



सत्यमेव जयते

A Report on Conference of Partner NGOs

IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES, SCHEMES AND
PROGRAMMES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN:
CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

9th October, 2017
Conference Hall, The Ashok, Chanakyapuri,
New Delhi

MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
Government of India



नए समाज की ओर
Towards a new dawn





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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AHTU	Anti-Human Trafficking Unit
BBBP	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
CCI	Child Care Institution
CCL	Children in conflict with law
CNCP	Child in Need of Care and Protection
CSAM	Child Sexual Abuse Material
CWC	Child Welfare Committee
DST	Dept. of Science and Technology
DCPU	District Child Protection Unit
ICPS	Integrated Child Protection Scheme
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
IPC	Indian Penal code
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ITPA	Immoral Traffic Prevention Act
JJB	Juvenile Justice Board
JJ	Juvenile Justice
MEITY	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoS	Minister of State
MWCD	Ministry of Women and Child Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPW	National Policy for Women
OSC	One Stop Centre
OTT	Over The Top
PMGKY	Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana
TSP	Telecom Service Provider

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Introduction

The Ministry of Women and Child Development organized the first ever “*Conference of Partner NGOs: Implementation of Policies, Schemes, Programmes for Women and Children: Challenges and Way Forward*” on October 9, 2017 at the Ashoka in Chanakyaपुरi, New Delhi. The objective of the conference was to provide partner NGOs an opportunity to share their experiences and insights and to deliberate upon the various challenges confronted at the grassroots level for the implementation of various schemes oriented towards bringing welfare to the women and children.

1.2 Hon’ble Minister, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, desired that a conference with Partner NGOs is held to share and learn from these organizations who work at the grassroots level. The Statistics Bureau of the MWCD was entrusted with the responsibility of organizing this event to have a direct interaction with NGOs and understand the issues and concerns. Under the visionary guidance of Hon’ble Minister and Hon’ble MoS, and the direction and support of Secretary and Addl. Secretary, MWCD, the Statistics Bureau took the visionary idea forward to organize a conference with partner NGOs registered with the Ministry.

1.3 The vision of the Ministry is to have empowered women living with dignity in an environment free from violence and discrimination and well-nurtured children with full opportunities for growth and development in a safe and protective environment. Therefore, as a nodal agency of the Govt. of India, the Ministry formulates various policies and schemes that promote the empowerment of women and ensure the safety and security of both children and women.

1.4 Five core themes were set for deliberation during the conference:

1. Violence against Women: *Prevention and Facilitating Access to Justice*
2. National Policy for Women: *Policy Interventions for Gender Parity*
3. Trafficking of Women and Children: *Role of State Institutions*
4. Cyber Crime and Children: *Prevention and Harm Reduction*
5. Implementation of JJ Act: *Structural Challenges and Mainstreaming of Children*

1.5 Around 250 partner NGOs from across the country were invited to participate in this day long conference. Partner NGOs working with the government in delivery of services to the women and children were selected.

1.6 The active participation of the NGOs was evident with the fact that 167 NGOs from across the country took part in the conference throughout all the sessions. The NGOs presented

many facts from the ground as well as eye opening realities about the successes and failures of the implementation of the schemes and programmes of the Government. Many suggestions and recommendations were put forth during the deliberations that would help the Government to formulate improved policies and programmes in the future and also would be helpful in providing service delivery at the grassroots.

1.7 Importance of NGO Partnership

1.7.1 NGOs are generally driven by the spirit of service to the fellow human beings; in Indian context, they have a long history of operation. Under the influence of Gandhi's ideals, several such voluntary groups started in India which got further momentum post independence. Their work also help towards Nation building. They work as catalyst in directing Government's welfare schemes and programmes. NGOs can plug in the gaps left by government machineries by reaching out to the most excluded segments of the society.

1.7.2 India, being a developing country, is confronted by many social and economic issues. Continuous challenges exist in the form of providing education, employment and safety and security to women and children for their holistic growth and development. The Ministry has launched many programmes for the welfare of women and children. The initiatives of the Ministry of Women and Child Development in terms of Policies, Schematic interventions and Programmes have been relentless and sensitive to the issues related to women and children. Even with the best possible efforts and government machinery in place, it is difficult to reach every nook and corner of the country and provide welfare measures to the needy women & children of the society. In a developing country like India, with a very varied geography and a very dense cultural fabric, it is important to understand that the issues and challenges faced by women and children are heterogeneous and complex needing innovative solutions and outreach mechanisms.

1.7.3 NGOs which work mostly at the grassroot level can help channelize government's welfare schemes and programmes to these needy segments. They can act as arms of the government and help in realizing the developmental efforts. Partner NGOs can ensure successful last mile outreach to the women and children for effective implementation of the schemes and programmes of the Ministry at the grassroots.

1.7.4 In light of these issues, the idea of the conference was to create a network of NGOs and seek from them information from the ground regarding the needs and demands of women and children placed in different milieu of the culture and the society. The conference was also conceived with the intention of generating suggestions and recommendations for improved policy formulation.

The Ministry went through a very thoughtful process in deciding upon the themes for this event. Five core themes were identified as burning issues that require urgent attention. The themes were: i) Violence against Women: *Prevention and Facilitating Access to Justice*, ii) National Policy for Women: *Policy Interventions for Gender Parity*, iii) Trafficking of Women and Children: *Role of State Institutions*, iv) Cyber Crime and Children: *Prevention and Harm Reduction*, v) Implementation of JJ Act: *Structural Challenges and Mainstreaming of Children*. The Background notes thus prepared for the Conference elaborated the necessary discussion to be taken up.

2.2 Theme 1: Violence against Women: Prevention & Facilitating Access to Justice

2.2.1 The right to a life free of violence is a basic human right enshrined in Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. Violence or the threat of violence not only violate this right but restrict women's freedom and germinates imbalance of power between women and men. Women are often subjected to violence of all sorts. Violence against women takes place at the household level, at public spaces and work life; it includes universally prevalent forms of domestic and sexual violence to other harmful practices such as dowry, honour-related crimes, acid attacks, witch-hunting, sexual harassment, child sexual abuse, trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation, child marriage, sex selective abortion, etc. However, much of these remain unrecognized.

2.2.2 According to the latest National Crime Records Bureau data, during the year 2015, 3,27,394 incidences of crime against women (both under Indian Penal Code and other laws) were reported as against the 3,37,922 cases reported during 2014, showing a decrease of 3.1% over the previous year. Incidents of gangrape too have shown a decrease from 2,346 in 2014 to 2,113 in 2015. While welcoming this decrease, the Government of India (GoI) reiterates that *this decrease in numbers does not give the entire picture as not all crimes against women are reported. The actual numbers may give even greater cause for concern.*

2.2.3 There has been a marginal increase of 2.5% however in other sexual offences against women. Under the category of "assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty", the year 2015 saw 84,222 cases being registered across the country as against 82,235 in 2014. The category includes offences such as sexual harassment, assault or use of criminal force to women with intent to disrobe, voyeurism, and stalking. Kidnapping and abduction of women also increased in 2015 to 59,277 cases from 57,311 in 2014.

2.2.4 Forcing a woman into marriage continues to be the chief reason to kidnap her. According to the data, in 2015, close to 54% of all abductions of women were carried out to force them into

marriage. In 2014 too, this was the reason behind for over 50% of all kidnappings of women. Police sources said such high numbers of kidnappings for marriage were probably due to the fact that parents of girls who eloped often registered cases of kidnapping against the man the girl had fled with. Delhi has the highest rate of crimes against women overall. With 17,104 cases, the capital recorded a crime rate of 184.3 per 1 lakh female population. Assam is second with a rate of 148.2, with 23,258 cases. However, the high rate of crime is often a reflection of police registering cases and dealing with the crime.

2.2.5 Legislative Interventions by the Ministry of Women and Child Development : The Govt. of India has been taking several legislative measures through its policies and schemes to stop gender inequality, violence and offences against women and children in the country. Some of these include the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act (the SH Act), 2013, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005, the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA), 2006 and Criminal Law Amendment Act 2013 which broadens the definition of rape and include new offences such as acid attack, stalking, sexual harassment, voyeurism and disrobing within the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Draft policies like National Policy for Women, 2016 has also been released in 2016 which is expected to guide the government on actions for women's safety, security and development. The Govt. has also amended the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act in 2015 to ensure that children in conflict with law are taken proper care of, protected and are re-integrated in the society.

2.2.6 Schematic and Institutional Support Mechanisms for Curbing Violence against Women and Girls:

- The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme is a flagship scheme launched in 2015 to stop violence against female child right at birth. It aims to improve the child sex ratio in the country.
- To prevent violence against women at work place, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has also set up an inter-ministerial Committee to look into the Implementation of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013.
- THE MWCD has also formulated a Centrally Sponsored scheme for establishing One Stop Centre- Sakhi and Women Helpline (WHL) to support women affected by violence and abuse. Sakhi and WHL will provide emergency response and rescue services, medical assistance, temporary shelter and legal aid to the victims. As of now, 160 OSCs and 27 WHLs are functioning across the country. In addition, WCD has developed an online complaint management system titled SHE-Box (www.shebox.nic.in).
- In order to prevent human trafficking, to bring effective rehabilitation of the victims and to address trauma faced by victims and their families, Ministry of Women and Child Development is running a comprehensive scheme, "Ujjawala". The scheme was launched

in 2007 with the 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 border victims. As on date, total number of projects under Ujjawala scheme is 286 which includes 162 rehabilitation homes.

- The Swadhar scheme envisions a supportive institutional framework for women victims of difficult circumstances so that they could lead their life with dignity and conviction. The scheme ensures shelter, food, clothing, health as well as economic and social security to such women. Approximately 16500 women have benefitted from 550 Swadhar Grehs across India.

2.2.7 *Expectation from NGOs from the Thematic Deliberations on Violence against Women: Prevention & Facilitating Access to Justice*

- Identifying the core issues and challenges related to violence against women in terms of prevention of violence and facilitating the access to justice for women affected with violence.
- Role of NGOs for facilitating access to justice- Ensuring that women affected by violence are able to access justice in a time bound and women friendly manner.
- Initiatives for strengthening support structures for addressing Violence against Women: i.e. One Stop Centres, Women Helplines etc. to facilitate access to services (medical, legal, police assistance, psycho-social support shelter etc.) for women affected by violence.
- Interventions for combating violence against women.
- Convergent efforts for prevention of violence occurring in private and public domain- Efforts for strengthening the implementation of various legislations framed to protect women from violence occurring in public and private sphere with special focus on sexual harassment faced by women at workplace.

2.3 **Theme 2: National Policy for Women: Policy Interventions for Gender Parity**

2.3.1 Women make up almost half of the country's population, but they lag behind men in most of the socio- economic indicators. The female literacy levels are 65.46% whereas the male literacy rate is over 80%. While there have been an improvement in life expectancy of women, evidence from various health related indicators on a life cycle has shown a relatively higher level of health disadvantages among women and girls as compared to men and boys. While child and maternal mortality has declined, 53% of women are still anemic; only 57% of women of age 15-24 years use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period and their nutritional status is reported to be low. Under-nutrition affects women due to their specific nutritional needs during adolescence, pregnancy & lactation, perpetuating an intergenerational

cycle of nutrition deprivation. Health services to women facing various kinds of occupational hazards also require attention.

2.3.2 Maternal health services like ante-natal care, family planning and institutional births have improved (79%) however, women disproportionately bear the burden of family planning with poor engagement of men and there is paucity of skilled birth attendants at health centres. Access to reproductive health, abortion services, health of elderly women, mental and other non-communicable diseases such as cancer, etc. requires specific attention.

2.3.4 Women have unequal access to economic opportunities. There are mutually reinforcing gender barriers that deny women the economic opportunities across the country. Women are more likely than men to work as unpaid family labourers or in the informal sector. Women farmers do not have access to equal resources as men. Women entrepreneurs operate in smaller enterprises and less profitable sectors. As a result, women everywhere tend to earn less than men. The participation of women in the labour force varies considerably across developing countries and emerging economies, far more than in the case of men.

2.3.5 In India, the workforce participation rate for women is stalled. As per Census 2001, it was 25.63% and 51.68% for women and men respectively. Even in Census 2011 report, workforce participation rate for women is only 25.51% against 53.26% for males. There seems to have been some improvement for men but not for women. Work participation rate of female workers in rural areas was higher which stood at 30.0% as compared to the work participation rate of only 15.4% in urban areas. Women's participation in labour force has remained lower than male participation as women account for most of the unpaid work, and when women are employed in paid work, they are overrepresented in the informal sector and among the poor. They also face significant wage differentials against their male counterparts. It has been observed that participation rate is the lowest for urban females.

2.3.6 Nearly a decade and half has passed since the National Policy for Empowerment of Women, 2001 was formulated. Since then, discourse on women's empowerment has been gradually evolving from seeing women as mere recipients of welfare benefits to mainstreaming gender concerns and engaging them in the development process of the country. The Ministry is in process of finalization of National Policy for Women (NPW) 2016. The Policy has been prepared keeping in view the socio economic changes that have occurred since the last policy formulation in 2001. These changes have generated fresh opportunities and possibilities for women and has also created new challenges which along with persisting socio-economic problems continue to hinder gender equality and holistic empowerment of women. For achieving gender parity, further policy interventions are needed.

2.3.7 Measures are required to eliminate discrimination, universalize education, eradicate illiteracy, create a gender-sensitive educational system, increase enrolment and retention rates of girls and improve the quality of education to facilitate life-long learning as well as development of occupation/vocation/technical skills by women. Reducing the gender gap in

secondary and higher education needs focus. Those belonging to weaker sections including the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes/Minorities require utmost attention. Development of gender sensitive curricula at all levels of educational system in order to address sex stereotyping as one of the causes of gender discrimination is also crucial. Policy interventions are needed to achieve gender parity in all the key areas.

2.3.8 *Expectation from NGOs from the Thematic Deliberations on National Policy for Women: Policy Interventions for Gender Parity*

- What could be the probable areas to focus for improving education status of women in the country?
- How to promote innovations/best practices in education for women? Incentives to women/girls in education? More women at higher education/decision making position.
- What should be focused for enabling environment (transportation, toilets)?
- What should be focused for enabling environment, Incentives to women/girls in health sectors, How to engage more men?
- What could be the probable areas to focus for improving health and nutrition status of women in the country?
- How to promote innovations/best practices for improving health and nutritional status?
- What could be the probable sectors/areas to focus for improving Work participation rate of women?
- How to promote innovations/best practices by women? Incentives to organizations employing more women?
- How to promote movement of women from unorganized to organized sector?
- Policy interventions/schemes needed?
- What role can be played by NGOs?

2.4 Theme 3: Trafficking of Women and Children: Role of State Institutions

2.4.1 Trafficking of women and children is an organized crime which violates all tenets of human dignity and rights. “*The Right against Exploitation*” is one of the most vital fundamental right formulated by the Indian Constitution. This right aims at protecting citizens from being subjugated to environmental, domestic and work hazards. Articles 23 and 24 of the Indian Constitution safeguard women and children and others against exploitation of various forms. Women and children from poor, socially disadvantaged communities and those affected by disasters are hugely affected by trafficking, as criminal syndicates exploit them and coerce them into sexual slavery and/or forced labor. Human trafficking in India can be classified into three groups: (a) for commercial sexual exploitation, (b) for exploitative labour, and (c) for other

forms of exploitation like organ sale, begging, camel jockeying, etc.

