

Ministry of Women & Child Development

One Stop Centres Scheme



(One Stop Centre at Raipur, Chattisgarh)

Launch Date: 4th March, 2015. First One Stop Centre was inaugurated at Raipur, Chattisgarh on July 16, 2016.

Objective: The Scheme for setting up One Stop Centres has been launched to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical, legal, and psychological support to women affected by violence to be funded through Nirbhaya Fund. The One Stop Centres will be integrated with 181 and other existing helplines.

Target Beneficiary: Women affected by violence

Physical targets: 2015-16: 36 OSCs to be set up

2016-17: 150 additional OSCs to be set up

No. of Beneficiaries: Data received from 83 OSCs show that 1143 women in distress have been assisted by these Centres so far

Achievements:

2015-16: Funds to the tune of Rs.1102.49 lakhs were sanctioned to 33 States/UTs for establishment of One Stop Centre

2016-17: Funds to the tune of Rs.3555.87 lakhs sanctioned for 150 additional Centres

Performance: 121 One Stop Centres have become functional till date. Details received from 83 OSCs show that 1143 women in distress have been assisted by these Centres so far

Comparison with 2011-14 period: New Scheme

Nirbhaya Fund

Launch Date: Fund was announced in the Budget of 2013

Objective: The Ministry of Finance, Government of India set up the dedicated fund for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women in the country. The corpus transferred to the Public Account for the Nirbhaya fund is Rs. 2000.00 Cr.

Target Beneficiary: Women across the country in general

Physical Target: 16 proposals amounting to Rs.2348.85 Crores have been received

No. of Beneficiaries: All women

Achievements:

Performance:

i) 15 proposals amounting to Rs. 2047.85 Crores have been appraised and recommended

ii) The amount allocated to different projects is approximately Rs.1530 Crores so far and the expenditure incurred is approximately Rs.400 Crores (as per the information available in the Ministry of Women and Child Development).

Comparison with 2011-14 period: Nil expenditure during the period

Universalisation of Women Helpline Scheme

Launch Date: Guidelines to States for Universalisation of Women Helpline issued in May 2015.

Objective: The Scheme of Universalisation of Women Helpline is intended to provide 24 hours immediate and emergency response to women affected by violence through referral (linking with appropriate authority such as police, One Stop Centre, hospital) and information about women related government schemes programs across the country through a single uniform number. Women Helpline (WHL) will be integrated with One Stop Centre Scheme (OSC) under which one OSC shall be established in every State/UT to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, both in private and public spaces under one roof. Women affected by violence and in need of redressal services will be referred to OSC through WHL. Under this Scheme, States/UTs need to adopt this short code 181 as Women Helpline (WHL). It is envisaged that this number would be compatible with all the existing telecommunication channels whether providing post/pre paid mobile or landline

services through any public or private network i.e. GSM, CDMA, 3G, 4G etc. All the state/ district/ city level helplines whether private or public would be integrated with this women helpline.

To be funded through Nirbhaya Fund.

i) To provide toll-free 24-hours telecom service to women affected by violence seeking support and information.

ii) To facilitate crisis and non-crisis intervention through referral to the appropriate agencies such as police/Hospitals/Ambulance services/District Legal Service Authority (DLSA)/Protection Officer (PO)/OSC.

iii) To provide information about the appropriate support services, government schemes and programmes available to the woman affected by violence, in her particular situation within the local area in which she resides or is employed.

Target Beneficiary: Any woman or girl facing violence within public or private sphere of life or seeking information about women related programmes or schemes.

Physical targets: WHL to be universalised by

No. of Beneficiaries:

Achievements: Funds have been released by Govt. of India to 33 States/UTs.

Performance: So far, Women Helplines are already operational in 18 States/UTs

Comparison with 2011-14 period: Operation in only 3 states/UTs in pre- 2014 period

Mahila e-Haat :

Launch Date: March, 2016

Objective: The Ministry of Women & Child Development launched Mahila e-Haat(<http://mahilaehaat-rmk.gov.in/>), a unique direct online digital marketing platform for women entrepreneurs/SHGs/NGOs. It also aims at financial inclusion and economic empowerment of women. Mahila e-Haat facilitates direct contact between the vendor and buyer. The unique features of Mahila E-haat not available on other e-commerce portals are (a) Sharing of contact details of vendors (b) E-learning services (c) Pitara (Hamari Baat) conversations (d) Services.

