



सत्यमेव जयते



**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Women and Child Development**



**Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi**  
Minister for Women & Child Development



**Shri Narendra Modi**  
Prime Minister of India



**Smt. Krishna Raj**  
Minister of State  
Women & Child Development

**Significant Achievements of Three Years**  
**2014-2017**



*“Nari Shakti Puraskar Awardees, 2016  
being felicitated by Hon’ble President of India”*



**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Women and Child Development**



## **Significant Achievements of Three Years**

### **2014-2017**

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मेनका संजय गांधी  
*Maneka Sanjay Gandhi*



मंत्री  
महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय  
भारत सरकार  
नई दिल्ली-110001  
MINISTER  
MINISTRY OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI-110001

17<sup>th</sup> May, 2017

## MESSAGE

India has been put on the world map in all aspects of development, which has been possible under the dynamic leadership of our Honourable Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi Ji. Our government spearheaded this transformative movement with the motto of 'Good Governance' and 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas'.

Serving two-thirds of the nation's population, a number of pathbreaking initiatives have been undertaken by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. In some, the efforts have transformed the face of Indian women and children, and in others, it is work in progress. This booklet gives an overview of the paradigm shift in the way our Government has addressed various issues related to women & children.

I hope this booklet of Significant Achievements (2014-17) serves as a useful reference to our vision, targets & progress across our transformative initiatives undertaken under the leadership of our Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri. Narendra Modi.

*Maneka Sanjay Gandhi*  
(Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi)



सत्यमेव जयते

**कृष्णा राज**  
**KRISHNA RAJ**



राज्य मंत्री  
महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय  
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MINISTER OF STATE  
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17<sup>th</sup> May, 2017

### MESSAGE

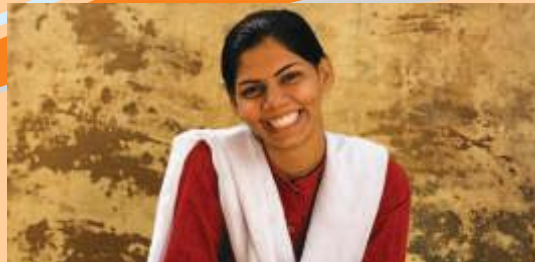
As we embark on the path of the goals of sustainable development, gender equality, women empowerment and development of children continue to be cornerstone of such development. This Ministry in the recent years has undertaken a number of initiatives in the form of legislative and programmatic information with the single minded focus of putting issues related to women and children on the high priority list of the development and governance agenda.

I am glad that the Ministry has brought out the new edition of significant achievements of three years 2014-2017 booklet, containing the relevant information relating to women and children in a concise manner. I would like to compliment the entire team of Media unit in the Ministry for bringing out this booklet and wish them all success in their endeavour.



(Krishna Raj)

# WOMEN'S ISSUES





## Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) is one of the flagship programmes of the Government, launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, on 22nd January 2015. It addresses the declining Child Sex Ratio and related issues of empowerment of women over a life-cycle continuum. It is a tri-ministerial, convergent effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development with a focus on the following:

- Awareness and advocacy campaign for changing mindsets
- Multi-sectoral action in select 100+61 districts (low on CSR); Enabling girls' education
- Effective enforcement of Pre-Conception & Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act.



### **Progress on intermediary targets.**

Under the BBBP Scheme, there is a strong thrust on promotion of early registration of pregnancy, institutional deliveries and registration of births. With concerted efforts at national, state and district levels, the preliminary reports for the first 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 and status of institutional deliveries have also improved in 80 districts against the total reported deliveries in comparison to the previous year.

Out of 100 BBBP districts chosen in the first phase, 10 BBBP districts were felicitated by the Minister, WCD for their exemplary performance in three categories – community engagement, effective implementation of PC&PNDT Act and enabling girl child education. The districts appreciated for their good performance are Gwalior (M.P), Osmanabad & Jalgaon (Maharashtra); Mansa (Punjab); Yamunanagar (Haryana); Cuddalore (Tamil Nadu); Kathua (J&K); Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan); North Sikkim (Sikkim) and Raigarh (Chhattisgarh). States are also being acknowledged for their holistic work for the girl child. This year Rajasthan has been awarded with "Nari Shakti Puraskar" by Ministry of WCD (Haryana was awarded last year).