2.4.2 India faces both inside the country and “Cross Border trafficking”. India and Bangladesh share a 4,096 km long international border, the fifth-longest land border in the world, including 262 km in Assam, 856 km in Tripura, 180 km in Mizoram, 443 km in Meghalaya, and 2,217 km in Bengal. India shares 1,751 km of her International Boundary with Nepal. Uttar Pradesh shares a 599.3 km long open border with Nepal touching seven districts - Pilibhit, Lakhimpur Kheri, Bahraich, Sravasti, Balrampur, Sidharthnagar and Maharajganj. Human and Children trafficking in Nepal is a serious concern. Sex trafficking is particularly rampant within Nepal and to India, with as many as 5,000-10,000 women and girls trafficked to India alone each year. Rates of trafficking are frequently high in areas where there are limited job possibilities; where children have minimal education and vocational skills; and where children are living without parents or primary caregivers. Porous borders and the presence of natural disasters/conflicts further enhance vulnerability to trafficking, as does forced migration.

2.4.3 According to National Crime Record Bureau, the incidences of human trafficking has shown a rising trend during the period from 2011 – 2015 by 95%. Out of total 6,877 cases of human trafficking registered in 2015, a total of 3,490 cases (50.7%) were related to child trafficking.

2.4.4 The Constitutional and Legal Provisions

- The Article 23 of the Constitution of India prohibits trafficking of human beings, beggars and other similar forms of forced labour. Article 24 prohibits employment of children below 14 years of age in factories, mines or other hazardous employment.
- The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA) is the main legislative tool for preventing and combating trafficking in human beings in India currently.
- Trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation is covered under several sections of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), namely, 366A (Procuration of Minor Girls Under 18 Years of Age), 366B (Importation of Girls Under 21 Years of Age From a Foreign Country), 367 (Kidnapping and Abduction for Slavery, Unnatural Lust, etc.), 372 (Selling of Minor Girls for Prostitutions), 373 (Buying of Minor Girls for Prostitutions) and 374 (compelling any person to labour against his/her will).
- Juvenile Justice Care and Protection Act 2015, several new offences committed against children, which were so far not adequately covered under any other law, have been included. These include: sale and procurement of children for any purpose including illegal adoption, corporal punishment in child care institutions, use of child by militant groups, offences against disabled children and, kidnapping and abduction of children.
- The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act 2012 protects children from sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography. It applies to children of both sexes below the age of 18. Stringent punishments have been provided in the Act. The

challenge lies in implementing these acts and bringing the offenders to justice.

- The JJ Act 2015 provisions for the rehabilitation and re-integration of all children under Sections 39-55 and also lays down detailed procedures to be followed. The primary focus is on restoring the child to its own family or family like environment through sponsorship, foster care or adoption; however, in cases where necessary, there is an option of institutionalization.

2.4.5 Government Programmes for Trafficked Women and Children

- The Ministry of Women and Child Development has many schemes for the victims of trafficking. UJJAWALA is a comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. It takes a multi-sectoral approach. The Ministry has recently launched the One Stop Centres. These Centers are being established across the country to provide integrated support and assistance under one roof to women affected by violence, both in private and public spaces (including women and young girls trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation). Ministry also has Panic button and Women's helpline which can be used by women to reach out for help. Compensation for rehabilitation of trafficked victims may be provided under Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF).
- Swadhar Greh: The Swadhar scheme envisions a supportive institutional framework for women victims of difficult circumstances so that they could lead their life with dignity and conviction. The scheme ensures shelter, food, clothing, health as well as economic and social security to such women. Approximately 16,500 beneficiaries are benefitted from 550 Swadhar Grehs across India.
- The Government of India has established 330 Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) under the Ministry of Home Affairs throughout the country and imparted training to Police Officers, Prosecutors, Judges and other stakeholders. An anti-trafficking nodal cell has been set up under the Ministry of Home Affairs, in addition to Anti-Human Trafficking Units, which will be located in 335 vulnerable police districts. The Home Ministry has also launched a web portal on anti-human trafficking.
- Trafficked children come under the category of "Children in need of care and protection" and there are special provisions under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for prevention of trafficking, rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims.
- In case of trafficking, response time and dissemination of information is crucial. Childline 1098 has been recognized as a successful intervention now within the whole South Asian region which reaches out to children in distress. Ministry also initiated the Railway Childline in partnership with the railways which addresses children in transit who are at risk - the trafficked, lost and run-away children. Ministry has set up a National Portal-the TrackChild which not only has data on 'missing' children but it also has live

database to monitor the progress of the 'found' children who are availing various services in different Child Care Institutions. There are various stake holders responsible for data entry on TrackChild portal including police, CWC, JJB and CCIs. Any child who is found or rescued, his or her information is necessarily uploaded in the portal. Ministry also launched Khoya-Paya, an enabling ICT platform, where citizens can report missing children as well as sightings of their whereabouts without losing much time. Found children can also be reported on the platform.

2.4.6 *Expectation from NGOs from the Thematic Deliberations on Trafficking of Women and Children: Role of State Institutions*

- Prevention of human trafficking- recognizing push and pull factors and how they could be addressed.
- Protection of victims: During rescue, after rescue, and Trial procedures- time bound and in- camera trial, etc.
- Time bound investigation.
- Confidentiality of victims and witnesses.
- Repatriation process.
- Rehabilitation of the victim by considering the following:
 - Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (*PTSD*)
 - Psycho Social Health
 - Education and employment opportunities for the victims, etc.
- Compensation and other financial assistance to the victims.

2.5 Theme 4: Cyber Crime and Children: Prevention and Harm Reduction

2.5.1 Use of digital space to perpetuate violence and crime has been growing as a serious challenge globally. The most vulnerable and targeted groups are the women and children. Digital platforms are increasingly misused to perpetrate violence against women and children in the form of blackmailing, exploitation, harassment, stalking, voyeurism, etc. A large number of such cases remain unreported for fear of stigmatization in the society. This further allows perpetrators of such violence to often remain scot free.

2.5.2 As per the report of National Crime Records Bureau, in the year 2015, a total of 11,592 cybercrimes (under Indian Penal Code, IT Act, Copyright Act, Trade Marks Act etc.) were reported out of which 1,194 cases pertain to insult to the modesty of women and sexual exploitation. This shows that out of the total crimes committed in the cyber space, approximately 10% were committed against women. Further, 816 cases were reported under Information Technology Act (IT Act), 2008 for publication/transmission of obscene/sexually explicit content. Data shows that

9500 children and adolescents were killed in 2012 making India as the third largest contributor to child homicide (WHO, Global Health Estimates, 2014). In recent times, incidences of cyber related death cases, e.g. Blue Whale Challenge, have emerged as a big threat to children's (especially teens) safety and security.

2.5.3 Interventions of the Government to Prevent Cyber Crime

- Advisory for Matrimonial websites: Upon receiving complaints by women of being subjected to crime through the misuse of personal information uploaded on matrimonial websites, WCD has taken up the matter with MEITY, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and matrimonial service providers to look into the issue and to put in place a regulatory framework in order to check this misuse. Based on extensive stakeholders consultation initiated by WCD Ministry, an advisory on functioning of Matrimonial website was issued by MEITY on 6th June, 2016 under Information Technology Act, 2000 and Rules made thereunder, directing the matrimonial websites to adopt safeguards to ensure that people using these websites are not deceived through the means of fake profiles or misuse/wrong information posted on the website.
- Creation of Dedicated Email Address to Complain about Online Abuse: Last year, the WCD Ministry has created a dedicated email address (complaint-mwcd@gov.in) for women and children to file complaints related to abusive behaviour (meaning violent threats, direct or indirect), harassment (inciting or engaging in targeted abuse or harassment) and hateful conduct such as promotion of violence, direct attack or threatening other people through social media platforms. If the complaint received is of grave nature, it is reported to social media sites and cyber crime cells of the police authorities for necessary action.
- Eliminating Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) Available Online: An Inter-Ministerial Committee was constituted by Ministry of Electronics and Technology (MeitY) to review the issue and recommend specific solutions to address the issue of online CSAM. WCD was also part of the Committee. The Committee after deliberations has issued an advisory to all Internet Service Providers (ISP's) having Cable Landing Gateways/International Long Distance Licenses within the country to adopt and implement the list shared by Internet Watch Foundation (IWF), UK on or before 31st July 2017 to prevent the distribution and transmission of CSAM in India.

2.5.4 *Expectation from NGOs from the Thematic Deliberations on Cyber Crime and Children: Prevention and Harm Reduction*

- Defining cyber crime in its various manifestations such as trolling, online harassment or bullying, etc.
- Identifying the core issues and challenges related to the increase in cyber crime.
- Efforts for redressal for combating cybercrime such as creation of a national hotline to

complaint about online harassment and for enabling swift and speedy removal/blocking of offensive post.

- Convergent efforts for creating legal framework for Over the Top services which are accessible over the internet and ride on Telecom Service Provider's (TSP) networks offering internet access services e.g. social networks, search engines, amateur video aggregation sites etc. within its purview. The best known example of OTT are Skype, WhatsApp, Snapchat, Instagram, Google Talk, Hike, e-commerce sites (Amazon, Flipkart etc.), Ola, Facebook messenger, Black Berry Messenger, iMessage, online video games and movies (Netflix, Pandora) etc¹.

2.6 Theme 5: Implementation of JJ Act: Structural Challenges and Mainstreaming of Children

2.6.1 The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 has come into force on January 15, 2016 and repeals the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.

2.6.2 The key features of the JJ Act 2015 are as follows:

- Primary law for children in conflict with law (CCL) & children in need of care & protection (CNCP).
- Special provisions to address heinous offences committed by children above the age of 16 years to act as a deterrent for child offenders committing such crimes.
- Separate new chapter on Adoption to streamline adoption procedures for orphan, abandoned and surrendered children.
- Detailed rehabilitation and social re-integration measures such as sponsorship, foster care including group foster care, open shelters, different kinds of homes and after care.
- Inclusion of new offences committed against children, which are so far not adequately covered under any other law such as giving children tobacco products, use of children by armed groups, sale of children, etc.

2.6.3 Key features of JJ Rules:

- Based on the philosophy of reformation and reintegration of children rather than retribution.
- Best interest of the child including child friendly procedures incorporated as the primary consideration.
- Procedures more appreciative of the development needs of children.
- Effective non-institutional measures prescribed for de-institutionalization of children.

¹ Source : Consultation Paper On Regulatory Framework for Over-the-top (OTT) services circulated by TRAI

- Extensive Forms have been drafted to standardize and simplify prescribed procedures. A total of 46 Forms have been drafted which is more than double the Forms in Model Rules, 2007.
- Separate individual care forms for children in need of care and protection and those in conflict with law have been drafted.
- Form for social background report by the police, which was lacking earlier has been developed to assist the police in recording information about children.

2.6.4 “Adopt a Home” programme was notified on 27th April 2016. The scheme calls for participation of the corporate sector, business houses and individuals to help transform the lives of the children staying in the Children Homes by supporting them to achieve their dreams. District Magistrate shall be in-charge of the Programme at District level and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is to be signed.

1.7 In view of all these above issues and policy frameworks in practice, the organization of conference of the partner NGOs was conceived for taking their inputs from the ground levels. It would help deliberate further upon policy issues, loopholes and ways to fill any gap that are required to provide safe and secure environment for women and children in the country. NGOs form one of the main links to take government policies and initiatives for development at the grassroots. As such, their role is immense in the society. The conference was held to sensitize the partner NGOs on their shared responsibilities in contributing towards the objective of development as well as to encourage and promote the cooperation among themselves through information sharing, exchange of knowledge and ideas and capacity building.

3

Session I: Inauguration Ceremony

The inaugural session of the conference began at 9:30 AM at the Conference Hall of Hotel Ashok, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi on 9th October, 2017. The Chief Guest of the occasion, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister, MWCD lit the lamp to inaugurate the first ever conference of NGO partners. Dr. Virendra Kumar, Hon'ble MoS was the Guest of Honor of the occasion. Shri Rakesh Srivastava, Secretary, Shri Ajay Tirkey, Addl. Secretary, and Smt. Ratna Anjan Jena, Statistical Adviser of the Ministry were also present on the dais during the inaugural session.



Ceremonial Lamp being lit by Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister, MWCD

3.2 The first session of the conference focused on presenting an overview of the various policies, schemes and programmes implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The references to all the ongoing schemes as well as schemes under consideration for implementation were presented by the Chief Guest, Guest of Honor, Secretary and Additional Secretary during their respective addresses to the august gathering at the conference.

3.3 Welcome Address by Shri Ajay Tirkey, Addl. Secretary, MWCD

3.3.1 Addl. Secretary welcomed all the participants and delegates to the conference. He set the agenda for the day by highlighting the themes on which deliberations and discussions were to be held and called upon NGOs to give their constructive opinions. He placed some important facts and figures like increase in the women's literacy



Welcome Address by Shri Ajay Tirkey, Addl. Secretary, MWCD

rate, decline in maternal mortality rates, growth in number of bank accounts held by women, etc. that presented positive aspects of the economy.

3.3.2 At the same time, some alarming facts with regard to growing number of cases of violence against women and children were also presented. It was also mentioned that the existing policies and schemes in the country need introspection and modification given the changing needs and demand of the economy. Need to repackage the existing schemes in innovative ways for welfare of women and children was put forth in his address. Importance of NGOs in successful implementation of the schemes of MWCD at ground level was highlighted upon.

3.4 Keynote Address by Shri Rakesh Srivastava, Secretary MWCD

3.4.1 The keynote address by Secretary, MWCD re-emphasized the importance of the conference by stating that it would give NGOs a platform to express their experiences from the grassroots with regard to the implementation of policies and programmes related to women and children. Effective support and outreach of the NGOs in implementation of Ministry's programmes and schemes and their role in taking the information to the grounds was also highlighted. Concerns regarding violence toward women in public and private spheres was mentioned in the address. NGOs were requested to play constructive role in resolving the issues of human trafficking and cyber crime.

3.4.2 Secretary, MWCD also highlighted various interventions, legislative and supportive institutional mechanism for Prevention and Facilitating Access to Justice for violence against women. Some of these legislations stated were Sexual Harassment at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act (the SH Act), 2013, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005, the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA), 2006 and Criminal Law Amendment Act 2013 which has broadened the definition of rape and include new offences such as acid attack, stalking, sexual harassment, voyeurism and disrobing within the Indian Penal Code, 1860.



Welcome Address by Sri Rakesh Srivastava, Secretary, MWCD

3.4.3 In his address, he mentioned about the flagship Programme of the Ministry, 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao'. He also highlighted that the Ministry has established One Stop Centre (OSC) - Sakhi and Women Helpline (WHL) across the country to facilitate women affected with violence. He mentioned that the 160 OSCs and 27 Women Helplines established so far are facilitating 24 hour emergency and non-emergency responses that include medical aid, police assistance, legal aid and counseling, psycho-social counseling and temporary shelter to women affected by violence. In addition, he mentioned about the online complaint management system titled SHe-Box developed by MWCD, a platform to lodge

complaints at work place. He also made a quick reference to various other programmes and schemes of the Ministry such as Ujjwala and Swadhar. Secretary emphasized the importance of development of women for the overall growth of the economy. He mentioned that NPW 2016 is in the process of finalization and Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2017 has been drafted 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 victim.

3.4.4 In his speech, Secretary made the gathering aware of the new JJ Model Rules, 2016 which takes into consideration the developmental needs of children and prescribes detailed child friendly procedures for the Police, Juvenile Justice Board and Children's Court.

3.4.5 Finally, he reiterated the importance of active cooperation of NGOs with the Ministry for the effective implementation of the schemes. Secretary felt confident that the conference would bear fruits through active deliberation and discussions.