Target Beneficiary: Women entrepreneurs/SHGs/NGOs

Physical targets:

No. of Beneficiaries: There are 23000 SHGs registered on Mahila e-Haat with 3 lakh beneficiaries directly and indirectly.

Achievement/Performance

i) Mahila e-Haat is a bilingual portal

ii) Has received over 14.50 lakh visitors/hits.

iii) Women entrepreneurs/SHGs/NGOs from 22 states are showcasing approximately 1800 products/services.

iv) Women entrepreneurs/ SHGs/NGOs as vendors on Mahila e-Haat portal in 6 months have transacted business of over Rs. 20 lakh which is a substantial amount keeping in mind the micro nature of the individual businesses.

v) Major PSUs, IRCTC, Nationalised Banks like SBI, CBI, etc have given a link to Mahila e-Haat on their websites increasing visibility.

v) Mahila e-Haat received the SKOCH GOLD Award on 9th September 2016. It was also adjudged as one of the Top 100 Projects in India for the year 2016 and was awarded SKOCH Order-of-Merit Award.

Comparison with 2011-14 period: New Scheme



(Mahila e-Haat web portal)

SABLA Scheme :

Launch Date: Launched in 2010, replacing the earlier Kishori Shakti Yojna (KSY) started in 2000

Objective: The objectives of the Scheme were 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 and vocational skills; and to promote their overall development including awareness about their health, personal hygiene, nutrition, family welfare and management.

Target Beneficiary: Adolescent girls in age group 11-18 years

Physical targets: Currently Operational in 205 districts , to be expanded to all districts gradually

No. of Beneficiaries: During 2016-17 (as on 31.12.2016)

- i) 90.24 lakh beneficiaries covered for nutrition
- ii) 43.60 lakh beneficiaries provided IFA supplementation;
- iii) health check up and referrals conducted for 22.06 lakh beneficiaries;
- iv) 29.7 lakh beneficiaries have been provided Nutrition and Health Education;
- v) 22.41 lakh adolescent girls provided Counseling/Guidance on family welfare, ARSH and child care practices;
- vi) life skill education is being provided to 22.09 lakh adolescent girls,
- vii) 13.17 lakh beneficiaries have been guided for accessing public services
- viii) and 0.51 lakh adolescent girls have been provided vocational training

Achievements/Performance:

i) 2014-15: Rs 630 cr allocated (RE), funds released to states/UTs were Rs 610.21 cr and utilisation was Rs 584.98 cr, nutrition beneficiaries 102 lakh

ii) 2015-16: Rs 475.50 cr allocated for the scheme during 2015-16 (RE), released Rs 470 cr, utilised Rs 494 cr, nutrition beneficiaries 110 lakhs

iii) 2016-17: Rs 460 cr allocated for the scheme during 2016-17 (RE), 90.24 lakh nutrition beneficiaries upto 31.12.2016

iv) 2017-18: Rs 460 cr allocated (BE)

Comparison with 2011-14 period:

1) 2010-11: Rs 340 cr (RE)

2) 2011-12: Rs 750 cr (RE)

3) 2012-13: Rs 504 cr (RE)

4) 2013-14: Rs 585 cr (RE)

Swadhar Greh Scheme

Launch Date: 2001-02

Objective: scheme with the similar objectives namely Swadhar –A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances was launched by the Department of Women and Child Development in 2001-02. The scheme through the provisions of shelter, food, clothing, counseling, training, clinical and legal aid aims to rehabilitate such women in difficult circumstances. The scheme of Short Stay Homes has been merged with it wef 01.01.2016.

