

## Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

**Launch Date:** 22<sup>nd</sup> January, 2015

**Objective:** The overall long term objective of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme is to improve Child Sex Ratio (number of girls per 1000 boys within the age group of 0-6 years) in the country and create an enabling environment for the all-round development of the girl child. Immediate objectives are:

- a) Preventing sex selection
- b) Ensuring survival and protection of a girl child
- c) Ensuring education of the girl child

**Two major components of the Scheme:**

- (i) Multi-sectoral intervention and media advocacy in 405 districts (including initial 161 districts) is being implemented under the leadership of DCs/DMs and
- (ii) 360-degree approach in alert media advocacy & outreach activities in remaining 235 districts.

**Target Beneficiary:** Girl child/Women/Community at large

**Monitorable targets:**

- i. Improve sex ratio at birth (SRB) in selected gender critical districts by 2 points in a year
- ii. 1.5% increase per year of Institutional deliveries
- iii. 1% increase per year of 1<sup>st</sup> trimester ANC registration
- iv. Increase enrolment of girls in secondary education to 82% by 2018-19
- v. Provide functional toilet for girls in every school in selected districts
- vi. Improve the Nutritional status of girls-by reducing number of underweight and anemic girls under 5 years of age
- vii. Ensure universalisation of ICDS, girls' attendance, and equal care, monitored using joint ICDS NHM Mother Child Protection Cards
- viii. Promote a protective environment for girl children through implementation of POCSO Act 2012
- ix. Train elected representatives/grassroot functionaries as Community

**No. of Beneficiaries:** - Not Applicable

**Achievements:**

1. The Scheme was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 22nd January, 2015 at Panipat, Haryana
2. Districts have demonstrated various innovative initiatives to generate awareness and created enabling environment for girls.
3. Hon'ble Prime Minister had announced pan India expansion to 640 districts (as per Census 2011) on 8th March, 2018 at Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan
4. The BBBP is 100% central sector scheme with total outlay of Rs. 1132.5 Cr from 2017-18 to 2019-2020

5. The encouraging trends are visible as per the latest HMIS data of MoH&FW for 161 districts for the time period between April-March, 2015-16 and 2016-17 indicating that;
  - i. Improving trend in SRB is visible in **104 BBBP Districts**
  - ii. **119 Districts** have reported progress in first trimester registration against the reported Ante Natal Care registrations
  - iii. **146 Districts** have reported improvement in Institutional deliveries
6. Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2015-16: Girls' enrolment in secondary education was 80.97% against 76% in 2013-14. Now the revised target of GER has been proposed to 82% by 2018-19.
7. National Conference of 244 selected districts for multi-sectoral activities under Beti Bachao Beti padhao (BBBP)- with State Officials, District Officials/Nodal Officers was held on 4<sup>th</sup> May, 2018 in New Delhi.

#### **Budget Allocations:**

2014-15: Rs 50 cr(RE)

2015-16: Rs 75 cr(RE)

2016-17: Rs 43 cr (RE)

2017-18: Rs 200 cr (BE)

#### **Maternity Benefit Programme (Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana)**

**Launch Date:** Matritva Sahyog Yojana (erstwhile Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana) launched in 2010 in 53 districts on pilot basis.

**Maternity Benefit Programme:** The Hon'ble Prime Minister has announced implementation of Maternity Benefit Programme in all districts of the country w.e.f. 01.01.2017. The programme is being implemented in Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. **The scheme implementation guidelines, software for roll out of scheme and its User Manual were launched on 01.09.2017.**

**Objective:** The Scheme provides cash incentives to pregnant women and lactating mothers (i) to compensate for the wage loss so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery;  
(ii) to improve her health and nutrition status during the period of pregnancy and lactation; and  
(iii) to breastfeed the child during the first six months of the birth, which is very vital for the development of the child.

**Target Beneficiary:** All eligible pregnant women for first living child of the family are entitled for benefits under the scheme. All Government/PSUs (Central and State) employees excluded from the scheme as they are entitled for paid maternity leave.

**Achievements:**

**Number of beneficiaries:**

(i) 2014-15: 616420 (as reported by States/UTs)

(ii) 2015-16: 336910 (as reported by States/UTs)

(iii) 2016-17: 207720 (As on 31.12.2016)

(iv) 2017-18: 26,87,803 (as on 4.5.2018)

**Performance:**

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*	2017-18
Allocations	BE-400.00	BE-438.00	BE-400.00	BE-2700.00
(Rs. in Core)	RE-358.00	RE-233.50	RE-76.94	RE-2594

\* The implementation of Maternity Benefit Programme announced by Hon'ble Prime Minister in all districts w.e.f. 01.01.2017.

**Details of funds released under the Maternity Benefit Programme during 2010-11 to 2017-18 across the country is as follows:**

Funds released and Beneficiaries covered under the Maternity Benefit Programme(in crores)				
Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Funds Released (Rupees in Core)	343.13	233.46	76.91	2048.40

- States and UTs were given preliminary training on PMMVY-CAS during National Conference held on 19-5-2017.
- 12 regional workshops held in September and October 2017
- National workshop on use of PFMS portal held on 31.10.2017
- Regular video conferences held to review status of implementation of the scheme in states/UTs

## POSHAN Abhiyaan

**Launch** : To deal with this problem of malnutrition on a war footing, the Government of India has approved setting-up of the National Nutrition Mission on 30.11.2017 with a three-year budget of Rs. 9046.17 Crores commencing from 2017-18.

**Objective**: Poshan Abhiyan-National Nutrition Mission aims to achieve improvement in nutritional status of children (0-6 years), adolescent girls and pregnant women and lactating mothers in a time bound manner over a period of three years with the objectives of preventing & reducing under-nutrition in children (0-3 year); reducing the prevalence of anemia among young children (6-59 months); reducing the prevalence of anemia among women and adolescent girls (15-49 years) and reducing low birth weight during the next three years beginning 2017-18 with fixed targets.