3.5 After the keynote address, a short film on Women Empowerment was screened for the audience. The film was based on achievements made by women from across the country. Interviews of key women achievers and entrepreneurs from the grassroots level were also presented during the screening.

3.6 Address by Guest of Honor, Dr. Virendra Kumar, Hon'ble Minister of State, MWCD

3.6.1 In his address, Minister of State, MWCD, Dr. Virendra Kumar addressed NGOs as the eyes and ears of the Govt. at the grass root as they bring in huge information from the ground that can be utilized effectively. He credited NGOs for their outreach to those segments of the society and places where Govt. fails to reach. Collaborative work between the Govt. and NGOs was also emphasized in bridging the gap in policy implementation. Cyber space related violence, harassment and recent instances of death among adult women and children was brought forth as issues that need immediate attention and action. He emphasized that perpetrators of such crimes should be brought to books and proper actions must be taken against them.

3.6.2 He also felt the need to have proper policies and stringent actions for preventing violence against women and trafficking. NGOs were appreciated for providing rehabilitation to affected women and children. He acknowledged the efforts of some NGOs for working relentlessly in the direction of providing justice to poor and marginalized sections of the society. Hon'ble Minister of State felt optimistic that



Address by Guest of Honor, Dr. Virendra Kumar, Hon'ble MoS, MWCD

the conference would turn out to be an effective platform to discuss on issues like safety and security aspects of women and children. He welcomed the effort of the Ministry to organize a conference of NGO partners.

3.7 Address by Chief Guest, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister, MWCD

3.7.1 The Chief Guest, Hon'ble Minister, Smt. Maneka Gandhi, presented an overview of the various policies and programmes of the Ministry. She applauded the efforts of the officers of MWCD for the successful implementation of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme of the government and expressed that its success is not only due to effective sensitization programmes but also due to the willing involvement of the men in the society. Hon'ble Minister also held that success or failure of welfare schemes formulated by Govt. depends upon its outreach to the targeted section in the society.



Address by the Chief Guest, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister, MWCD

3.7.2 Emphasizing the importance of NGOs in reaching out at the grassroots, the Hon'ble Minister mentioned that NGOs can act as communication network as well as implementing agencies of various policies and schemes of the Govt. The contribution of the NGOs in providing valuable inputs for drafting the National Policy for Women was highly appreciated by her. She, however, mentioned her concern that the existing communication gap needs to be completely filled so that information from the ground becomes available to the Government for formulation of need based policies and schemes. She emphasized that NGOs could be the effective channel of communication to provide feedback and inputs. The Hon'ble Minister said that the Ministry has been trying to create a communication network with the NGOs and this conference would bear fruit in this effort. She desired a half an hour direct interaction with the participant NGO representatives and asked them to voice their opinions and concerns to her.



Hon'ble Minister, MWCD, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi during the Interactive Session with Participants of the Conference

3.7.3 The Hon'ble Minister raised her concern on the issue of child pornography and trafficking and the need for collaborative action to combat such heinous crime. She expressed her desire to launch National Alliance for Child Security to fight trafficking and abuse. She sought concrete suggestions from the NGOs for tackling the network of online offenders. The Hon'ble Minister also invited suggestions to stop violence

3.7.4 Keen note of all the issues and opinions raised during this interactive session was taken by the Minister. Many of the queries raised by the participants were also addressed. On one of the NGO's concern over lack of Sexual Harassment Committee at work places, Hon'ble Minister informed the audience that "SHe-Box" (Sexual Harassment Electronic Box) has been launched by the Ministry to enable women employees in the Central Government organizations to register their complaints of sexual harassment

at work place. Very soon, this complaint mechanism will be made available for Public Sector Undertakings and Private Organizations. She also directed the officers to ensure necessary action and inform concerned Ministries to make it compulsory for industries of the public and private sectors to have Sexual Harassment Committee in place.

3.7.5 To bring awareness about the rights of the migrant women workers and to sensitize them about their rightful minimum wages, Hon'ble Minister sought the production of short films by the Ministry in regional languages. She asked all concerned NGOs to make the message reach to every corner of the country through screening of these films based on various issues. She said that Government cannot reach everywhere, and thus, it is the NGOs' moral responsibility to communicate to the needy and the downtrodden. On a question related to trafficking and rehabilitation of the children, the Hon'ble Minister said that along with rescue of the children, the ultimate aim should be to provide economic opportunity to the affected family.



Participants during the Interactive Session of the Conference



Participants during the Interactive Session of the Conference

3.7.6 Hon'ble Minister also directed that programmes should be compulsorily made to train anganwadi workers and women sarpanchs under the monitoring and direct supervision of Joint Secretaries. NGOs should take up the responsibility to help Govt. in this regard. She appreciated one of the suggestions made by an NGO to provide self defence training to women and girls. Hon'ble Minister directed further interventions for the empowerment of women and provision of more power to "Mahila Mandals" at panchayat levels. She informed that training to women sarpanchs should be given in regard to making village girls aware about their rights while they move out of their areas in search of work.

3.7.7 Many NGOs were concerned that their grievances remained often unheard. In solution to this, Hon'ble Minister asked her officers to make sure that a dedicated website, which is easy to understand and use, be created for speedy redressal of grievances of the NGOs. Hon'ble Minister also urged upon the NGOs to take active and innovative measures so that information from the ground level reach the Ministry. She reaffirmed her commitment to help those NGOs who strive for the betterment of the lives of the needy women and children of the society. The Hon'ble Minister ended her speech by wishing success to all NGOS.

3.8 Vote of Thanks by Smt. Ratna Anjan Jena, Statistical Adviser, MWCD

3.8.1 A Vote of Thanks was given by Smt. Ratna Anjan Jena, Statistical Adviser, MWCD. She emphasized that Hon'ble Minister had provided the direction to organize such kind of conference; the deliberations of which would provide a future roadmap for effective implementation of schemes and programmes and realization of the vision of the Ministry of empowered women living with dignity in an environment free from violence and discrimination and well-nurtured children with full opportunities for growth and development in a safe and protective environment.



Vote of Thanks by Smt. Ratna Anjan Jena, Statistical Adviser, MWCD

3.8.2 Smt. Jena set the tone of the conference of Partner NGOs by stating "Together we share and together we grow". She assured the Hon'ble Minister to continue to work even better, in the direction of percolating welfare measures to the most needy women and children in the country. Statistical Adviser Smt. Jena also stated that the Ministry would reach great heights and would become successful in its efforts under the brilliant and able leadership of Hon'ble Minister. She expressed her heartfelt thanks to Hon'ble Minister, Hon'ble Minister of State, Secretary and Additional Secretary for their support.

4

Session II : Break-Away Session

This session was arranged to explore various issues and problems confronted by the NGOs in working at the grass root level; the complexities, drawbacks and other relevant aspects of the various schemes and programmes implemented by the Ministry. Most importantly, the session was arranged in such a manner that inputs and suggestions from NGOs are received on different themes so that improved policies and programmes can be made for welfare of women and children of the country.



During Breakaway Session

4.2 For this, NGOs were placed into 5 groups led by core NGOs based on the main themes of the Conference: 1) Violence against Women: *Prevention & Facilitating Access to Justice*, 2) National Policy for Women: *Policy Interventions for Gender Parity*, 3) Trafficking of Women and Children: *Role of State Institutions*, 4) Cyber Crime and Children: *Prevention and Harm Reduction*, and 5) Implementation of JJ Act: *Structural Challenges and Mainstreaming of Children*. The groups deliberated separately on these themes.

4.3 The Convener for the first group (Violence against Women: Prevention & Facilitating Access to Justice) was Cequin and its Co-convener was CFAR. The second group (National Policy for Women: Policy Interventions for Gender Parity) was convened by Alternative Futures along with its co-convener AIWC. NGO Prayas with its co-convener Shaktivahini led the discussion on Trafficking of Women and Children. Cyber peace Foundation was the convener for the 4th thematic group (Cyber Crime and Children: *Prevention and Harm Reduction*) with Tulir as its co-convener.



Participants Raising Issues during Breakaway Session

The 5th group on the theme “Implementation of JJ Act: *Structural Challenges and Mainstreaming of Children*” was led by NGO Butterflies and CIF.

4.3.2 The groups were moderated by expert consultants of the Ministry of WCD, Dr. Jupaka Madhavi, Dr. Sunita Sangar, Ms. Silky Grewal, Ms. Risha Syed and Ms. Sangita Gaur respectively. Each of the discussions were held in separate rooms. Thought provoking discussions took place during this 120 minutes session which defined the problem statements across all the themes. The NGOs participated during this session to offer suggestions for the respective themes. Some of the problem statements discussed in the break-away session are discussed in the following paragraphs.

4.4 Theme 1: *Violence against Women: Prevention & Facilitating Access to Justice*

4.4.1 On the theme, “Violence against Women: *Prevention & Facilitating Access to Justice*”, the NGOs discussed upon the problems with respect to implementation of Swadhar Greh. A deep concern was raised about the lack of funding of Swadhar Greh which results in degradation of quality food and inadequate quantity of food in the homes. NGOs raised concerns that funding is not in sync with the price inflation. Other concerns were quality of Shelter homes and delay of fund transfer from MWCD which affects service delivery. It was stated that review and monitoring of Swadhar Greh is slow and inconsistent; it also lacks linkage to skill development schemes.

4.4.2 With regard to Domestic Violence Act and Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, the issues cited were:

- Confusion regarding point of first contact at the field to address VAW and, who should be approached first.
- Lack of adequate mechanism on how to become service provider.
- Lack of sync between States on proposals for budget for implementation of DV Act.
- In most cases, various complaint committees are not functional.



Shri Rakesh Srivastava, Secretary MWCD & Smt. Ratna A. Jena, Statistical Adviser, MWCD during the Breakaway Session

4.4.3 The group also highlighted that there is confusion regarding state run OSCs and MWCD run OSCs. There also exist lack of training and sensitization of front line OSC personnel and other stakeholders on how to deal with women survivor. Delay in providing referral services by Women Helplines were also cited as major issue. With regard to Nirbhaya Fund, it was stated that NGOs are not included with

State Govt. in developing quality proposals related to addressing VAW.

4.4.4 Some issues with respect to implementation of OSCs, Women Helpline and Nirbhaya Fund were also cited by the NGO Group. The frequent change of IOs investigating sexual harassment at work place was also highlighted. Evidence collection at OSCs was also found to be weak. On the implementation front, it was also highlighted that evaluation of operational OSCs need to be made. Victim compensation status was not clear for women survivors. Schools Complaints Committee were also found to be absent.

4.4.5 The group also deliberated upon the deplorable condition of women in prison and sought arrangements for the improvement of their conditions. It made recommendations on giving greater focus on vulnerable groups, Dalit and Adivasi women, and focused on gender sensitization and awareness campaigns that include men and boys as well.



Break-away Session Underway

4.5 Theme 2: National Policy for Women: Policy Interventions for Gender Parity

4.5.1 The break-away session on “National Policy for Women: Policy Interventions for Gender Parity” debated on the policy interventions that are needed to achieve greater gender parity in all the key areas such as health, education, employment, etc.

4.5.2 The representatives of the group presented its view that economic empowerment was missing from Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme. To make it more effective, it has to be linked to skill development. They highlighted that 75% placement in skill development is difficult to be reached by NGOs under Support to Training and Employment Program for Women (STEP). It cited more resource allocation for women in various Ministries, State Finance Commissions and under the scheme SABLA.

4.5.3 During the deliberations, they placed emphasis on Plans/ Scheme with DST to promote locally relevant, appropriate, sustainable and economically viable technologies for women at the district level. Special focus on innovations by women was debated upon. The requirement for generation



Break-away Session Underway

of more work in the informal sector on equal wages was also put forward. Gender budgeting, Land lease and Kisan Credit Card for women farmers, more resource allocation for various programmes, importance of sex education in schools, moral education and self-defence training needs, empowerment of Mahila Mandals, hostel facilities for sports girls, etc. were deliberated upon during the session.

4.5.4 The group expressed that gender budgeting is necessary to be implemented right from the planning stage. Emphasis was also made on vocational training component, moral education for improving gender parity. They discussed upon the need of district level facilities such as scholarships, diet and nutrition programme implementation, etc. Some good practices followed in states like Andhra Pradesh were also discussed during the break-away session. The importance of SHGs in encouraging entrepreneurship among women were also discussed. Discussion was also made on National entrepreneurship model.

4.6 Theme 3: Trafficking of Women and Children: Role of State Institutions

4.6.1 Trafficking is a borderless organized crime which mostly affects vulnerable groups like women and children. The NGOs during the break-away session made a brainstorming discussion on this issue. They highlighted that huge gap exists in the prevailing laws and they are highly fragmented. Laws like Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act, 1956, Child Marriage (Prohibition) Act, 2006, Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, etc. are not synchronized which prohibits the creation of a strict legal mechanism.

4.6.2 During the discussion, it was highlighted that there is a huge gap between the laws that have been passed post Nirbhaya and other laws which are connected to human trafficking under which the cases have been registered. The existing laws are found to be behind time. The NGOs deliberated upon the push and pull factors of trafficking, importance of maintaining confidentiality of the pre, post and during rescue operations, and the entire process of repatriation, rehabilitation and compensation of the victims.



Discussions Underway During the Breakaway Session

4.6.3 It was mentioned that section 370 is not in conformity and should be synchronized with the present situation as trafficking has a huge canvas that includes physical exploitation, sexual exploitation, removal of organs, etc. Lack of a proper policy on trafficking was expressed by

the NGOs. They highlighted that there is a need for strong community led regulations to bring together the entire process. Rescue, rehabilitation and FIR trial were sought to be made at the level of the district committee. Compensation process was discussed to be brought under the rehabilitation. In tracking of missing adolescent girls, the need of local panchayats and local activist groups were highlighted. Push for MGNREGA was also there during the discussions. Tie-ups of schemes with skilling was discussed at length. The role of placement agencies and the importance of bringing them under the purview of trafficking laws was also discussed.

4.6.4 District level CWC shelter homes' need was one of the topic of discussion during the break-away session. Some concerns related to the functioning and implementation of Ujjawala schemes were deliberated upon. The group deliberated that it is necessary to link it with anti-human trafficking units and special juvenile units to make it more effective. NGOs also debated upon the importance of increasing quantitative and qualitative research and vulnerability mapping for determining the origin and destination of trafficking. A very valid point about deposition through video conferencing facility for victims was also made. Emphasis was made on acquittal review mechanism as lot of trafficking cases go un-registered. The need to find out the reasons for such cases not being registered was also forwarded.

4.7 Theme 4: Cyber Crime and Children: Prevention and Harm Reduction

4.7.1 The session focused on the lack of consensus and confusion of terminologies in defining various aspects of tech facilitated crime like trolling, bullying and harassment. Discussions were made on the gross neglect of issues regarding online safety and security. NGOs raised concerns on the lack of centralized repository of awareness material (in multiple languages) and lack of standardized messaging details regarding cyber crime.

4.7.2 There were suggestions in the session on the need of a State led Centralized helpline and Web Portal dedicated for reporting Cyber Crimes and also to ensure accountability of Telecom service providers (TSP's) and Intermediaries such as Whatsapp, Facebook, Snapchat, etc.



Discussions Underway During the Breakaway Session

4.7.3 It was felt that there is a limited capacity of responders of Criminal Justice and Forensic Labs to tackle cyber crime. Lack of research, both quantitative and qualitative and situational analysis (rural, Semi-Urban and Urban) was debated among the NGOs. The need for transnational initiatives among the Govt., industry and CSO were cited by the NGOs to address cyber offences and crimes. National alliance and expansion of mandate of collaboration were strongly debated

during the session.