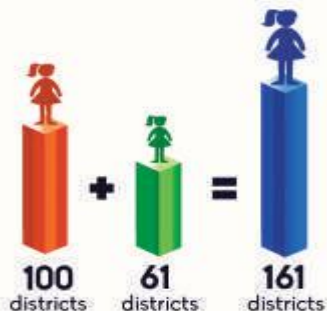




## BETI BACHAO, BETI PADHAO



Multi-sectoral action  
in select 100+61  
districts (low on CSR)



Rise in Sex Ratio at Birth  
(SRB) in 58 districts out  
of the 1st phase 100  
BBBP districts between  
2014-15 & 2015-16



Flagship advocacy programme to address the declining  
Child Sex Ratio and related issues of empowerment of  
women over a life-cycle continuum.

Launched in January 2015



## One Stop Centres

Women who suffer violence face huge problems in getting justice as they have to register FIRs and engage lawyers to fight court cases. In many cases the medical evidence gets destroyed due to lack of knowledge or pressure from perpetrators. As a result, very often women suffer violence but do not complain. In order to assist such women, a new initiative to establish One Stop Centres (OSC) was conceived and is being implemented across the country since 1st April 2015. A woman who has suffered violence can get medical, police, legal and psychological counselling assistance at these centres. These also have a place for them to temporarily stay in case their condition so warrants. The OSC, popularly known by the name of Sakhi will be integrated with 181 and other existing helplines.



The first Centre was inaugurated at Raipur, Chhattisgarh on 16th July, 2015. So far 138 such Centres have been operational in 31 States/UTs catering to the needs of the women affected by violence. Over 4000 women have been assisted in these centres, which have come up in the last six months or so. At least one such centre will be established in each district by the end of 2018-19. The Scheme is implemented through the State/UT Government. The Management Committee headed by District Collector is responsible for the day to day operation of the OSC.



## ONE-STOP CENTRES

15 operational in  
15 States/UTs (2015-16)

138 operational in  
31 States/UTs (2016-17)



Services provided  
under  
One-Stop Centre

An umbrella scheme to provide a range of services to  
women affected by violence.

Launched in April, 2015



## Universalisation of Women Helpline



The Scheme of Universalisation of Women Helpline is being implemented since 1st April 2015, intended to provide 24 hours emergency and non-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 (181). Women Helpline will be integrated with One Stop Centre Scheme and women in need of redressal services will be referred here. The scheme envisages that the States/UTs will utilise or augment their existing women helplines through a dedicated single national number. Department of Telecommunication, GoI has allocated short code 181 to all States/UTs. So far, women helplines have been operational in 22 States/UTs i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Arunchal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Chandigarh (UT), Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Mizoram, Jharkhand, Bihar, Punjab, Maharashtra, Odhisa, Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya, Haryana, Nagaland, West Bengal Sikkim and Meghalaya.



## Panic Button on Mobile Phones

To provide emergency response to women in distress, MWCD had taken up the installation of physical panic button on mobile phones. Based on extensive stakeholder consultations initiated by MWCD, 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 it configured to three times short pressing of the on-off button.

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) is also being set up under Nirbhaya Fund in collaboration with MHA, which will integrate all emergency numbers to 112 with state of art technology to respond to distress signals sent from panic button.



**Allocated to  
all States/UTs**



**Operational in  
22 States/UTs**

**24-hr Emergency & Non-Emergency response to Women  
Affected by Violence -181**



## Mahila Police Volunteers

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. MHA 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. A proposal of Government of Andhra Pradesh has also been approved for implementation of Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs) in two districts namely Anantapur and Kadapa. Proposal has also been received from Government of Gujarat.



## 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 14 States/Union Territories. So far **8 States** viz. Bihar, Gujarat, Odisha, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Telangan and 6 UTs namely Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep & Dadra Nagar Haveli, NCT Delhi, Puducherry have already extended 33% reservation for women in police forces.



2014-15

2015-16

2016-2017

## MAHILA POLICE VOLUNTEERS

**A scheme that aims to establish Zero Tolerance with regard to safety and security of women**



Received the consent of Home Ministry in April 2016.

Launched in Haryana in December 2016.

Issued guidelines to every State to follow.

2014-15

2015-16

2016-2017

## 33% RESERVATION FOR WOMEN IN POLICE FORCE

**Already started in 8 States & 5 UTs**





## Inclusion of Acid Attack as disability in Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016

Taking note of the long lasting damage or disfigurement on the life of a person attacked with acid as well as constant medical attention, MWCD requested Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment to include acid attack induced damage or disfigurement within the list of specified disabilities. The recently enacted Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 notified on 27th December 2016, has included acid attack as a kind of disability. Acid attack victims can now avail disability benefits.



## 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 Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeITY), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and service providers to look into the issue and 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 MeITY on 6th June, 2016 (<http://wcd.nic.in/acts/advisory-functioning-matrimonial-websites>).





