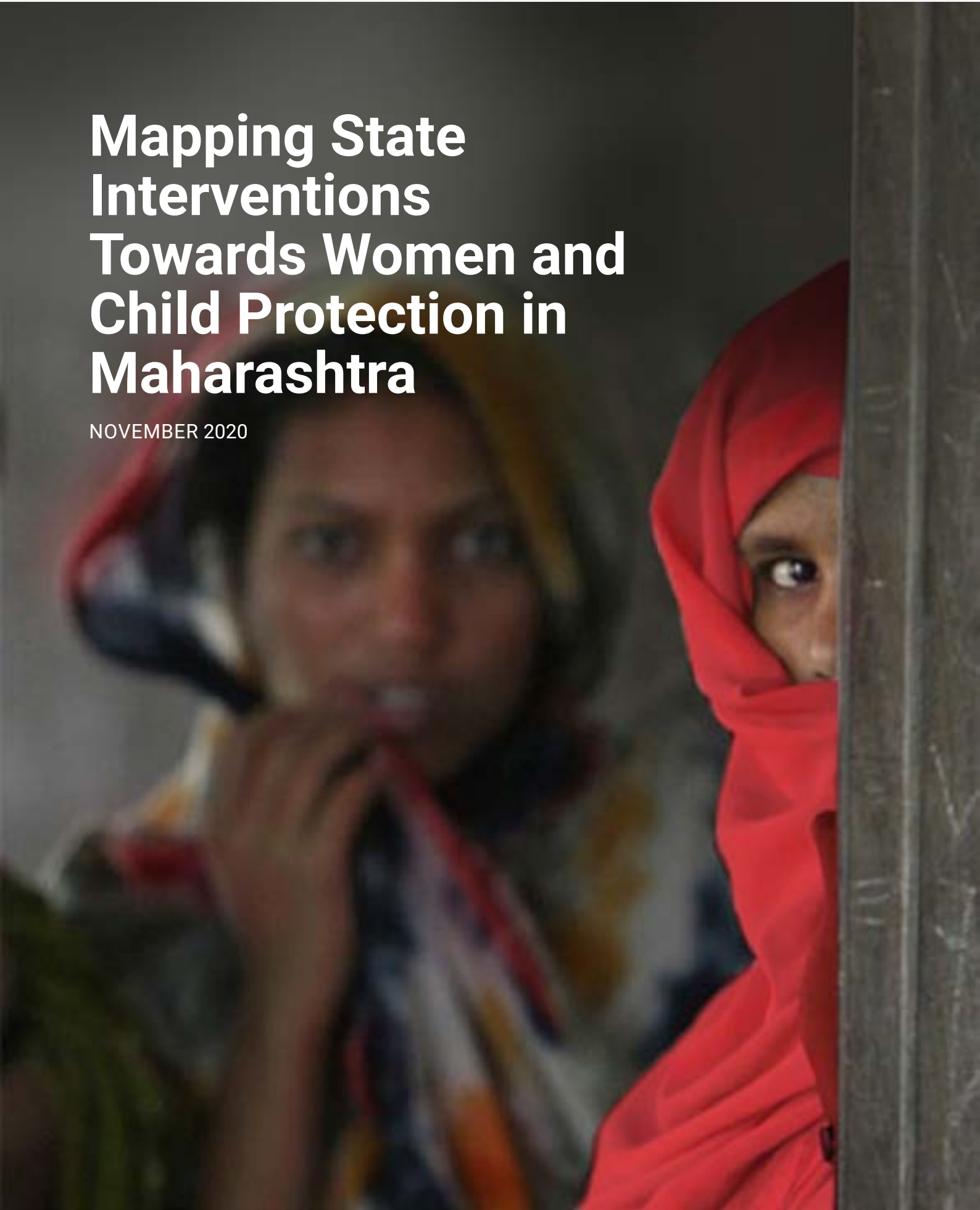


Mapping State Interventions Towards Women and Child Protection in Maharashtra

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Report on
Mapping State Interventions
Towards Women and Child
Protection in Maharashtra

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List of Abbreviations

| | |
|----------|---|
| ANM | Auxiliary Nurse Midwife |
| ASHA | Accredited Social Health Activist |
| AWW | Anganwadi Worker |
| BBBP | Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojana |
| BCPC | Block Child Protection Unit |
| BE | Budget Estimates |
| BP | Block Panchayat |
| BPL | Below Poverty Line |
| BTF | Block-level Task Force |
| CARA | Central Adoption Resource Authority |
| CARINGS | Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System |
| CCIs | Child Care Institutions |
| CCPWC | Cyber Crime Prevention for Women and Children |
| CCTV | Closed-circuit Television |
| CEDAW | UN Convention in the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women |
| CPC | Child Protection Committee |
| CSP | Central State Plan |
| CSR | Child Sex Ratio |
| CSS | Centrally Sponsored Scheme |
| CVCF | Central Victim Compensation Fund |
| CWCs | Child Welfare Committees |
| DAP | District Level Action Plan |
| DCPC | District Child Protection Unit |
| DLSA | District Legal Services Authority |
| DTF | District Level Task Force |
| DWCD | Department of Women and Child Development |
| DWCDO | District Women and Child Development Officer |
| ECCE | Early Childhood Care and Education |
| ERSS | Emergency Response Support System |
| FMR | Financial Monthly Report |
| FY | Financial Year |
| GP | Gram Panchayat |
| GR | Government Resolution |
| HIV/AIDS | Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| ICDS | Integrated Child Development Services |
| ICPS | Integrated Child Protection Scheme |
| IEC | Information, Education and Communication |
| IERMS | Integrated Emergency Response System |

List of Abbreviations

| | |
|------------|---|
| IPC | Indian Penal Code |
| IT Act | Information Technology Act, 2000 |
| JJ Act | Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 |
| JJB | Juvenile Justice Board |
| LG | Local Government |
| MH | Maharashtra State |
| MKB | Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree |
| MoWCD | Ministry of Women and Child Development |
| MSCPCR | Maharashtra State Commission for the Protection of Child Rights |
| NCLP | National Child Labour Project Scheme, 1988 |
| NCRB | National Crime Records Bureau |
| NFHS-4 | National Family Health Survey, 2015-16 |
| NGO | Non-governmental Organisation |
| NHM | National Health Mission |
| NLSA | National Legal Services Authority |
| NPAC | National Plan of Action for Children, 2016 |
| NPC | National Policy for Children, 2013 |
| NSC | National Saving Certificate |
| NSS | National Sample Survey |
| OH-CH | Observation Homes-Children Homes |
| OSC | One-Stop Crisis Centre |
| PAW | Cyber and Prevention of Atrocities Against Women |
| PCPNDT Act | Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 |
| PCWC | Prevention of Crime against Women and Children |
| POCSO | Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 |
| PWDVA | Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 |
| RE | Revised Estimates |
| ROP | Rules of Procedure |
| RRRI | Rescue, Recovery, Repatriation and Integration |
| RTE Act | Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 |
| SARA | State Adoption Resource Agency |
| SC | Supreme Court |
| SC/ST | Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe |
| SCSP | Scheduled Caste Sub Plan |
| SCW | State Commission for Women |
| SES | School Education and Sports |
| SJSA | Social Justice and Special Assistance |

List of Abbreviations

| | |
|--------|--|
| SMC | School Management Committee |
| SMS | Short Message Service |
| SOP | Standard Operating Procedure |
| TB | Tuberculosis |
| WD | Women Development |
| UNCRC | United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation |
| UPA | United Progressive Alliance |
| VAC | Violence against Children |
| VAW | Violence against Women |
| VCPC | Village Child Protection Unit |
| ZP | Zilla Parishad |



CHAPTER 1

Introduction

India is home to the greatest number of children in the world. Among the 121.1 crore people listed in the Census of India, 2011, 37.2 crore (31 per cent) were children, and over 58.7 crore (48 per cent) were women and girls. The sheer size of this population group makes it incumbent upon the Indian State to ensure their well-being.

Over the years, advancements in policy framing and implementation have ensured improvement in the condition of Indian women and children. This improvement, however, has been far from sufficient. India ranked 113 out of 176 countries in the 2019 'End of Childhood Index' (Save the Children, 2019), which evaluates countries on indicators relating to health, nutrition and violence, to determine the well-being of children. The study reports close to 12 per cent of Indian children are engaged in child labour, 38.4

per cent of Indian children are stunted, 15 per cent of girls aged between 15 and 19 are married, and over 20 per cent of school-aged children are out of school. Similarly, with respect to women, the UNDP's Gender Inequality Index 2017 ranks India at 130 out of 198 countries, on the basis of indicators assessing women's health, education, political representation and labour force participation (UNDP, 2018). There remains vast ground to be covered for India to provide its women and children the rights they are guaranteed by the Constitution. One of the key impediments to the well-being and development of women and children, is the debilitating challenge of various forms of violence perpetrated against them.

Violence against women (VAW) and children (VAC) is universally recognised as being a violation of

fundamental human rights and as directly impeding their physical, emotional, social well-being and development. The World Health Organisation estimates about 1 in 3 women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime (WHO, 2013). VAW is identified as a public health challenge, and WHO reports that women who suffer violence are more likely to experience depression or anxiety disorders, self-harm or suicide, sexually transmitted infections, and tobacco and alcohol abuse. A 2016 study estimated that globally 1 billion children aged 2-17 have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence or neglect (Hillis, Mercy et al, 2016). Gender-based violence in schools has also been identified as a major impediment to girls being able to attain equal access to quality education (UNESCO and UNGEI, 2015). Men who experienced some form of violence at home as children, have been found to be significantly more likely to report perpetrating intimate partner violence in adulthood (El Feki, Heilman and Barker, 2017), and girls who have suffered violence in childhood experience a heightened risk for victimisation in adult life (Widom, Czaja and Dutton, 2008).

Recognising this global malaise, the international community has set the benchmark for, and committed to, ending all forms of VAW through a number of international treaties, including the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) 1981, the Convention on the Rights of the Child 1990 and their optional protocol and general comments.

India has signalled its intent to tackle challenges of violence by not only ratifying these and other global commitments on ending VAW and VAC, but also by enacting a number of legal and policy provisions towards these objectives. These include landmark legislations such as the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, Sexual Harassment of

Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, amended in 2016, the Pre-Conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994, among others. The National Policies for Women and Children have also explicitly addressed the need to eliminate the various forms of violence perpetrated against them.

Despite these provisions, however, the current scenario with respect to violence against women and children in India remains bleak. The National Crime Records Bureau recorded 3,38,954 IPC and SLL cognisable crimes committed against women in India in 2016, at an average of 927 crimes per day (NCRB, 2016). Nearly all of these crimes pertain to the perpetration of a form of violence. The National Family Health Survey -4 found that 29 per cent of women aged 15-49 in India who have had a spouse or partner reported experiencing physical and/or sexual violence at the hands of their intimate partners (International Institute for Population Sciences, 2017).

Similarly, 1,06,958 IPL and SLL crimes were committed against children in 2016, including 34,495 crimes registered under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act (NCRB, 2016). Despite a declining trend in child marriages, NFHS-4 data places the prevalence of child marriage in India at 27 per cent. India is also among the worst offenders in the world when it comes to child labour, with 10.1 million working children aged 5-14 years, as per census 2011 data.

It is important to note that given the sensitivity of these offences, VAW are universally underreported. While these numbers may already appear damning, these are likely to be a significant underestimation of the actual prevalence of violence. One estimation indicates that as many as 99 per cent of sexual violence cases in India may be going unreported (Bhattacharya and Kundu, 2018).

1.1 Violence against Women and Children in Maharashtra

Maharashtra has been at the forefront of several efforts towards the protection of women and against violence. It was the first State to regulate prenatal diagnostics and had a State Act for the purpose in 1988, six years before the comparable national law was enacted. It was also the first State to establish a State Commission for Women (SCW) subsequent to the institution of the NCW. It was, similarly, the first State to formulate a distinct policy for women (1994) and for children (2002). The State policies for women and children have subsequently been revised to reflect changing dynamics in protection against violence, with the latest policies being released in 2014 and 2015, respectively. Additionally, Maharashtra has recently passed the Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) policy, which recognises the importance of integrating elements of safety and care for children in their educational experiences early on.

While Maharashtra performs better than the average Indian State in terms of human development indicators, the impact on reducing the vulnerability of women and children has been limited. The age at marriage and first pregnancy in Maharashtra

remain low (NFHS-4) and crimes against women and children in metropolitan cities have been increasing (NCRB, 2016). Over 1 lakh crimes against children were reported across the country in 2016. Five States, including Maharashtra, accounted for more than half of these reported crimes. Maharashtra ranked second in the list with 14 per cent of all crimes against children reported. 7,956 kidnappings and 2,292 rapes of children were reported, second only to Uttar Pradesh (NCRB, 2016).

Although Maharashtra does not have as high a share of crimes against women, the NCRB found 55 reported cases of crimes against women for every 1,00,000 women in the State in 2015. Maharashtra had reports of 381 (out of 2424) immoral trafficking cases, 11,713 (out of 82,422) assault with intent to outrage modesty cases, and 4144 rape including 141 gang rape cases (NCRB, 2016).

Given the policy commitment of the State government to ensuring the safety of children and women, there is an urgent need to examine the existing measures to address violence.

1.2 Understanding Violence against Women and Children

The UN General Assembly's 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women defines violence against women as 'any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life'. Article 19 of The UN Convention on the Rights of Child 1990 defines violence against children as 'all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child'.

VAC/W is understood today as a pervasive and persistent global phenomenon. It can occur across a range of physical spaces and be perpetrated by individuals or collectives with varying relationships with the victims. Violence can be inflicted in the form of physical, sexual, or psychological/mental violence, as well as through neglect or exploitation.

1.2.1 Violence against women

Global literature on VAW has classified the forms it can take in various ways. Solotaroff and Pande's (2014) classification of acts of violence takes a 'lifecycle approach', and identifies the distinct and overlapping

forms of violence experienced by (i) children (below the age of 18 years), (ii) adult women (aged between 18-65 years) and (iii) elderly women (aged over 65 years), and (iv) women and children belonging to especially vulnerable groups.

Watts and Zimmerman (2002) nuance this by linking forms of violence to three categories of perpetrators – intimate partners, family members and others, including the State. This study draws on this classification and adapts it to the context of the State of Maharashtra.

Watts and Zimmerman describe the violence inflicted by intimate partners as encompassing physical violence, sexual violence, as well as the perpetration of emotionally abusive behaviour and economic restrictions.

Forms of violence perpetrated by family members include several forms rooted in social customs, traditional practices as well as the systemic social inequality between genders observed around the world. These include manifestations of male-child preferences such as sex-selective abortion of female foetuses, female infanticide, and differential access to nutrition and healthcare for daughters compared to sons. Traditional practices such as female genital mutilation, dowry deaths or honour killings are also perpetrated predominantly by family members. Women are vulnerable to these specific acts of violence in addition to violence in the form of psychological abuse, physical violence and coerced sex/rape and harassment by family members.

In their navigation of physical spaces outside of their homes, women are vulnerable to violence perpetrated by individuals, groups or institutions encountered outside of the family space. These forms of violence include non-partner coerced sex/rape/harassment including child sexual abuse, forced prostitution or sex trafficking as well as acid throwing. It includes violence perpetrated by the State, particularly in conflict areas or by agents of the State in State institutions.

1.2.2 Violence against children

Forms of VAC have significant overlaps with the forms of violence faced by women, particularly for the

adolescent age group. There are also, however, distinct forms of violence that are predominantly directed towards children. Similar to VAW, VAC has been classified in different ways by various stakeholders.

A recent and comprehensive classification of forms of VAC comes from the INSPIRE package (WHO, 2016), which brought together various international organisations working on VAC. According to this classification, the major forms of VAC include child maltreatment, bullying and youth violence, intimate-partner violence, sexual violence and emotional or psychological violence.

Child maltreatment, bullying and youth violence combine various forms of violence that can affect children's well-being across different ages. Girl children are particularly vulnerable to forms of violence such as female foeticide and infanticide, female genital mutilation and having limited access to resources. Both boys and girls are vulnerable to violence characterised by abandonment, forced begging or child labour or corporal punishment. Adolescent girls are vulnerable to forms of violence such as child marriage, acid attacks and 'honour' killings. Violence in the form of bullying, including cyber-bullying cuts across genders.

Intimate-partner violence is one of the most pervasive forms of violence inflicted upon women and girls. Girls married or entering into intimate relationships at a young age are at a heightened risk of forms of physical, sexual and emotional/psychological abuse that characterise domestic violence.

There is significant overlap in the forms of sexual violence that can be perpetrated on children and women. These include forms of coerced sex/rape/harassment, trafficking and prostitution. Children are also vulnerable to victimization through child pornography.

Children and women can also be victims of similar emotional/psychological violence. In addition to forms of VAW, children are also susceptible to the adverse emotional and psychological impacts of witnessing violence, particularly that which is occurring in their immediate vicinity.

1.2.3 Addressing violence against women and children

In analysing the roots of violence, research on VAC/W largely dismisses the idea of a singular contributing factor. Instead, the literature focuses on overlapping and interwoven influences of multiple ‘risk factors’ that increase vulnerability to violence (Solotaroff and Pande, 2014; Medrano and Tabben-Toussaint, 2012; Pinheiro, 2006; UNICEF, 2017).

This notion of ‘risk factors’ draws from Heise’s integrated ecological framework’ that identifies the inter-relation of personal, situational and socio-cultural factors in analysing the causes of gender-based violence (Heise, 1998). Heise identifies four broad levels at which risk factors exist (Figure 1.1). The first level includes factors pertaining to an individual’s own history, affecting her/his behaviour and relationships. The second level refers to the immediate context within which violence is perpetrated, often within families and intimate relationships. The ecosystem represents social structures and institutions that influence the micro and personal history levels, such as social networks, neighbourhoods and community identities. The last level refers to attitudes, norms and beliefs in the wider culture within which the first three levels are situated. Factors that reduce the vulnerability of women and children to violence can also be organised along similar dimensions. These are known as ‘protective factors’,

VAC/W thus presents a complex challenge, addressing which requires a multi-pronged, holistic,

and sustained effort. Risk and protective factors impacting vulnerability to VAC/W are diverse, and cut across sectoral approaches that characterise State intervention. The consequences of such violence on children, women and society as a whole are also far-reaching and pervasive, as indicated in previous sections. The road to recovery for survivors of violence traverses jurisdictional boundaries between government departments and requires a variety of supportive and rehabilitative interventions.

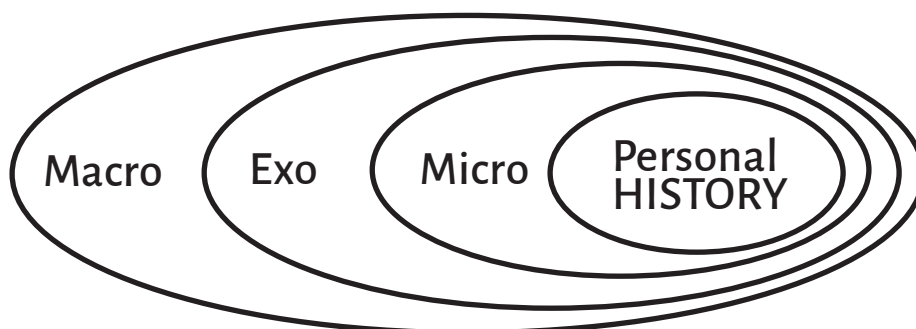
There is global consensus on the need for cross-cutting structures and actions that take a comprehensive and long-term approach to this challenge. International standards and practices on the elimination of VAC/W have identified broadly two types of approaches towards this end – (i) Preventive and (ii) Responsive forms of intervention.

Preventive interventions are those that focus on ‘addressing the underlying causes of violence against women (and children) to stop it before it occurs’ (UN Women 2012). These involve addressing the different risk factors at play for women and children, such as tackling deep-rooted traditional beliefs and cultural norms that sanction forms of violence, improving the socio-economic conditions of women and children through access to health services, education, economic activity as well as civic and political participation.

Responsive approaches are interventions that aim to support, protect, and help provide justice to those women and children who have suffered any form of violence. A large component of such responses

Figure 1

Levels at which risk factors of VAW women can exist (Heise, 1998)



is ensuring that survivors of violence have access to a justice system that protects them from further violence, provides just and speedy redress, and is sensitive to their experiences and needs. It includes services aimed at enabling survivors to traverse the entire lifecycle from rescue to rehabilitation.

In keeping with these approaches, the INSPIRE package (WHO, 2016) identified seven broad strategies for ending VAC. These include i) the implementation and enforcement of laws that prevent violent behaviours, ii) strengthening of norms and values that build nurturing and positive relationships for towards children and adolescents, iii) the creation of 'safe environments' in the form of safe community spaces for children and youth, iv) providing support to parents and care-givers to enable them to build positive parent-child relationships, v) improving families' income and economic security to enable better provision of care, vi) facilitate access to effective response and support services to children who have been victims of violence, and finally, vii) ensuring access to effective, holistic education and life skills training.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

As part of a longer Memorandum of Understanding between UNICEF, UN Women and the Government of Maharashtra for tracking outlays to outcomes for women and children, UNICEF Maharashtra commissioned the Accountability Initiative, Centre for Policy Research, to examine interventions addressing violence against women (VAW) and violence against children (VAC) in the State of Maharashtra. The study was conducted between August 2018 and October 2019.

This study attempts to provide an understanding of the landscape of protection against VAC/W currently in place in Maharashtra. The following specific objectives are addressed :

1. Developing a comprehensive map and understanding of the implementation provisions concerned with addressing specific forms of

The study of the UN Secretary General on ending VAW (UN Women, 2006) delineates State responsibility in addressing VAW, and identifies various approaches that can be taken. These include the creation of a robust legal and policy framework in keeping with international standards, shaping the criminal justice system to be responsive to the needs of women seeking justice against the perpetration of violence, instituting effective remedies and support services for survivors of violence, modifying social attitudes and behaviours that enable the perpetration of violence, effective capacity building and training of all State systems engaging with violence, including the maintenance of reliable data and research on the prevalence of VAW.

The scope for action in addressing VAC/W is, thus, vast and multi-dimensional. Given the wide range of actions and services that are necessary for the elimination of violence, it becomes essential to view the challenge in a comprehensive manner and address it through an integrated approach.

violence perpetrated against women and children, including Central as well as State initiatives.

2. Mapping existing legal provisions and frameworks to ensure the protection of women and children.
3. Collating the budgetary allocations of the identified schemes, to gauge the extent of provisions in place and their expenditures under various line departments.

In addition to these core objectives, the study provides a brief insight into budgetary provisions existing in local governments for protection against VAW and VAC, potential overlaps among existing provisions, as well as understanding key factors that inhibit the performance of schemes, including convergence across departments in ensuring protection against VAW and VAC.



Image Source: unpfa.org

CHAPTER 2

Methodology and Scope

This study provides a mapping of the existing provisions and interventions related to the protection of women and children from violence in the State of Maharashtra as an evidence base for identifying possible reform avenues.

The first part of the study involves a comprehensive mapping of the legal provisions and implementation measures against VAC/W in place in Maharashtra. These provisions are mapped to framework based on the specific form of violence they address. This also includes a budgetary analysis of the implementation measures identified for the mapping. The second part of the study undertakes an analysis of fund flow and utilisation of five selected schemes in two Districts, with a view to identifying key bottlenecks and gaps in scheme implementation.

2.1 Research Methodology

The study is comprised broadly of two main components –

1. Mapping of legal, policy and implementation provisions, including budgets pertaining to the protection of women and children in the State of Maharashtra
2. Fund flow, utilisation and key implementation characteristics of select schemes at the District level

The methodology followed for each part of the study is detailed in the following sections.

2.1.1 Mapping legal, policy and implementation provisions including budgets

a. Framework for mapping: The first part of the study involved the identification of an effective framework for the mapping exercise in order to provide a cohesive structure. Separate frameworks were used for women and children based on the distinct forms of violence perpetrated against them. The framework for VAW draws on the forms of VAW organised by a perpetrator, as identified by Watts and Zimmerman (2002), described in the earlier chapter. These forms of violence were modified and adapted, in order to better reflect the context of VAW in India and Maharashtra, as shown in Figure 2. The framework for VAC draws on the INSPIRE package (2016) created by WHO and other international agencies for ending violence against children, as described in the earlier chapter. Similar to the framework for forms of VAW, this was modified to better suit the context of Maharashtra, as shown in Figure 3.

Rationale for framework based on forms of violence

As described in Section 1.2.3, the strategies for addressing violence are wide-ranging and multi-dimensional. Taking a comprehensive view would require the inclusion of interventions that aim to address women and children's health, education, economic security and overall well-being. This is an expansive umbrella that encompasses almost the entire spectrum of social protection measures initiated by the government. The inclusion of these provisions, while taking a holistic view of VAW and VAC, would not be representative of the government's engagement with the specific challenges of VAW and VAC.

Moreover, this study looks to take a Public Finance Management perspective, by studying the budgetary allocations and expenditure undertaken to address VAW and VAC. Including budgetary allocations for all interventions under the social protection umbrella

would greatly inflate the allocations and expenditures under consideration, and would not effectively reflect the government's prioritisation of the need to address VAW and VAC.

This study takes a more focused approach to violence, by identifying interventions that are aimed specifically at addressing VAW, VAC, or both, as per their stated

objective. For the purpose of this study, VAC/W is defined as any of the actions described in the frameworks for forms of VAW and VAC, given in Figure 2 and Figure 3. Interventions aimed at addressing these specific actions have been included in the study, and mapped against the specific form of violence they address.

Figure 2
Modified framework for mapping provisions as per forms of violence against women

| Others as perpetrators | | Form of Violence against Women: Perpetrator (I = outsider, II = Family member, III = Intimate partner) | |
|---|--|---|--|
| AS PER WATTS AND ZIMMERMAN, 2002 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Violence organised or perpetrated by States Forced prostitution, trafficking for sex Acid throwing Non -partner coerced sex/ rape/ harassment (including child sexual abuse) Abuse of widows/ elder abuse | | | Overall (for all forms of VAW) |
| | | 1 (I, II, III) | Forced prostitution (including Devadasi system), Trafficking for coerced sex, forced marriage by kidnapping etc. |
| | | 2 (I) | Coerced sex/ rape/ harassment (including stalking, voyeurism, Pornography, capturing/ sharing private acts without consent, cybercrimes) |
| | | 3.1 (I) | By non-partner |
| | | 3.2 (II) | By family member |
| | | 3.3 (III) | By intimate partner |
| | | 4.1 (II, III) | Dowry death/ dowry |
| | | 4.2 (II, III) | Honour killings |
| | | 4.3 (II) | Sati |
| | | 5 (II, III) | Sex-selective abortion (female foeticide)/ infanticide |
| | | 6 (II, III) | Violence during pregnancy by family members or intimate partner |
| | | 7 (II, III) | Physical and psychological abuse by family members or intimate partner |
| | | 8 (I, II, III) | Acid throwing/ other acid-related violence |
| | | 9 (II) | Abuse of widows/ elderly |
| | | 10 (II, III) | Female genital mutilation |
| Intimate-partner as perpetrator AS PER WATTS AND ZIMMERMAN, 2002 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differential access to food/ medical care Violence during pregnancy Psychological abuse by intimate partner Physical violence (by current or former partner) Sexual violence (by current or former partner) | | | |
| Family members as perpetrators AS PER WATTS AND ZIMMERMAN, 2002 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dowry deaths/honour killings Differential access to food/ medical care Psychological abuse by family members Coerced sex/rape/harrasement (including child sexual abuse) by family members Physical violence by family members Female genital mutilation Violence in Pregnancy Female infanticide Sex-selective abortion | | | |

Figure 3

Modified framework for mapping provisions as per forms of violence against children

INSPIRE, WHO, 2016

- 1 **Maltreatment (including violent punishment)**
 - . Physical violence
 - . Sexual violence
 - . Psychological/ emotional violence
 - . Neglect by parents, caregivers & authority figures
- 2 **Bullying (including cyber bullying) in schools, other settings where children gather, and online.**
 - . Physical harm
 - . Psychological harm
 - . Social harm
- 3 **Youth violence**
 - . Physical assault (with/without weapons)
 - . Gang violence
- 4 **Intimate-partner violence (or domestic violence)**
- 5 **Sexual violence**
 - . Attempted or completed non-consensual sexual contact
 - . Non-consensual acts of a sexual nature not involving contact - e.g., voyeurism or sexual harassment
 - . Sexual trafficking
 - . Online exploitation
- 6 **Emotional/ psychological violence & witnessing violence**
 - . Restricting a child's movements
 - . Denigration/ ridicule
 - . Threats and intimidation
 - . Discrimination
 - . Rejection/ other non-physical forms of hostile treatment
 - . Forced/incidental witnessing of violence

AS MODIFIED FOR MAPPING FRAMEWORK

| Forms of Violence against Children | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Female foeticide/ infanticide |
| 2 | Abandonment |
| 3 | Child marriage |
| 4 | Begging |
| 5 | Corporal punishment |
| 6 | Honour killings |
| 7 | Acid throwing |
| 8 | Coerced sex/ rape/ harassment (including stalking and voyeurism) |
| 9 | Trafficking, prostitution (including Devadasi system) |
| 10 | Child pornography |
| 11 | Mental/ emotional/ psychological abuse |
| 12 | Child labour |
| 13 | Female genital mutilation |
| 14 | Bullying including cyberbullying |
| 15 | Witnessing violence |

b. Identification of mapping constituents to be included:

Three key forms of State action were identified for the mapping exercise. National and State legislations were reviewed in order to map the rights, guarantees, and protections that provide the foundation and legal basis for the protection of women and children against violence. Budget allocations and expenditures of schemes were also analysed. Schemes were mapped for seven major departments to cover a majority of measures against VAC and VAW. These departments are as follows –

1. Department of Woman and Child Development
2. Home Department
3. Department of School Education and Sports
4. Department of Social Justice and Special Assistance
5. Department of Labour
6. Department of Public Health
7. Department of Urban Development

c. Sources of data: The relevant legislations and policy frameworks were identified through secondary research involving a desk-based review of relevant literature, legislation and policy documents. To identify the implementation measures, we used the following data sources: departmental budget books, scheme lists as given on departmental websites, and performance budgets. These were supplemented by government orders and resolutions (GRs) to know scheme-related information.

d. Mapping of provisions as per the areas of intervention identified in the framework:

Mapping was done both vertically and horizontally. The legislations, policy frameworks and implementation provisions thus identified were classified by the form of violence they address in the mapping framework. The horizontal mapping traced the actual form these legislations have taken in practice, through relevant implementation provisions.

e. Brief budgetary analysis for mapped components: State budgets (including that for NHM) were analysed for the last 5-year period preceding the start of this study, i.e. FY 2014–15 to FY 2018–19.

2.1.2 Fund flow, utilisation and key implementation features of select schemes at District level

This was aimed at identifying the key fiscal challenges and bottlenecks that serve as impediments to the effective provision of protection services, to understand the gap between the conception of policies and their implementation at ground level. Two Districts (Beed and Solapur) and five schemes were identified for this analysis, on the basis of key considerations and criteria given below.

a. District and scheme selection: District selection was carried out on the basis of a weighted aggregate of District performance on selected indicators pertaining separately to women and children. The child-specific indicators considered included the child sex ratio for the 0–6 age group, malnutrition levels as indicated by NFHS height-for-age data, and

the rate of total crimes committed against children (2016) as per the NCRB records. The women-specific indicators included the rate of total crimes committed against women (2016) as per the NCRB, and the percentage of women having any anaemia, as captured by the NFHS. Two Districts were identified on the basis of combined performance on the two indicators. Solapur was chosen from among the better performing Districts, and Beed was chosen from the Districts performing relatively poorly on the selected criteria.

Scheme selection considered several factors, including their specific functions, target beneficiaries, and differences in administrative structure. In order to account for differences between the form of preventive and response measures, schemes were selected bearing in mind the inclusion of measures that fall under both categories. It is important to note here that some of the included measures perform both, prevention and response functions by serving women and children who have been victims of violence, as well as those in need of additional care and protection due to abandonment, destitution, death of parents or caregivers, children who are lost or in other similar circumstances that put them at a greater risk of violence.

Finally, the selection included both State Schemes (SSs) and CSSs to ensure diversity in administrative structures that can impact differences in planning, fund flows, monitoring and accountability measures. The selection was also careful to include distinct measures that address women and children separately. The schemes identified based on the above considerations are listed in Table 1.

b. Interviews: The deep-dive was carried out through a series of key informant interviews with government officials, charged with the implementation of provisions for the protection of women and children against violence, across different levels of the administrative structure – at the State, District and facility level. The qualitative information collected through these interviews was supplemented by selected quantitative indicators, where relevant and available. The complete list of interviews conducted for the purpose of the deep-dive is given below.

Table 1 Schemes selected for implementation deep-dive

| No | Scheme Name | Central/State | Target Group | Function |
|----|--|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao | Central Sector | Children | Prevention |
| 2 | Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree | State Scheme | Children | Prevention |
| 3 | Integrated Child Protection Scheme | Centrally Sponsored | Children | Response and Prevention |
| 4 | Child Care Institutions under the JJ Act | State Scheme | Children | |
| 5 | Swadhar Gruh | Centrally Sponsored | Women | |

A. State-level and NGO interviews

| | Respondent | Level |
|---|---|-------|
| 1 | Deputy Commissioner, Child Protection, WCD Commissionerate, Pune | State |
| 2 | Program Manager, ICPS, Child Protection, WCD Commissionerate, Pune, (Additional Charge) | State |
| 3 | Deputy Commissioner, ICDS Commissionerate, Navi Mumbai | State |
| 4 | Director, Childline City Chapter, Solapur | NGO |
| 5 | Director, Childline City Chapter, Pune | NGO |
| 6 | Member, Savitribai Phule Gender Resource Centre, Mumbai | NGO |

B. District-level interviews

a. Solapur District–10 interviews

| Sr. No. | Designation/Office |
|---------|--|
| 1 | Deputy CEO/District Programme Officer |
| 2 | Extension Officer, Statistics, ICDS, WCD, Zilla Parishad |
| 3 | District Woman and Child Development Officer |
| 4 | District Child Protection Officer |
| 5 | District Probation Officer, DWCD |
| 6 | Chairperson, Child Welfare Committee |
| 7 | Chairperson, Juvenile Justice Board |
| 8 | Deputy Superintendent, ICPS Children's Home and Observation Home for Boys |
| 9 | Superintendent (Additional Charge), ICPS Children's Home and Observation Home for Girls, |
| 10 | Senior Clerk (Accounts), ICPS Children's Home and Observation Home for Girls |

b. Beed District–12 interviews

| No. | Designation/Office |
|-----|--|
| 1 | Extension Officer, Statistics, ICDS, WCD, Zilla Parishad |
| 2 | Social Worker, District Child Protection Unit, DWCD |
| 3 | Protection Officer (Women), DWCD |
| 4 | District Probation Officer, DWCD |
| 5 | Chairperson, Child Welfare Committee |
| 6 | Member, Special Juvenile Police Unit |
| 7 | Superintendent (Additional Charge), ICPS Children's Home and Observation Home for Boys |
| 8 | Counsellor, ICPS Children's Home and Observation Home for Boys |
| 9 | Senior Clerk (Accounts), ICPS Children's Home and Observation Home for Boys |
| 10 | Superintendent, Non-ICPS Children's Home for Boys |
| 11 | Supervisor, Alpamudayee Aashray Swadhar Gruh |
| 12 | Counsellor, Alpamudayee Aashray Swadhar Gruh |

2.2 Limitations and Challenges

Some of the limitations of and the main challenges faced during the study are as follows.

2.2.1 Limitations

- **Not an exhaustive list of implementation provisions-** The list of implementation provisions included in this study has been compiled from multiple sources, including departmental budget books, performance budgets, websites, as well as interviews with key officials. This is not an exhaustive list of all forms of State action underway. It is, however, an exhaustive list of provisions with distinguishable budgetary provisions and/or a clear mention in departmental books and websites.
- **Contributions by civil society are not reflected in budgetary analysis -** The present model for addressing VAC/W places significant emphasis on partnerships between government and civil society across various levels. Within the Child

Protection ecosystem, for example, there exist national and State-level partnerships with large NGOs such as Childline, UNICEF, CIFF, etc., and local-level partnerships with several smaller NGOs for the operation of CCI, adoption homes, foster care programmes, etc. This study does not include the significant budgetary contributions made by such large and small actors of civil society towards addressing VAC.

- **Allocations and expenditure by local or national governments is not reflected in the budgetary analysis -** This study focuses on the challenge of VAC/W in the State of Maharashtra, and analyses budgetary allocation and expenditure data from the Maharashtra State budget (and NHM budget) for the study period. The State budget does not include the funds allocated and spent by local governments within Maharashtra, out of their own revenues. Thus, municipal budgets, as well as ZP, BP and GP funds directed towards addressing VAC/W are not included.

In addition, the budgetary analysis does not include funds from the national government that are not directed to the State treasury, and thus, not reflected in the State budget. For example, national funds going to the NGO Childline, which operates several offices and services in Maharashtra are not reflected in the Maharashtra State budget, and thus, not included. Similarly, funds for Central schemes that are transferred directly to implementing bodies, such as the funds going directly to District offices under BBBP, or funds going directly to NGOs operating women's homes under the earlier financial structure of Swadhar Gruh, are not reflected in the State budget, and thus not included in the budgetary analysis.

- **Only prescribed guidelines as reflected in government websites followed for categorisation of schemes into VAC/W:** For State-run shelters, reception homes and protection homes, the guidelines prescribe beneficiaries aged 16–60 years. Similarly, for Ujjwala homes, the guidelines mention that children of beneficiaries are to be accommodated. However, the implementation of these schemes might be at variance with the guidelines. The methodology followed under this study, categorises schemes into VAC/VAW on the basis of formal guidelines found on government websites. Hence, consistency in method is maintained by including these two under both VAC and VAW.
- **Focused perspective on VAW & VAC, instead of a structural view** – Researchers across the world have identified a large number variety of factors that affect the prevalence of VAC/W in society. These risk factors, as examined in Section 1.2.3 exist at multiple levels, ranging from the personal, to deeper factors that derive from broader social structures and cultural ecosystems of different societies. It is important to acknowledge that in choosing to take a more focused view of VAW and VAC, this study offers limited insight on the broader structural factors at play, and the provisions that exist to address these challenges.

2.2.2 Challenges

- **Identification of the implementation measures to be mapped** – Arriving at a finite, final list of implementation provisions along with their corresponding budgetary allocations was one of the key challenges of this study. There were frequent differences between the schemes and provisions listed on departmental websites, performance budgets, and those observed in the budget books.

Performance budgets for the ongoing financial year were not available for all departments, and several departmental websites had not been updated to reflect the latest information. Additionally, there were several provisions mentioned in interviews with government officials which did not have separate budgetary provisions in themselves. For example, officials in the School Education and Sports Department referenced workshops for teachers' awareness towards sexual violence against children, as a protective measure taken by the department. However, there was no distinguishable budgetary provision for this measure, it was not included under a specific scheme, and nor was there any official document to provide the necessary details.

The provisions identified through various sources were verified by checking across multiple sources, and eliminating duplicates and discontinued schemes.

- **Distinguishing between provisions aimed at women and children separately, due to overlapping provisions** – In keeping with the study objective, separate frameworks were created and distinct mapping processes were carried out for women and children. However, it must be highlighted that there are large overlaps in both, the forms of violence affecting women and children, and more crucially also in government policies for women and children. This makes it difficult to clearly isolate provisions directed towards the protection of women versus those directed towards the protection of children.



Image Source: [unicefusa.org](https://www.unicefusa.org)

CHAPTER 3

Mapping State Action on Violence against Children

Situated in the global context described in the earlier chapters, Clause 3 of Article 15 of the Constitution of India, 1950, set the stage for India's provisions for protection of women and children from violence –enabling the legislations and policies to be gender-sensitive. Children, regardless of their gender, are vulnerable not just because of their age but also because of their limited capability for self-protection. While legislations have been added and amended to reflect the protection provided for children in society, a coordinated effort has to be made by the States to accompany comprehensive legislation with robust national action plans and policies for the implementation, administration and evaluation of legal provisions.

It is in this context that the current mapping helps assess the system of protection currently in place, for the 15 Forms of VAC² taken up under this study. The mapping is presented, in a brief version, “at the end of this chapter in Table 10.” The detailed version is presented in measures.

The key highlights of the mapping exercise are given below.

3.1 Analysis of Mapping State Action on Violence against Children

The child protection provisions found to be active in the States of Maharashtra include provisions in Central legislations, States legislations, national action plans and schemes or programmes or guidelines. The legislations, policy frameworks and implementation measures/ schemes included in the mapping exercise are listed in Annexures 3, 4 and 5.

Overall, among the provisions mapped, the majority are found in scheme/programme guidelines or Central legislations. There are very few that are found in the States legislations. For instance, in case of ‘Child Labour’, there is hardly any provision – legislative or in implementation – that is unique to the States of Maharashtra.

3.1.1 Forms of Violence not addressed through Specific Legislations

Out of the 15 Forms of VAC mapped herein, there were at least 3 that did not have any legislative provisions associated with them. For instance:

- Female genital mutilation does not seem to have either a specific legislation or any implementation measure that would address it directly. The matter being sub judice³, is said to be the reason for not making any provision for the same, legal or implementation.
- ‘Honour killing’ also does not have a specific legislation that squarely addresses it. It is currently dealt with under the existing IPC provisions on murder, conspiracy, abetment, etc., although, in 2018, the Supreme Court has issued preventive, remedial and punitive guidelines to tackle honour killings⁴.
- Corporal punishment, while having Section 17 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE Act) addressing it, does not have adequate rules formed. It prohibits physical punishment and mental harassment of a child, and mentions ‘disciplinary action under the service rules’ shall be applicable to a person who gives corporal punishment. As an initiative of Gol, after the RTE Act, few workshops on corporal punishment were held at the national level, and replicated at the District level by Maharashtra few years ago. But the ‘disciplinary action under the service rules’ seem to have not yet taken a cognizance of this VAC as an act declared as illegal.

3.1.2 Forms of Violence without Implementation Measures/ Schemes

The lack of implementing mechanisms that are robust and functional, comes out to be a major gap even in the mapping exercise. This is likely to adversely affect protection, despite the enactment of the various legislations. Out of the 15 forms of VAC mapped herein, it was hard to find implementation measures

for the following:

- Female Genital Mutilation, ‘Honour Killing’, and Corporal “Punishment—these” also do not seem to have any implementation measure that specifically addresses them.
- Bullying (including Cyberbullying), Child Pornography, Mental/ Emotional/ Psychological Abuse and Witnessing Violence – all do not have robust implementation measures that could be mapped herein. Some initiatives are only recently being formalised and put in place, including guidelines and training modules for children’s cyber safety. These are to be disseminated to government schools and teachers.

3.1.3 Forms of Violence with Limited Implementation Measures

While a detailed examination of all provisions by each form of violence is beyond the scope of this exercise, some instances of forms of VAC with very limited interventions are described below.

- Overall, it could be seen in the mapping exercise, that even though there are provisions for engaging with communities under various legislation and scheme guidelines, the implementation measures are not so elaborate, with the budgetary provision being largely absent. For instance, in case of Child Marriage, although Child Marriage Prohibition Officers are provided for in the entral legislation, there is no separate budget for such a role in the States’s budget. In practice, the task is designated to existing functionaries. The ‘Gram Sevaks’ at Gram Panchayat level and Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs) in urban areas are supposed to function as designated Prohibition Officers. With prohibiting child marriage being an unbudgeted additional responsibility, mobilising communities against child marriage, may not remain a priority for the designated Gram Sevaks/ urban CDPOs. Indeed, some of the measures put the burden of prevention of VAC on to the women and the children themselves. For instance, the States directs the local governments and ‘encourages’ the use of local government’s own funds for providing

self-protection training to girls, through the Zilla Parishad (ZP) WCD Committees.

- The mapping exercise identifies a gap “in the translation of legislative” provisions into implementation measures. While several legislations emphasise the need to modify existing attitudes and biases within communities, there have been relatively few sustained and strategic implementation measures to achieve the same. This is indicative of a limited understanding and vision of what constitutes ‘prevention’ of violence. ‘Protection’ under institutional care is currently seen mainly as providing food, shelter and amenities for children. At present, the focus on ‘prevention’ of violence, seems limited, with most of the implementation measures being focused mainly on response to violence.
- Coerced sex/rape/harassment (including stalking and voyeurism), while having a strong legislation as POCSO, is also where the implementation of the law in terms of the measures are not found as robust. As will be detailed in Chapter 5, provisions for the special courts, District Child Protection Units (DCPUs), and Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) under the JJ Act, may need more support for getting the results they are aimed at. Secondary research also corroborates these points. A 2018 report on the implementation of POCSO in Maharashtra had also found that 53 per cent of the special courts constituted under the Act did not have special prosecutors⁵.
 - o Data from 2018 also revealed that Maharashtra has the highest number of cases pending trial under the POCSO Act in the country⁶.
 - o District Child Protection Units (DCPU) too faired unfavourably as the report found that only 34 per cent of CPU members that were interviewed had awareness of the Act, its provisions and how it is to be implemented.
- No clear implementation measure/scheme exists to ensure the prevention of violence against women and children belonging to vulnerable communities. For instance, female genital mutilation does not

seem to have either a specific legislation or any implementation measure that would address it directly, even within the specific communities (Dawoodi Bohra, a Shia Muslim Sect)⁷, which are more vulnerable to it. In the case of Corporal Punishment again, even though the SC/ST students are more vulnerable to facing such a violence⁸, there is no specific implementation measure that either addresses it or responds to it, apart from general IPC provisions or SC/ST Atrocities Act.

- Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) aims to set up "village, Block and District-level" Child Protection Committees; mandates the District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) to engage voluntary youth participation at District, Block and community levels; and also mentions outreach programmes to identify and support vulnerable families. "However, the implementation" of these aspects is found wanting, with high proportion of vacancies and lack of regular meetings (as described in Chapter 5, Section 5.4). Even the Maharashtra States Consultation (2014)⁹ had found that the Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) - that are responsible for the District-level mechanisms for the protection of vulnerable children, as defined under the JJ Act - do not function as required.

Some of the latest initiatives indicate an effort at improving the implementation measures addressing VAC. For instance, a States Government Resolution (GR) on child safety guidelines and initiatives was issued on 2 June 2018¹⁰, mainly consisting of guidelines for schools and other institutions. This GR instructs all schools to establish facilities (such as CCTV, guards, separate toilets, etc.) and processes (such as POCSO e-box, Chirag App, counselling, female attendants in school-bus/transport, etc.) so as to prevent VAC.

The Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) is also being set up, which is largely a States-driven measure¹¹, with central support. While ERSS is not built to address only VAC or VAW, it aims to provide emergency responses that integrate first responder systems of fire, ambulance and police, under a single, national toll-free helpline.

3.1.4 States- and Context-Specific Implementation Measures

The three main aspects found in the mapping exercise, show an effort at making context-specific implementation measures. The Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana (Manodhairya)¹², Savitribai Phule Kanya Kalyan Yojana¹³, and Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree¹⁴, are some of the States' schemes that aim to address the specific challenges found with respect to VAC.

Devising more context-specific State measures, mobilising communities and grassroots infrastructure, could be the way forward for improving access, of most vulnerable communities, to various protection measures against VAC.

3.1.5 Overlaps

Some overlaps were also indicated though this mapping exercise. Such overlaps demand caution in implementation, as these can result in confused and diffused accountability, especially when different measures are administered by different Departments. For instance, the scheme of Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree, a WCD scheme, which offers incentives after the birth of the girl children, has significant overlaps with existing family planning provisions under the National Health Mission (NHM). To be specific, Savitribai Phule Kanya Kalyan Yojana, under NHM, promotes couples to accept sterilisation, while having one or more daughters, and no son. The aim is to prevent female foeticide, while promoting population control. It gives financial incentives such as National Saving Certificate (NSC) in the name of the daughter, etc. Similarly, Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree, also provides monetary incentives (the interest on the term deposit can be taken out every six years) to be encashed for education, while stalling child marriage. It turns out that the States government had already noticed this overlap and issued a GR, dated 1st August 2017¹⁵ to stop the Savitribai Phule Kanya Kalyan Yojana, under NHM. The health scheme shows budgetary allocations "of Rs 1.90 crore" in FY 2018-19.



Child Sexual Assault and POCSO:

A case of a law facing hurdles in implementation

Image Source: stepfeed.com

The main provisions that cover VAC in general and Child Sexual Abuse in particular, are Prevention of Children against Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act (JJ Act) and ICPS. The JJ Act covers the violence against children in conflict with law to some extent, and some other forms of violence against children, which land children in situations where the States is required to take care of them, at least temporarily. The ICPS provides response to forms of violence that make children vulnerable, when they are in need of care and protection (such as children of labourers, orphans, those who are unaccompanied, homeless, living with HIV) and children who are in contact with the law (both as victims as well as perpetrators). The mandate of the Maharashtra States Commission for the Protection of Child Rights (MSCPCR) also covers most of the forms of violence against children.

The POCSO Act, passed in 2012, covers many of the forms of violence against children mapped

here. It even covers offences like inappropriate touching of children, child pornography and institutional abuse. No other legislation covers child sexual abuse so extensively. Even though some sections from the Indian Penal Code (IPC) do offer protection from sexual harassment and assault, these laws do not consider the particular needs of children, the way POCSO does. As a result, sexual offences against children that do not involve physical touch such as voyeurism, stalking and repeated unwanted contact are also be covered by mainly the POCSO Act.

Sexual abuse against boys is a contested issue under IPC. While POCSO does not differentiate between crimes against male or female children, sections of the IPC such as that for rape (S375) do not recognise cases where males are the victims. Provisions in the Criminal Procedure Code to protect victims of sexual abuse also predominantly cater to the needs of women and girls.



Image Source: scroll.in

Paradoxes Amongst Forms of VAC:

Child Marriage, Marital Rape, Child Sexual Abuse and 'Honour Killing'

The age of consent defined under various Acts create paradoxes for some forms of violence against children. Child marriage has been found to be a risk factor for physical and sexual domestic violence, but the provisions for protection are ambiguous. Sexual assault provisions should apply regardless of age and relationship status, and marriage should not offer protection to the perpetrators.

As per the IPC, marital sexual intercourse with a girl child between the ages of 15 to 18 years does not constitute rape. But the amendments made to the provisions in the IPC in 2013 lowered the age of consent for married girls to 15 years and retained it at 18 for unmarried girls. Post the Justice Verma Committee's recommendations, some amendments have been made to broaden the definitions used in the Indian Penal Act as well. As POCSO had made sexual intercourse between minors (less than 18 years) illegal, it gives the girls

who have been victims of child marriage, an opportunity to act against marital rape, albeit as child sexual abuse. POCSO can be used in conjunction with the other laws but it can also overrule provisions made by other laws as per Section 42A of POCSO. This was a result of the Criminal Laws (Amendment) Act, 2013, that was based on the recommendations of the Justice Verma Committee.

The age of consent for consensual sexual relations between unmarried adolescents also presents another anomaly in the violence involved against consenting adolescents. It creates avenues for thwarting the agency of consenting adolescents where lack of parental agreement may lead to either false cases of rape and abduction against the (wishes of the) adolescents or even 'Honour Killing'. On the other hand, even forced intercourse within a marriage, even a child marriage, is still not considered 'marital rape', under IPC.

3.2 Budgetary Analysis: VAC-related Provisions

3.2.1 Implementation Measures Mapped and Analysed for Budgets

A total of 39 implementation measures were found for protection of children against violence (included in Table 10 and Table 2, also found in Annexure 5)¹⁶. Out of these 39 measures, 27 implementation measures were included in budgetary analysis for the five years FY 2014–15 to FY 2018–19 (See Table 3).

These 27 measures fulfilled the criteria of having a budgetary allocation in any of the last five years (FY 2014–15 BE to FY 2018–19 BE). For other implementation measures, funds were either not allocated in any year during FY 2014–15 (BE) to FY 2018–19 (BE), or their budget allocations were not included in the analysis, for specific reasons, as given in Table 2

Table 2

Measures for which the budget allocations were not found or included

| | Dept. | Implementation Measure | Reason for Exclusion from Budgetary Analysis |
|---|-------------------|---|--|
| 1 | WCD | Child Marriage Prohibition Officers | No specific budget found (Gram Sevaks and urban CDPOs designated) |
| 2 | | Erstwhile budget heads –Juvenile Justice Program (CSP), Juvenile Justice Programme –Central Share. and ‘Government Remand Homes’ under Balika Samrudhi Yojana, and Balak Samrudhi Yojana. | These budget heads were discontinued in FY 2014–15 |
| 3 | | Special Rehabilitation Centre, Deonar | No budget head found in the States budget ¹⁷ . |
| 4 | Law and Judiciary | Fast Track Courts | Fast track courts are established. But they are meant to take up a variety of cases, including murder, rape, dacoity, kidnapping, trafficking, dowry deaths; civil matters filed by senior citizens, women, children, persons with disabilities or HIV; land acquisition, civil matters related to property, etc. So, it is not possible to attribute the budget to only VAC/ VAW. |
| 5 | Labour | Awareness Programme for Child Labour Elimination | Discontinued in FY 2010–11. No replacement found in the States budget. |
| 6 | | Rehabilitation of Parents of Child Labour | Discontinued in FY 2010–11. Replaced by the budget head ‘Prevention of Child Labour Act, 1986’. |
| 7 | | National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme, 1988 | No budget head found in the States budget for the same. |

| | Dept. | Implementation Measure | Reason for Exclusion from Budgetary Analysis |
|----|--|--|---|
| 8 | Home | Cyber and Prevention of Atrocities Against Women (PAW) Cell | PAW Cell is said to be no longer active. It has been replaced by PCWC (Prevention of Crime against Women and Children) nodal office at Mumbai. |
| 9 | | Cyber Crime Prevention for Women and Children (CCPWC) Cell | CCPWC Cell, which is a 100 per cent centrally sponsored initiative, is being set up in FY 2019–20 |
| 10 | | Integrated Emergency Response System (IERMS), Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) | Recently started. Not budgeted till FY 2018–19. Not specific to VAC/VAW. Covers all calls/communications to police, fire brigade and ambulance services. |
| 11 | Social Justice and Special Assistance (SJSA) | Counselling Cell–SJSA | Set up under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, covers a wide variety of eligibility conditions for women/girls, including Acid Attack survivors. Not included in budget analysis as the interviews suggested it caters mainly to ‘Persons with Disabilities’ category. |
| 12 | | Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana | Covers a wide variety of eligibility conditions for women and their/or orphan children. Not included in budget analysis as the interviews suggested that the major category availing the scheme is ‘widows’. |

Out of these 27, 19 implementation measures are budgeted under the Department of WCD, 3 are budgeted under the Department of Home, 2 under the Department of Labour, 2 under the Public Health Department, including 1 under the National Health Mission (NHM) and 1 under the Department of School Education and Sports.

3.2.1.1 Allocations for Implementation Measures/Schemes

Table 3 presents the allocations during FY 2014–15 (BE) to FY 2018–19 (BE) for the 27 implementation measures, arranged in descending order of the total allocated amounts.

The trends help assess the priorities of the government, as reflected in the allocations for various groups of implementation measures.

The highest allocations are found in the group that mainly represents institutional care. The group comprises of five budget head groups: ICPS; States-run Reception Centres, States Homes and Protection Homes (for 16–60 age group female survivors of atrocities, teenage motherhood, or destitution); CCLs-NGO run– Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running CCLs; Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare); and Balak Samrudhi Yojana- Maintenance of Government Certified Homes and Remand Homes Under JJ Act.

While ICPS allocations show an overall upward trend over the five years (FY 2014–15 to FY 2018–19), allocations for running States homes and their maintenance show negligible or no increase. The allocations for government assistance to voluntary agencies for running CCLs has seen a gradual decline in the same period. Overall, institutional care group remains the group with highest allocations throughout.

In contrast, the implementation measures that represent the non-institutional care for children hardly shows any significant increase, over the same period. In fact, the allocations for non-institutional services were less than halved from FY 2014–15 to FY 2015–16. Even the later recovery shows that FY 2018–19 allocations have reached only up to the FY 2014–15 level. Although, there is a gradual recovery in allocations for non-institutional care, the gap between institutional care and non-institutional care allocations still continues (with ICPS being considered a part of mainly the institutional care).

Allocations for Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana, a scheme for compensating victims of acid attacks and sexual violence, have been one of the highest among single-scheme-allocations, during FY 2014–15 to FY 2018–19, among WCD department's implementation measures. Its allocations have also seen the sharpest increase in the last five years.

The current Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree (MKB), a States sponsored scheme, incentivising single girl child families, family planning and higher education (preventing child marriage), and its former version – Sukanya Yojana – seem to have jointly received a high cumulative allocation from the DWCD over the last five years. Yet, it is important to note that the high ranking of MKB/ Sukanya is primarily because of the unusually high allocation for Sukanya Yojana as per FY 2014–15 BE. This is an outlier in the general allocation trend for the scheme since then. This allocation is also not borne out by the expenditure numbers (See Table 4).