4.7.4 An emphasis was put on psycho social counselling for the victims of cyber crime. The group also deliberated upon the need of developing materials like Short videos, Handbooks, SOPs and Cyber Security clusters. Some NGOs taking part in the deliberations debated on training of responders to tackle cyber related crimes. NGOs also emphasised that there was a need to include Cyber Security in the school curriculum. Importance of NIMHANS and AIIMS was discussed in this direction. Cyber Forensic Labs supported by Academia and Centre of Excellence were debated upon.

4.7.5 Steps like tying up of law enforcement officials with Research and Training were also discussed. Training of officials per batch to combat serious issues were welcome suggestions made during the deliberations.

4.7.6 NGOs raised the issue of cyber games like Blue Whale. They showed concerns that children are unable to openly talk to their parents about sexual abuses and bullying. It was highlighted during the session that there is no special effort made in the direction of making children confide about such abuses. It was suggested that focus should be towards making conducive offline environment.

4.8 Theme 5: Implementation of JJ Act: *Structural Challenges and Mainstreaming of Children*

4.8.1 JJ Act and its technical challenges were discussed vehemently by the NGO group on the theme Implementation of JJ Act: *Structural Challenges and Mainstreaming of Children*. Participants from the NGOs brainstormed on the issues and challenges confronting its implementation.

4.8.2 The discussions in the break-away session revolved around the recent changes made on the JJ Act. The NGOs raised some of the issues and challenges in the implementation of JJ Act. These were:

- Issues with the proper defining of CNCP (Children in Need of Care and Protection), definition and interpretation of the Child Welfare Committees. Children with substance abuser living with families- considered as CNCP. When a child is with the family, the case is not considered under the definition of CNCP. Challenges raised in this regard were sensitization of CWC:



Discussions Underway During the Breakaway Session

(understanding of CWCs need expansion). At times, the family of the child was not good.

- Registration of CCIs:
 - Rules has inherent blocks as officials are not in place: Lack of clarity and unlike the earlier act and rules, the new rules do not clearly delegate responsibility.
 - Procedure for registration is not clear for ground level organization.
 - Delay in registration and renewal / inspection of Organizations.
 - Lack of clarity regarding need for recognition for group foster care.
- Utilization of Funds:
 - Funds are not released on time, State share is not being provided.(In this regard, Uttar Pradesh Government's adoption of online fund transfer to CCI was appreciated by the group)
 - Institutions are getting money at the end of the financial year.
 - Proposals from State do not come on time.
- Rehabilitation and re-integration
 - Non-institutional care is de-prioritized and is not implemented properly.
 - No guideline for follow up or very little understanding of existing guidelines (such as foster care guideline).
 - Children languishing in homes: no proactive action by Institutions.
 - Linkage with vocational training for CCIs is weak.
- Inadequate services for special need children
- Inspection Committee are to be established
 - These committees are not in place and wherever the committees are found to be in place, they are not functioning.
 - Report of inspection are not being shared with CCIs to ensure corrective measures
- Training of personnel
 - Inadequate people
 - Inadequate skills in available cadre
 - No clear understanding of training needs
 - No structured plan
- Social Audits are not being conducted.
 - Provision has been dropped in the JJ Act, 2015
- Qualified Workforce
 - Affects quality of service
 - De-prioritization of child protection
- No budgetary provision for training, formation and functioning of child protection

committee at district, block and village

- Cadre of Resource Persons.
- Inadequate number of families volunteering for foster care to be addressed.
- Strengthening of Convergence, especially for children emerging from homes.
- Guideline for JJBs for preliminary assessment of CCL.
- Revision of financial norms in ICPS is urgently needed.
- Composition of medical board and procedures to be followed for age determination need to be laid down.
- Review of procedure for adoption of children of mentally incapacitated mother.

4.8.3 Apart from these issues and challenges, lack of proper research and data on child who is no more a part of the Juvenile Justice System was also highlighted. As part of inspection, suggestions were made to ensure that children who know their addresses are helped to reach their respective homes.

Some of the best practices followed in the country with regard to JJ Act were also discussed and appreciated during this break-away session. Those were:

- LBS Academy in collaboration with UNICEF is preparing a handbook for DMs
- Orissa- ranking matrix of all CCIs :helps in registration
- Fast registration: Tamil Nadu, Nagaland, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh
- UP online monitoring mechanism for fund flow
- West Bengal Kanya Shree, Rajasthan Palanhar, etc. who have implemented non-institutional care and create learning
- West Bengal Government's app on tracking of children
- Child Protection Policy of Andhra Pradesh
- Odisha, Karnataka have child protection policy
- Rajasthan: Skill development rules for children above 16 years
- Delhi State- in one home - foundation / bridge course has been initiated for CNCP to bring them at par, with skills necessary to link them with skill development Ministry.
- Mobile app for inspection
- Various organizations have prepared protection and education charts which is necessary to be applied nationally.
- Academic courses in child protection and rights such as in TISS
- Many states have conducted social audit such as UP and that literature need to be premised for any future initiative.

5

Session III : Presentations

In this session, the convener of the core NGO groups made presentations on the recommendations and suggestions that were derived during the break-away session. The “Presentation Session” was chaired by Shri Rakesh Srivastava, Secretary and moderated by Shri C. B. Sanghi, JS and Smt. Aastha Saxena Khatwani, JS in the presence of Addl. Secretary.



Presentation Session underway, Chairperson, Shri Rakesh Srivastava, Secretary, MWCD, Moderators of the Session, Shri C. B. Sanghi, JS, MWCD and Smt. Aastha S. Khatwani, JS Secretary, MWCD

5.2 Theme 1: Violence against Women and Children: *Prevention & Facilitating Access to Justice*

5.2.1 The first presentation was made by representative from Lawyer’s Collective for the thematic group “Violence against Women: *Prevention & Facilitating Access to Justice*”. The following recommendations were offered during the presentation:

- i) One Stop Centre and Women Helpline should be extended to cover vulnerable and marginalized women and women in conflict zones.
 - Horizontal and vertical training of the personnel engaged in police force, One Stop Centres (OSCs) and other stakeholders engaged in facilitating help to women facing violence.
 - Training modules and sensitization of OSC functionaries.
 - Advisory should be issued to MHA & MHFW to include sensitization programmes and training of personnel at all levels.
 - Survivors including released women prisoners to be provided proper rehabilitation and reintegration with society and Investigating Officers (IOs) should track and do successive follow up.



Presentation Session underway

- ii) For Effectiveness of Swadhar Greh Scheme:

- Linking Swadhar-Greh to skill development centres. The Swadhar Grehs in Temple Towns should be linked to Temple Trusts for providing employment to women.
 - Merging of all different homes that cater to women in distress.
 - Framing of mandatory timeline for the monitoring and review of projects under Swadhar Grehs.
 - Family Counselling Centres to be used for spreading awareness about schemes related to violence against women.
 - Use of mass media to communicate strategy from Centre to the grassroots.
- iii) To effectively address Domestic Violence Act & Sexual Harassment at Workplace:
- An online portal for providing 24*7 psychological counselling by MWCD, Hospitals and Police to deal with women in distress.
 - Utilization of Nirbhaya Fund for setting up of an integrated counselling platform for women affected with violence.
 - Young mediating group between the women survivors and POs
 - For creating Awareness on DV Acts School cultural methods should be adopted
- iv) Strengthening of Women Study Centre for combating violence against Women.
- v) Involving men as stakeholders in spreading awareness on the Domestic Violence Act.
- vi) Gender infrastructure development in the cities.

5.3 Theme 2: National Policy for Women: Policy Interventions for Gender Parity

5.3.1 The recommendations for the second theme “National Policy for Women: *Policy Interventions for Gender parity*” were:

- i) For economic empowerment, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme to be linked with skill development.
- ii) Schemes in collaboration with DST to promote locally relevant, appropriate, sustainable and economically viable technologies for women at district level. Special focus by DST on innovations by women.
- iii) Mapping of home based workers and evaluation of women’s unpaid work need be included in next Census.



Presentation Session underway, Chairperson, Shri Rakesh Srivastava, Secretary, MWCD, Moderator of the Session, Smt. Aastha S. Khatwani, JS, MWCD

- iv) Special focus on blocks and districts which have higher percentage of vulnerable, minority groups and marginalized sections, including disaster prone areas.
- v) Gender-budgeting training at the State, district and panchayat-level.
- vi) Not only fund allocation but proper Gender budgeting right from planning stage is important and related training is required at all levels (State, District & Panchayat).
- vii) Land ownership, Land Lease and Kisan Credit Card to be made available for women farmers and should be linked with Aadhar. Promotion of joint ownership of houses nationally is emphasized.
- viii) More resource allocation for Women's Ministry and programmes.
- ix) More resources from State Finance Commissions.
- x) Empowering of Mahila Mandal at Panchayat and district levels, and, schemes to be implemented on self-defense and moral education.
- xi) More vocational training component need to be included under SABLA.
- xii) Increased fund allocation for programmes and schemes related to women and child development.
- xiii) Convergence of policies of violence against women at district level.
 - Involvement of Mahila Mandals for better convergence of programmes at panchayat level and district level. Federate Mahila Mandals at district level. DCs need to take the charge.
 - Linking of menstrual hygiene related awareness to education and health apart from its inclusion in mere sanitation programmes.
 - State level and district-level consultations of NGOs.
- xiv) Programme focus
 - Need to include adequate funds for short stay homes and timely disbursement; need to include administrative cost of the NGOs.
 - Moral education and sex education in schools to improve gender parity.
 - Comprehensive self-defence, including physical and mental aspects, to be made part of the school curriculum from Class 1 for all children, especially girls which should include judo, karate, yoga, meditation, life skills, etc.



Presentation Session underway

- xv) Focus on sensitive areas for trafficking with appropriate shelter homes and counselling.
- xvi) Surveillance groups in local police stations in partnership with local NGOs for trafficking women and substance abuse (drugs, mentally challenge)
- xvii) Disabled women and children need to be integrated with society for which adoption, admission in schools, shelter homes stays should be made available. Skill development should be ensured for such distressed women and children.
- xviii) Need to derive alternative ways for Leprosy patients, laborers and elderly women who cannot authenticate Aadhaar.
- xix) Provision of free treatment of women and children affected by cancer, cerebral palasy and mental illness.
- xx) For homeless women:
 - Mapping at city, State and National level of homeless women.
 - Increase the number of shelter homes.
 - Need to link with skill development and economic opportunities.
 - Can be linked or accommodated in senior citizen homes or NGOs for care giving and relationship building which will ensure mutual benefit.
- xxi) For Mentally ill women:
 - Requirement of a helpline.
 - Special shelter homes.
 - Police needs to have powers to help women access doctors and special shelters.
 - In special shelters, provision of doctors with residential facility, trained care-giver so that patients can do their day-to-day activities.
 - Link with suitable skill building and employment opportunities.
 - Low funding for shelter homes.
- xxii) For promoting girls in sports, district level facilities such as scholarships for training needs, and diet and nutrition provision (only state level subsidy);Sports women to be ratified by a district-level authority.
- xxiii) More number of hostels to accommodate sports girls' trainees is required at district level.
- xxiv) Focus on single women in all programmes.
- xxv) Women to be made part of decision making to locate liquor shops at panchayat level.
- xxvi) Mahila panchayats to be given more teeth.
- xxvii) Sensitization of all panchayat members on women and children's issues and programmes.
- xxviii) Adolescent girls, young mothers to be recognized at the community level and for decisions

and programmes.

- xxix) Cash transfers to be replaced with cooked hot meal to ensure nutritional security in the ICDS scheme.
- xxx) Panchayat level training required on need assessment of child care services.
- xxxi) Increase the number of IEC material.
- xxxii) Active focus on men and boys as responsible for gender discrimination – men in panchayats and districts as well as general society
- xxxiii) Mapping and linking of children in the streets to schools.
- xxxiv) Cyber service providers to be made responsible for any cyber offence or crime.
- xxxv) Regular updates should be made available to NGOs on WCD website.
- xxxvi) WCD portal for best practices from NGOs for learning and sharing.

5.4 Theme: Trafficking of Women and Children: Role of State Institutions

5.4.1 On the theme “Trafficking of Women and Children: *Role of State Institutions*”, the following recommendations were made:

- i) Comprehensive and integrated legislation on human trafficking that takes into account other laws like Sexual Exploitation Act, Slavery and bonded labour Act, Removal of Organs Act, etc. Bringing conformity in the existing laws on human trafficking and implementation of the existing schemes to combat trafficking. Legal issues and technicalities in all existing laws need to be sorted out.
- ii) Police, Judges, Civil society members and all other stakeholders should be given proper information and training on the existing laws and protocols.
- iii) Building up of a mechanism to link Ujjawala and Swadhar schemes to provide rescue and rehabilitation services to the victims; Institutionalization of rescue operations.
- iv) Establishment of a National Anti Trafficking Bureau, State and District level committees; Mechanism of DCPU can be utilized.
- v) Enforcement, Rescue and Rehabilitation at the level of District Committees; Creation of a chain of network (District CWC links) to detect and prevent human trafficking.



- vi) Self Regulation on the ground: Strengthening of community led regulations, legislations and enforcement: District committees to set up with participation from sex workers themselves in trafficking prone districts
- vii) Confidentiality on pre-rescue, during rescue and post-rescue operations. Time bound measures on rescues, rehabilitation and repatriation
- viii) Treatment needs to be differentiated for victims of trafficking and sexual offences; Tie-ups and integration of the schemes on skilling.
- ix) Review of Section 19 and 41, POCSO Act 2012 (on mandatory reporting; consent for medical examination)
- x) Legislative regulation of medicines is needed.
- xi) Provision of shelter, psychological support, educational and vocational programmes for the victims.
- xii) Compensation package for the victims need to be brought into the process of rehabilitation; Labour Ministry has a role to play here. SOP facilitating Rs. 20,000 compensation under the Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour has been made in Bihar Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh & Tamil Nadu: These should be mandated by the Law.
- xiii) Video conferencing facilities for deposition of victims to connect them to court hearings from their place of rehabilitation and stay.
- xiv) Anganwadi workers under the ICDS and Asha workers need to be integrated to provide welfare support to victims.
- xv) Sarpanch training programmes and linkages of programmes like PMGKY and MNREGA to prevent movement of children and women from villages; Tracking of missing children, adolescent girls or migrated persons must be acted upon by Sarpanch and NGOs.
- xvi) Placement agencies, that are major facilitators of traffickers, should be regulated by law.
- xvii) Mapping of voluntary sex workers and forced sex workers for differentiation; mapping of child beggary; vulnerability mapping for identifying chronic areas of human trafficking (i.e. origin and destination) for which civil registrations must be made mandatory by the Panchayats.
- xviii) Strengthening of Public distribution system: Low Education, poverty and poor health are cause for trafficking.
- xix) Establishment of a National trafficking control bureau in line with the National Crime Control Bureau.
- xx) Expansion of the purview of One Stop Centres to accommodate trafficking.
- xxi) Purview of Criminal Law Amendment Act and JJ Act to be expanded and tied up.