All the States and districts will be covered in a phased manner i.e. 315 districts in 2017-18, 235 districts in 2018-19 and the remaining districts in 2019-20. POSHAN Abhiyaan leverages technology to insure timely service delivery, monitoring and interventions whenever required. It will also enable grassroot level convergence of interventions of MWCD, MoHFW, MDWS, MoRD & PRIs etc.

The Mission ensures programme level convergence across ministries i.e. Anganwadi Services, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Scheme for Adolescent Girls of WCD Ministry; Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), National Health Mission (NHM) of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare; Swachh Bharat Mission of Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (DW&S); Public Distribution System (PDS) of Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution (CAF&PD); Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) of Ministry of Rural Development (M/o RD); Drinking Water & Toilets with Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies through Ministry of Urban Development. Advocacy, Education and Communication would be used for promoting nutritional related activities for creating an enabling environment by the Mission besides supporting such drives undertaken by various schemes. PRIs would be involved in community mobilization for BCC. POSHAN Abhiyaan will focus on converting the agenda of improving nutrition into a Jan Andolan through wide public participation and synergising all frontline functionaries and SHGs.

## Mahila E-haat

The Ministry of Women & Child Development has launched "Mahila E-Haat", a unique direct online digital marketing platform for women entrepreneurs/SHGs/NGOs in 07<sup>th</sup> March 2016 under RMK.

Mahila E-haat is an initiative for meeting aspirations and needs of women entrepreneurs as also providing a marketing platform by leveraging technology. It also aims at financial inclusion and economic empowerment of women.

The USP of Mahila E-haat is facilitating direct contact between the vendor and buyer. It is easy to access as the entire business of E-haat can be handled through a mobile. The vendor can be approached by the buyer physically, telephonically and by email, as all products made/manufactured/sold by women entrepreneurs/SHGs/NGOs are showcased on the portal. On this portal bulk and customised orders can also be undertaken.

### Achievements:

- Mahila E-haat is a bilingual portal.
  - There are 18 categories of products displayed on the portal eg. Clothing, bags, fashion accessories, jewellery, home décor, natural products, educational aids etc.
  - Women entrepreneurs/SHGs/NGOs from 29 states and UTs are showcasing over 4200 products/services and others are in the pipeline.
  - Mahila E-haat portal impacts over 31000 SHGs/NGOs and Over 4.8 lakh beneficiaries directly and indirectly.
  - Mahila E-haat portal has received over 18.75 Lakh visitors/hits.
  - Women from North East and far flung areas have been able to make sale of their unique products.
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- Sensitization, advocacy, training, packing and soft intervention workshops on Mahila E-haat were organized with the support of State Governments at New Delhi, Indore, Kochi, Bangalore, Nagaland, Chandigarh, Mumbai, Raipur, Hyderabad, etc.
  - MoU signed with Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal, Maharashtra for collaboration and getting products and services of their women entrepreneurs/NGOs/SHGs to showcase on Mahila E-haat.

### Women of India Festivals

To encourage women producers of organic products, a **Women of India Festival 2017** from 1st to 15th October 2017 at Dilli Haat, INA, New Delhi. Over 530 women farmers and entrepreneurs from 25 States of India and the remotest parts of the country participated in the Festival. Total Sales of all participants during the 15 day festival were to the tune of Rs. 1.84 crores.

**Sattvik Food Festival** – 23rd to 25th December, 2017 (Ahmedabad) –WCD Ministry setup 50 stalls in the said event thereby providing an opportunity to 100 participants (especially women entrepreneurs and farmers who produce organic products) to exhibit and sell their products thus making another attempt towards financial inclusion of these participants.

**Organised 1<sup>st</sup> Mumbai edition of Women of India Organic Festival 2018 (World Trade Centre, Mumbai):**

First Mumbai Edition of Women of India Organic Festival 2018, was organised by the Ministry in Mumbai from March 16 – 20, 2018 to promote women entrepreneurs and farmers in the organic field from across India. This year's theme of the festival is "Good for Women; Good for India; Good for You".

**Scheme for Adolescent Girls**

**Launch Date:** Launched in 2010 in selected 205 districts across the country, replacing the scheme Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) started in the year 2000 and Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG). The scheme aims at all-round development of adolescent girls of 11-18 years (with a focus on all out-of-school AGs) **The scheme has been extended to all the districts of the country w.e.f. 01.04.2018.**

**Objective:** The objectives of the Scheme are to improve the nutritional and health status of girls in the age group of 11-18 years as well as to equip them to improve and upgrade their home-based, life and vocational skills; and to promote their overall development including awareness about their health, personal hygiene, nutrition, family welfare and management.

Cost norms for nutrition enhanced from Rs. 5 per beneficiary per day to Rs. 9.5 per beneficiary per day.

**Target beneficiary:** Adolescent girl in age group 11-18 years (with a focus on all out-of-school AGs) .

**Geographical Coverage:** The scheme has been extended to all the districts of the country w.e.f. 01.04.2018.

**Beneficiaries Covered:** Details of the beneficiaries covered during 2017-18 (as on 23.11.2017) is as under:-

- i) No. of nutrition beneficiaries 76.96 lakh;
- ii) 17.19 lakh beneficiaries provided IFA supplementation;
- iii) Health checkup and referrals conducted for 8.01 lakh beneficiaries
- iv) 11.64 lakh beneficiaries have been provided Nutrition and Health Education;
- v) 10.40 lakh adolescent girls provided Counseling/Guidance on family welfare, ARSH and child care practices;
- vi) Life skill education provided to 7.55 lakh adolescent girls,
- vii) 2.89 lakh beneficiaries have been guided for accessing public services
- viii) And 0.115 lakh adolescent girls have been provided vocational training

**Achievements**

**2017-18: RE for 2017-18 is Rs 460 cr allocated. Rs. 450.94 cr released benefitting 89.54 lakh adolescent girls.**

**Swadhar Greh Scheme**

**Launch Date:** 2001-02

**Objective:** A Scheme “Swadhar” was launched by the Ministry during the year 2001-02 for the benefit of women in difficult circumstances. Another Scheme, namely “Short Stay Home” which is similar in nature as Swadhar scheme is being implemented through Central Social Welfare Board since 1969. The Swadhar and Short Stay Homes Schemes have now been merged and revised as “Swadhar Greh” w.e.f. 1-1-2016. Swadhar Greh Scheme targets the women victims of unfortunate circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity. The Scheme envisages providing shelter, food, clothing and health as well as economic and social security for the women victims of difficult circumstances which includes elderly and destitute women.