Allocations for the following schemes/ measures were found to be about or less than Rs 2 crore during the 5-year period: Self-Protection Training (School Education and Sports Department), Implementation of PCPNDT Act (NHM/ Health Department), Eradication of Child Labour Practice (Labour Department), Victim Compensation Fund (WCD department), Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare), One-Stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi–WCD), Rehabilitation of Devadasis (WCD), and Welfare of Working Children Scheme (WCD).

3.2.1.2 Expenditures for Implementation Measures/Schemes

The top implementation measures in terms of the cumulative expenditure over three years of actuals largely correspond with the top measures in terms of allocations numbers (See Table 4). Apart from the Home Department's CCTV surveillance system, the highest expenditure has been recorded towards the Manodhairya Yojana for victim compensation, and the institutional care group of implementation measures.

3.2.1.3 Utilisation: Implementation Measures/ Schemes: FY 2014-17

Implementation measures/schemes showing less than 65 per cent utilisation on an average for the three years (FY 2014–17), across departments, are (See Table 5) Eradication of Child Labour Practice (20 per cent) from Labour Department, Self-Protection Training (29 per cent) from School Education and Sports Department, and Sukanya Yojana (2 per cent, later replaced by MKB), Schemes for Rehabilitation of Devadasis (5 per cent), Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare, 56 per cent), ICPS (64 per cent), and Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (64 per cent) from WCD.

Schemes/measures showing high utilisation are – Balak Samrudhi Yojana: Maintenance of Government Certified Homes and Remand Homes Under Juvenile Justice (684 per cent); Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana (276 per cent); Non-institutional services for destitute children (140 per cent); Counselling Centre for women (130 per cent); Maharashtra States Commission for Protection of Child Rights (95 per cent); State–run Reception Centres, States Homes and Protection Homes: for 16–60 age group female survivors of atrocities, teenage mothers, destitute (92 per cent); ZP Women and Child Welfare Committee (91 per cent); and CCIs–NGO run: Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running CCIs (86 per cent).

The ICPS, showing lower utilisation (around 40 per cent of Rs 30 crore allocations) in FY 2016–17, still

received more than two-fold increase in subsequent allocations in FY 2017–18 (Rs 72 crore), and FY 2018–19 (Rs 60 crore).

3.2.2 Expenditure on VAC as Percentage of Total Budgetary Expenditures of the States

Overall, out of the total budgetary expenditures¹⁸ of the States of Maharashtra, 0.1 per cent to 0.23 per cent funds were spent on measures of protection from VAC during FY 2014–15 to FY 2016–17. The total budgetary expenditures of the States, as seen in the Annual Financial Statements (AFSs), were Rs 1,97,077 crore in FY 2014–15, Rs 2,13,167 crore in FY 2015–16 and Rs 2,38,778 crore in FY 2016–17. On the other hand, the total expenditures on protection from VAC were Rs 1,99, 249 and Rs 553 crore respectively during those

three years.

Although the overall expenditures show increase, it needs to be noted that CCTV funds (Home Department) form a major part of these expenditures. Thus, for a better picture of the trend in VAC protection measure expenditures, Figure 4 presents the VAC protection expenditures with and without CCTV expenditures.

When CCTV expenditures are excluded, the VAC expenditures show an overall decline from FY 2014–15 to FY 2016–17. The decline can be seen in both terms, i.e. in the absolute amount (Rs 141 crore to Rs 122 crore), and in the proportion of the total budgetary expenditures of the States (from 0.07 per cent to 0.05 per cent) from FY 2014–15 to FY 2016–17.

Figure 4 VAC Expenditures as percentage of States's total Budgetary Expenditures: FY 2014–15 to 2016–17

VAC: Only 0.1 to 0.23 % of States's Total Budgetary Expenditures Declining without CCTV

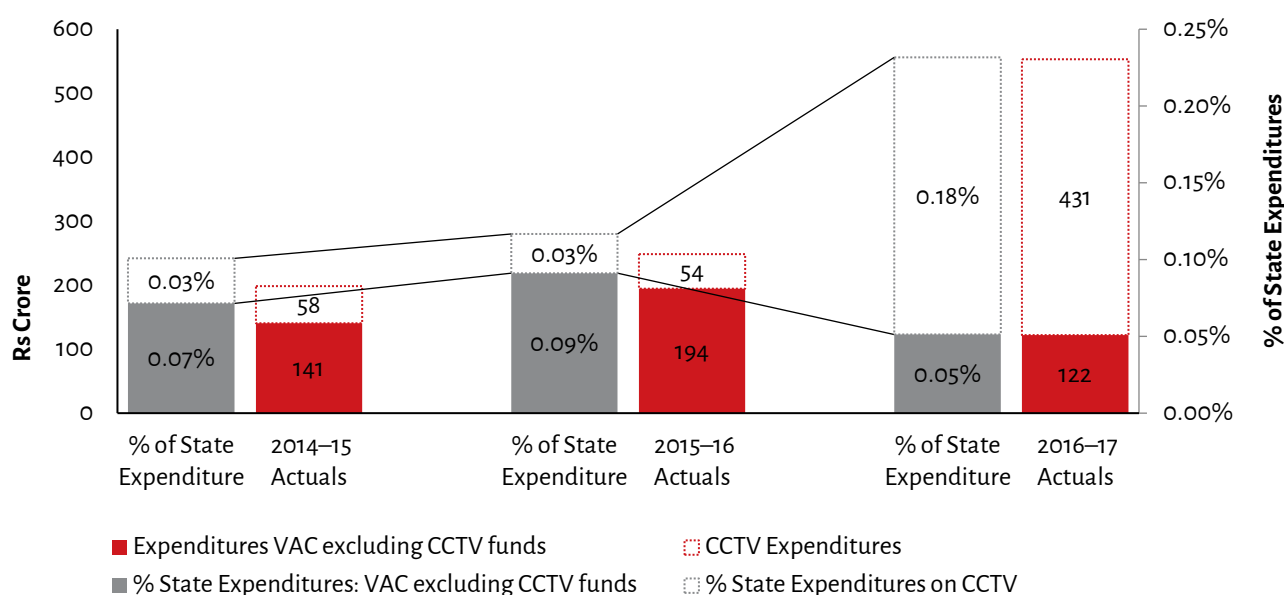


Table 3

Allocation by implementation measure for protection against VAC

| | Department | Implementation Measure (Allocations: Rs crore) | 5 Years 2014-19 | 2014- 15 BE | 2015- 16 BE | 2016- 17 BE | 2017- 18 BE | 2018- 19 BE | Comment |
|----|------------|--|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| 1 | WCD | Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana | 199.68 | 15.11 | 9.00 | 15.57 | 60.00 | 100.00 | Started in FY 2013-14. Twenty-fold increase in allocations since then to FY 2018-19 BE. |
| 2 | | Integrated Child Protection Scheme (Only budget heads with ICPS mentioned) | 188.85 | 12.10 | 15.66 | 29.57 | 71.99 | 59.52 | Started since FY 2012-13 |
| 3 | | Sukanya Yojana | 169.72 | 163.71 | 3.52 | 2.49 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Started in FY 2013-14, discontinued since FY 2016-17, replaced by Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree. |
| 4 | | Non-institutional services for destitute children | 141.45 | 35.00 | 16.23 | 26.21 | 29.16 | 34.85 | WCD started allocations since FY 2010-11. Districts had stopped allocating in FY 2009-10. |
| 5 | | CCIs- NGO run: Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Child Care Institutions | 120.12 | 26.25 | 27.10 | 28.03 | 18.98 | 19.76 | Decreasing since FY 2013-14 |
| 6 | | ZP Women and Child Welfare Committee | 50.69 | 14.94 | 18.13 | 17.61 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Discontinued since FY 2017-18 by WCD. (District budgets were discontinued since FY 2012-13) |
| 7 | | Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree | 50.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | Started since FY 2016-17 |
| 8 | | Counselling Centres for Women | 25.80 | 4.20 | 1.51 | 2.09 | 8.00 | 10.00 | Allocations have increased significantly in last two years (since FY 2017-18). |
| 9 | | Bal Sangopan Yojana | 22.48 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.48 | 15.00 | Old scheme |
| 10 | | Ujjawala Yojana | 20.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 20.00 | Started in FY 2017-18 |
| 11 | | Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao | 8.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | Started since FY 2016-17 |
| 12 | | Welfare of Working Children Scheme | 4.48 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.48 | Before FY 2017-18, it was a Centrally sponsored scheme. |
| 13 | | Maharashtra States Commission for Protection of Child Rights | 4.42 | 0.76 | 0.80 | 0.87 | 0.95 | 1.04 | Under 'Balak Samrudhi Yojana'. |
| 14 | | Balak Samrudhi Yojana: Maintenance of Government-certified Homes and Remand Homes Under Juvenile Justice Act | 1.93 | 0.34 | 0.30 | 0.41 | 0.42 | 0.46 | Decreased for 2 years during FY 2013-15. Later fluctuations with alternate increase and decrease. Allocations increased in FY 2015-16. Again, decreased in FY 2016-17. Then increased again in FY 2017-18, followed by decrease in 2018-19. |
| 15 | | Rehabilitation of Devdasis: Grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishad Section 187 of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities Act 1961 | 0.75 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | Larger allocations were made till FY 2010-11 BE (24,000), after which the allocations decreased. Budget allocations remained fixed at 1500 since FY 2011-12 BE. |

| | Department | Implementation Measure (Allocations: Rs crore) | 5 Years 2014-19 | 2014- 15 BE | 2015- 16 BE | 2016- 17 BE | 2017- 18 BE | 2018- 19 BE | Comment |
|--|-------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| 16 | | Schemes for Rehabilitation of Devadasis | 0.23 | 0.11 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.03 | SJSA department continued budget allocations for this scheme till FY 2009–10. The WCD Department started budget allocations from FY 2013-14 BE (apart from minimal allocation in FY 2011-12 RE). Districts allocated funds till FY 2015-16 BE. |
| 17 | | One-stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi) | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.08 | Started since FY 2017-18 |
| 18 | | States-run-Reception Centres, States Homes and Protection Homes: for 16–60 age group female survivors of atrocities, teenage mothers, destitutes | 64.98 | 9.39 | 13.04 | 14.94 | 14.53 | 13.08 | Transferred to WCD from SJSA in FY 2010-11. Increase seen in allocations after FY 2014-15 (after the JJ programme and remand home budget heads–under Balak and Balika Samrudhi Yojana–were discontinued). |
| 19 | | Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | 1.66 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.35 | 0.35 | Transferred to WCD from SJSA in FY 2010-12. |
| 20 | Home | CCTV Surveillance System | 1092.01 | 150.00 | 165.00 | 350.0 | 261.09 | 165.92 | Started in FY 2013-14 |
| 21 | | Nirbhaya Yojana (Victim Compensation) | 20.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 20.00 | Started in FY 2017-18; 100 per cent Union funds |
| 22 | | Victim Compensation Fund | 2.70 | 0.00 | 0.70 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.80 | Started since FY 2014-15. Allocations decreased, then recovered last year (in FY 2018-19). |
| 23 | Labour | Prevention of Child Labour Act, 1986 (Advertising and Publicity) | 16.76 | 5.48 | 3.00 | 1.98 | 3.00 | 3.29 | Started in FY 2010-11, with the budget head of Advertising and Publicity. Replaced earlier provision, and enhanced the funds significantly. |
| 24 | | Eradication of Child Labour Practice. | 0.60 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.15 | Allocations decreased since FY 2013-14 and have recovered to the same level last 2 years, in FY 2017-19. |
| 25 | NHM | Implementation of PCPNDT Act | 2.44 | 1.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.55 | 0.66 | NHM data is taken from both Record of Proceedings (ROP) and Financial Management Report (FMR). FMR budget available numbers are taken as allocations (Revised Estimates) if ROPs showed 'Nil' as the BE for respective years. |
| 26 | Health | Savitribai Phule Kanya Kalyan Yojana | 12.09 | 3.03 | 2.12 | 3.03 | 2.00 | 1.90 | Decreasing since FY 2017-18 (while Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree funds increased) |
| 27 | School Education | Self-protection Training | 2.07 | 0.35 | 0.70 | 0.60 | 0.21 | 0.21 | |
| Total VAC Protection Allocations | | | 2224 | 443 | 277 | 501 | 507 | 497 | |
| VAC: Protection Allocations excluding CCTV funds | | | 1132 | 293 | 112 | 151 | 246 | 331 | |
| VAC: Protection Allocations excluding CCTV and MSCPCR funds | | | 1128 | 292 | 112 | 150 | 245 | 330 | |

Table 4
Expenditure on implementation measures for protection against VAC

| | Dept. | Implementation Measure Expenditures (Rs. Crore) | 3 years (2014-17) | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 |
|---|------------------|--|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | WCD | Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana | 109.58 | 29.87 | 36.87 | 42.83 |
| 2 | | Non-institutional services for destitute children | 108.48 | 31.57 | 69.97 | 6.94 |
| 3 | | CCIs- NGO run: Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Child Care Institutions | 69.82 | 25.43 | 25.82 | 18.57 |
| 4 | | ZP Women and Child Welfare Committee | 45.99 | 14.79 | 18.09 | 13.10 |
| 5 | | Integrated Child Protection Scheme (Excluding Child Care Institutions) | 36.51 | 12.10 | 12.75 | 11.66 |
| 6 | | Counselling Centres for Women | 10.13 | 3.13 | 3.58 | 3.43 |
| 7 | | Bal Sangopan Yojana | 7.76 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.76 |
| 8 | | Balak Samrudhi Yojana: Maintenance of Government Certified Homes and Remand Homes Under Juvenile Justice Act | 7.18 | 0.35 | 6.58 | 0.25 |
| 9 | | Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao | 3.84 | 0.00 | 3.84 | 0.00 |
| 10 | | Sukanya Yojana | 3.26 | 3.26 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 | | Maharashtra States Commission for Protection of Child Rights | 2.31 | 0.67 | 0.78 | 0.85 |
| 12 | | Rehabilitation of Devdasis: Grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishad under Section 187 of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities Act 1961 | 0.31 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| 13 | | Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree | 0.22 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.22 |
| 14 | | Schemes for Rehabilitation of Devadasis | 0.01 | 0.004 | 0 | 0.003 |
| 15 | | Welfare of Working Children Scheme | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 16 | | One-stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 17 | | Ujjawala Yojana | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18 | | States-run Reception Centres, States Homes, and Protection Homes: 16–60 age, female survivors of atrocities, teenage mothers, destitution | 34.20 | 11.23 | 11.45 | 11.52 |
| 19 | | Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | 0.54 | 0.13 | 0.20 | 0.22 |
| 20 | Home | CCTV Surveillance System | 543.32 | 57.91 | 54.46 | 430.96 |
| 21 | | Victim Compensation Fund | 1.14 | 0.18 | 0.49 | 0.47 |
| 22 | | Nirbhaya Yojana (Victim Compensation) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 23 | Labour | Prevention of Child Labour Act, 1986 (Advertising and Publicity) | 8.43 | 4.97 | 1.89 | 1.57 |
| 24 | | Eradication of Child Labour Practice. | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| 25 | NHM | Implementation of PCPNDT Act | 0.92 | 0.40 | 0.23 | 0.29 |
| 26 | Health | Savitribai Phule Kanya Kalyan Yojana | 6.07 | 2.23 | 1.42 | 2.42 |
| 27 | School Education | Self protection Training | 0.48 | 0.26 | 0.21 | 0.00 |
| Total VAC Protection Expenditures | | | 1001 | 199 | 249 | 553 |
| VAC: Protection Expenditures excluding CCTV funds | | | 457 | 141 | 194 | 122 |
| VAC: Protection Expenditures excluding CCTV and MSCPCR funds | | | 455 | 140 | 194 | 121 |

Table 5
Utilisation by implementation measures for protection against VAC

| | Dept. | Utilisation: Implementation Measure Percentage Expenditure of BE Allocations FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17 ¹⁹ | Average Utilisation over 3 years | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 |
|--|-------------------------|--|--|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | WCD | Balak Samrudhi Yojana: Maintenance of Government Certified Homes and Remand Homes Under Juvenile Justice Act | 684% | 103% | 2193% | 61% |
| 2 | | Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana | 276% | 198% | 410% | 275% |
| 3 | | Non-institutional services for destitute children | 140% | 90% | 431% | 26% |
| 4 | | Counselling Centres for Women | 130% | 75% | 237% | 164% |
| 5 | | Maharashtra States Commission for Protection of Child Rights | 95% | 88% | 98% | 98% |
| 6 | | State-run Reception Centres, States Homes and Protection Homes: for 16–60 age group female survivors of atrocities, teenage mothers, destitute | 92% | 120% | 88% | 77% |
| 7 | | ZP Women and Child Welfare Committee | 91% | 99% | 100% | 74% |
| 8 | | CCIs- NGO run: Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Child Care Institutions | 86% | 97% | 95% | 66% |
| 9 | | Rehabilitation of Devdasis: Grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishad under Section 187 of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities Act 1961 | 69% | 73% | 67% | 67% |
| 10 | | Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao | 64% | N/A | N/A | 0% |
| 11 | | Integrated Child Protection Scheme (Excluding Child Care Institutions) | 64% | 100% | 81% | 39% |
| 12 | | Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | 56% | 41% | 63% | 69% |
| 13 | | Schemes for Rehabilitation of Devadasis | 5% | 3% | 0% | 21% |
| 14 | | Sukanya Yojana | 2% | 2% | 0% | 0% |
| 15 | | Bal Sangopan Yojana | N/A* | N/A* | N/A* | N/A* |
| 16 | | Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree | N/A* | N/A* | N/A* | N/A* |
| 17 | | Welfare of Working Children Scheme | N/A* | N/A* | N/A* | N/A* |
| 18 | | One stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi) | N/A* | N/A* | N/A* | N/A* |
| 19 | | Ujjawala Yojana | N/A* | N/A* | N/A* | N/A* |
| 20 | Home | CCTV Surveillance System | 82% | 39% | 33% | 123% |
| 21 | | Victim Compensation Fund | 88% | N/A* | 70% | 78% |
| 22 | | Nirbhaya Yojana (Victim Compensation) | N/A* | N/A* | N/A* | N/A* |
| 23 | Labour | Prevention of Child Labour Act, 1986 (Advertising and Publicity) | 81% | 91% | 63% | 79% |
| 24 | | Eradication of Child Labour Practice. | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% |
| 25 | NHM | Implementation of PCPNDT Act | 74% | 32% | N/A* | N/A* |
| 26 | Health | Savitribai Phule Kanya Kalyan Yojana | 74% | 74% | 67% | 80% |
| 27 | School Education | Self protection Training | 29% | 74% | 30% | 0% |
| Utilisation over the 3 years (FY 2014-15 to 2016-17) | | | 82.0% | 45% | 90% | 111% |
| Utilisation excluding CCTV funds over the 3 years (2014-17) | | | 82.3% | 48% | 173% | 81% |
| *N/A = As no allocations were found in Budget Estimates, the percentage utilisation cannot be calculated | | | | | | |

3.2.3 Expenditure on VAC as Percentage of Social Service Expenditures of the States

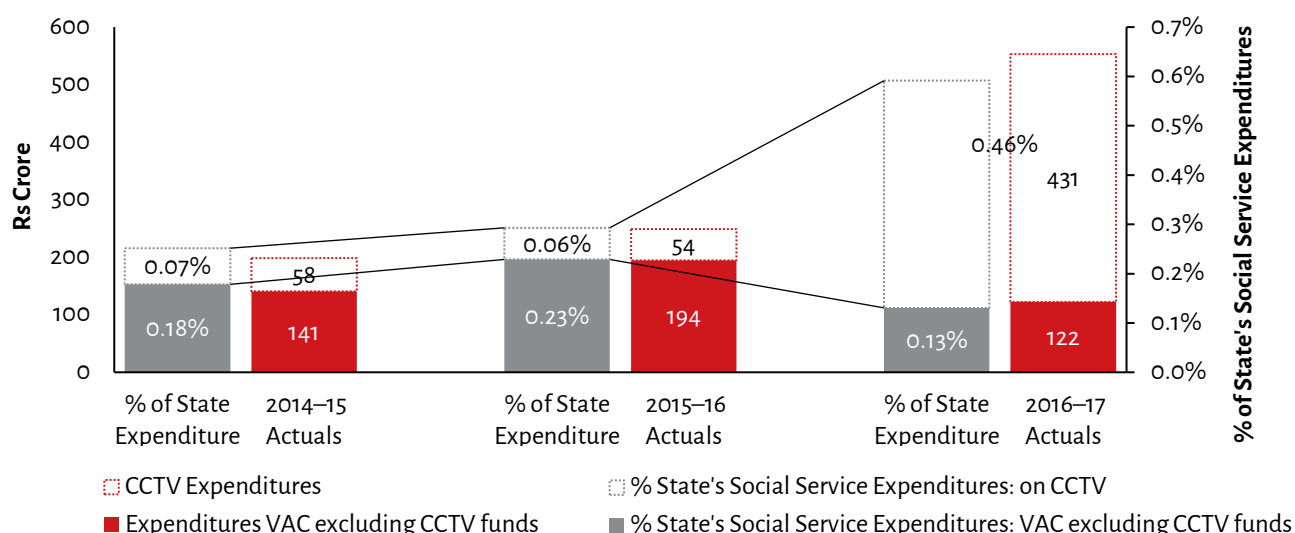
The decline is evident even when the VAC Expenditures (excluding CCTV) are seen as proportion of Social Service Expenditures of the States over FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17.

The Social Service expenditures²⁰ of the States, as seen in the AFSs, were Rs.78,910 crore in FY 2014-15, Rs 84,901 crore in FY 2015-16 and Rs 93,548 crore in FY 2016-17.

Overall, out of the Social Service budgetary expenditures of the States of Maharashtra, 0.25 per cent to 0.59 per cent funds were spent on measures of protection from VAC during FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17.

Whereas, with CCTV expenditures excluded, the VAC expenditures show an overall decline even in terms of the proportion of the Social Service budgetary expenditures of the States. In FY 2014-15, about 0.18 per cent of Social Service expenditures were spent on VAC protection, which decreased to only 0.13 per cent of Social Service expenditures being spent on VAC protection in FY 2016-17 (See Figure 5).

Figure 5
VAC: Only 0.18 to 0.13 % of States's Social Service Expenditures Declining without CCTV



3.2.4 Overall Allocations, Expenditures and Utilisation: VAC Protection Measures

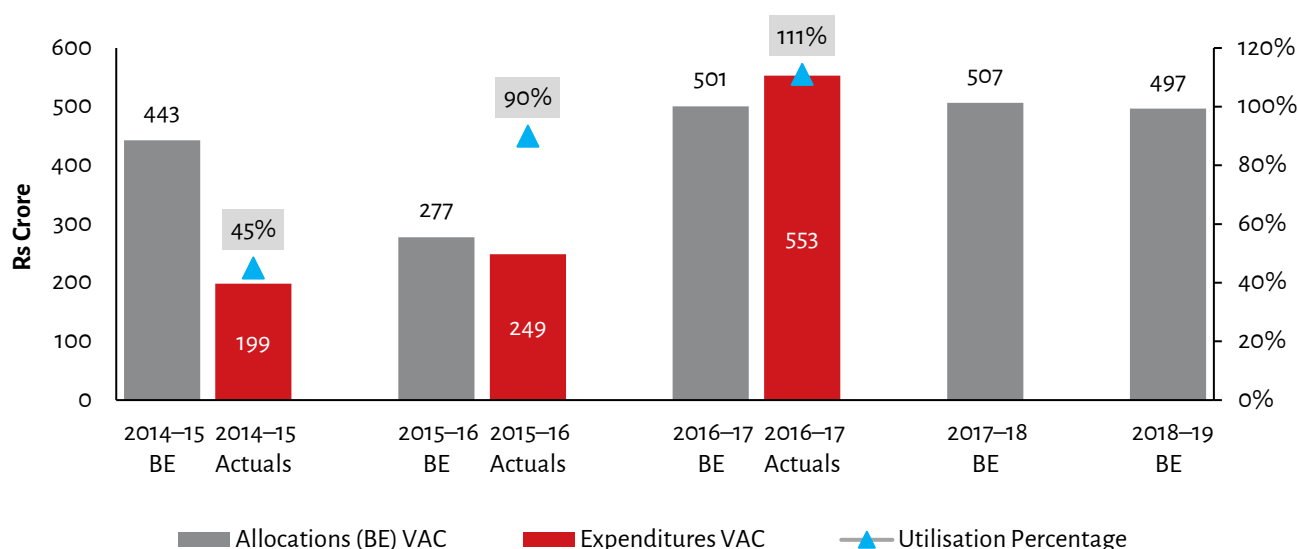
Overall, the total allocations for child protection measures have increased over the five year period covered under this study (2014-19), with fluctuations, starting from Rs 443 crore in FY 2014-15 BE, decreasing to Rs 277 crore in FY 2015-16 BE, followed by two years of increase peaking at Rs 507 crore in FY 2017-18 BE, and then coming down to Rs 497 crore in FY to 2018-19 BE. (See Figure 6). The total allocation for protection against VAC, over the last five year period, from FY 2014-15 (BE) to FY 2018-19 (BE), was found to be of Rs 2,224 crore, in the States of Maharashtra (Table 6).

Overall, the total expenditures on child protection measures observed a consistent increase over the three year period (2014-17), starting from Rs 199 crore in FY 2014-15, to Rs 553 crore in FY to 2016-17 (See Figure 6). The total expenditures for protection against VAC, over the last three year period, from FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17, was found to be of Rs 1001 crore, in the States of Maharashtra (Table 7).

Overall, the utilisation of child protection measure-funds has also increased over the three year period (2014-17), from 45 per cent in FY 2014-15, to 111 per cent (i.e. overall expenditures were more than overall allocations) in FY 2016-17 (See Figure 6).

Figure 6

Total VAC funds: Allocations (BE), Expenditures & Utilisation (%) 2014-15 to 2018-19



3.2.5 Overall VAC Protection, Excluding CCTV Funds: Allocations and Expenditures

Although the overall allocations and expenditures show an increase, the fact remains that CCTV funds (Home Department) form a major part of these allocations and expenditures.

When CCTV funds are excluded, the combined allocations for protection from VAC in the last 5 years (FY 2014-15 to FY 2018-19) are found to be Rs 1,132 crore (See Table 3). Expenditures were even lower, at Rs 457 crore (out of Rs 556 crore allocations) over the three year period – FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17 (See Table 4). The average utilisation was 82 per cent during the same three year period (See Table 5).

Thus, for a better picture of the trend in VAC protection measure budgets, Figure 7 presents the timeline of budget allocations and expenditures excluding the CCTV funds. When CCTV funds are excluded, the overall allocations show a decline during three years. Allocations decreased from Rs 293 crore in FY 2014-15, to Rs 112 crore, 151 crore, and Rs 246 crore during FY 2015-16, FY 2016-17, and FY

2017-18, respectively. The overall expenditures, with CCTV funds excluded, also show a decline from Rs 141 crore in FY 2014-15 to Rs 122 Crore in FY 2016-17.

3.2.6 Department-wise Allocations, Expenditures, and Utilisation

When the implementation measures were analysed department-wise, the following picture emerged.

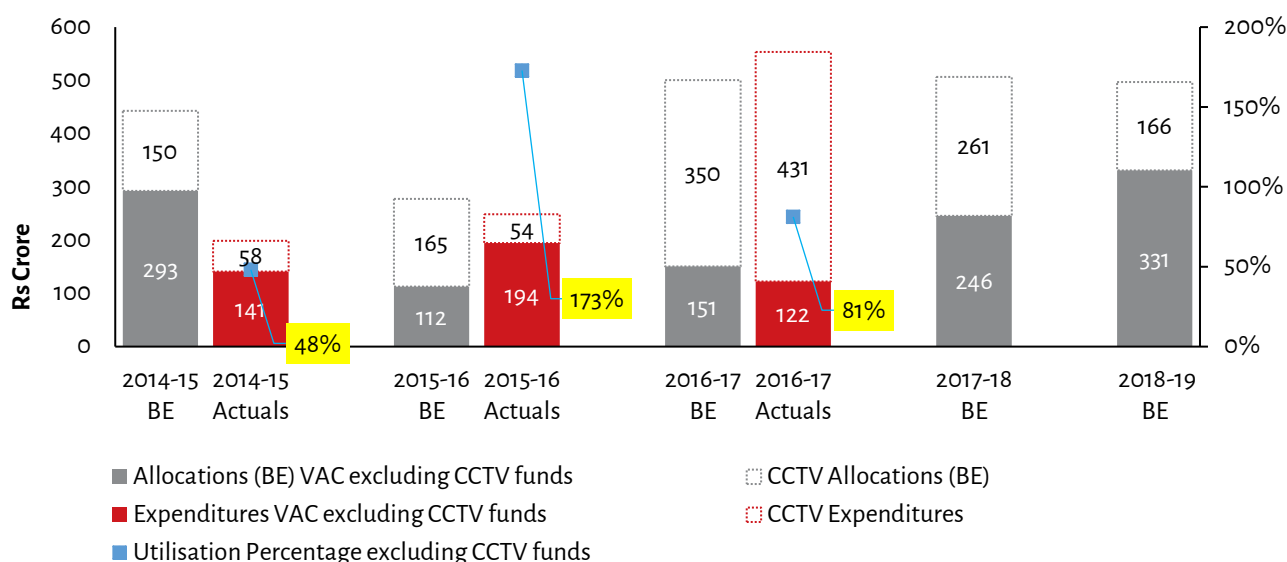
3.2.6.1 Allocations: Department-wise: 2014-19

In terms of allocations, the largest amount was allocated by the Home Department, at Rs 1115 crore, spread over the five year period, and three main implementation measures, including CCTV surveillance systems, and compensations to survivors under Nirbhaya Fund and other resources. It has to be noted, though, that the largest allocations were for CCTV Surveillance systems, and CCTVs are a protection measures against many crimes. Thus, the Home Department's allocations cannot be attributed solely to protection from VAC/VAW.

The Department of WCD had allocated Rs 1,075.32 crore, over the same period, spread across 19 implementation measures (Table 6).

Figure 7

VAC without CCTV: Allocations & Expenditures decreased, Utilisation increased in 3 years



3.2.6.2 Expenditures: Department-wise: 2014-17

The WCD Department shows an expenditure of Rs 440 crore during the three year period of FY 2014–15 to FY 2016–17. This expenditure is the second-highest among all the five departments. The Department of WCD also shows one of the highest actual expenditure on an implementation measure, such as compensation under the Manodhairya Yojana.

The Department for Home shows the highest expenditure at Rs 545 crore over the three year period, with implementations measures such as installing

CCTV Surveillance System (Table 7, Figure 8).

3.2.6.3 Utilisations: Department-wise: 2014-17

In terms of utilisation of allocated funds, WCD Department shows the highest average utilisation during the three year period (FY 2014–15 to FY 2016–17) at 83 per cent, followed closely by Home Department at 82 per cent. In contrast, the School Education and Sports department (with the only implementation measure of Self-defence Training) shows a low utilisation of 29 per cent of funds allocated during FY 2014–15 to FY 2016–17 (Table 7, Figure 8).

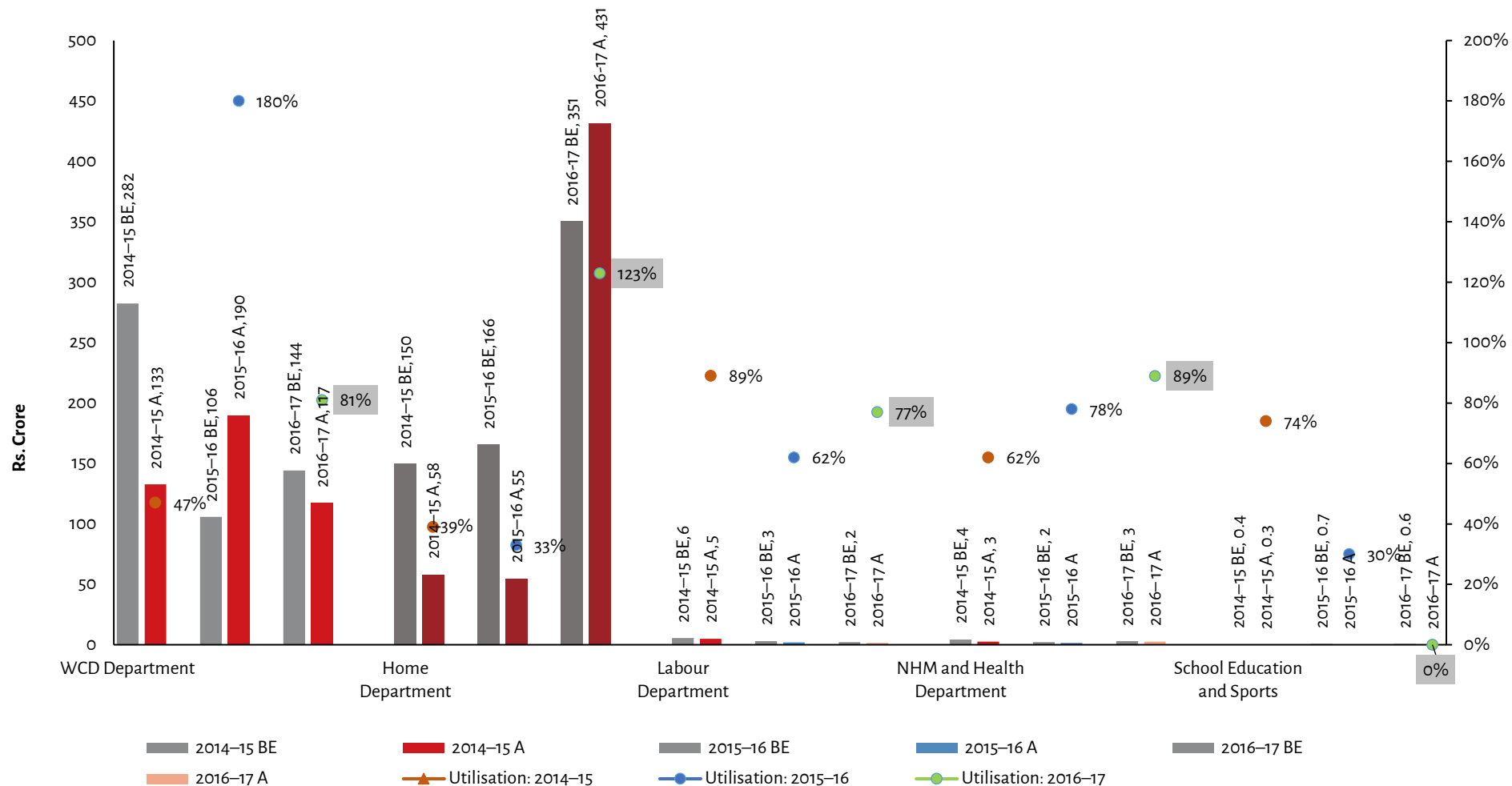
Table 6

Allocation by department for protection against VAC

| Sum of allocations for 5 Years FY 2014-15 (BE) to FY 2018-19 (BE) (In Rs. crore) | | 2014-15 BE | 2015-16 BE | 2016-17 BE | 2017-18 BE | 2018-19 BE |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total Allocations | | 442.60 | 277.39 | 500.60 | 506.66 | 496.73 |
| 1 | WCD Department | 282.40 | 105.77 | 144.28 | 239.07 | 303.80 |
| 2 | Home Department | 150.00 | 165.70 | 350.60 | 261.69 | 186.72 |
| 3 | Labour Department | 5.58 | 3.10 | 2.08 | 3.15 | 3.44 |
| 4 | NHM, Public Health | 4.27 | 2.12 | 3.03 | 2.55 | 2.56 |
| 5 | School Education & Sports | 0.35 | 0.70 | 0.60 | 0.21 | 0.21 |

Figure 8

Allocations (BE), Expenditures (Actual) and Utilisation for VAC Protection Measures: 2014-17



3.2.7 Forms of VAC: Allocations and Expenditures

The mapping framework in this study classifies forms of VAC along the categories considered under this study, and set out in Table 9 and Table 8. In terms of budgets for the 15 forms of VAC, it is important to note that these forms include overlapping funds, as many implementation measures address more than one form of violence. Table 8 presents the allocations and expenditures according to the forms of VAC. It also includes allocations and expenditure amounts revised by excluding the CCTV funds from the analysis.

Table 8 also shows where funding overlap exists among the form of VAC. Only Child Labour has

unique implementation measures in terms of budgetary analysis.

For the protection measures that addressed all forms of VAC, namely, the Maharashtra States Commission for Protection of Child Rights and ZP WCD Committees, Rs 55 crore were allocated during the five year period under study, 2014–19. Expenditures of more than Rs 48 crore were incurred on these measures during the three year period, 2014-17, for which expenditure data was available.

For 11 forms of VAC (Female Foeticide/ Infanticide, Abandonment, Child Marriage, Begging, Corporal Punishment, Honour Killings, Acid Throwing,

Coerced Sex/ Rape/ Harassment (including Stalking and Voyeurism), Trafficking, Prostitution (including Devadasis system), Child pornography, and Mental/ Emotional/ Psychological abuse), the budgets of relevant implementation measures overlapped, and were hence analysed accordingly.

Thus, for these 11 forms of VAC, the common allocations amounted to Rs 2147 crore during the 5-year period under study, 2014-19. Common expenditures of about Rs 944 crore were incurred on measures addressing these forms of VAC, during the 3-year period, 2014-17, for which expenditure data was available.

As CCTV budgets formed a major part of all the funds, it needs to be seen how the trends change when CCTV funds are excluded. When CCTV funds were not taken into account for these 11 forms of VAC, the common allocations amounted to Rs 1,055 crore during the five year period under study, 2014–19. Common expenditures of about Rs 401 crore were incurred on measures (excluding CCTV) addressing these forms of VAC, during the three year period, 2014–17, for which expenditure data was available.

The total allocations for all forms of VAC were Rs 1,132 crore, without including the CCTV allocations, during the five year period under study, 2014–19. The total expenditures for all forms of VAC were Rs 457 crore (excluding CCTV expenditures), during the three year period, 2014–17.

Table 7

Allocations and Expenditures as per the forms of VAC

| | Form of Violence (Rs crore) | Allocations | Expenditures |
|--|--|---|---|
| | | 5 years: FY 2014-19 | 3 years: FY 2014-17 |
| | Overall (for all forms of VAC: States Commission for Protection of Child Rights and ZP WCD Committees) | 55.11 | 48.29 |
| | Female Foeticide/Infanticide | (2,147.04) 1,055.03 Excluding CCTV expenditures | (943.77) 400.45 Excluding CCTV expenditures |
| | Abandonment | | |
| | Child Marriage | | |
| | Begging | | |
| | Corporal Punishment | | |
| | Honour Killings | | |
| | Acid Throwing | | |
| | Coerced Sex/ Rape/ Harassment (including Stalking and Voyeurism) | | |
| | Trafficking, Prostitution (including Devadasis system) | | |
| | Child Pornography | | |
| | Mental/ Emotional/ Psychological abuse | | |
| | Child Labour | 21.84 | 8.49 |
| | Female Genital Mutilation | 0 | 0 |
| | Bullying including cyberbullying | 0 | 0 |
| | Witnessing violence | 0 | 0 |
| | Total: Protection measures against all forms of VAC | 2,223.99 | 1,000.56 |
| | Total: Protection measures against all forms of VAC, excluding CCTV | 1,131.98 | 457.24 |

Table 8

Implementation Measures/Schemes (Allocations, Expenditures, and Utilisation) by Forms of Violence

| | Department | Implementation Measure/ Scheme, Rs crore | Allocations (5 years 2014-19) | Expenditures (3 years 2014-17) | Utilisation Average 3 yrs (2014-17) | Form of Violence (Budget of implementation measure included: Y/N) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------------|--|--|-------------------|--|---------------------|---|
| | | | | | | Overall (all forms of VAC) | Female Foeticide/ Infanticide | Abandonment | Female Genital Mutilation | Child Marriage | Begging | Child Labour | Corporal Punishment | Honour Killings | Acid Throwing | Bullying including Cyberbullying | Coerced Sex/ Rape/ Harassment (including stalking and voyeurism) | Trafficking, Prostitution (including Devadasis system) | Child Pornography | Mental/ Emotional/ Psychological abuse | Witnessing Violence | |
| 1 | WCD | Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana | 200 | 110 | 276% | N | N | | | | N | N | N | N | Y | N | Y | Y | N | N | N | |
| 2 | | Non-institutional services for destitute children | 141 | 108 | 140% | N | N | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N |
| 3 | | CCIs- NGO run: Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running CCIs | 120 | 70 | 86% | N | N | Y | N | Y | Y | N | N | N | Y | N | Y | Y | N | N | N | N |
| 4 | | ZP Women and Child Welfare Committee | 51 | 46 | 91% | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N |
| 5 | | Integrated Child Protection Scheme (only ICPS budget heads) | 189 | 37 | 64% | N | N | Y | N | Y | Y | N | Y | N | N | NIII | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 6 | | State-run Reception Centres, States Homes and Protection Homes: for 16-60 age female survivors of atrocities, teenage mothers, destitute | 65 | 34 | 92% | N | N | Y | N | Y | Y | N | N | N | Y | N | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | N |
| 7 | | Counselling Centres for Women | 26 | 10 | 130% | N | N | N | N | Y | Y | N | N | N | Y | N | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | N |
| 8 | | Bal Sangopan Yojana | 22 | 8 | N/A* | N | N | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N |
| 9 | | Balak Samrudhi Yojana: Maintenance of Government-certified Homes and Remand Homes Under Juvenile Justice Act | 2 | 7 | 684% | N | N | Y | N | Y | Y | N | N | N | Y | N | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | N |
| 10 | | Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao | 8 | 4 | 64% | N | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N |
| 11 | | Sukanya Yojana | 170 | 3 | 2% | N | Y | N | N | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N |
| 12 | | Maharashtra States Commission for Protection of Child Rights | 4 | 2 | 95% | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N |
| 13 | | Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | 2 | 1 | 56% | N | N | Y | N | Y | Y | N | N | N | Y | N | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | N |
| 14 | | Rehabilitation of Devdasis: Grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishad under Section 187 of the Maharashtra ZP and Panchayat Samities act 1961 | 1 | 0 | 69% | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | N | N |
| 15 | | Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree | 50 | 0 | N/A* | N | Y | N | N | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N |
| 16 | | Schemes for Rehabilitation of Devadasis | 0 | 0 | 8% | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | N | N |
| 17 | | One-stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi) | 0 | 0 | N/A* | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | N |
| 18 | | Ujjawala Yojana | 20 | 0 | N/A* | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | N | N |
| 19 | | Welfare of Working Children Scheme | 4 | 0 | N/A* | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N |
| 20 | Home | CCTV Surveillance System | 1092 | 543 | 82% | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N | Y | Y | N | N | N | N | |
| 21 | | Nirbhaya Yojana (Victim Compensation) | 20 | 0 | N/A* | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N | Y | Y | N | N | N | N | |
| 22 | | Victim Compensation Fund | 3 | 1 | 88% | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N | Y | Y | N | N | N | N | |
| 23 | Labour | Prevention of Child Labour Act, 1986 (Advertising and Publicity) | 17 | 8 | 81% | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | |
| 24 | | Eradication of Child Labour Practice. | 1 | 0 | 20% | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | |
| 25 | NHM | Implementation of PCPNDT Act | 2 | 1 | 74% | N | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | |
| 26 | Health | Savitribai Phule Kanya Kalyan Yojana | 12 | 6 | 74% | N | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | |
| 27 | SES | Self-protection Training | 2 | 0 | 29% | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | Y | Y | N | N | N | N | |

3.3 Mapping of Provisions Addressing Forms of Violence Against Children

Table 10 gives a glimpse of the mapping of VAC protection provisions undertaken in this study, while the detailed version is presented in Annexure 7.

Table 9
Mapping of Forms of Violence against Children with Legislations, Policy Frameworks and Department-wise Implementation Measures/ Schemes

| Form of Violence | Legislation | Department of | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget included? |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|------------------|
| Overall (for all forms of VAC) | The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 | Women and Child Development (DWCD) | Maharashtra States Commission for Protection of Child Rights | Y |
| | Maharashtra States Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2010 | | ZP Women and Child Welfare Committee | Y |
| 1 Female Foeticide/ Infanticide | The Pre-conception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 | Public Health/ National Health Mission (NHM) | Implementation of PCPNDT Act (under NHM) | Y |
| | | | Savitribai Phule Kanya Kalyan Yojana | Y |
| | Indian Penal Code - Section 315, 316 and 318 | DWCD | Sukanya Yojana | Y |
| | | | Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree | Y |
| | | | Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao | Y |

| Form of Violence | Legislation | Department of | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget included? |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|------------------|
| 2 Abandonment | Indian Penal Code - Section 317 | DWCD | Bal Sangopan Yojana | Y |
| | The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) | | Non-institutional services for destitute children | Y |
| | | | Integrated Child Protection Scheme (Excluding Child Care Institutions) | Y |
| | | | State-run Reception Centres, States Homes and Protection Homes: for 16-60 age group female survivors of atrocities, teenage mothers, destitute | Y |
| | | | Balak Samrudhi Yojana: Maintenance of Government Certified Homes and Remand Homes Under Juvenile Justice Act | Y |
| | | | CCIs- NGO run: Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Child Care Institutions | Y |
| | | Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | Y | |
| | Social Justice & Special Assistance (SJSA) | Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana | N | |
| 3 Female Genital Mutilation | There is no separate law dealing with Female Genital Mutilation in India. The existing provisions under the IPC including grievous hurt (Section 320, 322), an act endangering life or the personal safety of others (Section 336-338), etc., and the POSCO Act (Section 3) criminalise the practice. | | | |

| Form of Violence | Legislation | Department of | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget included? |
|--|--|------------------------|---|------------------|
| 4 Child Marriage | Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 | DWCD | Child marriage prohibition officers | N |
| | JJ Act | | Integrated Child Protection Scheme (Excluding Child Care Institutions) | Y |
| | | | State-run Reception Centres, States Homes and Protection Homes: for 16-60 age group female survivors of atrocities, teenage mothers, destitutes | Y |
| | | | Balak Samrudhi Yojana: Maintenance of Government Certified Homes and Remand Homes Under Juvenile Justice Act | Y |
| | | | CCIs- NGO run: Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Child Care Institutions | Y |
| | | | Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | Y |
| | | | Counselling Centres for Women | Y |
| | Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 | | Sukanya Yojana | Y |
| | | Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree | Y | |
| | Law and Judiciary | Fast-track Courts | N | |
| 5 Begging | The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 | | | |
| | The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 – Section 370 and 370 A | | | |
| | JJ Act | DWCD | Integrated Child Protection Scheme (Excluding Child Care Institutions) | Y |
| | | | State-run Reception Centres, States Homes and Protection Homes: for 16-60 age group female survivors of atrocities, teenage mothers, destitutes | Y |
| | | | Balak Samrudhi Yojana: Maintenance of Government Certified Homes and Remand Homes Under Juvenile Justice Act | Y |
| | | | CCIs- NGO run: Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Child Care Institutions | Y |
| Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | Y | | | |

| Form of Violence | Legislation | Department of | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget included? |
|------------------|---|-------------------|---|------------------|
| | | | Counselling Centres for Women | Y |
| | The Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 | | Special Rehabilitation Centre, Deonar | N |
| | | Law and Judiciary | Fast-track Courts | N |
| | | SJSA | Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana | N |
| 6 | Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 | Labour | Prevention of Child Labour Act, 1986 (Advertising and Publicity) | Y |
| | | | Awareness Programme for Child Labour Elimination. | N |
| | | | Rehabilitation of Parents of Child Labour | N |
| | Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 | | National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme, 1988 | N |
| | Factories Act, 1948 | | Eradication of Child Labour Practice | Y |
| | The Mines Act, 1952 | | | |
| | The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 – Section 370 and 370 A | DWCD | Welfare of Working Children Scheme | Y |
| | Law and Judiciary | Fast Track Courts | N | |
| 7 | Section 17 - Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE) | | | N |
| | JJ Act | DWCD | Integrated Child Protection Scheme (Excluding Child Care Institutions) | Y |
| | | | State-run Reception Centres, States Homes and Protection Homes: for 16-60 age group female survivors of atrocities, teenage mothers, destitutes | N |
| | | | Balak Samrudhi Yojana: Maintenance of Government Certified Homes and Remand Homes Under Juvenile Justice Act | N |
| | | | CCIs- NGO run: Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Child Care Institutions | N |
| | | | Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | N |

| Form of Violence | Legislation | Department of | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget included? | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------------|
| 8 | Honour Killings | Indian Penal Code, 1860 | School Education and Sports (SES) | Self protection Training | Y | |
| | | | Law and Judiciary | Fast-track Courts | N | |
| 9 | Acid Throwing | The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 – IPC Section 326 (A) & (B) | DWCD | One stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi) | Y | |
| | | | | State-run Reception Centres, States Homes and Protection Homes: for 16-60 age group female survivors of atrocities, teenage mothers, destitutes | Y | |
| | | | | Balak Samrudhi Yojana: Maintenance of Government Certified Homes and Remand Homes Under Juvenile Justice Act | Y | |
| | | | | CCIs- NGO run: Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Child Care Institutions | Y | |
| | | | | Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | Y | |
| | | | | Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana | Y | |
| | | The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 – IPC – Section 100 | Counselling Centres for Women | Y | | |
| | | | | Home | Nirbhaya Yojana (Victim Compensation) | Y |
| | | | | | Victim Compensation Fund | Y |
| | | | | | CCTV Surveillance System | Y |
| | | | | | Cyber and Prevention of Atrocities Against Women (PAW) Cell | N |
| | | | | SJSA | Integrated Emergency Response System (IERMS), Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) | N |
| Counselling Cell – SJSA | N | | | | | |
| Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana | N | | | | | |
| 10 | Bullying including Cyber-bullying | IT Act 2000, Section 72 | Home | Cyber Crime Prevention for Women and Children (CCPWC) Cell | N | |
| | | | | | | IT Act 2000, Section 66E |
| | | | | | | Indian Penal Code Section 499 |
| | | | | | | Indian Penal Code Section 354 |
| | | Indian Penal Code Section 507 | Cyber and Prevention of Atrocities Against Women (PAW) Cell | N | | |

| Form of Violence | Legislation | Department of | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget included? |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 11 Coerced Sex/Rape/ Harassment (including stalking and voyeurism) | Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 | Home | Nirbhaya Yojana (Victim Compensation) | Y |
| | Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 | | Integrated Emergency Response System (IERMS), Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) | N |
| | Criminal Amendment, 2018 | | Victim Compensation Fund | Y |
| | | | CCTV Surveillance System | Y |
| | | | Cyber and Prevention of Atrocities Against Women (PAW) Cell | N |
| | JJ Act | DWCD | Integrated Child Protection Scheme (Excluding Child Care Institutions) | Y |
| | | | State-run Reception Centres, States Homes and Protection Homes: for 16-60 age group female survivors of atrocities, teenage mothers, destitutes | Y |
| | | | Balak Samrudhi Yojana: Maintenance of Government Certified Homes and Remand Homes Under Juvenile Justice Act | Y |
| | | | CCLs- NGO run: Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Child Care Institutions | Y |
| | | | Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | Y |
| | | | Counselling Centres for Women | Y |
| | | | Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana | Y |
| | | | One stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi) | Y |
| | | | SES | Self protection Training |
| | Law and Judiciary | Fast-track Courts | N | |
| | SJSA | Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana | N | |
| 12 Trafficking, Prostitution (including Devadasis system) | The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 | Home | CCTV Surveillance System | Y |
| | IPC – Section 372 and 373 | | Nirbhaya Yojana (Victim Compensation) | Y |
| | IPC – Section 361 | | Victim Compensation Fund | Y |
| | | | Self protection Training | Y |
| | | DWCD | Ujjawala Yojana | Y |

| Form of Violence | Legislation | Department of | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget included? | |
|------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| | Devadasis System (Abolition) Act, Maharashtra 2005 | | Schemes for Rehabilitation of Devadasis | Y | |
| | | | Rehabilitation of Devadasis: Grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishad under Section 187 of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities act 1961 | Y | |
| | JJ Act | | One stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi) | Y | |
| | | | State-run Reception Centres, States Homes and Protection Homes: for 16-60 age group female survivors of atrocities, teenage mothers, destitutes | Y | |
| | | | Balak Samrudhi Yojana: Maintenance of Government Certified Homes and Remand Homes Under Juvenile Justice Act | Y | |
| | | | CCIs- NGO run: Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Child Care Institutions | Y | |
| | | | Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | Y | |
| | | | Integrated Child Protection Scheme (Excluding Child Care Institutions) | Y | |
| | | | Counselling Centres for Women | Y | |
| | | | Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana | Y | |
| | | | The Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 | | Special Rehabilitation Centre, Deonar |
| | | Law and Judiciary | Fast Track Courts | N | |
| | | SJSA | Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana | N | |
| 13 | Child Pornography | POCSO – Section 13, 14 and 15 | DWCD | Integrated Child Protection Scheme (Excluding Child Care Institutions) | Y |
| | | | | State-run Reception Centres, States Homes and Protection Homes: for 16-60 age group female survivors of atrocities, teenage mothers, destitutes | N |
| | | | | Balak Samrudhi Yojana: Maintenance of Government Certified Homes and Remand Homes Under Juvenile Justice Act | N |

| Form of Violence | Legislation | Department of | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget included? | |
|------------------|--|--|---|--|---|
| | | | CCIs- NGO run: Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Child Care Institutions | N | |
| | | | Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | N | |
| | | | Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana | N | |
| | | | Counselling Centres for Women | N | |
| | IT Act, 2000 - Section 67B | Home | Cyber Crime Prevention for Women and Children (CCPWC) cell | N | |
| | | | Cyber and Prevention of Atrocities Against Women (PAW) Cell | N | |
| 14 | Mental/ Emotional/ Psychological abuse | DWCD | IPC - Section 305 | One-Stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi) | |
| | | | Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE) | | |
| | | | JJ Act - Section 75 | Integrated Child Protection Scheme (Excluding Child Care Institutions) | Y |
| | | | | State-run Reception Centres, States Homes and Protection Homes: for 16-60 age group female survivors of atrocities, teenage mothers, destitute | Y |
| | | | | Balak Samrudhi Yojana: Maintenance of Government Certified Homes and Remand Homes Under Juvenile Justice Act | Y |
| | | | | CCIs- NGO run: Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Child Care Institutions | Y |
| | | | | Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | Y |
| | | Home | | Cyber Crime Prevention for Women and Children (CCPWC) cell | N |
| | | | | Cyber and Prevention of Atrocities Against Women (PAW) Cell | N |
| 15 | Witnessing Violence | JJ Act | | | |
| | | India Evidence Act, Section 118 | | | |
| | | The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - Section 327 | | | |



Image Source: thewire.in

CHAPTER 4

Mapping State Action on Violence against Women

This chapter presents the State action mapped according to the forms of violence against women considered under this study, rearranged for better analysis. Table 19, presented at the end of this chapter, is a brief version of the mapping (a detailed version is provided Annexure 8) and helps to assess the system of protection currently in place to address the forms of violence against women. The key highlights of the mapping are given below.

4.1 Analysis of Mapping the State Action on Violence against Women

4.1.1 Forms of Violence not Addressed through Specific Legislations

For most forms of VAW, when the perpetrator is current intimate partner, the provisions, either legislative or implementation seem to be weak. For instance, Marital Rape is not recognised even within legislative provisions. Also, Female Genital Mutilation, and ‘Honour Killing’ do not have any legislative provisions directly addressing them.

4.1.2 Forms of Violence with Limited or Without Implementation Measures

The lack of implementing mechanisms that are robust and functional comes out to be a major gap even in the mapping exercise. This is likely to adversely affect protection, despite the enactment of legislations. Out of the 10 forms of VAW mapped herein, it was hard to find implementation measures for the following:

- Female Genital Mutilation, and ‘Honour Killing’, do not seem to have any implementation measure that specifically addresses them.
- Violence organised or perpetrated by States/State actors – was a form of VAW, for which specific implementation measures were hard to find.
- Voyeurism, pornography, capturing/sharing private acts without consent, cyber crimes, also

do not seem to have robust implementation measures to prevent or address them. Some initiatives have been recently formalised such as guidelines and training modules for children’s cyber safety. Mapping of prevention of VAW in the workplace found that a bulk of the State action remains in the legislative domain. There are very few clear implementation measures/schemes to carry forward the key provisions laid out by the legislations. Very few clear implementation measures exist to prevent VAW belonging to the vulnerable communities such as the Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) and other weaker sections. It is also known that girls and women from certain vulnerable groups experience an enhanced risk of violence, both within and outside the home. They subsequently also face multiple barriers to accessing justice. For instance, it was only in 2018, that a ruling by the Bombay High Court made the PWDVA applicable to Muslim females as well.