- xxii) Reviving of Anti-Human trafficking Cell; Indo-Nepal Border: Activate the entire JJ system: CWC, helpline, shelter homes.
- xxiii) Provisions and Laws must be prominently displayed in Public spaces.
- xxiv) Training of Ujjwala counselors and their linkages with AHTUs and SJPU
- xxv) Child beggary should be curtailed to prevent trafficking: Pilot Project of MWCD at New Delhi on Child beggary should be implemented in Delhi and replicated and adopted across the country
- xxvi) Provision for adequate shelter homes in Childlines.
- xxvii) Vulnerability mapping must be initiated as a prevention measure for which Civil registrations must be made mandatory by the Panchayats
- xxviii) In the Visa Forms there should be a column on prior conviction or any other legal process in existence with regard to offences against children of the applicant
- xxix) Required Interventions by Home Ministry along with MWCD and other Ministries:
 - Through implementation of all existing Laws concerning trafficking eg. ITPA, IPC etc.
 - AHTU cells used to have meetings that has stopped since 2014. Nodal officers of Anti trafficking cells should hold regular meetings
 - Strengthening training of AHTU personnel by the MHA.
 - Home Ministry' initiatives (like IGNOU etc.) should be restarted
 - Provision of Video Conferencing facilities of victims and their deposition in courts from shelter homes directly
 - Urgent need for a comprehensive law on Human Trafficking

5.5 Theme: Cyber Crime and Children: Prevention and Harm Reduction

5.5.1 Cyber crime emerged as a crucial theme of discussion and debate as it is becoming a global threat. The presenter highlighted the lack of consensus and confusion of terminologies in defining various aspects of tech facilitated crime like trolling, bullying and harassment. Various recommendations were put forward in this direction for preventing cyber crime and safeguarding women and children, which are as follows:



Presentation by Core NGO Group Representative

- i) Tackling cyber crime needs sensitization at all levels. Inclusion of modules on online

- safety in the existing Govt. campaigns like Digital India and PMG Disha.
- ii) Expansion of mandate for National Alliance and sensitization programme on cyber crime. Inculcation of safe cyber navigation practices.
 - iii) Creation of a centralized hotline supported by a web portal.
 - iv) Categorization of crime related data for proper monitoring and evaluation for also emphasized. Emphasis on more research, both quantitative and qualitative to understand cyber related crimes and issues.
 - v) Defining minimum standards for existing resource materials. Greater accountability of cyber service providers towards the users.
 - vi) Education and training to Counsellors, Teachers, Parents, Caregivers.
 - vii) Inclusion of Cyber Security in the school curriculum; Counselling for technology addicts in institutions like NIMHANS, AIIMS.
 - viii) Greater engagement with media for responsible reporting.
 - ix) Capacity building for responders. Trained responders to tackle cyber crimes.
 - x) Collaborations and trans-national arrangements with global alliances like WeProtect and Interpol Child Sexual Exploitation database network to address the offences of cyber crime.
 - xi) Simplification of *Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs)* to facilitate inter country cyber crime and other criminal investigations.

Shri Sanghi, Joint secretary, MWCD added to the discussion on Cyber Crime and expressed that in this issue the Ministry was with the civil society. He said that with the article 66A being struck off, there is an urgent need for a substitute which will be the answer to all the issues coming in the cyber sector. He also mentioned about the anti-trolling hotline that has been put into action by the Ministry is very effective. He expressed that the Ministry along with other Ministries like telecom and MHA were working together to counter the cyber security issues. He mentioned steps like bringing in the telecoms and service providers to regulate the kind of content being available on websites. Under the Nirbhaya scheme funding was provided to the CDAC (Centre for Development of Advance Computing, India) for the development of the various sites for the purpose. The IT Act amendment was also looked upon to combat the various issues. He also talked about the green channel which will basically help to alert if any objectionable content is put up so that it can be removed. He added that under the Nirbhaya scheme, research centers and labs have been proposed which most likely will be set in the second half of the next year. Also training through CDAC has been done. Smt. Aastha Saxena Khatwani, Joint Secretary, MWCD also commented that this can broadly be categorized into protection and awareness. She also talked about the precautions that needs to be taken and also the content that can be incorporated into the computer courses.

5.6 Theme: Implementation of JJ Act: Structural Challenges and Mainstreaming of Children

5.6.1 The presentation on the theme “Implementation of JJ Act: *Structural Challenges and Mainstreaming of Children*” was made by Prof. Joydev Mazumder and Mr. Komal Gonatra. The recommendations made were:

- i) Sensitization and capacity building of statutory bodies, capacity building of DCPU.
- ii) Interventions at school levels including training of the principals and teachers to recognize substance abuse and sexual abuse and regular inspection including monitoring of children living in institutions.
- iii) Information availability and availability of referral mechanisms.
- iv) Mapping of services and district need analysis under ICPS. In this regard, Government’s directions to States is required.
- v) Awareness on registration of Child Care Institutions at district level; up-gradation of Standard by Adopt a Home Programme to ensure registration.
- vi) Role of Child Care Institutions as help-lines.
- vii) Funds need to be disbursed from State to district and district to institutions, twice a year; Tracking of funds released from Centre to State; Timelines for all milestones in the fund disbursement and utilization process.
- viii) Creation of a compendium of best practices; Implementation of Rehabilitative sponsorship guidelines.
- ix) Follow up National research on children who have been rehabilitated and or reintegrated.
- x) Direction across CWCs regarding transfer need to be shared with relevant stakeholders.
- xi) Mandatory and regular inspection including monitoring of children living in institutions and checking family tracking efforts; Constant review of Individual Care Plan.
- xii) Analysis of human resources, its number and capacities; Human Resource Policy for JJ and ICPS functionaries.
- xiii) Hotline and child for protection policy in CCIs- Template for child protection policy.
- xiv) Mandatory linkage at the National level for skill development/ recreation etc. of children. MoUs can be considered with allied Ministries.
- xv) Utilization of components like foster care, open shelter to address whether the component is being implemented properly. Evaluation of ICPS and its components comprehensively
- xvi) Mainstreaming child protection and rights in academic courses for various stakeholders.
- xvii) Synchronization of various Acts such as Child Labour Act, JJ Act, Child Marriage Act, etc.

6

Session IV: Summing Up and Concluding Session

Secretary, MWCD summed up the entire proceedings of the conference in his concluding speech. The overall suggestions and recommendations provided by the NGOs and some other important points regarding steps needed to be taken by the Ministry were addressed during this session.

6.2 Laying emphasis on the need of increasing funds for different schemes of the Ministry, Secretary emphasized the importance of gender budgeting to provide more opportunities to the

women. He also addressed many questions regarding various schemes like One Stop Centres, WHL etc. The Secretary acknowledged the fact that the number of One Stop Centres and the budget for this scheme need to be increased. On the issue of violence against women, the Secretary assured for the strengthening of counselling centres to address the post-trauma disorders, and acknowledged the need for new infrastructure requirement for the safety and security of women. It was mentioned that number of cases against the women belonging to marginalized section of society needed to be treated with extra care and efficiency. On the issues of trafficking, the Secretary reiterated the problems raised by the NGOs, especially in the Indo-Nepal border areas need to be given careful attention.

6.3 Regarding issues on allocation of funds for schemes such as Ujjawala, Secretary also focused on the change in the budget structure which now is in proportion of 60:30:10 (where Centre contributes 60%, State 30% and 10% of the cost is to be borne by the NGO).

6.4 The Secretary expressed that the Ministry has benefited from several thousands of suggestions and inputs sent by its partners NGOs that has helped in the formulation of a proper Draft National Policy for Women. With regard to women farmer issues, Secretary assured that the Ministry will work with the land department to register the property in the name of women farmers. It was also mentioned that the Govt. shall make every effort towards bringing convergence of the different programmes of the various Ministries. As an example to the issue of convergence, the Secretary said that the Prime Minister of India has recently called upon a



Secretary, MWCD, Shri Rakesh Srivastava summing up the session

meeting of DMs of all districts to take on the issue of Nutrition in which different Ministries are involved. This kind of meetings on specific issues can bring in convergence of different schemes through discussion and dialogue.

6.5 Secretary also highlighted that MWCD is in talk with Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for providing more opportunities to girls in the field of sports. Finally, it was emphasized that MWCD will go to every length to help deserving NGOs who give constructive output at the ground levels for the welfare of the women and children of the country.

6.6 Concluding Remarks

6.6.1 Final concluding remarks and vote of thanks were offered by Smt. Ratna Anjan Jena, Statistical Adviser, MWCD. She stated that the conference was successful in its objective to engage NGO Partners in offering constructive insights on the themes taken up for discussion. She said that the deliberations had not only provided the Ministry a future roadmap for effective implementation of schemes and programmes, but also, gave inputs for convergent actions to achieve the aims and objectives of the Ministry.

6.6.2 Smt. Jena assured all the participants and the delegates that the valuable inputs provided by them shall be taken into consideration and the deliberations of the conference shall be presented in a report. The report will be shared among all Partner NGOs, Ministries and Niti Aayog for their consideration for future improved policy formulations. She thanked all the officers and staff and everyone who was engaged relentlessly in the organization of the conference. She also conveyed her appreciation and thankfulness to all the NGOs for their participation.



Concluding remarks by Smt. Ratna Anjan Jena, Statistical Adviser, MWCD

6.7 Conclusion: Way Forward

6.7.1 The Conference was among one of the most successful examples of cooperation for all stakeholders concerned with the welfare and development of women and children. It brought together, into one platform, various NGO partners working in the direction of providing welfare and relief to women and children who have been the victims of violence, cybercrime and trafficking. This conference was about embracing new approaches and innovative ideas by

discussing and deliberating upon various issues of policy formulation and implementation.

6.7.2 NGOs bring in huge information from the ground which can be effectively utilized by Government. As such, the meeting was considered for identifying strategies to create a roadmap on how to provide better welfare measures and security and protection to the women and children of the country. The conference was a success as it could put forward many suggestions in this aimed direction. These are presented elaborately in this report. Some of the insightful and need of the hour recommendations were development of gender infrastructure in cities for safety and security of women, strengthening of Family Counselling Centres and establishment of an effective Sexual Harassment Committee at work places in both public and private establishments. Bringing conformity in the existing laws on trafficking was a major suggestion for combating crimes. It was also identified that Ujjwala schemes can be further strengthened for efficient handling and rehabilitating victims of trafficking. Stricter scrutiny of placement agencies bringing them under the trafficking laws was also one of the considerations made during the presentations.

6.7.3 It has been Government's endeavor to put in place effective mechanisms to provide a safe environment for women to work and live and fulfil their potential. Incidence of crime against women cannot be controlled unless mindsets of people, in general, are not changed. As such, sensitization of all panchayat members including men about the problems and issues of women and girls was also recommended.

6.7.4 Land ownership in the name of the women, land lease and availability of Kisan Credit for women farmers as well as promotion of joint ownership of houses was also emphasized to give more rights to women. Linking of BBBP and PMGKY with skill development was an important input from the participants.

6.7.5 The NGOs also made suggestions to create more qualitative and quantitative research data for proper policy formulation. Vulnerability mapping, mapping of child beggary, and mapping of voluntary sex workers and forced workers for differentiation was also suggested.

6.7.6 Cyber security measures suggested by the participants were creation of a centralized hotline supported by web portal, inclusion of cyber security in school curriculum, capacity building of responders and inclusion of online safety modules in existing government campaigns like Digital India and PMG Disha.

6.7.7 It emerged that there is a need to train the personnel engaged in police force, and other stakeholders engaged in providing services to women and children. Linking of Swadhar-Greh with skill development centers, empowering of Mahila Mandal at Panchayat and district levels, courses on self-defense and moral education, establishment of National Trafficking Control Bureau in line with the National Crime Control Bureau, etc. were some of the important recommendations made during the conference. Simplification of Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs) and collaborations as well as trans-national arrangements with global alliances

like WeProtect and Interpol Child Sexual Exploitation database networks were also suggested to facilitate inter country cyber crime and other criminal investigations.

6.7.8 The recommendations and ideas thus received from NGOs have a great potential for improving the existing policies that focus on providing safe and secure atmosphere for women and children to help them realize their full potential and live with dignity. As a way forward, it is essential to create an environment through positive economic and social policies for their development. This conference can be seen as a launching pad for Government and stakeholders' collaborations in areas of welfare and development. Other Ministries can take a cue from this conference in engaging with people who work on ground and translate their insights and ideas into fruitful actions.

6.7.9 The Statistics Bureau of the Ministry, given a chance, would like to organize many more dialogues and conferences in future to reflect upon other important areas and themes, relevant to the overall vision of the Ministry, for creating safe and secure environment for women and children of the country.

ANNEXURE I

Post Event Suggestions by NGOs

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
Group/Theme: Violence Against Women and Child: Prevention and Facilitating Access to Justice		
1.	All India Women's Education Fund Association (AIWEFA)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Embedding of capacity building initiatives for NSS/NCC and other students towards making them agents of change. Examples could be drug prevention, cyber security programmes and other enabling programmes for youth. 2. Inclusion of senior citizens in capacity building programmes. Owing to contemporary changing family settings, social structures and processes and socio cultural factors, there has been a growing gap between the generations in attitudes, prejudice, beliefs and values. This has sometimes given way to antisocial behavior, violence and aggression towards individuals and groups. 3. An urgent need exists to build intergenerational solidarity to understand the dynamics of change in the community and sensitize the generation to maintain elements of community organization, harmony, peace and ethical behavior for the development of a sustainable society. Senior citizens could be harbingers of change in programmes like cyber security, drug abuse prevention.
2.	Annie Owe Memorial Orphanage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mass awareness campaign at ward level in urban area and Panchayati village level in rural areas. 2. Eliminate all forms of violence against women to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. 3. Reduce all forms of violence against women through capacitating the women, key service providers and networking and advocacy. 4. The men and women in the target area are capacitated, sensitized and involved in reducing & preventing violence against women. 5. Community awareness programmes, videos, shows and success stories sharing by victims.

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Training for DWACRA groups (Self Help Groups) on legal rights and women rights. 7. Training for men community and youth leaders 8. Campaign through media-print and electronic mediums. 9. Support for income generation programme for victims/survivors. 10. Preparation of short documentary on Gender Based Violence. 11. Key service providers like lawyers, police personnel, personnel for DRDA, Women and Child Development, health department, IKG personnel and media are capacitated and involved in delivering services in reducing and preventing violence against women. 12. Training & orientation for elected ward members (Counselors). 13. Referral and treatment of trauma/psychiatric cases, legal support and transportations for victims, emergency health care (only for serious and needy cases). 14. Establish network and collaborations with like minded CSOs at District Level for Advocacy and lobbying on women's rights and gender equality to prevent violence against women. 15. IUC materials on women rights, legal acts and hand book for facilitations of concerned departments (information which were distributed for all women). 16. Posters stick on public places like railway stations, bus stands, business centers, hotels, etc.
3.	Haryali Centre For Rural Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women in prisons are generally marginalized. They are unable to protest because their population is much less than the male population. There is no proper rehabilitation scheme or follow up program for them after release. They also remain untraceable once they leave the prison. Vocational skills useful for livelihood and having market values are required to be taught to them inside the prison; besides financial assistance needs to be given to them to start any work after release. NGOs can be invited to work in the midst of released women prisoners and help them to reintegrate back in the family.