**Target Beneficiary:** women victims of unfortunate circumstances

**Physical targets:** Setting up at least one Swadhar Greh in each district

**No. of Beneficiaries:** 16770

**Achievements:**

No. of Swadhar Greh	No. of beneficiaries
559	16770

**Performance:** Apart from 559 Swadhar Greh, **One Widow’s home with capacity of 1000 widows, fully funded by Central Government has been constructed at Vrindavan (U.P.) to provide safe and secure place of stay, health services, nutrition, food legal and counselling services.**

### **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)**

**Launch Date:** Started in 1975 as part of ICDS programme

**Anganwadi service under Umbrella ICDS has been revised w.e.f 01.12.2017**

**Objective:**

- i) to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group of 0-6 years;
- ii) to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child;
- iii) to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout;
- iv) to achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and
- v) 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.

**Target Beneficiaries:** Children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant and lactating mothers

**Physical targets:**

- i) Constructing Anganwadi Centre Buildings for the remaining AWCs which do not have their own buildings;
- ii) Providing toilet & drinking water facilities in AWCs without toilets & drinking water facilities.

**Achievements:**

***i. Operationalization of Anganwadi Centres***

13.56 lakh Anganwadi centres operational under 7075 projects as on 30.09.2017

***ii. Performance***

Year Ending	No. of Operational Projects	No. of Operational AWCs	No. of Supplementary Nutrition Beneficiaries	No. of Pre-school Education Beneficiaries
30.09.2017	7075	13,56,569	949.39 lakh	325.87 lakh

Budget Allocation and Expenditure under ICDS Scheme (in crores)				
Year	Budget Estimates (BE)	Revised Estimates (RE)	Expenditure	Percentage w.r.t. RE
2017-18	15,245.35	15698.01	11,572.18*	75.91%

\* As on 31.12.2017

**iii. Implementation of Anganwadi Services as per State Annual Programme Implementation Plan(APIP)**

Anganwadi service under Umbrella ICDS has been revised wef 01.12.2017. Under revised norms, allocation for states/UTs revised to Rs. 15,698.01 crores.

- Funds allocated for construction of toilets in Govt owned AWC buildings-Rs. 54.14 cr
- Funds allocated for providing drinking water facilities in AWCs- Rs. 13.24 cr
- Funds allocated for providing 3 sets of Aadhar enrolment kits at all CDPOs offices in the country- Rs. 203.32 cr
- Under PSE kits, allocation revised from Rs. 405.95 cr to Rs. 676.58 cr

Therefore, funds have been released to all states/UTs

**iv. e-Learning for ICDS functionaries**



Under Digital India programme, Ministry has launched e-Learning web portal [www.nipccd-elearning.wcd.in](http://www.nipccd-elearning.wcd.in) on 25<sup>th</sup> May 2016. It is interactive, user friendly, self study platform to provide opportunity and access to concepts and knowledge to communicate with much wider audience at faster pace.

#### iv. Construction of Anganwadi Centre Buildings

The Joint guidelines of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Institutions have been finalised to construct 4 lakhs AWC buildings by 2019 across the country. Under convergence, construction of 29,941 and 81809 AWC buildings (including toilets) have been approved during the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively. Apart from convergence, funds have been released for construction of 2362 AWC building on existing norms.

#### During 2017-18,

- Rs. 25774.8 lakh released to States/UTs for upgradation of 20,000 AWC buildings
- Rs. 5413.79 lakh released to States/UTs for construction of 70,000 toilets in AWCs
- Rs. 1323.75 lakh released to States/UTs for providing drinking water facilities in AWCs.

### Working Women Hostels Scheme

**Launch Date:** 1972-73

**Objective:** To provide hostels for those working women who may be single, widowed, divorced, separated, married but whose husband or immediate family does not reside in the same area and for those women who are under training for job. Provision of day care centre for children of the inmates of the hostel is an important aspect of the scheme.

**Target Beneficiary:** Working Women whose gross income does not exceed Rs. 50,000 per month in metropolitan cities and Rs. 35,000 in any other place.

**No. of Beneficiaries:** 71,035 working women benefitted till date since inception.

**Achievements:** Since its inception, 946 hostels have been sanctioned.

**Performance:** During the last three years and the current financial year, 33 new hostels have been sanctioned. Fund allocated are as below:

- (i) 2017-18: Rs. 30 Cr. (RE)

Financial year	BE (in crores)	RE (in crores )	Actual expenditure incurred (in crores)	Total no. of hostels sanctioned
2014-15	2 5	10	9.05	3
2015-16	2 8	15	12.19	8
2016-17	2 8	28	23.13	1 4
2017-18	5 0	30	26.96	2 2

### Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

**Launch date:** 1993

**Objective:** to provide micro credit to poor women through Intermediary Microfinancing Organisation (IMO) which includes sec 25 companies, NGOs among others for various livelihood support and income generating activities at concessional terms in a client-friendly procedure to bring about their socio-economic development.