4.1.3 Empowering Community/ Local Governments

According to a Maharashtra State GR passed on 24 January 2014, the Committee for Women and Child Development at the ZP, Panchayat Samiti and Village Panchayat level are entitled to 10 per cent of the local government’s own funds for the implementation of welfare and development programmes for women and children in their jurisdiction. While the GR outlines 18 distinct areas of intervention, only three of these are termed as protection measures against VAW, including school-based training in karate, judo and yoga, for the overall physical development of girls (which itself deserves critical scrutiny). Although the other two areas of intervention pertains to the establishment and operation of women’s counselling centres, and legal education, the District-level deep dive for this study revealed that the WCD Committees in one of the two Districts had not spent any of the funds allocated to them on interventions aimed at addressing violence against women and children in the last three years. These funds (10 per cent of the local government’s own funds) were largely utilised in that District for the distribution of physical assets

such as sewing machines and equipment for grinding food grains, as provided for in other sections of the GR outlining local government roles for women and child development.

Thus, overall steps need to be taken to capacitate, enable and monitor the local governments such that they can envision, plan, Budget for, and implement, measures that better address the context-specific needs to prevent/address VAW/VAC.

4.1.4 Overlaps

There are overlaps within provisions for VAW. For instance, the counselling measures under different schemes provisions seem to create an overlap. Although the State policy document does provide for coordination of various counselling centres being run through various departments, how much of the coordination is achieved in actual practice is a concern.



Image Source: [pixabay](https://www.pixabay.com/)

4.2 Budgetary Analysis: VAW-related Provisions

4.2.1 Implementation Measures Mapped and Analysed for Budgets

A total of 24 implementation measures were found for protection of women against violence (included in Table 19 and Table 11, also found in Annexure 5). Out of these 24 measures, 17 implementation measures were included in budgetary analysis for the five years, FY 2014-15 to FY 2018-19 (See Table 12). These 17

measures fulfilled the criteria of having a budgetary allocation in any of the last five years (FY 2014-15 BE to FY 2018-19 BE).

For other implementation measures, funds were either not allocated in any year during FY 2014-15 (BE) to FY 2018-19 (BE), or their Budget allocations were not included in the analysis, for specific reasons, as described in Table 11.

Out of the 17 implementation measures, 13 are Budgeted under the Department of WCD, 3 are Budgeted under the Department of Home, and 1 under the NHM/Department of Public Health.

Table 10 Measures for which the Budget allocations were not found/included

| | Dept. | Implementation Measure | Comment |
|---|--|--|---|
| 1 | WCD | Special Rehabilitation Centre, Deonar | No Budget head found in the State Budget for the same. |
| 2 | Law and Judiciary | Fast-track Courts | Fast-track courts are established. But they are meant to take up variety of cases, including murder, rape, dacoity, kidnapping, trafficking, dowry deaths; civil matters filed by senior citizens, women, children, persons with disabilities or HIV; land acquisition, civil matters related to property, etc. So, it is not possible to attribute the Budget to only VAC/VAW. |
| 3 | Home | Cyber and Prevention of Atrocities Against Women (PAW) Cell | The PAW Cell is said to be no longer active. It has been replaced by PCWC (Prevention of Crime against the Women and Children) nodal office at Mumbai. |
| 4 | | Cyber Crime Prevention for Women and Children (CCPWC) Cell | The CCPWC cell, which is a 100 per cent Centrally sponsored initiative, is being set up in FY 2019-20. |
| 5 | | Integrated Emergency Response System (IERMS), Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) | Recently started. Not Budgeted till 2018-19. Not specific to VAC/VAW. Covers all calls/communications to police, fire brigade and ambulance services. |
| 6 | Social Justice and Special Assistance (SJSA) | Counselling Cell – SJSA | Set up under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, this covers a wide variety of eligibility conditions for women/girls, including Acid Attack survivors. Not included in Budget analysis as the interviews suggested that the major category availing the scheme is 'Persons with Disabilities'. |
| 7 | | Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana | Covers a wide variety of eligibility conditions for women and their/or orphan children. Not included in Budget analysis as the interviews suggested that the major category availing the scheme is 'widows'. |

4.2.1.1 Allocations for Implementation Measures/Schemes

The schemes or implementation measures that were allocated the largest funds during the five-year period (FY 2014-15 BE to FY 2018-19 BE), include Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana (Manodhairya), a scheme for compensating victims of acid attacks and sexual violence, at almost Rs 200 crore; the State-run Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes (for 16–60 age group female survivors of atrocities, teenage motherhood, or destitution) at Rs 65 crore; and 'Implementation of Domestic Violence Act (in terms of 'Protection Officers') at Rs 57 crore.

A gradual decrease from FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17, followed by a sharp increase during FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19 are seen in allocations for Counselling Centres for women. Allocations for implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence (PWDV) Act show a continuous increase, while allocations for abolition of dowry have been declining throughout, during the same period.

Allocations for the following schemes/measures were found to be about or less than Rs 2 crore spread over the five-year period: Implementation of PCPNDT Act (NHM/ Health Department), Victim Compensation Fund (WCD Department), Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare), One-stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi – WCD), Rehabilitation of Devadasis (WCD), and Abolition of Dowry (WCD).

4.2.1.2 Expenditures for Implementation Measures/Schemes

Apart from the Home Department's CCTV surveillance system, the highest expenditure has been recorded towards the Manodhairya Yojana for victim compensation, and State-run Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes meant for 16–60 age group female survivors of atrocities. Unlike the allocation trends, the expenditures under Manodhairya Yojana have shown a steady increase, in nominal terms. In contrast, for Zilla Parishad WCD Committee, after a significant surge in FY 2015-

16, the expenditures have declined in FY 2016-17. Expenditures on the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act have also increased sharply between FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17. These expenditures have largely been accounted for by the government's expenditure on 'Protection Officers' – the primary agents responsible for upholding the Act.

4.2.1.3 Utilisation: Implementation Measures/Schemes: 2014-17

Implementation measures/ schemes showing less than 65 per cent utilisation on an average for the three years (2014-17), across departments, are: Schemes for Rehabilitation of Devadasis at 5 per cent, Abolition of Dowry (provisions for 'Protection Officers') at only 7 per cent, Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare, 56 per cent), all from WCD Department.

4.2.2 Expenditure on VAW as Percentage of Budgetary Expenditures of the State

Overall, out of the total budgetary expenditures of Maharashtra, 0.06 per cent to 0.22 per cent funds were spent on measures of protection from VAW during FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17. The total budgetary expenditures of the State, as seen in the Annual Financial Statements (AFSs), were Rs 1,97,077 crore in FY 2014-15, Rs 2,13,167 crore in FY 2015-16 and Rs 2,38,778 crore in FY 2016-17. On the other hand, the total expenditures on protection from VAW were Rs 123, Rs 140 and Rs 523 crore respectively during those three years.

Although the overall expenditures show increase, it needs to be noted that CCTV funds (Home Department) form a major part of these expenditures. Thus, for a better picture of the trend in VAW protection measure expenditures, Figure 9 presents the VAW protection expenditures with and without CCTV expenditures. When CCTV expenditures are excluded, the VAW expenditures show an increase from FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17. The increase can be seen in both terms, in the absolute amount (Rs 65 crore to Rs 92 crore), and in the proportion of total Budgetary expenditures (from 0.03 per cent to 0.04 per cent) from FY 2014-15- to FY 2016-17.

Figure 9 VAW: Only 0.06 to 0.22 % of State’s Total Budgetary Expenditures not much increase without CCTV

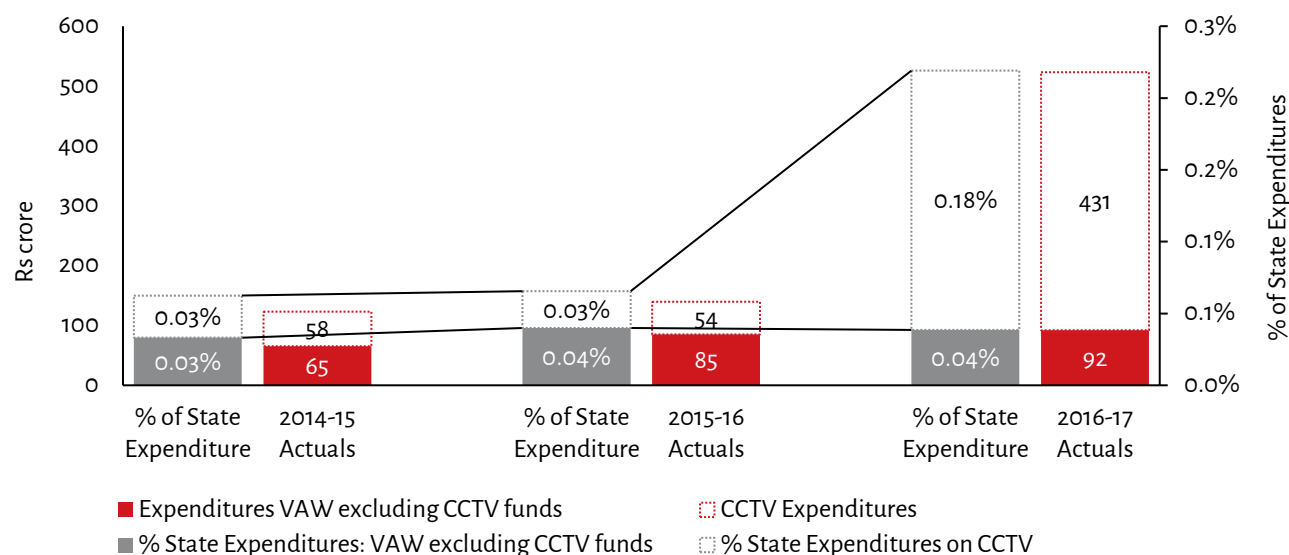


Table 11 Allocations as per measures implemented for the protection against VAW (in Rs crore)

| | Department of | Implementation Measures: against VAW (allocations: in Rs. crore) | Allocations for 5 Years | 2014-15 BE | 2015-16 BE | 2016-17 BE | 2017-18 BE | 2018-19 BE | Comment |
|---|---------------|--|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---|
| 1 | WCD | Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana | 199.68 | 15.11 | 9.00 | 15.57 | 60.00 | 100.00 | Started in FY 2013-14. Twenty-fold increase in allocations since then to FY 2018-19 BE. |
| 2 | | State-run Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes: for 16–60 age group female survivors of atrocities, teenage mothers, destitutes | 64.98 | 9.39 | 13.04 | 14.94 | 14.53 | 13.08 | Transferred to WCD from SJSJ in FY 2010-11. Increase seen in allocations after FY 2014-15 (after the JJ programme and remand home Budget heads – under Balak and Balika Samrudhi Yojana – were discontinued). |

| | Department of | Implementation Measures: against VAW (allocations: in Rs crore) | Allocations for 5 Years | 2014-15 BE | 2015-16 BE | 2016-17 BE | 2017-18 BE | 2018-19 BE | Comment |
|---|---------------|---|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--|
| 3 | | Implementation of Domestic Violence Act | 57.29 | 3.50 | 6.07 | 6.83 | 17.76 | 23.12 | 'Protection Officers', is the Budget item in the State Budget, since FY 2010-11 (RE). |
| 4 | | ZP Women and Child Welfare Committee | 50.69 | 14.94 | 18.13 | 17.61 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Discontinued since FY 2017-18 by WCD. (District Budgets were discontinued since FY 2012-13) |
| 5 | | Counselling Centres for Women | 25.80 | 4.20 | 1.51 | 2.09 | 8.00 | 10.00 | Allocations have increased significantly in last two years (since FY 2017-18). |
| 6 | | Maharashtra State Commission for Women | 22.81 | 2.01 | 2.32 | 2.42 | 7.94 | 8.13 | - |
| 7 | | Ujjwala Yojana | 20.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 20.00 | Started in FY 2017-18 |
| 8 | | Swadhar Gruh | 20.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 20.00 | Started in FY 2017-18, for homeless women survivors of natural disasters, domestic violence, trafficking, or released prisoners |
| 9 | | Abolition of Dowry | 1.90 | 0.81 | 0.31 | 0.44 | 0.17 | 0.17 | Till FY 2009-10, the Budget head 'Abolition of Dowry', showed allocation and expenditures under 'Advertising and Publicity, Grants-in-aid (Non-Salary)'. After transfer to WCD in FY 2010-11, the Budget head became 'Grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishad under Section 187 of Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities Act, 1961, for Abolition of dowry system', with allocations under Grants-in-aid (Non-Salary). Districts show allocations and/or expenditures throughout. |

| | Department of | Implementation Measures: against VAW (allocations: in Rs crore) | Allocations for 5 Years | 2014-15 BE | 2015-16 BE | 2016-17 BE | 2017-18 BE | 2018-19 BE | Comment |
|---|---------------|---|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--|
| 10 | | Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | 1.66 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.35 | 0.35 | Transferred to WCD from SJSA in FY 2010-12. |
| 11 | | Rehabilitation of Devdasis: Grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishad under Section 187 of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities Act, 1961 | 0.75 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | Larger allocations were made till FY 2010-11 BE (24,000), after which the allocations decreased. Budget allocations remained fixed at 1500 since FY 2011-12 BE. |
| 12 | | Schemes for Rehabilitation of Devadasis | 0.23 | 0.11 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.03 | The SJSA Department continued Budget allocations for this scheme till FY 2009-10. WCD Department started Budget allocations from FY 2013-14 BE (apart from minimal allocation in FY 2011-12 RE). Districts allocated funds till FY 2015-16 BE. |
| 13 | | One-stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi) | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.08 | Started since FY 2017-18 |
| 14 | Home | CCTV Surveillance System | 1092.01 | 150.00 | 165.00 | 350.00 | 261.09 | 165.92 | Started in FY 2013-14 |
| 15 | | Nirbhaya Yojana (Victim Compensation) | 20.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 20.00 | Started in FY 2017-18. 100 per cent Union funds |
| 16 | | Victim Compensation Fund | 2.70 | 0.00 | 0.70 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.80 | Started since FY 2014-15. Allocations decreased, then recovered last year (in FY 2018-19). |
| 17 | Public Health | National Health Mission – PNMT Activities | 2.44 | 1.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.55 | 0.66 | |
| Total VAW Protection Allocations | | | 1583 | 202 | 217 | 411 | 371 | 374 | |
| VAW: Protection Allocations excluding CCTV funds | | | 491 | 52 | 52 | 61 | 110 | 208 | |
| VAW: Protection Allocations excluding CCTV and Maharashtra State Commission for Women's funds | | | 468 | 50 | 49 | 59 | 102 | 200 | |

Table 12 Expenditure as per measures implemented for the protection against VAW

| | Department | Implementation Measure Expenditures: FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17 (Rs crore) | Actuals over 3 years | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 |
|--|---------------------------|---|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | WCD | Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana | 109.57 | 29.87 | 36.87 | 42.83 |
| 2 | | State-run: Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes: for 16–60 age group female survivors of atrocities, teenage mothers, destitutes | 34.2 | 11.23 | 11.45 | 11.52 |
| 3 | | Implementation of Domestic Violence Act | 28.85 | 3.56 | 12.05 | 13.24 |
| 4 | | ZP Women and Child Welfare Committee | 45.98 | 14.79 | 18.09 | 13.1 |
| 5 | | Counselling Centres for Women | 10.14 | 3.13 | 3.58 | 3.43 |
| 6 | | Maharashtra State Commission for Women | 10.62 | 1.81 | 1.96 | 6.85 |
| 7 | | Ujjwala Yojana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | | Swadhar Gruh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | | Abolition of Dowry | 0.11 | 0.07 | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| 10 | | Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | 0.55 | 0.13 | 0.2 | 0.22 |
| 11 | | Rehabilitation of Devdasis: Grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishad under Section 187 of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities Act 1961 | 0.31 | 0.11 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 12 | | Schemes for Rehabilitation of Devdasis | 0.01 | 0.004 | 0 | 0.003 |
| 13 | | One-stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | Home | CCTV Surveillance System | 543.32 | 57.91 | 54.46 | 430.96 |
| 15 | | Victim Compensation Fund | 1.14 | 0.18 | 0.49 | 0.47 |
| 16 | | Nirbhaya Yojana (Victim Compensation) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | Public Health, NHM | PNDT Activities under NHM | 0.92 | 0.40 | 0.23 | 0.29 |
| Total VAW Protection Expenditures | | | 786 | 123 | 140 | 523 |
| VAW: Protection Expenditures excluding CCTV funds | | | 242 | 65 | 85 | 92 |
| VAW: Protection Expenditures excluding CCTV and Maharashtra State Commission for Women's funds | | | 232 | 63 | 83 | 85 |

Table 13 Utilisation by implementation measures for protection against VAW

| | Dept. | Utilisation: Implementation Measure Percentage Expenditure of BE Allocations FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17 | Average Utilisation over 3 years | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 |
|---|---------------------------|--|--|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | WCD | Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana | 276% | 198% | 410% | 275% |
| 2 | | Implementation of Domestic Violence Act | 176% | 102% | 199% | 194% |
| 3 | | Maharashtra State Commission for Women | 157% | 90% | 85% | 283% |
| 4 | | Counselling Centres for Women | 130% | 75% | 237% | 164% |
| 5 | | State-run Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes: for 16–60 age group female survivors of atrocities, teenage mothers, destitutes | 92% | 120% | 88% | 77% |
| 6 | | ZP Women and Child Welfare Committee | 91% | 99% | 100% | 742% |
| 7 | | Rehabilitation of Devdasis: Grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishad under Section 187 of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities Act 1961 | 69% | 73% | 67% | 67% |
| 8 | | Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | 56% | 41% | 63% | 69% |
| 9 | | Abolition of Dowry | 7% | 8% | 7% | 6% |
| 10 | | Schemes for Rehabilitation of Devadasis | 5% | 3% | 0% | 21% |
| 11 | | One-stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi) | N/A* | N/A* | N/A* | N/A* |
| 12 | | Swadhar Gruh | N/A* | N/A* | N/A* | N/A* |
| 13 | | Ujjwala Yojana | N/A* | N/A* | N/A* | N/A* |
| 14 | Home | CCTV Surveillance System | 82% | 39% | 33% | 123% |
| 15 | | Nirbhaya Yojana (Victim Compensation) | N/A* | N/A* | N/A* | N/A* |
| 16 | | Victim Compensation Fund | 88% | N/A* | 70% | 78% |
| 17 | Public Health, NHM | PNDT Activities under NHM | 74% | 32% | N/A* | N/A* |
| Utilisation over the 3 years (FY 2014-15 to 2016-17) | | | 95% | 61% | 64% | 127% |
| Utilisation excluding CCTV funds over the 3 years (2014-17) | | | 148% | 126% | 165% | 151% |
| *N/A = As no allocations were found in Budget Estimates, the percentage utilisation cannot be calculated. | | | | | | |

4.2.3 Expenditure on VAW as Percentage of Social Service Expenditures of the State

The increase is evident more when the VAW Expenditures (excluding CCTV) are seen as a proportion of Social Service Expenditures of the State over FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17. The Social Service expenditures of the State, as seen in the AFSs, were Rs 78,910 crore in FY 2014-15, Rs 84,901 crore in FY 2015-16, and Rs 93,548 crore in FY 2016-17. Overall, out of the Social Service Budgetary expenditures of the State of Maharashtra, 0.16 per cent to 0.56 per cent funds were spent on measures of protection from VAW during FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17.

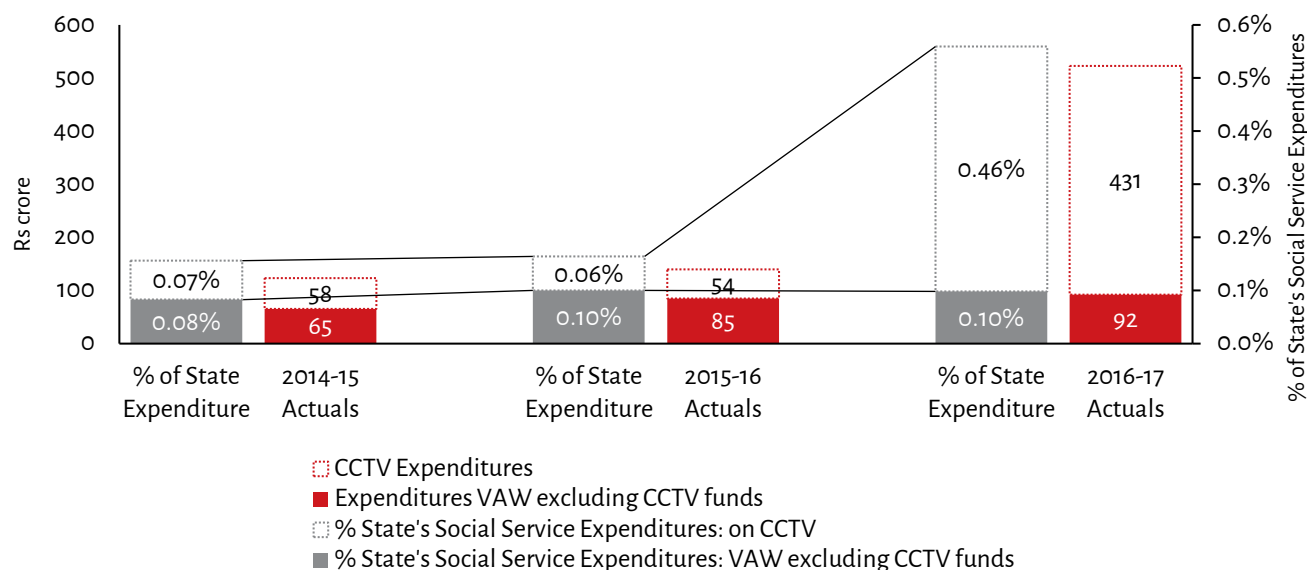
Even with CCTV expenditures excluded, the VAW expenditures show a slight increase in terms of the proportion of the Social Service Budgetary expenditures of the State. In FY 2014-15, 0.08 per cent of Social Service expenditures were spent on VAW protection, while in FY 2016-17, it increased to 0.1 per cent of Social Service expenditures being spent on protection from VAW (see Figure 10).

4.2.4 Overall Allocations, Expenditures and Utilisation: VAW Protection Measures

Overall, the total allocations for women protection measures have increased over the five-year period covered under this study (2014-19), starting from Rs 202 crore in FY 2014-15 BE, to Rs 383 crore in FY to 2018-19 BE (see Figure 11). However, due caution must be exercised while qualifying this conclusion, as the trend does not hold true for all the individual implementation measures considered. The total allocation for protection against VAW, over the last five-year period, from FY 2014-15 (BE) to FY 2018-19 (BE), was found to be of Rs 1,583 crore, in the State of Maharashtra (see Table 15).

Overall, the total expenditures on women protection measures have increased over the three-year period covered under this study (2014-17), starting from Rs 124 crore in FY 2014-15, to Rs 523 crore in FY to 2016-17 (see Figure 11). The total expenditures for protection against VAW, over the last three-year period, from FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17, was found to be of Rs 786 crore, in the State of Maharashtra (Table 16).

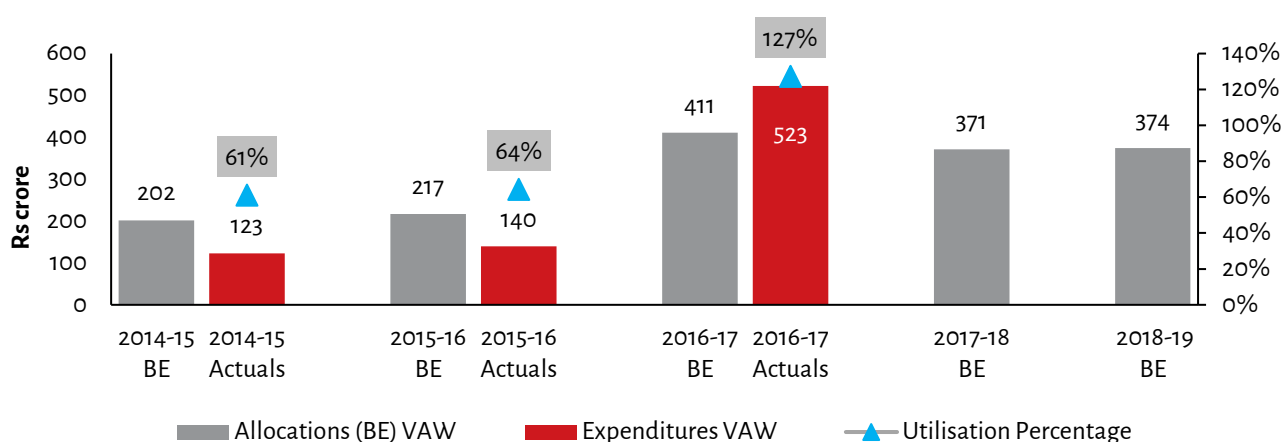
Figure 10 VAW Expenditures as Percentage of State’s Social Service Expenditures: FY 2014–15 to FY 2016–17



Overall, the utilisation of women protection measure-funds has increased over the three-year period covered under this study (2014-17), starting from 61 per cent utilisation in FY 2014-15, to 127 per cent utilisation (expenditures were more than overall allocations) in FY to 2016-17 (see Figure 11).

to Rs 217 crore, Rs 411 crore, Rs 371 crore and Rs 383 crore during FY 2015-16, FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18, and FY 2018-19 respectively. The overall expenditures, with CCTV funds excluded, also show an increase from Rs 123 crore in FY 2014-15 to Rs 523 crore in FY 2016-17.

Figure 11 Total VAW funds: Allocations (BE), Expenditures & Utilisation (%) FY 2014-15 to FY 2018-19



4.2.5 Overall VAW Protection, Excluding CCTV Funds: Allocations and Expenditures

Although the overall allocations and expenditures show increase, the fact remains that CCTV funds (Home Department) form a major part of these allocations and expenditures.

When CCTV funds are excluded, the combined allocations for protection from VAW in the last five years (FY 2014-15 to FY 2018-19) are found to be Rs 491 crore (See Table 12). Expenditures were higher, at Rs 242 crore (out of Rs 164 crore allocations) over the three-year period – FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17 (see Table 13). The average utilisation was 148 per cent during the same three-year period, when CCTV funds were excluded from the analysis (see Table 14). Thus, for a better picture of the trend in VAW protection measure Budgets, Figure 12 presents the timeline of Budget allocations and expenditures excluding the CCTV funds.

Even when CCTV funds are excluded, the allocations show an increase during the five-year period under study. Allocations increased from Rs 202 crore in FY 2014-15,

4.2.6 Department-wise Allocations, Expenditures, and Utilisation

4.2.6.1 Allocations: Department-wise: 2014-19

In terms of allocations (see Table 15), the largest amount was allocated by the Home Department, at Rs 1,115 crore, spread over the five-year period, and 3 main implementation measures, including CCTV surveillance systems, and compensations to survivors under Nirbhaya Fund and One-stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi).

The Department of WCD had allocated Rs 466 crore, over the same period, spread across 13 implementation measures. The National Health Mission (NHM) under the Department of Public Health show allocations of more than Rs 2 crore, over the same five-year period. WCD department's allocations show an increasing trend, nominal terms, while the Home Department's allocations show an increasing trend followed by decline during the five-year study period, in nominal terms (FY 2014-15 to FY 2018-19, See Figure 13, Table 15).

Figure 12 VAW without CCTV: Allocations & Expenditures Increased, Utilisation Increased in 3 Years

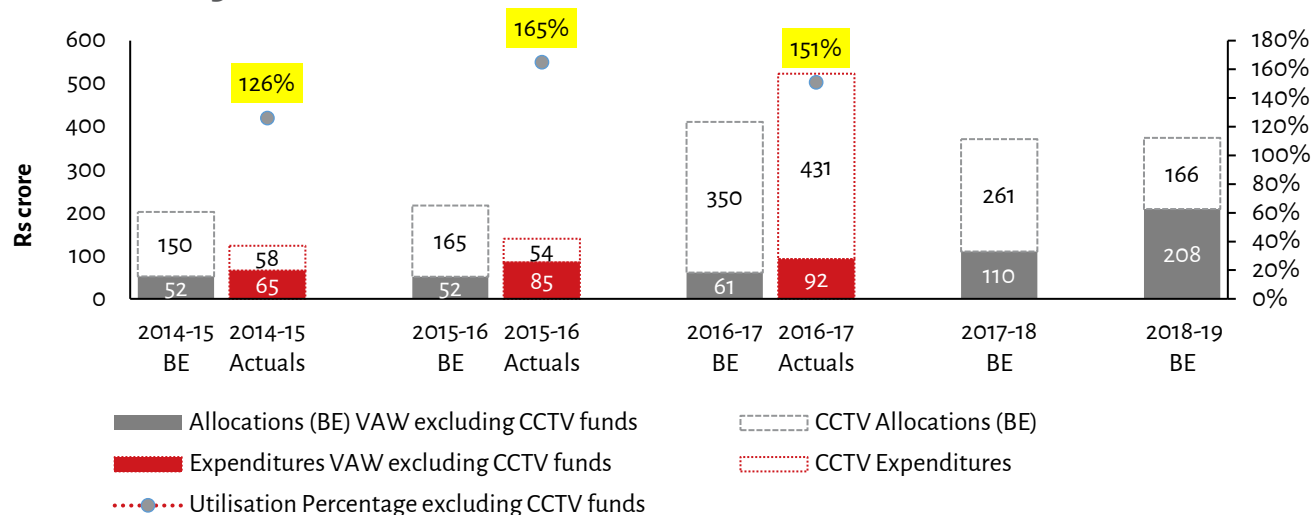


Table 14 Allocations by department for the protection against VAW

| Sum of allocations for 5 Years FY 2014-15 (BE) to FY 2018-19 (BE) (in Rs crore) | | 2014-15 BE | 2015-16 BE | 2016-17 BE | 2017-18 BE | 2018-19 BE |
|--|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Total Allocations | | 201.78 | 216.56 | 410.98 | 371.20 | 382.50 |
| 1 | WCD Department | 50.54 | 50.86 | 60.38 | 108.96 | 195.11 |
| 2 | Home Department | 150.00 | 165.70 | 165.70 | 261.69 | 186.72 |
| 3 | NHM, Public Health | 1.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.55 | 0.66 |

Even though the Department of Social Justice and Special Assistance (SJSA) had been found to have two schemes that were supposed to address various forms of VAW, they were not included in the budgetary analysis as it was found that the schemes were not addressing violence per se. The Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana, under SJSA, covers a wide variety of eligibility conditions with regards to beneficiary women and their/or orphan children. It was not included in VAW-related budgetary analysis because it was found that the scheme mainly catered to widows. The Budgets of the Counselling Cell (SJSA) were also excluded from the analysis as it was found that the major category to whom the provision catered to was 'Persons with Disabilities' (even though Acid Attack survivors could technically be availing the system).

4.2.6.2 Expenditures: Department-wise: 2014-17

The WCD Department shows an expenditure of Rs 240 crore during the three-year period of FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17. The Home Department shows expenditures at Rs 545 crore, and the over the three-year period (see Figure 13, Table 16).

4.2.6.3 Utilisations: Department-wise: 2014-17

In terms of utilisation of allocated funds, the WCD Department shows highest average utilisation during the three-year period (FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17) at 149 per cent, followed closely by the Home Department at 82 per cent of funds allocated during FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17.

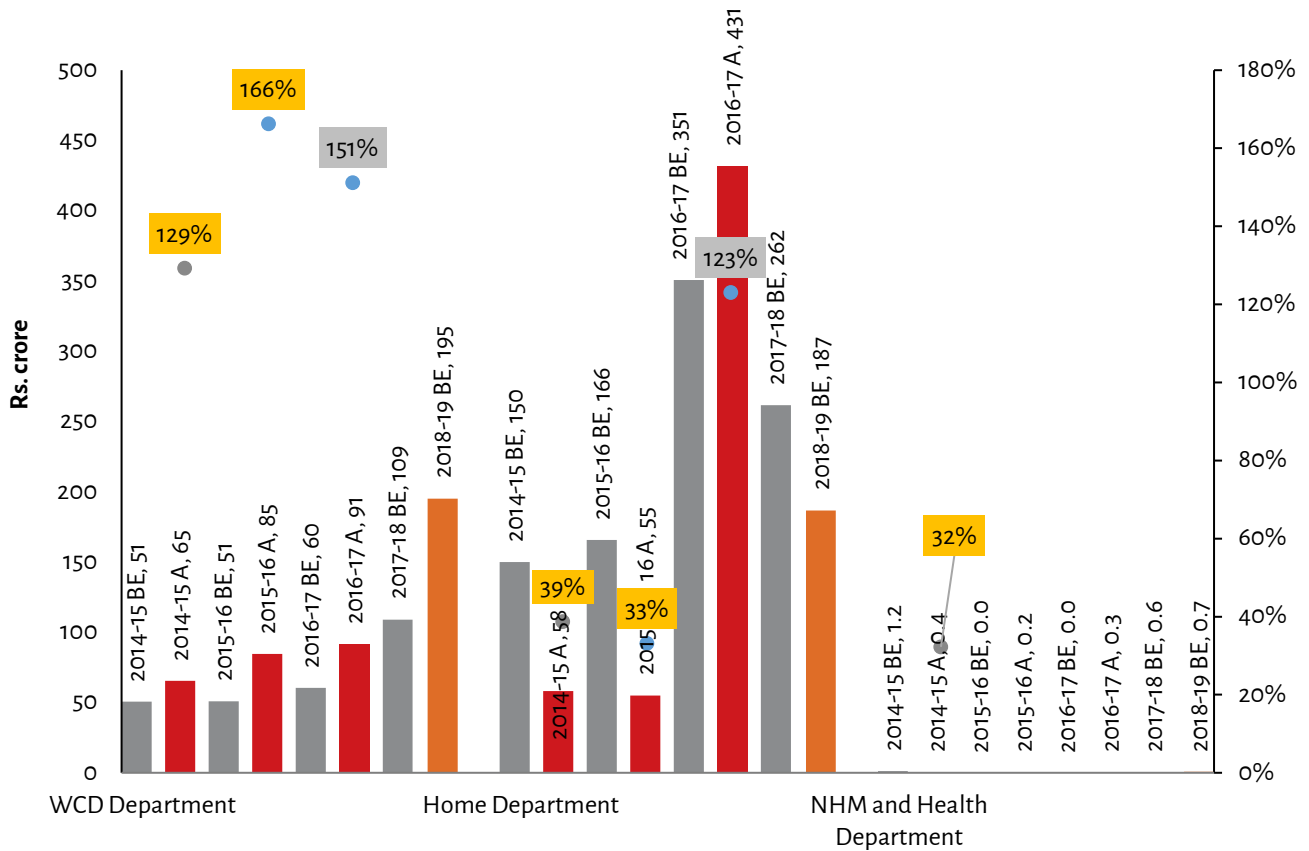
While utilisation by the WCD department shows some fluctuation between 128 per cent to 166 per cent; utilisation by the Home Department shows a sharp rise from a low of 39 per cent to a high of 123 per cent during the three-year period FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17 (See Figure 13, Table 16).

Table 15 Expenditures and Utilisations by Departments for Protection against VAW

| Sum of actual expenditure over 3 years: FY 2014-15 - FY 2016-17: In Rs crore (Utilisation % given in the brackets) | | | 2014-15 Expenditures (Utilisation %) | | 2015-16 Expenditures (Utilisation %) | | 2016-17 Expenditures (Utilisation %) | | |
|--|------------------------------|--------|---|-------|---|-------|---|--------|--------|
| Total Expenditures (% Utilisation) | 785.71 | (95%) | 123.18 | (61%) | 139.51 | (64%) | 523.04 | (127%) | |
| 1 | WCD Department | 240.33 | (149%) | 64.69 | (128%) | 84.33 | (166%) | 91.32 | (151%) |
| 2 | Home Department | 544.46 | (82%) | 58.09 | (39%) | 54.94 | (33%) | 431.43 | (123%) |
| 3 | NHM and Health Department | 0.92 | (74%) | 0.40 | (32%) | 0.23 | N/A* | 0.29 | N/A* |

*N/A = as no allocations were found in Budget Estimates, the percentage utilisation cannot be calculated

Figure 13 Allocations (BE) 2014-19, Expenditures (Actual) and Utilisation (2014-17): VAW



4.2.7 Forms of VAW: Allocations and Expenditures

Table 18 presents the allocations and expenditures according to the forms of VAW. It also includes allocations and expenditure amounts revised by excluding the CCTV funds from the analysis. Table 8 also shows where funding overlap exists among the form of VAW. No form of VAW has any exclusive implementation measures, as all funds are overlapping,

For the protection measures that addressed all forms of VAW, namely, the Maharashtra State Commission for Women and ZP WCD Committees, Rs 74 crore were allocated during the five-year period under study, (2014-19). Expenditures of about Rs 57 crore were incurred on these measures during the three-year period, (2014-17), for which expenditure data was available.

For 9 forms of VAW (1. Forced prostitution –including the Devadasi system, Trafficking for coerced sex, Forced Marriage by kidnapping, etc.; 2 & 3. Coerced sex/rape/harassment – including stalking, voyeurism, Pornography, capturing/sharing private acts without consent, Cyber crimes; by various perpetrators; 4. Dowry Death/Dowry; 5. Sex-selective Abortion – Female Foeticide/infanticide; 6. Violence during pregnancy by family members or intimate partner; 7. Physical and Psychological abuse by family members or intimate partner; 8. Acid throwing/other acid-

related violence; and 9. Abuse of widows/elderly), the Budgets of relevant implementation measures overlapped and were, hence, analysed accordingly.

Thus, for these 9 forms of VAW, the common allocations amounted to Rs 1,510 crore during the five-year period under study, 2014-19. Common expenditures of about Rs 729 crore were incurred on measures addressing these forms of VAW, during the three-year period, 2014-17, for which expenditure data was available.

When CCTV funds were not taken into account for these 9 forms of VAW, the common allocations amounted to Rs 418 crore during the five-year period under study, 2014-19. Common expenditures of about Rs 186 crore were incurred on measures (excluding CCTV) addressing these forms of VAW, during the three-year period, FY 2014-17.

No budgetary allocations or expenditures were found that could be considered as addressing 'Honour Killing', Sati and Female Genital Mutilation (except the overall Budgets for State Commission for Women and ZP WCD Committee).

The total allocations for all forms of VAW were Rs 491 crore, without including the CCTV allocations, during the five-year period under study, 2014-19. The total expenditures for all forms of VAW were Rs 242 crore (excluding CCTV expenditures), during the three-year period, 2014-17.

Table 16 Allocations and Expenditure as Per Forms of VAW (with perpetrator category)

| Form of Violence Against Women Perpetrator (I = Outsider, II=Family member, III = Intimate partner) | | | 5 years (FY 2014-15 BE to FY2018-19 BE) | 3 years (FY 2014-15 A to FY 2016-17 A) | 5 Years 2014-19 | 3 Years 2014-17 |
|--|--|--|--|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | | Allocations | Expenditures | Allocations | Expenditures |
| Rs crore | | | With CCTV funds | | Without CCTV funds | |
| | Overall (for all forms of VAW) | | 73.50 | 56.61 | 73.50 | 56.61 |
| 1 (I, II, III) | Forced prostitution (including Devadasis system), Trafficking for coerced sex, Forced Marriage by kidnapping, etc. | | 1510 | 729 | 418 | 186 |
| 2 (I) | Coerced sex/rape/harassment (including stalking, voyeurism, pornography, capturing/sharing private acts without consent, Cyber crimes) | Violence organised or perpetrated by States/ State actors (e.g., rape in war) | | | | |
| 3.1 (I) | | By non-partner | | | | |
| 3.2 (II) | | By family member | | | | |
| 3.3 (III) | | By intimate partner | | | | |
| 4.1 (II, III) | Dowry Death/Dowry | | | | | |
| 5 (II, III) | Sex-selective Abortion (Female Foeticide)/ infanticide | | | | | |
| 6 (II, III) | Violence during pregnancy by family members or intimate partner | | | | | |
| 7 (II, III) | Physical and psychological abuse by family members or intimate partner | | | | | |
| 8 (I), (II), (III) | Acid throwing/other acid-related violence | | | | | |
| 9 (II) | Abuse of widows/elderly | | | | | |
| 4.2 (II, III) | Honour Killings | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4.3 (II) | Sati | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 (II, III) | Female Genital Mutilation | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total Budgets for Protection measures against all forms of VAW | | | 1583 | 785 | | |
| Total Budgets for Protection measures against all forms of VAW, excluding CCTV | | | | 491 | 242 | |

Table 17 Implementation Measures/ Schemes: Budgets by Forms of Violence

| Department | Implementation Measure/ Scheme | Rs crore | | | Form of Violence Perpetrator (I = Outsider, II=Family member, III = Intimate partner). Budget of implementation measure included: Y/N | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|-------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------|--|---|--|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Allocations (5 years 2014-19) | Expenditures (3 years 2014-17) | Utilisation Average 3 yrs (2014-17) | Overall (all forms of VAW) | 1 (I, II, III) | | | 2 (I) | 3.1 (I) | | 3.2 (II) | 3.3 (III) | 4.1 (II, III) | 4.2 (II, III) | 4.3 (II) | 5 (II, III) | 6 (II, III) | 7 (II, III) | 8 (I), (II), (III) | 9 (II) | 10 (II, III) |
| | | | | | | Forced prostitution (including Devadasis system), Trafficking for coerced sex, Forced Marriage by kidnapping, etc. | Coerced sex/ rape/ harassment (including stalking, voyeurism, pornography, capturing/ sharing private acts without consent, cyber-crimes) | | | By States/ State actors | By non-partner outsider | By family member | By intimate partner | Dowry Death/ Dowry | Honour Killings | Sati | Sex-selective Abortion (Female Foeticide)/ infanticide | Violence during pregnancy by family members or intimate partner | Physical and psychological abuse by family members or intimate partner | Acid throwing/ other acid related violence | Abuse of widows/ elderly | Female Genital Mutilation |
| 1 | WCD | Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana | 200 | 110 | 276% | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | |
| 2 | | State-run Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes: for 16–60 age group female survivors of atrocities, teenage mothers, destitutes | 65 | 34 | 92% | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N | N | N | N | Y | Y | N | N | |
| 3 | | Domestic Violence Act (Protection Officer) | 57 | 29 | 176% | | N | N | N | Y | Y | Y | | | | N | Y | Y | N | Y | N | |
| 4 | | ZP Women and Child Welfare Committee | 51 | 46 | 91% | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | |
| 5 | | Counselling Centres for Women | 26 | 10 | 130% | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | |
| 6 | | Maharashtra State Commission for Women | 23 | 11 | 157% | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | |
| 7 | | Swadhar Gruh | 20 | 0 | N/A* | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | | | | N | Y | Y | N | Y | N | |
| 8 | | Ujjawala Yojana | 20 | 0 | N/A* | N | Y | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | |
| 9 | | Abolition of Dowry | 2 | 0 | 7% | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | N | N | Y | Y | N | N | N | |
| 10 | | Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | 2 | 1 | 56% | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N | N | N | N | Y | Y | N | N | |
| 11 | | Rehabilitation of Devdasis: Grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishad under Section 187 of the Maharashtra ZP and Panchayat Samities Act, 1961 | 1 | 0 | 69% | N | Y | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | |
| 12 | | Schemes for Rehabilitation of Devadasis | 0 | 0 | 8% | N | Y | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | |
| 13 | | One-stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi) | 0 | 0 | N/A* | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N | N | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | |
| 14 | Home | CCTV Surveillance System | 1092 | 543 | 82% | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | |
| 15 | | Nirbhaya Yojana (Victim Compensation) | 20 | 0 | N/A* | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | |
| 16 | | Victim Compensation Fund | 3 | 1 | 88% | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N | |
| 17 | Health | PNDT Activities under NHM | 2 | 1 | 74% | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | Y | N | N | N | N | N | |

4.3 Mapping of Provisions Addressing Forms of Violence against Women

Table 19 gives the glimpse of the mapping of VAC protection provisions undertaken in this study, while the detailed version is presented in Annexure 8.

Table 18 Mapping of Forms of Violence Against Women with Legislations, Policy Frameworks and Department-wise Implementation Measures/Schemes

| Form of Violence Perpetrator (I = Outsider, II = Family member, III = Intimate partner) | | Legislation | Department | Schemes/Implementation Measures | Budget included | Comment |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| Overall (for all forms of VAW) | | Maharashtra State Commission for Women Act, 1993 | WCD | Maharashtra State Commission for Women | Y | |
| | | | | ZP Women and Child Welfare Committee | Y | Budget allocations discontinued since FY 2017-18 by WCD. (District Budgets had discontinued since FY 2012-13) |
| 1 (I, II, III) | Forced prostitution (including Devadasis system), Trafficking for coerced sex, Forced Marriage by kidnapping, etc. | The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 | Home | Nirbhaya Yojana (Victim Compensation) | Y | Started in FY 2017-18. 100 per cent Union funds |
| | | Section 370 and 370 A – The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 | | Victim Compensation Fund | Y | Started since FY 2014-15. Allocations decreased, then recovered last year (in FY 2018-19). |
| | | | | CCTV Surveillance System | Y | Started in FY 2013-14 |
| | | Indian Penal Code – Section 366 | WCD | Ujjwala Yojana | Y | Started in FY 2017-18 |
| | | | | Schemes for Rehabilitation of Devadasis | Y | SJSA department continued Budget allocations for this scheme till FY 2009-10. WCD Department started Budget allocations from FY 2013-14 BE (apart from minimal allocation in FY 2011-12 RE). Districts allocated funds till FY 2015-16 BE. |
| | | Devadasis System (Abolition) Act, Maharashtra 2005 | | Rehabilitation of Devdasis: Grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishad under Section 187 of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities Act, 1961 | Y | Larger allocations were made till FY 2010-11 BE (24,000), after which the allocations decreased. Budget allocations remained fixed at 1500 since FY 2011-12 BE. |
| | | | | Swadhar Gruh | Y | Started in FY 2017-18, for homeless women survivors of natural disasters, domestic violence, trafficking, or released prisoners |
| | | | State-run Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes: for 16-60 age group female survivors of atrocities, teenage mothers, destitutes | Y | Transferred to WCD from SJSA in FY 2010-11. Increase seen in allocations after FY 2014-15 (after the JJ programme and remand home Budget heads – under Balak and Balika Samrudhi Yojana – were discontinued). | |

| Form of Violence Perpetrator (I = Outsider, II = Family member, III = Intimate partner) | | Legislation | Department | Schemes/Implementation Measures | Budget included | Comment |
|--|---|---|-------------------|--|--------------------|--|
| | | | | Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | Y | Transferred to WCD from SJSA in FY 2010–12. |
| | | | | One-stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi) | Y | Started since FY 2017–18 |
| | | | | Counselling Centres for Women | Y | Allocations have increased significantly in last two years (since FY 2017–18). |
| | | | | Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana | Y | Started in FY 2013–14. Twenty-fold increase in allocations since then to FY 2018–19 BE. |
| | | | | Special Rehabilitation Centre, Deonar | N | No Budget head found in State Budget for the same. |
| | | | Law and Judiciary | Fast-track Courts | N | Fast-track courts are established. But they are meant to take up variety of cases, including murder, rape, dacoity, kidnapping, trafficking, dowry deaths; civil matters filed by senior citizens, women, children, persons with disabilities or HIV; land acquisition, civil matters related to property, etc. So not possible to attribute the Budget to only VAW/VAW. |
| | | | SJSA | Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana | N | Covers a wide variety of eligibility conditions for women and their/or orphan children. Not included in Budget analysis as the interviews suggested that the major category availing the scheme is 'widows'. |
| 2 & 3 | | | | | | |
| 2 (I) | Violence organised or perpetrated by States/State actors (e.g. rape in war) | Indian Penal Code - Section 166B read with 357 of CrPC | Home | Nirbhaya Yojana (Victim Compensation) | Y | Started in FY 2017-18. 100% Union funds |
| | | IPC - 376 (2) (a), (b), (c) and (d) | | Integrated Emergency Response System (IERMS), Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) | N | Recently started. Not budgeted till 2018-19. Not specific to VAC/VAW. Covers all calls/communications to police, fire brigade, and ambulance services. |
| | | IPC 166A | | Victim Compensation Fund | Y | Started since FY 2014-15. Allocations decreased, then recovered last year (in FY 2018-19). |
| | | Indian Penal Code - Criminal (Amendment) Act 2013 - Section 164(5A) | | CCTV Surveillance System | Y | Started in FY 2013-14 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|-------------------|--|---|--|
| 3.1 (l) | Non-partner coerced sex/rape/harassment (including stalking, voyeurism, pornography, capturing/sharing private acts without consent, cyber crimes) | Indian Penal Code – Section 375, 376(2) | | Cyber and Prevention of Atrocities Against Women (PAW) Cell | N | PAW Cell is said to be no longer active. It has been replaced by PCWC (Prevention of Crime against Women and Children) nodal office at Mumbai. |
| | | Indian Penal Code – 376 (2) (h) | | Cyber Crime Prevention for Women and Children (CCPWC) cell | N | CCPWC cell, which is a 100 per cent Centrally sponsored initiative, is being set up in FY 2019-20 |
| | | Indian Penal Code – Section 376A | Law and Judiciary | Fast-track Courts | N | Fast-track courts are established. But they are meant to take up a variety of cases, including murder, rape, dacoity, kidnapping, trafficking, dowry deaths; civil matters filed by senior citizens, women, children, persons with disabilities or HIV; land acquisition, civil matters related to property, etc. So not possible to attribute the Budget to only VAW/VAW. |
| | | Indian Penal Code – Section 376C | SJSA | Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana | N | Covers a wide variety of eligibility conditions for women and their/or orphan children. Not included in Budget analysis as the interviews suggested that the major category availing the scheme is 'widows'. |
| | | Indian Penal Code – Section 376D | DWCD | Swadhar Gruh | Y | Started in FY 2017-18, for homeless women survivors of natural disasters, domestic violence, trafficking, or released prisoners |
| | | Indian Penal Code – Section 354A | | State-run Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes: for 16–60 age group female survivors of atrocities, teenage mothers, destitutes | Y | Transferred to WCD from SJSA in FY 2010-11. Increase seen in allocations after FY 2014-15 (after the JJ programme and remand home Budget heads – under Balak and Balika Samrudhi Yojana – were discontinued). |
| | | Indian Penal Code – Section 354B | | Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | Y | Transferred to WCD from SJSA in FY 2010-12. |
| | | Indian Penal Code – Section 354C | | Counselling Centres for Women | Y | Allocations have increased significantly in last two years (since FY 2017-18). |
| | | Indian Penal Code – Section 354D | | Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana | Y | Started in FY 2013-14. Twenty-fold increase in allocations since then to FY 2018-19 BE. |
| | | Indian Penal Code – Section 509 | | One-stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi) | Y | Started since FY 2017-18 |
| | | The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 | | | | |
| Indian Penal Code – Section 228A | | | | | | |

| Form of Violence Perpetrator (I = Outsider, II = Family member, III = Intimate partner) | | Legislation | Department | Schemes/Implementation Measures | Budget included | Comment |
|--|---|--|------------|---|-----------------|---|
| | Pornography, capturing/ sharing private acts without consent | Indian Penal Code – Section 354C | | | | |
| | | Information Technology Act, 2000, Section 66E | | | | |
| | | Information Technology Act, 2000, Section 67 and 67A | | | | |
| | Cyber crimes | IT Act 2000, Section 66E | | | | |
| | | IT Act 2000, Section 67 and 67A | | | | |
| | | IT Act 2000, Section 72 | | | | |
| | | IPC Section, 354D (ii) | | | | |
| | | IPC, Section 499 | | | | |
| | | IPC, Section 509 | | | | |
| | | IPC, Section 354A | | | | |
| IPC, Section 507 | | | | | | |
| 3.2 (II) | Coerced sex/rape/ harassment by family members (including stalking, voyeurism, pornography, capturing/sharing private acts without consent, cyber crimes) | IPC - Section 375, 376(2) | | Implementation of Domestic Violence Act | Y | 'Protection Officers', is the Budget item in the State Budget, since FY 2010-11 (RE). |
| | | IPC - Section 376A | | Rest same as 2, and 3.1 | | |
| | | IPC - Section 376D | | | | |
| | | IPC - Section 354A | | | | |
| | | IPC - Section 354B | | | | |
| | | IPC - Section 354C | | | | |
| | | IPC - Section 509 | | | | |
| | | Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 | | | | |
| | Cyber crimes | IT Act 2000, Section 66E | | | | |
| | | IT Act 2000, Section 67 and 67A | | | | |
| | | IT Act 2000, Section 72 | | | | |
| | | IPC Section, 354D (ii) | | | | |
| | | IPC, Section 499 | | | | |
| | | IPC, Section 509 | | | | |
| | | IPC, Section 354A | | | | |
| IPC, Section 507 | | | | | | |

| Form of Violence Perpetrator (I = Outsider, II = Family member, III = Intimate partner) | | Legislation | Department | Schemes/Implementation Measures | Budget included | Comment |
|--|--|--|------------|---|---|--|
| 3.3 (III) | Sexual violence by intimate partner (including stalking, voyeurism, pornography, capturing/sharing private acts without consent, cyber crimes) | IPC - Section 366 | | Implementation of Domestic Violence Act | Y | 'Protection Officers', is the Budget item in the State Budget, since FY 2010-11 (RE). |
| | | IPC - Section 376B | | Rest same as 2 and 3.1 | | |
| | | Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 | | | | |
| | | Marital rape | | | IPC - Exception to Section 375 | |
| | | | | | IPC - Section 376B | |
| | | Sharing of private acts by intimate partner | | | IPC - Section 354C | |
| | | | | | Information Technology Act, 2000, Section 66E | |
| | | Cyber crimes | | | IT Act 2000, Section 66E | |
| | | | | | IT Act 2000, Section 67 and 67A | |
| | | | | | IT Act 2000, Section 72 | |
| | IPC Section, 354D (ii) | | | | | |
| | IPC, Section 499 | | | | | |
| | IPC, Section 507 | | | | | |
| 4.1 (II, III) | Dowry Death/ Dowry | The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 | WCD | Abolition of Dowry | Y | Till FY 2009-10, the Budget head 'Abolition of Dowry', showed allocation and expenditures under 'Advertising and Publicity, Grants-in-aid (Non-Salary)'. After transfer to WCD in FY 2010-11, the Budget head became 'Grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishad under Section 187 of Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities Act 1961 for Abolition of dowry system', with allocations under Grants-in-aid (Non- Salary). Districts show allocations and/or expenditures throughout. |
| | | Maharashtra Dowry Prohibition Rules, 2003 | | Implementation of Domestic Violence Act | Y | 'Protection Officers', is the Budget item in the State Budget, since FY 2010-11 (RE). |
| | | IPC - Section 498A | | Swadhar Gruh | Y | Started in FY 2017-18, for homeless women survivors of natural disasters, domestic violence, trafficking, or released prisoners |
| | | IPC - Section 304B | | State-run Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes: for 16-60 age group female survivors of atrocities, teenage mothers, destitutes | Y | Transferred to WCD from SJSJ in FY 2010-11. Increase seen in allocations after FY 2014-15 (after the JJ programme and remand home Budget heads – under Balak and Balika Samrudhi Yojana – were discontinued). |

| Form of Violence Perpetrator (I = Outsider, II = Family member, III = Intimate partner) | | Legislation | Department | Schemes/Implementation Measures | Budget included | Comment | |
|--|---|---|----------------------|--|--|--|---|
| | | | | Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | Y | Transferred to WCD from SJSA in FY 2010-12. | |
| | | | | One-stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi) | Y | Started since FY 2017-18 | |
| | | | | Counselling Centres for Women | Y | Allocations have increased significantly in last two years (since FY 2017-18). | |
| | | | Home | | Integrated Emergency Response System (IERMS), Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) | N | Recently started. Not Budgeted till FY 2018-19. Not specific to VAC/VAW. Covers all calls/communications to police, fire brigade, and ambulance services. |
| | | | | | Victim Compensation Fund | Y | Started since FY 2014-15. Allocations decreased, then recovered last year (in FY 2018-19). |
| | | | SJSA | Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana | N | Covers a wide variety of eligibility conditions for women and their/or orphan children. Not included in Budget analysis as the interviews suggested that the major category availing the scheme is 'widows'. | |
| 4.2 (II, III) | Honour Killings | IPC, 1860 | Law and Judiciary | Fast-track Courts | N | Fast-track courts are established. But they are meant to take up a variety of cases, including murder, rape, dacoity, kidnapping, trafficking, dowry deaths; civil matters filed by senior citizens, women, children, persons with disabilities or HIV; land acquisition, civil matters related to property, etc. So not possible to attribute the Budget to only VAW/VAC. | |
| 4.3 (II) | Sati | The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 | | | | | |
| 5 (II, III) | Sex-selective Abortion (Female foeticide)/infanticide | The Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 | Public Health, NHM | PNDT Activities under NHM | Y | | |
| | | IPC - Section 315, 316 and 318 | DWCD | Counselling Centres for Women | Y | Allocations have increased significantly in last two years (since FY 2017-18). | |
| | | | Home | Integrated Emergency Response System (IERMS), Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) | N | Recently started. Not budgeted till 2018-19. Not specific to VAC/VAW. Covers all calls/communications to police, fire brigade, and ambulance services. | |
| 6 (II, III) | Violence during pregnancy by family members or intimate partner | IPC - Section 376 (2) (h) | WCD | Abolition of Dowry | Y | Till FY 2009-10, the Budget head 'Abolition of Dowry', showed allocation and expenditures under 'Advertising and Publicity, Grants-in-aid (Non-Salary)'. After transfer to WCD in FY 2010-11, the Budget head became 'Grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishad under Section 187 of Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities Act 1961 for Abolition of dowry system', with allocations under Grants-in-aid (Non-Salary). Districts show allocations and/or expenditures throughout. | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|--|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 | | Implementation of Domestic Violence Act | Y | 'Protection Officers', is the Budget item in the State Budget, since FY 2010-11 (RE). |
| | | | | Swadhar Gruh | Y | Started in FY 2017-18, for homeless women survivors of natural disasters, domestic violence, trafficking, or released prisoners |
| | | | | One-stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi) | Y | Started since FY 2017-18 |
| | | | | Counselling Centres for Women | Y | Allocations have increased significantly in last two years (since FY 2017-18). |
| | | | Home | Integrated Emergency Response System (IERMS), Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) | N | Recently started. Not Budgeted till 2018-19. Not specific to VAC/VAW. Covers all calls/communications to police, fire brigade, and ambulance services. |
| | | | Victim Compensation Fund | Y | Started since FY 2014-15. Allocations decreased, then recovered last year (in FY 2018-19). | |
| 7 (II, III) | Physical and psychological abuse by family members or intimate partner | Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 | WCD | Abolition of Dowry | Y | Till FY 2009-10, the Budget head 'Abolition of Dowry', showed allocation and expenditures under 'Advertising and Publicity, Grants-in-aid (Non-Salary)'. After transfer to WCD in FY 2010-11, the Budget head became 'Grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishad under Section 187 of Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities act 1961 for Abolition of dowry system', with allocations under Grants-in-aid (Non-Salary). Districts show allocations and/or expenditures throughout. |
| | | IPC, Section 498A | | Implementation of Domestic Violence Act | Y | 'Protection Officers', is the Budget item in the State Budget, since FY 2010-11 (RE). |
| | | IPC, Section 306 | | Swadhar Gruh | Y | Started in FY 2017-18, for homeless women survivors of natural disasters, domestic violence, trafficking, or released prisoners |
| | | IPC, Section 509 | | State-run - Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes: for 16-60 age group female survivors of atrocities, teenage mothers, destitutes | Y | Transferred to WCD from SJSA in FY 2010-11. Increase seen in allocations after FY 2014-15 (after the JJ programme and remand home Budget heads – under Balak and Balika Samrudhi Yojana – were discontinued). |
| | | | | Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | Y | Transferred to WCD from SJSA in FY 2010-12. |
| | | | | One-stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi) | Y | Started since FY 2017-18 |
| | | | | Counselling Centres for Women | Y | Allocations have increased significantly in last two years (since FY 2017-18). |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|------|--|---|---|
| | | | Home | Integrated Emergency Response System (IERMS), Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) | N | Recently started. Not Budgeted till 2018-19. Not specific to VAC/VAW. Covers all calls/communications to police, fire brigade, and ambulance services. |
| | | | | Victim Compensation Fund | Y | Started since FY 2014-15. Allocations decreased, then recovered last year (in FY 2018-19). |
| 8 (I), (II), (III) | Acid throwing/ other acid related violence | The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, IPC Section 326 (A) & (B) | WCD | State-run Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes: for 16–60 age group female survivors of atrocities, teenage mothers, destitutes | Y | Transferred to WCD from SJSA in FY 2010-11. Increase seen in allocations after FY 2014-15 (after the JJ program and remand home Budget heads – under Balak and Balika Samrudhi Yojana – were discontinued). |
| | | The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, IPC, Section 100 | | Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | Y | Transferred to WCD from SJSA in FY 2010-12. |
| | | IPC, Section 166B read with Code of Criminal Procedure – Section 357 | | One-stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi) | Y | Started since FY 2017-18 |
| | | | | Counselling Centres for Women | Y | Allocations have increased significantly in last two years (since FY 2017-18). |
| | | | | Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana | Y | Started in FY 2013-14. Twenty-fold increase in allocations since then to FY 2018-19 BE. |
| | | | Home | Nirbhaya Yojana (Victim Compensation) | Y | Started in FY 2017-18. Hundred per cent Union funds |
| | | | | Victim Compensation Fund | Y | Started since FY 2014-15. Allocations decreased, then recovered last year (in FY 2018-19). |
| | | | | CCTV Surveillance System | Y | Started in FY 2013-14 |
| | | | | Cyber and Prevention of Atrocities Against Women (PAW) Cell | N | PAW Cell is said to be no longer active. It has been replaced by PCWC (Prevention of Crime against Women and Children) nodal office at Mumbai. |
| | | | | Integrated Emergency Response System (IERMS), Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) | N | Recently started. Not Budgeted till 2018-19. Not specific to VAC/VAW. Covers all calls/communications to police, fire brigade, and ambulance services. |
| | SJSA | Counselling Cell - SJSA | N | Set up under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, covers a wide variety of eligibility conditions for women/ girls, including Acid Attack survivors. Not included in Budget analysis as the interviews suggested that the major category availing the scheme is 'Persons with Disabilities'. | | |

| Form of Violence Perpetrator (I = Outsider, II = Family member, III = Intimate partner) | | Legislation | Department | Schemes/Implementation Measures | Budget included | Comment |
|--|---------------------------|---|------------|--|-----------------|--|
| 9 (II) | Abuse of widows/ elderly | Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 | SJSA | Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana | N | Covers a wide variety of eligibility conditions for women and their/or orphan children. Not included in Budget analysis as the interviews suggested that the major category availing the scheme is 'widows'. |
| | | | WCD | Implementation of Domestic Violence Act | Y | 'Protection Officers', is the Budget item in the State Budget, since FY 2010-11 (RE). |
| | | The IPC, Section 498 (A) | | Swadhar Gruh | Y | Started in FY 2017-18, for homeless women survivors of natural disasters, domestic violence, trafficking, or released prisoners |
| | | The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 | | One-stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi): | Y | |
| | | | | Counselling Centres for Women: | Y | |
| | | | | One-stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi) | Y | Started since FY 2017-18 |
| | | | | Counselling Centres for Women | Y | Allocations have increased significantly in last two years (since FY 2017-18). |
| | | | Home | Integrated Emergency Response System (IERMS), Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) | N | Recently started. Not Budgeted till 2018-19. Not specific to VAC/ VAW. Covers all calls/ communications to police, fire brigade, and ambulance services. |
| 10 (II, III) | Female Genital Mutilation | There is no separate law dealing with Female Genital Mutilation in India. The existing provisions under the IPC including grievous hurt (Section 320, 322), act endangering life or personal safety of others (Section 336–338) etc., and the POSCO Act (Section 3) criminalise the practice. | | | | |

Image Source: [hickeylawfirm.com](https://www.hickeylawfirm.com)

CHAPTER 5

Implementation of Provisions for Protection of Women and Children against Violence in Maharashtra

This chapter examines, more closely, the implementation of five key provisions for protection against VAC/VAW in the two selected Districts. It provides an insight into the bottlenecks in the fund flow process of the selected schemes, as well as the gaps in the human resources and infrastructure required for scheme implementation.

