to achieve the State Specific

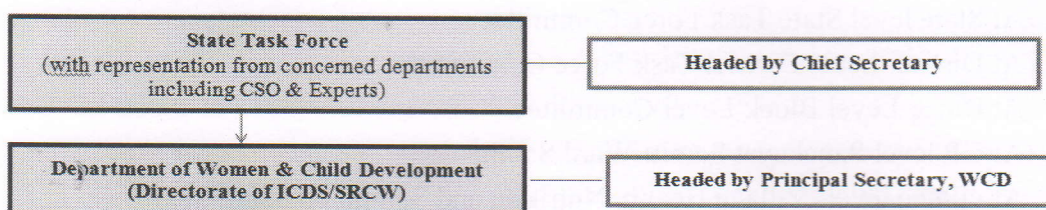
Monitorable Targets. State/ Districts will similarly develop their plans responsive to different State/District contexts.

Administration of the Scheme

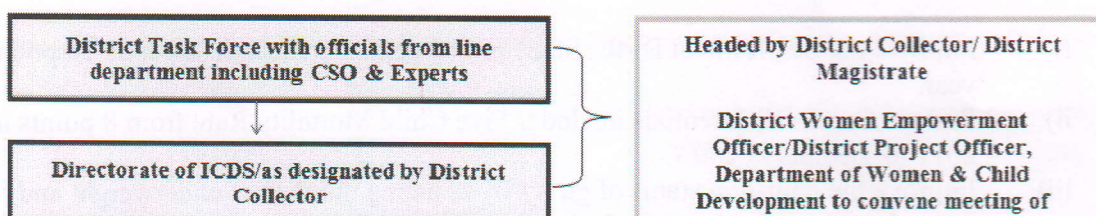
National Level:



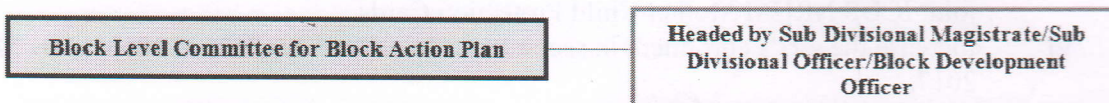
State/UT level:



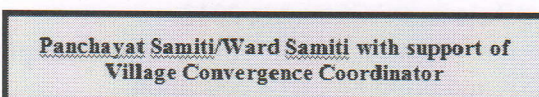
District/City/Municipal Corporation level:



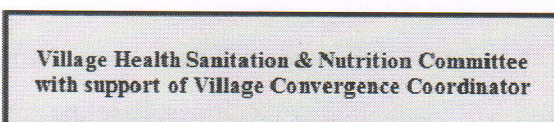
Block level:



Gram Panchayat/Ward level:



Village level:



Target Groups

Primary	Young and newly married couples; Pregnant and Lactating mothers; parents
Secondary	Youth, adolescents (girls and boys), in-laws, medical doctors/ practitioners, private hospitals, nursing homes and diagnostic centres
Tertiary	Officials, PRIs; frontline workers, women SHGs/Collectives, religious leaders, voluntary organizations, media, medical associations, industry associations

Monitoring & Supervision

- At National Level-National Task Force Committee
- At State level State Task Force Committee
- At District Level District Task Force Committee
- At Block Level Block Level Committee
- At GP level Panchayat Samiti/Ward Samiti
- At village level- Village Health, Nutrition and Sanitation committee

Monitorable Targets

- i) Improve the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) in 100 gender critical districts by 10 points in a year.
- ii) Reduce Gender differentials in Under Five Child Mortality Rate from 8 points in 2011 to 4 points by 2017.
- iii) Improve the Nutrition status of girls - by reducing number of underweight and anaemic girls under 5 years of age (from NFHS 3 levels).
- iv) Ensure Universalization of ICDS, girls' attendance and equal care monitored, using joint ICDS NRHM Mother Child Protection Cards.
- v) Increase the girl's enrolment in secondary education from 76% in 2013-14 to 79% by 2017.
- vi) Provide girl's toilet in every school in 100 CSR districts by 2017.
- vii) Promote a protective environment for Girl Children through implementation of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act 2012.
- viii) Train Elected Representatives/ Grass root functionaries as Community Champions to mobilize communities to improve CSR and promote Girl's education.