**Target Beneficiary:** entrepreneurs undertaking different economic activities ranging from Traditional and modern handicraft to small business such as petty shops etc.

**Achievements:** RMK has made cumulative sanction of Rs. 366.77 crore and disbursement of Rs. 304.10 crores to more than 7.37 lakhs poor women beneficiaries through a network of over 1522 NGOs/IMOs.

### Integrated Child Protection Services(ICPS)

**Launch Date:** 2009-10

**Objective:** The scheme provides financial support to State Governments/UT Administrations for running services for children either by themselves or through suitable NGOs. These services include (a) Homes of various types for children; (b)

Outreach services through Childline; (c) Open shelters for children in need of care and protection in Urban and Semi Urban Areas; (d) Family Based Non-Institutional Care through Sponsorship, Foster Care and Adoptions . Following are also set up under ICPS: a) Child Welfare Committees b) Juvenile Justice Boards

**Target Beneficiary:** Children in need of care and protection, children in conflict with law and children who come in contact with law, either as victim or as a witness or due to any other circumstances

**Physical targets:** Setting up of State Child Protection Societies (SCPS), District Child Protection Units (DCPUs), Child Welfare Committees (CWC) and Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) in each district of all the States/UTs

**Achievements/Performance:** During the financial year 2016-17, till 31.03.2017 Ministry assisted 1626 Homes, 351 Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) and 306 Open Shelters through States Governments/UT Administrations. As on 31.03.2017, 88,908 children have been benefitted under the scheme. So far 707 CWCs and 698 JJBs have been set up across the country.

- The Ministry of Women and Child Development is executing an Integrated Child Protection Scheme for ensuring implementation of the JJ Act.
- The scheme has been brought under the Umbrella ICDS as its sub-scheme with the nomenclature as Child Protection Services.
- The erstwhile ICPS got EFC approval for the FFC period 2017-18 & 2019-20. The financial norms under the scheme were enhanced with the following important changes:
  1. The maintenance grant for children of Rs.2000/- has been increased by 8 % annually in homes, open shelter and SAAs.
  2. Increase in programmatic allocation for CIF Head Office & its regional centers, by Rs.9.70 crore for protection services of CHILDLINE.
  3. Sitting allowance of CWC and JJB members have been enhanced from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 1500/-.

### **Cradle Baby Reception Center**

The Ministry has stressed upon the need to place cradles at important locations such as hospitals, PHC, etc. to save the lives of unwanted new born babies and placing them in the adoption net managed by CARA with the intent to rehabilitate them in the familial care.

### **Awareness generation regarding the safety initiatives for children in difficult circumstances**

It is imperative to make the children aware about the facilities/resources available for them while encountering any difficult situation. The Ministry of Women and Child Development persuaded Ministry of Human Resource and Development (MHRD) to advertise child friendly information such as child helpline (1098), POCSO e-box, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao etc in the course books for children. **This year, NCERT has published the child friendly information at the backside of the front cover of all their course books for children. Through this initiative, more than 26 crore children are expected to become aware of these facilities, which will empower them to protect themselves and their friends under distress.** The easy availability of this information will enable families, mothers and care givers to help in the cause of child protection and welfare.

### **Celebration of Hausala 2017**

The Ministry of Women and Child Development celebrated the child rights week by hosting an inter-Child Care Institution festival, “Hausla 2017” for the children who reside in child care institutions between 16-20th November 2017. The event aimed at inspiring and mainstreaming these children by providing a national platform to showcase their talents. During the week-long celebration Children participated in various events like Bal Sansad, painting competition, athletics meet, football, chess competition and speech writing. More than 1000 children from child care institutions across the country are participated in the event.

### **First National Conclave on Psychological Trauma, Child Protection, and Mental Illnesses**

The Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi organized two- days National Conclave on psychological trauma, child protection and mental illness on 28<sup>th</sup> March 2018. The overall aim of the conclave was to create a common platform to professionals to share their focused research on childhood adversities and discuss various issues pertaining to prevention and protection of children from psychological trauma. A Training of Trainers (ToT) Module on Psychological Trauma Assessment & Intervention in Child Abuse was also releases during the event. The module is expected to strengthen the skill set of care givers engaged in child protection & welfare.

## **CHILDLINE**

**Launch Date:** 1996

**Objective:** Nationwide emergency helpline for children in distress.

**Target Beneficiary:** Children in distress (Runaway, lost, abandoned, kidnapped, affected by violence, any other)

**Physical targets:** As per assistance required by children in distress

**No. of Beneficiaries:** Phone calls increased from 38 lakhs (2013-14) to 1.8 crore calls (2017-18)

**Achievements/ Performance:** Childline services are currently functional at 420 locations (in 2013-14 it was operational in 279 locations).

**Comparison with 2010-14 period:**

Year	No. of Cities/ districts covered	No. of partner organisations	Grants sanctioned (Rs. in Crores)
2017-18	412	660	99.13

### **Railway Helpline**

- The Ministry of WCD has framed path-breaking Special Operating Procedures (SOPs) to be implemented with the help of Railways for rescue and rehabilitation of runaway, abandoned, kidnapped, trafficked children via railways. 60 Railway stations which serve as 'source' and 'destination' centre for child trafficking have been identified & rescue services has been started through CHILDLINE India Foundation and its partners. The CHILD Help Desks set up at stations, work with railway authorities for restoration of children to their parents / guardians or their rehabilitation in the absence of parents/ guardians. The CHILD Help Desks are currently operating at 60 railway stations. However, approval for extending the service in 28 more railway stations has been given by the Ministry. It is planned to cover many more stations across the country incrementally.

Awareness campaign via posters in railway coaches was launched in November, 2015. Around 02 lakh posters have been put in trains which caution passengers about children around them who may need protection. Children are brought for temporary stay before they are restored to their parents or are sent to children's home. Continuous announcements are made for passengers to be

on the lookout for such children. Over 34,000 children have been assisted through this service as on 31.01.2018.