Target Beneficiary:

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

No. of Beneficiaries:

2016-17: 16530 (Till date)

Achievements:

No. of Swadhar Greh	No. of beneficiaries
551	16530

Performance:

Comparison with 2011-14 period:

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 upto 21.03.2017
Funds allocated (Rs. In Lakhs)	5074.11	2855.38	4857.82	4854.5

National Creche Scheme:

Launch Date: 2006, comprehensively revised wef 01.01.2016. It has now been transferred to states wef 01.01.2017 (earlier being jointly run by Central Social Welfare Board and Indian Council of Child Welfare)

Objective: To provide day care facilities to children (age group 0-6 years) of working mothers and other deserving women belonging to families whose monthly income is not more than Rs 12000/-. The scheme provides supplementary nutrition, health care inputs like immunization, pre-school education, etc. to the children

Target Beneficiary: Children (0-6 yrs) of working mothers with family income less than Rs 12000 pm

Physical targets:

No. of Beneficiaries:

1)2014-15: 575950

2)2015-16:540269

Achievements:

- i)2013-14: Allocation was 110 cr, amount sanctioned was 100cr
 ii)2014-15: Allocation was 125 cr, amount sanctioned was 97.68cr
 iii)2015-16: Allocation was 205.94 cr, amount sanctioned was 133cr

Performance: As on Dec 2016, there were 5129 functional creches

Number of Creches and Beneficiaries under National Creche Scheme

Category	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	No. of Creches	No. of Bene.	No. of Creches	No. of Bene.	No. of Creches	No. of Bene.	No. of Creches	No. of Bene.
By CSWB	19809	474775	18427	446925	16853	420725	5904	161513
By ICCW	5161	129025	5161	129025	5029	119544	Funds not released to ICCW for 2016-17	
Grand Total	24970	603800	23588	575950	21882	540269	5904	161513

Comparison with 2011-14 period:

Financial Year	Grants released to Implementing Agencies ICCW & CSWB (Rs. in Crores)
2012-13	106.00
2013-14	100.06
2014-15	97.68
2015-16 (upto December 2015)	125.77

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

Launch Date: Started in 1975 as part of ICDS programme

Objective:

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

4.to achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and

5.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 Beneficiary: Children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers

Physical targets: Constructing 14 lakh anganwadi centres across the country under 7075 projects

No. of Beneficiaries:

i)As on 31.12.2016, the services are being provided to 993.59 lakh beneficiaries of which 807.53 lakh are children under age of six years and 186.06 lakh are pregnant women & lactating mothers.

ii) As on 31.12.2016, Pre-school education is provided to 341.20 lakh children of 3-6 years

Year Ending	No. of Operational Projects	No. of operational AWCs (in lakhs)	No. of supplementary nutrition beneficiaries	No. of pre-school education beneficiaries
2014-15	7072	13.46	1022.33 lakh	365.44 lakh
2015-16	7073	13.50	1021.31 lakh	350.35 lakh
2016-17 (as on 31.12.2017)	7073	13.52	993.59 lakh	341.20 lakh

(171.09 lakh boys and 170.11 lakh girls).

Achievements:

13.52 lakh anganwadi centres operational under 7073 projects as on 31.12.2016

Performance:

Budget Allocation and Expenditure under ICDS Scheme

S.No.	Year	Budget Allocation (RE)	Expenditure	Percentage w.r.t. RE
1	2014-15	16,561.60	16581.82	100.12%
2	2015-16	15,483.77	15438.93	99.71%
3	2016-17	14000.00	12220.73 (as on 31.12.2016)	87.29%

Construction of Toilets under ICDS

The Ministry of Women and Child Development in convergence with Ministry of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Institutions has formulated action plan to construct 4 lakhs AWC buildings with child friendly toilets in the next 4 years i.e. up to 2019 under MGNREGS. During 2015-16 and 2016-17, 89536 AWC buildings (including toilets) were approved for construction. The status of sanitation facilities in Anganwadis during the last three years is as under:

Year ending	Total number of Anganwadis with toilet facilities
31.03.2014	690002
31.03.2015	698379
31.03.2016	712157
31.12.2016	852473

Comparison with 2011-14 period:

Support To Training and Employment Programme(STEP)

Launch Date: 1986-87, comprehensively revised in 2014

Objective: The STEP Scheme aims to provide skills that give employability to women and to provide competencies and skill that enable women to become self-employed/ entrepreneurs. The Scheme is intended to benefit women who are in the age group of 16 years and above across the country. The grant-in-aid under the Scheme is given to institutions/ organizations including NGOs. The assistance under STEP Scheme will be available in any sector for imparting skills related to employability and entrepreneurship, including but not limited to the Agriculture, Horticulture, Food Processing, Handlooms, Tailoring, Stitching, Embroidery, Zari etc, Handicrafts, Computer & IT enable services along with soft skills and skills for the work place such as spoken English, Gems & Jewellery, Travel & Tourism, Hospitality.