Evaluation

- The Scheme would be evaluated at the end of the 12th Five Year Plan to assess its impact and take corrective measures. Mapping of Ultra-sonography machines, baseline survey of concurrent assessment of % age of births of male and female child, reporting of complaints under PC& PNDT act will also help in assessing the impact or outcome.
- The formats and methodology for the surveys/concurrent evaluation mechanism would be devised by the GOI to maintain uniformity

Audit and Social Audit

- i) Audit shall be done as per Comptroller and Auditor General of India norms and that channel will be followed at the Central and State Government levels.
- ii) Social Audit will also be undertaken which will be conducted by Civil Society Groups to obtain direct feedback from public and institutions involved in implementation of the scheme.

4 Evaluation Scope, Purpose & Objectives

The study covers Vijayapura district in Karnataka State where the scheme is being implemented. It covers all the five talukas of the district. The different dimensions of the scheme as related to sex selected elimination, protection and survival of girl child, education and participation, existence of discriminatory practices and gender biases are covered under evaluation. The Scheme will be evaluated for the period 2015-16 & 2016-17. The purpose of evaluation is to assess to what extent the Gender bias and differentials are reduced in different talukas of the district through education, awareness, training, gender sensitization and implementation of protective legislations.

Objectives of evaluation

The objectives of evaluation are:

1. To analyse the trends in sex ratio in India and Karnataka and examine the causes for the declining trend in sex ratio.
2. Analysis of the trend and causes of low sex ratio in the district.
3. Examine the social framework from gender perspective.
4. Analyse the need and pattern of interventions under the scheme in Vijayapura district.
5. Examine the level of awareness generated and changes in attitudes of different stakeholders in the district.
6. To assess the functioning of different Task Force Committees involved in the scheme.
7. Assess the progress achieved in different monitorable indicators –protection, survival, health and nutrition and education of the girl child across the regions in the district.
8. Estimating the increase in Child Sex Ratio after the implementation of the scheme.
9. Make suitable recommendations to attain more effective outcomes.

5 Evaluation questions

1. What is the trend in child sex ratio across the regions in the State? Why child sex ratio is declining/low in some regions? What are the causes for it and what are the implications of this demographic imbalance? Review of literature to be presented.
2. Do social factors have a strong influence on child sex ratio? Analyse the social set up in Bijapur district from gender perspective.

3. Why there is a need for Government intervention with the scheme such as – Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao? What is our experience with earlier such interventions? To what extent this scheme addresses the issues associated with CSR? (Provide a brief review of literature)
4. How effective are the different methods are awareness creation in the scheme? Whether the methods used are suitable to region's socio cultural set up and practices? Evaluate the IEC component in the scheme.
5. What is the level of awareness generated among the different stakeholders? Whether it differs across the regions and caste groups? Is it sustainable over long period?
6. How many orientation and training programmes are organised for district/ Block and other officers? What was the content of these programmes and the outcomes?
7. How sensitization was done for the primary, secondary and tertiary target groups? Map the details of the programme.
8. Whether the committees at State, District, Block, Gram Panchayat and Village level are formed? Assess the functioning of these Committees in terms of:
 - Meetings held and issues discussed
 - Review of progress
 - Follow up of PNDT cases.
 - Action taken on decisions taken in the meetings
9. Whether PC & PNDT cell is established at district level with adequate staff? Whether information about all the ultra sonography machines in the district is collected and updated? If the baseline data is collected compare the outcomes with it?
10. How many PNDT cases are filed in the court and decisions are taken? Whether any follow up action is taken on these cases? Whether report is submitted to the Government? Whether any cases are solved by counselling?
11. Whether any incentives/ rewards are instituted/ awarded to the informants for giving information about Ultrasound machines/Clinics indulging in illegal practices of sex selection? How the information is sought?
12. Whether rapport is established with local NGOs, SHGs and Civil Society organisations, schools and colleges to involve them in the programme and awareness campaign? The process of involvement and the outcomes to be analysed.
13. How many training programmes are conducted for capacity building of different stakeholders? Analyse the contents of the Programme and their outcomes.
14. How many birth days of the girl child were celebrated across different regions in the district? What was the reaction of the households and others to it? Present some case studies and evidences.
15. Overall through various interventions what is the change brought in the social setup in the villages and the households? Whether the change differs across the caste religion income groups and the regions? Focus on critical talukas of Sindagi, Indi and Vijayapura where CSR is low below district average.
16. What are the interventions made to enable education of the girl child? Whether girls' toilets are constructed? How many dropped out girls are re-enrolled in secondary schools. What measures are taken to make their re-entry sustainable?