### **One Stop Centre (OSC)**

- Launched in March 2015 under Nirbhaya Fund.
- Women facing violence have to often navigate complex systems to access justice such as registering FIRs, engaging lawyers, undergoing medical examination etc. This, coupled with psychological trauma and social stigma, makes the journey of women after the violent incident often just as traumatic.
- Common for many women to face violence but not report it. One Stop Centre (OSC) is a support for such women.
- In an OSC, a woman who has faced violence can get medical, police, legal and psychological counselling assistance and a place for temporary stay.

### **Achievements:**

#### **Physical:**

**2014:** Nil OSCs

**2018:** 182 OSCs set up across the country. One OSC to be set up in each district by 2020.

Over 1.3 lakh women have got support till date.

#### **Financial:**

**2015 to 2018:** Rs. 232.02 Cr allocated.

**2018:** Rs. 410 Cr additional fund demanded to establish OSCs in all districts.

Total Rs. 867.74 Cr allocated till date for support up to 2020.

### **181 - Women Helpline**

- Launched in March 2015 under Nirbhaya Fund.
- Country-wide toll-free number 181, provides 24 hours emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence.
- Supports women by linking them with appropriate authorities such as police, One Stop Centre, hospital etc.
- Also provides information about government schemes and programs.
- Being integrated with OSCs

### Achievements:

#### Physical:

**2014:** Nil Helplines

**2018:** 181 Helpline functional in 31 States/ UTs.

Over 16.5 lakh women assisted till date.

#### Financial:

Rs. 155.93 Cr allocated for support up to 2020.

Rs. 23.76 Cr released.

### Nirbhaya Fund

- Launched in 2013.
- Government of India had set up a dedicated and non-lapsable fund called Nirbhaya Fund, for the implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women. However, this was never utilized to its full potential.
- MWCD is the nodal authority for appraisal of the schemes/proposals received under Nirbhaya Fund.
- Amount of Rs. 3,600 Cr. has been allocated upto 2018-19.
- Over the next few years the utilization of this fund will bring enormous changes in the safety aspect of women.

### Achievements:

#### Physical:

**2014:** 2 projects under Nirbhaya Fund

**2018:** 25 projects under Nirbhaya Fund

#### Financial:

**2013-14:** Projects worth Rs. 321.6 appraised

**2018:** Projects worth Rs. 6,312.46 Cr. appraised

### Panic Button

- Newly launched emergency button to access instant help in dangerous situations.
- MWCD has been vigorously pursuing the provision of Panic Button on all mobile phones to provide emergency response to women in distress.
- In an internationally unprecedented step, it has been made mandatory to install physical Panic Button in mobile phones.
- Through a notification of Ministry of Communication, it has been made mandatory that from 01.01.2018, no smart phones handset manufacturing company shall sell

new smart mobile phone handset in India without the facility of identifying the location through Satellite based GPS.

- The facility of Panic Button is able to send a signal to the nearest PCR and selected family/friends identifying the location through satellite based GPS in an emergency situation.
- This is further being integrated with 112 number - Emergency Response Support System in collaboration with MHA.

### **Achievements:**

**2014:** N/A

No method was available for easy-to-access emergency help.

**2018:** The first phase of user testing of Panic Button has been completed in Uttar Pradesh and thereafter it will be replicated across the country rapidly.

### **Mahila Shakti Kendra**

- Recently launched in November 2017.
- To provide convergent support services for empowering rural women with opportunities for skill development, employment, digital literacy, health and nutrition.
- At the village level, community services will be provided through engagement of 3 lakh Student Volunteers in 115 most backward districts over a period of 3 years with ~8 blocks per district under the supervision and guidance of Block level Committee (BLC).
- At the district level, new District Level Centre for Women (DLCW) are being set up in 640 districts in a phased manner.
- These centres will serve as a link between village, block and state level in facilitating women centric schemes – for the first time ever.

### **Achievements:**

**2014:** N/A

No such scheme for women at village level was available.

**2018:** 3 lakh Student Volunteers to be sent out in 115 most backward districts.

District Level Centre for Women (DLCW) to be set up in 640 districts by 2020.

Rs. 101.23 Cr released to States/UTs till date.

### **Training for Elected Women Representatives**

- MWCD has taken up the training of elected women representatives (EWRs) in panchayats to empower them to govern their villages effectively and develop into grassroots change makers.



Aimed at improving the leadership qualities and managements skills of EWRs for better implementation of various schemes, impart knowledge on important legislations and monitor asset creation and public works.

**Achievements:**

2014: N/A

No specialised trainings for women PRI representatives

2018: So far, 18,578 EWRs trained across the country.

20,000 additional EWRs to be trained in 2018-19.

**33% Reservation for Women in Police Force**

- MWCD has been working along with the MHA to improve overall police responsiveness to gender sensitive cases and to bring visibility to more women in the police force.
- Advisory issued to all State Governments to increase representation of women in police to 33% of the total strength.
- Increased number of women in the police force will not only to fill vacancies and recognise the importance of women in policing, but also to make the police force more women-friendly.

Will make it easier for women to approach the police.

**Achievements:**

2014: 33% reservation brought in 2009. Implementation not known.

2018: Reservation extended in 10 States: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and 7 UTs – Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, NCT Delhi, Puducherry, Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Further, 5 states viz. Assam, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Sikkim & Uttarakhand have extended 30% reservation.

**Public Grievance Cell**

- Responding to complaints directly from citizens.

This gives women and children citizens a way to send their grievances online directly to the government. Complaints are received via email at [min-wcd@nic.in](mailto:min-wcd@nic.in)

**Achievements:**

2014: N/A

No such direct grievance redressal mechanism in place.

