



Trends in Finances for the Ministry of Women and Child Development

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KEY HIGHLIGHTS



In FY 25-26 Budget Estimates (BEs), ₹26,890 crore is allocated to the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), a 16% increase from FY 24-25 Revised Estimates (REs) which stood at ₹23,183 crore.



The Mission Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0 is the largest CSS, constituting 82% of GoI allocations for MWCD in FY 25-26.



In FY 20-21, GoI allocations for MWCD were 62% of the ministry's projected demand. This was expected to increase to 93% in FY 23-24.



In FY 23-24, Mission POSHAN 2.0 utilised ₹21,810 crore (101%) which was more than the allocated amount of ₹21,523 crore. Mission Shakti, on the other hand, utilised only 65%, or ₹1,522 crore, of its allocated amount of ₹2,326 crore in the same year.

KEY POLICY ANNOUNCEMENTS



In her Budget Speech for FY 25-26, the Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman mentioned the revision of cost norms for Mission POSHAN 2.0.¹



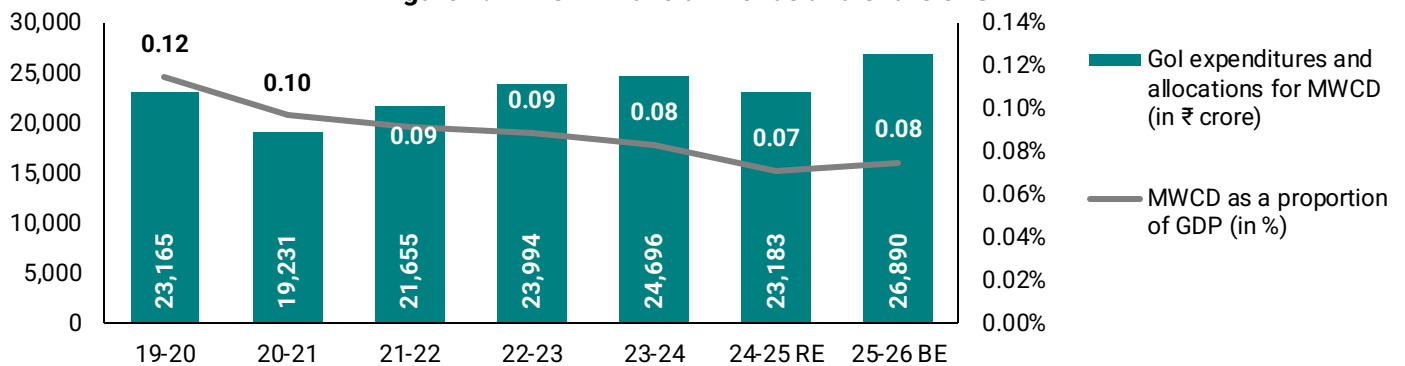
MWCD has been launching several initiatives to end Gender-based Violence. In August 2024, MWCD re-launched the She-Box portal for easing the reporting of sexual harassment complaints. In November 2024, they launched the #abkoibaahanahi campaign in collaboration with UN Women.²

OVERVIEW

According to Census 2011, women and children constituted 68 per cent of the country’s population². The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) caters to women, children (0-6 years), and adolescent girls through several initiatives, including schemes, policies, laws, among others. This brief examines the trends in the Government of India’s (GoI’s) financing for MWCD.

- In FY 25-26 Budget Estimates (BEs), ₹26,890 crore was allocated to MWCD, a 16 per cent increase over FY 24-25 Revised Estimates (REs), which stood at ₹23,183 crore. This was, however, only a 3 per cent increase from FY 24-25 BEs which stood at ₹26,092 crore.
- As a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), MWCD’s expenditures (Actuals), or GoI releases to states and Union Territories (UTs), have been decreasing over the years. Expenditures declined from 0.12 per cent of the GDP in FY 19-20 to 0.08 per cent in FY 23-24. In FY 25-26 BEs, GoI allocations for MWCD are estimated to stand at 0.08 per cent.

Figure 1: MWCD Financial Trends and Share of GDP

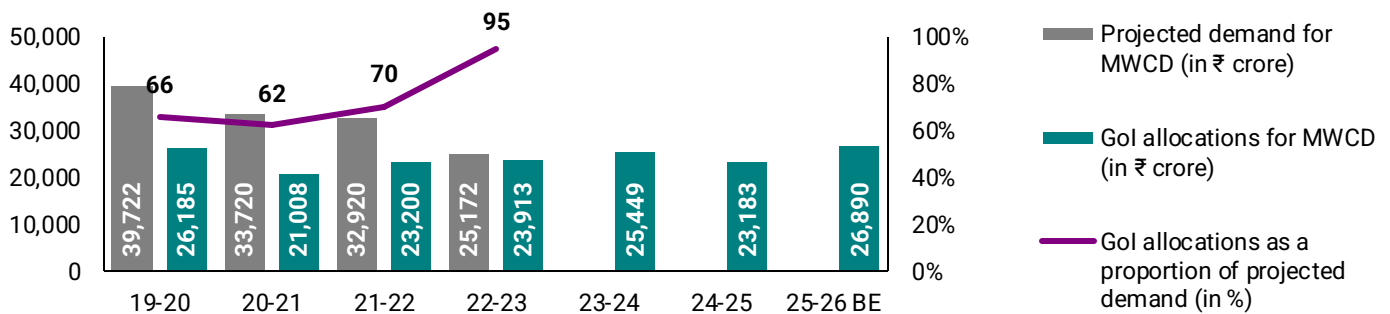


Source: (i) Union Expenditure Budget, MWCD, FY 20-21 to FY 25-26, [url](#); (ii) Annual and Quarterly Estimates of GDP at current prices, 2011-12 series, MoSPI, [url](#); (iii) Budget at a Glance, Union Budget 25-26, [url](#). Last accessed on 1 February 2025.

Note: Figures till FY 23-24 are Actuals. Expenditures reflect GoI releases to states and UTs.