Target Beneficiary: Women 16 years and above seeking to acquire skills for employment or self-employment

Physical targets:

To cover 15,000 beneficiaries in 2015-16

No. of Beneficiaries: 15,133 beneficiaries were covered in 2015-16. 8050 beneficiaries covered during 2016-17 upto 31.12.2016

Achievements:

STEP Implementation

STATES	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17

Projects Sanctioned	14	23	95	-
Funds Released (in Lakhs)	701.85	740.22	1173.75	597.17
Beneficiaries covered	31478	30953	15133	14859

Performance:

Comparison with 2011-14 period:

Maternity Benefit Programme

Launch Date: Launched in 2010 in 53 districts on a pilot basis, Hon'ble PM announced pan-India expansion of scheme of the scheme wef 01.01.2017

Objective: The Scheme provides cash incentives to pregnant and lactating women (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 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: Pregnant and lactating women who are 19 years and above , for first two births . All Government/PSUs (Central & State) employees would be excluded from the scheme as they are entitled for paid maternity leave.

Physical targets: 51.70 women expected to avail of the benefit once the scheme is implemented pan-India

No. of Beneficiaries:

i)2014-15: 616420 (8 states/UTs did not report data)

ii)2015-16 : 336910 (10 states/UTs did not report data)

Achievements:

Performance:

Year-wise details of funds allotted to the scheme are as under:

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Allocations	BE-520.00	BE-520.00	BE-500.00	BE-400.00	BE-438.00	BE-400.00	BE-2700
(Rupees in Crore)	RE-403.00	RE-93.87	RE-300.00	RE-358.00	RE-233.50	RE-617.00*	

* For implementation of Maternity Benefit Programme as announced by Hon'ble PM.

Details of funds released under the Maternity Benefit Programme during 2011-12 to 2015-16 and number of beneficiaries across the country is as follows:

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Funds Released (Rs. In Crores)	293.83	82.57	232.05	343.13	233.46
Beneficiaries	309749	644167	588971	616420	336910
No. Of States not reported data of beneficiaries	4	0	3	8	10

Comparison with 2011-14 period:

Initially operational in only 53 districts. Now made pan India wef 01.01.2017 with a whopping allocation of Rs 2700 cr in the budget of 2017-18.

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 pm in metropolitan cities and Rs35,000 in any other place

Physical targets:

No. of Beneficiaries: 70139 working women benefited till date since inception

Achievements: Since its inception, 934 hostels have been sanctioned.

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

i)2016-17: Rs 17.98 cr released as grant (upto 31.12.2016)

ii)2017-18: Rs 50 cr (BE)

Comparison with 2011-14 period:

Ujjawala

Launch Date: 2007

Objective: To prevent trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation, to facilitate rescue of victims and placing them in safe custody, to provide rehabilitation services by providing basic amenities, to facilitate reintegration of victims into the family and society and to facilitate repatriation of cross order victims. The scheme is being implemented mainly through NGOs.

Target Beneficiary: Trafficked women and children

Physical targets: As per requirement

No. of Beneficiaries:

1)2014-15: 6275

2)2015-16: 6175

3)2016-17: 6175

Achievements:

i)As on date, total no of projects under the scheme is 286 which include 162 Rehabilitation Homes

ii)Funds sanctioned for additional 19 projects during 2016-17(Upto 31.12.2016)

Performance:

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (As on date)
Fund Allocated (Rs. In Lakhs)	1371.63	792.56	2067.07	442.48
Total Beneficiaries	5765	6275	6175	6175

Comparison with 2011-14 period:

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

Launch Date: 1993

Objective: Socio-economic empowerment of women by extending micro-credit to Self-Help Groups through NGO-MFIs termed as Intermediary Organizations (IMO)

Target Beneficiary: Poor and marginalized women

Physical targets:

No. of Beneficiaries:

Till 2013-14, 735239 women have benefited from the programme

Achievements:

Performance: For the year 2013 – 2014

(Rs. In Lakhs)

S. No.	Funds	Sanctioned	Released	Beneficiaries
	Total	1,029.20	1,242.60	8,080

b) For the year 2014 – 2015

(Rs in Lacs)

S. No.	Funds	Released
	Total	334.00

c) For the year 2015 – 2016

Since the lending guidelines of RMK were under revision, no fresh loan has been sanctioned during the financial year 2015-16 and also current year.

Comparison with 2011-14 period:

Village Facilitation Centres

Launch Date: 2015-16

Objective: In order to address certain lingering challenges like malnutrition, behavioural change, gender sensitisation etc. which cannot be addressed without community involvement. The activities are undertaken by village coordinators (Women) at gram panchayat level.

Target Beneficiary: Community at large especially women

Physical targets: 200 High Burden districts(in terms of malnutrition)

No. of Beneficiaries:

Achievements: The activities undertaken by village coordinators (Women) at gram panchayat level have greatly helped to create awareness on issues related to women and engage with the community, encourage them to participate and contribute actively in the service delivery of government schemes and programs in the districts in which it is operational.

Performance: VCFS was initially approved for 100 BBBP districts (during FY 2015-16) and extended to additional 61 BBBP districts during FY 2016-17.

Comparison with 2011-14 period: New Scheme

Poorna Shakti Kendras

Launch Date:

Objective: Poorna Shakti Kendra (PSK) project is also being implemented in a pilot mode in select districts to demonstrate convergence and to enhance access and utilisation of schemes/programs of the government at the ground level. It entails setting up of convergence centres at district/block and gram panchayat level.

Target Beneficiary: Girls and womens

Physical targets:

No. of Beneficiaries:

Achievements: The convergence model towards implementation of PCPNDT Act, elimination of female foeticide, celebration of the birth of girl children, sensitisation of PRIs, strengthening of Mahila Sabhas etc. have been the focus area of the project.

Performance: NMEW has releases/revalidated funds for 20 PSK projects during FY 2016-17

Comparison with 2011-14 period: New Scheme

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

Physical targets: As per requirements

No. of Beneficiaries:

1)2014-15: 91,769

2)2015-16: 78,463

3)2016-17: 77,508

Achievements: During the current financial year i.e. 2016-17, till 31.12.2016 Ministry assisted 1479 Homes, 281 Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) and 301 Open Shelters through States Governments/UT Administrations. Till now, 77508 children have been benefitted under the scheme. So far 675 CWCs and 669 JJBs have been set up across the country.

Performance:

Comparison with 2011-14 period:

Status of implementation of Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

Year	No. of States that have signed MoUs	Budget Allocations (Rs. In Cr.)		Amount Sanctioned (Rs. In Cr.)	Number of Beneficiaries
		BE	RE		
2011-12	34	270.00	180.00	177.54	50,118
2012-13	34	400.00	273.20	253.84	75,052
2013-14	35	300.00	270.00	265.78	74,983
2014-15	36	400.00	450.00	448.43	91,769
2015-16	36	402.23	498.57	497.29	78,463
2016-17	36	397.00	597.50	335.58*	77,508

*as on 31.12.2016

Beti bachao Beti Padhao

Launch Date: 22nd January, 2015

Objective: The overall long term objective of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme is to improve declining 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 selective abortion

b). Ensuring survival and protection of a girl child

c). Ensuring education of the girl child

Target Beneficiary: Girl child/Women/Community at large

Physical targets: Improving Child Sex Ratio in select 100 districts to begin with in 2015, additional 61 districts added in 2016

No. of Beneficiaries: Not specified

Achievements: The preliminary reports for 100 districts indicate that for the time period between April-March 2014-15 & 2015-16, an increasing trend in Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) is visible in 58% of the BBBP districts; 69 districts have reported progress in the first trimester registration against the reported ANC registrations during the previous year; and status of institutional deliveries have improved in 80 districts against the total reported deliveries in comparison to the previous year.