5.1 Study Schemes

Five schemes were selected for study at the District level. These schemes, along the forms of violence they address, are provided in Table 20. These include schemes that originated from both, the Central and the Maharashtra State government.

5.2 Study Districts

As described in Chapter 2, Beed and Solapur were selected as the study Districts based on a weighted matrix of relevant criteria on the status of women and children. Both Districts had an alarmingly low child sex ratio for children aged 0–6 years at 807 females per 1,000 males in Beed and 883 females per 1,000 males in Solapur, as per NFHS 4.

In terms of relative demographics, Solapur has a significantly higher population than Beed, along with a greater share of urban population. As can be seen from the table below, Beed records a poorer performance on several parameters, with the notable exception of the sex ratio at birth for children born between 2010 and 2015 (NFHS 4).

Table 19 Schemes selected for District-level implementation study

| | Scheme | Forms of Violence Addressed | State/Centrally Sponsored | Beneficiaries |
|---|--|---|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Child Care Institutions operating under the Juvenile Justice Act ³¹ | Abandonment, child marriage, child labour, begging, acid throwing, coerced sex/rape/harassment (including stalking and voyeurism), trafficking, prostitution (including Devadasis system), child pornography, mental/emotional/psychological abuse | State Scheme | Children |
| 2 | Integrated Child Protection Scheme ³² | Abandonment, child marriage, child labour, begging, acid throwing, coerced sex/rape/harassment (including stalking and voyeurism), trafficking, prostitution (including Devadasis system), child pornography, mental/emotional/psychological abuse | Centrally Sponsored | Children |
| 3 | Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree | Female foeticide/infanticide, child marriage | State Scheme | Children |
| 4 | Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao | Female foeticide/infanticide | Centrally Sponsored | Children |
| 5 | Swadhar Gruh | Forced prostitution (including Devadasis system), trafficking for coerced sex, forced marriage by kidnapping, etc.; non-partner coerced sex/rape/harassment (including stalking, voyeurism, pornography, capturing/sharing private acts without consent, cyber crimes); coerced sex/rape/harassment by family members (including stalking, voyeurism, pornography, capturing/sharing private acts without consent, cyber crimes); sexual violence by intimate partner (including stalking, voyeurism, pornography, capturing/sharing private acts without consent, cyber crimes); dowry death/dowry; violence during pregnancy by family members or intimate partner; physical and psychological abuse by family members or intimate partner; abuse of widows/elderly | Centrally Sponsored | Women |

Table 20 District Profiles

| Criteria | Beed | Solapur |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Population (Census 2011) | Male – 13.5 lakh | Male – 22.3 lakh |
| | Female – 12.4 lakh | Female – 20.9 lakh |
| | Total – 25.9 lakh | Total – 43.2 lakh |
| Child Population (0–17 years) (Census 2011) | Male – 5 lakh | Male – 7.7 lakh |
| | Female – 4.2 lakh | Female – 6.8 lakh |
| | Total – 9.2 lakh | Total – 14.5 lakh |
| Rural – Urban Population Per centage (Census 2011) | Rural – 80.10 % | Urban – 19.90 % |
| | Rural – 67.60 % | Urban – 32.40 % |
| Sex Ratio of total population (NFHS 4) | 933 females/1,000 males | 963 females/1,000 males |
| Sex Ratio at birth for children born from 2010-2015 (NFHS 4) | 1046 females/1,000 males | 816 females/1,000 males |
| Child Sex Ratio for 0–6 group* (NFHS 4) ³³ | 807 females/1,000 males | 883 females/1,000 males |
| Female Literacy (NFHS 4) | 67.0% | 76.4% |
| Male Literacy (NFHS 4) | 92.3% | 93.5% |
| Malnutrition – Children under 5 who are stunted (height-for-age) * (NFHS 4) | 37.8 | 25.4 |
| Per centage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) * (NFHS 4) | 36.5% | 44.3% |
| Rate of Crime Committed Against Women –2016* (NCRB 2016) | 55.67 | 39.11 |
| Rate of Crime Committed Against Children –2016* (NCRB 2016) | 6.1 | 7.9 |

5.3 Child Care Institutions (CCIs) under the JJ Act 2015

Maharashtra has a long history of operating residential shelter homes for children in partnership between NGOs and the State government. These homes have taken varied forms and names, including Bal Sadans, Balak Ashrams, Observation Homes, and Orphanages, etc. In 2006, all homes operating with government support were brought under the JJ Act 2000.

Infrastructure

Significantly Lower Number of CCIs in Solapur: While Beed has a significantly lower population than Solapur, it has over eight times the number of CCIs. This amounts to one CCI per 12,100 children in Beed, compared to one CCI per 1,60,965 children in Solapur. The drop-in number of recognised CCIs in Solapur was greater than Beed, following the notification of the revised rules as per the JJ Act 2015, as of March 2018³⁴. With the enforcement of the new rules, the number of CCIs in Solapur District decreased from 87 under the previous version of the JJ Act in 2016-17, to only 9 in 2018-19. The decrease in contrast in Beed was much lower, from 99 in 2016-17 to 76 in 2018-19.

Table 21 Drop in number of CCIs receiving funding from State government over the years

| Year | Solapur | Beed |
|------------|---------|------|
| FY 2018-19 | 9 | 76 |
| FY 2017-18 | 9 | 99 |
| FY 2016-17 | 87 | 99 |

This sharp drop in government-recognised facilities is observed in the wake of the steps taken by the State government to check reported malpractice and address trends of over-institutionalisation, whereby children were placed in CCIs despite having access to family support. While these are positive steps, there is limited information on the process of these CCI closures and their impact on children previously housed therein, which merits further research.

As per the report of the Committee for Analysing Data of Mapping and Review Exercise of Child Care Institutions (MoWCD, 2018), Maharashtra has the

Funding

State level overview of CCIs operating under the Juvenile Justice Act³⁵: Funds for CCIs under the JJ Act are released from the WCD Commissionerate at the State level to the District Women and Child Development Office (DWCD), which in turn releases them to the CCIs. These CCIs only receive per child maintenance funds from the government, with the funds for staff salaries, rent, infrastructure and other requirements being provided by the NGOs operating them. At the State level, fund utilisation for NGO-run CCIs operating under the JJ Act was high in FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16. However, it dropped to only 66 per cent in FY 2016-17. Further, allocations for NGO-run CCIs have also dropped since FY 2017-18. This could potentially be explained by the drop in the number of government-recognised CCIs, as described in Section 5.3.2.

Solapur and Beed: Information on the funds received by the Solapur and Beed DWCD offices shows that there has been an increase in both funds received and utilised across the two Districts from FY 2016-17 to FY 2018-19.

With more CCIs operating, receipt of funds in Beed is significantly higher than Solapur, and has been

Table 22 Allocations, expenditure and utilisation of funds for NGO-run CCIs at the State level

| State-level Allocations | | | | | State-level Expenditure | | | Utilisation percentage | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2014-15 BE | 2015-16 BE | 2016-17 BE | 2017-18 BE | 2018-19 BE | 2014-15 A | 2015-16 A | 2016-17 A | 2014-15 A | 2015-16 A | 2016-17 A |
| 26.25 | 27.10 | 28.03 | 18.98 | 19.76 | 25.43 | 25.82 | 18.57 | 97% | 95% | 66% |

second highest number of CCIs in the country, after Tamil Nadu. As per the report, 52 per cent of the homes in Maharashtra (excluding Swadhar and Ujjawala homes), were registered under the JJ Act as of July 2016, and another 21 per cent had applied for registration under the same (MoWCD, 2018).

increasing. While only Rs. 16.3 lakh were received in FY 2016-17, this increased nearly 40-fold to Rs. 643.6 lakh in FY 2017-18 and further to Rs 1,106.3 in FY 2018-19. In Solapur, while receipt increased by 62 per cent from Rs 93.8 lakh in FY 2016-17 to Rs 151.7 lakh in FY 2017-18, utilisation was lower than release in 2017-18. Fund receipt decreased in FY 2018-19 by 28 per cent (See Table 24). Utilisation of funds has been at a 100 per cent in Beed over the last three years and 89 per cent and above in Solapur.

Table 23 Funds released and spent at the DWCEO for the operation of CCI under the JJ Act (in Rs lakh)

| Year | Solapur | | Beed | |
|---------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | Receipt | Expenditure | Receipt | Expenditure |
| 2018-19 | 109.6 | 106.7 | 1,106.3 | 1,106.3 |
| 2017-18 | 151.7 | 135 | 643.6 | 643.6 |
| 2016-17 | 93.8 | 93.8 | 16.3 | 16.3 |

Delays in fund transfers: CCI officials interviewed in both Districts reported significant delays in the receipt of funds from the State government for all categories of CCI visited. In FY 2016-17, funds for both Districts were received in the last quarter of the financial year. In FY 2017-18, there was an improvement in Solapur, with all funds received in the third quarter. However, 73 per cent of funds were still received in the fourth quarter in Beed. In FY 2018-19, both Districts received funds in the third quarter.

Table 24 Quarter-wise fund received for non-ICPS CCI in FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18 and FY2018-19

| Quarter | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | |
|---------------------------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|
| | Solapur | Beed | Solapur | Beed | Solapur | Beed |
| % of funds received in Q1 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| % of funds received in Q2 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| % of funds received in Q3 | 0% | 0% | 100% | 27% | 100% | 100% |
| % of funds received in Q4 | 100% | 100% | 0% | 73% | 0% | 0% |

Overall, despite having a significantly lower population than Solapur, Beed District has over eight times the number of CCI. Beed also reported receiving over 10 times the funds for CCI operating in the District, with correspondingly high expenditure.

5.4 Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

The ICPS is a comprehensive Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) which brings in various stakeholders under one umbrella and provides financial assistance for the implementation of the JJ Act 2015, including for institutional mechanisms such as the District-level Child Welfare Committees (CWC), District Child Protection Units (DCPU) and Juvenile Justice Boards (JJB). While the JJ Act also requires States to set up Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU) in every District, there are special funds for these units provided under the ICPS.

The ICPS also has a component of institutional care. There are two types of CCI operating under ICPS in Maharashtra – (i) Government-run CCI and (ii) NGO-run CCI. These homes receive funds as per ICPS norms, which include funds for staff salaries, building rent, rehabilitation and other expenditure, in addition to the per child maintenance funds. Non-ICPS CCI on the other hand (Section 5.3), only receive per child maintenance funds from the government, while the remaining funds for salaries and other infrastructural requirements are provided by the NGO operating the CCI.

Infrastructure and Human Resources

There are fewer ICPS CCI in the State and the study Districts, as compared to the non-ICPS CCI described in Section 5.3. Solapur has a total of 6 ICPS-CCI, whereas Beed has 2.

Table 25 Number of government-run and NGO-run ICPS CCI operating in Solapur and Beed in FY 2018-19

| | Solapur | Beed |
|----------------|---------|------|
| Government-run | 2 | 1 |
| NGO-run | 4 | 1 |

Provisions for Non-Institutional Care Not Activated: The State of Maharashtra is yet to issue guidelines for the implementation of the sponsorship and foster care programme detailed in the ICPS and JJ Act. This has meant that the provisions for non-institutional and family-based care options are yet to be implemented. In addition, in Beed District, there is no existing infrastructure for adoption services. No SAAs have been operationalised and no NGOs identified to run the adoption programme as per existing guidelines.

Vacancies in Key Administrative Structures: Both Solapur and Beed had established CWCs, JJBs and DCPUs in their Districts. There are, however, a large number of vacancies in sanctioned posts across the 3 units³⁶, most notably in DCPUs. Only 2 out of 12 sanctioned posts for DCPUs were filled in Solapur, whereas only 1 post, that of the social worker, was filled in Beed. The vacancy rate for DCPUs was thus, 83 per cent in Solapur and 92 per cent in Beed.

The norm for CWCs stipulate positions for 5 members. However, only 3 members were in position and 2 CWC posts were vacant in Solapur. While all 5 posts are filled in Beed, interviews revealed that only 2 of the

members were local residents, while 3 had to travel long distances to attend CWC sittings. Vacancies in JJBs and DCPUs staff were higher in Beed compared to Solapur. For JJBs, while Solapur had filled all 3 positions, only 1 member was in position in Beed. Similarly, there was a 92 per cent vacancy rate for Beed with respect to DCPU staff compared with 83 per cent vacancy in Solapur.

SJPUs are a critical interface between the police and children in need of care and protection or those in conflict with the law. In Solapur only 2 out of 12 police stations had set up SJPUs, whereas in Beed, 28 out of 28 police stations reported having SJPUs established. However, interviews with District officials suggest that the functioning of SJPUs requires further examination.

Vacancies and Gaps between Staffing Norms as per Guidelines and Sanctioned Posts in CCIs: There are significant disparities in staffing norms for CCIs that are required by ICPS guidelines, versus the staffing positions currently approved in ICPS CCIs in Maharashtra. Four part-time positions, that of an educator, MBBS doctor, Art, Craft and Music teacher as well as that of a PT instructor have not been sanctioned as per the State ICPS guidelines.

Further, there are also differences between the approved staffing positions that exist in government-run ICPS CCIs, versus privately run-ICPS CCIs. For instance, there was no sanctioned position for a Counsellor or Cleaner/Sweeper in the NGO-run CCI, while this existed in the government-run CCI (See Table 28).

Table 26 Vacancies in ICPS administrative structures

| Vacancies | Solapur | | | Beed | | |
|-----------|------------|--------|--------------------|------------|--------|--------------------|
| | Sanctioned | Vacant | Per cent Vacancies | Sanctioned | Vacant | Per cent Vacancies |
| CWC | 5 | 2 | 40% | 5 | 0 | 0% |
| JJB | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 66% |
| DCPU | 12 | 10 | 83% | 12 | 11 | 92% |

Table 27 Staffing observed in CCIs visited

| Staff | As per State ICPS Guideline | In position | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Solapur - Home 1 (NGO-run) | Solapur - Home 2 (NGO-run) | Beed- Home 3 (Govt-run) |
| Superintendent | ✓ | V | V | ✓ |
| Deputy Superintendent | NS | ✓ | NS | NS |
| Counsellor | ✓ | NS | NS | ✓ |
| Probation Officer | ✓ | V | NS | V |
| House Mother/Father/Caretaker – 1 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| House Mother/Father/Caretaker – 2 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| House Mother/Father/Caretaker – 3 | NS | ✓ | ✓ | V |
| House Mother/Father/Caretaker – 4 | NS | ✓ | ✓ | V |
| House Mother/Father/Caretaker – 5 | NS | ✓ | V | NS |
| House Mother/Father/Caretaker – 6 | NS | ✓ | NS | NS |
| Paramedical staff (medical) | ✓ | NS | NS | ✓ |
| Visiting Medical Officer | NS | V | V | ✓ |
| Store-keeper cum Accountant | ✓ | NS | ✓ | V |
| Cook 1 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | V |
| Cook 2 | NS | V | ✓ | NS |
| Helper/Cleaner | ✓ | NS | NS | ✓ |
| Guard | ✓ | NS | NS | ✓ |
| Teacher 1 | NS | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Teacher 2 | NS | ✓ | ✓ | NS |
| Teacher 3 | NS | ✓ | NS | NS |
| *V – Vacant; NS – Not Sanctioned | | | | |

Both these types of CCIs receive funds for employee salaries from the government. Conversations with officials revealed that since the CCIs finance employee salaries through government funding, the hiring of employees is subject to government approval. Thus, CCIs are unable to hire additional staff independently as per their own requirements, creating deficits in the care provided to children housed in the institutions. The challenge of additional resource requirement is particularly acute in the case of government-run CCIs, as they do not have the approval structure to raise their own independent funds, unlike NGO-run CCIs.

Even of the positions that were sanctioned, there are a number of vacancies of key staff in the CCIs visited. In all three ICPS CCIs that were visited during the field study, the position of the CCI Superintendent was vacant, and was temporarily staffed by government officers on additional charges. Similarly, critical sanctioned positions such as counsellors in CCIs, also remained unoccupied. In the government-run ICPS CCI visited in Beed, the position of the cook has been vacant since June 2015, despite repeated appeals from the CCI. Subsequently, the CCI Superintendent has hired a cook independently and has been paying the cook's salary out of his own pocket for almost four years.

Conversations with officials at the WCD Commissionerate at the State level pointed to the difficulties in filling the vacant positions due to their contractual nature. As per the officials, differential payment for similar work requirements and the uncertainty associated with contractual employment has led to conflict and litigation which invariably impacts ongoing implementation as well as subsequent hiring.

Common premises for CCIs and Observation Homes: The guidelines clearly State that Observation Homes for children in conflict with the law and Children Homes for children in need of care and protection, as well as homes for girls and boys, are to function from separate premises, with further classification by age group. However, in both Beed and Solapur, OHs and CCIs were run out of the same facilities. In Solapur, the OH-CH for Boys and OH-CH for Girls ran out of adjacent buildings with a shared outdoor ground for physical activity.

Community engagement provisions not implemented: The JJ Act and ICPS recognise that the role of the community and civil society is crucial, and partnerships with non-governmental actors are a prominent feature of the ICPS infrastructure. A key provision of ICPS envisages the setting up of District Child Protection Committees (DCPC), Block Child Protection Committees (BCPC) and Village Child Protection Committees (VCPC) for the engagement of stakeholders and community members across all levels of local administration, particularly for monitoring the effective implementation of the ICPS.

Table 28 DCPC establishment and meetings

| | Solapur | Beed |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Whether DCPC constituted | Y | Y |
| Month of DCPC establishment | Jan 2015 | Apr 2015 |
| Last 3 DCPC meetings | 1. 03/2019, 2. 05/2018, 3. 11/2017 | 1. 06/2017, 2. 01/2016, 3. 04/2015 |

However, visits to the study Districts revealed that these provisions have not been activated. As can be seen in the table below, DCPCs in both Solapur and Beed were constituted in 2015. However, DCPC meetings have been infrequent and inconsistent across the two Districts. For instance, the last meeting for the DCPC was in June 2017 in Beed, whereas it was held in March 2019 in Solapur.

Every village is meant to constitute a VCPC with key stakeholders at the village level. Ninety-two per cent of villages had reported constituting VCPCs in both, Beed and Solapur District. However, as can be seen from the record of VCPC meetings in few randomly chosen villages in each District given in the table below, the functioning of these committees needs to be investigated further. No meetings had been conducted in 6 out of 9 villages visited, despite all the VCPCs being established by August 2017.

Table 29 BCPC establishment and meetings

| | Solapur | | Beed | |
|---|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Blocks with BCPCs constituted | 11/11 | | 9/11 | |
| | Block 1 | Block 2 | Block 1 | Block 2 |
| Month of BCPC establishment in visited Blocks | Jul 2016 | Jun 2017 | May 2015 | Sep 2016 |
| Last 3 BCPC meetings in Blocks visited | 1. 07/2016 | 1. 06/2017 | 1. 12/2015 | 1. 10/2018 |
| | 2. NC 3. NC | 2. NC 3. NC | 2. 09/2015 3. 08/2015 | 2. 04/2018 2. 04/2018 |
| *NC – Not Conducted | | | | |

Table 30 VCPC establishment and meetings

| Villages with VCPCs constituted | Solapur | | | | Beed | | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1,050/1,144 (92%) | | | | 947/1,031 (92%) | | | | |
| | Block 1 | | Block 2 | | Block 1 | | | Block 2 | |
| | Village 1 | Village 2 | Village 1 | Village 2 | Village 1 | Village 2 | Village 3 | Village 1 | Village 2 |
| Month of VCPC establishment | 01-07-2016 | 01-07-2016 | 01-08-2017 | 01-08-2017 | 01-08-2016 | 01-08-2016 | 01-08-2017 | 01-08-2017 | 01-06-2016 |
| Last 3 VCPC meetings in villages visited | 1. 07/2016 | 1. 07/2016 | 1. NC | 1. NC | 1. 05/2019 | 1. NC | 1. NC | 1. NC | 1. NC |
| | 2. NC | 2. NC | 2. NC | 2. NC | 2. 08/2018 | 2. NC | 2. NC | 2. NC | 2. NC |
| | 3. NC | 3. NC | 3. NC | 3. NC | 3. NC | 3. NC | 3. NC | 3. NC | 3. NC |

Funding

State-level overview of funding for ICPS: Allocations for ICPS have seen a sharp increase at the State level over the last 5 years. However, the utilisation of these funds has not kept pace with the increased allocations. Fund utilisation for FY 2016-17 dropped to only 39 per cent, from 81 per cent and 100 per cent in FY 2015-16 and FY 2014-15 respectively.

This low utilisation could potentially be attributed to challenges in the fund flow system and large number of vacancies in the ICPS infrastructure described in the following sections.

Solapur and Beed: There are two types of fund transfers taking place between the State and District levels under the ICPS in Maharashtra. These are –

- i) **Funds for the functioning of DCPU, CWC and JJB**– These are transferred from the State WCD Commissionerate to the DWCDO. The DWCDO disburses them to the JJB and CWC.
- ii) **Funds for CCIs**– Similar to the funds for non-ICPS CCIs (Section 5.3.1), these are transferred directly from the WCD Commissionerate to the CCIs, although this is managed by different programme offices within the Commissionerate.

The funds received and spent at the District level for the functioning of the DCPU, CWC and JJB in the two study Districts are given in Table 33.

Table 31 VCPC establishment and meetings

| State-level Allocations | | | | | State-level Expenditure | | | Utilisation percentage | | |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 2014-15 BE | 2015-16 BE | 2016-17 BE | 2017-18 BE | 2018-19 BE | 2014-15 A | 2015-16 A | 2016-17 A | 2014-15 A | 2015-16 A | 2016-17 A |
| 12.10 | 15.66 | 29.57 | 71.99 | 59.52 | 12.10 | 12.75 | 11.66 | 100% | 81% | 39% |

Table 32 Funds received and spent at the District level for DCPU, CWC and JJB (in Rs lakh)

| Year | Solapur | | Beed | |
|------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | Receipt | Expenditure | Receipt | Expenditure |
| FY 2018-19 | 29.13 | 13.54 | 27.89 | 13.81 |
| FY 2017-18 | 2.64 | 2.64 | 4.98 | 9.41 |
| FY 2016-17 | 17.60 | 17.60 | 2.40 | 2.82 |

Lack of Tracking of Fund Utilisation: Since the funds are released directly to the CCIs by the State, the District only maintains release and expenditure figures for the funds spent at the District level. The State too does not maintain District wise information on release and utilisation of funds for CCIs.

Lack of predictability in receipt of funds for DCPU, CWC and JJBs: There are differences across years in the receipt of funds resulting in a lack of predictability of financing. In FY 2016-17, Rs 17.6 lakh was released to Solapur. This, however decreased significantly to Rs 2.64 lakhs in FY 2017-18 due to delays in receipt of funds by the Centre. Releases increased to Rs 29.13 lakh in FY 2018-19. However, expenditure in FY 2018-19 was less than 50 per cent. Beed had low release of funds in 2016-17 and 2017-18. There have, however, been improvements and more funds were released in 2018-19. Like Solapur, in 2018-19, less than 50 per cent of the released funds were spent.

Delays in fund transfers: All stakeholders interviewed reported delays in the approval and receipt of funds

for both, staff salaries, as well as for operational expenses, which impacted fund utilisation. The delays for the ICPS can be attributed to the delay in receiving funds from the Centre. For example, interviews with State-level ICPS administration revealed that as of 7 March 2019, the Commissionerate was yet to receive funds for the last instalment of the ICPS for FY 2018-19. For the earlier financial year, Solapur reported that funds were received on 31 March, or the last day of the financial year, making it impossible to carry out expenditure for that year. As unused received funds lapse at the end of the financial year, implementing bodies have to re-initiate an approval process in the new financial year in order to be able to spend the funds that they received belatedly for the previous year. This further delays the process. There can also be delays on the part of the State government in approving the matching State share for the scheme, delaying the release of central funds. As Stated by the officials, there is a greater delay in releases in FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19 than FY 2016-17.

Overall, interviews with State officials indicate that provisions for the protection of women and children are better administered in Solapur than Beed. However, the parameters considered for the study reveal little difference between the two. Vacancies are high, with only 1 and 2 DCPU members out of 12 sanctioned posts in place in Solapur and Beed respectively. Child Protection Committees are at a similar level of inactivity. While Solapur has 6 ICPS-CCIs to 2 in Beed, both Districts reported receiving similar funds in FY 2018-19, with similar fund utilisation.

Table 33 Quarter-wise fund release for ICPS to study Districts in FY 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19

| Quarter | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | |
|---------------------------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|
| | Solapur | Beed | Solapur | Beed | Solapur | Beed |
| % of funds released in Q1 | 3% | 25% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| % of funds released in Q2 | 38% | 25% | 0% | 69% | 0% | 100% |
| % of funds released in Q3 | 3% | 25% | 0% | 19% | 100% | 0% |
| % of funds released in Q4 | 56% | 25% | 100% | 12% | 0% | 0% |

5.5 Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) is a Central sector scheme launched in 2015 with the objective of preventing gender-based sex selective abortions, as well as ensuring survival, protection, education and participation of the girl child.

Infrastructure and Human Resources

The scheme mandates large-scale outreach of information, education and communication (IEC) material. It further envisions the convergence of a variety of initiatives focussed on the welfare of girl-children and women. Thus, while the primary responsibility of BBBP lies with the DWCD, it identifies distinct roles for the various departments relevant to achieving scheme objectives, including

BTFs has been inconsistent, as seen in the table below. The BTF had not been established in either of the two Blocks visited in Beed, while both Blocks visited in Solapur had BTFs in place since July 2016. However, no meetings had been conducted since November 2017 and July 2016 respectively, for the two Blocks.

Community engagement provisions not activated: As a part of the overall monitoring and auditing exercise, the BBBP guidelines include a provision for the conducting of social audits by civil society groups. However, neither of the study Districts had carried out a single social audit for the BBBP scheme in the last 2 years.

Funding

State level overview of funding for BBBP: BBBP receives 100 per cent funding from the Union

Table 34 District and Block Task Forces in place

| | Beed | | | Solapur | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------|---------------|---|--|--|
| | DTF | Block 1 - BTF | Block 2 - BTF | DTF | Block 1 - BTF | Block 2 - BTF |
| Task force Established | Y | N | N | Y | Y | Y |
| Month of establishment | Aug 2016 | NA | NA | Jul 2016 | Jul 2016 | Jul 2016 |
| Months of last 3 task force meetings | i) 08/2019 ii) 10/2018 iii) 08/2016 | NA | NA | i) 03/2019 ii) 01/2019 iii) 07/2018 | 1) 11/2017 2) 07/2016 3) Not Conducted | 1) 07/2016 2) Not Conducted 3) Not Conducted |

the Department of Health and Family Welfare (DoHFW), Department of Education (DoE) and Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (RDD). The cumulative efforts of these departments are to be supervised by monitoring mechanisms at the District and block level. The BBBP guidelines mandate the setting up of a cross-departmental District Level Task Force (DTF) and Block Level Task Force (BTF) for this purpose.

Inconsistent activation of monitoring mechanisms at block level: The setting up and functioning of DTFs and

government. Grants for implementation of BBBP are released directly by the MWCD to the Districts. In Maharashtra, a small portion of the approved funds for Districts is transferred to the State government.

The implementation of BBBP in the State began mid-way through FY2015-16, with Rs 3.84 crore being spent in the year. Allocations for this scheme were subsequently reflected in FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18, amounting to a total of Rs 8 crore. However, no expenditure was subsequently recorded in FY 2016-17.

Table 35 Allocations, expenditure and utilisation of funds for BBBP at the State level

| State-level allocations | | | | | State-level expenditure | | | Utilisation per centage | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2014-15 BE | 2015-16 BE | 2016-17 BE | 2017-18 BE | 2018-19 BE | 2014-15 A | 2015-16 A | 2016-17 A | 2014-15 A | 2015-16 A | 2016-17 A |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.84 | 0.00 | 0% | - | 0% |

Solapur and Beed: In Maharashtra, the implementing authority is the District-level ICDS office, which operates out of the Zilla Parishad. A District-level action plan (DAP) and budgetary demand is formulated based on the action plan guidelines and template received by the Districts. This plan and Budget are approved by the MoWCD at the national level. Funds are subsequently released in accordance with the plan. Utilisation Certificates, Statements of Expenditure and a Physical Progress Report needs to be submitted by District authorities directly to the MWCD.

Low Receipt and Utilisation of Funds: As can be seen in Table 17, no funds were released for BBBP to Solapur in FY 2016-17 and FY 2018-19 in Solapur. Similarly, no funds were released in FY 2017-18 in Beed. No

expenditure was reported in any of the three years in Solapur, while Beed spent 60 per cent of its allocated funds in FY 2016-17.

Delays in Receipt of Funds: As per interviews with District officials, the low receipt and utilisation was due to delays in release of funds by Central Government. In Solapur, funds for FY 2017-18 were received in March 2018, but expenditure orders were not issued till April 2018, by which time the funds received in March had already lapsed. After re-initiating the approval process, the approval to spend these funds was only received by February 2019. The funds for the following year, FY 2018-19, were still awaited as of 13 March 2019. Similarly, in Beed, all funds in FY 2016-17 and FY 2018-19 were received in the last quarter of the financial year, making it difficult to carry out expenditure.

Table 36 Funds received and spent at District level under BBBP (in Rs Lakh)

| Year | Solapur | | Beed | |
|---------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | Receipt | Expenditure | Receipt | Expenditure |
| 2018-19 | 0 | 0 | 21.16 | 0 |
| 2017-18 | 26.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2016-17 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 24 |

The performance of BBBP has been inconsistent in both study Districts. While Solapur received funds only in FY 2017-18, Beed received funds in FY 2016-17 and FY 2018-19. No expenditure was carried out in either District in FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18, while Beed utilised 60 per cent of received funds in FY 2018-19. Monitoring mechanisms have been more active in Solapur, with meetings of the DTF being conducted more frequently, and both visited Blocks having constituted BTFs as per scheme norms.

Table 37 Quarter-wise funds received at District-level under BBBP (in Rs Lakh)

| Year | Quarter | Solapur | Beed |
|---------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | % received in Q4 | % received in Q4 |
| 2018-19 | Q4 (Jan-Mar) | No receipt in the year | 100% |
| 2017-18 | Q4 (Jan-Mar) | 100% | No receipt in the year |
| 2016-17 | Q4 (Jan-Mar) | No receipt in the year | 100% |

5.6 Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree

Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree (MKB) is an incentive-based scheme initiated by the Maharashtra Government, which provides a Rs 50,000 fixed deposit in the name of the girl child born to a family, subject to certain conditionalities. It was launched in 2016 and replaced the former Sukanya scheme.

Funding

State level overview of funding for MKB: Although initially launched in 2016, the scheme guidelines for MKB were subsequently revised and the first allocations were only made in FY 2017-18. This makes it difficult to assess scheme performance at the State level as the latest actuals available at the time of writing of the report were for FY 2016-17. However, expenditure information obtained at District level sheds some light on the utilisation of funds.

Solapur and Beed: The ZP DWCD receives funds for the implementation of the MKB scheme from the State-level ICDS Commissionerate, Navi Mumbai. District offices receive a lump sum amount for the scheme. Beneficiaries are identified on a rolling basis and funds spent as per beneficiary identification. The State releases the next instalment when the first one has been utilised.

Low uptake of the scheme: MKB is one of the flagship schemes run by the Maharashtra DWCD. However, beneficiary numbers for the scheme in its first two years of implementation have been low. No beneficiaries applied for benefits under the first version of the scheme, which was in place from February 2016 to August 2017. While beneficiaries began to apply from August 2017 under the revised guidelines, the numbers were low. Interviews with District officials revealed that beneficiaries are reluctant to avail the benefits of the scheme due to the stringent conditionality of undergoing family planning operations and providing a certificate of sterilisation.

Table 38 Allocations, expenditure and utilisation of funds for MKB at the State level

| State-level Allocations | | | | | State-level Expenditure | | | Utilisation percentage | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2014-15 BE | 2015-16 BE | 2016-17 BE | 2017-18 BE | 2018-19 BE | 2014-15 A | 2015-16 A | 2016-17 A | 2014-15 A | 2015-16 A | 2016-17 A |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.22 | - | - | - |

Table 39 MKB beneficiaries in study Districts

| | | Solapur | Beed |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|------|
| Beneficiaries under revised MKB | FY 2018-19 and FY 2017-18 | 40 | 71 |

Table 40 Fund release and expenditure under MKB (in Rs lakh)

| | FY 2018-19 | | FY 2017-18 | |
|---------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | Release | Expenditure | Release | Expenditure |
| Solapur | 0 | 0 | 13.25 | 20.5 |
| Beed | 20 | 20.7 | 0 | 17.2 |

Expenditure under the MKB scheme has exceeded the funds released from the State to Districts in both Solapur and Beed. Beed incurred an expenditure of over Rs 17 lakh in FY 2017-18 despite not receiving any funds that year. This implies that although beneficiary numbers under MKB have been low, funds released to Districts in the first two years of implementation have not matched even this demand.

While uptake of the scheme has been low in both Districts, a greater number of beneficiaries have been registered in Beed. Solapur did not implement the scheme for a single beneficiary in FY 2018-19, whereas there has been relatively consistent uptake in Beed over both the implementation years.

5.7 Swadhar Gruh

The revised Swadhar Gruh CSS came into effect in January 2016, and proposed the integration of long-running national-level schemes, the Short Stay Homes Scheme and Swadhar – A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances. It aims to provide institutional support to women who are survivors of difficult circumstances. In Maharashtra, the government resolution notifying the operationalisation of the revised scheme was issued only on 23 March 2018.

Infrastructure and Human Resources

Maharashtra currently has 76 homes under the Swadhar Gruh scheme, serving over 2,000 beneficiaries.³⁷ Beed has a single Swadhar Gruh operating within the District and had been operating as an independently run women's shelter since 1999 before it was brought under the Swadhar Gruh scheme in FY 2017-18. Solapur currently has two operational Swadhar homes. The operation and management of this shelter home is run entirely by the NGO partner, with limited oversight from the government. The offices of the NGOs managing all the Swadhar homes in the study Districts were located off-site, in different cities, and thus could not be visited.

Number of Beneficiaries: There is limited proactive outreach for beneficiary identification. The Swadhar home operates with a maximum capacity of 30 residents at a given time. Beneficiaries are identified either through self-reporting, through the police or referrals from other points of State engagement such as Women's Counselling Centres or Abhay Kendras set up under the Domestic Violence Act.

Table 41 Beneficiaries at the Swadhar Gruh in Beed

| Year | Women | Children Below the age of 10 years |
|--|-------|------------------------------------|
| FY 2018-19 | 79 | 24 |
| FY 2017-18 | 58 | 16 |
| FY 2016-17 (not under Swadhar Gruh Scheme) | 62 | 32 |

The number of beneficiaries availing services of the Swadhar Gruh women's home in Beed stood at 62 in FY 2016-17 (before the scheme). It decreased to 58 in FY 2017-18 and again increased to 79 in FY 2018-19.

Staffing as per norms: The Swadhar home visited in Beed was staffed largely as per the requirements of national and State norms, with the notable addition of one rehabilitation officer.

Table 42 Swadhar Gruh scheme staffing norms and posts observed at visited home

| As per national & Maharashtra guidelines | As observed during field visit |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 Resident Superintendent | 1 Superintendent |
| 1 Counsellor | 1 Counsellor |
| 1 Office Assistant and Data-entry operator | 1 Rehabilitation Officer |
| 1 Medical Doctor (part-time) | 1 Medical Officer |
| 2 Guard/Watchmen | 1 Clerk |
| | 1 Peon/Security Guard |

Funding

State level overview of funding for Swadhar: Funds for Swadhar Gruh scheme are shared between GoI and States in a 60:40 sharing ratio as per the revised guidelines. In Maharashtra, funds are released through the WCD Commissionerate based in Pune, which oversees the implementation of the scheme in the State. Funds are transferred directly from the State WCD Commissionerate to the account of the institution itself, or the account of the NGO-partner that operates the Swadhar Gruh. These funds are to be utilised for staff salaries, rent and maintenance funds for beneficiaries, education of children of the beneficiaries, rehabilitation and contingency funds.

No allocations or expenditures were reflected under the budget heads for Swadhar Gruh Scheme till FY 2018-19, as per the Maharashtra State budget. Funds released from the Central government to Maharashtra

under this scheme for the last four years are given in Table 44. As per the earlier scheme norms, Swadhar Gruh was a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme, with funds going directly from the Central government to implementing agencies, bypassing the State government. The fund sharing ratio was changed to 60:40 between the Centre and States as per the revised guidelines of the scheme in 2016, which were notified in Maharashtra through a GR in March 2018. The State allocation for FY 2018-19 BE, thus, reflects the State share for the scheme, indicating implementation of the revised norms.

Solapur and Beed: Data for the Swadhar Gruh in Solapur was not available at the time of visit. Funds released and spent at the Swadhar Gruh in Beed are

provided below in Table 46.

Delays in fund release: There are significant delays in the release of funds. As per data collected in Beed District, provided in Table 5.24, no funds were released in FY 2016-17 and 2017-18. The funds for both these years were only released in the first quarter of FY 2018-19. No funds for the FY 2018-19 had been released till the close of FY 2018-19.

Lack of Funds for Monitoring: The District WCD Office is charged with monitoring the implementation of the Swadhar Gruh scheme. The Protection Officer (Women) is charged with maintaining data on the performance of the Swadhar Gruh and monitoring its functioning through monthly visits. However, it receives no funds from the government for this purpose. All funds

Table 43 Funds released to Maharashtra by the Union Government under the Swadhar Gruh scheme³⁸

| (in Rs lakh) | FY 2015-16 | FY 2016-17 | FY 2017-18 | FY 2018-19 ³⁹ |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Maharashtra | 35.89 | 576.88 | 438.36 | 6.41 |

Table 44 Allocations, expenditure and utilisation of funds for Swadhar Gruh scheme at the State level

| State-level Allocations | | | | | State-level Expenditure | | | Utilisation percentage | | |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 2014-15 BE | 2015-16 BE | 2016-17 BE | 2017-18 BE | 2018-19 BE | 2014-15 A | 2015-16 A | 2016-17 A | 2014-15 A | 2015-16 A | 2016-17 A |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 20.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | - | - |

Table 45 Funds received and spent in the Swadhar Gruh visited in Beed (in Rs lakh)

| Year | | Total | Q1 (Apr-Jun) | Q2 (Jul-Sep) | Q3 (Oct-Dec) | Q4 (Jan-Mar) |
|---------|-------------|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2018-19 | Receipt | 23.28 | 23.28 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Expenditure | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2017-18 | Receipt | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Expenditure | 13.97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.97 |
| 2016-17 | Receipt | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Expenditure | 9.31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9.31 |

released under the Swadhar Gruh scheme go directly to implementing NGOs and homes.

Funds not received as per norms: As per the financial information and based on interviews conducted in Beed, the NGO partner does not receive funds as per official State norms. Specifically, officials at Swadhar Homes emphasised the insufficiency of funds received for the purpose of rehabilitation, training and skill-building of residents, a crucial function of homes, as per the scheme design. The Swadhar Home in Beed received an amount of Rs 1,250 per month for 30 residents for the purpose of rehabilitation and vocational training, amounting to Rs 42 per resident per month. This is significantly lower than the State norm of Rs 150 per resident per month.

5.8 Role of Local Governments in Maharashtra

There is limited engagement of local governments (LGs) in the government of Maharashtra's efforts

towards the protection of women and children against violence. Local government engagement can take two primary forms. Firstly, LGs can be the implementing authorities for schemes and provisions envisioned at the State and national level. In this form of LG engagement, there is little scope for LGs to account for the specific needs of their jurisdictions and limited flexibility to respond to their specific contexts. This is the case observed in the BBBP and MKB schemes, wherein the infrastructure of the ZP WCD Department is employed for implementation.

The second form of LG engagement is the LG's own decision-making with respect to the protection of women and children and the deployment of the LG's own funds towards its implementation. According to the GR passed in January 2014, the WCD Committees at the ZP, Panchayat Samiti and Village Panchayat level are entitled to 10 per cent of the LG's own funds for the implementation of welfare and development programmes for women and children in their jurisdiction. The GR outlines 18 distinct areas of intervention across two categories, given in the table below.

Table 46 Areas of intervention by LG WCD Committees outlined in MH State GR dated 24 January 2014

| Category A – Training and Empowerment Schemes | | Category B – Schemes for the Distribution of Material and Resources | |
|---|---|---|--|
| 1 | Vocational and technical training for women and girls | 1 | Providing resources to Anganwaadis |
| 2 | Training on self-defence and physical development for girls | | |
| 3 | Women's Counselling Centres | 2 | Additional nutritional provision for malnourished children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women |
| 4 | Computer training to girls in classes VI to XII | | |
| 5 | Hostels for girls studying at the taluka level | 3 | Financial assistance for surgical procedures for severely ill children |
| 6 | Education on gender, health, family planning and legal provisions: for adolescent girls and women | | |
| 7 | Independent buildings/rent for AWCs | 4 | Provision of resources to women (such as sewing machines, flour mills, fall-pico machines, etc.) |
| 8 | Awards for Anganwaadi and Balwaadi workers, Helpers and Supervisors | | |
| 9 | Trainings and conventions for female elected representatives in Panchayat Raj institutions under the Panchayat Mahila Shakti Abhiyaan | 5 | Distribution of bicycles to girls studying in classes V to XII |
| 10 | Training of Balwaadi and Anganwaadi workers, helpers and supervisors | | |
| 11 | Recognition for girls who have earned special achievements | 6 | Gharkul scheme for divorced and abandoned women |
| 12 | Study tours for members of WCD Committee | | |

The only provisions pertaining directly to the protection of women and children against violence are the schemes for women's counselling centres, training for self-defence through school-based training in karate, judo and yoga, for their overall physical development, and the scheme for education on gender, health, family planning and legal provisions for adolescent girls and women.

Expenditure on protection against VAC and VAW by the Zilla Parishads in Beed and Solapur: Expenditure by the WCD Committees of ZP Solapur and ZP Beed in FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19 on the provisions relevant to protection against VAC and VAW, as identified in the section above, are provided in Table 2.

The WCD Committee of ZP Solapur incurred an expenditure of Rs 27, Rs 38 and Rs 39 lakh in FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19, respectively, on the provisions specified above. However, the WCD Committee under ZP Beed had not spent any of the funds allocated to them on interventions aimed at addressing violence against women and children in the last three years. These funds have

largely been utilised for expenditure towards the distribution of physical assets and resources such as sewing machines, flour mills, bicycles and additional nutritional supplements. In Solapur, expenditure on addressing VAC and VAW accounted for 12 per cent of total expenditure under the WCD Committee in FY 2016-17. This increased to 17 per cent in FY 2017-18, but dropped to 9 per cent in FY 2018-19.

5.9 Conclusion

Of the five schemes examined in this section, the scheme for CCI, ICPS and MKB constitute some of the flagship efforts for protection against VAC/W undertaken by the WCD Department. While the non-ICPS CCIs and MKB are State initiatives reflecting State priorities, there has been increasing State momentum in the implementation for ICPS, a CSS, in the last few years, as indicated by the increasing allocations at the State level. Funds for these three schemes, while far from consistent, can nonetheless be observed to be flowing through to District offices with relatively high rates of utilisation.

Table 47 Expenditure on addressing violence against women and children by ZP Solapur and ZP Beed (in Rs)

| Schemes | 2018-19 | | 2017-18 | | 2016-17 | |
|--|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | Solapur | Beed | Solapur | Beed | Solapur | Beed |
| Training on self-defence and physical development for girls | 29,99,844 | 0 | 29,99,990 | 0 | 24,99,750 | 0 |
| Women's Counselling Centres | 3,48,000 | 0 | 3,47,200 | 0 | 2,11,000 | 0 |
| Education on gender, health, family planning and legal provisions for adolescent girls and women | 5,50,000 | 0 | 4,40,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total expenditure on protection against violence | 38,97,844 | 0 | 37,87,190 | 0 | 27,10,750 | 0 |
| Total Category A Expenditure | 1,45,64,983 | 23,49,997 | 92,43,458 | 0 | 1,13,38,560 | 0 |
| Total Category B Expenditure | 3,07,20,061 | 54,53,927 | 1,34,53,730 | 24,69,941 | 1,04,64,062 | 23,24,018 |
| Total expenditure from the funds earmarked for WCD Committee | 4,52,85,044 | 78,03,924 | 2,26,97,188 | 24,69,941 | 2,18,02,622 | 23,24,018 |

The implementation of BBBP and Swadhar, on the other hand, has been marked by even greater inconsistency. Both BBBP and Swadhar have not seen reliable transfer of funds across years, with no funds transferred to implementing bodies for entire fiscal years in the study period. Even when released, the timing of release of BBBP funds have restricted the District offices from being able to utilise these funds, particularly given the nature of expenditure envisioned within the scheme. With a significant emphasis on IEC efforts, fund utilisation at the District level for BBBP comprises organisation of awareness campaigns and publicity efforts, which requires funds to be available early into the fiscal year. By contrast, fund utilisation for CCIs, ICPS and MKB at the District level takes the form of transfers to implementing bodies or creation of FDs directly with banks, which is relatively easier to do over a short period of time when funds are received late.

Of the study schemes, ICPS has the greatest requirement of human resources at the District level, with sanctioned posts for the 12-member DCPU, as well as appointments required for bodies such as the CWC and JJB. The implementing apparatus for the

rest of the four schemes largely constitutes 1 person in the District WCD or ICDS office. The human resource deficits observed, thus, apply largely to ICPS. However, it must be noted that vacancies in ICPS also impact effective functioning of the CCI scheme, given their overlapping mandates.

Community engagement in efforts of protection against VAW and VAC, while formally mandated within the ICPS guidelines, is critical to the effective translation of protection on the ground for all the schemes considered. Thus, the dormant VCPCs, BCPCs and DCPCs, while noted as a shortcoming of the ICPS, is a matter of concern for all schemes considered and their wider objectives.

Overall, the District study of the selected schemes reveals critical limitations in the implementation of policies for the protection of women and children. These include gaps in human resources as seen through the high number of vacancies, the chronic paucity of funds and extended delays in fund releases, as well as institutional deficits such as the lack of active protection committees and the limited role of local governments.



Image Source: indiatoday.in

CHAPTER 6

Summary of Findings & Recommendations

This chapter gives the highlights of the budgetary findings followed by the recommendations related to the broader findings and challenges emerging from the study.

The highlights of the budgetary findings are as follows:

- During 2014-17, VAC Expenditures excluding CCTV funds, ranged from **0.07% to 0.05% of the total budgetary expenditures**. The ratio does not improve much even when calculated in terms of proportion of **Social Service Budgetary expenditures, as VAC expenditures (except CCTV)** still ranged from **0.18% to 0.13%, during 2014-17**. Even as a trend, in nominal terms over the years, the proportion shows an overall decline, when CCTV funds are excluded.
- During 2014-17, VAW Expenditures excluding CCTV funds, ranged from **0.03% to 0.04% of the total budgetary expenditures**. The ratio does not improve much even when calculated in terms of proportion of **Social Service Budgetary expenditures, as VAC expenditures (except CCTV)** still ranged from **0.08% to 0.1%, during 2014-17**. However, the trend, in nominal terms, over the years shows a slight increase, when CCTV funds are excluded.
- Overall, allocations and expenditures for protection from VAC were higher than those for VAW, in absolute terms, while utilisation of VAW related funds was higher than VAC-related funds.
- For protection from VAC, when CCTV funds are excluded, the combined allocations in the last 5 years (FY 2014-15 to FY 2018-19) were only Rs 1,132 crore (Table 3). Expenditures were even lower, at Rs 457 crore (out of Rs.556 crore allocations) over the three-year period, FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17, excluding CCTV funds (Table 4). The average utilisation was 82 per cent during the three-year period with or without CCTV funds (Table 5).
- For protection from VAW, when CCTV funds are excluded, the combined allocations in the last 5 years (FY 2014-15 to FY 2018-19) were only Rs 491 crore (Table 12). Expenditures were higher, at Rs 242 crore (out of Rs.164 crore allocations) over the three-year period, FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17 (Table 13). The average utilisation was 148 per cent during the three year period with CCTV funds (excluded and 95 per cent of CCTV funds are included. Table 14).
- Allocations found for many schemes were less than or around only Rs 2 crore – spread over the five-year period (FY 2014–15 to FY 2018–19). These included: Self-Protection Training (School Education and Sports), Implementation of PCPNDT Act (NHM/ Health), Eradication of Child Labour Practice (Labour Department), Victim Compensation Fund (WCD), Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare), One-Stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi–WCD), Rehabilitation of Devadasis (WCD), Welfare of Working Children Scheme (WCD), and Abolition of Dowry (WCD).
- A total of 39 implementation measures were found for protection of children against violence (included in Table 2 and Table 10). Out of these, 27 implementation measures were included in budgetary analysis for the five years FY 2014-15 to FY 2018-19 (See Table 3).
- A total of 24 implementation measures were found for protection of women against violence (included in Table 19 and Table 11). Out of these, 17 implementation measures were included in budgetary analysis for the five years FY 2014-15 to FY 2018-19 (Table 12).

The recommendations related to the broader findings and challenges emerging from the study can be classified into the thematic areas set out below.

6.1 Addressing All Forms of Violence through Legislative and Implementing Provisions

Out of the 15 forms of VAC and 10 forms of VAW mapped herein, there were few that did not have any legislative provisions associated for them, and for another few, the lack of implementing mechanisms that are robust and functional, came out to be a major gap.

For instance, female genital mutilation does not seem to have either a specific legislation or any implementation measure that would address it directly, even for the specific community (Dawoodi Bohra, a Shia Muslim Sect) found most vulnerable to it, reportedly due to the matter being sub judice. Honour killing, also does not have a specific legislation or implementation measure that either squarely addresses it, let alone prevents it.