- Every year, the Department-related Standing Committee on Education, Women, Children, Youth, and Sports is responsible for analysing the Demand for Grants of MWCD and makes recommendations on budgets, policy priorities and key issues in the sector. These Committee also looks at the projected demand raised by the Ministries. The report was last released in December 2023.
- There were variations in the projected demand by MWCD and funds allocated. Allocations were 66 per cent of projected demand in FY 19-20, decreasing to 62 per cent in the following FY. By FY 22-23, 95 per cent of MWCD’s demand were met and in FY 23-24³, while the exact demand was not mentioned, according to the Committee report, 93 per cent of allocations were expected to be met.⁴

Figure 2: Proportion of MWCD Allocations out of Projected Demand

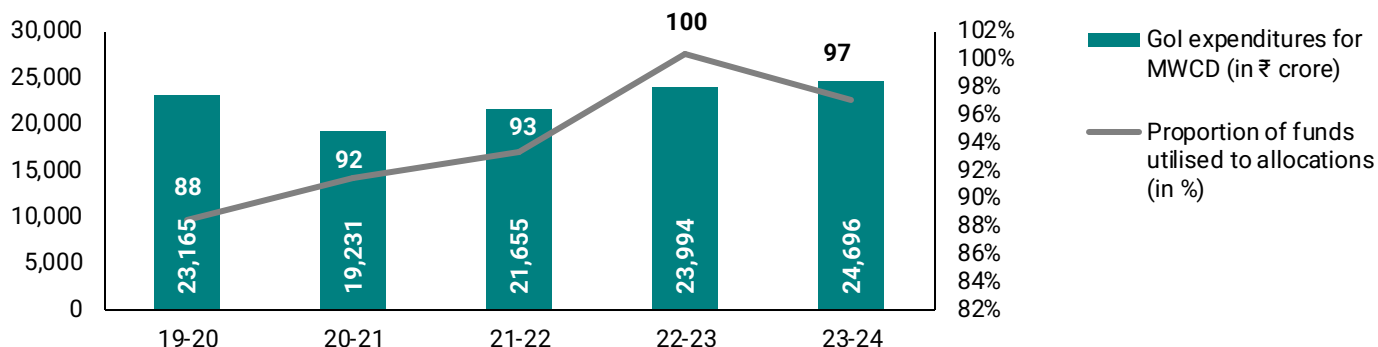


Source: (i) Union Expenditure Budget, MWCD, FY 20-21 to FY 25-26, [url](#); (ii) Department-related Standing Committee, Demand for Grants, [url](#). Last accessed on 1 February 2025.

Note: Allocation figures till FY 24-25 are REs and FY 25-26 are BEs.

- Between FY 19-20 to FY 23-24, Gol expenditures for MWCD have grown at 4 per cent on average. As a proportion of allocations, 100 per cent of allocated amount was utilised in FY 22-23, compared to 88 per cent in FY 19-20. In FY 23-24, ₹24,696 crore was spent (97 per cent of allocations), compared to ₹23,165 in FY 19-20.

Figure 3: Proportion of MWCD Expenditures out of Allocations



Source: Union Expenditure Budget, MWCD, FY 20-21 to FY 25-26, [url](#). Last accessed on 23 July 2024.

Note: All figures are Actuals. Calculation of proportion of funds allocated refer to the ratio between Actuals and REs. Expenditures reflect Gol releases to states and UTs.

HOW DOES THE MWCD ALLOCATE?

- MWCD spending is classified into three components:



Establishment Expenditure (EE) of the Gol are the costs incurred for the maintenance and operation of government offices and institutions.



Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) are schemes such as the Mission Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0 implemented by state governments with funding shared with states in a 60:40 ratio for large states and 90:10 for hilly and north-eastern states.



Other Central Sector Expenditure (OCE) are centrally funded and implemented schemes. This consist of specific initiatives, projects managed by autonomous bodies, central agencies, and spending on statutory bodies, and public sector undertakings. Under OCE, MWCD allocates for Autonomous Bodies such as Central Adoption Resource Agency, National Commission for the Protection of Child's Rights, among others.

- Over the years, CSSs have constituted the majority share of MWCD allocations at approximately 99 per cent. In FY 25-26 BEs, similarly, out of total Gol allocations for MWCD, CSSs received ₹26,640 crore (99 per cent of Gol's allocations for MWCD).

MAJOR AREAS OF ALLOCATION

- Several CSSs have been reconstituted and renamed over the years. For instance, in FY 17-18, the National Nutrition Mission was renamed to POSHAN Abhiyaan and the Maternity Benefit Programme was renamed to Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY).
- Currently, MWCD has three flagship CSSs. These include:



Mission Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0 (hereafter, Mission POSHAN 2.0) for providing Anganwadi infrastructure and promoting positive maternal and child health and nutrition outcomes;