Performance:

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)

Comparison with 2011-14 period: New Scheme

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: Reach out to at least ten million children per year or as per requirement

No. of Beneficiaries: Between April 2016 to December 2016, Childline has received 1,12,14,447 calls

Achievements:

Performance:

Comparison with 2011-14 period:

Status of Childline Services

Year	No. of Cities/Districts covered	No. of partner organizations	Grants sanctioned (Rs. In crores)
2011-12	205	449	23.16
2012-13	269	547	30.06
2013-14	278	544	30.15
2014-15	283	543	53.62
2015-16	396	646	56.73
2016-17 (as on 31 st December, 2016)	413	667	41.33

OTHER KEY INITIATIVES/ACHIEVEMENTS

Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2016 passed in the Parliament

Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2016 has been passed in the Parliament in March, 2017.

The Bill seeks to amend the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 to provide for the following:-

(i) Maternity leave available to the working women to be increased from 12 weeks to 26 weeks for the first two children. (ii) Maternity leave for children beyond the first two will continue to be 12 weeks. (iii) Maternity leave of 12 weeks to be available to mothers adopting a child below the age of three months as well as to the “commissioning mothers”. The commissioning mother has been defined as biological mother who uses her egg to create an embryo planted in any other woman. (iv) Every establishment with more than 50 employees to provide for crèche facilities for working mothers and such mothers will be permitted to make four visits during working hours to look after and feed the child in the crèche. (v) The employer may permit a woman to work from home if it is possible to do so. (vi) Every establishment will be required to make these benefits available to the women from the time of her appointment.

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

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2015 was passed by the Parliament in December, 2015. The above law was enacted and came into force from 15th January, 2016.

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.

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. The SOPs, launched in march, 2015 are being implemented at 30 major Railway Stations for rehabilitation and rescue of such children.

Awareness campaign via posters in railway coaches was launched in November, 2015. Two lakh posters have been released and distributed in under the campaign. All the

55000 coaches are being covered during 2016-17. The Posters caution the passengers about the children around them who may need protection.

The facility of Railway Childline has been provided at key 33 railway stations. Continuous announcements are made for passengers to keep a lookout for such children. Assistance has been provided to more nearly 18000 (Upto march, 2017) 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.

New Passport Rules

In a major progressive move, on insistence of WCD Ministry, the Ministry of External Affairs has issued new Passport Rules(<https://www.mea.gov.in/press-releases.htm?>) on 23rd December , 2016 for the benefit of single/divorced mothers and their children as well as adopted/adoptable children as follows:

33% Reservation for Women in Police force

The WCD Ministry has been working along with the Ministry of Home Affairs to improve overall police responsiveness to gender sensitive cases and to bring visibility to more women and strengthen gender sensitivity in police force.

An Advisory has been issued to all State Governments to increase representation of women in police to 33% of the total strength.

As a result, reservation has been extended in 13 States/Union Territories

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.

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.

Guidelines for Matrimonial Websites

In view of the increasing number of crimes committed against women on account of information shared on the matrimonial websites, it was decided in consultation with Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeITY), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and service providers to look into the issue and to put in place a regulatory framework in order to check this misuse. The Ministry has already carried out extensive work for the preparation of the due diligence guidelines for the matrimonial websites and prepared a concept paper detailing extent of the problem, existing safeguards, existing legal remedies, etc., which has been circulated to stakeholders concerned. Based on extensive stakeholders consultation initiated by WCD Ministry, an advisory on functioning of Matrimonial Website was issued by DeITY on 6th June, 2016 (<http://wcd.nic.in/acts/advisory-functioning-matrimonial-websites>)

Panic Button

The Ministry of Women and Child Development had taken up the issue of installation of physical panic button on mobile phones as one of the initiatives since June 2014. Based on extensive stakeholder consultations initiated by WCD Ministry, the 'Panic Button and Global Positioning System in Mobile Phone Handsets Rules 2016' have been notified by the Department of Telecommunications.