## 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.

To spread information about the procedures involved in such cases, MWCD has prepared Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) for women involved in NRI matrimonial disputes. These SoPs narrate the step wise correct legal recourse to be undertaken by women to facilitate speedy access to justice. These are also intended to serve as an effective reference manual for court and police officials across the country who are investigating such matrimonial disputes or representing such women's interest in courts.



## Gender Champions

The initiative of Gender Champions is being implemented through educational institutions to sensitize young students and create awareness on laws, legislations, legal rights and life skills education. The Gender Champion guidelines developed by MWCD 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, 150 Universities and 230 colleges have initiated implementation of Gender Champions.





## Mandatory Mention of Widows' Name on Death Certificates

To ensure that a widow is facilitated to get all her entitlements after the death of her husband, WCD Ministry 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.

## Shelter Home for Widows at Vrindavan, UP



It is the largest ever such facility being established or funded by the Government. The Home, which will have a capacity to house 1000 women, is being constructed on 1.424 hectare of land at an estimated cost of 57 Crore (including cost of the land) at Vrindavan. The design of the Home has been prepared in consultation with HelpAge India and is old age friendly. The Home is close to completion and consists of ground plus three floors with the facilities of ramp, lifts and supply of adequate electricity, water and other amenities for meeting the requirement of senior citizens and persons with special challenges. It will become operational in December 2017.





## Training for Women Heads of Panchayats



Although 33% posts of heads of Gram Panchayats have been reserved for women, they are unable to exercise real authority for betterment of villages due to lack of training and continued dominance/interference by their husbands etc. In order to empower these women at grass root level, WCD has initiated a massive programme to train over 2 lakh women heads of Panchayats. The training has started from May 2016 onwards in partnership with Ministry of Rural Development. This initiative is expected to be a game-changer for women in the country as trained and empowered women Sarpanches will be able to bring about political transformation in its true sense.

The training modules cover all aspects of village level management including basic knowledge of government schemes, social issues and their resolution, management of panchayat finances, village infrastructure etc. This scheme is being implemented in collaboration with Ministry of Panchayati Raj. More than 50% panchayats in several states now have women Heads while 33% reservation for women in panchayats is mandated by law. The training of the first batch of women Sarpanches was organised in April 2017 in Jharkhand and will progressively cover all states.



## TRAINING OF WOMEN SARPANCHES

2014-15

2015-16

2016-2017



**Massive programme to train  
over 2 lakh women heads  
of Panchayats**



**A path-breaking step towards  
political transformation**

**Basic knowledge of government schemes,  
social issues and their resolution, management  
of panchayat finances, village infrastructure etc.**

2014-15

2015-16

2016-2017

## MATERNITY BENEFIT

### Extension of Maternity Leave to 26 Weeks



Provision for establishment of crèche facility within offices/factory premises

2014-15

2015-16

2016-2017

## SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE



**Mandatory Internal Complaints Committees (ICCs)**  
in workplaces with 10+ employees

**29 institutions empanelled to impart training on**  
**Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013**

**Launching e-Platform for redressals soon**



## Extending Maternity Leave duration

The WCD Ministry has been working to extend the maternity leave period for working women to seven months to enable them to provide exclusive breastfeeding to children for six months after child birth and complementary foods thereafter to help reduce incidence of malnutrition. Ministry of Labour & Employment has considered and carried out suitable amendments in the Act, which are as follows:

1. Enhancement of maternity leave under Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 from existing 12 weeks to 26 weeks.
2. Extension of maternity benefit to adopting mothers and commissioning mothers.
3. Establishment of crèche facility within the office/factory premises.

The Bill has been passed by both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. It is now called the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017



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

To ensure safety and security of women at workplaces, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is working towards the effective implementation of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. In this regard, advisories and monitoring framework have been issued to State Governments/Central Ministries/Department to ensure the effective implementation of the SH Act, expeditious inquiry into the complaint and to prevent further victimisation of the complainant.





In addition, MWCD has also prepared and released a Handbook on the SH Act which provides information about the provisions of the Act in an easy-to-use practical manner. The Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM), New Delhi in consultation with MWCD has also prepared a training module for the training of Internal Complaints Committees constituted under Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. This module could be customised by private organisations as per their extant service Rules and regulations. 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.

MWCD in collaboration with ISTM organized a one day awareness programme for Chairpersons of Internal Complaint Committees constituted in all Central Ministries/ Departments on 5th May, 2017. The workshop was attended by the Chairpersons/ Members of Internal Complaint Committees of 58 Ministries/Departments.