Overall, it could be seen in the mapping exercise that even when provisions for engaging with communities under various legislation and scheme guidelines existed, in practice the implementation measures may not be so elaborate, with the budgetary provision being largely absent. In case of child marriage although Child Marriage Prohibition Officers are provided for in the central legislation, prohibiting child marriage remains an un budgeted, additional responsibility of the designated Gram Sevaks/urban CDPOs; and thus, mobilising communities against child marriage may not remain a priority for them. Indeed, some of the measures put the burden of prevention on to women and children themselves. For instance, the State directs the local governments and 'encourages' use of local government's own funds for providing self-protection training to girls, through the Zilla Parishad (ZP) WCD Committees. No clear implementation measure/ scheme seems to exist, to ensure the prevention of violence against women and children belonging to vulnerable communities, apart from general IPC provisions or SC/ST Atrocities Act.

RECOMMENDATIONS



Image Source: blog.ipleaders.in

I. FORMULATING LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONALISING IMPLEMENTING PROVISIONS FOR LEFT-OUT APSECTS OF FORMS OF VAW/VAC

1. **Formulating adequate legislative provisions/rules and robust implementation measures for the following:**
 - **'Honour Killing':** Creating robust legislative and implementation measures with regard to the preventive, remedial and punitive guidelines issued by the Supreme Court in 2018. Adapting from the World Health Organisation's *'INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children'*⁴⁰ evidence-based strategies, envisage measures to change the adherence to restrictive and harmful gender and social norms against the youth's right to choose a partner (linking it to child marriages, teenage pregnancies, and school dropout as well). Formulating

and operationalising community mobilisation programmes and bystander interventions and strategies of parent and caregiver support along with income and economic strengthening of the couple.

- **Corporal Punishment:** Formulating disciplinary service rules that take cognisance of corporal punishment as a VAC/crime, so as to implement the Section 17 of the RTE Act. Institutionalising special provisions for addressing VAC belonging to vulnerable communities such as SC/ST/minorities/Economically Weaker Section category. Operationalising community mobilisation programmes and bystander interventions to change the social norms around corporal punishment; and parent and caregiver support strategies.
- **Child Marriage:** Providing adequate Budget for Child Marriage Prohibition Officers, especially for mobilising communities against child marriage. Identifying hotspots/vulnerabilities and formulating strategies for changing the norms and values, creating safe and enabling environments, parent and caregiver support especially for getting the law enforced.
- **Strengthening all strategies to prevent trafficking:** Implementation and enforcement of laws with Standard Operating Procedures, changing norms and values, creating safe environments; parent and caregiver support; income and economic strengthening; response and support services; education and life skills.

- **Operationalising response and support services** to address voyeurism, pornography, capturing/ sharing private acts without consent, cyber crimes, bullying (including cyberbullying), child pornography, mental/emotional/psychological abuse and witnessing violence – along with creating safe environments and enforcement of related laws.
2. **Institutionalise clear legislative and implementation measures to ensure the prevention of VAC/W belonging to various vulnerable communities, (in addition to the IPC provisions or SC/ST Atrocities Act). Institutionalise specific implementation measures to prevent VAW organised or perpetrated by States/State actors.**

6.2 Deficits in Human Resource and Fund Flows

The examination of scheme implementation identified significant gaps in implementing capacity, affected by a large number of vacancies, delays in fund transfers, inadequate funds, and fragmented data collection, inconsistencies in training and capacity building efforts and weak monitoring systems. Given that these schemes are part of flagship efforts for child protection operated by the DWCD, it raises crucial questions about the implementing capacity for the other provisions undertaken by the department.

Budgetary allocations for schemes are frequently distributed along several line items, or even spread across multiple departments. This makes the tracking of schematic allocations and expenditure

complex and frequently intractable. Additionally, the contributions by the State government and Central government are not clearly demarcated in several cases, making it difficult to distinguish between them and adequately assess the financial performance of State versus Central provisions.

Furthermore, it is difficult for policymakers and researchers to track allocations and expenditures at District-level through publicly available data. Although District-level Budgets are created and consolidated at the State level in Maharashtra, these do not reflect the entirety of allocations and expenditures in the District.

RECOMMENDATIONS



Image Source: [livemint.com](https://www.livemint.com)

II. ADDRESSING DEFICITS IN HUMAN RESOURCES, FUND FLOWS AND DATA MANAGEMENT

3. **Filling the large number of vacancies in the child protection infrastructure, specifically DCPUs, CCI staff and CWCs. Increasing capacity-building for functionaries operating within the protection system, particularly with a view to building a deeper understanding about the challenge of protection and unique needs of women and children who access these services.**
4. **Streamlining fund releases to ensure less delays and more availability of funds at the start of the financial year. Ensuring adequacy (as per the Stated purpose) of amounts allocated for providing crucial services within homes for women and children.**
5. **Simplifying consolidation of data for District-level allocations and expenditures and making it publicly available, so as to enable effective assessment of District-level performance of schemes by citizens. Ensuring a clear standardisation of Budget data, allowing for efficient tracking of State and Central scheme allocations and expenditures. Ensuring public availability of the data related to allocations and expenditures pertaining to sub-national (District and below) levels.**

6.3 Mobilising Communities, Grassroots Infrastructure, and Local Governments

Community engagement and mobilisation plays a critical role in creating protective environments for women and children. It can enable greater community vigilance and reporting of violence. Crucially, it is indispensable in changing community attitudes and mindsets with respect to several forms of VAC/VAW, perpetrated by families and communities themselves.

For protection of children, the interviews with State officials also revealed the need for activating the ground/village-level infrastructure to address violence closer to where it occurs. At present, the District–block–village level Child Protection Committees prescribed under ICPS are yet to be activated. Also, the social audits included in the national guidelines of BBBP are yet to be conducted (Sections 5.4.1 and

5.5.1). The provisions for engaging with communities already defined in scheme guidelines remain largely dormant.

The lack of official oversight and vigilance towards VAC and VAW at the grassroots level is enhanced by the limited engagement of local governments in Maharashtra’s protection efforts. As described in Section 5.8, the areas of intervention by WCD Committees of local governments outlined by the State government are narrowly-defined and limited. These do not allow local governments to assess and respond to the specific needs of their context and jurisdictions. Moreover, even within the narrowly defined scope of local government expenditures on protection against VAW and VAC, not all ZPs undertake expenditure on these provisions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

III. MOBILISING COMMUNITIES, GRASSROOTS INFRASTRUCTURE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

6. **Activating existing scheme provisions for community engagement, including the mobilisation of village–block and District–level protection committees and social audit mechanisms provided for in the schemes.**
7. **Ensuring greater autonomy and decentralisation for local governments to identify and address the challenges of VAC/VAW relevant to their jurisdiction. Sensitising local government members to the challenge of protection, the need**

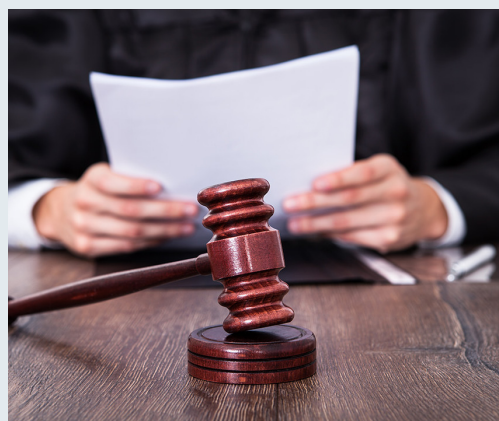


Image Source: [bigwater.town](https://www.bigwater.town)

for local government’s involvement in addressing it. Training local government members sufficiently to enable them to respond effectively to the needs of the local context. Holding the local governments accountable and incentivising for addressing VAC/VAW in their jurisdiction through effective monitoring.

6.4 Translating a Holistic Understanding of ‘Protection’ into Convergent Implementation

The mapping exercise identifies a gap in translating legislative provisions into implementation measures. Several legislations emphasise the need to modify existing attitudes and biases within communities, however, there have been relatively few sustained and strategic implementation measures to achieve the same under the schemes and provisions mapped in this study. This is indicative of a limited understanding and vision of what constitutes ‘prevention’ of violence. Indeed, some of the measures put the burden of prevention on to women and children themselves⁴¹. ‘Protection’ under institutional care is currently seen mainly as providing food, shelter and amenities for children. The mapping has revealed that the WCD Department carries a disproportionate burden of implementing measures for the protection of women

and children, despite the broadly acknowledged cross-cutting nature of the challenge posed by VAC and VAW. Addressing this challenge holistically will require a greater convergence of efforts by all other departments included in this study.

The maintenance of consolidated data on key parameters relevant to addressing VAC and VAW is also critical to identifying key areas of intervention and support for the WC Department in implementing protection measures. Officials implementing distinct schemes currently submit independent sets of data pertaining to the implementation of the specific provisions they are charged with, which do not feed into the overall State-level strategy for prevention of VAC/VAW.

RECOMMENDATIONS



IV. TRANSLATING A HOLISTIC UNDERSTANDING OF ‘PROTECTION’ INTO CONVERGENT IMPLEMENTATION

8. Examining why and how the current implementation provisions fail to deliver ‘holistic’ protection against VAC/VAW and structural violence. Putting greater emphasis on a clearer vision/direction on what constitutes ‘prevention’ in practice, along with

how it can be effectively implemented. Considering adapting the World Health Organisation’s ‘INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children’ evidence-based strategies to achieve holistic protection against VAC/VAW.

9. Articulating clearly the role of departments other than the WCD (particularly School Education and Sports, Public Health, Labour, Home, Social Justice and Special Assistance, et al) in ensuring the protection against VAC/VAW. Articulating distinct roles that can then be translated into suitable implementation provisions to supplement and enhance the provision of protection services by the WCD.
10. Setting up a centralised and frequently updated database for key statistics pertaining to VAC/VAW, to better guide monitoring and planning efforts. Consolidating disparate data sets pertaining to schemes addressing VAC/VAW to provide a holistic picture of protection and performance.

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Annexures

Annexure 1 Framework for Mapping Provisions Addressing Forms of VAW

| Form of Violence against Women: Perpetrator (I = outsider, II=Family member, III = Intimate partner) | | |
|--|--|---|
| | Overall (for all forms of VAW) | |
| 1 (I, II, III) | Forced prostitution (including Devadasi system), trafficking for coerced sex, forced marriage by kidnapping, etc. | |
| 2 (I) | Coerced sex/ rape/ harassment (including stalking, voyeurism, pornography, capturing/ sharing private acts without consent, cybercrimes) | Violence organised or perpetrated by states/ State actors (e.g., rape in war) |
| 3.1 (I) | | By non-partner |
| 3.2 (II) | | By family member |
| 3.3 (III) | | By intimate partner |
| 4.1 (II, III) | Dowry death/ dowry | |
| 4.2 (II, III) | Honour killings | |
| 4.3 (II) | Sati | |
| 5 (II, III) | Sex-selective abortion (female foeticide)/ infanticide | |
| 6 (II, III) | Violence during pregnancy by family members or intimate partner | |
| 7 (II, III) | Physical and psychological abuse by family members or intimate partner | |
| 8 (I), (II), (III) | Acid throwing/ other acid related violence | |
| 9 (II) | Abuse of widows/ elderly | |
| 10 (II, III) | Female genital mutilation | |

Annexure 2 Framework for Mapping Provisions Addressing Forms of VAC

| Forms of Violence against Children (VAC) | |
|--|--|
| 1 | Female foeticide/ infanticide |
| 2 | Abandonment |
| 3 | Child marriage |
| 4 | Begging |
| 5 | Corporal punishment |
| 6 | Honour killings |
| 7 | Acid throwing |
| 8 | Coerced sex/ rape/ harassment (including stalking and voyeurism) |
| 9 | Trafficking, prostitution (including Devadasi system) |
| 10 | Child pornography |
| 11 | Mental/ emotional/ psychological abuse |
| 12 | Child labour |
| 13 | Female genital mutilation |
| 14 | Bullying, including cyberbullying |
| 15 | Witnessing violence |

Annexure 3 List of Legislations Mapped against Forms of VAC and VAW

| Sr. No. | Legislation |
|---------|---|
| 1 | Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 |
| 2 | Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 |
| 3 | Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 |
| 4 | Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - Section 327 |
| 5 | Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 |
| 6 | Criminal Amendment 2018 |
| 7 | Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 |
| 8 | Devadasi System (Abolition) Act, Maharashtra 2005 |
| 9 | Factories Act, 1948 |
| 10 | Hindu Marriage Act, 1956 |
| 11 | Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 |
| 12 | India Evidence Act, Section 118 |
| 13 | Indian Penal Code - Section 100 |
| 14 | Indian Penal Code - Section 305 |
| 15 | Indian Penal Code - Section 315, 316 and 318 |
| 16 | Indian Penal Code - Section 317 |
| 17 | Indian Penal Code - Section 326 (A) & (B) |
| 18 | Indian Penal Code - Section 354A |
| 19 | Indian Penal Code - Section 354B |
| 20 | Indian Penal Code - Section 354C |
| 21 | Indian Penal Code - Section 354D |
| 22 | Indian Penal Code - Section 357 Exception 2 |
| 23 | Indian Penal Code - Section 361 |
| 24 | Indian Penal Code - Section 366 |
| 25 | Indian Penal Code - Section 372 and 373 |
| 26 | Indian Penal Code - Section 375, 376(2) |
| 27 | Indian Penal Code - Section 376A |
| 28 | Indian Penal Code - Section 376C |
| 29 | Indian Penal Code - Section 376D |
| 30 | Indian Penal Code - Section 509 |
| 31 | Indian Penal Code Section 499 |
| 32 | Indian Penal Code Section 507 |
| 33 | IT Act 2000, Section 66E |
| 34 | IT Act 2000, Section 72 |

| Sr. No. | Legislation |
|---------|---|
| 35 | IT Act, 2000 - Section 67B |
| 36 | Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 |
| 37 | Maharashtra Prohibition of Ragging act, 1999 |
| 38 | Maharashtra State Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2010 |
| 39 | Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 |
| 40 | Mines Act, 1952 |
| 41 | National Food Security Act, 2013 - Section 4 & 5 |
| 42 | Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 |
| 43 | Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 |
| 44 | Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 |
| 45 | Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 |
| 46 | Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 |

Annexure 4 List of Policy Frameworks Mapped against Forms of VAC and VAW

| Sr. No. | Policy Frameworks |
|---------|--|
| 1 | Maharashtra State Women Policy, 2014 |
| 2 | National Plan of Action for Children, 2016 |
| 3 | National Policy for Children, 2013 |
| 4 | National Policy on Women, 2016 |
| 5 | State Child Policy, 2014 |

Annexure 5 List of Mapped Implementation Measures with Departments and Budget Heads

| Sr. No. | Department | Implementation Measure | Budget Included | | Group Head Description | Sub-Group Head Description | Unique (8-digit) Budget Code | Object Description | Object Code |
|---------|------------|--|-----------------|-----|--|--|--|---|---|
| | | | VAC | VAW | | | | | |
| 1 | DWCD | Ujjawala Yojana | Y | Y | Assistance to voluntary agencies | Ujjawala Yojana (Central Share 60%), Ujjawala Yojana (State Share 30%) | 2235B971, 2235B989 | Grants-in-aid (non-salary) | 31 |
| 2 | DWCD | Swadhar Gruh Yojana | N | Y | Assistance to voluntary agencies | Swadhar Gruh Yojana (Central Share 60%), Swadhar Gruh Yojana (State Share 40%) | 2235C081, 2235C092 | Grants-in-aid (non-salary) | 31 |
| 3 | DWCD | Schemes for Rehabilitation of Devdasis | Y | Y | Rehabilitation of Devdasis | Scheme for Rehabilitation of Devdasis | 22351399 | Grants-in-aid (non-salary) | 31 |
| 4 | DWCD | Rehabilitation of Devdasis: Grants-in-aid to Zilla Parishad under section 187 of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities Act, 1961 | Y | Y | Rehabilitation of Devdasis, earlier 'Subsistence grants to Devdasis' | Grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishad under section 187 of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities Act, 1961, for Scheme for Rehabilitation of Devdasis (earlier 'Subsistence grants to Devdasis'.) | 22351853 | Grants-in-aid (non-salary) | 31 |
| 5 | DWCD | Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana | Y | Y | Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana | Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana | 2235B183 | Grants-in-aid (non-salary) | 31 |
| 6 | DWCD | Bal Sangopan Yojana | Y | N | Bal Sangopan Yojana (Foster Care) | Grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies for Bal Sangopan Yojana | 2235B906 | Grants-in-aid (non-salary) | 31 |
| 7 | DWCD | Non-institutional services for destitute children | Y | N | Non-institutional service for destitute children | Non-institutional service for destitute children | 22351147 | Grants-in-aid (non-salary) | 31 |
| 8 | DWCD | Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree | Y | N | Overall development plan for girls | Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree Yojana (general group) | 2235B933 | Rewards, Other Administrative Expenses, Advertising and Publicity, Grants-in-aid (non-salary), Other Charges | 5, 20, 26, 31, 50 |
| 9 | DWCD | Sukanya Yojana | Y | N | Overall development plan for girls. | Sukanya Yojana for overall development of girls (SCSP) and - (general group) | 2235B263, 2235B254 | Grants-in-aid (non-salary) | 31 |
| 10 | DWCD | Integrated Child Protection Scheme (excluding child-care institutions) | Y | N | Government institutions | Integrated Child Protection Scheme (Central Share 60%), (State Share 40%) | 2235A919, 2235C027, 2235C009, 2235C018 | Grants-in-aid (non-salary), Grant-in-aid (salary), Salaries, Wages, Telephone, Electricity and Water Charges, Domestic Travel Expenses, Office Expenses, Rent, Rates and Taxes, Diet Charges, Other Administrative Expenses, Supplies and Materials, Advertising and Publicity, Professional Services | 1, 2, 6, 11, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 26, 28 |
| 11 | DWCD | Balak Samrudhi Yojana: Maintenance of Government-certified homes and remand homes under Juvenile Justice Act | Y | N | Balak Samrudhi Yojana | Maintenance of Government-certified homes and remand homes under Juvenile Justice Act | 22353032 | Salaries, Overtime Allowances, Telephone, Electricity and Water Charges, Domestic Travel Expenses, Office Expenses, Rent, Rates and Taxes, Diet Charges, Supplies and Materials, Other Charges | 1, 3, 6, 11, 13, 14, 19, 21, 50 |

| Sr. No. | Department | Implementation Measure | Budget Included | | Group Head Description | Sub-Group Head Description | Unique (8-digit) Budget Code | Object Description | Object Code |
|---------|------------|--|-----------------|-----|--|---|------------------------------|---|---|
| | | | VAC | VAW | | | | | |
| 12 | DWCD | ZP Women and Child Welfare Committee | Y | Y | Grants to Zilla Parishad | Grants to Zilla Parishad under section 187 of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities Act, 1961 for Women and Child Welfare Committee | 22353266 | Grants-in-aid (non-salary) | 31 |
| 13 | DWCD | Grants to Maharashtra State Women Commission | N | Y | Grants to Maharashtra State Women Commission | Grants to Maharashtra State Women Commission | 22352161 | Grants-in-aid (non-salary), Grant-in-aid for Creation of Capital Assets, Grant-in-aid (salary) | 31, 35, 36 |
| 14 | DWCD | Abolition of dowry | N | Y | Abolition of dowry system | Grants-in-aid to Zilla Parishad under section 187 of Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities Act, 1961 for abolition of dowry system, earlier abolition of dowry system | 22351381 | Grants-in-aid (non-salary), earlier advertising and publicity, grants-in-aid (non-salary) | 31, earlier 26, 31 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | DWCD | CCIs-NGO run: Assistance to voluntary agencies for running Child Care Institutions | Y | N | Grants to voluntary agencies | Grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies running for the children in need of care and protection | 22353041 | Grants-in-aid (non-salary), grants-in-aid for creation of capital assets, grants-in-aid (salary) | 31, 35, 36 |
| 16 | DWCD | Assistance to voluntary agencies for running shelter homes (under Women Welfare) | Y | Y | Assistance to voluntary agencies, earlier Rescue Works | Assistance to voluntary agencies for running shelter homes, earlier assistance to voluntary agencies for running reception centres | 22351281 | Grants-in-aid (non-salary) | 31 |
| 17 | DWCD | Counselling Centres for Women | Y | Y | Counselling Centres for Women | Counselling Centres for Women | 22353177 | Grants-in-aid (non-salary) | 31 |
| 18 | DWCD | Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao | Y | N | Overall Development Plan for Girls | Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme (CSS 100%) | 2235B497 | Rewards, other administrative expenses, advertising and publicity, grants-in-aid (non-salary), other charges | 05, 20, 26, 31, 50 |
| 19 | DWCD | State-run Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes for 16-60 age group female survivors of atrocities, teenage mothers, destitute | Y | Y | Social Support | Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes., earlier Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes | 22351254 | Salaries, Overtime Allowances, Telephone, Electricity and Water Charges, Contractual Services, Domestic Travel Expenses, Office Expenses, Rent, Rates and Taxes, Diet Charges, Supplies and Materials, Grants-in-aid (non-salary), Other Charges, earlier Salaries, Overtime Allowances, Telephone, Electricity and Water Charges, Domestic Travel Expenses, Office Expenses, Rent, Rates and Taxes, Diet Charges, Supplies and Materials, Grants-in-aid (non-salary), Other Charges, | 01, 03, 06, 10, 11, 13, 14, 19, 21, 31, 50, earlier 01, 03, 06, 11, 13, 14, 19, 21, 31, 50, |
| 20 | DWCD | Maharashtra State Commission for Protection of Child Rights | Y | N | Balak Samrudhi Yojana | Establishment of Maharashtra State Commission for protection of child rights | 2235A311 | Grants-in-aid (non-salary), Grants-in-aid for Creation of Capital Assets, Grants-in-aid (salary) | 31, 35, 36 |

| Sr. No. | Department | Implementation Measure | Budget Included | | Group Head Description | Sub-Group Head Description | Unique (8-digit) Budget Code | Object Description | Object Code |
|---------|------------|--|-----------------|-----|---|--|------------------------------|---|--|
| | | | VAC | VAW | | | | | |
| 21 | DWCD | One-Stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi) | Y | Y | Establishment of Sakhi Centre for Quick Assistance to Women Affected by Violence (One-Stop Crisis Centre) | Establishment of Sakhi Centre for Quick Assistance to Women Affected by Violence (One-Stop Crisis Centre): (Central Share 100%) | 2235B998 | Grants-in-aid (non-salary) | 31 |
| 22 | DWCD | Implementation of Domestic Violence Act | N | Y | Protection Officer | Protection Officer | 2235A857 | Salaries, Telephone, Electricity and Water Charges, Contractual Services, Domestic Travel Expenses, Office Expenses, Rent, Rates and Taxes, Computer Expenses, Other Administrative Expenses | 01, 06, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 20 |
| 23 | DWCD | Welfare of Working Children Scheme | Y | N | | Welfare of Working Children: (Central Share 90 %) | 2235C116 | Grants-in-aid (non-salary) | 31 |
| 24 | DWCD | Erstwhile Child Care Institutions (CCIs): State-run - Juvenile Justice Program, Remand Homes | N | N | Balika Samrudhi Yojana, Balak Samrudhi Yojana | Juvenile Justice Program (CSP), Juvenile Justice Programme: Central Share, Government Remand Homes | 2235B147, 22353103, 22353417 | Grants-in-aid (non-salary) | 31 |
| 25 | DWCD | Special Rehabilitation Centre, Deonar | N | N | No Budget Head Found | | | | |
| 26 | DWCD | Child Marriage Prohibition Officers | N | N | No Budget Head Found | | | | |
| 27 | Home | Nirbhaya Yojana | Y | Y | Victim compensation fund | Compensation to the victims or their Dependants who have suffered a loss or injury under Nirbhaya Yojana (100% centrally sponsored) | 2055A079 | Other Charges | 50 |
| 28 | Home | CCTV Surveillance System | Y | Y | | Installation of CCTV Surveillance System | 40550223 | Machinery and Equipments | 52 |
| 29 | Home | Victim Compensation Fund | Y | Y | Victim compensation fund | Victim compensation fund: Purpose of fund is compensation to the victim or their dependent who have suffered loss or injury as a result of crime | 20550678 | Grants-in-aid (non-salary) | 31 |
| 30 | Home | Cyber and Prevention of Atrocities against Women (PAW) Cell | N | N | | Cyber and Prevention of Atrocity against Women | 2055A023 | Salaries, Wages, Overtime Allowances, Rewards, Telephone, Electricity and Water Charges, Contractual Services, Domestic Travel Expenses, Foreign Travel Expenses, Office Expenses, Rent, Rates and Taxes, Publications, Computer Expenses, Off Day Compensation, Diet Charges, Other Administrative Expenses, Supplies and Materials, Arms and Ammunition, Petrol, Oil and Lubricants, Clothing, Tentage and Stores, Advertising and Publicity, Minor Works, Professional Services, Secret Service Expenditure, Other Charges, Motor Vehicles, Machinery and Equipments | 01, 02, 03, 05, 06, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 41, 50, 51, 52 |

| Sr. No. | Department | Implementation Measure | Budget Included | | Group Head Description | Sub-Group Head Description | Unique (8-digit) Budget Code | Object Description | Object Code |
|---------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|-----|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| | | | VAC | VAW | | | | | |
| 31 | Home | Cyber Crime Prevention for Women and Children (CCPWC) Cell | N | N | No Budget Head Found | | | | |
| 32 | Home | Integrated Emergency Response System (IERSM), Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) | N | N | No Budget Head Found | | | | |
| 33 | Labour | Prevention of Child Labour Act, 1986 | Y | N | | Prevention of Child Labour Act, 1986 | 22305828 | Advertising and Publicity | 26 |
| 34 | Labour | Eradication of Child Labour Practice | Y | N | | Eradication of Child Labour Practice | 22301401 | Other Charges | 50 |
| 35 | Labour | Awareness Programme for Child Labour Elimination | N | N | | Awareness Programme for Child Labour Elimination | 22305381 | Advertising and Publicity | 26 |
| 36 | Labour | Rehabilitation of Parents of Child Labour | N | N | | Rehabilitation of Parents of Child Labour | 22305372 | Grants-in-aid (non-salary) | 31 |
| 37 | Labour | National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme, 1988 | N | N | No Budget Head Found | | | | |
| 38 | Public Health | Savitribai Phule Kanya Kalyan Yojana | Y | N | Child Welfare Schemes | Savitribai Phule Kanya Kalyan Yojana | 22352386 | Grants-in-aid (non-salary), Other Charges | 31, 50 |
| 39 | Public Health | National Health Mission - Implementation of PCPNDT Act | Y | Y | | PNDT activities | Source: NHM Maharashtra ROP and FMRs, A.7 | | |
| 40 | School Education & Sports | Self-Protection Training | Y | N | Scholarship and Awards to Sportsman | Self-Protection Training for Women | 22041872 | Grants-in-aid (non-salary) | 31 |
| 41 | Social Justice and Special Assistance | Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana | N | N | Grants to destitute, old people and landless old labour | Administrative expenditure for implementation of Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana and Sharavan Bal Seva Rajya Nivrutti Vetan Yojana; Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana | 22353121, 2235A294 | Other Charges | 50 |
| 42 | | Counselling Cell - SJSA | N | N | | Opening and maintenance of Counselling Cell | 22350721 | | |
| 43 | Law and Judiciary | Fast-track Courts | N | N | | | | | |

Annexure 6 Annexure 6 Types of CCI's Visited for Implementation of Deep Dive

| District | Type of CCI's |
|----------|--|
| Solapur | ICPS Non-Government Observation Home + Children's Home for Boys |
| Solapur | ICPS Non-Government Observation Home + Children's Home for Girls |
| Beed | ICPS Government-run Observation Home + Children's Home for Boys |
| Beed | Non-ICPS Non-Government Children's Home for Boys |

Annexure 7 Forms of Violence against Children: Mapping Legislations, Policy Frameworks, and Department-wise Implementation Measures

| Form of Violence | Legislation | Brief Description of Legislation | Policy Frameworks (brief description) | Department | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget Included? |
|--------------------------------|--|---|--|------------------------------------|--|------------------|
| Overall (for all forms of VAC) | The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 | The Act constitutes National Commission and State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights and Children's Courts for providing speedy trial of offences against children. | | Women and Child Development (DWCD) | Maharashtra State Commission for Protection of Child Rights: Came into effect in July 2007. Protection of child rights in Maharashtra as under the UNCRC. Ensure the protection of children and undertake research in the field of child rights. Functioning under the State government. Protection of children from malpractices, abuse, terrorism and distress among many others. Inquire into complaints relating to the RTE for children. | Y |
| | Maharashtra State Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2010 | The Act constitutes the Maharashtra State Commission for the Protection of Child Rights which has a similar mandate to the National Commission but at the level of the State. | | | ZP Women and Child Welfare Committee: During restructuring of the DWCD of Maharashtra, in 2003, over 24 schemes were handed down to the Zilla Parishad, and the ZP WCD Committee was established. According to a Maharashtra State government resolution (GR), January 2015, the WCD Committees at the ZP, Panchayat Samiti and Village Panchayat levels - are entitled to 10% of the local government's own revenue funds, for implementing 18 distinct areas of intervention outlined in the GR. Only, two areas of these 18 pertain to the VAW/VAC, viz. establishment and operation of women's counselling centres, and school-based training in karate, judo and yoga. Budget allocations are discontinued since FY 2017-18 by WCD. (District budgets had discontinued since FY 2012-13). | Y |
| 1 | Female Foeticide/ The Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 | The Act prohibits pre-natal sex determination to prevent sex-selective abortions. | National Policy for Children (2013): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children to be protected from all forms of harm, abuse, neglect, violence, maltreatment and exploitation in all settings including care institutions, schools, hospitals, crèches, families and communities. Right of the girl child to life, survival, health and nutrition. National Plan of Action for Children (2016): Sub-objective 3.3: Mainstream Child Protection component in all programming designed for children and humanitarian assistance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitise Teachers/ANMs/AWWs/ ASHA/Doctors/ Police /legal fraternity on Child protection issues. Support development of community-based management of child labour, child migration, trafficking, early marriage, and all forms of exploitation and violence against children. | Department of Public Health | Implementation of PCPNDT Act: Central Scheme, Maharashtra was first to enact in 1987. New committee set up for the implementation of this Act. Committee will have 15 members. Scope of the committee: Check sonography and genetic counselling centres. Savitribai Phule Kanya Kalyan Yojana: To promote the couples to accept sterilisation only on one or two female issues, State has declared Revised Savitribai Phule Kanya Kalyan Yojana from 1st April 2007. The scheme is applicable for 1) Couples belonging to Below Poverty Line. 2) Couples having no son and accepting sterilisation with only one or/ and two daughters. After undergoing sterilisation couple having 1 daughter will get financial benefits of person undergoing sterilisation Rs,2000/- (in cash) and Rs.8000/- in the form of NSC in the name of daughter. The couple having 2 daughter Rs,2000/- (in cash) and Rs,4000/- in the form of NSC in the name of each daughter (Total Rs,8000/-). Part of Maharashtra's National Health Mission. The objective is to control population and prevent female foeticide. State scheme, launched in 2006-07. | Y |

| Form of Violence | Legislation | Brief Description of Legislation | Policy Frameworks (brief description) | Department | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget Included? |
|-----------------------|---|---|--|-------------|---|------------------|
| | Indian Penal Code - Section 315, 316 and 318 | If a person commits an act with the intention of preventing the child from being born alive or an act that results in the death of the child after birth, that person is committing foeticide/ infanticide. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and strengthen Village level Child Protection committees at Gram Panchayat, revenue village, ward and block level and orient them to develop Integrated Child Protection plans. Village- and Block-wise mapping of vulnerable children by type of vulnerability and their social background developed by VCPCs and compiled at Block level. Create a protective environment for vulnerable children by linking them and their families with government social protection and livelihoods schemes. State Child Policy 2014 7.13 Special Concerns for the Girl Child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Sensitisation programs for all concerned functionaries shall be strengthened. The State shall adopt a policy of zero tolerance for illegal girl child foeticide and infanticide. The State shall implement a rigorous policy of Monitoring & Evaluation for implementation of Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act, with participation of members of civil society. Consistent ongoing awareness programs shall be taken for public, PTA, lawyers, Police, Government functionaries and Judges to reduce the violations against girl children. Campaigns against child marriage shall be planned and implemented in spirit. | DWCD | Sukanya Yojana: Opening of bank accounts for girls only with a deposit of Rs 250. Central Government Scheme to save for higher education and marriage of a girl child below the age of 10 years with a small amount of savings. Accounts can be opened in any branch of a post office or a commercial bank. | Y |
| | | | | | Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree: This scheme has replaced the Sukanya Scheme in Maharashtra. Started in 2016 by the Maharashtra Government- complete state sponsored scheme. Encourage education of the girl child and the quality of a woman's life. Financial care for weaker families to ensure proper care of the girl child. Expenditure on higher education for girls. State government would transfer 50,000 to a family who would opt for a single female baby. Spreading awareness on family planning. Help in the setting up of bank accounts for the female child. If the female child is not married by the age of 18, the state also gives her Rs. 1,00,000 for higher technical education and skill development. Target group: Children | Y |
| | | | | | Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao: Implemented in 2015, through convergence of three ministries of the central government: Ministry of Women and Child development, Health and Family welfare as well as the Human Resource Development at the Centre. | Y |
| 2. Abandonment | Indian Penal Code - Section 317 | Leaving a child with the intention of abandonment is an offence. If this results in the death of the child, the offender will also be guilty of culpable homicide/murder. | NPC - State to secure rights of children temporarily or permanently deprived of parental care. NPC - Children to be protected from all forms of harm, abuse, neglect, violence, maltreatment and exploitation in all settings including care institutions, schools, hospitals, crèches, families and communities. NPAC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support development of community-based management of child labour, child migration, trafficking, early marriage, and all forms of exploitation and violence against children. Establish and strengthen Village level Child Protection committees at Gram Panchayat, revenue village, ward and block level and orient them to develop Integrated Child Protection plans. | DWCD | Bal Sangopan Yojana (and non-institutional services for destitute children): Under this programme, a substitute family care is provided for a temporary period to children whose parents are not able to take care of their children due to several reasons including illness, death, separation or desertion of one parent, or any other crisis. Since every child need and has the right to be cared for in a family, foster care is a programme whereby a home is provided for the child for a short or extended period. A grant of Rs. 425 per child per month is given by the government to the foster parent(s) through an NGO for meeting the basic expenses of the child. The implementing NGO is given a supporting grant of Rs. 75 per month per child to meet administrative expenses, including home visits. This is beneficial for children whose parents have died, separated, critically ill or hospitalised. Target group: destitute and orphaned children | |

| Form of Violence | Legislation | Brief Description of Legislation | Policy Frameworks (brief description) | Department | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget Included? |
|------------------|---|---|---|------------|---|------------------|
| | Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015 | A child who has been abandoned by his parents/guardian falls under the definition of a child “in need of care and protection”. An abandoned child is placed before a board which will determine if he qualifies for care and protection and subsequently will be put up for adoption. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village and Block-wise mapping of vulnerable children by type of vulnerability and their social background developed by VCPCs and compiled at Block level. • Create a protective environment for vulnerable children by linking them and their families with government social protection and livelihoods schemes. • Strengthen community-based rehabilitation services (including barefoot counsellors) to respond to the needs of victims of abuse, exploitation, and neglect and trafficking of children. <p>Sub-objective 3.5: Rights of all of children temporarily/permanently deprived of parental care secured by ensuring family and community-based arrangements, including sponsorships and kinship care and adoption.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that CARA and SARAs are able to coordinate inter-state information exchange and cooperation to promote adoption and foster care within the country. • Formal linkages between SAAs and all other CIs, increase the pool of children suitable for adoption and foster care. • Enhance awareness regarding adoption, foster-care and sponsorship. • Encourage SAAs, RIPAs, and CHILDLINE to attempt restoration of children through sponsorship support. • Strengthen system of regular follow-up and monitoring for adopted and sponsored children. • Ensure availability of all information of children on CARINGS. • Ensure timely submission of Home Study reports Capacity building of CWC, DCPU members and Judicial officials on new adoption guidelines. <p>Sub-objective 3.2: Legislative, administrative, and institutional redressal mechanisms for Child Protection strengthened at National, State and district level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish the link between missing person's bureau and anti-human trafficking units and strengthen the response mechanism of law enforcement agencies in cases of child kidnapping and abduction. • Special cells/Units for tracing children in districts where incidences of missing children are higher | | <p>Integrated Child Protection Scheme: Flagship program of the government of India, being implemented in Maharashtra by WCD. The ICPS is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at building a protective environment for children in difficult circumstances, as well as other vulnerable children, through Government-Civil Society Partnership. ICPS brings together multiple existing child protection schemes of the Ministry under one umbrella, working in conjunction with the JJ Act, and integrates additional interventions for protecting children and preventing harm.</p> <p>Child Care Institutions include Children Home, Open Shelter, Observation Home, Special Home, Place of Safety, Specialised Adoption Agency and Fit facility Objective: to protect children from or against any perceived or real danger or risk to their life, personhood, and childhood. The WCD has established a network of more than 1100 residential care institutions for children that are alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection by catering to their basic needs through proper care, protection, development, treatment, social reintegration, by adopting a child-friendly approach. The CCIs institutionalise essential services and strengthen structures for emergency outreach, institutional care, family and community-based care, counselling and support services at the National, Regional, State and District levels. Target group: children</p> <p>Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes for Women: Women State Homes for Destitute Women, Teenage Mothers, Women who are victims of atrocities (Age Group of 16 to 60 years). Destitute women, teenage mothers, and women who are victims of atrocities are provided a safe and protected environment and basic facilities under this scheme. The scheme also takes steps to rehabilitate the victims through employment and marriage. Each beneficiary receives aid worth Rs. 1000 per month, Rs. 500 per month for her first child, and Rs. 400 per months for her second child. The Women State Homes are established (1 each) in Pune, Baramati, Satara, Kolhapur, Solapur, Mumbai, Thane, Raigad, Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Jalna, Nanded, Latur, Akola, Jalgaon, Nashik, Dhule Districts. There are two State Homes in Nagpur District. Target group: women and adolescent girls (and their children)</p> | |
| | | | | | Balak Samrudhi Yojana: Maintenance of Government Certified Homes and Remand Homes Under Juvenile Justice Act | Y |

| Form of Violence | Legislation | Brief Description of Legislation | Policy Frameworks (brief description) | Department | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget Included? |
|------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---|--|--|------------------|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the Track Child portal and ensure timely data uploading by all police stations, JJBs, CWCs and CCLs. | | Assistance to NGOs for running Child Care Institutions | Y |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage use of Khoya Paya, a citizen-centric web-based portal for quick dissemination of information for missing /sighted children | | Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | Y |
| | | | <p>State Child Policy 2014</p> <p>7.11.9. Orphan and Destitute children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For these children, priority will be given to non-institutional, family/ community-based programmes. Inclusion of children in any of these programmes will be based on comprehensive assessment of their needs. State shall provide adequate budget to foster families, so more families can come forward to provide support. In cases where this is not possible, children shall be placed in institutions. Inter- country adoption shall be considered as an alternative means of child care, only when the child cannot be placed in a foster or an adoptive family or cannot in any suitable manner be cared for in the child's country of origin. <p>7.11.11. Children covered by institutional and Non-institutional services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All children have the right to know and be cared for by her/his parents in a dignified life free from exploitation and that families shall be supported by a strong social safety net in caring for and nurturing their children. Comprehensive Guidelines for Bal Sangopan Yojana shall be developed and the scheme will be implemented in a planned manner. <p>7.13.10. ii Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act separate institutions for girls shall be established.</p> <p>13. Child Development Fund: The State Government shall establish 'Child Development Fund'. The 'Fund' shall be utilised on the priorities as set out in the Policy.</p> | Social Justice and Special Assistance (SJSA) | <p>Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana: Target Group: Destitute women below the age of 65, orphans, handicapped, victims of TB, leprosy, destitute widows, destitute divorced women, destitute wives of farmers, women freed from prostitution and outraged women. "Under this scheme, Rs. 600 per month is given to a single beneficiary and Rs. 900 per month if there are two or more beneficiaries in the family. Whose family annual income is up to Rs. 21,000/- . State sponsored scheme. People wanting to avail the scheme need to submit the application to the Collector's Office/ tehsildar.</p> <p>Covers a wide variety of eligibility conditions for women and their/or orphan children. Not included in budget analysis as the interviews suggested that the major category availing the scheme is 'widows'.</p> | N |

| Form of Violence | Legislation | Brief Description of Legislation | Policy Frameworks (brief description) | Department | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget Included? | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 3 | Female Genital Mutilation | Indian Penal Code (Section 320, 322, 336-338) POCSO (Section 3) | There is no separate law dealing with Female Genital Mutilation in India. The existing provisions under the IPC including grievous hurt (Section 320, 322), act endangering life or personal safety of others (Section 336-338) etc. and the POSCO Act (Section 3) criminalise the practice. | NPC: Children to be protected from all forms of harm, abuse, neglect, violence, maltreatment and exploitation in all settings including care institutions, schools, hospitals, crèches, families and communities. NPAC: Sub-objective 3.1: Create a caring, protective and safe environment for all children to reduce their vulnerability in all situations and to keep them safe at all places. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orient parents, children, SMC members, AWWs, ASHA, ANM and teachers on child sexual abuse and provisions of POCSO Act. Sub-objective 3.3: Mainstream Child Protection component in all programming designed for children and humanitarian assistance. Sensitise Teachers/ANMs/AWWs/ASHA/Doctors/Police /legal fraternity on Child protection issues. Sub-objective 3.4: Partnerships with media, business houses, NGOs and bilateral agencies strengthened for a wider advocacy and networking for ensuring protection of children. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create stringent systems of monitoring and reporting of any case of child abuse/ exploitation/ discrimination informed by POCSO Act/JJ Act 2015. Provide information to community and children on existing response and referral mechanisms (whom to contact/ where to go to seek help). NPAC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support development of community-based management of child labour, child migration, trafficking, early marriage, and all forms of exploitation and violence against children. Establish and strengthen village level Child Protection committees at Gram Panchayat, revenue village, ward and block level and orient them to develop Integrated Child Protection plans. Village and Block-wise mapping of vulnerable children by type of vulnerability and their social background developed by VCPCs and compiled at Block level. Create a protective environment for vulnerable children by linking them and their families with government social protection and livelihoods schemes. | | | |
| 4 | Child Marriage | Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 | The legal age for marriage is 18 years for girls and 21 years for boys. Child marriages are void only at the option of the party that was below the legal age. However, an adult male entering into child marriage or any person solemnising/ promoting the solemnisation of a child marriage faces criminal sanction. Thus, while the marriage may remain valid, it will still be a criminal offense. There are also provisions for maintenance for females under the legal age and children born out of such marriages. The act also includes preventive measures including Child Marriage Prohibition Officers. | NPC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State to secure rights of children temporarily or permanently deprived of parental care. Children to be protected from all forms of harm, abuse, neglect, violence, maltreatment and exploitation in all settings including care institutions, schools, hospitals, crèches, families and communities. Ensure all out of school children including child labourers, street children child victims of alcohol and substance abuse, orphans, children with disabilities, married children, among others are tracked, rescued, rehabilitated and have access to their right to education. Children to be protected against all forms of violence and abuse, harm, neglect, stigma, discrimination, deprivation, exploitation including economic exploitation and sexual exploitation, abandonment, separation, abduction, sale or trafficking for any purpose or in any form, pornography, alcohol and substance abuse, or any other activity that takes undue advantage of them or harms their personhood or affects their development. NPAC: Sub-objective 3.1: Create a caring, protective and safe environment for all children to reduce their vulnerability in all situations and to keep them safe at all places <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support development of community-based management of child labour, child migration, trafficking, early marriage, and all forms of exploitation and violence against children | DWCD | Child Marriage Prohibition Officers: Not allocated any separate budget head in the state's budget. In practice, the task is designated to existing functionaries. The 'Gram Sevaks' at Gram Panchayat level and Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs) in urban areas are supposed to function as designated Prohibition Officers. Integrated Child Protection Scheme: Flagship program of the government of India, being implemented in Maharashtra by WCD. ICPS is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at building a protective environment for children in difficult circumstances, as well as other vulnerable children, through Government-Civil Society Partnership. The ICPS brings together multiple existing child protection schemes of the Ministry under one umbrella, working in conjunction with the JJ Act, and integrates additional interventions for protecting children and preventing harm. Child Care Institutions include Children Home, Open Shelter, Observation Home, Special Home, Place of Safety, Specialised Adoption Agency and Fit facility. Objective: To protect children from or against any perceived or real danger or risk to their life, personhood, and childhood. The WCD has established a network of more than 1100 residential care institutions for children that are alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection by catering to their basic needs through proper care, protection, development, treatment, social reintegration, by adopting a child-friendly approach. The CCIs institutionalise essential services and strengthen structures for emergency outreach, institutional care, family and community-based care, counselling and support services at the National, Regional, State and District levels. Target group: children | |

| Form of Violence | Legislation | Brief Description of Legislation | Policy Frameworks (brief description) | Department | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget Included? |
|------------------|---|---|---|------------|---|------------------|
| | The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 | A child in 'need of care and protection' protected by this Act as defined in Section 2(14) includes children who are at an 'imminent' risk of getting married below the legal age at the behest of their families. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and strengthen village level Child Protection committees at Gram Panchayat, revenue village, ward and block level and orient them to develop Integrated Child Protection plans. Village and Block-wise mapping of vulnerable children by type of vulnerability and their social background developed by VCPCs and compiled at Block level. Create a protective environment for vulnerable children by linking them and their families with government social protection and livelihoods schemes. Strengthen community-based rehabilitation services (including barefoot counsellors) to respond to the needs of victims of abuse, exploitation, and neglect and trafficking of children. Prevent early marriage of girls. Orient parents, children, SMC members, AWWs, ASHA, ANM and teachers on child sexual abuse and provisions of POCSO Act. <p>Sub-objective 3.2: Legislative, administrative, and institutional redressal mechanisms for Child Protection strengthened at National, State and district level.</p> | | <p>Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes for Women: Women State Homes for destitute women, teenage mothers, women who are victims of atrocities (age group of 16 to 60 years). Destitute women, teenage mothers, and women who are victims of atrocities are provided a safe and protected environment and basic facilities under this scheme. The scheme also takes steps to rehabilitate the victims through employment and marriage. Each beneficiary receives aid worth Rs. 1000 per month, Rs. 500 per month for her first child, and Rs. 400 per months for her second child. The Women State Homes are established (1 each) in Pune, Baramati, Satara, Kolhapur, Solapur, Mumbai, Thane, Raigad, Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Jalna, Nanded, Latur, Akola, Jalgaon, Nashik, Dhule Districts. There are two State Homes in Nagpur District. Target group: women and adolescent girls (and their children).</p> | |
| | Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 | Under the POCSO Act the age for consensual sexual relationships is 18. However, the Indian Penal Code does not recognise Marital Rape as an offense. The exception to Section 375 exempts sexual intercourse with a wife below the age of 15 from the definition of rape. Further, under the Child Marriage Act, child marriages can continue to be valid at the choice of the child. Resolving this contradiction, the Supreme Court held that POCSO will prevail and all intercourse with a person below the age of 18 is rape/ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish the link between missing person's bureau and anti-human trafficking units and strengthen the response mechanism of law enforcement agencies in cases of child kidnapping and abduction. Special cells/Units for tracing children in districts where incidences of missing children are higher. Strengthen Track child portal and ensure timely data uploading by all police stations, JJBs, CWCs and CCl. Encourage use of Khoya Paya a citizen-centric web-based portal for quick dissemination of information for missing /sighted children. Ensure protection of children in all child care institutions as per provisions of Juvenile Justice Care and Protection Act 2015. <p>Sub-objective 3.3: Mainstream Child Protection component in all programming designed for children and humanitarian assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitise Teachers/ANMs/AWWs/ ASHA/ Doctors/Police /legal fraternity on Child protection issues. | | <p>Balak Samrudhi Yojana: Maintenance of Government-certified Homes and Remand Homes under Juvenile Justice Act</p> <p>Assistance to NGOs for running Child Care Institutions Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare)</p> <p>Counselling Centres for Women: Counselling support is provided to victims of atrocities (Women and Children) to help them get rid of the psychological stress. Target Group: women and children</p> <p>Sukanya Yojana: Opening of bank accounts for girls only with a deposit of Rs 250. Central Government Scheme to save for higher education and marriage of a girl child below the age of 10 years with a small amount of savings. Accounts can be opened in any branch of a post office or a commercial bank.</p> <p>Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree: This scheme has replaced the Sukanya Scheme in Maharashtra. Started in 2016 by the Maharashtra Government, it is a complete State-sponsored scheme. Encourage education of the girl child and the quality of a woman's life. Financial Care for weaker families to ensure proper care of the girl child. Expenditure on higher education for girls. State government would transfer 50,000 to a family who would opt for a single female baby. Spreading awareness on family planning. Help in the setting up of bank accounts for the female child. If the female child is not married by the age of 18, the state also gives her Rs. 1,00,000 for higher technical education and skill development. Target group: Children</p> | |

| Form of Violence | | Legislation | Brief Description of Legislation | Policy Frameworks (brief description) | Department | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget Included? |
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| | | | /abuse irrespective of marital status. Thus, forcefully consummating a child marriage is an offence. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguard children from exploitative situations, displacement, separation from family, deprivation of basic services, and disruption of education. Sub-objective 3.4: Partnerships with media, business houses, NGOs and bilateral agencies strengthened for a wider advocacy and networking for ensuring protection of children. Create stringent systems of monitoring and reporting of any case of child abuse/ exploitation/ discrimination informed by POCSO Act/ JJ Act 2015. Provide information to community and children on existing response and referral mechanisms (whom to contact/ where to go to seek help). <p>State Child Policy 2014 7.13 Special Concerns for the Girl Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Sensitisation programs for all concerned functionaries shall be strengthened. Consistent ongoing awareness programmes shall be taken for public, PTA, lawyers, Police, Government functionaries and Judges to reduce the violations against girl children. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Campaigns against child marriage shall be planned and implemented in spirit. <p>7.13.10. ii Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act separate institutions for girls shall be established.</p> <p>13. Child Development Fund: The State Government shall establish 'Child Development Fund.' The 'Fund' shall be utilised on the priorities as set out in the Policy.</p> | Law and Judiciary | Fast-track Courts: Fast-track courts are established. But they are meant to take up variety of cases, including murder, rape, dacoity, kidnapping, trafficking, dowry deaths; civil matters filed by senior citizens, women, children, persons with disabilities or HIV; land acquisition, civil matters related to property, etc. So, it is not possible to attribute the Budget to only VAC/ VAW. | N |
| 5 | Begging | The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 | Makes trafficking and sexual exploitation of persons for commercial purpose a punishable offence. | <p>NPC: State to secure rights of children temporarily or permanently deprived of parental care.</p> <p>NPC: State to secure rights of children temporarily or permanently deprived of parental care.</p> <p>NPC: Children to be protected from all forms of harm, abuse, neglect, violence, maltreatment and exploitation in all settings including care institutions, schools, hospitals, crèches, families and communities.</p> | Law and Judiciary | Fast-track Courts: Fast-track courts are established. But they are meant to take up variety of cases, including murder, rape, dacoity, kidnapping, trafficking, dowry deaths; civil matters filed by senior citizens, women, children, persons with disabilities or HIV; land acquisition, civil matters related to property, etc. So, it is not possible to attribute the budget to only VAC/ VAW. | N |

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| | The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 Section 370 and 370 A | Recruiting, transporting, harbouring, transferring or receiving for the purpose of exploitation including physical or sexual exploitation, slavery, forced removal of organs etc. by use of threat or inducement has been criminalised. Sexually exploiting a minor/person who one has reason to believe has been trafficked is also an offense. | <p>NPC: Ensure all out of school children including child labourers, street children child victims of alcohol and substance abuse, orphans, children with disabilities, married children, among others are tracked, rescued, rehabilitated and have access to their right to education.</p> <p>NPC: State shall create a caring, protective and safe environment for all children, reduce their vulnerability in all situations and keep them safe at all places, especially public spaces.</p> <p>NPC: Children to be protected against all forms of violence and abuse, harm, neglect, stigma, discrimination, deprivation, exploitation including economic exploitation and sexual exploitation, abandonment, separation, abduction, sale or trafficking for any purpose or in any form, pornography, alcohol and substance abuse, or any other activity that takes undue advantage of them or harms their personhood or affects their development.</p> <p>NPAC: Sub-objective 3.4: Partnerships with media, business houses, NGOs and bilateral agencies strengthened for a wider advocacy and networking for ensuring protection of children.</p> | | | |
| | The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) | Any child found begging qualifies as a child 'in need for care and protection.' Employing a child for the purpose of begging is also criminalised under the Act. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop appropriate public advocacy tools and materials to generate awareness among parents and children regarding enhanced threats of trafficking/child abuse/violence and other risks during natural and man-made disasters. • Create child-friendly spaces for children at disaster rescue sites and ensure children are protected from violence and abuse. • Train officials to respond to child protection needs during natural and man-made disasters as a priority to prevent abuse and exploitation. • Create stringent systems of monitoring and reporting of any case of child abuse/ exploitation/ discrimination informed by POCSO Act/JJ Act 2015. • Provide information to community and children on existing response and referral mechanisms (whom to contact/ where to go to seek help). | DWCD: | <p>Integrated Child Protection Scheme: Flagship program of the government of India, being implemented in Maharashtra by WCD. ICPS is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at building a protective environment for children in difficult circumstances, as well as other vulnerable children, through Government-Civil Society Partnership. ICPS brings together multiple existing child protection schemes of the Ministry under one umbrella, working in conjunction with the JJ Act, and integrates additional interventions for protecting children and preventing harm.</p> <p>Child Care Institutions include Children Home, Open Shelter, Observation Home, Special Home, Place of Safety, Specialised Adoption Agency and Fit facility. Objective: to protect children from or against any perceived or real danger or risk to their life, personhood, and childhood. The WCD has established a network of more than 1100 residential care institutions for children that are alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection by catering to their basic needs through proper care, protection, development, treatment, social reintegration, by adopting a child-friendly approach. The CCIs institutionalise essential services and strengthen structures for emergency outreach, institutional care,</p> | |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide information to community and children on existing response and referral mechanisms (whom to contact/ where to go to seek help). <p>Sub-objective 3.2: Legislative, administrative, and institutional redressal mechanisms for Child Protection strengthened at National, State and District level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure protection of children in all child care institutions as per provisions of Juvenile Justice Care and Protection Act 2015. Establish the link between missing person's bureau and anti-human trafficking units and strengthen the response mechanism of law enforcement agencies in cases of child kidnapping and abduction. Special cells/Units for tracing children in districts where incidences of missing children are higher. Strengthen Track child portal and ensure timely data uploading by all police stations, JJBs, CWCs and CCIs. Encourage use of Khoya Paya a citizen-centric web-based portal for quick dissemination of information for missing /sighted children. <p>Sub-objective 3.1: Create a caring, protective and safe environment for all children to reduce their vulnerability in all situations and to keep them safe at all places.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support development of community-based management of child labour, child migration, trafficking, early marriage, and all forms of exploitation and violence against children. Establish and strengthen village level Child Protection committees at Gram Panchayat, revenue village, ward and block level and orient them to develop Integrated Child Protection plans. Village and Block-wise mapping of vulnerable children by type of vulnerability and their social background developed by VCPCs and compiled at Block level. Create a protective environment for vulnerable children by linking them and their families with government social protection and livelihoods schemes. | | <p>family and community-based care, counselling and support services at the National, Regional, State and District levels. Target group: children</p> <p>Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes for Women: Women State Homes for destitute women, teenage mothers, women who are victims of atrocities (age group of 16 to 60 years). Destitute women, teenage mothers, and women who are victims of atrocities are provided a safe and protected environment and basic facilities under this scheme. The scheme also takes steps to rehabilitate the victims through employment and marriage. Each beneficiary receives aid worth Rs. 1000 per month, Rs. 500 per month for her first child, and Rs. 400 per months for her second child. The Women State Homes are established (1 each) in Pune, Baramati, Satara, Kolhapur, Solapur, Mumbai, Thane, Raigad, Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Jalna, Nanded, Latur, Akola, Jalgaon, Nashik, Dhule Districts. There are two State Homes in Nagpur District. Target group: women and adolescent girls (and their children)</p> | Y |
| | | | | | Balak Samrudhi Yojana: Maintenance of Government-certified Homes and Remand Homes under Juvenile Justice Act | Y |
| | | | | | Assistance to NGOs for running Child Care Institutions | Y |
| | | | | | Assistance to voluntary agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | Y |