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
		2. For women prisoners who have no family or who are not taken back by the family members, after care homes in every state are required to protect them from being abused sexually and being sold or trafficked.
Group/Theme: Implementation of the JJ Act with particular emphasis on increasing adoptions		
1.	Justice and Care	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Need to remove the confusion and delay in registration of CCIs given in the JJ rules. 2. Member Secretary of SCPS is responsible for issuing registration certificates to CCIs run by NGOS. The director, implementing the ICPS is the member secretary of SCPS, however, nowhere it is mentioned that Director has to sign the registration certificate. They highlighted the issue referring to the Delhi Government and all the participants agreed as they were also the aggrieved party of this confusion. 3. Timelines for disbursement of funds to the states- justice and care suggested that the release of funds depend upon the proposals submitted by states. So a timeline should be given to them to submit in early financial year. Also they have to inform that they have kept an amount in rupees as state share in their budget. 4. State government to inspect the CCIs and the role of Inspection Committees to be clarified. 5. As a good practice, it will be beneficial to introduce foundation course started by Justice and Care as a pre-requisite to skill development program for children staying in CCIs. 6. For maintaining standards of care promote 'Adopt a Home' program developed by the Ministry; issue a go to states in this regard. 7. Focus on the institutionalization of Homes by implementing Guidelines for rehabilitative sponsorship. 8. Continuation and evaluation of ICPS along with revision in Financial Norms of ICPS.
2.	Prayas	1. Problems with Non-Application of Law (Section 370 IPC)

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
		2. Accountability and transparency in the functioning of all State and non-state stakeholders.
		3. Proper Investigations must be conducted. 4. Strengthening prosecutions (Exclusive court mechanisms; separate dedicated courts, link state legal services authorities, state and national level stakeholders 5. Acquittal review mechanism (majority of cases going in acquittals need to be examined) wherein the MWCD may be a part of and insist on the implementation of such a mechanism). 6. Convergence of all stakeholders in PDS, School admission, skill development, admission to hostels.
3.	Society for All round development (SARD) Delhi	1. Shelter homes for children below 10 years/adolescent (girls)/ boys/ reform homes are to be in every district as an essential part as soon as possible. 2. Child line/DCPU are to be made more effective (active). DCPU to be made more focused to work for children only. 3. Outreach worker (Childline) salary is to be increased. 4. Tracking of misplaced children are to be made more strict and rational.
4	Haryali Centre For Rural Development	1. Juvenile Justice Act in need for Care and Protection 2015 is not implemented in all the states in letter and spirit. There is shortage of staff and Observation homes are mostly in rental buildings having less space for juveniles to play. Consequently they remain idle and indulge in planning escape or other nefarious activities. This issue needs to be explored and addressed. The Act is required to be implemented uniformly in the country. 2. Probation system has a prominent place in the Act. However, it is sharply missing in the country. Juveniles are sent home with their family members or in the company of Welfare Officers. There is no effort to oversee their activities, as a result they again run away or thrown away and return back to crime. Probation officers must be appointed to take charge of released juvenile and help him to settle back in the society.

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
		3. Findings of relevant studies conducted need to be examined and disseminated.
Group/Theme: Trafficking of Women and Children: Role of State Institutions		
1.	India Alliance for Child Rights (IACR)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ministry can and should utilize the mechanism of district development plans (supposed to be in each of the 713 district administrations) to incorporate a regular head count of the child population after noting age, guardianship, key factors of risk and vulnerability with a Zila Parishad 'child watch' component to keep track of their presence and encourage safety. 2. NGOs can assist this awareness and generation of caring attentiveness.
2.	Prayas	<p>Broad Framework of the Issue</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention of Human trafficking: Recognizing push and pull factors 2. Prevention: Pre, During and Post rescue 3. Time bound investigation: Often there is delay in investigation 4. Confidentiality of Victims 5. Timely Repatriation Process 6. Rehabilitation 7. Compensation <p>Need for Comprehensive and Integrated Legislation on Human Trafficking</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No policy on trafficking; Present Legislations on Trafficking are fragmented. Cascading from Protocol Definition of Trafficking; there is a need to build a legal mechanism. 2. There are various issues: Child Labour, Bonded Labour, organ trading and forced surrogacy must be covered under one pillar. 3. Self regulation on the ground: Strengthen community led regulations, legislations and enforcement: District committees to be set up with participation from sex workers themselves in trafficking prone districts.

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. 70% of cases are registered against women for soliciting: Scrapping Section 8 ITPA 5. Legislative regulation of medicines is needed. 6. SOP facilitating Rs.20, 000 compensation under the Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labor has been made in Bihar Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh & Tamil Nadu. These should be mandated by the Law 7. Time bound measures on rescues, rehabilitation and repatriation. 8. Review of Section 19 and 41, POCSO Act 2012 (on mandatory reporting; consent for medical examination) <p>Prevention</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Voluntary and forced entry into sex work needs to be differentiated. 2. Tackling vulnerabilities 3. Target Groups: Children and Women 4. Strengthening of Public distribution system, Education poverty, health as cause for trafficking. 5. Tele medicine and health coverage through Anganwadi Workers or Asha workers. 6. Regularize meetings of ICDS workers and Anganwadi Workers. 7. Tracking of missing children, adolescent girls or migrated persons must be acted upon by Sarpanch and NGOs. 8. Linkages with Govt. schemes such as PMKVY or MNREGA for prevention of trafficking. 9. Placement agencies that are major facilitators of traffickers should be regulated by law (Jharkhand Placement Agencies and Domestic Workers Bill) 10. Provisions and Laws must be prominently displayed in Public spaces.

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
		<p>11. Funding should be expedited and streamlined, either under ICPS, Childline or any other scheme.</p> <p>12. Provision for adequate shelter homes in Childlines.</p> <p>13. Indo-Nepal Border: Activate the entire JJ system: CWC, helpline, shelter homes.</p> <p>14. Training of Ujjwala counselors and their linkages with AHTUs and SJPU.</p> <p>15. Child beggary should be curtailed to prevent trafficking: Pilot Project of MWCD at New Delhi on child beggary should be implemented in Delhi and replicated and adopted across the country.</p> <p>16. Vulnerability mapping must be initiated as a prevention measure for which civil registrations must be made mandatory by the Panchayats.</p> <p>17. In the Visa Forms there should be a column on prior conviction or any other legal process in existence with regard to offences against children of the applicant.</p> <p>Need for a Comprehensive Scheme for Human Trafficking</p> <p>1. Issues in the Implementation of UJJWALA Scheme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Problems in rescue operations. There should be separate vehicles during rescue operations. ➤ No funding for rescue or for shelter homes. ➤ No counselor, any layman is given responsibility for counseling. ➤ Staff receives no training. ➤ Quality of legal counselor very poor. ➤ AHTU members have no legal clarity. <p>2. Timely funding and capacity building under SWADHAR.</p> <p>3. Need for a comprehensive mechanism for rehabilitation of all types of victims of trafficking (shelter, psychological, educational, vocational skill development etc.)</p>

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Preparedness of the family/society to accept the child/victim post rehabilitation. 5. Coordination of stakeholders at district levels. 6. The District Child Protection Unit be given responsibility of human trafficking cases as no other mechanism converges at all levels to cover all issues. 7. Child Protection Committees constituted may extend their functioning to trafficking. 8. Good Practice: Manodhairya is a Maharashtra compensation scheme for POCSO victims. It should extend to the child victims of trafficking. 9. Improvement in One Stop Centres: NGOs and shelter home components may be added. 10. Minimum standards, wages and timely disbursement.
3.	Justice and Care	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We are undertaking a study on reviewing the acquittal mechanism along with the courts whereby we are trying to identify the various reasons provided for acquittal of accused in maximum cases. 2. We recommend that the MWCD shall become a party to this study so that they can make it victim centric and keep informing the children/victim of trafficking staying in the various children homes. 3. We are also promoting the use of video conferencing for recording testimony of victims of human trafficking who have been repatriated to border countries.
4.	Annie Owe Memorial Orphanaze	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Girls and boys were sensitized on anti trafficking through video and shows and sharing information with victims in schools and colleges and slums, remote areas of villages. 2. Complaint boxes in Schools and colleges.

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
Point and Recommendation made in Plenary Session and General suggestions		
1.	All India Women's Education Fund Association (AIWEFA)	<p>1. In 2016, at the Commission on Status of Women (CSW60), AIWEFA had presented a compendium on Good Practices from Africa and SAARC to the Hon'ble Minister. In 2017, AIWEFA at CSW61 launched a global south website www.aworldwomenwant.org as the nations from South America, Africa and Asia could apply global thinking to our local implementation programmes. AIWEFA request the ministry to partner in this existing platform that is already known among NGOs.</p>
2.	India Alliance for Child Rights (IACR)	<p>1. It is a concern that civil registration is not well carried out and maintained and local government authorities' knowledge about the existence and presence of children, their location and condition, is incomplete and outdated. This must be remedied, if childhood risk, mistreatment and suffering are to be prevented. Trafficking, abduction and child marriage needs to be stopped.</p> <p>2. In order to have accurate and complete local data on birth status, security of all children in any given location, every PRI, ZilaParishad, rural and urban governance unit of every district must know where all its children are. Good governance is watchful; it infers prior insight and preventive action. Local NGOs can help support this mindfulness.</p> <p>3. Child marriage persists in many parts of India, and the nexus with trafficking and profiteering poses a serious danger to girl children who get trapped into under-age exploitation. Faulty data on children's actual age adds to their vulnerability.</p>
3.	Prayas	<p>Required Interventions by Home Ministry along with MWCD and other Ministries:</p> <p>1. Through implementation of all existing Laws concerning trafficking e.g. ITPA, IPC, etc.</p> <p>2. AHTU cells used to have meetings that has stopped since 2014. Nodal officers of Anti trafficking cells should hold regular meetings.</p>

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Strengthening, training of AHTU personnel by the MHA. 4. Home Ministry's initiatives (like IGNOU etc.) should be restarted 5. Provision of Video Conferencing facilities of victims and their deposition in courts from shelter homes directly. 6. Urgent need for a comprehensive law on Human Trafficking.
4.	Centre for Women's Development Studies, Delhi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PRIs/ ULBs to be trained/ oriented on the issues related to women & children as these issues are hardly raised or discussed in Gram Sabha or meetings and also considered as "soft issues". 2. The GoI need to work towards dissemination of more power in terms of finances, knowledge and capacity building to this institution. There is also a need to include the component of gender sensitization in the training material/ manual as a common practice is reported to be found that the male members of PRIs do not involve elected female members in the decision making. 3. There is a greater need of incorporating the component of "ECCD" (Early Childhood Care & Development) in the course curriculum of PRI training workshops and also to sensitive them on the needs of women and children with a focus on migrant, Dalit and disabled children. 4. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools need to become part of the training and refresher courses meant for front line workers and PRI members to generate awareness and sensitize them on various social issues affecting at the grass roots level are to be developed. This would also help them in preparing micro plans - especially in case of preparing APIPs. 5. AWWs are asked to cover multiple government initiatives, besides ICDS while being poorly remunerated for their work. There is an urgent need to fill up vacancies in AWWs while also regularizing their wage payments.

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
		<p>6. Need to have Creches / day care centres for women working in informal economy. Need assessment of converting existing ICDS centres into AWC cum creches on large scale with 2 worker model- one will cater to early education and the second to run the crèche with quality services. (Study conducted for MWCD on “Need Assessment of Creches and Childcare Services in India” revealed more than 80% women in unorganized sectors demand for full time creches and preferably near to their place of work).</p> <p>7. Take Home Ration should not be replaced with Cash transfer. Cash transfer will not ensure better nutrition as majority women from the marginalized sections spend extra cash on households than on food/ nutrition requirement for pregnant women and/or children.</p> <p>8. Allocation of resources: There is a greater need to increase the overall budget of the MWCD and also for the programme like ICDS which is the only national programme/scheme for children under six.</p>
5.	Haryali Centre For Rural Development	<p>1. Regular Monitoring and evaluation of all developmental programmes and schemes should be an ongoing activity. One of the most important aspects for proper implementation of development programmes is that the regular monitoring and evaluation of the developmental programmes should be undertaken by the Government of India as well as by the State Governments so as to make them more effective.</p> <p>2. This would help not only in making the programmes more meaningful in terms of quality and content, but would also help Governments identify loopholes and delineate factors responsible for creating bottlenecks in the effective implementation of the programmes and schemes.</p> <p>3. National Level Monitors (Reputed Organizations) has been empanelled by the Ministry of Rural Development, GOI for conducting regular monitoring of the schemes. It is suggested that same National Level Monitors may be used and same model may be replicated by the MWCD.</p>

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		<p>4. A Web Portal should be designed by the MWCD to get regular progress and achievement of the sanctioned projects of different schemes, dissemination information and create awareness among implementing agencies and women. Pictures/achievement/progress/best practices of the projects/activities should be uploaded on the portal. Progress report of all the implementing agencies may also be uploaded on the portal. Unique Registration No. (URN) should be allotted to all the implementing agencies for uploading their progress of the project.</p> <p>5. Management and Information System (updated database) of all the implementing agencies such as name of the organization, address, phone, email address, website, name of project, location, objectives, eligibility of beneficiaries, etc. should be generated and which can be uploaded on the portal.</p> <p>6. Project Management Unit/Nodal Agency in each state may be appointed to facilitate, provide requisite support, guidance and assistance to the Implementing Agencies for smooth implementation of the schemes.</p> <p>7. It is suggested that computerized mobile information-cum-facilitation centres may be introduced for creating awareness and facilitating to women about the different welfare schemes.</p> <p>8. Mobile Medical Centres as well as Mobile Labs should be introduced at grassroots levels to provide medical services especially to the destitute and elderly women for covering villages and slums.</p>
6.	Salaam Baalak Trust, Delhi	<p>Recommendations to improve child welfare activities:</p> <p>1. <u>Bi annual grant disbursement:</u> Currently the grant is disbursed at the end of the year as a reimbursement of costs. This puts a lot of pressure on individual organizations and makes it difficult to plan quality care.</p> <p>2. <u>Development of clear guideline for Open Shelter:</u> Open shelter as a concept has been created as model specifically for street children. Currently it is being confused with concept of children home. Strengthening of the guidelines as per JJ Act and Rules will go a long way in improving the abysmal condition of street children.</p>

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		<p>3. Revision of ICPS: ICPS was implemented in 2009. It is important to review it and fill the gaps to improve quality of care. Certain components such as per child cost per month and staff salary needs to be bought at par.</p> <p>4. Strengthening village level interventions: Villages are the source from where children are trafficked/ run away/ missing. Further annually thousands of children are also restored / reunited with families. Hence it is important to strengthen village-level child protection committees. For this, the following points are critical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is important to have clear operational manual for functioning of committees and it's linkage with elected local Governments i.e. Panchayats. • It would be better to constitute gram panchayat level VCPCs or if needed ward level VCPCs, on Bihar model for ease of convergence with local elected bodies. At times jurisdiction of the village varies from the jurisdiction of Panchayat. In such situations, there can be confusion and conflict or non-action in case of ambiguity of role with respect to the elected local Governments both in their representation at VCPCs as well as in identification of beneficiaries, ensuring necessary support and facilitation of child protection in the area. • Apart from this, it is crucial to ensure capacity building of VCPCs in collaboration with rural and urban local bodies; promote family based care by encouraging sponsorship for children. • In final disposal order of CWC and JJBs, if the child is restored to the family, instructions and copy of order may be given to Panchayats to ensure retention of the child in family and rehabilitation through education, and skill building etc and if needed, necessary interventions for sponsorship support <p>5. Solution to reduce child beggary: Sponsorship of children with families in difficult circumstances will encourage parents to send children to school. Thus it will also reduce the number of children on streets and being involved in beggary.</p>

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		<p>6. <u>Capacity building and creating synergy among stakeholder:</u> Capacity building and refresher course to improve awareness and deepen sensitization of CWC members, District Magistrates and other officers working on children's issues should be organized by the Government.</p> <p>7. Networking and linkage between all CWC, for sustainable restoration and effective rehabilitation</p> <p>8. In the incest cases where father or earning member of family is abuser, family should get immediate support so child's basic needs and rights fulfilled.</p> <p>9. <u>Child friendly after care system:</u> After care institutional facilities for above 18 year children are in place, but above 18 children are doing higher education and training from different places. It is difficult to stay all of them in institutional care; therefore individual support through NGO (without institutional care) will give great support for children and organizations working for them.</p> <p><u>To improve education system at source level:</u> Due to lack of education children moving out to metropolitan cities.</p>
7.	National Alliance of Women	<p>1. Improve the quality of shelter homes, known for their poor conditions, sub</p> <p>2. standard and resource constraints. The MWCD's Scheme Swadhar in the country with the budgetary allocation to handle similar inventions by states.</p> <p>3. Scale up on Step crisis centers to one for Block to deliver single window support to all victims of violence.</p> <p>4. Use G Mass Media (TV, Radio) to inform women of the availabilities of the services.</p> <p>5. Step up resources allocations towards support series to violence against women and children. Victim compensation schemes are not uniform across the states. Substantial resource allocation must be a part of public health response to violence against women and children regardless of criminal prosecution.</p>