## Village Convergence & Facilitation Service (VCFS) – 2014-2017



VCFS is an initiative launched in 2015 aimed at creating awareness through community engagement. Dedicated Village Coordinators are selected to facilitate convergence on women's issues and work in close coordination with the Gram Panchayat and its sub-committees. In this manner, issues pertaining to education, health, nutrition, legal rights, safety and security of women are addressed and access to schemes/programs being implemented by the government such as Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Jan Dhan Yojana, One Stop Centre, Women Helpline etc. are provided. VCFS has been extended from 100 Gender Critical Districts to cover 303 districts across the country.





## Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) is a society, registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and an apex micro-finance organization established in 1993.

The main objective of RMK is to provide micro-credit to poor women through intermediary organizations (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.

RMK has made a cumulative sanction of more than Rs.360.00 crore and disbursement of Rs.302.00 crore to more than 7.35 lacs poor women beneficiaries through a network of over 1500 NGOs/IMOs.

The target beneficiaries are entrepreneurs from different economic activities ranging from Traditional & Modern Handicraft to Small Business such as petty shop, etc. The loans are sanctioned through various schemes of RMK viz., Main Loan Scheme, Loan promotion scheme, etc.





## Women of India Exhibitions/Festivals

The Initiative was started in November 2014 to link organic women farmers and entrepreneurs directly to the market. Three such exhibitions/ festivals have already been held in Delhi, many more such exhibitions/festivals are being organised in locations outside Delhi. Women of India Exhibitions/Festivals are being held to provide a platform so that women entrepreneurs and farmers especially from rural India get an opportunity to exhibit and sell their products. Such exhibitions/festivals empower women through knowledge sharing and creating entrepreneurial opportunities to make societal balance through financial inclusion.





## Mahila e-Haat

The Ministry of Women & Child Development launched “Mahila E-haat”, a unique direct online digital marketing platform for women entrepreneurs/SHGs/



NGOs in March 2016. This can become a game changer initiative as it can become a catalyst in strengthening women entrepreneurship and financial inclusion.



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.

- 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.
- This portal has received over 18.75 lakh visitors/hits.
- Women entrepreneurs/SHGs/NGOs from 24 states are showcasing approximately 2222 products/services. Today, there are 26800 SHGs with 3.55 lakh beneficiaries directly and indirectly.
- Step-by-step details are given on the Mahila E-haat portal for cashless transaction through BHIM, UPI etc.





## National Policy for Women, 2016

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. The draft policy prescribes the operational strategies for implementation. These include, framing of Action Plans at the National, State and Local level; strengthening gender institutional architecture, enacting new legislations as well as reviewing and harmonizing existing legislations, engaging with stakeholders for advocacy and awareness generation, strengthening institutionalization of gender budgeting and creating an effective gender data base. The policy addresses women's issues on a life-cycle continuum and encompasses a wide spectrum of issues from education, health, economic participation, decision making, violence, creation of an enabling environment etc.





## New Passport Rules

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

Now, as per the revised Rules, submission of father's name is not mandatory and a person can obtain passport only by specifying his/her mother's name. Further, a person does not need to submit her/his marriage/divorce certificates.

## Legislation on Trafficking

Ministry of Women and Child Development has drafted a comprehensive legislation on Trafficking - "Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2017" with a view to fill the existing gaps and cover all aspects of trafficking by including various offences pertaining to trafficking prevention, protection and rehabilitation of victims. The draft Bill also proposes to tackle trafficking by creating a strong legal, economic and social environment for the victims by putting in place dedicated institutional mechanisms at District, State and National level.



## LEGISLATION ON TRAFFICKING

2014-15  
2015-16  
2016-2017

### Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2017

#### Tackling Trafficking in a Holistic Manner

**DRAFT ANTI-TRAFFICKING BILL, 2016**  
Penal Provisions: Stringent punishment  
for aggravated forms of trafficking

For the disclosure of identity of the victim of  
trafficking and witness -Deterrent mechanism at  
District, State and National level

For the use of chemical substance or hormones  
for the purpose of exploitation – National Anti-  
Trafficking Bureau and National Anti-Trafficking  
Relief and Rehabilitation committee.

For the use of narcotic drug or psychotropic  
substance or alcohol for the purpose of trafficking –  
Protection of victim, witness and complainant.