17. Map the activities undertaken to sensitize girls' education. What are the responses of the households? What are the outcomes of it in terms of increase in enrolment of girls at various levels of education? (The ECO has to make both qualitative and quantitative analysis of the issues and present some case studies).
18. Whether the action plan is prepared as per the guidelines and implemented in accordance with the time schedule. Whether the convergence with other Departments is initiated as per guidelines?
19. Document the Best Practices observed in the field. Examine the incentive schemes adopted and their impact on attitudes of parents towards girl child.
20. Whether audit of the scheme is conducted? Examine the Audit report.
21. Whether social Audit of the scheme is conducted as per the guidelines. Examine the social audit report.
22. Find whether protective environment for Girl Children through implementation of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act 2012 is created in different talukas of the district.
23. How the other stakeholders like local NGOs, CBOs, Women's Organizations and other institutions to run the sensitization campaigns. Whether any CSR initiatives are mobilised in the implementation process?
24. Measure the achievements in implementation of the scheme in terms of various monitorable indicators across the talukas and provide an integrated analysis of the outcomes of the scheme.
 - i. Increase in SRB by 10 points
 - ii. Reduction in gender mortality
 - iii. Increase in enrolment
 - iv. Girls' toilets in every school.
 - v. enrolment of girls in Anganwadi centres
 - vi. decline in percentage of under nutrition girls/
25. Based on the primary data collected, examine whether the Programme interventions are adequate enough to change the scenario and provide enabling environment for empowerment of girl child.
26. Based on the findings give specific recommendations- short & long term- for effective implementation of the scheme in future. Suggest suitable strategies for elimination of biases and discrimination against the girl child.

6 Evaluation Methodology

The study is based on both the primary as well as secondary data.

Table-4 Sources and methods of data collection

Type of data	Method of data collection	Source of information	Method and Tools
Primary data	1. Quantitative data	Households, NGOs, civil society organizations,	Survey, Interview Schedules
	2. Qualitative data	Men, women GP Members, village committees etc.	FGD, dialogue with SHGs, Social Audit case studies

		Officials at State level, district level, taluk level, GP level,	In Depth interview schedules
Secondary data	Guidelines, from Central Govt. Data from the Department, published documents, reports, books and Journals etc.	Department –State, district, taluka & GP level	On the basic monitorable indicators and other relevant impact assessment indicators.

Sampling Methodology

- All the five talukas –Sindagi, Indi, Vijayapura, Basavana Bagewadi, Muddebihal will be included in the Sample.

Table-3 Gram Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies in Vijayapura District

	Total GPs	ULBs	Sample GPs	Sample ULBs	Sample HH
Sindagi	43	03	09	1	
Indi	51	02	10	1	
Vijayapura	48	01	10	1	
Basavana Bagewadi	38	04	08	1	
Muddebihal	33	03	07	1	
Total	213	13	44	5	

- 30% of ULBs with at least 1 from each taluka
- 25% of GPs from each taluka –Adequate coverage of Tandas is essential.

Selection of Sample Gram Panchayats

The sample gram panchayats are selected on the basis of the level of human development. The ANSIRD Mysore has prepared Human Development Index (HDI) for all the 5898 GPs in the State and they are ranked on the basis of HDI value. From this report the GPs of Vijayapura district are selected and the sample GPs are selected based on the rankings at high medium and low level. The selected GPs are as follows.