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| | The Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 | The Act criminalises the practice of begging. If the beggar is a child, they are dealt with under the Courts set up by the Children's Act 1960. The law has not been amended despite the advent of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015. The Delhi High Court has decriminalised the practice of begging, but the law remains unamended in Bombay. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen community-based rehabilitation services (including barefoot counsellors) to respond to the needs of victims of abuse, exploitation, and neglect and trafficking of children. <p>Sub-objective 3.3: Mainstream Child Protection component in all programming designed for children and humanitarian assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitise Teachers/ANMs/AWWs/ ASHA/ Doctors/Police /legal fraternity on Child protection issues. Safeguard children from exploitative situations, displacement, separation from family, deprivation of basic services, and disruption of education. <p>Sub-objective 3.5: Rights of all of children temporarily/permanently deprived of parental care secured by ensuring family and community-based arrangements, including sponsorships and kinship care and adoption.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that CARA and SARAs are able to coordinate inter-state information exchange and cooperation to promote adoption and foster care within the country. Formal linkages between SAAs and all other CIs, increase the pool of children suitable for adoption and foster care. Enhance awareness regarding adoption, foster-care and sponsorship. Encourage SAAs, RIPAs, and CHILDLINE to attempt restoration of children through sponsorship support. Strengthen system of regular follow-up and monitoring for adopted and sponsored children. Ensure availability of all information of children on CARINGS. Ensure timely submission of Home Study reports. Capacity building of CWC, DCPU members and Judicial officials on new adoption guidelines. <p>State Child Policy 2014</p> <p>7.11.9. Orphan and Destitute children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For these children, priority will be given to non-institutional, family/ community-based programmes. Inclusion of children in any of these programmes will be based on comprehensive assessment of their needs. State shall provide adequate budget to foster families, so more families can come forward to provide support. In cases where this is not possible, children shall be placed in institutions. | | <p>Counselling Centres for Women: Counselling support is provided to victims of atrocities (Women and Children) to help them get rid of the psychological stress. Target Group: women and children</p> | Y |
| | | | | Social Justice and Special Assistance (SJSA) | <p>Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana: Target Group: Destitute women below the age of 65, orphans, handicapped, victims of TB, leprosy, destitute widows, destitute divorced women, destitute wives of farmers, women freed from prostitution and outraged women. Under this scheme, Rs. 600 per month is given to a single beneficiary and Rs. 900 per month if there are two or more beneficiaries in the family whose family annual income is up to Rs. 21,000. State sponsored scheme. People wanting to avail the scheme need to submit the application to the Collector's Office/ tehsildar. Covers a wide variety of eligibility conditions for women and their/or orphan children. Not included in budget analysis as the interviews suggested that the major category availing the scheme is 'widows'.</p> | N |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter- country adoption shall be considered as an alternative means of child care, only when the child cannot be placed in a foster or an adoptive family or cannot in any suitable manner be cared for in the child's country of origin. 3. Migrant and neglected children: • State shall endeavour to provide adequate facilities to ensure that no child lives on the streets: including in rural, urban, municipal, municipal council or municipal corporation areas. The State shall provide facilities for all living on the streets which includes those begging, rag-picking, or forced to sleep, defecate or bathe on the street. The State shall expand the facility of open, night/ day care centres with responsibility to provide nutrition, security and health to cater to the needs of street children. • The State shall formulate and implement a comprehensive Plan for education, rehabilitation and reintegration of children living on the streets, in public places and under the bridges. • The State shall endeavour to carry out sensitisation programs for Police and judiciary, which would include child rights laws and protocols for sensitively handling of child abuse. • The State shall announce the benefits of the Rajiv Gandhi Jeevandayi Yojana to children living on the streets, in public places or in institutions licensed under JJ Act 2006. • All hospitals covered under Charitable Trust Act shall be required to provide free treatment to children on streets and in institutions. Hospitals shall be made child-friendly and have a separate counter where they are attended to immediately. The State shall ensure that the Hospitals submit a report on treatment of such children to the District Women and Child Development Officer as well as the MSCPCR. • Children with substance abuse need special care in institutional framework. Sustained rehabilitation programs shall be provided to prevent relapse of abuse cases. • CHILDLINE shall be expanded throughout the State and its services be strengthened. an come forward to provide support. In cases where this is not possible, children shall be placed in institutions. 7.13.10.ii Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act separate institutions for girls shall be established. <p>13. Child Development Fund: The State Government shall establish a 'Child Development Fund.' The 'Fund' shall be utilised on the priorities as set out in the Policy.</p> | | | |

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| 6 Child Labour | Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 | This old Act prohibited employment of children below the age of 14 in hazardous activities such as power looms, bidi making, mines etc. | <p>NPC: State to secure rights of children temporarily or permanently deprived of parental care.</p> <p>NPC: Children to be protected from all forms of harm, abuse, neglect, violence, maltreatment and exploitation in all settings including care institutions, schools, hospitals, crèches, families and communities.</p> <p>NPC: Ensure all out of school children including child labourers, street children child victims of alcohol and substance abuse, orphans, children with disabilities, married children, among others are tracked, rescued, rehabilitated and have access to their right to education.</p> | Department of Labour | Prevention of Child Labour Act, 1986: Employment of children under 14-15 years in certain employments prohibited. Regulation of the condition of work of children where their employment is not banned. Central Act-bound by Law. The Maharashtra government works in the identification of children who are victims of child labour and rescue children by conducting raids. They ensure effective mechanisms to better support families of children who are engaged in child labour. Funding from centre as well as the state (Advertising and Publicity). | Y |
| | Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 | Under the amended Act, children below 14 cannot be employed in any occupation or enterprise unless it is run by his/her family. A new category of children between the ages of 14 - 18 has been created. They cannot be employed in hazardous occupations, i.e. mining, inflammable substances, and hazardous processes. The Amended Act has also provided more stringent punishments for violations of the Act. | <p>NPC: State shall create a caring, protective and safe environment for all children, reduce their vulnerability in all situations and keep them safe at all places, especially public spaces.</p> <p>NPC: Children to be protected against all forms of violence and abuse, harm, neglect, stigma, discrimination, deprivation, exploitation including economic exploitation and sexual exploitation, abandonment, separation, abduction, sale or trafficking for any purpose or in any form, pornography, alcohol and substance abuse, or any other activity that takes undue advantage of them or harms their personhood or affects their development.</p> <p>NPAC:</p> | | Awareness Programme for Child Labour Elimination: Budget discontinued in FY 2010-11. No replacement found in the State Budget. | |
| | Factories Act, 1948 | The Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in any factory. The law also placed rules on who, when and how long can pre-adults aged 15-18 years be employed in any factory. | <p>Sub-objective 3.1: Create a caring, protective and safe environment for all children to reduce their vulnerability in all situations and to keep them safe at all places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support development of community-based management of child labour, child migration, trafficking, early marriage, and all forms of exploitation and violence against children. • Establish and strengthen village level Child Protection committees at Gram Panchayat, revenue village, ward and block level and orient them to develop Integrated Child Protection plans. • Village and Block-wise mapping of vulnerable children by type of vulnerability and their social background developed by VCPCs and compiled at Block level. • Create a protective environment for vulnerable children by linking them and their families with government social protection and livelihoods schemes. | | Rehabilitation of Parents of Child Labour: Budget discontinued in FY 2010-11. Replaced by the budget head 'Prevention of Child Labour Act, 1986'. | N |
| | | | | | National Child Labour Project Scheme, 1988: Government had initiated the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 1988 to rehabilitate working children in 12 child labour endemic districts of the country. Objective: Rehabilitation of child labour. Prevention of children working in hazardous conditions. Establishment of special schemes and rehabilitation centres. Target group: Children engaged in hazardous occupations No Budget head found in the State Budget. | N |

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| | The Mines Act, 1952 | The Act completely prohibits the employment of children below 18 years of age in a mine. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen community-based rehabilitation services (including barefoot counsellors) to respond to the needs of victims of abuse, exploitation, and neglect and trafficking of children. | | Eradication of Child Labour Practice | |
| | The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 -Section 370 and 370 A | Recruiting, transporting, harbouring, transferring or receiving for the purpose of exploitation including physical or sexual exploitation, slavery, forced removal of organs etc. by use of threat or inducement has been criminalised. Sexually exploiting a minor/person who one has reason to believe has been trafficked is also an offense. | <p>Sub-objective 3.2: Legislative, administrative, and institutional redressal mechanisms for Child Protection strengthened at National, State and District level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish the link between missing person's bureau and anti-human trafficking units and strengthen the response mechanism of law enforcement agencies in cases of child kidnapping and abduction. Special cells/Units for tracing children in districts where incidences of missing children are higher Strengthen Track child portal and ensure timely data uploading by all police stations, JJBs, CWCs and CCIs. Encourage use of Khoya Paya a citizen-centric web-based portal for quick dissemination of information for missing /sighted children. Strengthen institutional mechanisms for rehabilitation children in conflict with law as per provisions of Juvenile Justice Care and Protection Act 2015. Ensure protection of children in all child care institutions as per provisions of Juvenile Justice Care and Protection Act 2015. Provide effective reform and rehabilitation system to children in conflict with law. Deal with crimes against children as per provisions of Juvenile Justice Care and Protection Act 2015. <p>Sub-objective 3.3: Mainstream Child Protection component in all programming designed for children and humanitarian assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitise Teachers/ANMs/AWWs/ ASHA/ Doctors/Police /legal fraternity on Child protection issues. Safeguard children from exploitative situations, displacement, separation from family, deprivation of basic services, and disruption of education. <p>Sub-objective 3.4: Partnerships with media, business houses, NGOs and bilateral agencies strengthened for a wider advocacy and networking for ensuring protection of children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create stringent systems of monitoring and reporting of any case of child abuse/ exploitation/ discrimination informed by POCSO Act/ JJ Act 2015. | DWCD | Welfare of Working Children Scheme: This is found as a Budget item in the State Budget, under the Department of Women and Child Welfare. | |
| | | | | Law and Judiciary | Fast-track Courts: Fast-track courts are established. But they are meant to take up variety of cases, including murder, rape, dacoity, kidnapping, trafficking, dowry deaths; civil matters filed by senior citizens, women, children, persons with disabilities or HIV; land acquisition, civil matters related to property, etc. So, it is not possible to attribute the Budget to only VAC/ VAW. | Y |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to community and children on existing response and referral mechanisms (whom to contact/ where to go to seek help). • Develop appropriate public advocacy tools and materials to generate awareness among parents and children regarding enhanced threats of trafficking/child abuse/violence and other risks during natural and man-made disasters. • Create child-friendly spaces for children at disaster rescue sites and ensure children are protected from violence and abuse. • Train officials to respond to child protection needs during natural and man-made disasters as a priority to prevent abuse and exploitation. <p>Sub-objective 3.5: Rights of all of children temporarily/permanently deprived of parental care secured by ensuring family and community-based arrangements, including sponsorships and kinship care and adoption.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that CARA and SARAs are able to coordinate inter-state information exchange and cooperation to promote adoption and foster care within the country. • Formal linkages between SAAs and all other CILs, increase the pool of children suitable for adoption and foster care. • Enhance awareness regarding adoption, foster-care and sponsorship. • Encourage SAAs, RIPAs, and CHILDLINE to attempt restoration of children through sponsorship support. • Strengthen system of regular follow-up and monitoring for adopted and sponsored children. • Ensure availability of all information of children on CARINGS. • Ensure timely submission of Home Study reports. • Capacity building of CWC, DCPU members and Judicial officials on new adoption guidelines. <p>State Child Policy 2014</p> <p>Working Children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State shall move towards a total ban of all forms of child labour. • Working children's schemes and laws shall be revised in view of the Right to Education Act. • The State shall have a zero tolerance to child labour for children below 18 in all industries/ processes/ sectors. • All children identified as child labour shall be rescued and State shall provide adequate care and rehabilitation to the children with a detailed care plan to ensure proper re-integration into the society. | | | |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All rescued children shall be produced before the CWC and arrangements shall be made to ensure their rehabilitation. • It shall be ensure to spread message about sensitivity that no child working in any occupation or sector shall be spread in a positive manner. • It shall be ensured that all rescued child workers are registered, various measures are taken for their rehabilitation, employers are prosecuted, and rescued children are educated as per the provisions of RTE Act and shall not return to work. • Children engaged in performing art, sports, cultural programs, religious activities, traditional practices/occupations and social events or involved in the entertainment industry shall be made aware of their rights. • Child Protection standards shall be defined. Regulatory and Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms shall be put in place to ensure that children are not deprived of their rights, exploited or abused. • The State must try for inter-state coordination in case of rescued children, majority of whom are from outside and living without the protection of their parent/guardian in a pathetic condition. • Employer shall be responsible to provide facility of crèches within or near the premises of the working place to the women and destitute working in an unorganised sector. • Complete ban shall be imposed, in case of children below the age of 18, working in either in hazardous or un-hazardous sector. • Option should be given to the school going children to select the vocational courses of their choice and the State shall provide opportunities in future for their employment. • The State shall take necessary measures to strengthen their physical ability. • In order to facilitate prohibition of child labour, the State shall extend special benefits to family of child labour to increase their source of income and shall make efforts to provide for permanent source of income to such families. <p>Migrant and neglected children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State shall endeavour to provide adequate facilities to ensure that no child lives on the streets: including in rural, urban, municipal, municipal council or municipal corporation areas. The State shall provide facilities for all living on the streets which includes those begging, rag-picking, or forced to sleep, defecate or bathe on the street. The State shall expand the facility of open, night/day-care centres with responsibility to provide nutrition, security and health to cater to the needs of street children. | | | | |

| Form of Violence | Legislation | Brief Description of Legislation | Policy Frameworks (brief description) | Department | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget Included? |
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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State shall formulate and implement a comprehensive plan for education, rehabilitation and reintegration of children living on the streets, in public places and under the bridges. • The State shall endeavour to carry out sensitisation programs for Police and judiciary which would include child rights laws and protocols for sensitively handling of child abuse. • The State shall announce the benefits of the Rajiv Gandhi Jeevandayi Yojana to children living on the streets, in public places or in institutions licensed under JJ] Act 2006. • All hospitals covered under Charitable Trust Act shall be required to provide free treatment to children on streets and in institutions. Hospitals shall be made child-friendly and have a separate counter where they are attended to immediately. The State shall ensure that the Hospitals submit a report on treatment of such children to the District Women and Child Development Officer as well as the MSCPCR. • Children with substance abuse need special care in institutional framework. Sustained rehabilitation programs shall be provided to prevent relapse of abuse cases. • CHILDLINE shall be expanded throughout the State and its services be strengthened. an come forward to provide support. In cases where this is not possible, children shall be placed in institutions. <p>7.13.10.ii Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act separate institutions for girls shall be established.</p> <p>Child Development Fund: The State Government shall establish 'Child Development Fund.' The 'Fund' shall be utilised on the priorities as set out in the Policy.</p> | | | |
| 7. | Corporal punishment | Section 17 - Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE) | <p>Subjecting a child to physical punishment or mental harassment is prohibited under the Act and made a punishable offense.</p> <p>NPC: State to secure rights of children temporarily or permanently deprived of parental care</p> <p>NPAC:</p> <p>Sub-objective 3.1: Create a caring, protective and safe environment for all children to reduce their vulnerability in all situations and to keep them safe at all places.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support development of community-based management of child labour, child migration, trafficking, early marriage, and all forms of exploitation and violence against children. • Establish and strengthen Village level Child Protection committees at Gram Panchayat, revenue village, ward and block level and orient them to develop Integrated Child Protection plans. | | | |

| Form of Violence | Legislation | Brief Description of Legislation | Policy Frameworks (brief description) | Department | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget Included? |
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| | Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015 | Abusing, assaulting, neglecting or abandoning a child falls under cruelty against the child and is a punishable offence. Any person employed in a childcare institution who uses corporal punishment with aim of disciplining the child is penalised. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village and Block-wise mapping of vulnerable children by type of vulnerability and their social background developed by VCPCs and compiled at Block level. Create a protective environment for vulnerable children by linking them and their families with government social protection and livelihoods schemes. Orient parents, SMC members and teachers on provisions against corporal punishment in schools under RTE Act. Strengthen SMCs and Village Child Protection Committees to monitor and support regular functioning of schools and ensure an environment free of any form of abuse, violence or discrimination. <p>Sub-objective 3.2: Legislative, administrative, and institutional redressal mechanisms for Child Protection strengthened at National, State and District level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure protection of children in all child care institutions as per provisions of Juvenile Justice Care and Protection Act 2015. <p>Sub-objective 3.3: Mainstream Child Protection component in all programming designed for children and humanitarian assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitise Teachers/ANMs/AWVs/ ASHA/ Doctors/Police /legal fraternity on child protection issues. Safeguard children from exploitative situations, displacement, separation from family, deprivation of basic services, and disruption of education. <p>Sub-objective 3.4: Partnerships with media, business houses, NGOs and bilateral agencies strengthened for a wider advocacy and networking for ensuring protection of children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create stringent systems of monitoring and reporting of any case of child abuse/ exploitation/ discrimination informed by POCSO Act/JJ Act 2015. Provide information to community and children on existing response and referral mechanisms (whom to contact/ where to go to seek help). | DWCD | <p>Integrated Child Protection Scheme: Flagship program of the government of India, being implemented in Maharashtra by WCD. ICPS is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at building a protective environment for children in difficult circumstances, as well as other vulnerable children, through Government-Civil Society Partnership. ICPS brings together multiple existing child protection schemes of the Ministry under one umbrella, working in conjunction with the JJ Act, and integrates additional interventions for protecting children and preventing harm.</p> <p>Child Care Institutions include Children Home, Open Shelter, Observation Home, Special Home, Place of Safety, Specialised Adoption Agency and Fit facility.</p> <p>Objective: to protect children from or against any perceived or real danger or risk to their life, personhood, and childhood. The WCD has established a network of more than 1100 residential care institutions for children that are alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection by catering to their basic needs through proper care, protection, development, treatment, social reintegration, by adopting a child-friendly approach. The CCIs institutionalise essential services and strengthen structures for emergency outreach, institutional care, family and community-based care, counselling and support services at the National, Regional, State and District levels. Target group: children</p> <p>Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes for Women: Women State Homes for destitute women, teenage mothers, women who are victims of atrocities (age group of 16 to 60 years). Destitute women, teenage mothers, and women who are victims of atrocities are provided a safe and protected environment and basic facilities under this scheme. The scheme also takes steps to rehabilitate the victims through employment and marriage. Each beneficiary receives aid worth Rs. 1000 per month, Rs. 500 per month for her first child, and Rs. 400 per months for her second child. The Women State Homes are established (1 each) in Pune, Baramati, Satara, Kolhapur, Solapur, Mumbai, Thane, Raigad, Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Jalna, Nanded, Latur, Akola, Jalgaon, Nashik, Dhule Districts. There are two State Homes in Nagpur District. Target group: women and adolescent girls (and their children)</p> | Y |
| | | | | | Balak Samrudhi Yojana: Maintenance of Government Certified Homes and Remand Homes under Juvenile Justice Act | Y |
| | | | | | Assistance to NGOs for running Child Care Institutions | Y |
| | | | | | Assistance to voluntary agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | Y |

| Form of Violence | | Legislation | Brief Description of Legislation | Policy Frameworks (brief description) | Department | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget Included? |
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| 8 | Honour Killings | Indian Penal Code, 1860 | There is no separate law dealing with honour killings in India. It is currently dealt with under the existing IPC provisions on murder, conspiracy, abetment etc. In 2018, the Supreme Court issued preventive, remedial and punitive guidelines to tackle honour killings. | <p>NPC: State to secure rights of children temporarily or permanently deprived of parental care.</p> <p>NPC: Children to be protected from all forms of harm, abuse, neglect, violence, maltreatment and exploitation in all settings including care institutions, schools, hospitals, crèches, families and communities.</p> <p>NPC: Right of the girl child to life, survival, health and nutrition.</p> <p>NPC: State shall create a caring, protective and safe environment for all children, reduce their vulnerability in all situations and keep them safe at all places, especially public spaces.</p> <p>NPC: Children to be protected against all forms of violence and abuse, harm, neglect, stigma, discrimination, deprivation, exploitation including economic exploitation and sexual exploitation, abandonment, separation, abduction, sale or trafficking for any purpose or in any form, pornography, alcohol and substance abuse, or any other activity that takes undue advantage of them or harms their personhood or affects their development.</p> <p>NPAC:</p> <p>Sub-objective 3.1: Create a caring, protective and safe environment for all children to reduce their vulnerability in all situations and to keep them safe at all places.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support development of community-based management of child labour, child migration, trafficking, early marriage, and all forms of exploitation and violence against children. • Establish and strengthen village level Child Protection committees at Gram Panchayat, revenue village, ward and block level and orient them to develop Integrated Child Protection plans. • Village and Block-wise mapping of vulnerable children by type of vulnerability and their social background developed by VCPCs and compiled at Block level. • Create a protective environment for vulnerable children by linking them and their families with government social protection and livelihoods schemes. <p>Sub-objective 3.3: Mainstream Child Protection component in all programming designed for children and humanitarian assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitise Teachers/ANMs/AWVs/ ASHA/Doctors/ Police /legal fraternity on Child protection issues | School Education and Sports | Self-Protection Training: Self-defence as a part of sports sessions in schools. Target Group: School going girls. State Scheme | Y |
| | | | | | Law and Judiciary | Fast-track Courts: Fast-track courts are established. But they are meant to take up variety of cases, including murder, rape, dacoity, kidnapping, trafficking, dowry deaths; civil matters filed by senior citizens, women, children, persons with disabilities or HIV; land acquisition, civil matters related to property, etc. So, it is not possible to attribute the Budget to only VAC/VAW. | N |

| Form of Violence | Legislation | Brief Description of Legislation | Policy Frameworks (brief description) | Department | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget Included? |
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| 9. Acid throwing | The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 - Indian Penal Code Section 326 (A) & (B) | These provisions specifically deal with voluntarily causing or attempting to cause hurt by throwing acid. The fines are to be paid to the victim for medical expenses and treatment. | <p>NPC: Children to be protected from all forms of harm, abuse, neglect, violence, maltreatment and exploitation in all settings including care institutions, schools, hospitals, crèches, families and communities.</p> <p>NPC: State shall create a caring, protective and safe environment for all children, reduce their vulnerability in all situations and keep them safe at all places, especially public spaces.</p> <p>NPC: Children to be protected against all forms of violence and abuse, harm, neglect, stigma, discrimination, deprivation, exploitation including economic exploitation and sexual exploitation, abandonment, separation, abduction, sale or trafficking for any purpose or in any form, pornography, alcohol and substance abuse, or any other activity that takes undue advantage of them or harms their personhood or affects their development.</p> <p>NPAC:</p> | DWCD | <p>One-Stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi): Central Scheme started in 2017 in Maharashtra, in 2015 in Odisha. 'Support women affected by violence, in private and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace. Women facing physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and economic abuse, irrespective of age, class, caste, education status, marital status, race and culture will be facilitated with support and redressal. Aggrieved women facing any kind of violence due to attempted sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, trafficking, honour related crimes, acid attacks or witch-hunting who have reached out or been referred to the OSC will be provided with specialised services.' Around 150 additional centres are taken up in second phase during 2016-17 in addition to 36 centres in the first phase. The OSC will support all women including girls below 18 years of age affected by violence. For girls below 18 years of age, institutions and authorities established under JJ Act and POCSO will be linked with the OSC. Target group: girls and women affected by violence</p> | Y |
| | The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 - Indian Penal Code - Section 100 | The Right to Private Defence extends to death only in certain extraordinary circumstances. Instances where there is reasonable apprehension that throwing or attempting to throw acid will cause grievous hurt to have been included. | <p>Sub-objective 3.1: Create a caring, protective and safe environment for all children to reduce their vulnerability in all situations and to keep them safe at all places.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support development of community-based management of child labour, child migration, trafficking, early marriage, and all forms of exploitation and violence against children. • Establish and strengthen village level Child Protection committees at Gram Panchayat, revenue village, ward and block level and orient them to develop Integrated Child Protection plans. • Village and Block-wise mapping of vulnerable children by type of vulnerability and their social background developed by VCPCs and compiled at Block level. • Create a protective environment for vulnerable children by linking them and their families with government social protection and livelihoods schemes. <p>NPAC:</p> <p>Sub-objective 3.3: Mainstream Child Protection component in all programming designed for children and humanitarian assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitise Teachers/ANMs/AWVs/ ASHA/Doctors/ Police /legal fraternity on Child protection issues. | | <p>Child Care Institutions include Children Home, Open Shelter, Observation Home, Special Home, Place of Safety, Specialised Adoption Agency and Fit facility. Objective: to protect children from or against any perceived or real danger or risk to their life, personhood, and childhood. The WCD has established a network of more than 1100 residential care institutions for children that are alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection by catering to their basic needs through proper care, protection, development, treatment, social reintegration, by adopting a child-friendly approach. The CCI's institutionalise essential services and strengthen structures for emergency outreach, institutional care, family and community-based care, counselling and support services at the National, Regional, State and District levels. Target group: children</p> | |
| | | | | | <p>State-run Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes for Women: Women State Homes for destitute women, teenage mothers, women who are victims of atrocities (age group of 16 to 60 years). Destitute women, teenage mothers, and women who are victims of atrocities are provided a safe and protected environment and basic facilities under this scheme. The scheme also takes steps to rehabilitate the victims through employment and marriage. Each beneficiary receives aid worth Rs. 1000 per month, Rs. 500 per month for her first child, and Rs. 400 per months for her second child. The Women State Homes are established (1 each) in Pune, Baramati, Satara, Kolhapur, Solapur, Mumbai, Thane, Raigad, Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Jalna, Nanded, Latur, Akola, Jalgaon, Nashik, Dhule Districts. There are two State Homes in Nagpur District. Target group: women and adolescent girls (and their children)</p> | Y |

| Form of Violence | Legislation | Brief Description of Legislation | Policy Frameworks (brief description) | Department | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget Included? |
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| | | | | | Balak Samrudhi Yojana: Maintenance of Government-certified Homes and Remand Homes under Juvenile Justice Act | Y |
| | | | | | Assistance to NGOs for running Child Care Institutions | Y |
| | | | | | Assistance to voluntary agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | Y |
| | | | | | Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana: Launched in 2013, revised in 2017. Objective: to provide psychological assistance, shelter, financial assistance, medical and legal aid, and counselling services to the victims of rape and acid attacks (women and children). The state provides financial assistance of Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 10 lakhs in special cases to victims. Minor girls rescued under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, are also under the purview of the Manodhairya scheme. Target group: victims of rape and acid attacks (women and children) | Y |
| | | | | | Counselling Centres for Women: Counselling support is provided to victims of atrocities (Women and Children) to help them get rid of the psychological stress. Target Group: women and children. | Y |
| | | | | Department of Home: | Nirbhaya Yojana: Centre scheme. Curb crime against women. Started in 2013 by the UPA 2. Centre provides help for the first 3 years and then all mechanisms including the installation of 500 CCTV cameras in public spaces need to be borne by the state. "The Finance Minister in his budget speech, 2013-14 has announced setting up of a Nirbhaya Fund with Government contribution of Rs. 1000 Crores for empowerment, safety and security of women and girl children. Maharashtra would implement between 2018-19. Under the recommendation of Justice Verma Committee. Money allocated under the following: Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) *. Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF). Integrated Emergency Response System (IERMS). | Y |
| | | | | | Victim Compensation Fund: Maharashtra Victim Compensation Scheme, 2014. 'Amount of compensation under this scheme shall be paid to the victim or their dependants.' Beneficiary only when the offender is not identified and no trial takes place. State shall allocate a separate budget every year. Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority accountable for the functions under the scheme and for providing the periodical fund. Victims include women and children who have lost their life, have a permanent disability or have been victim to an acid attack or any person defined under Section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Both Centre and State accountability - implementation in the hands of the State. | Y |

| Form of Violence | Legislation | Brief Description of Legislation | Policy Frameworks (brief description) | Department | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget Included? |
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| | | | | | CCTV Surveillance System: Launched in 2016 in Mumbai. Curb street crime and traffic offenses. Maharashtra is yet to launch 'Safe City' that would have panic buttons and all women police patrol teams- being funded under the Nirbhaya Fund. | Y |
| | | | | | Cyber and Prevention of Atrocities Against Women (PAW) Cell: The Maharashtra Government established the PAW Cell in 1995 in Mumbai and its headquarters later shifted to Pune. This was mainly established to prevent atrocities against women. The Cell was converted to an independent department in 2018. It used to be a special branch of the Maharashtra Police. Target group: Women PAW Cell is said to be no longer active. It has been replaced by PCWC (Prevention of Crime against Women and Children) nodal office at Mumbai. | N |
| | | | | | Integrated Emergency Response System (IERMS), Emergency Response Support System (ERSS): Recently started. Not budgeted till 2018-19. Not specific to VAC/VAW. Covers all calls/ communications to police, fire brigade, and ambulance services. | N |
| | | | | Social Justice and Special Assistance (SJSA) | Counselling Cell – SJSA: The Mission of the Department of SJSA reads thus: 'Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections.' The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Set up under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, covers a wide variety of eligibility conditions for women/ girls, including Acid Attack survivors. Not included in budget analysis as the interviews suggested it caters mainly to 'Persons with Disabilities' category). | N |
| | | | | | Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana: Target Group: Destitute women below the age of 65, orphans, handicapped, victims of TB, leprosy, destitute widows, destitute divorced women, destitute wives of farmers, women freed from prostitution and outraged women. Under this scheme, Rs. 600 per month is given to a single beneficiary and Rs. 900 per month if there are two or more beneficiaries in the family whose family annual income is up to Rs. 21,000. State sponsored scheme. People wanting to avail the scheme need to submit the application to the Collector's Office/ tehsildar. Covers a wide variety of eligibility conditions for women and their/or orphan children. Not included in budget analysis as the interviews suggested that the major category availing the scheme is 'widows'. | N |

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| 10 Bullying including cyber-bullying | IT Act 2000, Section 72 | Breaches to privacy by accessing and disclosing information without the person's consent is an offence. | <p>NPC: Children to be protected from all forms of harm, abuse, neglect, violence, maltreatment and exploitation in all settings including care institutions, schools, hospitals, crèches, families and communities.</p> <p>NPC: State shall create a caring, protective and safe environment for all children, reduce their vulnerability in all situations and keep them safe at all places, especially public spaces.</p> <p>NPC: Children to be protected against all forms of violence and abuse, harm, neglect, stigma, discrimination, deprivation, exploitation including economic exploitation and sexual exploitation, abandonment, separation, abduction, sale or trafficking for any purpose or in any form, pornography, alcohol and substance abuse, or any other activity that takes undue advantage of them or harms their personhood or affects their development</p> <p>NPAC: Sub-objective 3.1: Create a caring, protective and safe environment for all children to reduce their vulnerability in all situations and to keep them safe at all places</p> | Department of Home | Prevention of Atrocities Against Women (PAW) Cell: The Maharashtra Government established the PAW Cell in 1995 in Mumbai and its headquarters later shifted to Pune. This was mainly established to prevent atrocities against women. The Cell was converted to an independent department in 2018. It used to be a special branch of the Maharashtra Police. Target group: Women PAW Cell is said to be no longer active. It has been replaced by PCWC (Prevention of Crime against Women and Children) nodal office at Mumbai. | N | |
| | IT Act 2000, Section 66E | Capturing, publishing or transmitting images of the private area of any person without their consent is a criminal offence. Section 66A of the Act dealt with cyber bullying but was struck down by the SC as it was vaguely worded, overbroad and could infringe on free speech. | <p>of violence and abuse, harm, neglect, stigma, discrimination, deprivation, exploitation including economic exploitation and sexual exploitation, abandonment, separation, abduction, sale or trafficking for any purpose or in any form, pornography, alcohol and substance abuse, or any other activity that takes undue advantage of them or harms their personhood or affects their development</p> <p>NPAC: Sub-objective 3.1: Create a caring, protective and safe environment for all children to reduce their vulnerability in all situations and to keep them safe at all places</p> | | Cyber Crime Prevention for Women and Children (CCPWC) cell: CCPWC cell, which is a 100% centrally sponsored initiative, is being set up in FY 2019-20 | N | |
| | Indian Penal Code: Section 499 | There is no separate law that deals with bullying. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support development of community-based management of child labour, child migration, trafficking, early marriage, and all forms of exploitation and violence against children. • Establish and strengthen village level Child Protection committees at Gram Panchayat, revenue village, ward and block level and orient them to develop Integrated Child Protection plans. • Village and Block-wise mapping of vulnerable children by type of vulnerability and their social background developed by VCPCs and compiled at Block level. • Create a protective environment for vulnerable children by linking them and their families with government social protection and livelihoods schemes. • Strengthen SMCs and Village Child Protection Committees to monitor and support regular functioning of schools and ensure an environment free of any form of abuse, violence or discrimination. <p>Sub-objective 3.3: Mainstream Child Protection component in all programming designed for children and humanitarian assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitise Teachers/ANMs/AWWs/ ASHA/Doctors/ Police /legal fraternity on child protection issues. • Safeguard children from exploitative situations, displacement, separation from family, deprivation of basic services, and disruption of education. | | | | |
| | Indian Penal Code: Section 354 | The existing provisions of the IPC including Defamation (Section 499), Sexual Harassment (354), Voyeurism (354C), Stalking (354D), Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication (507) etc. deal with bullying. | | | | | |
| | Indian Penal Code: Section 507 | | | | | | |
| Maharashtra Prohibition of Ragging act, 1999 | The Act prohibits ragging in educational institutions in Maharashtra. It prescribes stringent punishments including dismissal from the institution and imprisonment that may extend to 2 years. | | | | | | |

| Form of Violence | Legislation | Brief Description of Legislation | Policy Frameworks (brief description) | Department | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget Included? | |
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| 11 Coerced sex/rape/harassment (including stalking and voyeurism) | Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO), 2012 | POCSO is a gender-neutral legislation which protects all children from sexual abuse. It requires mandatory reporting by childcare institutions, hospitals etc. who become aware of any instance of child abuse. Failing to report such a case is in itself an offence under the Act. | <p>NPC: Children to be protected from all forms of harm, abuse, neglect, violence, maltreatment and exploitation in all settings including care institutions, schools, hospitals, crèches, families and communities.</p> <p>NPC: Ensure physical safety of child and provide safe and secure learning environment.</p> <p>NPC: State shall create a caring, protective and safe environment for all children, reduce their vulnerability in all situations and keep them safe at all places, especially public spaces.</p> <p>NPC: Children to be protected against all forms of violence and abuse, harm, neglect, stigma, discrimination, deprivation, exploitation including economic exploitation and sexual exploitation, abandonment, separation, abduction, sale or trafficking for any purpose or in any form, pornography, alcohol and substance abuse, or any other activity that takes undue advantage of them or harms their personhood or affects their development.</p> | Department of Home | Nirbhaya Yojana: Centre scheme. Curb crime against women. Started in 2013 by the UPA 2. Centre provides help for the first 3 years and then all mechanisms including the installation of 500 CCTV cameras in public spaces need to be borne by the state. The Finance Minister in his budget speech, 2013-14 has announced setting up of a Nirbhaya Fund with Government contribution of Rs. 1000 Crores for empowerment, safety and security of women and girl children. Maharashtra would implement between 2018-19. Under the recommendation of Justice Verma Committee. Money allocated under the following: Emergency Response Support System (ERSS), Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF), Integrated Emergency Response System (IERMS). | Y | |
| | Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 | The Indian Penal Code does not recognise Marital Rape as an offense. The exception to Section 375 exempts sexual intercourse with a wife below the age of 15 from the definition of rape. This is in conflict with the POCSO Act where the age for consensual sexual relationships is 18. Further, under the Child Marriage Act, child marriages can continue to be valid at the choice of the child. Resolving this contradiction, the Supreme Court held that POCSO will prevail and all intercourse with a person below the age of 18 is rape/abuse irrespective of marital status. | <p>NPAC:</p> <p>Sub-objective 3.1: Create a caring, protective and safe environment for all children to reduce their vulnerability in all situations and to keep them safe at all places.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orient parents, children, SMC members, AWWs, ASHA, ANM and teachers on child sexual abuse and provisions of POCSO Act. • Support development of community-based management of child labour, child migration, trafficking, early marriage, and all forms of exploitation and violence against children. • Establish and strengthen village level Child Protection committees at Gram Panchayat, revenue village, ward and block level and orient them to develop Integrated Child Protection plans. • Village and Block-wise mapping of vulnerable children by type of vulnerability and their social background developed by VCPCs and compiled at Block level. • Create a protective environment for vulnerable children by linking them and their families with government social protection and livelihoods schemes. • Strengthen community-based rehabilitation services (including barefoot counsellors) to respond to the needs of victims of abuse, exploitation, and neglect and trafficking of children. • Promote identifying and reporting of sexual offences and seeking support from local police stations and CWC/CPCs to address the same. | | <p>Integrated Emergency Response System (IERMS), Emergency Response Support System (ERSS): Recently started. Not budgeted till 2018-19. Not specific to VAC/VAW. Covers all calls/communications to police, fire brigade, and ambulance services.</p> | N | |
| | | | | | | <p>Victim Compensation Fund: Maharashtra Victim Compensation Scheme, 2014. 'Amount of compensation under this scheme shall be paid to the victim or their dependants.' Beneficiary only when the offender is not identified and no trial takes place. State shall allocate a separate budget every year. Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority accountable for the functions under the scheme and for providing the periodical fund. Victims include women and children who have lost their life, have a permanent disability or have been victim to an acid attack or any person defined under Section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Both centre and state accountability implementation in the hands of the state.</p> | Y |
| | | | | | | <p>CCTV Surveillance System: Launched in 2016 in Mumbai. Curb street crime and traffic offenses. Maharashtra is yet to launch 'Safe City' that would have panic buttons and all women police patrol teams- being funded under the Nirbhaya Fund.</p> | Y |
| | | | | <p>Cyber and Prevention of Atrocities Against Women (PAW) Cell:</p> <p>The Maharashtra Government established the PAW Cell in 1995 in Mumbai and its headquarters later shifted to Pune. This was mainly established to prevent atrocities against women. The Cell was converted to an independent department in 2018. It used to be a special branch of the Maharashtra Police. Target group: Women. PAW Cell is said to be no longer active. It has been replaced by PCWC (Prevention of Crime against Women and Children) nodal office at Mumbai.</p> | N | | |

| Form of Violence | Legislation | Brief Description of Legislation | Policy Frameworks (brief description) | Department | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget Included? |
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| | Criminal Amendment 2018 | Section 376AB, 376DA and 376DB were added to IPC, thus, increasing the prescribed punishment for rape and gang rape when committed on a minor. Death Penalty has been introduced as a punishment for rape of children below the age of 12. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure protection of children during natural and man-made disasters. <p>Sub-objective 3.3: Mainstream Child Protection component in all programming designed for children and humanitarian assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitise Teachers/ANMs/AWWs/ ASHA/Doctors/ Police /legal fraternity on child protection issues <p>Sub-objective 3.4: Partnerships with media, business houses, NGOs and bilateral agencies strengthened for a wider advocacy and networking for ensuring protection of children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create stringent systems of monitoring and reporting of any case of child abuse/ exploitation/ discrimination informed by POCSO Act/JJ Act 2015. Provide information to community and children on existing response and referral mechanisms (whom to contact/ where to go to seek help). <p>State Child Policy 2014: Child abuse/Sexual abuse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All spaces frequented by children shall be required to incorporate specific protocols to prevent and report instances of child abuse. Awareness will be spread by displaying such protocols in all spaces visited by children. State will ensure all the mechanisms to effectively implement all the components of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act (2012). The monitoring mechanisms of child care and protection institutions shall be strengthened. <p>Protection and development of children in disaster situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child protection assessment shall be undertaken in the event of disaster/calamity/riots. Such assessments shall be made mandatory prior to undertaking any eviction. Adopting a program with processes and protocols for prevention, intervention and rehabilitation of children affected by disasters/ conflicts/riots shall be a priority. Such program will be a mandatory part of all disaster management programs. State shall ensure that children of farmers who have committed suicide shall not be exploited or abused, and that they would be provided facilities to participate in different programmes of the society. | DWCD | <p>Integrated Child Protection Scheme: Flagship program of the Government of India, being implemented in Maharashtra by WCD. ICPS is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at building a protective environment for children in difficult circumstances, as well as other vulnerable children, through Government-Civil Society Partnership. ICPS brings together multiple existing child protection schemes of the Ministry under one umbrella, working in conjunction with the JJ Act, and integrates additional interventions for protecting children and preventing harm.</p> <p>Child Care Institutions include Children Home, Open Shelter, Observation Home, Special Home, Place of Safety, Specialised Adoption Agency and Fit facility. Objective: to protect children from or against any perceived or real danger or risk to their life, personhood, and childhood. The WCD has established a network of more than 1100 residential care institutions for children that are alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection by catering to their basic needs through proper care, protection, development, treatment, social reintegration, by adopting a child-friendly approach. The CCIs institutionalise essential services and strengthen structures for emergency outreach, institutional care, family and community-based care, counselling and support services at the National, Regional, State and District levels. Target group: children</p> <p>State-run Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes for Women: Women State Homes for destitute women, teenage mothers, women who are victims of atrocities (age group of 16 to 60 years). Destitute women, teenage mothers, and women who are victims of atrocities are provided a safe and protected environment and basic facilities under this scheme. The scheme also takes steps to rehabilitate the victims through employment and marriage. Each beneficiary receives aid worth Rs. 1000 per</p> | Y |
| | The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) | Any child found begging qualifies as a child 'in need for care and protection.' Employing a child for the purpose of begging is also criminalised under the Act. | | | <p>month, Rs. 500 per month for her first child, and Rs. 400 per months for her second child. The Women State Homes are established (1 each) in Pune, Baramati, Satara, Kolhapur, Solapur, Mumbai, Thane, Raigad, Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Jalna, Nanded, Latur, Akola, Jalgaon, Nashik, Dhule Districts. There are two State Homes in Nagpur District. Target group: women and adolescent girls (and their children)</p> | Y |
| | | | | | Balak Samrudhi Yojana: Maintenance of Government-certified Homes and Remand Homes under Juvenile Justice Act | Y |
| | | | | | Assistance to NGOs for running Child Care Institutions | Y |
| | | | | | Assistance to voluntary agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | Y |

| Form of Violence | Legislation | Brief Description of Legislation | Policy Frameworks (brief description) | Department | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget Included? |
|------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| | | | | | Counselling Centres for Women: Counselling support is provided to victims of atrocities (Women and Children) to help them get rid of the psychological stress. Target Group: women and children | Y |
| | | | | | Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana: Launched in 2013, revised in 2017. Objective: to provide psychological assistance, shelter, financial assistance, medical and legal aid, and counselling services to the victims of rape and acid attacks (women and children). The State provides financial assistance of Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 10 lakhs in special cases to victims. Minor girls rescued under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, are also under the purview of the Manodhairya scheme. Target group: victims of rape and acid attacks (women and children) | Y |
| | | | | | One-Stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi): Central Scheme started in 2017 in Maharashtra, in 2015 in Odisha. 'Support women affected by violence, in private and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace. Women facing physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and economic abuse, irrespective of age, class, caste, education status, marital status, race and culture will be facilitated with support and redressal. Aggrieved women facing any kind of violence due to attempted sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, trafficking, honour related crimes, acid attacks or witch-hunting who have reached out or been referred to the OSC will be provided with specialised services.' Around 150 additional centres are taken up in second phase during 2016-17 in addition to 36 centres in the first phase. The OSC will support all women including girls below 18 years of age affected by violence. For girls below 18 years of age, institutions and authorities established under JJ Act and POCSO will be linked with the OSC. Target group: girls and women affected by violence | Y |
| | | | | School Education and Sports | Self-Protection Training: Self-defence as a part of sports sessions in schools. Target Group: School going girls. State Scheme | Y |
| | | | | Law and Judiciary | Fast-track Courts: Fast-track courts are established. But they are meant to take up variety of cases, including murder, rape, dacoity, kidnapping, trafficking, dowry deaths; civil matters filed by senior citizens, women, children, persons with disabilities or HIV; land acquisition, civil matters related to property, etc. So, it is not possible to attribute the budget to only VAC/VAW. | Y |

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|------------------|--|---|--|---|---|--|----------|
| | | | | Social Justice and Special Assistance | Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana: Target Group: Destitute women below the age of 65, orphans, handi-capped, victims of TB, leprosy, destitute widows, destitute divorced women, destitute wives of farmers, women freed from prostitution and outraged women. Under this scheme, Rs. 600 per month is given to a single beneficiary and Rs. 900 per month if there are two or more beneficiaries in the family whose family annual income is up to Rs. 21,000. State sponsored scheme. People wanting to avail the scheme need to submit the application to the Collector's Office/ tehsildar. Covers a wide variety of eligibility conditions for women and their/or orphan children. Not included in budget analysis as the interviews suggested that the major category availing the scheme is 'widows'. | N | |
| 12 | Trafficking, Prostitution (including Devadasi system) | The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 | Makes trafficking and sexual exploitation of persons for commercial purpose a punishable offence. Those who own brothels, profit from the prostitution and solicit clients are punished under the Act. An amendment bill was introduced in 2006 that seeks to remove the penalisation of prostitutes for soliciting clients. | NPC: State to secure rights of children temporarily or permanently deprived of parental care. NPC: Children to be protected from all forms of harm, abuse, neglect, violence, maltreatment and exploitation in all settings including care institutions, schools, hospitals, crèches, families and communities. NPC: Ensure all out of school children including child labourers, street children child victims of alcohol and substance abuse, orphans, children with disabilities, married children, among others are tracked, rescued, rehabilitated and have access to their right to education. NPC: Ensure physical safety of child and provide safe and secure learning environment. NPC: State shall create a caring, protective and safe environment for all children, reduce their vulnerability in all situations and keep them safe at all places, especially public spaces. | Home | CCTV Surveillance System: Launched in 2016 in Mumbai. Curb street crime and traffic offenses. Maharashtra is yet to launch 'Safe City' that would have panic buttons and all women police patrol teams- being funded under the Nirbhaya Fund. | Y |
| | | Section 372 and 373 - Indian Penal Code | The selling and buying of a minor for the purpose of prostitution is criminalised. | | NPC: Children to be protected against all forms of violence and abuse, harm, neglect, stigma, discrimination, deprivation, exploitation including economic exploitation and sexual exploitation, abandonment, separation, abduction, sale or trafficking for any purpose or in any form, pornography, alcohol and substance abuse, or any other activity that takes undue advantage of them or harms their personhood or affects their development. National Policy on Women - Trafficking of women and children to receive prioritised attention. | Nirbhaya Yojana: Centre scheme. Curb crime against women. Started in 2013 by the UPA 2. Centre provides help for the first 3 years and then all mechanisms including the installation of 500 CCTV cameras in public spaces need to be borne by the state. The Finance Minister in his budget speech, 2013-14 has announced setting up of a Nirbhaya Fund with Government contribution of Rs. 1000 Crores for empowerment, safety and security of women and girl children. Maharashtra would implement between 2018-19. Under the recommendation of Justice Verma Committee. Money allocated under the following: Emergency Response Support System (ERSS), Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF), Integrated Emergency Response System (IERMS). | Y |
| | | Indian Penal Code - Section 361 | Kidnapping a child from lawful guardianship is a criminal offence. | | Victim Compensation Fund: Maharashtra Victim Compensation Scheme, 2014. 'Amount of compensation under this scheme shall be paid to the victim or their dependants.' Beneficiary only when the offender is not identified and no trial takes place. State shall allocate a separate budget every year. Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority accountable for the functions under the scheme and for providing the periodical fund. Victims include women and children who have lost their life, have a permanent disability or have been victim to an acid attack or any person defined under Section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Both Centre and State accountability implementation in the hands of the State. | Y | |
| | | | | | Self-Protection Training: Self-defence as a part of sports sessions in schools. Target Group: School going girls. State Scheme | Y | |

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| | Devadasi System (Abolition) Act, Maharashtra 2005 | The Act abolishes the practice of dedicating/ marrying women to deities, temples etc. as Devadasis. Marriage of a Devadasi can no longer be declared invalid solely on that ground. | <p>NPAC:</p> <p>Sub-objective 3.1: Create a caring, protective and safe environment for all children to reduce their vulnerability in all situations and to keep them safe at all places.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support development of community-based management of child labour, child migration, trafficking, early marriage, and all forms of exploitation and violence against children. • Establish and strengthen village level Child Protection committees at Gram Panchayat, revenue village, ward and block level and orient them to develop Integrated Child Protection plans. • Village and Block-wise mapping of vulnerable children by type of vulnerability and their social background developed by VCPCs and compiled at Block level. • Create a protective environment for vulnerable children by linking them and their families with government social protection and livelihoods schemes. • Strengthen community-based rehabilitation services (including barefoot counsellors) to respond to the needs of victims of abuse, exploitation, and neglect and trafficking of children. • Promote identifying and reporting of sexual offences and seeking support from local police stations and CWC/CPCs to address the same. <p>Sub-objective 3.2: Legislative, administrative, and institutional redressal mechanisms for Child Protection strengthened at National, State and District level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish the link between missing person's bureau and anti-human trafficking units and strengthen the response mechanism of law enforcement agencies in cases of child kidnapping and abduction. • Special cells/Units for tracing children in districts where incidences of missing children are higher. • Strengthen Track-child portal and ensure timely data uploading by all police stations, JJBs, CWCs and CCIs. • Encourage use of Khoya Paya a citizen-centric web-based portal for quick dissemination of information for missing /sighted children. • Ensure protection of children in all child care institutions as per provisions of Juvenile Justice Care and Protection Act 2015. <p>Sub-objective 3.4: Partnerships with media, business houses, NGOs and bilateral agencies strengthened for a wider advocacy and networking for ensuring protection of children.</p> | | <p>Ujjawala Yojana: Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re-Integration of Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation. Started in 2016. Central Scheme. Aim is to arrest sex trafficking and provide rescue and rehabilitation of victims by providing basic amenities like food, water, shelter and also facilitate repatriation of cross-border victims to their country of origin Target group: Women and children who are vulnerable to trafficking or are victim to trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation To be implemented by the DWCD of the state. The scheme operates in the following order: Prevention, Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re Integration. WCD has to bear 10% of the project cost, rest of it will be provided by the Centre. Formation of vigilance groups, conducting workshops and seminars, conducting rescue operations and setting up of rehabilitation homes and providing legal aid to the victims all come under the purview of the Act. From the Centre 'Grant of the Ujjawala scheme will be sanctioned initially for a period of three (3) years. After implementation for 3 year period, the Project Sanctioning Committee may decide on its further continuance or otherwise depending on its performance and need.'</p> | Y |
| | | | | DWCD | <p>Schemes for Rehabilitation of Devadasis: Under this scheme, Devadasis are given a maintenance allowance along with a grant in aid to Devadasis and their daughters for marriage. Children of Devadasis can use the grant to purchase school uniforms and other school-related items. Hostels for the children of Devadasis to stay in is also provided. Target group: women (Devadasis) and their children</p> | Y |
| | | | | | <p>Rehabilitation of Devadasis: Grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishad under section 187 of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities Act, 1961</p> | Y |
| | | | | | <p>One-Stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi): Central Scheme- started in 2017 in Maharashtra, in 2015 in Odisha. 'Support women affected by violence, in private and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace. Women facing physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and economic abuse, irrespective of age, class, caste, education status, marital status, race and culture will be facilitated with support and redressal. Aggrieved women facing any kind of violence due to attempted sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, trafficking, honour related crimes, acid attacks or witch-hunting who have reached out or been referred to the OSC will be provided with specialised services.' Around 150 additional centres are taken up in second phase during 2016-17 in addition to 36 centres in the first phase. The OSC will support all women including girls below 18 years of age affected by violence. For girls below 18 years of age, institutions and authorities established under JJ Act and POCSO will be linked with the OSC. Target group: girls and women affected by violence</p> | Y |

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|------------------|--|--|--|------------|--|------------------|
| | The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) | Any child found begging qualifies as a child 'in need for care and protection.' Employing a child for the purpose of begging is also criminalised under the Act. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create stringent systems of monitoring and reporting of any case of child abuse/ exploitation/ discrimination informed by POCSO Act/ JJ Act 2015. • Provide information to community and children on existing response and referral mechanisms (whom to contact/ where to go to seek help). • Develop appropriate public advocacy tools and materials to generate awareness among parents and children regarding enhanced threats of trafficking/child abuse/violence and other risks during natural and man-made disasters. • Create child-friendly spaces for children at disaster rescue sites and ensure children are protected from violence and abuse. • Train officials to respond to child protection needs during natural and man-made disasters as a priority to prevent abuse and exploitation. <p>State Child Policy 2014</p> <p>Missing children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It shall be mandatory to registered First Information Report in case of missing children and on the basis of report police shall be equipped with human and financial resources to carry on investigations. • The central database on missing children shall be strengthened. • Convergence of missing children database with Police, CWC and NGOs shall be achieved. • SOPs for Missing Children shall be developed. <p>Child Trafficking:</p> <p>The State shall take following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping between source and receiving areas shall be undertaken in order to determine influencing factors and develop systems/ programmes to address trafficking. • The State shall develop programs and protocols for rehabilitation and re-integration of survivors of trafficking. • Networking protocols for care, restoration and repatriation with other states/countries including task force shall be developed. • Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms to ensure effective implementation of all anti-trafficking laws and programs will be strengthened. • The State shall pay special attention to coordinate with other states and countries to ensure successful rescue, recovery, repatriation and integration (RRRI) of trafficked victims. | | <p>Child Care Institutions include Children Home, Open Shelter, Observation Home, Special Home, Place of Safety, Specialised Adoption Agency and Fit facility.</p> <p>Objective: to protect children from or against any perceived or real danger or risk to their life, personhood, and childhood. The WCD has established a network of more than 1100 residential care institutions for children that are alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection by catering to their basic needs through proper care, protection, development, treatment, social reintegration, by adopting a child-friendly approach. The CCLs institutionalise essential services and strengthen structures for emergency outreach, institutional care, family and community-based care, counselling and support services at the National, Regional, State and District levels. Target group: children</p> <p>State-run Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes for Women: Women State Homes for destitute women, teenage mothers, women who are victims of atrocities (age group of 16 to 60 years). Destitute women, teenage mothers, and women who are victims of atrocities are provided a safe and protected environment and basic facilities under this scheme. The scheme also takes steps to rehabilitate the victims through employment and marriage. Each beneficiary receives aid worth Rs. 1000 per month, Rs. 500 per month for her first child, and Rs. 400 per months for her second child. The Women State Homes are established (1 each) in Pune, Baramati, Satara, Kolhapur, Solapur, Mumbai, Thane, Raigad, Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Jalna, Nanded, Latur, Akola, Jalgaon, Nashik, Dhule Districts. There are two State Homes in Nagpur District. Target group: women and adolescent girls (and their children)</p> | Y |
| | | | | | Balak Samrudhi Yojana: Maintenance of Government-certified Homes and Remand Homes under Juvenile Justice Act | Y |
| | | | | | Assistance to NGOs for running Child Care Institutions | Y |
| | | | | | Assistance to voluntary agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | Y |
| | | | | | Integrated Child Protection Scheme: Flagship program of the government of India, being implemented in Maharashtra by WCD. ICPS is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at building a protective environment for children in difficult circumstances, as well as other vulnerable children, through Government-Civil Society Partnership. ICPS brings together multiple existing child protection schemes of the Ministry under one umbrella, working in conjunction with the JJ Act, and integrates additional interventions for protecting children and preventing harm. | Y |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Task Force for ensuring smooth RRRI process with participation of concerned Departments shall be activated. The State shall build awareness that any type of violations of regulations made for adoption shall be considered trafficking. The laws in this regard will be implemented effectively, and if required, new law shall be made. The State shall take preventive measures to stop trafficking. | | <p>Counselling Centres for Women: Counselling support is provided to victims of atrocities (Women and Children) to help them get rid of the psychological stress. Target Group: women and children.</p> | Y |
| | The Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 | The Act criminalises the practice of begging. If the beggar is a child, they are dealt with under the Courts set up by the Children's Act 1960. The law has not been amended despite the advent of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015. The Delhi High Court has decriminalised the practice of begging, but the law remains unamended in Bombay. | <p>Children of prisoners, women in prostitution, those infected/affected by HIV/AIDS and those affected by sickle cell anaemia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special provisions for the protection of children of prisoners, women in prostitution, devadasis and tamasha artistes, children affected by HIV/AIDS affected by sickle cell, anaemia and orphans shall be made. Systems to assess their physical and emotional vulnerabilities and to support their families will be prioritised. The State shall take adequate measures to ensure that children living with HIV/AIDS/Sickle cell and such like diseases are not discriminated in family, children's Homes, school, hospital and other public places. The State shall make efforts towards their inclusion in all spaces including Children's Homes. Court fees will be exempted for children affected by HIV, sickle cell anaemia and other chronic illnesses, in cases relating to maintenance, guardianship, probate, violence and property disputes. <p>7.10 General measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthen CP Programmes with added support of the recently launched Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) with the aim to provide care, protection and a safe and secure environment for children in conflict with law as well as children in need of care and protection. To strengthen the Juvenile Justice (JJ) System at the Village, Block, District and State level and Constitute and strengthen Child Protection Committees for effective implementation of the JJ Act. To give adequate attention to the functioning of CWCs in all the districts of the State and to ensure their timely appointment. | | <p>Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana: Launched in 2013, revised in 2017. Objective: to provide psychological assistance, shelter, financial assistance, medical and legal aid, and counselling services to the victims of rape and acid attacks (women and children). The state provides financial assistance of Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 10 lakhs in special cases to victims. Minor girls rescued under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, are also under the purview of the Manodhairya scheme. Target group: victims of rape and acid attacks (women and children)</p> <p>Special Rehabilitation Centre, Deonar: Rehabilitation centre for trafficked women and children. Established in Deonar, Mumbai.</p> | Y |
| | | | | Law and Judiciary | Fast-track Courts: Fast-track courts are established. But they are meant to take up variety of cases, including murder, rape, dacoity, kidnapping, trafficking, dowry deaths; civil matters filed by senior citizens, women, children, persons with disabilities or HIV; land acquisition, civil matters related to property, etc. So, it is not possible to attribute the Budget to only VAC/VAW. | N |
| | | | | Social Justice and Special Assistance (SJSA) | Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana: Target Group: Destitute women below the age of 65, orphans, handicapped, victims of TB, leprosy, destitute widows, destitute divorced women, destitute wives of farmers, women freed from prostitution and outraged women. Under this scheme, Rs. 600 per month is given to a single beneficiary and Rs. 900 per month if there are two or more beneficiaries in the family whose family annual income is up to Rs. 21,000. State sponsored scheme. People wanting to avail the scheme need to submit the application to the Collector's Office/ tehsildar. Covers a wide variety of eligibility conditions for women and their/or orphan children. Not included in Budget analysis as the interviews suggested that the major category availing the scheme is 'widows'. | N |