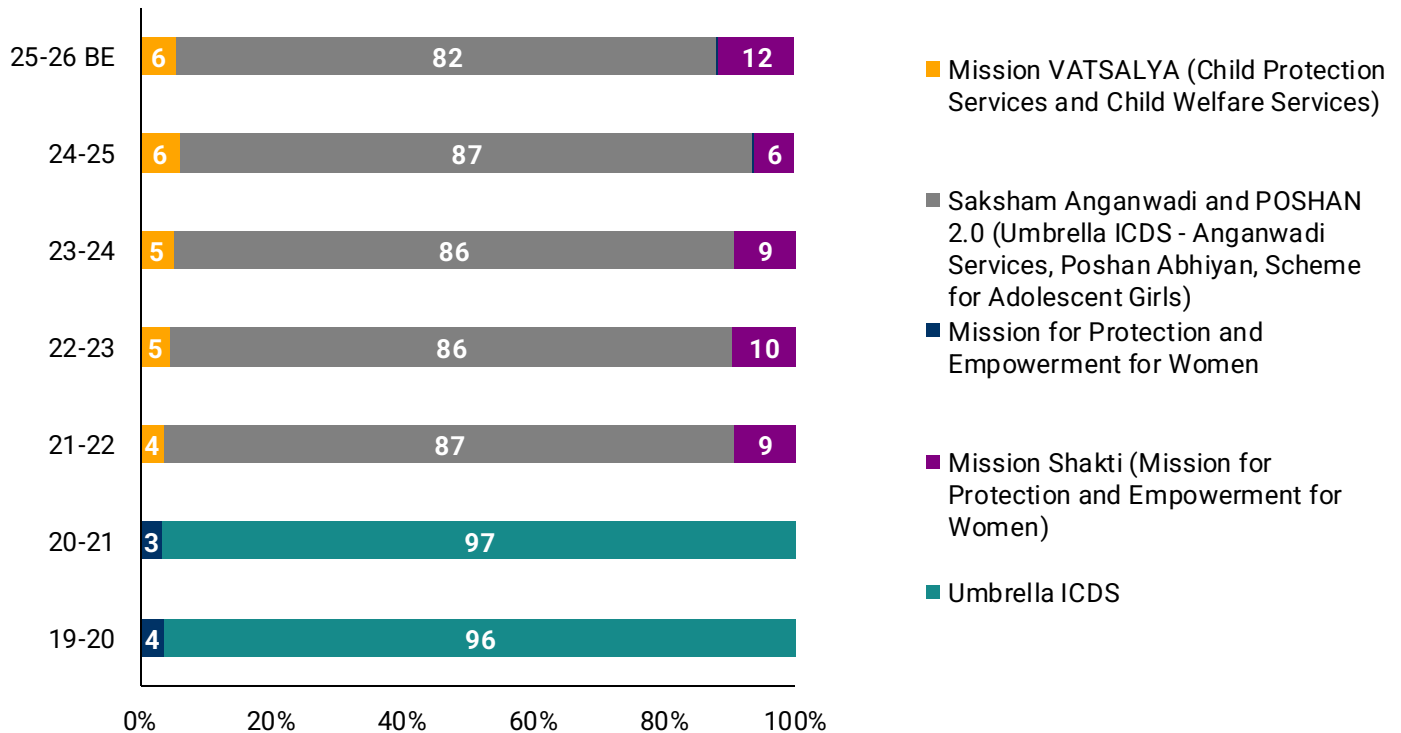
Mission Shakti for women’s empowerment and safety; and



Mission VATSALYA for providing institutional and non-institutional child protection and welfare services

- Since FY 21-22, standalone sub-schemes were reconstituted under the Mission Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0 (erstwhile Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)); Mission Shakti (erstwhile Mission for the Protection and Empowerment of Women (MPEW)); and Mission VATSALYA which included the erstwhile Child Protection Services (CPS) and Child Welfare Services (CWS) sub-schemes. CPS and CWS were previously under the Umbrella ICDS.
- Between FY 21-22 and FY 25-26, Mission POSHAN 2.0 has constituted the majority share of total CSS allocations, followed by the Mission Shakti and Mission VATSALYA.
- The share of allocations for Mission POSHAN 2.0, however, has been decreasing over the years. As previously mentioned, while CPS and CWS were reconstituted as a separate flagship scheme, PMMVY was reconstituted under Mission Shakti. Because of this exercise, the corresponding share of both Mission Shakti and Mission VATSALYA has been increasing.
- In FY 25-26 BEs, Mission POSHAN 2.0 is estimated to be 82 per cent of Gol allocations for MWCD’s CSSs, while Mission Shakti and Mission VATSALYA, respectively, stand at 12 per cent and 6 per cent of overall CSS allocations.

Figure 4: Distribution of CSSs



Source: Union Expenditure Budget, MWCD, FY 20-21 to FY 25-26, [url](#). Last accessed on 1 February 2025.

Note: Figures till FY 24-25 are REs and FY 25-26 are BEs.

ALLOCATIONS THROUGH KEY CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

- In the following sections, we dee-dive into the key CSSs of MWCD.

MISSION SAKSHAM ANGANWADI AND POSHAN 2.0

- Mission POSHAN 2.0 aims to redress the challenges identified with Umbrella ICDS and its sub-schemes, including inadequate nutrition quality and delivery, weak community ownership, poor implementation, the absence of an integrated approach to nutrition security, and an insufficient focus on diet diversity, traditional wisdom in nutrition practices, and behaviour change.
- The breakup of sub-schemes under Umbrella ICDS and Mission POSHAN 2.0 are highlighted in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Sub-schemes Restructured from Umbrella ICDS to Mission POSHAN 2.0

Umbrella ICDS	Mission POSHAN 2.0
Anganwadi Services and Scheme for Adolescent Girls	Supplementary Nutrition Programme for children (0-6 years), pregnant women and lactating mothers, and adolescent girls (14-18 years)
	Early Childhood Care and Education
	Anganwadi Infrastructure (including upgraded Saksham Anganwadis)
National Nutrition Mission	POSHAN Abhiyaan
Scheme for welfare of working children in need of care and protection	
PMMVY	
Child Protection Services	
National Creche Scheme	

Source: Mission POSHAN 2.0 Scheme Guidelines, [url](#).

The five-year roadmap for Mission POSHAN 2.0 is as follows⁵:

- In the short term (6-12 months), the Mission hopes to focus on Aadhaar seeding of eligible citizens, resource readiness of AWCs, governance including setting up of District Nutrition Committees and POSHAN Panchayats, promoting dietary diversity, and robust data management.
- In the medium term (1-3 years), the scheme plans to strengthen convergence, frontline worker capacity, diet diversity through *POSHAN Vatikas*, and Behaviour Change Communication campaigns.
- In the long term (3-5 years), the Mission aims to upgrade 2 lakh AWCs as Saksham Anganwadis and construct *pucca* AWCs in lieu of semi-*pucca* and rented AWCs and foster proactive community ownership of the programme.