Table-4 Sample GPs and ULBs in Vijayapura district

	High HDI	Medium HDI	Low HDI	ULBs
B Bagewadi	Malaghan	Masuti	Yalwar	
	Kudagi	Kanakal	Mannur	B Bagewadi
	H.Hipparagi		Arashanagi	
Indi	Chikkabevanur	Nimbal	Khyadagi	
	Atharga	Chowdihala	Agarkhad	Indi

	Horati	Ingalgi	Tadavalaga	
			Tamba	
Sindagi				
	Rampur P.a	Kondaguli	Yargal.Bk	
	Ramanahalli	Chikkarugi	Nagavi Bk	Sindagi
	Korawar	Bekinal	Chandakavate	
Muddebihal				
	Rakkasagi	Bommanhalli	Nagabehal	
	Kannur	Tumbagi	Rudagi	Muddebihal
			Advi Somnal	
Vijayapura	Tikota	Halagani	Makhanpur	
	Hosur	Gunaki	Aliabad	Vijayapura
	Torvi	Kumathe	Mamadapur	
			Tajapur H	

5% of the sample households from different social categories to be selected randomly from each Gram Panchayat/ ULB

7. Deliverables and time schedule

The Department of women and Child Development and KEA will provide the necessary information pertaining to the study and also co-operate with the consultant organization in completing the assignment task within the stipulated time period. The concerned district and taluk officials will be instructed by the Department of Women & Child Development for providing the required information/data at the taluk and GP levels.

It is expected to complete the present study in 5 months time line, excluding the time taken for approvals at KEA.

Table 5: Timelines and deliverables:

a. Inception Report	One month from date of signing the agreement
c. Field Data Collection	Two months from date of work plan approval
d. Draft report submission	One month after field data collection.
e. Final report dissemination & presentation	One month from draft report submission.
Total duration	5 months

8. Qualities expected from the Report:

The evaluation report should generally confirm to the United Nations Evaluation Guidelines (UNEG) "Standards for Evaluation in the UN System" and "Ethical Standards of Evaluations".

The report should present a comprehensive review of the Scheme/ programme in terms of the content, implementation process, adequacy, information and access to beneficiaries.

The Report should provide a scientific assessment of the impact of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme on the child sex ratio, elimination of discriminatory practices and in providing a protective and healthy environment for the growth and survival of the girl child. in Vijayapura district. The qualitative data should be used in unbiased manner to support or for further analysis of the reflections from the quantitative data. The analysis should provide adequate space for assessing the variations across the regions and social categories. Case studies to be presented to bring out the realities at the household level.

The report should come out with specific recommendations based on adequate field evidence for any modifications in the programme design, content, implementing procedures, and any other modifications to improve the access and impact of the Scheme/Programme.

Structure of the report

The following are the points, only inclusive and not exhaustive, which need to be mandatorily followed in the preparation of evaluation report:

By the very look of the evaluation report it should be evident that the study that of Women and Child Development Department and Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) which has been done by the Evaluation Consultant Organization. The report should be complete and logically organized in a clear but simple language. Besides confirming to the qualities covered in the Terms of Reference, report should be arranged in the following order:

1. Title and Opening Page
2. Index
3. List of acronyms and abbreviations
4. Executive Summary- A section that describes the program, purpose and scope of evaluation, research design and methodology, key findings, constraints and recommendations.
5. Background- A section that briefly covers the history or genesis of the sector under which the programme/scheme being evaluated covered. It should give recent fact sheets taken from reliable and published sources and review of the progress of the scheme at Taluka/District level.
6. Objectives and performance of the program - This section includes the stated objectives of the program and the physical and financial achievements of the selected program in the period of evaluation. It should cover the description of the target group, aim of the program and method of selection of beneficiaries and the physical and financial

achievements.

7. Review of literature/past evaluation reports and their findings.

8. Evaluation Methodology - This should include research design, sample design and size, questionnaire design and pilot test, data collection and quality assurance plan.

9. Findings of the evaluation study.

10. Limitations/constraints in the evaluation study.

11. Recommendations that flow from the evaluation.

Annexure-

a. Sanctioned Terms of Reference of the study.

b. Survey tools and questionnaires

c. List of persons with addresses personally interviewed.

d. Place, date and number of persons covered by Focus Group Discussion (if applicable).

e. Compilation of case studies/best practices.

f. Table showing details of major deviations, non-conformities, digressions of the program.

9. Administrative arrangements:

The core team should comprise of the following technical members (list is inclusive but not exhaustive) should possess requisite qualification and experience as stated below:

Table : Team to carry out the study

i. Principal Investigator	Ph.D/ M.A. I Class in Women's Studies/Social Work with minimum 5 years experiences in Gender Studies / related field/.
ii. 1 st Core team member	M.A. in Women's Studies/Social Work/with 2 years of experience in related fields.
iii. 2 nd Core team member	Data Analyst, Statistician, M.Sc. Statistics/M.A. Economics.