2018: Over 18,000 complaints processed in the one year since its inception.

### SHe-Box

- **First of its kind online reporting and complaint management system for cases of sexual harassment at the workplace launched in 2017. No such system existed prior to this.**
- An effort to provide a single window access to every woman, irrespective of her work status, whether working in organised or unorganised, private or public sector, to facilitate the registration of **complaint related to sexual harassment.**
- **Once a complaint is submitted to the 'SHe-Box', it will be directly sent to the concerned authority having jurisdiction to take action into the matter.**

Through this portal, MWCD as well as complainant can monitor the progress of inquiry conducted by the ICC/LCC.

### Child Marriage

- Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 enacted to prohibit child marriages rather than only restraining them.
- The States/UTs from time to time are being regularly pursued for effective implementation of the Act. MWCD regularly sends out letters to District Collectors to increase alertness to prevent underage marriages during festivals such as Akshaya Tritiya/Akha Teej.
- Prevention of child marriage and protection of the girl child is a prominent part of the National Plan of Action for Children, 2016.
- MWCD has taken up the issue for dichotomy between IPC Section 375 and the Protection of Children Against Sexual Offences Act (POCSO), 2012 with MHA. As the provision of POCSO, 2012 has an overriding effect on IPC, all sexual relations within a child marriage can be prosecuted as aggravated penetrative sexual assault or aggravated sexual assault.
- Consequently, in a recent success, the Supreme Court, on 11th October 2017, has criminalised sex between a man and his underage wife provided the woman files a complaint within a year.
- In 2018, MWCD has also moved an amendment to the Act so as to make child marriages henceforth void ab initio or invalid in law. Child marriages are currently voidable at the option of the minor contracting party, rather than being automatically void.

### **NARI – National Repository of Information for Women (www.nari.nic.in)**

- The NARI Portal – National Repository of Information for Women developed to provide women citizens with easy access to information on government schemes and initiatives for women.
- Launched in 2018. Prior to this, there was no single place where women could find out about schemes for their benefit.
- The government – Both Central and State- has implemented a number of schemes & legislations for women to provide them equal rights, economic opportunities, social support, legal aid, housing, etc.
- In order to make this information more easily accessible in one place, the NARI portal summarizes over 350 Government schemes and other important information for the benefit of women, with more being added every day.
- Provides links to the Ministries, Departments and autonomous bodies offering these schemes as well as to online applications and grievance redressal.
- NARI also provides essential information for women on subjects such as employment, health, safety, adoption, savings and investments etc.

### **National Policy for Women, 2017**

- Last Policy made in 2001 but never operationalised.
- The Ministry has prepared the draft National Policy for Women, 2017 after considering suggestions/comments received from stakeholders. Over 15,000 crowd-sourced ideas have been considered as part of the policy formulation process.
- The Draft envisions a society in which, women attain their full potential and are able to participate as equal partners in all spheres of life. Draft Policy envisages that existing legislations affecting/relating to women will be harmonized in accordance with Constitutional provisions and international commitments, in order to enhance their effectiveness.

### **Smart India Hackathon, 2018**

- MWCD participated in the Smart India Hackathon 2018, which harnesses creativity and technical abilities of students to crowdsource solutions for improving governance and quality of life, and providing an opportunity to citizens to provide innovative solutions to India's problems.
- No such mechanism to engage student energies to solve governance problems existed earlier.
- A total number of 46 student teams participated in the event, with 36 teams focussing on the problem statements of MWCD. 10 teams were recognised and will be working with MWCD to implement the selected solutions.

### eSamvad ([www.esamvad.nic.in](http://www.esamvad.nic.in))

- For the first time, MWCD opened up a formal online channel for interaction with NGOs and citizens in 2018.
- NGO eSamvad is a platform to interact with NGOs, civil society and concerned citizens. This is a way for the Ministry to receive input on its schemes and programmes.
- Individuals and organisations can register themselves here to share their feedback, suggestions, best practices, grievances etc. with the Ministry.
- All inputs are examined, and queries/complaints are appropriately responded to.

### KEY INITIATIVES/ACHIEVEMENTS

#### ***Draft Trafficking of persons (Prevention, Protection & Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018***

In order to address various aspects of trafficking in terms of its prevention, protection and rehabilitation of victims – the Ministry drafted a comprehensive bill on trafficking which was approved by the Cabinet in February, 2018. The Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection & Rehabilitation) Bill 2018 has introduced various aggravated forms of trafficking such as trafficking for the purpose of forced or bonded labour, forced marriage, begging, trafficking by administering chemical substance or hormones on a person for the purpose of early sexual maturity, etc. The purpose of the bill is to prevent trafficking of persons and to provide care, protection and rehabilitation to the victims of trafficking, to prosecute offenders and to create a legal, economic and social environment for the victims and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

#### ***Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017***

In a historic development towards the maternal and child health, the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2016, became an act after receiving the assent of the Hon'ble President of India on March 27, 2017. Henceforth, to be called the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017. The Act extends Maternity Leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks, making it the third longest in the world. Commissioning and adoptive mothers are entitled to 12-week Maternity Leave, provided the age of the child is less than 3 months. It also provides for mandatory crèche facility at organisations having 50 or more employees.

#### ***The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015***

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 came into force on 15-01-2016 repealing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. As per the provision of Section 110 (1) of JJ Act, 2015, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016 have been framed repealing the Model Rules of 2007. The JJ Model Rules which were notified on 21st September, 2016 are based on the philosophy that children need to be reformed and reintegrated into society. The Rules are appreciative of the development needs of children and therefore best interest of the child along with child friendly procedures is incorporated across the provisions and is the primary objective of these Rules.

This law will strengthen provisions for both children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law. For the first time, offences have been clearly defined and classified as petty, serious and heinous based on provisions of IPC. Under Section 15, special provisions have been made to tackle child offenders committing heinous offences in the age group of 16-18 years. Adoption reforms have been mandated under the Act. All Child Care Institutions are required to be mandatorily registered with the Government under the new Act.