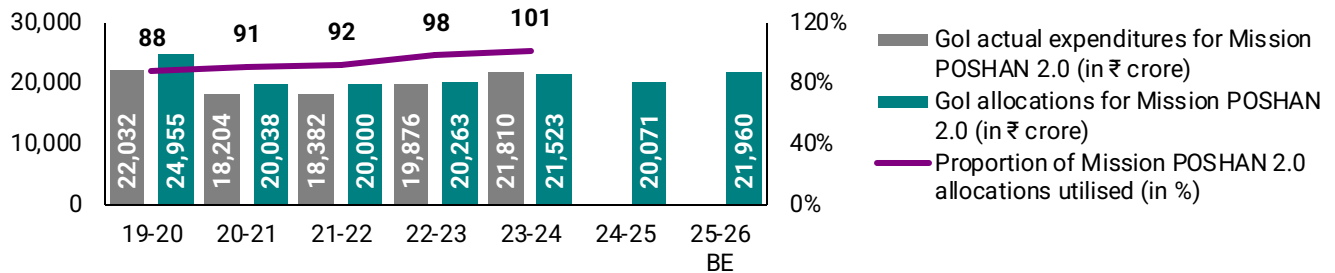
Trends in Allocations

- Before FY 21-22, the sub-schemes under Mission POSHAN 2.0 were displayed as separate budget line items. After the reconstitution and renaming exercise of Umbrella ICDS in FY 21-22, sub-schemes are not displayed as such.
- Allocations under the scheme have grown at a slow pace at over 2 per cent between FY 21-22 and FY 25-26. In FY 25-26 BEs, ₹21,960 crore was allocated to the scheme, a 9 per cent increase from REs in FY 24-25 which stood at ₹20,071 crore.

Our Budget Insight on Nutrition Schemes for Women dives further into the performance of Mission POSHAN 2.0.

- The projected demand for funds under Mission POSHAN 2.0 has also decreased in recent years. In FY 20-21, while the amount demanded was ₹32,135 crore, allocations were 38 per cent lower at ₹20,038 crore. Similarly, the projected demand was 26 per cent lower by ₹6,930 crore in FY 21-22. In FY 23-24, allocations were ₹766 crore lower than the projected demand.
- Utilisation of funds under the scheme or in other words, releases by Gol have remained high. Since FY 21-22, the first year of the reconstituted scheme, a total quantum of ₹18,382 crore (92 per cent) was utilised, increasing to ₹21,810 crore in FY 23-24 which was more than the allocated amount for that year.

Figure 5: Allocations and Expenditures for Mission POSHAN 2.0



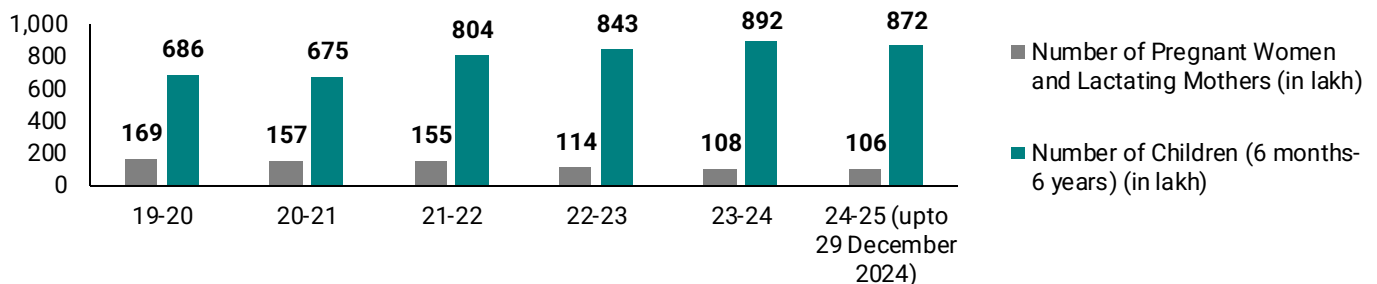
Source: Union Expenditure Budget, MWCD, FY 20-21 to FY 25-26, [url](#). Last accessed on 1 February 2025.

Note: Allocation figures till FY 24-25 are REs and 25-26 are BEs. Allocations and expenditures till FY 20-21 were under Umbrella ICDS. Expenditures reflect Gol releases to states and UTs.

Key Progress Indicators

- Based on an RTI reply dated 9 January 2025, there were over 978 lakh pregnant women and lactating mothers and children (6 months-6 years) receiving benefits under Mission POSHAN 2.0.
- The number of children receiving benefits shows an increasing trend from FY 20-21 to FY 23-24. However, the number of pregnant women and lactating mothers receiving benefits have been decreasing in the same period.

Figure 6: Number of Eligible Citizens under Mission POSHAN 2.0



Source: RTI reply by MWCD dated 9 January 2025.

- Since the scheme's inception in FY 21-22, there have been several developments in achieving the scheme's target.
- As per Mission POSHAN 2.0 guidelines, it is necessary for eligible citizens to be linked and verified for Aadhaar to avail scheme benefits, except children who may use mother's Aadhaar card.
- According to the POSHAN Tracker, as on 31 December 2024, over 97 per cent of eligible citizens were Aadhaar verified. The Tracker also indicates that 95 per cent of the children between 0-6 years underwent growth monitoring.⁶

- An important outcome of the scheme is to promote positive health and nutrition outcomes for young children. Based on the National Family Health Surveys, between 2005-06 and 2019-21, the percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted, underweight, and wasted, respectively, have reduced from 48 per cent to 35 per cent, 42.5 per cent to 32 per cent, and 20 per cent to 19 per cent.
- As previously mentioned, POSHAN Abhiyaan subsumed under Mission POSHAN 2.0. The component involves sensitisation activities and community engagement programmes during POSHAN Maah (September) and POSHAN Pakhwada (March-April) every year. In 2024, 13.70 crore POSHAN Maah activities were conducted across state and UTs, down from 39.38 crore the previous year. In contrast, 17.15 crore POSHAN Pakhwada activities were conducted up from 4.89 crore in 2023.⁷
- The 359th Action Taken Report of the Recommendations on Demand for Grants for MWCD by the Parliamentary Committee⁷ noted that a comprehensive study by the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development should be conducted for understanding the challenges faced by AWCs and Anganwadi Workers and improving their capacities and livelihoods. They also indicated that MWCD should empower states with high vacancies through technological and digital interventions along with financial assistance.⁸