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|------------------|-------------------|--|---|--|------------|--|------------------|
| 13 | Child pornography | POCSO - Section 13, 14 and 15 | Using a child for pornographic purposes on any medium is criminalised under the Act. The punishment is aggravated if a person directly participates in the pornographic acts. Storing this material for commercial purposes is also an offence. | <p>NPC: Children to be protected from all forms of harm, abuse, neglect, violence, maltreatment and exploitation in all settings including care institutions, schools, hospitals, crèches, families and communities.</p> <p>NPC: State shall create a caring, protective and safe environment for all children, reduce their vulnerability in all situations and keep them safe at all places, especially public spaces.</p> <p>NPC: Children to be protected against all forms of violence and abuse, harm, neglect, stigma, discrimination, deprivation, exploitation including economic exploitation and sexual exploitation, abandonment, separation, abduction, sale or trafficking for any purpose or in any form, pornography, alcohol and substance abuse, or any other activity that takes undue advantage of them or harms their personhood or affects their development.</p> <p>NPAC:</p> <p>Sub-objective 3.1: Create a caring, protective and safe environment for all children to reduce their vulnerability in all situations and to keep them safe at all places.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support development of community-based management of child labour, child migration, trafficking, early marriage, and all forms of exploitation and violence against children. • Establish and strengthen village level Child Protection committees at Gram Panchayat, revenue village, ward and block level and orient them to develop Integrated Child Protection plans. • Village and Block-wise mapping of vulnerable children by type of vulnerability and their social background developed by VCPCs and compiled at Block level. • Create a protective environment for vulnerable children by linking them and their families with government social protection and livelihoods schemes. • Orient parents, children, SMC members, AWWs, ASHA, ANM and teachers on child sexual abuse and provisions of POCSO Act. <p>Sub-objective 3.2: Legislative, administrative, and institutional redressal mechanisms for Child Protection strengthened at National, State and District level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish the link between missing person's bureau and anti-human trafficking units and strengthen the response mechanism of law enforcement agencies in cases of child kidnapping and abduction. | DWCD: | <p>Integrated Child Protection Scheme: Flagship program of the government of India, being implemented in Maharashtra by WCD. ICPS is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at building a protective environment for children in difficult circumstances, as well as other vulnerable children, through Government-Civil Society Partnership. ICPS brings together multiple existing child protection schemes of the Ministry under one umbrella, working in conjunction with the JJ Act, and integrates additional interventions for protecting children and preventing harm.</p> | Y |
| | | IT Act, 2000 - Section 67B | Publishing or transmitting of material depicting children in sexually explicit act is a punishable offence under the IT Act as well. | <p>Child Care Institutions include Children Home, Open Shelter, Observation Home, Special Home, Place of Safety, Specialised Adoption Agency and Fit facility.</p> <p>Objective: to protect children from or against any perceived or real danger or risk to their life, personhood, and childhood. The WCD has established a network of more than 1100 residential care institutions for children that are alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection by catering to their basic needs through proper care, protection, development, treatment, social reintegration, by adopting a child-friendly approach. The CCIs institutionalise essential services and strengthen structures for emergency outreach, institutional care, family and community-based care, counselling and support services at the National, Regional, State and District levels. Target group: children</p> <p>State-run Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes for Women: Women State Homes for destitute women, teenage mothers, women who are victims of atrocities (age group of 16 to 60 years). Destitute women, teenage mothers, and women who are victims of atrocities are provided a safe and protected environment and basic facilities under this scheme. The scheme also takes steps to rehabilitate the victims through employment and marriage. Each beneficiary receives aid worth Rs. 1000 per month, Rs. 500 per month for her first child, and Rs. 400 per months for her second child. The Women State Homes are established (1 each) in Pune, Baramati, Satara, Kolhapur, Solapur, Mumbai, Thane, Raigad, Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Jalna, Nanded, Latur, Akola, Jalgaon, Nashik, Dhule Districts. There are two State Homes in Nagpur District. Target group: women and adolescent girls (and their children)</p> | | Y | |
| | | | | <p>Balak Samrudhi Yojana: Maintenance of Government-certified Homes and Remand Homes under Juvenile Justice Act</p> | | N | |
| | | | | <p>Assistance to NGOs for running Child Care Institutions</p> | | N | |
| | | <p>Assistance to voluntary agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare)</p> | N | | | | |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special cells/Units for tracing children in districts where incidences of missing children are higher Strengthen Track child portal and ensure timely data uploading by all police stations, JJBs, CWCs and CClIs. Encourage use of Khoya Paya a citizen-centric web-based portal for quick dissemination of information for missing /sighted children. <p>Sub-objective 3.3: Mainstream Child Protection component in all programming designed for children and humanitarian assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitise Teachers/ANMs/AWWs/ ASHA/Doctors/ Police /legal fraternity on child protection issues. <p>Sub-objective 3.4: Partnerships with media, business houses, NGOs and bilateral agencies strengthened for a wider advocacy and networking for ensuring protection of children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create stringent systems of monitoring and reporting of any case of child abuse/ exploitation/ discrimination informed by POCSO Act/ JJ Act 2015. Provide information to community and children on existing response and referral mechanisms (whom to contact/ where to go to seek help). | Department of Home | <p>Cyber Crime Prevention for Women and Children (CCP-WC) cell: CCPWC cell, which is a 100% centrally sponsored initiative, is being set up in FY 2019-20</p> <p>Prevention of Atrocities Against Women (PAW) Cell: The Maharashtra Government established the PAW Cell in 1995 in Mumbai and its headquarters later shifted to Pune. This was mainly established to prevent atrocities against women. The Cell was converted to an independent department in 2018. It used to be a special branch of the Maharashtra Police. Target group: Women. PAW Cell is said to be no longer active. It has been replaced by PCWC (Prevention of Crime against Women and Children) nodal office at Mumbai.</p> | N |
| 14 | Mental/ Emotional/ Psychological abuse | IPC - Section 305 | Abetment of suicide of a child is a punishable offence. | DWCD | <p>One-Stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi): Central Scheme- started in 2017 in Maharashtra, in 2015 in Odisha. 'Support women affected by violence, in private and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace. Women facing physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and economic abuse, irrespective of age, class, caste, education status, marital status, race and culture will be facilitated with support and redressal. Aggrieved women facing any kind of violence due to attempted sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, trafficking, honour related crimes, acid attacks or witch-hunting who have reached out or been referred to the OSC will be provided with specialised services.' Around 150 additional centres are taken up in second phase during 2016-17 in addition to 36 centres in the first phase. The OSC will support all women including girls below 18 years of age affected by violence. For girls below 18 years of age, institutions and authorities established under JJ Act and POCSO will be linked with the OSC. Target group: girls and women affected by violence</p> <p>Integrated Child Protection Scheme: Flagship program of the government of India, being implemented in Maharashtra by WCD. ICPS is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at building a protective environment for children in difficult circumstances, as well as other vulnerable children, through Government-Civil Society Partnership. ICPS brings together multiple existing child protection schemes of the Ministry under one umbrella, working in</p> | Y |
| | | Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE) | Subjecting a child to physical punishment or mental harassment is prohibited under the Act and made a punishable offence. | | | |

| Form of Violence | Legislation | Brief Description of Legislation | Policy Frameworks (brief description) | Department | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget Included? | | | |
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| | Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 - Section 75 | Abusing, assaulting, neglecting or abandoning a child falls under cruelty against the child and is a punishable offence. | <p>NPAC: Sub-objective 3.1: Create a caring, protective and safe environment for all children to reduce their vulnerability in all situations and to keep them safe at all places.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support development of community-based management of child labour, child migration, trafficking, early marriage, and all forms of exploitation and violence against children. • Establish and strengthen village level Child Protection committees at Gram Panchayat, revenue village, ward and block level and orient them to develop Integrated Child Protection plans. • Village and Block-wise mapping of vulnerable children by type of vulnerability and their social background developed by VCPCs and compiled at Block level. • Strengthen community-based rehabilitation services (including barefoot counsellors) to respond to the needs of victims of abuse, exploitation, and neglect and trafficking of children. • Strengthen SMCs and Village Child Protection Committees to monitor and support regular functioning of schools and ensure an environment free of any form of abuse, violence or discrimination. <p>Sub-objective 3.2: Legislative, administrative, and institutional redressal mechanisms for Child Protection strengthened at National, State and district level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure protection of children in all child care institutions as per provisions of Juvenile Justice Care and Protection Act 2015. <p>Sub-objective 3.3: Mainstream Child Protection component in all programming designed for children and humanitarian assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitise Teachers/ANMs/AWVs/ ASHA/Doctors/ Police /legal fraternity on child protection issues. <p>Sub-objective 3.4: Partnerships with media, business houses, NGOs and bilateral agencies strengthened for a wider advocacy and networking for ensuring protection of children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create stringent systems of monitoring and reporting of any case of child abuse/ exploitation/ discrimination informed by POCSO Act/ JJ Act 2015. <p>State Child Policy 2014 Protection and development of children in disaster situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child protection assessment shall be undertaken in the event of disaster/calamity/riots. Such assessments shall be made mandatory prior to undertaking any eviction. | | <p>conjunction with the JJ Act, and integrates additional interventions for protecting children and preventing harm.</p> <p>Child Care Institutions include Children Home, Open Shelter, Observation Home, Special Home, Place of Safety, Specialised Adoption Agency and Fit facility Objective: to protect children from or against any perceived or real danger or risk to their life, personhood, and childhood. The WCD has established a network of more than 1100 residential care institutions for children that are alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection by catering to their basic needs through proper care, protection, development, treatment, social reintegration, by adopting a child-friendly approach. The CCIs institutionalise essential services and strengthen structures for emergency outreach, institutional care, family and community-based care, counselling and support services at the National, Regional, State and District levels. Target group: children</p> <p>State-run Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes for Women: Women State Homes for destitute women, teenage mothers, women who are victims of atrocities (age group of 16 to 60 years). Destitute women, teenage mothers, and women who are victims of atrocities are provided a safe and protected environment and basic facilities under this scheme. The scheme also takes steps to rehabilitate the victims through employment and marriage. Each beneficiary receives aid worth Rs. 1000 per month, Rs. 500 per month for her first child, and Rs. 400 per months for her second child. The Women State Homes are established (1 each) in Pune, Baramati, Satara, Kolhapur, Solapur, Mumbai, Thane, Raigad, Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Jalna, Nanded, Latur, Akola, Jalgaon, Nashik, Dhule Districts. There are two State Homes in Nagpur District. Target group: women and adolescent girls (and their children)</p> | Y | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Balak Samrudhi Yojana: Maintenance of Government-certified Homes and Remand Homes under Juvenile Justice Act | Y |
| | | | | | | | | Assistance to NGOs for running Child Care Institutions | Y |
| | | | | | | | | Assistance to voluntary agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) | Y |
| | | | | Department of Home | Cyber Crime Prevention for Women and Children (CCPWC) cell: CCPWC cell, which is a 100% centrally sponsored initiative, is being set up in FY 2019-20 | N | | | |

| Form of Violence | Legislation | Brief Description of Legislation | Policy Frameworks (brief description) | Department | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget Included? |
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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopting a program with processes and protocols for prevention, intervention and rehabilitation of children affected by disasters/ conflicts/riots shall be a priority. Such program will be a mandatory part of all disaster management programs. State shall ensure that children of farmers who have committed suicide shall not be exploited or abused, and that they would be provided facilities to participate in different programmes of the society. | | <p>Prevention of Atrocities Against Women (PAW) Cell: The Maharashtra Government established the PAW Cell in 1995 in Mumbai and its headquarters later shifted to Pune. This was mainly established to prevent atrocities against women. The Cell was converted to an independent department in 2018. It used to be a special branch of the Maharashtra Police. Target group: Women. PAW Cell is said to be no longer active. It has been replaced by PCWC (Prevention of Crime against Women and Children) nodal office at Mumbai.</p> | N |
| 15 | Witnessing violence | <p>Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015</p> <p>Children who have witnessed violence fall under the definition of a child 'in need of care and protection' and thus all provisions relating to childcare homes, foster care, adoption, restoration etc. apply to them.</p> | <p>NPC: State to secure rights of children temporarily or permanently deprived of parental care.</p> <p>NPC: Children to be protected against all forms of violence and abuse, harm, neglect, stigma, discrimination, deprivation, exploitation including economic exploitation and sexual exploitation, abandonment, separation, abduction, sale or trafficking for any purpose or in any form, pornography, alcohol and substance abuse, or any other activity that takes undue advantage of them or harms their personhood or affects their development.</p> <p>NPAC:</p> <p>Sub-objective 3.1: Create a caring, protective and safe environment for all children to reduce their vulnerability in all situations and to keep them safe at all places.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support development of community-based management of child labour, child migration, trafficking, early marriage, and all forms of exploitation and violence against children. Establish and strengthen village level Child Protection committees at Gram Panchayat, revenue village, ward and block level and orient them to develop Integrated Child Protection plans. Village and Block-wise mapping of vulnerable children by type of vulnerability and their social background developed by VCPCs and compiled at Block level. <p>Sub-objective 3.4: Partnerships with media, business houses, NGOs and bilateral agencies strengthened for a wider advocacy and networking for ensuring protection of children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create stringent systems of monitoring and reporting of any case of child abuse/ exploitation/ discrimination informed by POCSO Act/ JJ Act 2015. Provide information to community and children on existing response and referral mechanisms (whom to contact/ where to go to seek help). | | | |
| | | <p>India Evidence Act, Section 118</p> <p>As per the Indian Evidence Act, Section 118 testimonies of child witnesses are admissible in court unless the court decides they are incompetent.</p> | | | | |
| | | <p>The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - Section 327</p> <p>Inquiry and trial into rape must be conducted in-camera and not in public.</p> | | | | |

| Form of Violence | Legislation | Brief Description of Legislation | Policy Frameworks (brief description) | Department | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget Included? |
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| | | | <p>State Child Policy 2014 Protection and development of children in disaster situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child protection assessment shall be undertaken in the event of disaster/calamity/riots. Such assessments shall be made mandatory prior to undertaking any eviction. • Adopting a programme with processes and protocols for prevention, intervention and rehabilitation of children affected by disasters/ conflicts/riots shall be a priority. Such programme will be a mandatory part of all disaster management programmes. • State shall ensure that children of farmers who have committed suicide shall not be exploited or abused, and that they would be provided facilities to participate in different programmes of the society. <p>7.13.10.ii Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act separate institutions for girls shall be established.</p> <p>Child Development Fund: The State Government shall establish 'Child Development Fund.' The 'Fund' shall be utilised on the priorities as set out in the Policy.</p> | | | |

Annexure 8 Forms of Violence against Women: Mapping Legislations, Policy Frameworks, and Department-wise Implementation Measures

| Form of Violence Perpetrator (I = outsider, II = Family member, III = Intimate partner) | | Legislation | Brief Description of Legislation | Policy Frameworks (brief description) ⁴² | Department | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget Included? |
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| Overall (for all forms of VAW) | | The National Commission for Women Act, 1990 | Constitutes the National Commission for Women to carry out a wide range of functions including conducting studies, submitting annual reports on safeguards for women and taking suo moto cognizance of any related violations. | | Women and Child Development (DWCD) | Maharashtra State Commission for Women: Set up under the Maharashtra Act No.XV of 1993. Objectives: Improving the dignity and the status of women in society. Suggesting better measures and investigation derogatory practices towards women. Providing free counselling services for women. Monitoring the implementation of laws specifically affecting women. It also holds legal literacy workshops Helpline Number: 022 26592707, 07477722424. | Y |
| | | Maharashtra State Commission for Women Act, 1993 | Constitutes the Maharashtra State Commission for Women with a similar mandate as the National Commission but at the State Level. | | | ZP Women and Child Welfare Committee: During restructuring of the DWCD of Maharashtra, in 2003, over 24 schemes were handed down to the Zilla Parishad, and the ZP WCD Committee was established. According to a Maharashtra state government resolution (GR), Jan. 2015, the WCD Committees at the ZP, Panchayat Samiti and Village Panchayat levels - are entitled to 10% of the local government's own revenue funds, for implementing 18 distinct areas of intervention outlined in the GR. Only, two areas of these 18 pertain to the VAW/VAC, viz. establishment and operation of women's counselling centres, and school-based training in karate, judo and yoga. Budget allocations are discontinued since FY 2017-18 by WCD. (District budgets had discontinued since FY 2012-13) | Y |
| 1 (I, II, III) | Forced prostitution (including Devadasi system), Trafficking for coerced sex, Forced Marriage by kid-napping etc. | The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 | Makes trafficking and sexual exploitation of persons for commercial purpose a punishable offence. Those who own brothels, profit from the prostitution and solicit clients are punished under the Act. An amendment bill was introduced in 2006 that seeks to remove the penalisation of prostitutes for soliciting clients. | National Policy on Women, 2016: Objectives: vii) Transforming discriminatory societal attitudes, mindsets with community involvement and engagement of men and boys. viii) Developing a gender sensitive legal-judicial system. ix) Elimination of all forms of violence against women through strengthening of policies, legislations, programs, institutions and community engagement. Priority Areas: V. Violence Against Women: ii) Special measures to combat violence and crimes against adolescent girls in public and domestic spaces will be adopted. iii) Trafficking of women and children will receive prioritized attention. Requisite steps for prevention of trafficking at source, transit and destination areas for effective monitoring of the networks of trafficking will be given a priority. Existing legislations/ schemes for prevention, rehabilitation of victims of trafficking will be suitably strengthened. iv) To prevent violence and sexual exploitation of the differently abled, focused advocacy and sensitization of various stakeholders such as law enforcement, judiciary, panchayats will be undertaken. v) Strict monitoring of response of | Department of Home | Nirbhaya Yojana: (victim compensation): Centre scheme. Curb crime against women. Started in 2013 by the UPA 2. Centre provides help for the first 3 years and then all mechanisms including the installation of 500 CCTV cameras in public spaces need to be borne by the state. The Finance Minister in his budget speech, 2013-14 has announced setting up of a Nirbhaya Fund with Government contribution of Rs. 1000 Crores for empowerment, safety and security of women and girl children. Maharashtra would implement between 2018-19. Under the recommendation of Justice Verma Committee. Money allocated under the following: Emergency Response Support System (ERSS), Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF), Integrated Emergency Response System (IERMS). | Y |

| Form of Violence Perpetrator (I = outsider, II = Family member, III = Intimate partner) | Legislation | Brief Description of Legislation | Policy Frameworks (brief description) ⁴² | Department | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget Included? |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|------------------|
| | | | enforcement agencies to violence against women will be put in place. Efforts will be made to ensure speedy/ time bound trial of heinous crimes against women. Alternate dispute redressal systems such as family courts, Nari Adalatsetc. will be strengthened. vii) Effective mechanisms for network and convergence of relevant institutions/ agencies like National Legal Services Authority (NLSA). District Legal Service Agency (DLSA), National Commission for Women and MoWCD will be strengthened for providing easy and affordable access of justice to woman. NLS A, /DLSA will create linkages with supportive institutions such as Shelter homes. One Stop Centers in order to give required legal aid to women staying in these homes. viii) Efforts will be made to streamline data systems through review of various data sources (Census, NFHS, NSS, NC'RB) to develop a compatible and comprehensive data base on VAW. ix) Engaging men and boys through advocacy, awareness generation programs and community programs will be undertaken x) Gender specific training incorporating gender sensitivity and a thorough briefing on the specific laws for women will be undertaken continuously for all ranks and categories of police personnel. Training for the judiciary judicial schools, and all legal practitioners, will be accorded a priority for developing the specialized skills needed to investigate and prosecute cases related to gender based violence. | | Victim Compensation Fund: Maharashtra Victim Compensation Scheme, 2014. 'Amount of compensation under this scheme shall be paid to the victim or their dependants.' Beneficiary only when the offender is not identified and no trial takes place. State shall allocate a separate budget every year. Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority- accountable for the functions under the scheme and for providing the periodical fund. Victims include women and children who have lost their life, have a permanent disability or have been victim to an acid attack or any person defined under Section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Both Centre and State accountability- implementation in the hands of the State. | Y |
| | Section 370 and 370 A - The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 | Recruiting, transporting, harbouring, transferring or receiving for the purpose of exploitation including physical or sexual exploitation, slavery, forced removal of organs etc. by use of threat or inducement has been criminalised. Sexually exploiting a minor/person who one has reason to believe has been trafficked is also an offense. | Maharashtra State Women Policy, 2014: 15.10 Trafficking of women for prostitution. Women and Child Welfare Committee has prepared an action plan in 2007 to prevent human trafficking. The government will strictly implement the plan. The government will activate machinery for the prevention of human trafficking, rescue, rehabilitation, trials evaluation and monitoring, networking etc. A policy and programs will be planned to eradicate this issue and reduce the occurrences of the incidents in this matter. The government will be committed to make various option available for prompt help in case of emergency, security and keeping women informed about these options and to make the facility available to them, for example women's rescue homes. Those forcing women/ children/ transgenders into prostitution will be severely punished. | Dept. of Women and Child Development (DWCD) | CCTV Surveillance System: Launched in 2016 in Mumbai. Curb street crime and traffic offenses. Maharashtra is yet to launch 'Safe City' that would have panic buttons and all women police patrol teams- being funded under the Nirbhaya Fund. | Y |
| | | | | | Ujjawala Yojana: Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re-Integration of Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation. Started in 2016. Central Scheme. Aim is to arrest sex trafficking and provide rescue and rehabilitation of victims by providing basic amenities like food, water, shelter and also facilitate repatriation of cross-border victims to their country of origin. Target group: Women and children who are vulnerable to trafficking or are victim to trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. To be implemented by the DWCD of the state. The scheme operates in the following order: Prevention, Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re Integration. WCD has to bear 10% of the project cost- rest of it will be provided by the centre. Formation of vigilance groups, conducting workshops and seminars, conducting rescue operations and setting up of rehabilitation homes and providing legal aid to the victims all come under the purview of the Act. From the Centre "Grant of the Ujjawala scheme will be sanctioned initially for a period of three (3) years. After implementation for 3-year period, the Project Sanctioning Committee may decide on its further continuance or otherwise depending on its performance and need." | Y |
| | | | | | Schemes for Rehabilitation of Devadasis: Under this scheme, Devadasis are given a maintenance allowance along with a grant in aid to Devadasis and their daughters for marriage. Children of Devadasis can use the grant to purchase school uniforms and other school-related items. Hostels for the children of Devadasis to stay in is also provided. Target group: women (Devadasis) and their children. | |

| Form of Violence Perpetrator (I = outsider, II = Family member, III = Intimate partner) | Legislation | Brief Description of Legislation | Policy Frameworks (brief description) ⁴² | Department | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget Included? |
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| | Indian Penal Code - Section 366 | Kidnapping or abducting a woman despite knowing that she is likely to be forced into marriage or illicit intercourse is specifically punishable under the IPC. | <p>15.11 Mahila Dakshata Samiti - various Counseling Centers: Mahila Dakshata Samitis at the police station level will be restructured and will be conferred upon rights accordingly. The government will frame guidelines for the appointments. Local women groups, self-help groups, youth groups and NGOs will be given preference. 15.11.2 Dept. of WCD will be the Nodal department for coordination of council centers implemented through Home Dept., the State Commission for Women under the WCD Dept., Social Welfare Board, and the Zilla Parishad under Rural Development Dept. 15.12 Shelter: To arrange for immediate shelter for distressed women and their children with the help NGOs or on behalf of the govt. in government and semi-government institutes to offer the facility of shelter without any time limit until the case is pending in the court. The government will make efforts to increase the number of protection homes and improve their quality of work and help such women avail employment opportunities.</p> <p>Ch. 23 For Women in Sex-work The Government will find remedies to stop illegal trafficking of girls and protect the human rights of the women forced into prostitution. 1. The districts, blocks, villages, and slum areas vulnerable to flesh trade – will be listed and proclaimed as vulnerable areas. 2. To make sure that the employment in these areas are regular and legal. 3. The rehabilitation schemes of education / health for these girls should be totally implemented in this area. 4. To make efforts to improve the conditions of women in regards of public distribution system (food security), water and fuel in this area. 5. The women's security in this area will be considered as important and a close watch will be maintained on taunts, gangs, criminal network and supportive system (pubs, social clubs, parlors, truck terminals etc.) 6. Counseling centers will be established in many places so that helpless women in natural or man-made distress will not be pushed in this trade. 7. Opportunities for alternative jobs/ vocation/ profession would be provided to the women in flesh trade so as to empower them economically and mainstream them. Health, education, housing, micro-finance/ self-help group and social security provisions.</p> | | Rehabilitation of Devadasis: Grants-in-aid to Zilla Parishad under section 187 of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samities Act, 1961 | Y |
| Devadasi System (Abolition) Act, Maharashtra 2005 | The Act abolishes the practice of dedicating/ marrying women to deities, temples etc. as Devadasis. Marriage of a Devadasi can no longer be declared invalid solely on that ground. | <p>Swadhar Gruh: Central Scheme. Under the Scheme, Swadhar Gruh will be set up in every District with capacity of 30 women.</p> <p>Objectives: To cater to the primary need of shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment and care of the women in distress and who are without any social and economic support. To enable them to regain their emotional strength that gets hampered due to their encounter with unfortunate circumstances. To provide them with legal aid and guidance to enable them to take steps for their readjustment in family/society. To rehabilitate them economically and emotionally. To act as a support system that understands and meets various requirements of women in distress. To enable them to start their life afresh with dignity and conviction. Beneficiaries of this scheme are women without any economic support, homeless survivors of natural disasters, released women prisoners, victims of domestic violence, victims of trafficking who have been rescued under the Ujjawala Scheme WD Corporations of the State needs to implement the scheme. State governments are allowed to sanction new projects under this scheme.</p> | | | | |
| | | <p>Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes for Women: Women State Homes for destitute women, teenage mothers, women who are victims of atrocities (age group of 16 to 60 years). Destitute women, teenage mothers, and women who are victims of atrocities are provided a safe and protected environment and basic facilities under this scheme. The scheme also takes steps to rehabilitate the victims through employment and marriage. Each beneficiary receives aid worth Rs. 1000 per month, Rs. 500 per month for her first child, and Rs. 400 per months for her second child. The Women State Homes are established (1 each) in Pune, Baramati, Satara, Kolhapur, Solapur, Mumbai, Thane, Raigad, Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Jalna, Nanded, Latur, Akola, Jalgaon, Nashik, Dhule Districts. There are two State Homes in Nagpur District. Target group: women and adolescent girls (and their children)</p> | | | | |
| | | <p>Assistance to voluntary agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) (Transferred to WCD from SJSJA in FY 2010-12.)</p> | Y | | | |

| Form of Violence Perpetrator (I = outsider, II = Family member, III = Intimate partner) | Legislation | Brief Description of Legislation | Policy Frameworks (brief description) ⁴² | Department | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget Included? | |
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| | | | <p>23.6 The role of the police: 1. While relieving operations are done through raids carried out by the police; an awareness will be maintained that the women in sex work have human rights, those rights will be respected, and the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) prescribed by the government would be followed. 2. Strong steps will be planned and implemented to sensitise police and to eradicate crime in forced prostitution. 3. An all-inclusive policy will be adopted regarding raids to relieve and rehabilitate so that the police raids should not add to the woes of the women in flesh trade. 4. The women in flesh trade will be given protection against the exploitation from their companions, punks in their areas and police. 5. Efforts will be made to make health services and counseling center available in the police station for the women in flesh trade.</p> <p>Ch. 22 Rehabilitation of Devadasis: 2. The Devadasi woman, who works for eradication of Devadasi Custom, and works for rehabilitation of Devadasi, will be felicitated every year by special award. 3. A scheme to award scholarship to Devadasi and her son - daughter for degree and higher education will be instituted. 4. The Devadasi and Devadasi children will be given priority in admission to the degree, post-graduate class, technical as well as higher education, and also in the Government/ private employment. 5. In view of absorbing Devadasi and their children in the main stream of the society, they and their children will be given admission on priority basis in the nurseries, Ashram Schools, Women's Hostels, Old Homes, etc. There will be 10% reservation of the capacity of these institutions for these women and their children. If for some reason these reservation seats are not filled, admissions will be given to the old, homeless, single women on priority basis. 6. A controlling committee will be appointed at the State level to strictly implement the scheme under the Law of Eradication of Devadasi Custom and Their Rehabilitation, and representation will be given in it to the institutions working for Devadasis, social workers and Devadasis. 7. The Devadasi Women, whose survey has been completed by the Women and Children's Development Department, will be given permanent certificate of being Devadasi and also an identity card to that effect.</p> | | <p>One-Stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi): Central Scheme started in 2017 in Maharashtra, in 2015 in Odisha. 'Support women affected by violence, in private and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace. Women facing physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and economic abuse, irrespective of age, class, caste, education status, marital status, race and culture will be facilitated with support and redressal. Aggrieved women facing any kind of violence due to attempted sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, trafficking, honour related crimes, acid attacks or witch-hunting who have reached out or been referred to the OSC will be provided with specialised services.' Around 150 additional centres are taken up in second phase during 2016-17 in addition to 36 centres in the first phase. The OSC will support all women including girls below 18 years of age affected by violence. For girls below 18 years of age, institutions and authorities established under JJ Act and POCSO will be linked with the OSC. Target group: girls and women affected by violence</p> | Y | |
| | | | | | | <p>Counselling Centres for Women: Counselling support is provided to victims of atrocities (Women and Children) to help them get rid of the psychological stress. Target Group: women and children</p> | Y |
| | | | | | | <p>Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana: Launched in 2013, revised in 2017.</p> <p>Objective: to provide psychological assistance, shelter, financial assistance, medical and legal aid, and counselling services to the victims of rape and acid attacks (women and children). The State provides financial assistance of Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 10 lakhs in special cases to victims. Minor girls rescued under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, are also under the purview of the Manodhairya scheme. Target group: victims of rape and acid attacks (women and children)</p> | Y |
| | | | | | | <p>Special Rehabilitation Centre, Deonar: Rehabilitation centre for trafficked women and children. Established in Deonar, Mumbai</p> | N |
| | | | | Law and Judiciary | <p>Fast-track Courts: Fast-track courts are established. But they are meant to take up variety of cases, including murder, rape, dacoity, kidnapping, trafficking, dowry deaths; civil matters filed by senior citizens, women, children, persons with disabilities or HIV; land acquisition, civil matters related to property, etc. So not possible to attribute the Budget to only VAC/VAW.</p> | | |

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| | | | <p>This certificate and the identity card will be the only acceptable evidence for giving financial grant to the Devadasis and their children for education, marriage or similar such schemes. 8. In the districts where there are Devadasi in great number, there will be reservation for Devadasis in the housing scheme coming under Indira Aawas Scheme. 9. All Devadasis will be given BPL Cards, and on the basis of it, they will be able to get benefit of health, and the other services and schemes of the Central as well as the State Government. 10. 'Devadasi' is a comprehensive term and it includes Vaaghya, Murali, Potaraaj, Aaraadhya, Lugadwaale, Jogate, Kinner, Hermaphrodites, Gosaavi, Vaasudev, and Artists. Those who are included in the survey will get the benefit of all the schemes meant for Devadasis. 11. A Devadasi woman is given subsistence allowance of Rs.600/- per month, with a view to eradicating the custom of Devadasi in the future generation. However, taking into account the rising prices, it is necessary to increase this amount to fulfill the objective. Therefore, an effort will be made to increase this amount to a minimum of Rs.1500/- 12. Among the groups following Devadasi practice, there is a custom called 'Zulavaa'. As a result, the children of this group experience great difficulties in giving the name of their father, as is done in the case of boys and girls in the patriarchal society. Keeping this in view, they will be given facility of stating the name of their mother as the head of the family and they will also give the caste certificate of their mother only. To issue such caste certificates, an independent section will be established for caste-verification within the Social Justice ministry. 13. The boys and girls from other than Devadasi families, who marry the boys and girls from the Devadasi families will be given awards and appreciation certificates. Devadasi women who leave this Devadasi practice will be felicitated at a public event and they will be encouraged to other Devadasis as a Role Model. 14. The social group affected by this custom, and the common society that encourages it - have to be instructed by the NGOs and individual workers, and various programs will have to be undertaken with their help. 15. To make the Devadasis self-dependent, they will be offered loan at a low rate of interest.</p> | Social Justice and Special Assistance Department | <p>Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana: Target Group: Destitute women below the age of 65, orphans, hadicapped, victims of TB, leprosy, destitute widows, destitute divorced women, destitute wives of farmers, women freed from prostitution and outraged women. Under this scheme, Rs. 600 per month is given to a single beneficiary and Rs. 900 per month if there are two or more beneficiaries in the family whose family annual income is up to Rs. 21,000. State sponsored scheme. People wanting to avail the scheme need to submit the application to the Collector's Office/ tehsildar. Covers a wide variety of eligibility conditions for women and their/or orphan children. Not included in Budget analysis as the interviews suggested that the major category availing the scheme is 'widows'.</p> | N |

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|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|----------|
| 2 & 3 Coerced sex/ rape/ harassment (including stalking, voyeurism, Pornography, capturing/ sharing private acts without consent, Cybercrimes): by various perpetrators | | | | 2 and 3: Shared/ Common Implementation Measures for protection against Coerced sex/ rape/ harassment (including stalking, voyeurism, Pornography, capturing/ sharing private acts without consent, Cybercrimes) by various perpetrators | | | |
| 2 (I) | Violence organised or perpetrated by State/ State actors (e.g. rape in war) | Indian Penal Code - Section 166B read with 357 of CrPC | All hospitals (both public and private) are required to provide immediate medical assistance free of cost to victims of crimes such as acid attacks and rape. A failure to do so is a criminal offence. | <p>National Policy on Women, 2016:</p> <p>4. OBJECTIVES: vii) Transforming discriminatory societal attitudes, mindsets with community involvement and engagement of men and boys. viii) Developing a gender sensitive legal-judicial system. ix) Elimination of all forms of violence against women through strengthening of policies, legislations, programmes, institutions and community engagement. 5. PRIORITY AREAS: V. Violence Against Women: ii) Special measures to combat violence and crimes against adolescent girls in public and domestic spaces will be adopted. iv) To prevent violence and sexual exploitation of the differently abled, focused advocacy and sensitisation of various stakeholders such as law enforcement, judiciary, and panchayats will be undertaken. v) Strict monitoring of response of enforcement agencies to violence against women will be put in place. Efforts will be made to ensure speedy/ time bound trial of heinous crimes against women. Alternate dispute redressal systems such as family courts, Nari Adalats etc. will be strengthened. vii) Effective mechanisms for network and convergence of relevant institutions/ agencies like National Legal Services Authority (NLSA). District Legal Service Agency (DLSA), National Commission for Women and MoWCD will be strengthened for providing easy and affordable access of justice to woman. NLSA/DLSA will create linkages with supportive institutions such as Shelter homes. One Stop Centers in order to give required legal aid to women staying in these homes. viii) Efforts will be made to streamline data systems through review of various data sources (Census, NFHS, NSS, NC'RB) to develop a compatible and comprehensive data base on VAW. ix) Engaging men and boys through advocacy, awareness generation programmes and community programmes will be undertaken. x) Gender specific training incorporating gender sensitivity and a thorough briefing on the specific laws for women will be undertaken continuously for all ranks and categories of police personnel. Training for the judiciary judicial schools, and all legal practitioners, will be accorded a priority for developing the specialised skills needed to investigate and prosecute cases related to gender based violence.</p> | Dept. of Home: | Nirbhaya Yojana: (victim compensation): Centre scheme. Curb crime against women. Started in 2013 by the UPA 2. Centre provides help for the first 3 years and then all mechanisms including the installation of 500 CCTV cameras in public spaces need to be borne by the state. The Finance Minister in his budget speech, 2013-14 has announced setting up of a Nirbhaya Fund with Government contribution of Rs. 1000 Crores for empowerment, safety and security of women and girl children. Maharashtra would implement between 2018-19. Under the recommendation of Justice Verma Committee. Money allocated under the following: Emergency Response Support System (ERSS), Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF), Integrated Emergency Response System (IERMS). | Y |
| | | IPC - 376 (2) (a), (b), (c) and (d) | Rape committed by a police officer, public servant or member of the Armed Forces. These circumstances listed in Section 376(2) have a harsher punishment prescribed. | | | Integrated Emergency Response System (IERMS), Emergency Response Support System (ERSS): Recently started. Not budgeted till 2018-19. Not specific to VAC/ VAW. Covers all calls/ communications to police, fire brigade, and ambulance services. | N |
| | | IPC 166A | Failing to register a FIR in relation to certain cognizable offences including rape and assault is a punishable offence. | | | Victim Compensation Fund: Maharashtra Victim Compensation Scheme, 2014. "Amount of compensation under this scheme shall be paid to the victim or their dependants". Beneficiary only when the offender is not identified and no trial takes place. State shall allocate a separate budget every year. Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority- accountable for the functions under the scheme and for providing the periodical fund. Victims include women and children who have lost their life, have a permanent disability or have been victim to an acid attack or any person defined under Section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Both Centre and State accountability- implementation in the hands of the State. | Y |
| | | Indian Penal Code - Criminal (Amendment) Act 2013 - Section 164(5A) | When an offence of rape is committed and the same is brought to the knowledge of the police officer, he is bound to take the victim to the nearest Judicial Magistrate for recording of her statement. This prevents the victim from giving a statement multiple times - first to the police and then to the magistrate. | | | CCTV Surveillance System: Launched in 2016 in Mumbai. Curb street crime and traffic offenses. Maharashtra is yet to launch 'Safe City' that would have panic buttons and all women police patrol teams- being funded under the Nirbhaya Fund. | Y |

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| | | | <p>Maharashtra State Women Policy, 2014:</p> <p>15.13 The State Commission: Whenever there will be incidents of violence or atrocities on women such as riots, massacres, the State Commission will take impartial review of the circumstances and incidents and submit reports to the government for which the government will strictly implement the recommendations in the State Commission Act. A provision for stringent implementation of the recommendations by the Women Commission will be made. The government will encourage the Women Commission to play a central role as an independent impartial, supervisory agency and that of a legal guide.</p> <p>15.18 Prevention of atrocities due to caste and religion: The government will condemn the killings carried out on account of honour killing, motivated by castes/religions/regions that insult the values of harmony and personal freedom granted by the constitution, and will take stringent action in such cases. 15.18.1 The government will employ preventive measures to prevent violence and atrocities on women in religious/caste -motivated/ racial riots. The government should take strict action against speeches instigating public, and will try to prevent the spread of rumors.</p> <p>Ch. 23 For Women in Sex-work</p> <p>23.6 The role of the police: 1. While relieving operations are done through raids carried out by the police; an awareness will be maintained that the women in sex work have human rights, those rights will be respected, and the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) prescribed by the government would be followed. 2. Strong steps will be planned and implemented to sensitise police and to eradicate crime in forced prostitution. 3. An all-inclusive policy will be adopted regarding raids to relieve and rehabilitate so that the police raids should not add to the woes of the women in flesh trade. 4. The women in flesh trade will be given protection against the exploitation from their companions, punks in their areas and police. 5. Efforts will be made to make health services and counseling center available in the police station for the women in flesh trade.</p> | | | |

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|--|---|--|--|---|------------|---|---|---|
| 3.1 (I) | Non-partner coerced sex/rape/harassment (including stalking and voyeurism, Pornography, capturing/sharing private acts without consent, Cyber-crimes) | Indian Penal Code- Section 375, 376(2) | After the 2013 Amendment, the definition of rape was widened beyond just penetration/intercourse to include a range of sexual acts. Instances where a woman believes to be lawfully married or engages in sexual activity on the promise of marriage fall under the definition. Certain extraordinary circumstances are listed in Section 376 such as rape during sectarian violence, on a woman suffering from mental or physical disability etc. have a harsher punishment prescribed. | National Policy on Women, 2016: Objectives: vii) Transforming discriminatory societal attitudes, mindsets with community involvement and engagement of men and boys. viii) Developing a gender sensitive legal-judicial system. ix) Elimination of all forms of violence against women through strengthening of policies, legislations, programmes, institutions and community engagement. Priority Areas: V. Violence Against Women: ii) Special measures to combat violence and crimes against adolescent girls in public and domestic spaces will be adopted. iii) Trafficking of women and children will receive prioritised attention. Requisite steps for prevention of trafficking at source, transit and destination areas for effective monitoring of the networks of trafficking will be given a priority. Existing legislations/ schemes for prevention, rehabilitation of victims of trafficking will be suitably strengthened. iv) To prevent violence and sexual exploitation of the differently abled, focused advocacy and sensitisation of various stakeholders such as law enforcement, judiciary, panchayats will be undertaken. v) Strict monitoring of response of enforcement agencies to violence against women will be put in place. Efforts will be made to ensure speedy/ time bound trial of heinous crimes against women. Alternate dispute redressal systems such as family courts, Nari Adalatsetc. will be strengthened. vii) Effective mechanisms for network and convergence of relevant institutions/ agencies like National Legal Services Authority (NLSA). District Legal Service Agency (DLSA), National Commission for Women and MoWCD will be strengthened for providing easy and affordable access of justice to woman. NLS A, /DLSA will create linkages with supportive institutions such as Shelter homes. One Stop Centers in order to give required legal aid to women staying in these homes. viii) Efforts will be made to streamline data systems through review of various data sources (Census, NFHS, NSS, NC'RB) to develop a compatible and comprehensive data base on VAW. ix) Engaging men and boys through advocacy, awareness generation programmes and community programs will be undertaken x) Gender specific training incorporating gender sensitivity and a thorough briefing on the specific laws for women will be undertaken continuously for all ranks and categories of police personnel. Training for the judiciary judicial schools, and all legal | | Cyber Crime Prevention for Women and Children (CCPWC) Cell: CCPWC cell, which is a 100% centrally sponsored initiative, is being set up in FY 2019-20 | N | |
| | | IPC, 376 (2) (h) | When a man commits rape on a woman knowing her to be pregnant. These circumstances listed in Section 376(2) have a harsher punishment prescribed. | | | Prevention of Atrocities Against Women (PAW) Cell: The Maharashtra Government established the PAW Cell in 1995 in Mumbai and its headquarters later shifted to Pune. This was mainly established to prevent atrocities against women. The Cell was converted to an independent department in 2018. It used to be a special branch of the Maharashtra Police. Target group: Women. PAW Cell is said to be no longer active. It has been replaced by PCWC (Prevention of Crime against Women and Children) nodal office at Mumbai. | N | |
| | | Indian Penal Code- Section 376A | Rape that causes the death of the woman or causes her to be in a persistent vegetative state is specifically criminalised and the prescribed punishment is harsher. | | | Law and Judiciary | Fast-track Courts: Fast-track courts are established. But they are meant to take up variety of cases, including murder, rape, dacoity, kidnapping, trafficking, dowry deaths; civil matters filed by senior citizens, women, children, persons with disabilities or HIV; land acquisition, civil matters related to property, etc. So not possible to attribute the Budget to only VAC/VAW. | N |
| | | Indian Penal Code- Section 376C | This section specifically deals with rape by a person in authority including a person in a fiduciary relationship, a public servant, superintendent or manager of a jail etc. | | | Social Justice and Special Assistance (SJSA) | Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana: Target Group: Destitute women below the age of 65, orphans, handicapped, victims of TB, leprosy, destitute widows, destitute divorced women, destitute wives of farmers, women freed from prostitution and outraged women. Under this scheme, Rs. 600 per month is given to a single beneficiary and Rs. 900 per month if there are two or more beneficiaries in the family whose family annual income is up to Rs. 21,000. State sponsored scheme. People wanting to avail the scheme need to submit the application to the Collector's Office/ tehsildar. Covers a wide variety of eligibility conditions for women and their/or orphan children. Not included in Budget analysis as the interviews suggested that the major category availing the scheme is 'widows'. | N |

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| | Indian Penal Code - Section 376D | Gang rape i.e. when a woman is raped by more than one person in furtherance of a common intention is specifically criminalised under this Section. | <p>practitioners, will be accorded a priority for developing the specialised skills needed to investigate and prosecute cases related to gender based violence.</p> <p>Maharashtra State Women Policy, 2014:</p> <p>15.14 prevention of sexual harassment: The government will adopt measures for the more effective implementation of POCSO, Criminal Law Amendments Act 2013, and Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013. 15.16 Compensation 15.16.1 The government will encourage setting up an independent room (Crisis Center) in all hospitals for the counseling the women facing violence. A District Trauma Team will be established in each District, to provide urgent emotional support and other assistance to women and children who faced rape and sexual abuse. The team will meet the woman/ child and their families, as per the circumstance, and provide mental support and urgent help as well. 15.18 Prevention of atrocities due to caste and religion: The government will condemn the killings carried out on account of honour killing, motivated by castes/religions/regions that insult the values of harmony and personal freedom granted by the constitution, and will take stringent action in such cases. 15.18.1 The government will employ preventive measures to prevent violence and atrocities on women in religious/caste-motivated/racial riots. The government should take strict action against speeches instigating public, and will try to prevent the spread of rumors. 15.18.2 Normally molestation or assaults in conflict zones, caste-based riots or massacres are motivated to defeat opponents. It becomes important to take note of caste-based, religious or regional aspect of such instances. Usually women workers, helpless women, particularly women from the backward class, tribal, minorities become targets of such molestation and assaults. Therefore, it will become necessary to consider sexual violence as total sexual atrocity rather than considering it merely a rape. Hence, the State government will give recommendation to the Central government to amend the definition of sexual violence in the laws. 15.19 Violence/atrocities and modern technology: The government will take strict action against vulgar and perverted SMS, (internet) websites / emails and other technologies exploiting women. The government will bring</p> | DWCD | <p>Swadhar Gruh: Central Scheme: Under the Scheme, Swadhar Gruh will be set up in every district with capacity of 30 women. Objectives: To cater to the primary need of shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment and care of the women in distress and who are without any social and economic support. To enable them to regain their emotional strength that gets hampered due to their encounter with unfortunate circumstances. To provide them with legal aid and guidance to enable them to take steps for their readjustment in family/society. To rehabilitate them economically and emotionally. To act as a support system that understands and meets various requirements of women in distress. To enable them to start their life afresh with dignity and conviction. Beneficiaries of this scheme are women without any economic support, homeless survivors of natural disasters, released women prisoners, victims of domestic violence, and victims of trafficking who have been rescued under the Ujjawala Scheme WD Corporations of the state needs to implement the scheme. State governments are allowed to sanction new projects under this scheme.</p> | Y |
| | Indian Penal Code - Section 354A | Sexual harassment ranging from physical contact to making 'sexually coloured remarks' is criminalised under this Section. | | | <p>Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes for Women: Women State Homes for destitute women, teenage mothers, women who are victims of atrocities (age group of 16 to 60 years). Destitute women, teenage mothers, and women who are victims of atrocities are provided a safe and protected environment and basic facilities under this scheme. The scheme also takes steps to rehabilitate the victims through employment and marriage. Each beneficiary receives aid worth Rs. 1000 per month, Rs. 500 per month for her first child, and Rs. 400 per months for her second child. The Women State Homes are established (1 each) in Pune, Baramati, Satara, Kolhapur, Solapur, Mumbai, Thane, Raigad, Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Jalna, Nanded, Latur, Akola, Jalgaon, Nashik, Dhule Districts. There are two State Homes in Nagpur District. Target group: women and adolescent girls (and their children)</p> | Y |
| | Indian Penal Code - Section 354B | This section deals with assaulting or using criminal force with the intention of disrobing or compel a woman to be naked. | | | <p>Assistance to voluntary agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) (Transferred to WCD from SJSA in FY 2010-12.)</p> | Y |

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| | Indian Penal Code - Section 354C | The Indian Penal code criminalises voyeurism. This covers watching, capturing or disseminating images of women engaged in private acts i.e. circumstances where she would reasonably expect privacy. | in more clarity in the definitions and the acts applicable to cybercrimes. The government will make efforts to set up a separate cell, and make it functional 24 hours, at police stations at block levels. FIR writing training will be given to the police. Caution would be taken to keep such notes while registering a case so that the case is not dismissed later for want of substantial evidence. The provisions under the amended acts and the existing acts will be implemented as per the guidelines of Hon'ble court and the government. | | Counselling Centres for Women: Counselling support is provided to victims of atrocities (Women and Children) to help them get rid of the psychological stress. Target Group: women and children | Y |
| | Indian Penal Code - Section 354D | Stalking including by following/ attempting to establish contact despite clear disinterest and monitoring on the internet/electronic communication is a punishable offence. | The government will condemn violence against women due to cultural conflicts and the individuals/institutes/associations involved in moral policing, further condemn people responsible for violence and atrocities on women, and imposing restrictions on women's behavior or dress code in the name of conservation of culture, and will take strict action against those resorting to the above-mentioned activities. | | Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana: Launched in 2013, revised in 2017. Objective: to provide psychological assistance, shelter, financial assistance, medical and legal aid, and counselling services to the victims of rape and acid attacks (women and children). The State provides financial assistance of Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 10 lakhs in special cases to victims. Minor girls rescued under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, are also under the purview of the Manodhairya scheme. Target group: victims of rape and acid attacks (women and children) | Y |
| | Indian Penal Code - Section 509 | Words, gestures and acts that intend to insult the modesty of a women are criminalised under this Section. | Union Home Ministry, New Delhi on 4/9/2009 had some formulated important instructions to Home Department, Maharashtra State for assisting women in distress. The government will make plans for enforcing them and remain committed to their implementation. | | One-Stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi): Central Scheme started in 2017 in Maharashtra, in 2015 in Odisha. 'Support women affected by violence, in private and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace. Women facing physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and economic abuse, irrespective of age, class, caste, education status, marital status, race and culture will be facilitated with support and redressal. Aggrieved women facing any kind of violence due to attempted sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, trafficking, honour related crimes, acid attacks or witch-hunting who have reached out or been referred to the OSC will be provided with specialised services.' Around 150 additional centres are taken up in second phase during 2016-17 in addition to 36 centres in the first phase. The OSC will support all women including girls below 18 years of age affected by violence. For girls below 18 years of age, institutions and authorities established under JJ Act and POCSO will be linked with the OSC. Target group: girls and women affected by violence | |
| | The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 | Deals with sexual harassment redressal at workplaces ranging from the traditional office set up to any place visited by the employee in the course of employment. The Act mandates the constitution of an Internal Complaints Committee in all workplaces with more than 10 employees. It replaces the Vishakha guidelines issued by the Supreme Court. The law covers harassment faced only by women and is not gender neutral. | There should be specialised treatment cell (District Trauma Center) for rape victims. Counselling and free legal advice should be provided in these centers. The Department of Health of the State government should establish, where necessary, special treatment centers for rape victims. Increasing number of police personnel should be made available in sensitive areas and on roads. Police Help centers should be opened in sensitive and remote places. There should be more police vigilance during night. Telephone booths should be made available to establish immediate contact with the police. Fast-track courts should be established at divisional levels and women magistrates should be appointed to look into the cases of atrocities against women. It is necessary to impart knowledge of the various legislations to police so as to handle more efficiently the cases of atrocities on women. Trainings to the police in this regard will be given. Special cells for registering atrocities against women and children should be opened in every police station, blocks, and a woman officer should be appointed there. Arrangement should be made to display helpline numbers of support centers in every hospital. | | | |
| | Indian Penal Code - Section 228A | Publishing or printing any matter that reveals the identity of a victim of rape is a punishable offence unless it is authorised in good faith by investigating officers or the victim. | | | | |

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| Pornography, capturing/sharing private acts without consent | Indian Penal Code - Section 354C | The Indian Penal code criminalises voyeurism. This covers watching, capturing or disseminating images of women engaged in private acts i.e. circumstances where she would reasonably expect privacy. | college and other public places in large and bold letters so as to be noticed by everyone. 11. The concerned department of the state should help the rape victim at every stage such as registering a complaint at a police station, medical checkups or arranging to make legal counseling or advice available to her. The cases of violence against women atrocities should be handled by lady police officers so that the aggrieved woman would feel safe. 12. A 24-hour Helpline for Women should be there. 13. Protection will be provided to persons entering inter-caste marriages. | | | | |
| | Information Technology Act, 2000 - Section 66E | Capturing, publishing or transmitting images of the private area of any person without their consent is a criminal offence. | | | | | |
| | Information Technology Act, 2000 - Section 67 and 67A | Publishing (uploading on any platform where a third party has access) or transmitting (emails, messaging) obscene or sexually explicit content is punishable. Watching or storing pornographic content, however, is not an offence. | | | | | |
| Cyber crimes | IT Act 2000, Section 66E | Capturing, publishing or transmitting images of the private area of any person without their consent is a criminal offence. Section 66A of the Act dealt with cyber bullying but was struck down by the SC as it was vaguely worded, overbroad and could infringe on free speech. | | | | | |
| | IT Act 2000, Section 67 and 67A | Publishing (uploading on any platform where a third party has access) or transmitting (emails, messaging) obscene or sexually explicit content is punishable. Watching or storing pornographic content, however, is not an offence. | | | | | |

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| | IT Act 2000, Section 72 | Breaches to privacy by accessing and disclosing information without the person's consent is an offence. | | | | |
| | IPC Section, 354D (ii) | Introduced by the 2013 Amendment, the offence of stalking explicitly includes using the internet or any electronic media to monitor the whereabouts of a woman. | | | | |
| | IPC, Section 499 | Apart from the provisions of the IT Act, there is no separate law that deals with cybercrimes/cyber bullying. The existing provisions of the IPC that deal with Defamation (499), outraging the modesty of a woman (509), Sexual Harassment (354), Stalking (354D), Voyeurism (354C), Anonymous criminal intimidation (507) can be used to tackle cybercrimes as well. | | | | |
| | IPC, Section 509 | Words, gestures and acts that intend to insult the modesty of a women are criminalised under this Section. | | | | |
| | IPC, Section 354A | Sexual harassment ranging from physical contact to making 'sexually coloured remarks' is criminalised under this Section. | | | | |
| | IPC, Section 507 | Anonymous criminal intimidation | | | | |

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| 3.2 (II) Coerced sex/rape/harassment by family members (including stalking, voyeurism, pornography, capturing/sharing private acts without consent, cyber-crimes) | Indian Penal Code - Section 375, 376(2) | After the 2013 Amendment, the definition of rape was widened beyond just penetration/intercourse to include a range of sexual acts. Instances where a woman believes to be lawfully married or engages in sexual activity on the promise of marriage fall under the definition. Certain extraordinary circumstances are listed in Section 376 such as rape during sectarian violence, on a woman suffering from mental or physical disability etc. have a harsher punishment prescribed. | <p>National Policy on Women, 2016:</p> <p>Objectives: vii) Transforming discriminatory societal attitudes, mindsets with community involvement and engagement of men and boys. viii) Developing a gender sensitive legal-judicial system. ix) Elimination of all forms of violence against women through strengthening of policies, legislations, programmes, institutions and community engagement.</p> <p>Priority Areas: V. Violence Against Women: ii) Special measures to combat violence and crimes against adolescent girls in public and domestic spaces will be adopted. iv) To prevent violence and sexual exploitation of the differently abled, focused advocacy and sensitisation of various stakeholders such as law enforcement, judiciary, and panchayats will be undertaken. v) Strict monitoring of response of enforcement agencies to violence against women will be put in place. Efforts will be made to ensure speedy/ time bound trial of heinous crimes against women. Alternate dispute redressal systems such as family courts, Nari Adalatsetc. will be strengthened.</p> <p>vii) Effective mechanisms for network and convergence of relevant institutions/ agencies like National Legal Services Authority (NLSA), District Legal Service Agency (DLSA), National Commission for Women and MoWCD will be strengthened for providing easy and affordable access of justice to woman. NLS A, /DLSA will create linkages with supportive institutions such as Shelter homes. One Stop Centers in order to give required legal aid to women staying in these homes. viii) Efforts will be made to streamline data systems through review of various data sources (Census, NFHS, NSS, and NC'RB) to develop a compatible and comprehensive data base on VAW. ix) Engaging men and boys through advocacy, awareness generation programs and community programs will be undertaken x) Gender specific training incorporating gender sensitivity and a thorough briefing on the specific laws for women will be undertaken continuously for all ranks and categories of police personnel. Training for the judiciary judicial schools, and all legal practitioners, will be accorded a priority for developing the specialised skills needed to investigate and prosecute cases related to gender based violence.</p> | Dept. of Women and Child Development | <p>Implementation of Domestic Violence Act:</p> <p>'Protection Officers', is the Budget item found in the State Budget, since FY 2010-11 (RE), under the Department of Women and Child Welfare. 'Protection Officers' are the primary government agents responsible for upholding the provisions within the Act.</p> | Y |
| | Indian Penal Code - Section 376A | Rape that causes the death of the woman or causes her to be in a persistent vegetative state is specifically criminalised and the prescribed punishment is harsher. | | Rest same as 2, and 3.1 | | |
| | Indian Penal Code - Section 376D | Gang rape i.e. when a woman is raped by more than one person in furtherance of a common intention is specifically criminalised under this Section. | | | | |
| | Indian Penal Code - Section 354A | Sexual harassment ranging from physical contact to making 'sexually coloured remarks' is criminalised under this Section. | | | | |
| | Indian Penal Code - Section 354B | This section deals with assaulting or using criminal force with the intention of disrobing or compelling a woman to be naked. | | | | |