Under these rules, all new feature phones will have the facility of panic button configured to the numeric key 5 or 9 and all smart phones will have the panic button configured to three times short pressing of the On-off button from the new year onwards. Further, all new mobile phones will be required to have the facility of identifying the location through satellite based GPS.

An Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) with a total cost of Rs.321.69 crores is being set up from Nirbhaya Fund. It aims to integrate all emergency numbers to 112 with state of art technology to respond to distress calls and ensure speedy assistance to the distressed persons including distress signals sent from panic button.

Implementation of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013:

Ministry of Women and Child Development had issued advisories to all States/UTs Government to ensure effective implementation of the above Act. The Department of Personnel and Training has notified the amendments to Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules 1964 and Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965 align with the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013.

WCD Ministry has printed a Handbook on Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 as a ready reckoner. The Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM) in consultation of Ministry of Women and Child Development has also prepared a training module for the training of Internal Complaint Committee constituted under Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. Apart from the above, the Ministry has empanelled Institutes/Organizations for imparting training programmes/workshops in different parts of the country under Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

National Policy on Women:

The draft National Policy for Women, 2016, is in its last stages of finalization. The policy has been revised after 15 years and is expected to guide Government action on women's issues over the next 15-20 years. Draft National Policy for Women 2016 prescribes the operational strategies for implementation of the policy. These include, framing of Action Plans at the national, State and local level; strengthening gender institutional architecture, enacting new legislations and reviewing/harmonizing legislations, engaging with stakeholders for advocacy and awareness generation, strengthening institutionalization of gender budgeting and creating an effective gender based data base. The policy looks into the entire life-cycle continuum of women's issues and encompasses a wide spectrum ranging from discrimination against women to the expectations of new emerging inspirational woman.

Draft Bill on Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection & Rehabilitation) Bill, 2016:

WCD Ministry in consultation with the line Ministries/Departments/State Govt./CSOs and domain experts has prepared a draft Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2016 which is in its final stages of finalization. The draft Bill proposes to tackle different aspects of trafficking by creating a strong legal, economic and social environment by putting in place dedicated institutional mechanisms at District, State & Central Level.

Training for Women Heads of Panchayats:

The National Commission for Women (NCW) of WCD Ministry has developed training modules to build capacity of elected women panchayat representatives. In May, 2016, the Commission undertook its first initiative in this regard at Jhalawar District, Rajasthan. More than 40 elected women representatives participated in the workshops aiming at empowering and developing their capacities. The training will be expanded in the states of Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Haryana from January, 2017 onwards.

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

- i) Number of website hits reported on TrackChild portal (January, 2012 to March, 2017 upto 20-03-2017) : 12,62,10,875.
- ii) Number of cases of missing children reported and uploaded on TrackChild portal (January, 2012 to March, 2017 upto 20-03-2017) : 242938
- iii) Number of cases of recovered children reported and uploaded on TrackChild portal (January, 2012 to March, 2017 upto 20-03-2017): 170173
- iv) Number of missing children cases published on Khoya-Paya Portal of WCD Ministry (02.06.2015 to 20.03.2017) : 992
- v) Number of sighted children cases published on Khoya-Paya Portal of WCD Ministry (02.06.2015 to 20.03.2017) : 6534
- vi) Number of missing/sighted children cases closed on the portal during the period 02.06.2015 to 20.03.2017.
- vii) Number of missing/sighted children cases closed on Khoya-Paya Portal of WCD Ministry (02.06.2015 to 20.03.2017): 3355

Direct Benefit Transfer

A system for Direct Benefit Transfer of Anganwadi Worker Remuneration has started from April, 2016, in some States/UTs to ensure efficiency in delivery process, greater inclusion, particularly, financial inclusion, de-duplication & reduction of fraud/curbing leakages. All States/UTs will be covered under this gradually. In the National Conference of State/UT Secretaries held on 13.07.2016, remaining States/UTs have assured to implement the Direct Benefit Transfer of honorarium of ICDS functionaries (AWWs/AWHs). This will benefit as well as motivate about lakhs of women workers engaged in implementing the ICDS Scheme.

Several other schemes of WCD are also proposed to be covered under DBT including payments to pregnant women under Maternity Benefits Programme, Salary under Ujjawala /DCPUs/CWC etc