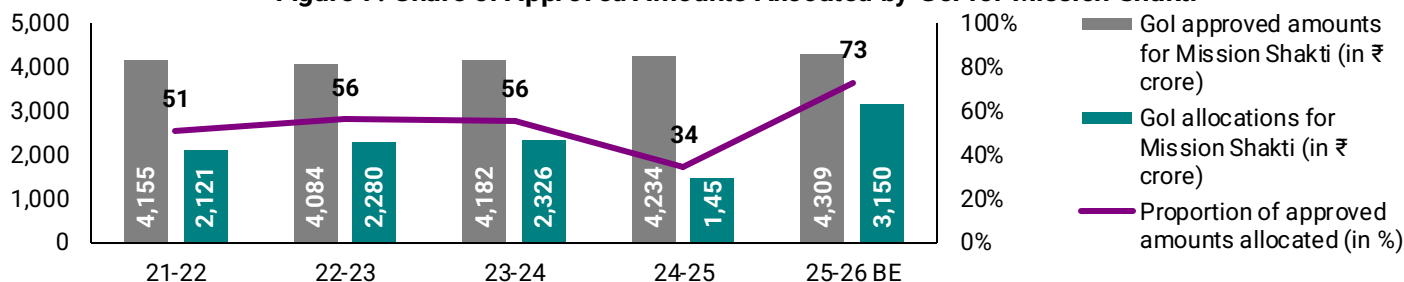
MISSION SHAKTI

Like Mission POSHAN 2.0, MPEW was reconstituted and renamed in FY 21-22 to Mission Shakti, subsuming the erstwhile sub-schemes under it. Mission Shakti has two sub-schemes – Sambal and Samarthya, respectively, which cater to safety and security, and empowerment. The erstwhile sub-schemes under MPEW were reconstituted as components within the Mission Shakti sub-schemes.

Trends in Allocations and Expenditures

- In FY 25-26 BEs, ₹3,150 crore is allocated for Mission Shakti. This reflects a 0.13 per cent increase from FY 24-25 BEs and a 117 per cent from its REs. This is because REs were 54 per cent lower than the BEs for FY 24-25.
- Mission Shakti is the second largest CSS of the MWCD. Since FY 21-22, budget line items are disaggregated only at the level of Mission Shakti’s sub-schemes – Sambal and Samarthya. The components within, however, are not reflected (same as Mission POSHAN 2.0).
- Allocations, also remain lower than the amount approved. For Mission Shakti, ₹20,990 crore has been approved till FY 25-26. Out of this, GoI’s share is 75 per cent, or ₹15,762 crore. Costs have been assigned for sub-schemes and their components till FY 25-26.
- In FY 21-22, 51 per cent of the approved amount (₹4,155 crore) was allocated. This, however, declined to 34 per cent (₹1,451 crore allocated out of ₹4,234 crore approved) in FY 24-25. In FY 25-26 BEs, allocation stands at 73 per cent of the approved amount (₹4,309 crore).

Figure 7: Share of Approved Amounts Allocated by GoI for Mission Shakti

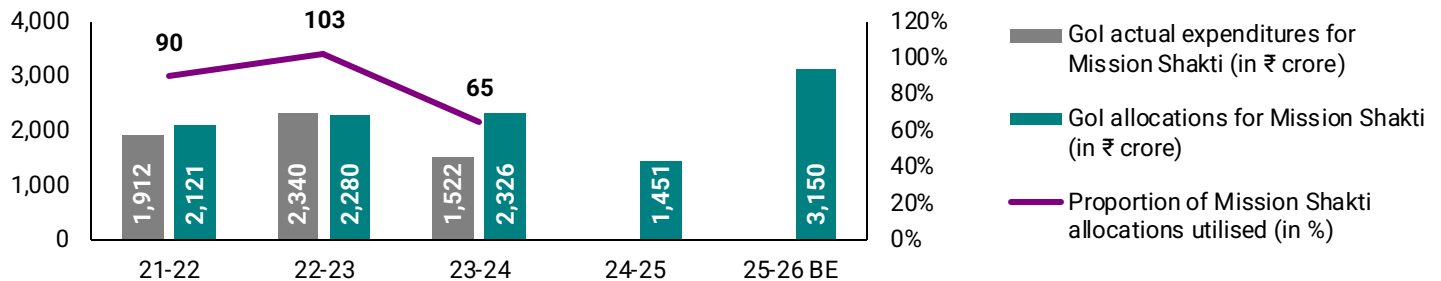


Source: (i) Union Expenditure Budget, MWCD, FY 22-23 to FY 25-26, [url](#); (ii) Department-related Standing Committee, Demand for Grants, [url](#). Last accessed on 1 February 2025.

Note: Allocation figures till FY 24-25 are REs and FY 25-26 are BEs.

- There are variations in GoI's fund releases as a proportion of its allocations for Mission Shakti. In FY 21-22, 90 per cent of allocations were released, and more than the allocated amount was spent in the FY 22-23. In FY 23-24, however, only 65 per cent of the allocation was spent. In FY 24-25, allocation was revised to ₹1,451, which is 46 per cent of FY 24-25 BEs, suggesting trends in low utilisation may persist.

Figure 8: Allocations and Expenditures for Mission Shakti



Source: Union Expenditure Budget, MWCD, FY 22-23 to FY 25-26, [url](#). Last accessed on 1 February 2025.

Note: Allocation figures till FY 24-25 are REs and FY 25-26 are BEs. Expenditures reflect GoI releases to states and UTs.

SAMBAL SUB-SCHEME

Mission Shakti's Sambal sub-scheme focusses on issues of women's safety and security.