And such numbers that the evaluation is completed within the scheduled time prescribed by the ToR.

Consultant Evaluation Organizations who do not meet these criteria will not be considered for doing the evaluation.

10 Cost and Schedule of Budget release:

Output based budget release will be as follows-

1. The **first instalment** of Consultation fee amounting to 30% of the total fee shall be payable as advance to the Consultant after the approval of the inception report, but only on execution of a bank guarantee of a scheduled nationalized bank, valid for a period of at least 12 months from the date of issuance of advance.
2. The **second instalment** of Consultation fee amounting to 50% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the approval of the Draft report.
3. The **third and final instalment** of Consultation fee amounting to 20% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the receipt of the hard and soft copies of the final report in such format and number as prescribed in the agreement, along with all original documents containing primary and secondary data, processed data outputs, study report and soft copies of all literature used in the final report.

Taxes will be deducted from each payment, as per rates in force. In addition, the evaluating agency/consultant is expected to pay service tax at their end.

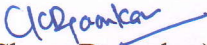
11. Selection of Consultant Agency for Evaluation:


The selection of evaluation agency should be finalized as per provisions of KTPP Act and rules without compromising on the quality.

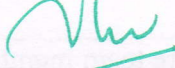
12. Contact persons for further details:

Smt. Haleema I/C Deputy Director, Department of Women & Child Development, Phone number: 080-22355984. email id: ddcw.dwcd@gmail.com will be the contact person for giving requisite information and details for this study.

Nodal Officer KEA Shri M Ranganna e mail: conpkea@karnataka.gov.in Mobile: 9901174915


(Dr. Chaya Degaokar)
Consultant (Evl.) KEA


I/C Deputy Director
Dept. of Women & Child Development


Chief Evaluation Officer
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

Vijayapur Dist - Annual Report

II) District level Activities

1. Inter-sectoral Consultation & Meetings

i) Number of Convergence Meeting held with line departments and other stakeholders :-

11 Meetings - 186

ii) Number of Meetings held of District Task Force (DTF) and Block Task Force (BTF) :-

55 (BTF) - 550 po

iii) Number of Media Campaign organized :-

03

2. A Orientation & sensitization programme

i) No. of orientation programme held for District Officers/ Zila Parishad members/ PNDT Cell/Judiciary/ District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) etc:-

01

ii) No. of participants attended orientation programme at district level

85 members parti

iii) No. of orientation programme held for Block Officers/ Block Parishad/ Panchayat members:

579

iv) No. of participants attended orientation programme at block level

579

v) No. of orientation programme held for Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) members :-

1028

vi) No. of participants attended orientation programme for Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition Committee:

1028

vii) No. of orientation programme held for School Management Committee (SMCs) members:-

-

xi) No. of participants attended orientation programme for School Management Committee (SMCs) :-

-

xii) No. of sensitization programme organized with Religious leaders, Elected representative and community leaders:-

213

xiii) No. of participants attended the sensitization programme :-

10650

B Training & Capacity building

i) No. of Training of Administrative, police, judicial, medical colleges and other training academies-LBSNAA, ATIs held:-	—
ii) No. of participants attended Training programme:-	—
iii) No. of Training of Gender & Girl Child Units held	238
iv) No. of participant attended Gender & Girl Child Units training	11900
v) No. of Training held for Frontline workers-AWS/ASHAs :-	213
vi) No. of Frontline workers participated:-	220
vii) No. of Trainings organized for of Youth/Sabla groups/ Volunteer/ SHG/Mahila Mandals/NYKS:-	213
viii) No. of Training of District Appropriate Authority (DAA), & other functionaries on PCPNDT act held:-	10650
ix) No. of participants from DAA & other functionaries attended training on PCPNDT act:-	—

3. Innovation

i) No. of Celebration of Girl Child Day organized:-	280
ii) No. of Celebration of Beti Janmotsava organized:-	786
iii) No. of Programme organized for Incentivising panchayat/ Urban ward/ frontline worker for adopting best practice:-	220
iv) No. of felicitating programme organized for Mother & Girls child in hospitals with sweet and birth certificate etc. -	176
vii) No. of any other activity identified by DTF/BTF	—

