

1	2	3	4
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	
4.	Gujarat	-	1
5.	Jharkhand	0	4
6.	Karnataka	21	
7.	Madhya Pradesh	4	
8.	Maharashtra	377	
9.	Telangana	32	
10.	Tripura	0	
11.	Uttar Pradesh	0	20
TOTAL		539	

Schemes for women in distress

593. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana is the scheme of the previous Government for the welfare of women in distress and if so, the reasons for launching Sakhi, the One Stop Centre (OSC) scheme;

(b) the details of OSCs started, funds involved and the annual allocations made, Centre-wise, State/UT-wise/date-wise;

(c) the details of facilities provided to women in these centres both in private and public spaces; and

(d) whether there was any scheme of Government for women/girl shelter homes existing before 2014 and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) was a Centrally Sponsored Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) to improve their health and nutrition status by providing cash incentives to them. The PW&LM who were 19 years or above were provided cash incentive of ₹ 6,000/- in two equal instalments upon fulfilling certain health and nutritional conditions. The scheme has been concluded on 31.03.2017. The One Stop Centre (OSC) scheme, popularly known as 'Sakhi', aims to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical aid,

police assistance, legal aid/case management, psycho-social counselling and temporary support services to women affected by violence.

(b) The One Stop Centre (OSC) scheme was started w.e.f. 1st April, 2015 to support women affected by violence. The scheme aims to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid/case management, psycho-social counselling, temporary support services to women affected by violence. Under the scheme, it has been envisaged to set up One Stop Centre in every district across the country in phased manner. The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India has already given approval to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for setting up of One Stop Centres in all the 718 districts of the country. So far, 314 OSCs are functional and statement showing the details of State-wise release of funds during the year 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (as on 04.02.2019) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) An integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid/case management, psycho-social counselling, and temporary support services are provided to women affected by violence under the scheme OSC.

(d) There were two schemes namely Swadhar and Short Stay Home Scheme in the Ministry of Women and Child Development before 2014. However, both the schemes had been merged in Swadhar Greh Scheme with effect 01.01.2016 with an objective to set up Swadhar Greh in each district with a capacity of 30 women. Details of both the schemes are under:—

Swadhar Scheme – Swadhar scheme was launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in 2002 for rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances. The scheme provides primary need of shelter, food, clothing and care to the marginalized women/girls who are in need. The beneficiaries include widows deserted by their families and relatives, women prisoners released from jail and without family support, women survivors of natural disasters, women victims of terrorist/extremist violence and similarly placed women in difficult circumstances, who do not have any family support and without any economic means of survival.

Short Stay Home Scheme – Short Stay Home for women and women and girls was introduced in 1969. Under the scheme residential temporary accommodation and maintenance and rehabilitative services are provided to women and girls rendered homeless due to family discord, crime, violence, mental stress and social ostracism. The scheme is being implemented by the Central Social Welfare Board.

Statement-I

*Statement showing State-wise release of funds during the year
2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (as on 04.02.2019)*

		(in Rupees)			
Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1319120	0	3120663	50000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1319120	26897400	33013744	11349102
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1319120	2841450	5319517	51195396
4.	Assam	3884120	7565800	0	40476302
5.	Bihar	1319120	19890150	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	1319120	0	0	930799
7.	Chhattisgarh	4830596	73427815	16704440	62555470
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	819120	0	4341482	50000
9.	Daman and Diu	4588047	1941450	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	4588047	0	1084917	100000
12.	Gujarat	4588047	3882900	12715269	16575640
13.	Haryana	3640870	11648700	3830247	47960546
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3768927	0	1500450	10118850
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4588047	13448700	8752272	3882900
16.	Jharkhand	1026800	5682900	1847152	15708897
17.	Karnataka	4588047	8524350	6273675	300001
18.	Kerala	4508047	11365800	1180007	200000
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4588047	77347650	13127264	112391390
21.	Maharashtra	4588047	21355950	43769662	13362250
22.	Manipur	1289120	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	1319120	2841450	775391	3050900
24.	Mizoram	3768927	0	6140951	27264535
25.	Nagaland	4588047	6710822	8041940	45487024
26.	Odisha	1028060	3000900	12032854	29098266
27.	Puducherry	7222362	0	1941450	50000
28.	Punjab	4382120	9707250	33587668	32788286

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
29.	Rajasthan	1212120	34123174	2895721	13993525
30.	Sikkim	4588047	0	3071148	50000
31.	Tamil Nadu	4588047	0	3882900	70587386
32.	Telangana	4588047	15531600	30172230	30414069
33.	Tripura	4588047	0	0	21255414
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4588047	45463200	26622936	198867780
35.	Uttarakhand	1319120	5824350	13886307	5330412
36.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0

Children trafficked from Maharashtra's CCIs

594. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Child Care Institutions (CCIs) in Maharashtra house the most number of children trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation;

(b) whether a high number of children are also trafficked as domestic labourers from CCIs; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to curb this menace and bring culprits to justice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) As per Section 2 (14) (ii), (viii) and (ix) of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act), such children are considered children in need of care and protection deserving the security net of Institutional and non-Institutional care under the JJ Act and Government takes steps to combat trafficking of children in any form. As per Section 54 (2) of JJ Act, inspection committees as appointed by State Governments/ UT Administrations shall mandatorily conduct visits to all facilities housing children in the area allocated, at least once in three months in a team of not less than three members, of whom at least one shall be a woman and one shall be a medical officer, and submit reports of the findings of such visits within a week of their visit, to the District Child Protection Units or State Government, as the case may be, for further action. And as per Section 54 (3), on the submission of the report by the inspection committee, appropriate action shall be taken within a month by the District Child Protection Unit or the State Government and a compliance report