Table 2: Existing Components of Sambal Sub-scheme

Sambal Sub-scheme	Relevant Sub-schemes under Erstwhile MPEW
One Stop Centre	One Stop Centre
Beti Bachao Beti Padhao	Beti Badhao Beti Padhao
Women Helpline	Women Helpline
Nari Adalat	Mahila Police Volunteers

- Sambal's components** are briefly described below:



One Stop Centres are meant to be established across all districts acting as one-stop resource for counselling, medical and legal aid, filing police complaint, among others, for survivors of violence.



Women Helpline is a 24-hour toll-free telecom service for supporting and connecting women to emergency services such as One Stop Centres, fire, ambulance, police, etc.



Beti Bachao Beti Padhao aims improve sex ratio at birth through zero-budget advertising and improving girls' participation in higher education and sports.

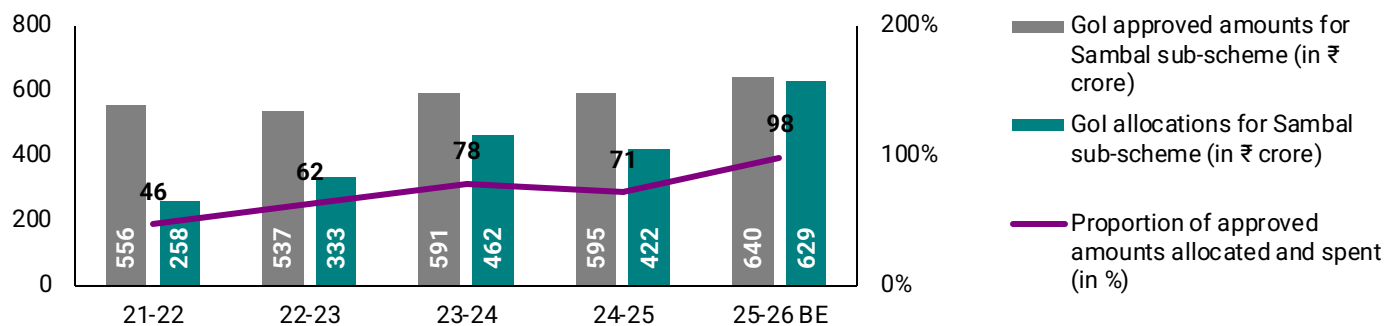


Nari Adalat attempts to provide alternate grievance redressal to women for resolving petty crimes.

Trends in Allocations and Expenditure

- Since FY 21-22, allocations for Sambal have increased by 22 per cent on average. Between FY 24-25 REs and FY 25-26 BEs, allocations increased by 49 per cent from ₹422 crore to ₹629 crore. Compared to FY 24-25 BEs, however, allocation remains unchanged.
- Allocations for Sambal have been lower than the approved amount across FYs.
- In FY 21-22, allocation for Sambal was ₹298 crore lower than the approved amount, decreasing, however, to a gap of ₹11 crore in FY 25-26 BEs.

Figure 9: Share of Approved Amounts Allocated by Gol for Sambal Sub-scheme

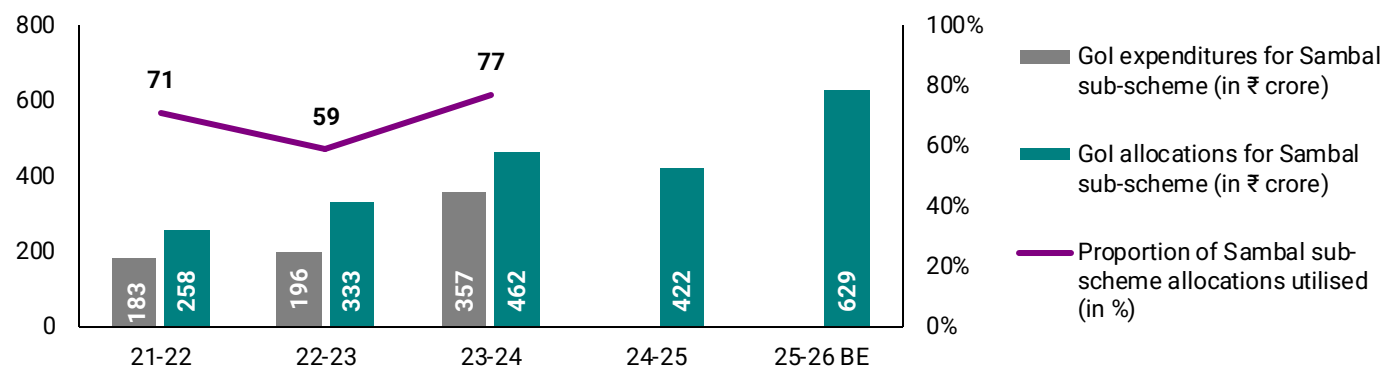


Source: (i) Union Expenditure Budget, MWCD, FY 22-23 to FY 25-26, [url](#); (ii) Department-related Standing Committee, Demand for Grants, [url](#). Last accessed on 1 February 2025.

Note: Allocation figures till FY 24-25 are REs and FY 25-26 are BEs.

- Expenditures, as a proportion of Sambal allocations, however, suggest variations. In FY 21-22, 71 per cent of allocation was utilised, decreasing to 59 per cent in FY 22-23.
- In FY 23-24, 77 per cent, i.e., ₹357 crore was spent, out of ₹462 crore allocated.

Figure 10: Allocations and Expenditures for Sambal Sub-scheme



Source: Union Expenditure Budget, MWCD, FY 22-23 to FY 25-26, [url](#). Last accessed on 1 February 2025.

Note: Allocation figures till FY 24-25 are REs and FY 25-26 are BEs. Allocations and expenditures till FY 20-21 were Mission for the Protection and Empowerment of Women. Expenditures reflect Gol releases to states and UTs.