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
8.	Sama Resource Group for Women & Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has come up with a National guideline on Medico-Legal care and treatment of survivors of sexual violence in 2014. This provides an updated Proforma for documenting the findings of medical examination of women and children survivors of sexual violence, which is in coherence with updated laws such as criminal law amendment act 2013, POCSO and other IPC sections. 2. At the field level, there is a critical issue of non-implementation of these updated laws and guidelines which directly affect the health of the women and children survivors countrywide. 3. Doctors continue to use older Proforma like Two finger test which had been stricken by Supreme Court. 4. As per the updated laws, Doctors cannot delay or deny response to survivors of sexual violence (section 357C CRPC, 166B IPC). 5. Doctors or Hospitals cannot insist on/or asking the survivor or her family for police registration. Hospitals in-fact are themselves responsible to inform the police (CLA, POCSO).
9.	Jharkhand SevaSamiti, Name of the Candidate: Sandhya Rani	<p><u>Domestic Violence</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Most of domestic violence cases have been solved by counselor in short period, so I want to suggest about counselor. 2. Give them special power and protection. 3. Increase their salary. Compared to work, the salary of a counselor is very less.
10.	(Lawyers collective) Anchal Singh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Find some interlink between the scheme of State and Center. It creates confusion as to what should be the contact source immediately after the violence. 2. Lack of PO (additional responsibilities, lack of resource). <p><u>DV Act</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of mechanism (Kolkata and Jaipur entirely different) 2. Registration of SP 3. Budget allocations are different. 4. Implementation problem

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
		5. Problem which have been discussed on conference 6. Police Training (sensitively) <u>Sexual Harassment Act</u> 1. Make the LCC and run them efficiently 2. Orientation needed in school 3. Awareness needed. <u>498A</u> 1. NA to trivialize the issue of cruelty 2. CLA- Need of Training of people who are stakeholders <u>Public Infrastructure</u> 1. Smart City to be interlinked with WCD in a specific form.
11.	Partners for Law in Development, Delhi. Name of the representative: StutiTripathi	1. Nirbhaya fund was setup which is not being utilized properly. Money is being used for attaching CCTVs to buses and streets and related to the discussion here in the conference, money and resource given to shelter homes and one stop crisis centre is not sufficient for women. So why can't Nirbhaya fund be utilized for these centers? 2. Strengthening section 498A under the domestic violence act in order to address issue of marital rape can be dealt with seriously on the basis of "Cruelty" so as to provide some mechanism to address violence within marriage.
12.	Mahila Jan Swasthya Kalyan Kendra Name of the representative: Sonamkumari	1. The fund crisis. 2. There are problem with the district level committee, they work according to their wishes and all they worry about filling their pocket. Due to which small NGO's cannot work. 3. Acts and laws must be known to everyone, the problem we have is that, even the judges of district Court are not aware of adoption laws which creates a problem. 4. Gender sensitivity both on micro and macro level is required to stop violence against women. 5. Training of women is must.

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
13.	The Women's Welfare Society, Belgaum Karnataka Name of the representative: Kiran M. Chougul	1. It is difficult to get Aadhar cards and separate bank account for the beneficiaries of 'Ujjwala' Home. 2. Salary of the staff members should be enhanced in Swadhar or Ujjwala. 3. Trainings should be organized for the police personals to coordinate with the WCD schemes. 4. WCD should use Community Radio Station 'CRS' to scatter its programs.
14.	Stree Mukti Sanghathan SMS, Mumbai	1. Awareness of violence 2. Conduct workshop among youth & school children on gender discrimination & equality. 3. Conduct workshop in society on Social justice & Peace as constitutional values & right to live with dignity. 4. Training of all stake holders in implementation of different laws PWDV, SHAW, POCSO
15.	Sri Chowdeshwar Mahila Mandal, Andhara Pradesh. Name of the representative: G. Yellamms	1. No amount released every six month once. 2. No support of police department and other department and officers. 3. Lot of women migrate other place because lot of unemployment and poverty and other related problem.
16.	Sri Likitha Educational Development Society, Andhara Pradesh. Name of the representative: G.H. Neyar	1. Youth, girl and women given vocations, Training and Employment. 2. Regular line department 3 month once meeting 3. Grant released for working NGO's 4. Regular A.G.P. camp conducted in rural and urban area, women present facing problem and Government spotted women like a Family Counseling Centre. 5. Regular NGO's mentor level officer meeting. 6. Explain DV act.

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
		7. Explain Child Education and POSCO act to the students and rural area's women. 8. Police officers in civil dress watching regular public place shift and security of women.
17.	E-1 A Kailash Colony, New Delhi Name of the representative: Mausumi Kundu	1. Incorporating of Gender based discrimination in the school curriculum through life skill education. 2. Because VAW has its root deepened in the patriarchy and inequality. 3. To tackle the issues of gender bases sex relation or early marriage, which are all violence, its need to addressed when a child young, which will lead to norm change. 4. Violence will not go away unless we work towards norm change.
18.	NGO Name: Not Mentioned. Name of the representative: Meenakshi Vinay Rai, Chinh India	1. Establishment of women haut (Craft, Culture) in NDMC subways in prominent defined space in CP and other areas. 2. Training of school authorities on how to set up anti sexual harassment committee. 3. Training programs for students on sexual violence and ways to report sexual violence. 4. Financial support to International Chinh India kids film festival. 5. CHINH India purposes a national convention for young students on sexual violence.
19.	Chinmoya Organization for Rural Development. Name of the representative: Sunil Kumar Mishra	1. In spite of law, the medical officers deny to medical of women without police report. 2. Implement of Protection of women against domestic violence. 3. Women are insulted in police station.
20.	CREA, Name of the representative: DR. Anuradha Chatterji	1. Expand the definition of women beyond the mothers, sisters and daughter. There are many women who do not fit these categories but one is on a regular basis subjected to violence. For e.g.: Single women, Sex workers etc.

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Need to strengthen linkage systems to facilitate women to access services. 3. Violence against sexual minorities needs immediate attention to ensure human right for all. 4. Awareness in communities on 'types' of violence.
21.	NGO Name: Not Mentioned. Name of the representative: Kalpana David,	<p><u>Crisis Centre</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of the grant as it is too meager 2. Timely disbursal of grants 3. Sensitization of Police, Judiciary, Hospitals 4. Linkages between all three stakeholders with Crisis Centres. 5. Provision for surviving or counseling, legal and without being in residence. <p><u>Sexual Harassment at workplace</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Implementation in ministries 7. Though committees are in place, no regular meeting 8. Awareness training is scheduled 9. Chairpersons change frequently and delays in finalization of reports <p>Clarity needed on District officers, list of names to be on ministry website with contact details.</p> <p>Clarity needed whether policy developed by corporate needs to be registered and where ROC, District officers or anyone else.</p> <p>The act also needs to be reviewed as many gaps existing in terms of report time frame training schedules.</p> <p><u>Domestic violence Act</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Registration of service provides is still lacking 2. No protection officers in place and not notified.

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
22.	NGO Name: Not mentioned Name of the representative: ShrutiBhatra	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen Para-legal workers to effectively perform their functions in the context of one stop crisis centre. 2. Fair remuneration of the staff working directly on the cases, especially the counselor, police, the Para-legal & Para-medical personal. 3. Monitoring of OSC is required yearly basis, 4. List of OSC with detailed information of the counselors Para-legal & Para-medical staff be made available at all the police station, service providers & and other hospitals. In order to reach more people & to enhance the usage of these centre, they can be advertised through DTH & local cable operators. 5. In the interest of searing the survivor's comfort & success of the medical & psychological assistance, the services should come from persons who are not of the same sex as the perpetrator of the violence. 6. Training of the law informant agencies – Police, Judiciary on women specific laws, amendments, if any. 7. Review & evaluation of the functioning of various help lines.
23.	UN Women. Name of the representative: AnjuDubey Pandey	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Standardized training modules for all functionaries of OSC accredited training. 2. Mapping of existing good practices. 3. Resource centre to be set up at the MWCD website that can be accessed by all practitioners. 4. MWCD to issue advisory, guideline to MOUD to mandatorily set up OSC in all 100 smart cities. 5. Periodic monitoring and external evaluation of OSC. <p><u>DV Act-</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MWCD to have budgets for the monitoring and evaluation of PWDVA 2. Periodic external evaluation of the implementation of PWDVA. 3. Continue to fund Women's development centre or studies centre.

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Implementation of SH act 5. Set up an Inter ministerial body on ending VAW. 6. Training of law enforcement agencies on women specific laws. 7. MWCD to issue advisory to e.g. MHA to make training on women specific laws mandatory in police training. 8. Set up a advisory groups with NGO's on VAW issue 9. MWCD to issue advisory to MOUD on engendering smart cities. 10. Advisory to Sawach Bharat Mission to use 33% of the SBM for gender friendly free toilets for women. 11. A dedicated group of experts for follow up on CEDAW recommendation. 12. Gender disaggregated data on public services eg toilets. 13. Man campaign on awareness with men and boys through media.
24.	NGO Name: Not Mentioned, Name of the representative: Meena Khanna	<p><u>Swadhar</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of SOP created by external committee as widen- Apply the SOP 2. Launching of Swadhar well skill development schemes. <p><u>Stop Crisis Rules</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To be equipped to screen abuse of older women too 2. Para legal to be allocated <p><u>Sexual harassment</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Training and awareness mandatory 4. Women's study has been on climbed.
25.	BINDU. Name of the representative: Archana	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Setting up online psychological counseling service 24*7 2. BINDU would like to facilitate the implementation of the initiative. 3. Nirbhaya fund can be utilized to run this in partnership with NGO's, hospitals, and police stations to promote mental health services to the women in need of care.

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
26.	NGO Name: Not Mentioned Name of the representative: Not Mentioned	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MWCD to monitor the implementation of updated laws and guidelines on the duty of health system to respond to survivors of gender based violence. 2. Ensure the implementation of national guideline on medico legal care. 3. Training of hospitals and police on amendment in sexual violence law like POCSO 4. SHO is aware but other junior officials are not aware.
27.	Breakthrough Trust Name of the representative: Barsha Chakrabarty	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Setting up the convergence of shelter home with the skill building. 2. Allocation of budget. 3. SC verdict of 498A will make the implementation work more difficult. 4. Sakhi Centre at the block level 5. Better communication strategy to popularize Sakhi using different medium like TV, Radio. 6. State budgets for DV 7. Registration of FIR through online platform. 8. Gender training for the police officials. 9. Evaluation of functioning of the helpline members. Profiling of the complaints received and evaluate the existing structure if equipped enough. 10. Creating genders provisions within existing frame works of housing, open spaces, transport, disaster.
28.	Thalassery Social Service Society, Name of the representative: Simanshu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We reported 315 cases last year, among them, half are violence against women. 2. The reason behind the violence is alcoholic consumption. 3. Through counseling we are able to tackle the issue. 4. Shelter them, stay them is related for control counseling become the beneficiaries.

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
		5. Attention should be given to migrant women who come from Orissa and Bengal to Kerala for work. 6. Open special center only for them.
29.	Madhuvan EktaVikas Welfare Society, Name of the representative: AnjanaKumari	1. Encourage self protection and employment for women 2. Start business which provide income to women 3. Apply government schemes in a proper manner 4. Organize seminar at state level
30.	Mahila Dakshta Samiti. Name of the representative: Vinay Bhardawaj	1. As Indian society is very diverse, counseling is very necessary. 2. Qualification of counselor should be M.S.W or Master of Psychology 3. Increase the income of counselor 4. Improve hospital infrastructure. 5. De-addiction centres attached to existing hospitals should be expanded 6. Linkage between various agencies 7. Vocational, Paralegal services is required 8. Monitoring of Government institution and policies through Social Audit 9. Surveys to be conducted with the help of NGOs or organizations
31.	Bhartiya Manav Mahila Vikas Seva Sansthan, Name of the representative: Vijay Tripathi	1. We have trained more than 100 girl child. 2. Teach them how to get job 3. Financial problem 4. Requesting for funding.
32.	Haryali Centre for Rural Development, Name of the representative: Dr. Sayal	1. Problem services should be provided to women who are released, so that they re enter in to the mainstream. 2. NGOs are negligible in the women pursue 3. They need to be encouraged to work in the midst of women prisoners. 4. Counseling on regular basis need to be provided to the women.

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
33.	Muneer Social Welfare Society, Name of the representative: Not mentioned	1. All the schemes and rules made by govt. should be communicated or made familiar to community 2. 1098, 100, 102, 1097 old age should come in TV like regular advertisement of oil, shampoo etc. so that we can make bright India. 3. The office for Handicap person should be at the ground floor.
34.	Gram Vikas Parishad, Name Of The Representative: Sirajuddin Ahmed	<p><u>One Stop Centre</u></p> 1. Victims of DV should get legal help with fast judgment which is presently operated by DLSA and its services are very slow and also not satisfactory as the victim wait for a long time. 2. Fund grants to one stop center is transferred to the account of DC/DM by the state and IA has not received one time as the DC/DM is a very busy in other official works. So, eFunds should be directly transferred to IA by the state government. Due to financial problem, IA face many problems. Most of the OSC face problems like this. 3. Ministry can issue a direction to the health/home department to sensitize their officials about the OSCV and extend coordination to the OSC. 4. The scheme has no provision of accountant. Ministry can issue direction to engage accountant for the fund management. <p><u>Swadhar Greh</u></p> 1. The pattern of financial norms/budget allocation to each head should be revised specially food and medical expenditure. 2. Funds should be directly transferred to IA, it will help the IA to get rid of financial hardships.
35.	International Center For Research On Women (ICRW), Name of the Representative: Poulomi Pal	1. A circular could be send to all WCD OSC in states that all women survivors of abuse can approach these centers. 2. Women studies centres in all universities to be reinstated. 3. Universalize one number in the entire country. 4. Evaluation study/ best practice study on functioning helpline.