#### Drafting a comprehensive legislation

Bridging the  
existing gap

Immediate and long  
term Rehabilitation  
and protection

Time bound trial  
and repatriation

# CHILDREN'S ISSUES

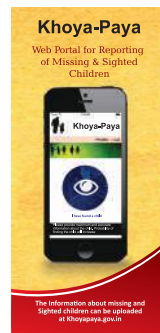




## Steps taken on Missing/ Trafficked/Runaway Children

- i) **Khoya-Paya Portal:** In order to bring citizen participation for protecting children, a new citizen based portal Khoya-Paya has been launched in June, 2015 which enables posting of information of missing and sighted children. It also provides facility for matching the two databases – missing and sighted children. Between June 2015 and March 2017, 7671 missing/sighted children cases were closed on the portal.
- ii) **MOU with Railways:** 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. 33 main railway stations which are origin/source/destination/transit stations from where children have been trafficked, have been equipped with facilities for rescue, rehabilitation, restoration of missing children. 1000 stations across the country will be covered. The SOPs for the same were issued in March, 2015

The railway stations will have NGOs/Child Help Groups/Childline Units working with them for restoration of children to their parents/guardians or their rehabilitation in the absence of parents/guardians.



**KHOYA PAYA**

2014-15

2015-16

2016-2017



**3355** **Missing Children**  
**United/Rehabilitated**  
**Between 2015 - 2017**

**Khoya Paya is a citizen-based website to exchange  
information on missing children**



Awareness campaign via posters in railway coaches was launched in November 2015. One lakh posters have been put in trains in the first phase. The Posters are being put in all trains of the country which caution passengers about children around them who may need protection. Kiosks with Child Helpline have been set up at the 33 railway stations where the identified children are brought for temporary stay before they are restored to their parents or are sent to a children's home. Continuous announcements are made for passengers to keep a lookout for such children. Over 19,000 children have been rescued through this in the last 2 years.

- iii) **Expansion of CHILDLINE:** CHILDLINE is a nation-wide initiative for rescuing and assisting children in distress conditions. In the last two years, CHILDLINE (1098 helpline number) has been extended to 412 locations from 316 cities and will be expanded to another 100 cities soon. With the expanded reach, CHILDLINE has been able to help lakhs of children and restore them to their families.



# CHILDLINE

2014-15

2015-16

2016-2017

CHILDLINE 1098 is a national, 24 hour, free, emergency telephone helpline and outreach service for children in need of care and protection.



Expansion of CHILDLINE  
to **412** cities



If you come across a child in the trains/railway stations who:

- is alone
- appears to be lost
- looks frightened
- is crying
- or you find a group of children accompanied by 1-2 adults

These children may need your help as they may be lost, trafficked or may have run away from their homes.

To help these children, you can:

- Call 100 or 102 or 1098
- Contact the Station Master
- Inform the Railway Police (if available)
- Or take to Railway Station

HELP A CHILD IN NEED OF CARE AND PROTECTION:  
USE CHILDLINE (1098) SERVICES

MoU signed in public cooperation by  
Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Railways

**1000**  
Railway Stations being  
equipped

MoU signed between Ministry of Women and Child Development & Ministry of Railways for rescue, rehabilitation, restoration of missing children from railway stations.



## POCSO e-Box

Children are often unable to complain about sexual abuse because it is usually done by someone known to them. In order to provide them with a safe and anonymous mode of making a complaint, an internet based facility, e-Box, has been provided. Here, a child or anyone on his/her behalf can file a complaint with minimal details. As soon as the complaint is filed, a trained counsellor immediately contacts the child and provides assistance. The counsellor also registers a formal complaint on behalf of the child wherever required. POCSO e-box launched in August 2016, has received and handled 300 complaints till date.





## Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016



The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016 (JJ Model Rules, 2016) have been notified and published in the Gazette of India, thereby repealing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2007 (JJ Rules, 2007) on 21.09.2016. The JJ Model Rules, 2016 are based on the philosophy that children need to be reformed and reintegrated into society. The Rules are appreciative of the developmental needs of children and therefore the best interest of the child is the primary consideration. Child friendly procedures are incorporated across the board.

The JJ Model Rules, 2016 prescribe detailed child friendly procedures for the Police, Juvenile Justice Board and Children's Court. Some of these procedures include: no child to be sent to jail or lock-up, child not to be handcuffed, child to be provided appropriate medical assistance, parent/guardian to be informed about legal aid etc. The Juvenile Justice Board and the Children's Court are required to put the child at ease and to encourage him/her to state the facts and circumstances without any fear, after understanding the questions put across in a language understood by the child.

Various new forms have been added in the JJ Model Rules, 2016 to review the progress of children in Juvenile Justice System and to ensure adequate rehabilitation and restoration services for them. Some of the new forms included in JJ Model Rules, 2016 are Case Monitoring Sheet, detailed individual Child Care Plan, application for registration of Child Care Institutions, certificate for registration, quarterly report by Juvenile Justice Board/ Child Welfare Committee, etc. Further, monitoring provisions have been strengthened.