Key Progress Indicators⁹

- According to Mission Shakti guidelines, 300 new centres were going to be constructed in the period since FY 21-22. As on 30 November 2024, 802 One Stop Centres (OSCs) were operational. Between FY 15-16 to FY 20-21, more than 3 lakh women were assisted at OSCs. Till 31 December 2024, more than 10 lakh women have received assistance under the scheme.
- Between FY 19-20 and FY 22-23 (as on 31 December 2022), the total number of calls under Women Helpline increased from 18.63 lakh to 20.15 lakh. As on 31 December 2024 (cumulative), more than 2 crore calls were registered through Women Helpline and more than 83 lakh women were assisted.
- A measurable outcome of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme is to improve Sex Ratio at Birth which increased from 918 (girls per 1,000 boys) in 2014-15 to 930 (girls per 1,000 boys) in 2023-24.

- In FY 23-24, the first phase of the Nari Adalat scheme was being implemented in select districts and blocks of Jammu and Kashmir and Assam. Till 31 December 2024, 1,062 meetings were conducted, and 497 cases were registered. Of these, approximately 80 per cent (846) meetings were conducted and 395 cases were registered in Jammu and Kashmir. Assam conducted 216 meetings and registered 102 cases.

SAMARTHYA SUB-SCHEME

- Mission Shakti's Samarthyas sub-scheme focusses on issues of women's empowerment. **Table 3** highlights the reconstituted Samarthyas sub-schemes from erstwhile MPEW and Umbrella ICDS.

Table 3: Existing Components of Samarthyas Sub-scheme

Sambal Sub-scheme	Relevant sub-schemes under erstwhile MPEW and Umbrella ICDS
Shakti Sadan	Swadhar Greh and Ujjawala (MPEW)
Sakhi Niwas	Working Women Hostel (MPEW)
Palna	National Creche Scheme (Umbrella ICDS)
PMMVY	PMMVY (Umbrella ICDS)
National Hub for Empowerment of Women	

- Samarthyas components** are briefly described below:



PMMVY is a conditional cash transfer scheme, compensating for partial-wage loss during pregnancy. It recently extended benefits to women for second live birth, only if it is a girl child.



Shakti Sadan are shelters which provide a safe and enabling environment for women in distress. They provide consolidated services like legal aid, medical facilities, counselling, and education and vocational training.



Palna aims to provide quality creche facilities to children of working mothers. It is implemented in convergence with Mission POSHAN 2.0, and creche facilities are delivered at Anganwadi Centres.



Sakhi Niwas was renamed from Working Women Hostel. The scheme provides residence to working women with functional facilities like food, day-care, among others.



National Hub for Empowerment of Women aims to promote inter-sectoral and inter-ministerial convergence and improve processes of programmes and schemes for women's holistic empowerment.

Trends in Allocations and Expenditure

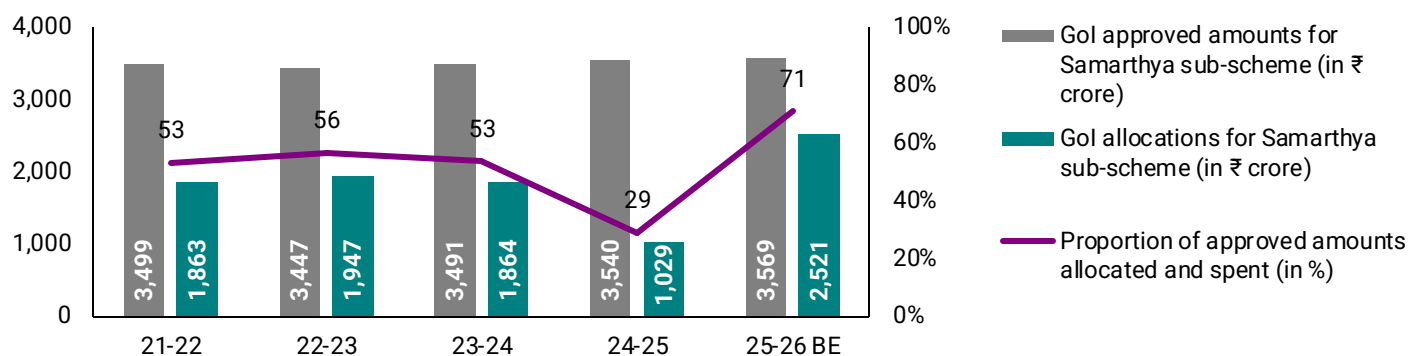
- Between FY 24-25 REs and FY 25-26 BEs, allocations increased by 145 per cent from ₹1,029 crore to ₹2,521 crore. This increase, however, is driven by a significant decline in allocations between BEs and REs in FY 24-25. In FY 24-25, REs were 59 per cent lower than the BEs which stood at ₹2,517 crore.
- Like Sambal, allocations for Samarthyas have been lower than the approved amounts. Unlike Sambal, however, Gol partly finances the components under Samarthyas. For instance, while Gol provides 89 per cent of the finances for the National Hub for Empowerment of Women, it provides 67 per cent of finances under PMMVY. The breakup of Gol and state share is highlighted in **Table 4**.
- The component of PMMVY occupies a significant share in the total amounts approved under Samarthyas. This is also one of the reasons for the increase in allocations from erstwhile MPEW in overall Mission Shakti since it was relaunched including PMMVY.

Table 4: Breakup of Gol and State Share for Samarthya

Component	Gol	State
National Hub for Empowerment of Women	89%	11%
Shakti Sadan	68%	32%
Sakhi Niwas	67%	33%
Palna	67%	33%
PMMVY	67%	33%
Samarthya	70%	30%

- In FY 21-22, allocations for Samarthya were ₹1,636 crore lower than the approved amount. In FY 25-26 BEs, the gap has reduced to ₹1,048 crore.