### **Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace**

- To ensure safety and security of women at workplaces, the Ministry is working towards the effective implementation of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.
- **Though Act was brought in 2013, the action on implementation started in 2014.**
- MWCD published a Handbook on the Sexual Harassment Act with the objective to provide information about the provisions of the Act in an easy-to-use practical manner.
- Advisories issued from time to time to the Ministries/Departments in Government of India to ensure compliance to the Act.
- Leading business organisations i.e. ASSOCHAM, FICCI, Confederation of Indian Society, Chamber of Commerce & Industry (CCI), and NASSCOM requested to ensure effective implementation of the Act amongst their members in private sector entities.
- The Ministry empanelled 112 institutions/organisations equipped to conduct training programs/workshops on the SH Act.
- Massive publicity campaign undertaken through Electronic Media platforms including Television (through empanelled private channels and Doordarshan), Digital Cinemas (PVR, UFO, INOX, BIG etc.) and Radio in Hindi and 10 Regional languages (Bengali, English, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Punjabi & Assamese).
- MWCD, in collaboration with Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM), New Delhi prepared a Training Module to build the capacities of government officials on the provisions of the SH Act. Private organizations are also encouraged to customize the Module as per their extant service rules and disciplinary procedures prescribed therein.

### **Initiative With Railways**

The Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Railways have framed path-breaking Special Operating Procedures (SOPs) to be implemented by Railways for runaway, abandoned, kidnapped, trafficked children via medium of Railways. Rescue services undertaken through Childline India foundation and its partners at 60 Railway Stations. Child Help Desk operational at 60 Railway Stations. Approval given for 28 more stations. 1000 stations are to be covered.

Awareness campaign via posters in railway coaches was launched in November, 2015. Two lakh posters have been released and distributed under the campaign to the Railways. The Posters caution the passengers about the children around them who may need protection.

**Continuous announcements are made for passengers to keep a lookout for such children. Assistance has been provided to more than 34000 (Till 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2018) children since Railway Childline was set up.**

### **POCSO e-Box**

POCSO e-Box (<http://ncpcr.gov.in/>) was launched in August 2016 and is a simple and easy to use facility for children or any adult to register complaints of child sexual abuse or harassment. It is a direct online reporting mechanism where each complaint is handled with sensitivity and anonymity to provide optimum protection to these children.

POCSO e- Box has been awarded the Skoch Silver and Skoch Order-of Merit award out of 3000 participants and was considered among the top 30 entries.

### **Gender Champions Scheme**

The initiative of Gender Champions is being implemented through educational institutions for sensitizing young students and for creating awareness on laws, legislations, legal rights and life skills education. The Gender Champion Guidelines developed by WCD Ministry are being operationalized in collaboration with the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

A Training Module for Gender Champions has been developed for adoption by educational institutes. As per report of the UGC, 100 Universities and 145 colleges have initiated implementation of Gender Champions.

### **Cyber Crime**

- The digital space is increasingly being used to perpetuate violence against women. A number of steps have been taken to better respond to this.

- First ever concerted effort started in 2017 to make cyber space safer for women and children.
- Suggestions of WCD to ease the process of dealing with cybercrime against women have been received well. Hon'ble Supreme Court has also taken cognizance of these.
- Central Reporting Mechanism is being created to work as a hotline for anyone to report cybercrime.
- Easier processes to be put in place to remove Child Pornography, Rape and Gang rape imagery etc. Increased awareness is being promoted among public and authorities to better prevent and deal with cybercrime.

### **NRI Matrimonial Disputes**

- Due to increase in Indian Diaspora and consequent overseas marriages, women whether residing in India or abroad, are facing issues related to desertion, domestic violence, ex-parte divorce and custody of children etc.
- As the issues involve inter-country jurisdiction, women engaged in such cases face legal hurdles due to lack of information regarding procedures when the other party is residing abroad.
- For the first time, Govt is providing coordinated support to women facing problems in their marriage to NRIs. No such convergent support available prior to this effort started in 2016.
- MWCD has constituted an Integrated Nodal Agency (INA) with membership of MEA, MHA, NCW and Ministry of Law and Justice. The INA meets regularly to discuss issues related to NRI matrimonial disputes and chart the way forward. As per the recommendation of NCW and the decision taken in the INA, Look-Out Circulars (LoC) are issued as per criteria defined by MHA, for keeping a watch on arrival/departure of NRI husbands and preventing them from leaving India.

An online portal is also developed to maintain records of all NRI marriages in India. MWCD and MEA are taking steps to provide women all possible assistance in NRI marriages.

### **Safe use of Matrimonial Websites**

- In view of the increasing number of crimes committed against women on account of information shared on matrimonial websites, it was decided in consultation with MeitY, MHA and service providers to put in place a regulatory framework to check misuse.
- Based on extensive stakeholders' consultation initiated by WCD Ministry, an advisory on functioning of Matrimonial Website was issued by MeitY on 6th June, 2016 which provides better protection to women users on such portals.
- No such protections for women existed prior to this.

### **Anti trolling**

- For the first time, MWCD is providing safety and support for women on social media.
- The Ministry has been running a grievance redressal cell since July 2016, which registers and responds to direct complaints via email from women and children across the country. No such mechanism existed prior to this.
- The complaints cell has a dedicated email id i.e. complaint-mwcd@gov.in to report complaints relating to online trolling/harassment

### **New Taxi Policy Guidelines**

- New Taxi Policy Guidelines for improved women safety have been brought out in 2017 with better safety measures for women.
- Include mandatory GPS panic devices in all taxis, disabling of child-locking system, prominent display of driver's identification with photo and registration number of the vehicle, sharing of seat to be subject to willingness of female passengers etc.

