

CHILD PROTECTION

Child Protection - Schemes where Allocation has Increased						
Programmes & Schemes	AE (2018-19) (in Cr)	BE (2019-20) (in Cr)	RE (2019-20) (in Cr)	BE (2020-21) (in Cr)	Increase over last year in (in Cr)	Increase over last year (in %)
Central Adoption Resource Agency	8.47	9	11	17	8	88.89
Children in need of care and protection (Chandigarh)	2.58	2.96	4.45	3.86	0.9	30.41
Improvement in working conditions of child/women labour [National Child Labour Project (name inserted in 2018-19 Statement)]	-	100	79	120	20	20
Welfare of Juveniles (A&N Islands)	0.69	1.04	1.19	1.21	0.17	16.35
Institute for mentally retarded children (Chandigarh)	8.73	9.73	9.93	11.28	1.55	15.93
Child Protection - Schemes where Allocation has Decreased						
Programmes & Schemes	AE (2018-19) (in Cr)	BE (2019-20) (in Cr)	RE (2019-20) (in Cr)	BE (2020-21) (in Cr)	Decrease over last year (in Cr)	Decrease over last year (in %)
Beti Bacho Beti Padhao	244.73	280	200	220	-60	-21.43
Child Protection - Schemes where Allocation has Remained Unchanged						
Programmes & Schemes	AE (2018-19) (in Cr)	BE (2019-20) (in Cr)	RE (2019-20) (in Cr)	BE (2020-21) (in Cr)	No Change over last year (in Cr)	
Scheme for prevention of alcoholism and substance (Drug) abuse	8.00	13	11	13	0	
National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)	15.83	18	18	18	0	
Integrated Child Protection Scheme	915.69	1500	1350	1500	0	
Child Protection - Other Schemes						
Programmes & Schemes	AE (2018-19) (in Cr)	BE (2019-20) (in Cr)	RE (2019-20) (in Cr)	BE (2020-21) (in Cr)		
Dulari (A&N Islands)	3.80	0	2	1.8		
TOTAL CHILD PROTECTION		1933.73	1686.57	1906.15	-27.58	-1.43

Note: A conditional cash transfer scheme called 'Dulari' was introduced in Andaman and Nicobar Islands by the Department of Health and Family Welfare in 2013 for all the girl children of permanent domicile of Andaman and Nicobar Islands born on or after January 26, 2013. The scheme aims at providing better education to girl child, their social development and providing them financial security. Under the scheme, money is deposited in the account of a girl child on her birth, on passing class 8,10,12 and attaining the age of 18. On maturity the amount becomes Rs. 82,000. Besides, they will also get an amount of Rs. 5000 for marrying after the age of 21 and another Rs. 10,000 on marrying after 25 years.

Despite an expenditure of 3.80 Crore in 2018-19, no allocations were made for the scheme in the Budget Estimates for 2019-20. In the Revised Estimates for 2019-20, the scheme received an allocation of 2.0 Crore, which stands reduced to 1.80 Crore in the Budget estimates for 2020-21.

Does incentivising delay in the age at marriage through such schemes amount to a state driven promotion of the culture of 'dowry' is a question to ask. Can such a scheme actually empower and protect the girl child in the long run?