Figure 11: Share of Approved Amounts Allocated by Gol for Samarthya sub-scheme

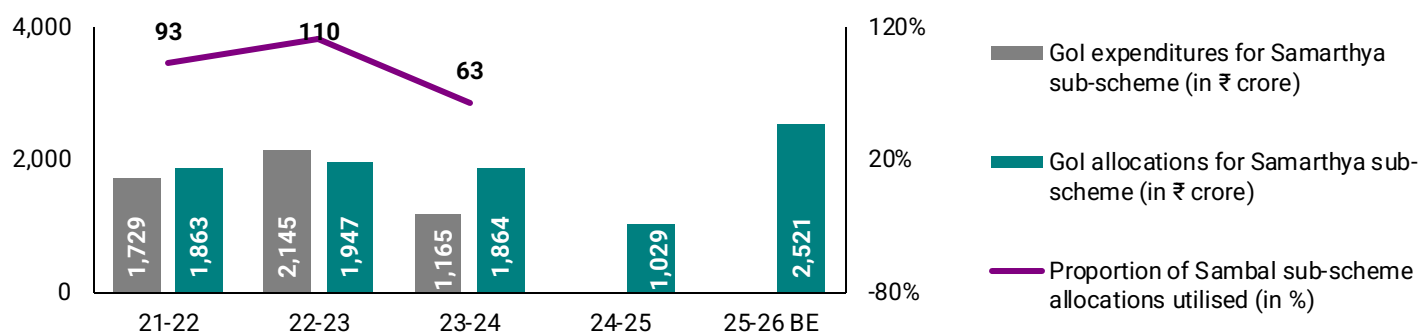


Source: (i) Union Expenditure Budget, MWCD, FY 22-23 to FY 25-26, [url](#); (ii) Department-related Standing Committee, Demand for Grants, [url](#). Last accessed on 1 February 2025.

Note: Allocation figures till FY 24-25 are REs and FY 25-26 are BEs.

- Expenditures, as a proportion of Samarthya allocations, suggest variations. In FY 21-22, 93 per cent of allocation was utilised, increasing to 110 per cent (more funds spent than allocated) in FY 22-23 and decreasing again to 63 per cent in FY 23-24.
- In its 359th Action Taken Report on Demand for Grants for MWCD, the Parliamentary Committee had recommended that the utilisation trends of Mission Shakti's sub-schemes and components must be closely examined. It also recommended MWCD to develop mechanisms for regularly monitoring fund utilisation under the scheme.¹⁰

Figure 12: Allocations and Expenditures for Samarthya sub-scheme



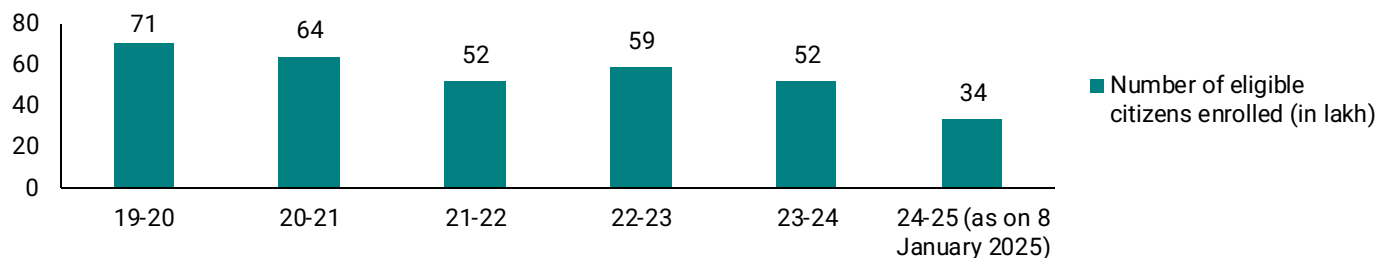
Source: Union Expenditure Budget, MWCD, FY 22-23 to FY 25-26, [url](#). Last accessed on 1 February 2025.

Note: Allocation figures till FY 24-25 are REs and FY 25-26 are BEs. Expenditures reflect Gol releases to states and UTs.

Key Progress Indicators¹¹

- As per an RTI response dated 13 January 2025, the number of eligible citizens enrolled under PMMVY 2.0 have been decreasing, despite increase in scheme coverage to birth of second child (if girl) in FY 21-22. As on 8 January 2025, 34 lakh pregnant women and lactating mothers were enrolled.

Figure 13: Eligible Citizens Enrolled under PMMVY 2.0



Source: RTI reply by MWCD dated 13 January 2025.

- Release of instalments under PMMVY 2.0 are linked to two conditionalities. One of the conditionalities is to register the pregnancy and take at least one Ante-natal Care (ANC) check-up within six months from the date of last menstrual period. According to RTI reply by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare dated 15 January 2025, the Health Management Information System (HMIS) recorded the number of women registering for ANC check-up declined from 2.92 crore to 2.85 crore between FY 22-23 and FY 23-24. Up to November 2024, 1.89 crore pregnant women were registered for ANC check-up.
- As on 31 December 2024, 404 Shakti Sadans were operational in the country, compared to 464 in FY 21-22. The number of women provided services under Shakti Sadan had declined from 12,638 in FY 18-19 to 10,955 women in FY 22-23. Cumulatively, approximately 3 lakh women have been assisted under the scheme till 31 December 2024.
- By FY 25-26, 17,000 creches are envisioned to be set-up in the country, of which 10,609 have been approved by MWCD. Out of these, 1,241 are currently operational. As on 31 December 2024, there were 1,249 Palna (creches) across the country, which have assisted more than 1.5 lakh women.
- As on 31 December 2024, there were 532 functional Sakhi Niwas in the country, which have assisted more than 5 lakh women. Kerala has the highest number (138) of Sakhi Niwas in the country.
- MWCD indicated that, in case of OSCs (Sambal sub-scheme) and Shakti Sadans, there were challenges with constructing the shelters. In some cases, shelters were constructed but Utilisation Certificates were not furnished by state governments, resulting in underutilisation of funds. For Palna, MWCD highlighted that there were not enough proposals from state governments for converting Anganwadis into Anganwadi-cum-Creches. Cost norms for Palna are currently being revised because of the challenges faced by state governments in implementing this component.

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About ResGov

The Foundation for Responsive Governance (ResGov) is a Section 8 not-for-profit working to strengthen the capabilities of government and communities to ensure public initiatives reach the most vulnerable.

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