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
		<p>5. MWCD issue directive to Health Ministry, Home Ministry, HRD-inter ministerial committee institutional engagement with CBOs, this could also be replicated virtually through a portal.</p> <p>6. Commission evidence creation research studies on “consent” and “marital rape” which can be the basis of recommendations to legal reform.</p> <p>7. Protocol for the ministry for hiring gender sensitive trainers/ organizations</p> <p>8. Nirbhaya fund can be utilized.</p> <p>9. Many research studies have been done in evidence based research. We can be contacted at ppal@icrw.org</p> <p>10. Scholarships for women in higher/education specialized training</p> <p>11. Study on gender segregated data on VAW</p> <p>12. In OSCs, get a component introduced for women with disability</p> <p>13. Monitoring of OSC scheme</p> <p>14. Commission research studies on the status of rape compensation scheme</p> <p>15. Not clear if OSC are only for rape survivors or also for other abuse too.</p> <p>16. Commission research studies on gaps and implementation of several laws like PWDVA, SH ACT, criminal amendment act and PCPNDT act others.</p> <p>17. Commission status of disbursement of funds for OSCs which are not functioning no money has been disbursed whereas OSC has been selected.</p>

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
36.	BHARATIYA STREE SHAKTI Name of the Representative: DR. K JAYASREE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complaints of sexual assault should be provided with legal representation. 2. Legal assistance would have to be provided at the police station as well in view of the distressed state of mind of the victim. 3. It should be duty of police to inform the victim of her right to get legal representation before asking her question. 4. List of advocate should be prepared who are willing to act in these cases. 5. A criminal injuries board should be set up. 6. Coordination between the investigating officers and the public prosecutors. 7. Use of technology and modern investigating techniques. 8. Rule out gender bias attitudes against the rape victim. 9. Special unit like women police officers created. 10. The court dealing with rape case should be sensitive enough. 11. Rape crisis centers are set up in countries like Australia and Canada. 12. Counseling for the family members of the victim. 13. Establishing forensic labs. 14. Effective implementation of POCSO Act. 15. Effective mechanism and legal amendments to tackle the issue of minors.
37.	Sri Satya Sai Shikshavam GramyaVikas Sansthan. Name of the Representative: Jagdish Prasad Gautam	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We have completed two courses of 6 months of 50 women each. In these courses we have given self-employment to women. 2. They are also earning on per day basis. But they themselves and their guardian say about Govt. services to them. How is it possible to give them government service by us, so it's my suggestion that Govt. should make a policy (National) for women so that they may get Govt.service.

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
		<p>3. Service: It is only the Govt. of India who can make a national policy for women to give them Govt. Service. We NGO's can only give them self-employment which we are doing at present.</p>
38.	Dr. Pratha Saraswathi, R.G. Foundation	<p>Development of Scheme for economically empowering women through dissemination of socially relevant, economically viable and sustainable technologies developed by different Research and development institutes like IIT Delhi, IMMT Bhubaneswar, CTCRI Trivandrum etc.</p> <p>Such technologies are like</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Paper cup, plates, making tech. 2. Bangle making tech. 3. Water filter making tech 4. Agarwati Making tech 5. Kapoor making tech 6. Sweet Potato technology for women 7. CFL bulb making 8. Machine Processing tech 9. Coir Peth Tech 10. Coir Processing and making Handicraft 11. Amla processing 12. Alovera Processing 13. Low solar lights for domestic use. <p>The problems of 'Unwanted Widows' are increasing day by day. For them few suggestions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A monthly pension scheme should be implemented. 2. To assist the widows those who are at the religious places under the 'Nirbhaya Scheme'.

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
39.	Lok Environment Action for Development of Ecological Rural Society (LEADERAS)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Child helpline No. 1068:- Children Should be made aware of this number through schools in which they are studying. 2. New Shelter section on website to share updates and what other NGOs are doing. 3. Improve Communication gap between ministry, local implementation agencies and NGOs 4. Big problem for single working women in Metro cities. They are not allowed to live in societies. Need some solution for this.
40.	Child and Need institute (CHINI), Dr. Indrani Bhattacharya	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of NGOs in the Review and Monitoring Committee. 2. State level with NGOs consultation with NGOs & Departments. 3. Inter-sectoral Convergence is really not happening. It could be improved through Chief Secretary at the state level and district level. 4. Want to form more on adolescent girls. 5. Safe nights especially in slum area for girls. 6. Economic Improvement of adolescent girls. 7. Online or digital safety of girls. 8. SABLA- needs to be budgeted more. 9. Focus on hygiene and management for affected girls. 10. Participation of girls in the decision making platform. 11. Felicitating girls who prevented early marriage. 12. Self-defense training for girls.
41.	Sewa Sankalp Evam Vikash Samiti Name: Madhu Kumar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More emphasis on violence and physical assault against abnormal women 2. Rehabilitation of unwanted children of abnormal women 3. Development of trafficking track system for women escaped from human trafficking. 4. Provision of minimum 10 beds in SwadharGreh. 5. Increment of medical budget in SwadharGreh

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Establishment of Surveillance committee through involving Women Police station in sensitive areas 7. More emphasis on IEC 8. Issue Letter from related department for getting Aadhar card 9. Accountability of state level department women and children development.
42.	People's Actions For Social Service Dr. B. Mukunda Naidu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training for adult boys, girls to educate about the cybercrimes in social media like face book.
43.	RashmiWali, Society for the Training and Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To help our girls to combat any inconvenient circumstances. 2. The govt. should make it compulsory to impart self-defense training to girls right from class one. 3. This should be included as a part of curriculum. 4. By the time they reach middle school, they become black beltters. 5. This component will tackle issue of violence against women.
44.	Sawita Ray, Centre for Women's development Studies, New Delhi.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PPLs and ULBs to be trained the issues related to women and children. 2. Early childhood care and development (ECCD) 3. Timing of ICDS to be increased. 4. Two Worker model, one ECCE and other one health and Nutrition and others. 5. Front line workers are asked to do other jobs. 6. They should be dedicated to ICDS related work 7. Frontline workers to get minimum wages and properly trained. 8. ICDS to have crèches in order to increase the work participation of women and reduce their burden of unpaid work. 9. This would also give protection to children in a safe environment as many nuclear families are migrant households.

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
45.	Mary Syrecee, District Women's Council	<p><u>About equal rights:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equal right for women and men legalized. 2. Joint patta and ownership documents for women and men. 3. Joint ownership of houses for women 4. Equal pay for equal works. <p><u>About Health:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Now not enough facility for women and children for health needs. 2. Separate department for women and child in all medical colleges and govt. hospitals. 3. Free treatment for diseases. <p><u>Violence against women:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Speedy action for reporting. 2. Initiate legal action and maximum punishment. 3. Protection is to be given to women when they complaint about domestic violence. 4. Training should be given to women and girls. <p><u>Alcohol:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is to be prohibited since it is the main reason for domestic violence. 2. National level steps are necessary. <p><u>Reservation for women:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There should be reservation in legislative assemblies and in Parliament for empowering women.
46.	Dr. Rasakuffy Abraham, District Women's Council	<p><u>National Policy for Women:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Widow's case also may be combined. 2. Sex education to children in schools or colleges. 3. Awareness programs to be organised in men also about the women's laws, policies, rules and regulation etc.

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
		<p>4. Implementation of laws and monitoring system.</p> <p><u>Swadhar Project:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very good project. For the smooth functioning, following points may be considered. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Many victims are coming with various kind of serious disease. 2. Treatment cost is high and very difficult to manage by NGO. So, Reimbursement facility should be developed. 3. Low paid employee. 4. Experienced staff is necessary for the smooth functioning. 5. Equal job, Equal Pay. 6. Property right equal to men and women. 7. House ownership equal or joint. 8. Women and Men National policy should be framed.
47.	Purshottam Panchal, Society for the training and vocational rehabilitation of the Disabled "Sevatirth"	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As CWCs, the newly born babies thrown in waste need to be adopted by a family even without the knowledge of their name, father's name, surname etc. 2. However disabled orphan babies are not adopted by families. 3. They come to our NGO. To admit them into school, father's name, surname are required. 4. To know if CWC is not helping, collector is not helping: state govt. is not helping as there is only a policy to adopt by family. 5. But those who are accepted by families, what to do in this case?
48.	Nilam Mishra, Sarojni Memorial Society Lucknow.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I was given the scheme to train the women for 18th months, the end date of that work was 30/06/2017 and many poor women benefited from that scheme. 2. Now I am giving free training to some women because my BKT Block is very backward Block. 3. Now the training should be given to more women, After Training the poor women can survive and they can help their family.

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. In the last session, I helped 10 girls for releasing loan from bank and encouraged them to start little business like Boutique. 5. I want that a chance given again to the poor women to take benefit again.
49.	Harijan Sawera Sangh, Madhopura, Bihar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We are starting the "Alpawas Greh" in Madhopura, Bihar. 2. In this Scheme, we register and give primary shelter to the women and child according to all legal and all the state level documentation. 3. We provide them Vocational and behavioral training, legal aid information. 4. Fund and scheme review. 5. Increase the officer involvement in all the policies.
50.	Amit Mishra, Samajik Anusandhan Evam Manav Vikas Sansthan, Bihar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To save the maid from the economic violence and to add them from the main line, it should be compulsory to fix their minimum salary. 2. Samajik Anusandhanvikas Sansthann, Kushinagar take great interest with the collaboration of Rashtriya Mahila Ayog for social and economical development for the maid. 3. There should be implementation of policies and scheme for maid. 4. Health related service for maid. 5. At least 4 leaves per month for maid. 6. After rescue of the child from the Prosecutions, there is no good scheme for relating them in main line or normal life. So, implementation of the scheme for child is needed.
51.	Raj kishor, Daroga Prasad Rai Mahila Parshichhad Evam Add yogig Kendra.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revise the budget. 2. Fund should be released on time by the Ministry. 3. There should be a fix fund for the running organization. 4. "NGO self contribution" should be less or end. 5. Approval of the new scheme should be easy.

NO.	NAME OF THE NGO	POINTS & SUGGESTIONS
52.	Punam Pandey, Shree Vaibhav Laxmi SilaiKadhai Cooking Sansthan, Kushinagar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women in the backward area are upset with the government because scheme in that area is not functioning well. 2. We conduct and develop a group of 200 women under the “Self Help Group” for developing them. 3. Last year, we ran well and correctly the “STEP” program of the Ministry and in that program we add more than 200 women in the developing line to develop them. 4. It is necessary to implement or apply more schemes for the development and increment of the women. 5. Program for women should also be organized at district level. 6. Every NGO should focus on the all problems, not only one problem. 7. Every Program which is running on Social sector should be run at high level or district level.

Three of the Best Reviews

“This is to convey to you our very sincere thanks and congratulations for the brilliant success of the conference on Partner NGOs: Implementation of Policies, Schemes and Programmes for Women and Children: Challenges and Way Forward held on 9 October 2017 at the Ashoka Hotel under the auspices of your Ministry. We also congratulate to you for selecting very useful topic and creative idea.”

-HARYALI CENTRE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

“Workshop held at Hotel Ashoka, delhi with NGO’s Partner from all over India was a good effort made by MWCD to reach to some consciences with may help the policy decisions to the manner that it really bring effective change in the lives of Women And Children.”

-SOCIETY FOR ALL ROUND DEVELOPMENT

“This conference was a fantastic one! It was a *very professional, informative, participatory, enjoyable and a unique event!* I am extremely happy with all I experienced. I am very grateful to you and all of the organizers for your hard work and dedication to the event. Your phenomenal speech and ideas exceeded our greatest expectations. Such types of events should be conducted at regular intervals and outcome of the same should be shared among all concerned” .

- R.G. FOUNDATION



Organising Team, MWCD

Shri Ajay Tirkey, Additional Secretary

Smt. Ratna Anjan Jena, Statistical Adviser

Shri L.K. Meena, Joint Secretary

Ms. Supriya Saxena, Deputy Director, Stats. Bureau

Ms. Manju Mary Paul, Assistant Director, Stats. Bureau

Shri D.K. Tiwari, Internship Coordinator, Stats. Bureau

Shri Swapan Dey, ASO, Stats. Bureau

Shri Rohit Parasar, Consultant, Stats. Bureau

Ms. Lakhimi J Chutia, Consultant, Stats. Bureau

Officers and Staffs of Stats. Bureau

Officers, Staffs and Interns of Stats Bureau





Conference of Partner NGOs

IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES, SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN: CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

Venue: Conference Hall, The Ashok Hotel, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi

Date: 09.10.2017

Time: 8.30 AM – 5.00 PM

Minute to Minute Programme

08.30 AM – 09.30 AM	Registration	
	Inaugural Session Chief Guest: Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister of WCD Guests of Honour: Dr. Virendra Kumar, Hon'ble Minister of State of WCD	
Session I: Overview of Policies, Schemes and Programmes of the Ministry (Time: 9.30 AM – 10.30 AM)		
09:30 AM – 09:35 AM	Welcome Address	Shri Ajay Tirkey, Additional Secretary, MWCD
09:35 AM – 09:45 AM	Key Note Address	Shri Rakesh Srivastava, Secretary, MWCD
09:45 AM – 10:15 AM	Film on Women Empowerment	
10:15 AM – 10:30 AM	Address by Guest of Honour	Dr. Virendra Kumar, Hon'ble MOS, MWCD
10:30 AM – 10:45 AM	Address by Chief Guest	Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister, MWCD
10:45 AM – 11:00 AM	Vote of Thanks	Smt. Ratna Anjan Jena, Statistical Adviser, MWCD
11:00 AM – 11.30 AM	Tea Break	
Session II: Breakaway Session on themes in different group and in different rooms.		
11:30 AM – 01:30 PM	Breakaway Session: Core Group: Each group comprising of 10 NGOs Supporting Group: 40 NGOs	
01:30 PM – 02:30 PM	Lunch	



एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर





Session III: Presentations		
02:30 PM – 02:50PM (10 minutes for presentation and 10 minutes for interactive discussion)	Violence Against Women: <i>Prevention and Facilitating Access to justice</i>	Chair: Secretary, MWCD Moderator: Shri Chetan B. Sanghi, Joint Secretary, MWCD
02:50 PM – 03:10 PM (10 minutes for presentation and 10 minutes for interactive discussion)	National Policy for Women: <i>Policy Interventions for Gender Parity</i>	Chair: Secretary, MWCD Moderator: Shri Chetan B. Sanghi, Joint Secretary, MWCD
03:10 PM – 03:30 PM (10 minutes for presentation and 10 minutes for interactive discussion)	Trafficking of Women and Children: <i>Role of State Institutions</i>	Chair: Secretary, MWCD Moderator: Shri Chetan B. Sanghi, Joint Secretary, MWCD
03:30 PM – 03:50 PM (10 minutes for presentation and 10 minutes for interactive discussion)	Cyber Crime and Children: <i>Prevention and Harm Reduction</i>	Chair: Secretary, MWCD Moderator: : Smt. AasthaSaxenaKhatwani, Joint Secretary, MWCD
03:50 PM – 04:10 PM (10 minutes for presentation and 10 minutes for interactive discussion)	Implementation of JJ Act: <i>Structural Challenges and Mainstreaming of Children</i>	Chair: Secretary, MWCD Moderator: Smt. AasthaSaxenaKhatwani, Joint Secretary, MWCD
Session IV:		
04:10 PM – 04:30 PM	Summing up	Address by Shri Rakesh Srivastava, Secretary, MWCD
04:30 PM – 04:50 PM	Concluding Remarks and Vote of Thanks	Smt. Ratna Anjan Jena, Statistical Adviser, MWCD
04:50 PM – 05:00 PM	Tea	



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Photo Gallery



Registration of participants at the conference



Registration of participants at the conference



Hon'ble Minister, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi being taken to the dias by Smt. Ratna Anjan Jena, Statistical Adviser, MWCD.



Hon'ble MoS, Dr. Virendra Kumar (left) , Shri Rakesh Srivastava, Secretary, MWCD



August presence of the Chief Guest, Hon'ble Minister, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi on the dais



Hon'ble Minister, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Mos, Dr. Virendra Kumar and Secretary, MWCD.



Hon'ble Minister, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi (Centre)



Hon'ble Minister of State, Dr. Virendra Kumar with delegates of the conference



Interaction of participants at the conference



Participants at the conference



Interaction of participants of the conference



Interaction of participants of the conference



Discussions during the Breakaway Session



During the Breakaway Session



During the Breakaway Session



During the Breakaway Session



During the Breakaway Session



Discussions during the Breakaway Session



During Presentation Session



Lunch Break



Lunch Break



During Presentation Session



Interaction during the Presentation Session



Concluding Tea



Concluding Tea



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



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