## Comprehensive Adoption Reforms

- Government has notified Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and Chapter VIII of the Act provisions for adoption of orphaned, abandoned & surrendered children and also adoption of children by relative.
- The Act has adequate safeguards for the children to ensure their best interest and it provides for reporting of all adoptions in the country including relative adoptions.
- Further, all adoptions under the Act have to proceed as per the Adoption Regulations framed by Central Adoption Resource Authority and notified by Government of India.
- Central Adoption Resource Agency has been reconstituted as Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) under this Act.



Legal adoption through CARA and CARINGS only.

Program activities of CARA include – Specialised Adoption Agencies and Child Care Institutions linkage, Promotion of placement of Special Needs children, immediate placement module for Hard to Place Children, counseling centre, training and development.



## FOSTER CARE

2014-15

2015-16

2016-2017

In order to facilitate more & more people to join the noble act of Foster Parenting, we launched Foster Care Programme in 2014 under JJ Act.



## ADOPTION REGULATIONS

2014-15

2015-16

2016-2017

Entire adoption system has been made on-line  
w.e.f. 1 st August 2015





The Adoption Regulations have been notified by the Government of India on 4-1-2017 and is effective from 16-1-2017 in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (C) of Section 68 read with Clause (3) of Section 2 of JJ Act, 2015 and in supersession of Guidelines Governing Adoption of Children, 2015.

1. Registering online with Central Adoptions Resource Authority (CARA) is mandatory to adopt a child from anywhere in India.
2. Central Adoption Resource Information & Guidance System (CARINGS) is the only official portal of CARA for legal adoption process.
3. Under section 80 & 81 of the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 any person or agency who indulges in illegal adoption shall be punished.
4. By adopting a child illegally, you may unintentionally become part of a child trafficking network.
5. Adoption is a socio-legal process and there is no role of touts/middlemen in adoption as they may mislead you to adopt a child illegally.
6. The Adoption Regulations contain the provisions for in-country and inter-country adoptions of OAS (orphaned, abandoned & surrendered) children.
7. Procedures related to adoption by relatives both within the country and abroad have been defined in the Regulations.
8. Adoption of step-children has been brought in.
9. There are 32 Schedules annexed to the Regulations including model adoption applications to be filed in the Court and this would considerably address delays prevalent in obtaining the Court order.





## National Nutrition Mission

National Nutrition Mission (NNM) is proposed to achieve improvement in nutritional status of children (0-6 years), adolescent girls and pregnant women & 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 years); reducing the prevalence of anaemia among young children (6-59 months); reducing the prevalence of anaemia among women and adolescent girls (15-49 years) and reducing low birth weight. The proposed NNM would provide for real time IT based monitoring of beneficiaries and service delivery besides bringing grassroots level convergence of interventions of MWCD, MoHFW, MDWS, MoRD & PRIs etc.





## Improving Anganwadi Infrastructure

The Government is committed to repositioning the Anganwadi Centre (AWC) as a “vibrant Early Childhood Development centre” to become the first village outpost for health, nutrition and early learning. Towards this end, several steps have been taken for improvement and strengthening of ICDS scheme covering programmatic, management and institutional areas.



Intensive efforts are being made for improving the service delivery at Anganwadi Centres. An estimated 4.5 lakh Anganwadi Centres (running in kachcha/rented buildings) at beginning of 2015 have no pucca buildings of their own to locate their activities. Therefore there was an urgent need to take up construction of buildings for these Anganwadi Centres. Joint guidelines of MWCD & MoRD for construction of 2 lakh Anganwadi Centre buildings under MGNREGS in convergence with ICDS Scheme of MoWCD have been issued on 13.08.2015 covering IPPE Blocks/High Burden Districts in 11 States. Further, the revised Joint Guidelines of MWCD, MoRD and MoPR have been issued on 17.02.2016 for construction of 4 lakh Anganwadi Centre buildings by 2019 across the country.





Under Convergence scheme, during 2015-16, MWCD approved construction of 29,941 Anganwadi Centres in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana & Uttar Pradesh and funds of Rs. 18,264.62 lakh have been released for construction of these AWC buildings. Further, Rs. 101,139 lakh has been released during 2016-17 towards construction of 81,809 AWC buildings. In addition to this, funds of Rs. 3391 lakhs were also released for construction of 2362 AWC buildings under regular scheme.

A private sector company has also joined this initiative, under their CSR activities, in construction of 4000 model AWCs.

