

(b) whether the work in this regard is in progress and whether there is possibility of completing it shortly and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how far has it helped the women in distress in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) The scheme for Universalisation of Women Helpline has been approved for implementation through States/UTs from 1st April, 2015 to provide 24 hour emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence both in public and private sphere, including in the family, community, workplace etc. All the States/UTs have been requested to submit the proposals in order to release funds. The funds have been sanctioned/released to 33 States/UTs for setting up Women Helplines. As the scheme is at the nascent stage of operationalisation at the field level, no such data regarding number of calls received on these helplines are available.

As far as women welfare committee in all districts of the country is concerned, the Ministry conceptualised an idea of women welfare committee in all districts of the country. However, no such proposal has been formulated so far.

Post-Nirbhaya crisis action plan

1583. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has worked out some Post-Nirbhaya crisis action plan to help women in distress;

(b) whether under the above action plan, it is proposed to extend financial help to such centres in each district of the country; and

(c) how far has it helped the women in distress in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Government of India has set up a dedicated fund called Nirbhaya 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 till 2014-15 is ₹ 2000 crore.

Further, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013, has enacted which broadened the definition of rape to include non-penetrative sex and made the criminal provisions relating to rape and sexual violence more stringent. New offences such as acid attack, stalking, sexual harassment, voyeurism and disrobing have also been included. The amendment also mandated all the hospitals, public or private to provide free medical treatment to all victims of acid attack and rape.

(b) and (c) The scheme of One Stop Centre for Women affected by violence has been approved with a project cost of ₹ 18.58 crore to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund. Under the scheme, it has been envisaged to establish One Stop Centre in each State/UT in the first phase. The proposals of 31 States/UTs have been approved and funds released to these States/UTs. The One Stop Centre at Chhattisgarh, Chandigarh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Puducherry, Odisha, Haryana have become operational. As these centres have been become operational recently, data regarding number of women benefited have been received only from States of Chhattisgarh, Haryana and Odisha. In the quarter ending December, 2015 Chhattisgarh, Haryana and Odisha have reported to have registered 103, 30 and 48 number of cases at their respective Centres.

Relief and rehabilitation for displaced children

1584. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that children do not get financial aid if they are displaced by Government;

(b) whether children have any right to demand relief and rehabilitation if they and their families are displaced;

(c) what steps Government is taking to ensure that children are treated fairly and with rights;

(d) whether there is any law to protect children's right; and

(e) if so, the details of such laws protecting children?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) There is no specific scheme/programme for the financial aid to the displaced children.

(c) to (e) The National Policy for Children, 2013 reaffirms the Government's commitment to the realization of Child rights in the country. The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 under which National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights are established, The Protection of Sexual Offences Act, 2012, and The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 are the laws to protect the rights of the children. The Juvenile Justice Act (Care and Protection Act, 2015) has come into force from 15th January, 2016 repealing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, is the primary law for the children who are either in need of care and protection or those who are in conflict with law.