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|--|--|---|---|------------|--|------------------|--|
| | Indian Penal Code - Section 354C | The Indian Penal code criminalises voyeurism. This covers watching, capturing or disseminating images of women engaged in private acts i.e. circumstances where she would reasonably expect privacy. | <p>Maharashtra State Women Policy, 2014:</p> <p>15.14 prevention of sexual harassment: The government will adopt measures for the more effective implementation of POCSO, Criminal Law Amendments Act 2013, and Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013.</p> <p>15.16 Compensation 15.16.1 The government will encourage setting up an independent room (Crisis Center) in all hospitals for the counseling the women facing violence. A District Trauma Team will be established in each District, to provide urgent emotional support and other assistance to women and children who faced rape and sexual abuse. The team will meet the woman/child and their families, as per the circumstance, and provide mental support and urgent help as well.</p> <p>15.19 Violence/atrocities and modern technology: The government will take strict action against vulgar and perverted SMS, (internet) websites/emails and other technologies exploiting women. The government will bring in more clarity in the definitions and the acts applicable to cybercrimes. The government will make efforts to set up a separate cell, and make it functional 24 hours, at police stations at block levels. FIR writing training will be given to the police. Caution would be taken to keep such notes while registering a case so that the case is not dismissed later for want of substantial evidence. The provisions under the amended acts and the existing acts will be implemented as per the guidelines of Hon'ble court and the government.</p> <p>15.19.5 The government will condemn violence against women due to cultural conflicts and the individuals/institutes associations involved in moral policing, further condemn people responsible for violence and atrocities on women, and imposing restrictions on women's behavior or dress code in the name of conservation of culture, and will take strict action against those resorting to the above-mentioned activities.</p> <p>15.20. Union Home Ministry, New Delhi on 4/9/2009 had some formulated important instructions to Home Department, Maharashtra State for assisting women in distress. The government will make plans for enforcing them and remain committed to their implementation.</p> | | | | |
| | Indian Penal Code - Section 509 | Words, gestures and acts that intend to insult the modesty of a women are criminalised under this Section. | | | | | |
| | Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 | The Act seeks to protect women from domestic violence. It provides a broad definition of domestic violence that includes physical, emotional/verbal, sexual and economic abuse. It is a civil law and does not impose criminal penalties. | | | | | |
| Cyber Crimes | IT Act 2000, Section 66E | Capturing, publishing or transmitting images of the private area of any person without their consent is a criminal offence. Section 66A of the Act dealt with cyber bullying but was struck down by the SC as it was vaguely worded, overbroad and could infringe on free speech. | | | | | |
| | IT Act 2000, Section 67 and 67A | Publishing (uploading on any platform where a third party has access) or transmitting (emails, messaging) obscene or sexually explicit content is punishable. Watching or storing pornographic content, however, is not an offence. | | | | | |

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|--|-------------------------|--|---|------------|--|------------------|
| | IT Act 2000, Section 72 | Breaches to privacy by accessing and disclosing information without the person's consent is an offence. | 1. There should be specialised treatment cell (District Trauma Center) for rape victims. Counselling and free legal advice should be provided in these centers. | | | |
| | IPC Section, 354D (ii) | Introduced by the 2013 Amendment, the offence of stalking explicitly includes using the internet or any electronic media to monitor the whereabouts of a woman. | 2. The Department of Health of the State government should establish, where necessary, special treatment centers for rape victims. 3. Increasing number of police personnel should be made available in sensitive areas and on roads. 4. Police Help centers should be opened in sensitive and remote places. 5. There should be more police vigilance during night. 6. Telephone booths should be made available to establish immediate contact with the police. 7. Fast-track courts should be established at divisional levels and women magistrates should be appointed to look into the cases of atrocities against women. 8. It is necessary to impart knowledge of the various legislations to police so as to handle more efficiently the cases of atrocities on women. Trainings to the police in this regard will be given. 9. Special cells for registering atrocities against women and children should be opened in every police station, blocks, and a woman officer should be appointed there. 10. Arrangement should be made to display helpline numbers of support centers in every hospital, college and other public places in large and bold letters so as to be noticed by everyone. 11. The concerned department of the state should help the rape victim at every stage such as registering a complaint at a police station, medical checkups or arranging to make legal counseling or advice available to her. The cases of violence against women atrocities should be handled by lady police officers so that the aggrieved woman would feel safe. 12. A 24-hour Helpline for Women should be there. 14. Protection will be provided to persons entering inter-caste marriages. | | | |
| | IPC, Section 499 | Apart from the provisions of the IT Act, there is no separate law that deals with cybercrimes/cyber bullying. The existing provisions of the IPC that deal with Defamation (499), outraging the modesty of a woman (509), Sexual Harassment (354), Stalking (354D), Voyeurism (354C), Anonymous criminal intimidation (507) can be used to tackle cybercrimes as well. | | | | |
| | IPC, Section 509 | Words, gestures and acts that intend to insult the modesty of a women are criminalised under this Section. | | | | |
| | IPC, Section 354A | Sexual harassment ranging from physical contact to making 'sexually coloured remarks' is criminalised under this Section. | | | | |
| | IPC, Section 507 | Anonymous criminal intimidation | | | | |

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|---|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| 3.3 (III) Sexual violence by intimate partner (including stalking, voyeurism, pornography, capturing/sharing private acts without consent, cyber-crimes) | Indian Penal Code - Section 366 | Kidnapping or abducting a woman despite knowing that she is likely to be forced into marriage or illicit intercourse is specifically punishable under the IPC. | <p>National Policy on Women, 2016:</p> <p>Objectives: vii) Transforming discriminatory societal attitudes, mindsets with community involvement and engagement of men and boys. viii) Developing a gender sensitive legal-judicial system. ix) Elimination of all forms of violence against women through strengthening of policies, legislations, programs, institutions and community engagement. Priority Areas: V. Violence Against Women: ii) Special measures to combat violence and crimes against adolescent girls in public and domestic spaces will be adopted. iii) Trafficking of women and children will receive prioritised attention. Requisite steps for prevention of trafficking at source, transit and destination areas for effective monitoring of the networks of trafficking will be given a priority. Existing legislations/schemes for prevention, rehabilitation of victims of trafficking will be suitably strengthened. v) Strict monitoring of response of enforcement agencies to violence against women will be put in place. Efforts will be made to ensure speedy/time-bound trial of heinous crimes against women. Alternate dispute redressal systems such as family courts, <i>Nari Adalats etc.</i> will be strengthened. vii) Effective mechanisms for network and convergence of relevant institutions/agencies like National Legal Services Authority (NLSA). District Legal Service Agency (DLSA), National Commission for Women and MoWCD will be strengthened for providing easy and affordable access of justice to woman. NLS A/DLSA will create linkages with supportive institutions such as Shelter homes. One Stop Centers in order to give required legal aid to women staying in these homes. viii) Efforts will be made to streamline data systems through review of various data sources (Census, NFHS, NSS, and NC'RB) to develop a compatible and comprehensive data base on VAW. ix) Engaging men and boys through advocacy, awareness generation programs and community programs will be undertaken x) Gender specific training incorporating gender sensitivity and a thorough briefing on the specific laws for women will be undertaken continuously for all ranks and categories of police personnel. Training for the judiciary judicial schools, and all legal practitioners, will be accorded a priority for</p> | Dept. of Women and Child Development | <p>Implementation of Domestic Violence Act:</p> <p>'Protection Officers', is the Budget item found in the State Budget, since FY 2010-11 (RE), under the Department of Women and Child Welfare. 'Protection Officers' are the primary government agents responsible for upholding the provisions within the Act,</p> | Y |
| | Indian Penal Code - Section 376B | This Section specifically deals with instances of rape by a man on his wife when she is living separately. | | Rest same as 2, and 3.1 | | |
| | Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 | The Act seeks to protect women from domestic violence. It provides a broad definition of domestic violence that includes sexual abuse. It is a civil law and does not impose criminal penalties. 'Domestic relationships' under the Act include any person with whom one has shared a household including live-in relationships. This can be used for civil remedies such as separation in cases of marital rape but falls short of making it a criminal offence. | | | | |
| Marital Rape | Indian Penal Code - Exception to Section 375 | The Indian Penal Code does not recognise Marital Rape as an offense. The exception to Section 375 exempts sexual intercourse with a wife below the age of 15 from the definition of rape. This is in conflict with the POCSO Act where the age for consensual sexual relationships is 18. Further, under the Child Marriage Act, child marriages can continue to be valid at the choice of the child. Resolving this contradiction, the Supreme Court held that | | | | |

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| Sharing of private acts by intimate partner | | POCSO will prevail and all intercourse with a person below the age of 18 is rape/abuse irrespective of marital status. The court, however, refused to adjudicate on the question of marital rape for women above the age of 18. | developing the specialised skills needed to investigate and prosecute cases related to gender based violence. Maharashtra State Women Policy, 2014: Ch.15 Women and Law 15.1.B.1 Relationship in nature of marriage (Live-in Relationship) has been sanctioned vide PWDVA. However, women are denied their claim to maintenance vide Section 125 on the same point of live-in relationship. | | | |
| | Indian Penal Code - Section 376B | This Section specifically deals with instances of rape by a man on his wife when she is living separately. | The government will take necessary steps in this regard. Language. Similarly, amendments will be made in Criminal Procedure Code, Civil Procedure Code and all the clauses related to maintenance. 15.1. B.3 The government should make provision for a state to fund to help those women who, despite getting a decree of maintenance under CrPC 125 criminal procedure code, are not able to execute the orders for husband being absconding for more than seven years or dead; not having anyone to depend on, husband not being capable to make payment for maintenance or because the husband is criminal. 15.2. PWDV: 15.2.1 wider publicity to PWDVA 15.2.2 sensitize police officers and judiciary and impart training 15.2.3 Effective coordination among various departments 15.2.3.a Guidelines and protocols may be prepared for the ministry and the Hon'ble Court. 15.2.3. B Effective training - planning, accountability, guidelines for the Protection Officers- Training for staff and others. NGOs contribution anticipated. 15.2.3. C Section 19 refers to Streedhan. However, there is no definition. Government will follow up to define the term. 15.2.4 Home Dept. would be instructed to announce and to display, on the police station's board – the names of the men who have committed VAW crimes either very frequently or the gravity of the crime was grievous. | | | |
| | Indian Penal Code - Section 354C | The Indian Penal code criminalises voyeurism. This includes watching, capturing or disseminating images of women engaged in private acts i.e. circumstances where she would reasonably expect privacy. Instances where a woman consents to the capturing but not to dissemination are also explicitly mentioned. | | | | |
| | Information Technology Act, 2000 - Section 66E | Capturing, publishing or transmitting images of the private area of any person without their consent is a criminal offence. | | | | |
| Cyber crimes | IT Act 2000, Section 66E | Capturing, publishing or transmitting images of the private area of any person without their consent is a criminal offence. Section 66A of the Act dealt with cyber bullying but was struck down by the SC as it was vaguely worded, overbroad and could infringe on free speech | | | | |

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| | IT Act 2000, Section 67 and 67A | Publishing (uploading on any platform where a third party has access) or transmitting (emails, messaging) obscene or sexually explicit content is punishable. Watching or storing pornographic content, however, is not an offence. | | | | |
| | IT Act 2000, Section 72 | Breaches to privacy by accessing and disclosing information without the person's consent is an offence. | | | | |
| | IPC Section, 354D (ii) | Introduced by the 2013 Amendment, the offence of stalking explicitly includes using the internet or any electronic media to monitor the whereabouts of a woman. | | | | |
| | IPC, Section 499 | Apart from the provisions of the IT Act, there is no separate law that deals with cybercrimes/cyber bullying. The existing provisions of the IPC that deal with Defamation (499), outraging the modesty of a woman (509), Sexual Harassment (354), Stalking (354D), Voyeurism (354C), Anonymous criminal intimidation (507) can be used to tackle cybercrimes as well. | | | | |
| | IPC, Section 507 | Anonymous criminal intimidation | | | | |

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|--|-----------------------|---|---|--|------------|---|------------------|
| 4.1 (II, III) | Dowry Death/ Dowry | The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 | The giving, taking and abetment of giving or taking of dowry is unlawful. | <p>Fast-track Courts: Fast-track courts are established. But they are meant to take up variety of cases, including murder, rape, dacoity, kidnapping, trafficking, dowry deaths; civil matters filed by senior citizens, women, children, persons with disabilities or HIV; land acquisition, civil matters related to property, etc. So not possible to attribute the Budget to only VAC/VAW.</p> <p>National Policy on Women, 2016: Objectives: vii) Transforming discriminatory societal attitudes, mindsets with community involvement and engagement of men and boys. viii) Developing a gender sensitive legal-judicial system. ix) Elimination of all forms of violence against women through strengthening of policies, legislations, programmes, institutions and community engagement. Priority Areas: V. Violence Against Women: ii) Special measures to combat violence and crimes against adolescent girls in public and domestic spaces will be adopted. iii) Trafficking of women and children will receive prioritised attention. Requisite steps for prevention of trafficking at source, transit and destination areas for effective monitoring of the networks of trafficking will be given a priority. Existing legislations/schemes for prevention, rehabilitation of victims of trafficking will be suitably strengthened. v) Strict monitoring of response of enforcement agencies to violence against women will be put in place. Efforts will be made to ensure speedy/time bound trial of heinous crimes against women. Alternate dispute redressal systems such as family courts, Nari Adalats etc. will be strengthened. vii) Effective mechanisms for network and convergence of relevant institutions/agencies like National Legal Services Authority (NLSA). District Legal Service Agency (DLSA), National Commission for Women and MoWCD will be strengthened for providing easy and affordable access of justice to woman. NLSA/DLSA will create linkages with supportive institutions such as Shelter homes. One Stop Centers in order to give required legal aid to women staying in these homes. viii) Efforts will be made to streamline data systems through review of various data sources (Census, NFHS, NSS, NC'RB) to develop a compatible and comprehensive data base on VAW. ix) Engaging men and boys through advocacy, awareness generation programmes and community programmes will be undertaken.</p> | DWCD | <p>Implementation of Domestic Violence Act: 'Protection Officers', is the Budget item found in the State Budget, since FY 2010-11 (RE), under the Department of Women and Child Welfare. 'Protection Officers' are the primary government agents responsible for upholding the provisions within the Act.</p> | Y |
| | | Maharashtra Dowry Prohibition Rules, 2003 Indian Penal Code - Section 498A | These rules are issued by the Maharashtra State Government based on the power derived from the Dowry Prohibition Act. It lays down the technicalities regarding the appointment, jurisdiction and functions of Dowry Protection Officers, the procedure to file complaints etc. | | | <p>Abolition of Dowry: Centrally implemented in 1961. To prohibit the giving or the taking of dowry. Offenders will be punished up to 5 years. Bans advertisements related to the taking of dowry. Benefits: Women can be entitled to their own property. Woman's families not put under financial pressure. State government makes rules to carry out the Act. Target group: women and their families.</p> | Y |
| | | Indian Penal Code - Section 498A | Cruelty includes harassment connected to demands for dowry. The punishment can extend to three years imprisonment. This section came under widespread criticism in the face of allegations of false complaints. The Supreme Court has also attempted to mitigate such situations. However, the Section remains unamended. | | | <p>Swadhar Gruh: Central Scheme. Under the Scheme, Swadhar Gruh will be set up in every District with capacity of 30 women. Objectives: To cater to the primary need of shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment and care of the women in distress and who are without any social and economic support. To enable them to regain their emotional strength that gets hampered due to their encounter with unfortunate circumstances. To provide them with legal aid and guidance to enable them to take steps for their readjustment in family/society. To rehabilitate them economically and emotionally. To act as a support system that understands and meets various requirements of women in distress. To enable them to start their life afresh with dignity and conviction. Beneficiaries of this scheme are women without any economic support, homeless survivors of natural disasters, released women prisoners, victims of domestic violence, and victims of trafficking who have been rescued under the Ujjawala Scheme WD Corporations of the State needs to implement the scheme. State governments are allowed to sanction new projects under this scheme.</p> | Y |
| | | | | | | <p>Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes for Women: Women State Homes for destitute women, teenage mothers, women who are victims of atrocities (age group of 16 to 60 years). Destitute women, teenage mothers, and women who are victims of atrocities are provided a safe and protected environment and basic facilities under this scheme. The scheme also takes steps to rehabilitate the victims through employment and marriage. Each beneficiary receives aid worth Rs. 1000 per month, Rs. 500 per month for her first child, and Rs. 400 per months for her second child. The Women State Homes are established (1 each) in Pune, Baramati, Satara, Kolhapur, Solapur, Mumbai, Thane, Raigad, Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Jalna, Nanded, Latur, Akola, Jalgaon, Nashik, Dhule Districts. There are two State Homes in Nagpur District. Target group: women and adolescent girls (and their children)</p> | Y |

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|--|--------------------|--|--|------------|---|------------------|
| | | | <p>x) Gender specific training incorporating gender sensitivity and a thorough briefing on the specific laws for women will be undertaken continuously for all ranks and categories of police personnel. Training for the judiciary judicial schools, and all legal practitioners, will be accorded a priority for developing the specialised skills needed to investigate and prosecute cases related to gender based violence.</p> <p>Maharashtra State Women Policy, 2014:</p> <p>15.18 Prevention of atrocities due to caste and religion: The government will condemn the killings carried out on account of honour killing, motivated by castes/religions/regions that insult the values of harmony and personal freedom granted by the constitution, and will take stringent action in such cases. 15.18.1 The government will employ preventive measures to prevent violence and atrocities on women in religious/caste-motivated/racial riots. The government should take strict action against speeches instigating public, and will try to prevent the spread of rumours. 15.19.5 The government will condemn violence against women due to cultural conflicts and the individuals/institutes/ associations involved in moral policing, further condemn people responsible for violence and atrocities on women, and imposing restrictions on women's behaviour or dress code in the name of conservation of culture, and will take strict action against those resorting to the above-mentioned activities. 3. Increasing number of police personnel should be made available in sensitive areas and on roads. 4. Police Help centres should be opened in sensitive and remote places. 5. There should be more police vigilance during night. 6. Telephone booths should be made available to establish immediate contact with the police. 7. Fast-track courts should be established at divisional levels and women magistrates should be appointed to look into the cases of atrocities against women. 8. It is necessary to impart knowledge of the various legislations to police so as to handle more efficiently the cases of atrocities on women. Trainings to the police in this regard will be given. 9. Special cells for registering atrocities against women and children should be opened in every police station, blocks, and a woman officer should be appointed there.</p> | | <p>Assistance to voluntary agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) (Transferred to WCD from SJSJA in FY 2010-12)</p> | Y |
| | IPC - Section 304B | <p>Death caused in connection to demands for dowry are punishable under this Section. To fall under this section a should woman die in suspicious circumstances within 7 years of her marriage and it must be proven that she was subjected to cruelty in connection with dowry soon before her death.</p> | | | <p>One-Stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi): Central Scheme. Started in 2017 in Maharashtra, in 2015 in Odisha. 'Support women affected by violence, in private and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace. Women facing physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and economic abuse, irrespective of age, class, caste, education status, marital status, race and culture will be facilitated with support and redressal. Aggrieved women facing any kind of violence due to attempted sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, trafficking, honour related crimes, acid attacks or witch-hunting who have reached out or been referred to the OSC will be provided with specialised services.' Around 150 additional centres are taken up in second phase during 2016-17 in addition to 36 centres in the first phase. The OSC will support all women including girls below 18 years of age affected by violence. For girls below 18 years of age, institutions and authorities established under JJ Act and POCSO will be linked with the OSC. Target group: girls and women affected by violence</p> | Y |
| | | | | Home | <p>Counselling Centres for Women: Counselling support is provided to victims of atrocities (Women and Children) to help them get rid of the psychological stress. Target Group: women and children</p> <p>Integrated Emergency Response System (IERMS), Emergency Response Support System (ERSS): Recently started. Not budgeted till 2018-19. Not specific to VAC/ VAW. Covers all calls/communications to police, fire brigade, and ambulance services.</p> | |
| | | | | | <p>Victim Compensation Fund: Maharashtra Victim Compensation Scheme, 2014. 'Amount of compensation under this scheme shall be paid to the victim or their dependants.' Beneficiary only when the offender is not identified and no trial takes place. State shall allocate a separate Budget every year. Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority- accountable for the functions under the scheme and for providing the periodical fund. Victims include women and children who have lost their life, have a permanent disability or have been victim to an acid attack or any person defined under Section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Both Centre and State accountability- implementation in the hands of the State.</p> | |

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| | | | <p>10. Arrangement should be made to display helpline numbers of support centres in every hospital, college and other public places in large and bold letters so as to be noticed by everyone.</p> <p>12. A 24-hour Helpline for Women should be there.</p> <p>14. Protection will be provided to persons entering inter-caste marriages.</p> <p>15.2. PWDV: 15.2.1 wider publicity to PWDVA 15.2.2 sensitise police officers and judiciary and impart training 15.2.3 Effective coordination among various departments 15.2.3.a Guidelines and protocols may be prepared for the ministry and the Hon'ble Court. 15.2.3. B Effective training - planning, accountability, guidelines for the Protection Officers- Training for staff and others. NGOs contribution anticipated.</p> <p>15.2.3. c Section 19 refers to Streedhan. However, there is no definition. Government will follow up to define the term. 15.2.4 Home Dept. would be instructed to announce and to display, on the police station's board – the names of the men who have committed VAW crimes either very frequently or the gravity of the crime was grievous. 15.2.5 Atrocities on children, kidnapping of children is also indirectly atrocities on women. Provisions in the law will be made accordingly. 15.4.1-5 Reg. Court: The government will establish more family courts and special court under POCSO, all facilities and trained staff. Availing the order of any court free of costs to women. Provisions for. Travel allowance for needy women for going to courts to attend cases against them. Ladies staff, facilities on the court premises. Definite time for hearing of VAW cases, particularly family cases. To start fast -rack courts for VAW cases. 15.4.6 Crimes of violence against women and atrocities should not be included in Tanta-Mukti Village Scheme. 15.4.11 The government will encourage to provide training to some mahila mandals and self-help groups workers to work as Kayda Sakhi (Counselor and violence prevention guides, to begin with). For example- in the next three years there will be one Kayda Sakhi after 50 women in every village. The government will also try to avail quick legal counselling for women through NGOs and Law and Judiciary departments. 15.4.12. Social awareness about Dowry Prevention Act, - educate people any wealth a woman gets will remain in her name. 15.5 Countrywide Helpline no.181 for women in distress should be made available for the entire State and call center should be set for the same, with the help of NGOs. Government will prepare a protocol for no interference in running the call centers.</p> | Social Justice and Special Assistance (SJSA) | Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana: Target Group: Destitute women below the age of 65, orphans, handicapped, victims of TB, leprosy, destitute widows, destitute divorced women, destitute wives of farmers, women freed from prostitution and outraged women. Under this scheme, Rs. 600 per month is given to a single beneficiary and Rs. 900 per month if there are two or more beneficiaries in the family whose family annual income is up to Rs. 21,000. State sponsored scheme. People wanting to avail the scheme need to submit the application to the Collector's Office/tehsildar. Covers a wide variety of eligibility conditions for women and their/or orphan children. Not included in Budget analysis as the interviews suggested that the major category availing the scheme is 'widows.' | N |
| 4.2 (II, III) | Honour Killings | Indian Penal Code, 1860 | There is no separate law dealing with honour killings in India. It is currently dealt with the existing IPC provisions on murder, conspiracy, abetment etc. In 2018, the Supreme Court issued preventive, remedial and punitive guidelines to tackle honour killings. | Law and Judiciary | | N |
| 4.3 (II) | Sati | The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 | Attempting to commit Sati, abetting such an act or glorifying it is punishable under the Act. | | | |

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| 5 (II, III) | Sex-selective Abortion (Female Foeticide)/ infanticide | The Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 | The Act prohibits pre-natal sex determination to prevent sex-selective abortions. | <p>National Policy on Women, 2016: Objectives: vii) Transforming discriminatory societal attitudes, mindsets with community involvement and engagement of men and boys. viii) Developing a gender sensitive legal-judicial system. ix) Elimination of all forms of violence against women through strengthening of policies, legislations, programmes, institutions and community engagement. Priority Areas: V. Violence Against Women: ii) Efforts to improve Child Sex Ratio (CSR) will be continued through effective implementation of the PCPNDT Act, 1994 and advocacy through awareness and sensitisation. v) Strict monitoring of response of enforcement agencies to violence against women will be put in place. Efforts will be made to ensure speedy/ time bound trial of heinous crimes against women. Alternate dispute redressal systems such as family courts, <i>Nari Adalats etc.</i> will be strengthened. vii) Effective mechanisms for network and convergence of relevant institutions/ agencies like National Legal Services Authority (NLSA). District Legal Service Agency (DLSA), National Commission for Women and MoWCD will be strengthened for providing easy and affordable access of justice to woman. NLSA/DLSA will create linkages with supportive institutions such as Shelter Homes. One Stop Centres in order to give required legal aid to women staying in these homes. viii) Efforts will be made to streamline data systems through review of various data sources (Census, NFHS, NSS, and NC'RB) to develop a compatible and comprehensive data base on VAW. ix) Engaging men and boys through advocacy, awareness generation programmes and community programmes will be undertaken x) Gender specific training incorporating gender sensitivity and a thorough briefing on the specific laws for women will be undertaken continuously for all ranks and categories of police personnel. Training for the judiciary judicial schools, and all legal practitioners, will be accorded a priority for developing the specialised skills needed to investigate and prosecute cases related to gender based violence.</p> <p>Maharashtra State Women Policy, 2014: 15.8. Pre-Natal sex Determination: The PC-PNDT Act: the government will study the shortcomings in the implementation and will plan remedial action. The scheme wherein a particular amount is put in fixed deposit in the name of a girl-child born in a BPL family - will be strictly implemented.</p> | Public Health, NHM | PNDT Activities under NHM | Y |
| | | The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 | The Act permits termination of pregnancy in cases where medical practitioners believe that there is a threat to a women's life or physical/ mental health. This can be done only with the consent of the woman. Termination of pregnancy by a person who is not a medical practitioner or not in accordance with Act is a punishable offence. | | DWCD | Counselling Centres for Women: Counselling support is provided to victims of atrocities (Women and Children) to help them get rid of the psychological stress. Target Group: women and children | Y |
| | | | | | Home | Integrated Emergency Response System (IERMS), Emergency Response Support System (ERSS): Recently started. Not budgeted till 2018-19. Not specific to VAC/ VAW. Covers all calls/ communications to police, fire brigade, and ambulance services. | N |

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| | | | <p>Provision for training judicial officers, government pleaders, concerned officers and the members of advisory committee. 15.8.5 Encouragement will be given to plant fruit-trees and other trees, provided free of cost, after the birth of a single female child.</p> <p>15.2.5 Atrocities on children, kidnapping of children is also indirectly atrocities on women. Provisions in the law will be made accordingly.</p> <p>15.4.1-5 Reg. Court: The government will establish more family courts and special court under POCSO, all facilities and trained staff. Availing the order of any court free of costs to women. Provisions for. Travel allowance for needy women for going to courts to attend cases against them. Ladies staff, facilities on the court premises. Definite time for hearing of VAW cases, particularly family cases. To start fast-track courts for VAW cases. 15.4.6 Crimes of violence against women and atrocities should not be included in Tanta-Mukti Village Scheme. 15.4.11 The government will encourage to provide training to some mahila mandals and self-help groups workers to work as <i>Kayda Sakhi</i> (Counselor and violence prevention guides, to begin with). For example- in the next three years there will be one <i>Kayda Sakhi</i> after 50 women in every village. The government will also try to avail quick legal counselling for women through NGOs and Law and Judiciary departments. 15.5 Countrywide Helpline no.181 for women in distress should be made available for the entire State and call center should be set for the same, with the help of NGOs. Government will prepare a protocol for no interference in running the call centers.</p> | | | |
| 6 (II, III) Violence during pregnancy by family members or intimate partner | IPC - Section 376 (2) (h) | When a man commits rape on a woman knowing her to be pregnant. These circumstances listed in Section 376(2) have a harsher punishment prescribed. If the woman is the wife of the man, it does not constitute rape. | <p>National Policy on Women, 2016:</p> <p>Objectives: vii) Transforming discriminatory societal attitudes, mindsets with community involvement and engagement of men and boys. viii) Developing a gender sensitive legal-judicial system. ix) Elimination of all forms of violence against women through strengthening of policies, legislations, programmes, institutions and community engagement. Priority Areas: V. Violence Against Women: ii) Efforts to improve Child Sex Ratio (CSR) will be continued through effective implementation of the PCPNDT Act, 1994 and advocacy through awareness and sensitisation.</p> | WCD | <p>Abolition of Dowry: Centrally implemented in 1961. To prohibit the giving or the taking of dowry. Offenders will be punished up to 5 years. Bans advertisements related to the taking of dowry. Benefits: Women can be entitled to their own property. Woman's families not put under financial pressure. State government makes rules to carry out the Act. Target group: women and their families.</p> <p>Implementation of Domestic Violence Act: 'Protection Officers', is the Budget item found in the State Budget, since FY 2010-11 (RE), under the Department of Women and Child Welfare. 'Protection Officers' are the primary government agents responsible for upholding the provisions within the Act.</p> | Y Y |

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| | The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 | The Act permits termination of pregnancy in cases where medical practitioners believe that there is a threat to a women's life or physical/mental health. This can be done only with the consent of the woman. Termination of pregnancy by a person who is not a medical practitioner or not in accordance with Act is a punishable offence. | | | <p>Swadhar Gruh: Central Scheme. Under the Scheme, Swadhar Gruh will be set up in every District with capacity of 30 women. Objectives: To cater to the primary need of shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment and care of the women in distress and who are without any social and economic support. To enable them to regain their emotional strength that gets hampered due to their encounter with unfortunate circumstances. To provide them with legal aid and guidance to enable them to take steps for their readjustment in family/society. To rehabilitate them economically and emotionally. To act as a support system that understands and meets various requirements of women in distress. To enable them to start their life afresh with dignity and conviction. Beneficiaries of this scheme are women without any economic support, homeless survivors of natural disasters, released women prisoners, victims of domestic violence, and victims of trafficking who have been rescued under the Ujjawala Scheme WD Corporations of the state needs to implement the scheme. State governments are allowed to sanction new projects under this scheme.</p> <p>One-Stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi): Central Scheme. Started in 2017 in Maharashtra, in 2015 in Odisha. 'Support women affected by violence, in private and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace. Women facing physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and economic abuse, irrespective of age, class, caste, education status, marital status, race and culture will be facilitated with support and redressal. Aggrieved women facing any kind of violence due to attempted sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, trafficking, honour related crimes, acid attacks or witch-hunting who have reached out or been referred to the OSC will be provided with specialised services.' Around 150 additional centres are taken up in second phase during 2016-17 in addition to 36 centres in the first phase. The OSC will support all women including girls below 18 years of age affected by violence. For girls below 18 years of age, institutions and authorities established under JJ Act and POCSO will be linked with the OSC. Target group: girls and women affected by violence</p> <p>Counselling Centres for Women: Counselling support is provided to victims of atrocities (Women and Children) to help them get rid of the psychological stress. Target Group: women and children</p> | Y |

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| | | | | Home | <p>Integrated Emergency Response System (IERMS), Emergency Response Support System (ERSS): Recently started. Not budgeted till 2018-19. Not specific to VAC/VAW. Covers all calls/communications to police, fire brigade, and ambulance services.</p> <p>Victim Compensation Fund: Maharashtra Victim Compensation Scheme, 2014. 'Amount of compensation under this scheme shall be paid to the victim or their dependants.' Beneficiary only when the offender is not identified and no trial takes place. State shall allocate a separate Budget every year. Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority- accountable for the functions under the scheme and for providing the periodical fund. Victims include women and children who have lost their life, have a permanent disability or have been victim to an acid attack or any person defined under Section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Both Centre and State accountability- implementation in the hands of the State.</p> | N Y |
| 7 (II, III) | Physical and Psychological abuse by family members or intimate partner | Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 | The Act seeks to protect women from domestic violence. It provides a broad definition of domestic violence that includes physical, emotional/verbal, sexual and economic abuse. It is a civil law and does not impose criminal penalties. | WCD | Implementation of Domestic Violence Act: 'Protection Officers', is the Budget item found in the State Budget, since FY 2010-11 (RE), under the Department of Women and Child Welfare. 'Protection Officers' are the primary government agents responsible for upholding the provisions within the Act. | Y |
| | | IPC 498A | A woman who is subjected to cruelty at the hands of her husband or his relatives is protected under this Section. Cruelty includes conduct that is likely to drive a woman to suicide or is injurious to her mental health. | | Abolition of Dowry: Centrally implemented in 1961. To prohibit the giving or the taking of dowry. Offenders will be punished up to 5 years. Bans advertisements related to the taking of dowry. Benefits: Women can be entitled to their own property. Woman's families not put under financial pressure. State government makes rules to carry out the Act. Target group: women and their families. | Y |
| | | IPC, Section 306 | Abetment to Suicide is a punishable offence under this Section. | | Swadhar Gruh: Central Scheme. Under the Scheme, Swadhar Gruh will be set up in every District with capacity of 30 women. Objectives: To cater to the primary need of shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment and care of the women in distress and who are without any social and economic support. To enable them to regain their emotional strength that gets hampered due to their encounter with unfortunate circumstances. To provide them with legal aid and guidance to enable them to take steps for their readjustment in family/society. To rehabilitate them | Y |

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|--|------------------|--|---|------------|---|------------------|
| | | | <p>staying in these homes. viii) Efforts will be made to streamline data systems through review of various data sources (Census, NFHS, NSS, and NCRB) to develop a compatible and comprehensive data base on VAW. ix) Engaging men and boys through advocacy, awareness generation programmes and community programmes will be undertaken x) Gender specific training incorporating gender sensitivity and a thorough briefing on the specific laws for women will be undertaken continuously for all ranks and categories of police personnel. Training for the judiciary judicial schools, and all legal practitioners, will be accorded a priority for developing the specialised skills needed to investigate and prosecute cases related to gender based violence.</p> <p>Maharashtra State Women Policy, 2014: 15.2. PWDV: 15.2.1 Wider publicity to PWDVA 15.2.2 Sensitise police officers and judiciary and impart training 15.2.3 Effective coordination among various departments 15.2.3.a Guidelines and protocols may be prepared for the ministry and the Hon'ble Court. 15.2.3. B Effective training - planning, accountability, guidelines for the Protection Officers- Training for staff and others. NGOs contribution anticipated. 15.2.3. C Section 19 refers to Streedhan. However, there is no definition. Government will follow up to define the term. 15.4.1-5 Reg. Court: The government will establish more family courts and special court under POCSO, all facilities and trained staff. Availing the order of any court free of costs to women. Provisions for travel allowance for needy women for going to courts to attend cases against them. Ladies staff, facilities on the court premises. Definite time for hearing of VAW cases, particularly family cases. To start fast-track courts for VAW cases. 15.4.6 Crimes of violence against women and atrocities should not be included in Tanta-Mukti Village Scheme. 15.4.11 The government will encourage to provide training to some mahila mandals and self-help groups workers to work as <i>Kayda Sakhi</i> (Counselor and violence prevention guides, to begin with). For example- in the next three years there will be one <i>Kayda Sakhi</i> after 50 women in every village. The government will also try to avail quick legal counselling for women through NGOs and Law and Judiciary departments. 15.5 Countrywide Helpline no.181 for women in distress should be made available for the entire state and call center should be set for the same, with the help of NGOs. Government will prepare a protocol for no interference in running the call centers.</p> | | <p>economically and emotionally. To act as a support system that understands and meets various requirements of women in distress. To enable them to start their life afresh with dignity and conviction. Beneficiaries of this scheme are women without any economic support, homeless survivors of natural disasters, released women prisoners, victims of domestic violence, and victims of trafficking who have been rescued under the Ujjawala Scheme WD Corporations of the state needs to implement the scheme. State governments are allowed to sanction new projects under this scheme.</p> | |
| | IPC, Section 509 | Words, gestures and acts that intend to insult the modesty of a women are criminalised under this Section. | | | <p>Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes for Women: Women State Homes for destitute women, teenage mothers, women who are victims of atrocities (age group of 16 to 60 years). Destitute women, teenage mothers, and women who are victims of atrocities are provided a safe and protected environment and basic facilities under this scheme. The scheme also takes steps to rehabilitate the victims through employment and marriage. Each beneficiary receives aid worth Rs. 1000 per month, Rs. 500 per month for her first child, and Rs. 400 per months for her second child. The Women State Homes are established (1 each) in Pune, Baramati, Satara, Kolhapur, Solapur, Mumbai, Thane, Raigad, Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Jalna, Nanded, Latur, Akola, Jalgaon, Nashik, Dhule Districts. There are two State Homes in Nagpur District. Target group: women and adolescent girls (and their children)</p> | Y |
| | | | | | <p>Assistance to voluntary agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) (Transferred to WCD from SJSA in FY 2010-12)</p> | Y |
| | | | | | <p>One-Stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi): Central Scheme. Started in 2017 in Maharashtra, in 2015 in Odisha. 'Support women affected by violence, in private and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace. Women facing physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and economic abuse, irrespective of age, class, caste, education status, marital status, race and culture will be facilitated with support and redressal. Aggrieved women facing any kind of violence due to attempted sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, trafficking, honour related crimes, acid attacks or witch-hunting who have reached out or been referred to the OSC will be provided with specialised services.' Around 150 additional centres are taken up in second phase during 2016-17 in addition to 36 centres in the first phase. The OSC will support all women including girls below 18 years of age affected by violence. For girls below 18 years of age, institutions and authorities established under JJ Act and POCSO will be linked with the OSC. Target group: girls and women affected by violence</p> | Y |
| | | | | | <p>Counselling Centres for Women: Counselling support is provided to victims of atrocities (Women and Children) to help them get rid of the psychological stress. Target Group: women and children</p> | Y |

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| | | | | | Home | <p>Integrated Emergency Response System (IERMS), Emergency Response Support System (ERSS): Recently started. Not budgeted till 2018-19. Not specific to VAC/VAW. Covers all calls/communications to police, fire brigade, and ambulance services.</p> <p>Victim Compensation Fund: Maharashtra Victim Compensation Scheme, 2014. 'Amount of compensation under this scheme shall be paid to the victim or their dependants.' Beneficiary only when the offender is not identified and no trial takes place. State shall allocate a separate Budget every year. Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority- accountable for the functions under the scheme and for providing the periodical fund. Victims include women and children who have lost their life, have a permanent disability or have been victim to an acid attack or any person defined under Section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Both Centre and State accountability- implementation in the hands of the State.</p> | N Y | |
| 8 (I), (II), (III) | Acid throwing/ other acid related violence | The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 - Indian Penal Code Section 326 (A) & (B) | These provisions specifically deal with voluntarily causing or attempting to cause hurt by throwing acid. The fines are to be paid to the victim for medical expenses and treatment. | <p>National Policy on Women, 2016: Objectives: vii) Transforming discriminatory societal attitudes, mindsets with community involvement and engagement of men and boys. viii) Developing a gender sensitive legal-judicial system. ix) Elimination of all forms of violence against women through strengthening of policies, legislations, programmes, institutions and community engagement. Priority Areas: V. Violence Against Women: ii) Special measures to combat violence and crimes against adolescent girls in public and domestic spaces will be adopted. v) Strict monitoring of response of enforcement agencies to violence against women will be put in place. Efforts will be made to ensure speedy/time bound trial of heinous crimes against women. Alternate dispute redressal systems such as family courts, <i>Nari Adalats</i> etc. will be strengthened. vii) Effective mechanisms for network and convergence of relevant institutions/agencies like National Legal Services Authority (NLSA), District Legal Service Agency (DLSA), National Commission for Women and MoWCD will be strengthened for providing easy and affordable access of justice to woman. NLSA/DLSA will create linkages with supportive institutions such as Shelter homes. One Stop Centers in order to give required legal aid to women staying in these homes. viii) Efforts will be made to streamline data systems through review of various data sources (Census, NFHS, NSS, and NC'RB) to develop a compatible and comprehensive data.</p> | DWCD | <p>Reception Centres, State Homes and Protection Homes for Women: Women State Homes for destitute women, teenage mothers, women who are victims of atrocities (age group of 16 to 60 years). Destitute women, teenage mothers, and women who are victims of atrocities are provided a safe and protected environment and basic facilities under this scheme. The scheme also takes steps to rehabilitate the victims through employment and marriage. Each beneficiary receives aid worth Rs. 1000 per month, Rs. 500 per month for her first child, and Rs. 400 per months for her second child. The Women State Homes are established (1 each) in Pune, Baramati, Satara, Kolhapur, Solapur, Mumbai, Thane, Raigad, Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Jalna, Nanded, Latur, Akola, Jalgaon, Nashik, Dhule Districts. There are two State Homes in Nagpur District. Target group: women and adolescent girls (and their children)</p> <p>Assistance to voluntary agencies for running Shelter Homes (under Women Welfare) (Transferred to WCD from SJSA in FY 2010-12.)</p> <p>One-Stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi): Central Scheme. Started in 2017 in Maharashtra, in 2015 in Odisha. 'Support women affected by violence, in private and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace. Women facing physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and economic abuse, irrespective of age, class, caste, education status, marital status, race and culture will be facilitated with support and redressal. Aggrieved women facing any kind of violence due to attempted sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, trafficking, honour related crimes, acid attacks or witch-hunting who have reached</p> | Y Y Y | |
| | | The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 - Indian Penal Code - Section 100 | The Right to Private Defence extends to death only in certain extraordinary circumstances. Instances where there is reasonable apprehension that throwing or attempting to throw acid will cause grievous hurt have been included. | | | | | |
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| | | | base on VAW. ix) Engaging men and boys through advocacy, awareness generation programmes and community programmes will be undertaken x) Gender specific training incorporating gender sensitivity and a thorough briefing on the specific laws for women will be undertaken continuously for all ranks and categories of police personnel. Training for the judiciary judicial schools, and all legal practitioners, will be accorded a priority for developing the specialised skills needed to investigate and prosecute cases related to gender based violence. | | out or been referred to the OSC will be provided with specialised services.' Around 150 additional centres are taken up in second phase during 2016-17 in addition to 36 centres in the first phase. The OSC will support all women including girls below 18 years of age affected by violence. For girls below 18 years of age, institutions and authorities established under JJ Act and POCSO will be linked with the OSC. Target group: girls and women affected by violence | |
| | Indian Penal Code - Section 166B read with Code of Criminal Procedure - Section 357 | All hospitals (both public and private) are required to provide immediate medical assistance free of cost to victims of crimes such as acid attacks and rape. A failure to do so is a criminal offence. | Maharashtra State Women Policy, 2014: (although the 2913 draft in English had a provision related to acid throwing, the final Marathi version of 2014 does not have it.) 15.14 prevention of sexual harassment: The government will adopt measures for the more effective implementation of POCSO, Criminal Law Amendments Act 2013, and Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013. 15.16 Compensation 15.16.1 The government will encourage setting up an independent room (Crisis Center) in all hospitals for the counseling the women facing violence. A District Trauma Team will be established in each District, to provide urgent emotional support and other assistance to women and children who faced rape and sexual abuse. The team will meet the woman/child and their families, as per the circumstance, and provide mental support and urgent help as well. 15.20. Union Home Ministry, New Delhi on 4/9/2009 had some formulated important instructions to Home Department, Maharashtra State for assisting women in distress. The government will make plans for enforcing them and remain committed to their implementation. 1. There should be specialised treatment cell (District Trauma Centre) for rape victims. Counselling and free legal advice should be provided in these centres. 2. The Department of Health of the State government should establish, where necessary, special treatment centres for rape victims. 3. Increasing number of police personnel should be made available in sensitive areas and on roads. 4. Police Help centres should be opened in sensitive and remote places. 5. There should be more police vigilance during night. 6. Telephone booths should be made available to establish immediate contact. | | Counselling Centres for Women: Counselling support is provided to victims of atrocities (Women and Children) to help them get rid of the psychological stress. Target Group: women and children | Y |
| | | | | Home | Peedit Mahila and Balak Manodhairya Yojana: Launched in 2013, revised in 2017. Objective: to provide psychological assistance, shelter, financial assistance, medical and legal aid, and counselling services to the victims of rape and acid attacks (women and children). The state provides financial assistance of Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 10 lakhs in special cases to victims. Minor girls rescued under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, are also under the purview of the Manodhairya scheme. Target group: victims of rape and acid attacks (women and children) | Y |
| | | | | | Nirbhaya Yojana: Centre scheme. Curb crime against women. Started in 2013 by the UPA 2. Centre provides help for the first 3 years and then all mechanisms including the installation of 500 CCTV cameras in public spaces need to be borne by the State. The Finance Minister in his budget speech, 2013-14 has announced setting up of a Nirbhaya Fund with Government contribution of Rs. 1000 Crores for empowerment, safety and security of women and girl children. Maharashtra would implement between 2018-19. Under the recommendation of Justice Verma Committee. Money allocated under the following: Emergency Response Support System (ERSS), Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF), Integrated Emergency Response System (IERMS). | Y |
| | | | | | Victim Compensation Fund: Maharashtra Victim Compensation Scheme, 2014. 'Amount of compensation under this scheme shall be paid to the victim or their dependants.' Beneficiary only when the offender is not identified and no trial takes place. State shall allocate a separate Budget every year. Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority- accountable for the functions under the scheme and for providing the periodical fund. Victims include women and children who have lost their life, have a permanent disability or have been victim to an acid attack or any person defined under Section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Both Centre and State accountability- implementation in the hands of the State. | |

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| | | | with the police. 7. Fast-track courts should be established at divisional levels and women magistrates should be appointed to look into the cases of atrocities against women. 8. It is necessary to impart knowledge of the various legislations to police so as to handle more efficiently the cases of atrocities on women. Trainings to the police in this regard will be given. 9. Special cells for registering atrocities against women and children should be opened in every police station, blocks, and a woman officer should be appointed there. 10. Arrangement should be made to display helpline numbers of support centres in every hospital, college and other public places in large and bold letters so as to be noticed by everyone. 11. The concerned department of the state should help the rape victim at every stage such as registering a complaint at a police station, medical check-ups or arranging to make legal counselling or advice available to her. The cases of violence against women atrocities should be handled by lady police officers so that the aggrieved woman would feel safe. 12. A 24-hour Helpline for Women should be there. 14. Protection will be provided to persons entering inter-caste marriages. | | CCTV Surveillance System: Launched in 2016 in Mumbai. Curb street crime and traffic offenses. Maharashtra is yet to launch 'Safe City' that would have panic buttons and all women police patrol teams- being funded under the Nirbhaya Fund. | Y |
| | | | | | Cyber and Prevention of Atrocities Against Women (PAW) Cell: The Maharashtra Government established the PAW Cell in 1995 in Mumbai and its headquarters later shifted to Pune. This was mainly established to prevent atrocities against women. The Cell was converted to an independent department in 2018. It used to be a special branch of the Maharashtra Police. Target group: Women PAW Cell is said to be no longer active. It has been replaced by PCWC (Prevention of Crime against Women and Children) nodal office at Mumbai. | N |
| | | | | | Integrated Emergency Response System (IERMS), Emergency Response Support System (ERSS): Recently started. Not budgeted till 2018-19. Not specific to VAC/VAW. Covers all calls/communications to police, fire brigade, and ambulance services. | N |
| | | | | | SJSA Counselling Cell – SJSA: The Mission of the Department of SJSA reads thus: Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections. The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Set up under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, covers a wide variety of eligibility conditions for women/girls, including Acid Attack survivors. Not included in Budget analysis as the interviews suggested it caters mainly to 'Persons with Disabilities' category.) | N |

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| 9 (II) | Abuse of widows/ elderly | Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 | The Act seeks to protect women from domestic violence. It provides a broad definition of domestic violence that includes physical, emotional/verbal, sexual and economic abuse. It is a civil law and does not impose criminal penalties. An aggrieved person under the Act includes not only a wife but any person who has lived in a shared household including daughters, mothers, widowed relatives etc. | <p>National Policy on Women, 2016: 4. OBJECTIVES: vii) Transforming discriminatory societal attitudes, mindsets with community involvement and engagement of men and boys. viii) Developing a gender sensitive legal-judicial system. ix) Elimination of all forms of violence against women through strengthening of policies, legislations, programs, institutions and community engagement. 5. PRIORITY AREAS: V. Violence Against Women. v) Strict monitoring of response of enforcement agencies to violence against women will be put in place. Efforts will be made to ensure speedy/ time bound trial of heinous crimes against women. Alternate dispute redressal systems such as family courts, Nari Adalatsetc. will be strengthened. vii) Effective mechanisms for network and convergence of relevant institutions/ agencies like National Legal Services Authority (NLSA). District Legal Service Agency (DLSA), National Commission for Women and MoWCD will be strengthened for providing easy and affordable access of justice to woman. NLS A, /DLSA will create linkages with supportive institutions such as Shelter homes. One Stop Centers in order to give required legal aid to women staying in these homes. viii) Efforts will be made to streamline data systems through review of various data sources (Census, NFHS, NSS, NC'RB) to develop a compatible and comprehensive data base on VAW. ix) Engaging men and boys through advocacy, awareness generation programs and community programs will be undertaken x) Gender specific training incorporating gender sensitivity and a thorough briefing on the specific laws for women will be undertaken continuously for all ranks and categories of police personnel. Training for the judiciary judicial schools, and all legal practitioners, will be accorded a priority for developing the specialized skills needed to investigate and prosecute cases related to gender based violence.</p> <p>Maharashtra State Women Policy, 2014: .15.9 Elderly / Senior women: Government will make efforts to reinforce the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007 for senior women. They will be given due assistance to get benefits of the tribunal established for the implementation of the Act. Also establish more helplines. The tribunal will be established and its information would be announced widely. It will</p> | SJSA | Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana: Target Group: Destitute women below the age of 65, orphans, handicapped, victims of TB, leprosy, destitute widows, destitute divorced women, destitute wives of farmers, women freed from prostitution and outraged women. Under this scheme, Rs. 600 per month is given to a single beneficiary and Rs. 900 per month if there are two or more beneficiaries in the family whose family annual income is up to Rs. 21,000. State sponsored scheme. People wanting to avail the scheme need to submit the application to the Collector's Office/tehsildar. Covers a wide variety of eligibility conditions for women and their/or orphan children. Not included in Budget analysis as the interviews suggested that the major category availing the scheme is 'widows'. | N |
| | | The Indian Penal Code - Section 498 (A) | A woman who is subjected to cruelty at the hands of her husband's relatives is protected under this Section. The definition of cruelty includes injury to both physical and mental health. | | WCD | <p>Implementation of Domestic Violence Act: 'Protection Officers', is the Budget item found in the State Budget, since FY 2010-11 (RE), under the Department of Women and Child Welfare. 'Protection Officers' are the primary government agents responsible for upholding the provisions within the Act.</p> <p>Swadhar Gruh: Central Scheme. Under the Scheme, Swadhar Gruh will be set up in every District with capacity of 30 women.</p> <p>Objectives: To cater to the primary need of shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment and care of the women in distress and who are without any social and economic support. To enable them to regain their emotional strength that gets hampered due to their encounter with unfortunate circumstances. To provide them with legal aid and guidance to enable them to take steps for their readjustment in family/society. To rehabilitate them economically and emotionally. To act as a support system that understands and meets various requirements of women in distress. To enable them to start their life afresh with dignity and conviction. Beneficiaries of this scheme are women without any economic support, homeless survivors of natural disasters, released women prisoners, victims of domestic violence, and victims of trafficking who have been rescued under the Ujjawala Scheme WD Corporations of the State needs to implement the scheme. State governments are allowed to sanction new projects under this scheme.</p> | Y |

| Form of Violence Perpetrator (I = outsider, II = Family member, III = Intimate partner) | | Legislation | Brief Description of Legislation | Policy Frameworks (brief description) ⁴² | Department | Schemes/ Implementation Measures (brief description) | Budget Included? |
|--|---------------------------|--|---|---|------------|--|------------------|
| | | The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007 | A senior citizen including parent who is unable to maintain themselves from their own earning or out of the property owned by them, shall be entitled under this law enacted by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The children or relative/s (is in possession of or future heir of the property) are obliged to maintain the senior citizens with the needs so that they may lead a normal life. | be mandatory to prominently display the helpline numbers at leisure center, hospitals, police station, housing societies and at all public places. 15.2. PWDV: 15.2.1 wider publicity to PWDVA 15.2.2 sensitise police officers and judiciary and impart training 15.2.3 Effective coordination among various departments 15.2.3.a Guidelines and protocols may be prepared for the ministry and the Hon'ble Court. 15.2.3.b Effective training - planning, accountability, guidelines for the Protection Officers- Training for staff and others. NGOs contribution anticipated. 15.2.3.c Section 19 refers to Streedhan. However, there is no definition. Government will follow up to define the term. 15.2.4 Home Dept. would be instructed to announce and to display, on the police station's board – the names of the men who have committed VAW crimes either very frequently or the gravity of the crime was grievous. 15.2.5 Atrocities on children, kidnapping of children is also indirectly atrocities on women. Provisions in the law will be made accordingly. 15.4.1-5 Reg. Court: The government will establish more family courts and special court under POCSO, all facilities and trained staff. Availing the order of any court free of costs to women. Travel allowance for needy women for going to courts to attend cases against them. Ladies staff, facilities on the court premises. Definite time for hearing of VAW cases, particularly family cases. To start fast-track courts for VAW cases. 15.4.6 Crimes of violence against women and atrocities should not be included in Tanta-Mukti Village Scheme. 15.4.11 The government will encourage to provide training to some mahila mandals and self-help groups workers to work as Kayda Sakhi (Counselor and violence prevention guides, to begin with). For example- in the next three years there will be one Kayda Sakhi after 50 women in every village. The government will also try to avail quick legal counselling for women through NGOs and Law and Judiciary departments. 15.4.12. Social awareness about Dowry Prevention Act, - educate people any wealth a woman gets will remain in her name. 15.5 Countrywide Helpline no.181 for women in distress should be made available for the entire state and call center should be set for the same, with the help of NGOs. Government will prepare a protocol for no interference in running the call centers. | | One-Stop Crisis Centre (Sakhi): Central Scheme. Started in 2017 in Maharashtra, in 2015 in Odisha. 'Support women affected by violence, in private and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace. Women facing physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and economic abuse, irrespective of age, class, caste, education status, marital status, race and culture will be facilitated with support and redressal. Aggrieved women facing any kind of violence due to attempted sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, trafficking, honour related crimes, acid attacks or witch-hunting who have reached out or been referred to the OSC will be provided with specialised services.' Around 150 additional centres are taken up in second phase during 2016-17 in addition to 36 centres in the first phase. The OSC will support all women including girls below 18 years of age affected by violence. For girls below 18 years of age, institutions and authorities established under JJ Act and POCSO will be linked with the OSC. Target group: girls and women affected by violence | Y |
| | | | | | | Counselling Centres for Women: Counselling support is provided to victims of atrocities (Women and Children) to help them get rid of the psychological stress. Target Group: women and children | Y |
| | | | | | Home | Integrated Emergency Response System (IERMS), Emergency Response Support System (ERSS): Recently started. Not budgeted till 2018-19. Not specific to VAC/ VAW. Covers all calls/communications to police, fire brigade, and ambulance services. | N |
| 10 (II, III) | Female Genital Mutilation | There is no separate law dealing with Female Genital Mutilation in India. The existing provisions under the IPC including grievous hurt (Section 320, 322), act endangering life or personal safety of others (Section 336-338) etc. and the POSCO Act (Section 3) criminalise the practice. | | | | | |

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