## Supplementary Nutrition (under the ICDS) Rules, 2017

In pursuance of the provisions contained in the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013, the Ministry has notified the Supplementary Nutrition (under the Integrated Child Development Scheme) Rules, 2017 on 20th February 2017 to regulate the entitlement specified under provisions of said Act for every pregnant woman and lactating mother till 6 months after child birth, and every child in the age group of 6 months to 6 years (including those suffering from malnutrition) for 300 days in a year, as per the nutritional standards specified in Schedule II of the said Act. In case of non-supply of the entitled quantities of foodgrains or meals to entitled persons, such persons shall be entitled to receive such food security allowance from the concerned State Government, within such time and manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government.





## ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP)

MWCD is implementing International Development Association (IDA) assisted ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP), in 162 high burden districts of 8 States in the country covering 3.68 lakh Anganwadi Centres with the following Project Development Objectives:



1. To strengthen the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) policy framework, systems and capacities, and facilitate community engagement, to ensure greater focus on children under three years of age.
2. To strengthen convergent actions for improved nutrition outcomes.

One of the key activities in ISSNIP is Information and Communication Technology enabled Real Time Monitoring (ICT-RTM) of ICDS. It intends to leverage Information and Communication Technology to set up a Real Time Monitoring System for improving the service delivery mechanism and ensuring better supervision of ICDS Scheme by deploying a mobile solution driven by a customized ICDS-Common Application Software (ICDS-CAS) at the Anganwadi Centres in selected States. Anganwadi workers feed the information regarding the services delivered by them through the mobile devices installed with ICDS-CAS. The information may be accessed by Lady Supervisor, CDPO, DPO, State Office and Central Level.

A memorandum of Co-operation was signed with Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) to support the design, development and deployment of Common Application Software (CAS) to drive the ICT enabled Real Time Monitoring of ICDS and Support System. Accordingly, a customised Common Application software (ICDS-CAS) has been developed by BMGF.





**The major achievements of ISSNIP are as follow:**

- The Roll-Out of ICT-RTM has been initiated in 5 states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh.
- A total of 54,712 Smart Phone devices pre-installed with ICDS-CAS Software Application have been provided in these 05 States.
- 38,388 Anganwadi Workers have been trained in Phase-I trainings in using the mobile application. They will further be imparted trainings in three more phases.
- Information entered by the AWWs has started coming to the dashboard that can be accessed at Block, District, State and Centre Level at [www.icds-cas.gov.in](http://www.icds-cas.gov.in).

## Scheme for Adolescent Girls

Scheme for Adolescent Girls, a Centrally-sponsored scheme introduced in the year 2010-11 on a pilot basis is being implemented in 205 districts. The scheme aims at all-round development of adolescent girls of 11-18 years (with a focus on all out-of-school girls) by making them self reliant, improving their health and nutrition status and upgrading skills.



The scheme has two major Components viz. Nutrition and Non Nutrition. Under the Nutrition component of the scheme, the out of school adolescent girls in the age group of 11-14 years and all girls in the age group of 14-18 years attending Anganwadi Centres are provided Supplementary Nutrition in the form of Take Home Ration or Hot Cooked Meals. Under the Non-Nutrition Component, out of school adolescent girls of 11- 18 years are being provided services including IFA (Iron – Folic Acid) supplementation, health check-up & referral services, nutrition & health education, counselling/guidance on family welfare, ARSH, life skill education, guidance on accessing public services and vocational training (only 16-18 year old adolescent girls). The scheme also aims at mainstreaming out of school AGs to school system.





The scheme is implemented through the State Governments/UT Administrations with the cost shared between Centre and States/ Union Territories (with legislations) in the ratio of 50:50 for nutrition and 60:40 for rest of the components. For North Eastern States and three Himalayan States, the share for Centre and State is in the ratio of 90:10 and 100% of financial assistance will be provided for Union Territories. From the year 2015-16, in view of higher devolution of resources under the Fourteenth Finance Commission awarded to states, the states would need to contribute more as state share under the scheme.

## Junk Food Guidelines

Junk Food Guidelines have been developed and forwarded to MHRD and MoHFW for implementation. MHRD has requested all CBSE affiliated schools to follow the Guidelines. MHRD has been requested to issue an advisory to all the States/UTs accordingly. It has also been suggested in the guidelines that vendors/street vendors should not be permitted to sell these foods during school timings in a vicinity of 200 meters from any school. The guidelines also provide a list of suitable food items to be offered in the school canteen.