4. Awareness generation & Outreach Activities

i) No. of awareness generation and outreach activities such as Nukkad Natak/rally/baby show, Celebration of Girl Child Day (Fix day in a month) organized:-	284
ii) No. of Naari ki Chaupal/Mann ki Baat across the District held	—
iii) No. of meetings organized with of Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC):-	1028

iv) Any special Gram Sabha organized on CSR issue:	176
v) No. of Mega Event for Felicitation of best Panchayat /Frontline worker organized:	05
vi) No. of Panchayats/Frontline workers awarded for their exemplary work:-	10
vii) No. meritorious girls in the field of academics/sports /culture and social work etc identified:-	10
viii) Details of other activities identified by DTF/BTF for awareness generation & Outreach Activities :-	15

5. Monitoring and Evaluation, Documentation

i) No. of visits conducted by senior officials-	
a. At Block level :-	45
b. At Village level :-	416
ii) No. of Booklet printed on best practices	
iii) Other IEC material Printed	20,000

6. Sectoral activities of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MoHRD)

i) No of award given to School Monitoring Committee (SMC) in the district :-	
ii) No. of Campaigns organized to re-enroll drop-out girls in secondary schools through massive joint village contact drive	
iii) No. of girls re-enrolled during the Campaign organised: -	
iv) No. of Balika Manches created to encourage participation of girls:	
v) No. of girls participated in Balika Manches: -	

7. Sectoral activities of M/O H&FW

- i) Promotion of early registration of pregnancy, institutional deliveries and birth registration;
 - I Total No. birth registered in a month:

(BBBP) Scheme for the year 2015-16
S.O.E. upto the end of August 2017

Annexure - II

(RS. IN LAKHS)

Sl. No.	Activities	Budget released (Rs. In Lakhs)	Programme Conducted	Expenditure (Rs. In Lakhs)	Balance Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)	Remarks
1	District level Activities (Vijayapur District)	29.55	* Guddi Gudda boards have been displayed in 220 Gram Panchayats. * In Collaboration with Education Department awareness programme were organized about Beti Bachavo Beti Padavo scheme to the students, teachers, Asha workers, anganwadi workers and self help group members during the month of October. * District Task Force Committee meeting was held during the month of April & June. * Women's day was organized at the District Level in the month of March. * Cycle rally was organized at the district level to create awareness. * Awareness Programme is organized at each taluka level. * Children's day programme was organized in the month of November. * Brouchers & Posters about the Beti Bachavo Beti Padavo were printed and distributed.	29.55	0	
2	Inter-Sectoral Consultation/ meeting and Meeting of State Task Force	0.94	Training was conducted in Executive Development Centre on February 2016. Driving with Selvi Workshop conducted on 03-08-2017 @ S.J.P. College compound, Bengaluru.	0.47	0.47	
3	Training & Capacity Building Sensitization Programme:					
	A)Bangalore Urban Dist	1.58	A) Training of Trainers (Co-Operation with NIPCID) B) Corporate Sector Training C) Karnataka Judicial Academy	1.58	0	

NO.	released			AMOUNT	
	1.09	B) Education Dept	Awareness Programme	1.04	0.05
	1.32	C) Health & Family Welfare Dept	Awareness Programme	1.32	0
	0.50	D) Information & Publicity	Information And Awareness Programme	0.50	0
					The budget has been released to Districts on Dated 19-08-2016 after Revalidation orders given by Government.
4		Innovation and Awareness Generation Activities:			
	1.00	Karnataka Women Development Corporation	Exposure Visit	1.00	0.00
	1.50	Karnataka Women Development Corporation	Monitoring and Evaluation	0.00	1.50
	0.65	State level Girl Child Day	Given to Girls Home Bengaluru.	0.65	0
	2.27	Head office (Child welfare Section)	Printing posters & Brochures	2.27	0
5	0.48	Flexi fund (10%) (Head Office)	To purchase Stationary Materials	0.48	0
	0.60	A) Haveri, Raichur, Chamaraja Nagar Dist.	Awareness & Training Programme	0.60	0
	41.48	Grand Total		39.46	2.02

Director
Women & Child Development Department
Bangalore.