### **Amendment in Passport Rules**

- Easier passport procedures for single women brought in 2016. Earlier women had to be dependent on their husbands for many of these processes.
- Passport rules amended so either mother or father's name can be provided in application form. Women need not depend on their husbands for applications now as they do not have to provide certificate of marriage/divorce during application. This has simplified processes for single mothers.

### **Mandatory Mention of Widows' Name on Death Certificates**

- Mandatory mention of widow's name on death certificate brought in 2016 to ensure widowed women can access their rights.
- To ensure that a widow is facilitated to get all her entitlements after the death of her husband, MWCD is working with the office of Registrar General of India as well as the State Governments to ensure that the name of the widow is compulsorily mentioned in the death certificate of her husband.

### **Mahila Police Volunteer Scheme**

The broad mandate of MPVs is to report to authorities/police the incidences of violence against women such as domestic violence, child marriage, dowry harassment and violence faced by women in public spaces. Home Ministry has given its consent for implementation of the scheme in April, 2016.

Haryana has become the first state to operationalise the Mahila Police Volunteer scheme. It was launched jointly by the WCD Ministry and Haryana Government at Karnal on 14th December, 2016 for the districts of Karnal and Mahendragarh in Haryana. Other states are expected to follow the same soon.



### Trackchild and Khoya Paya

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has developed web portals “TrackChild” and “Khoya-Paya” to track the missing and found children. The Khoya-Paya has been integrated as a citizen corner on TrackChild portal.

The objective of the above two portals is:

- i) To ensure timely tracking of missing children
- ii) To ensure speedy repatriation and rehabilitation of the missing children
- iii) To ensure monitoring of the children in the Child Care Institutions
- iv) To set up a framework for participating organizations involved in the process

### Achievements of TrackChild and Khoya Paya as on 22.12.2017:

- i) Out of 17009 Police stations, 11532 are making entries of missing/recovered children in TrackChild.
- ii) Out of 710 CWCs, 451 are updating records of children.
- iii) Out of 701 JJBs, 369 are entering data of children on TrackChild portal.
- iv) Out of 5930CCIs, 4167 are making entries of children in their care.
- v) 173441 children have been matched through the system.
- vi) 11532 Police stations have entered the information of 279842 missing children.

In order to bring citizen participation for protecting children, a citizen based portal i.e. Khoya Paya was launched in June, 2015, which enables posting of information of missing or sighted children. It also provides facility for matching the two databases. **More than 8746 users had registered on the Portal (as on 26<sup>th</sup> March, 2018) and nearly 10,447 cases of missing- sighted children have been published on the portal.**

### Comprehensive Adoption reforms

- Government has notified Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and Chapter VIII of the Act provides for adoption of orphaned & surrendered children and also adoption of children by relative.
- Central Adoption Resource Agency has been reconstituted as Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) under this Act.
- Adoption Regulations have been notified by the Government of India on 4-1-2017 and is effective from 16-1-2017.
- Adoption of orphan, abandoned and surrendered children have been increased from 3677 in 2015-16 to 3788 children in 2016-17.

### **National Plan of Action for Children**

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has released National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC), 2016 on 24th January 2017. It addresses four key priority areas of child rights; (i) survival, health and nutrition; (ii) education and development; (iii) protection and (iv) participation. It takes a sustainable, multi-sectoral, integrated and inclusive approach and focuses on strengthening the initiatives so that they are able to protect the rights of the children. The plan also highlights new and emerging concerns for children such as online child abuse, children affected by natural and man-made disasters and climate change, etc.

NPAC was developed through a consultative process. During the preparation of the document, Ministry has received many recommendations for holistic development of children which were incorporated appropriately.

### **National Creche Scheme**

National Creche Scheme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme through the States/UTs with effect from 01.01.2017 to provide day care facilities to children of working mothers and other deserving women.

The main components of the Scheme are as under:

- Day care facilities are provided to the children of age group of 6 months to 6 years of working women who are employed for a minimum period of 15 days in a month or 6 months in a year.
- Facilities to be provided to 25 children in each crèche.
- The Scheme provides day care facilities including sleeping facilities, supplementary nutrition, health care inputs like immunization and basic health monitoring, early stimulation for children below 3 years, pre-school education for 03-06 years old children and emergency medicines.

As on date 6568 crèches are taken over by the States/UT Govt.

### **Research**

The Ministry has brought out Compendium on Research Studies 2015-17 for development of innovative programmes, testing the feasibility and efficacy of programmes/policies and services. The Compendium will disseminate findings of Research studies to wider audience and would be useful document for those interested in welfare of women and children.

### **Direct Benefit Transfer:**

In pursuance of directions of the Government for implementation of DBT in its schemes, the Ministry of Women & Child Development has identified 15 Schemes/Scheme Components for transfer of benefits and services directly to the beneficiary using Aadhaar as the primary identifier. In pursuance of direction of

Government for implementation of DBT in its Schemes, MWCD has identified in schemes/components for its implementation.

Further, to enable use of Aadhaar as the identifier of beneficiaries, Government of India has promulgated the Aadhaar (targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016. Pursuant to this, MWCD has published Notifications vetted by UIDAI and Department of Legal Affairs in the Gazette of India Extraordinary in respect to all 14 DBT on boarded schemes of the Ministry. The list of DBT on boarded schemes and Notifications issued under Section 7 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 has been placed in the public domain on the Ministry's website [www.wcd.nic.in-->DBT](http://www.wcd.nic.in-->DBT).

For implementation of DBT in these schemes/components of the Ministry, all State Governments and UT Administrations are completing essential pre-requisites, namely, digitization of beneficiary database and bank accounts, automation of processes and creation of real time MIS, integration of State/UT Payment Portal with Public Financial Management System(PFMS) etc. and the Ministry is monitoring progress closely.

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