## Major Initiatives of Food & Nutrition Board

### Setting up of new Food Testing Laboratories (FTLs):

Food & Nutrition Board (FNB) under MWCD is in process of setting up of 4 Food Testing Laboratories viz. 1 Central Laboratory at Faridabad and 3 Regional Food Testing Laboratories at Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata for analyzing the food and nutritional supplements for Food Safety and Quality to ensure Nutritional and Feeding Norms for Supplementary Nutrition in ICDS Scheme.

### Food Fortification initiative:

MWCD, taking note of the widely prevalent deficiencies of Iron, Vitamin-A, Iodine and other micronutrients in the population, particularly among women and children, has taken the initiative towards addressing this issue through Fortification of Foods. In this regard, a comprehensive regulation on Fortification of Foods namely "Food Safety and Standards (Fortification of Foods) Regulations, 2016 has been operationalized by FSSAI which sets the standards for fortification of major staple foods namely, wheat flour, rice, milk, edible oil and salt. A logo for fortified foods has also been launched. In order to gain an insight into the regional issues and concerns on fortification of identified foods and experiences of States, 5 Zonal Consultations were held at Delhi, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar and Guwahati. The experiences and feedback obtained from the consultations will pave the way for introduction of fortified food items in the Government run programmes i.e. MDM, ICDS & PDS.





## National Plan of Action for Children

The National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC), 2016 is based on the principles embedded in the National Policy for Children 2013. The Action Plan has four key priority areas; survival, health and nutrition; education and development; protection; and participation. The NPAC seeks to ensure convergence of ongoing programmes and initiation of new programmes so as to focus on objectives through well-defined strategies and activities to achieve desired level of outcome for children. The plan gives due attention to the inter-relatedness of deprivations and needs, and proposes measures to address each of them, while ensuring that all children from all strata develop to their full potential in a holistic manner. As the children's vulnerabilities are multi-layered and inter-connected; it takes a multi-sectoral approach and focuses on convergence and co-ordination between all stakeholders, i.e.; relevant Ministries, State/UTs Governments, PRIs, civil society organizations, media, business houses and children themselves. It takes into account the Sustainable Development Goals and proposes a roadmap to achieve SDGs for children.

The NPAC 2016 was released by Hon'ble Minister of Women and Child Development on 24th January 2017 on the occasion of National Girl Child Day.





## Direct Benefit Transfer

Government of India has adopted Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) using Aadhaar as the identifier of beneficiaries for delivery of services, benefits or subsidies of various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes to individuals as well as groups where money is spent from the Consolidated Fund of India. Use of Aadhaar simplifies the Government delivery process, brings in transparency and efficiency and enables the beneficiaries to get their entitlements directly in their bank accounts in a convenient and seamless manner.

In pursuance of directions of the Government for implementation of DBT in its schemes, MWCD has identified 15 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 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 15 DBT onboarded schemes of the Ministry. The list of DBT onboarded 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](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.





## Implementation of e-Office

The Ministry has implemented the e-office which includes File Management System (eFile), Knowledge Management System (KMS), Leave Management System (eLeave), Tour Management System (eTour), Personnel Information Management System (PIMS), Collaboration and Messaging Services (CAMS) to provide a one-stop access point to the information and applications/services in the Ministry, to improve efficiency and effectiveness of Government response. Approximately 28,000 files have been digitized till March, 2017. This has resulted in reduction in purchase of stationery items, savings of time and cost, increased productivity of staff/ Officers and transparency. MWCD has been graded as Platinum Ministry by Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances (DAR&PG) for successful implementation of e-office.





## Engagement on Social Media



The Ministry is active on social media platforms of Facebook, Twitter and YouTube with followers numbering in lakhs. Social media is being used as a medium to spread awareness among the general public on issues concerning women and children, aiding positive attitude and behaviour change. This medium is also being leveraged to disseminate information on the various schemes and programmes of the Government so as to increase citizen engagement.

In line with the agenda of the Government to use the power and reach of social media to reach out to citizens, the Ministry has started #HelpMeWCD where women and children can send in their grievances. Specially sensitised team of personnel has been put in place to reach out to the women and children and provide assistance to the extent possible. In most of the situations, the redressal lies with agencies beyond the Ministry but the WCD team takes up the matter with the concerned authority/agency on behalf of the woman/child. In response to harassment of women in cyber space, the Ministry launched a campaign wherein complaints of trolling online could be made directly to the social media handles of the Ministry, with assured responses. The Ministry is also running a grievance redressal cell which registers and responds to direct complaints via email from women and children across the country.





Ministry of Women and Child Development  
Government of India

Website : [www.wcd.nic.in](http://www.wcd.nic.in)