

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 470
ANSWERED ON 22.07.2026

MISSION SHAKTI AND CHILD SAFETY

470. SHRI RAJIB BHATTACHARJEE:
DR. PARMAR JASHVANTSINH SALAMSINH:
SMT. MAYA NAROLIYA:
SHRI NARESH BANSAL:
SHRI RAJINDER GUPTA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has reviewed the implementation of Mission Shakti, including the functioning of One Stop Centres, Women Helplines and related support services and if so, the outcome thereof;
- (b) State-wise details of women beneficiaries assisted through One Stop Centres and Women Helplines during the last three years;
- (c) whether the Ministry has undertaken any review of measures for prevention of crimes against children, including awareness programmes, rehabilitation services and coordination mechanisms under child protection schemes; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI SAVITRI THAKUR)

(a) & (b): The Government gives utmost priority to the safety, security, rehabilitation and empowerment of women in the country. Government has adopted multi-pronged approach to address the needs of women on a life-cycle continuum basis for their educational, social, economic and political empowerment so that they become equal partners in fast paced and sustainable

national development. This vision of 'Women led development' is essential for realising the goal of a developed India, or 'Viksit Bharat' by 2047.

Mission Shakti aims at strengthening interventions for women safety, security and empowerment. Mission Shakti comprises of two verticals 'sambal' for safety and security of women and 'Samarthya' for empowerment of women across the country.

One Stop Centre (OSC) and Women Helpline are the components of the Sambal vertical under the umbrella Mission Shakti. One Stop Centre provides integrated and immediate support and assistance under one roof to women affected by violence and those in distress, both in private and public spaces. It provides services like medical aid, legal aid and advice, temporary shelter, police assistance and psycho-social counselling to needy women. As on date, 985 One Stop Centres have been made operational across the country and since inception, i.e. 1st April, 2015 to 31st May, 2026, over 14.83 lakh women have been assisted in the country.

Women Helpline (181) provides 24-hour toll-free telecommunication services to support women in both emergency and non-emergency situations. Since inception till 30th June, 2026, over 1.04 Crore women have been assisted in the country.

The State-wise details of women beneficiaries assisted through One Stop Centres and Women Helplines during the last three years are at **Annexure I** and **Annexure-II** respectively.

Once in a year, the Programme Approval Board (PAB) monitors with States and UTs the progress of activities under the scheme and reviews status of achievement of objectives, effective delivery of services to women and children. Apart from this, officials of the Ministry continuously review the scheme through meetings, video conferencing and by making field visits to States/UTs from time to time.

Two third party evaluations of the schemes of the Ministry, including the Mission Shakti Umbrella Scheme have been conducted in 2020 and again in 2025 through NITI Aayog. The studies have found the relevance, effectiveness and sustainability of the scheme as satisfactory.

(c) & (d): National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) is mandated to ensure that all laws, policies, programmes and administrative mechanisms are in consonance with the child rights perspective enshrined in the constitution of India and the UN convention of the rights of the child (UNCRC). It has been organizing the "Baal Taskari Se Azaadi" campaign as a comprehensive national initiative for prevention, rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of trafficked children.

Following are features of campaign:-

i) Three phases of the campaign have covered 75, 100 and 200 bordering and adjoining districts respectively.

ii) It is a campaign which is at district level awareness-cum-sensitisation workshops involving District Administration, Police, AHTUs, CWCs, DCPUs, Labour and Education Departments, Railway authorities, NGOs and Panchayati Raj Institutions.

iii) School-based awareness activities and community meetings are organised to educate children, parents and teachers on trafficking indicators, safe migration and reporting mechanisms, including door-to-door outreach in identified hotspots in collaboration with local authorities and NGOs.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is also implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely 'Mission Vatsalya', through the State/ UT Governments to deliver various services for Children in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP) as well as Children in Conflict with Law (CCL). These services include Institutional Care and Non-Institutional Care. The Child Care Institutions (CCIs) established under the Mission Vatsalya scheme support, *inter-alia*, age-appropriate education, access to vocational training, recreation, health care, counselling etc. Under non-institutional care, support is provided to the children through Sponsorship, Foster Care, Adoption and After Care. The scheme also provides for emergency outreach services (24x7x365) for children in difficult circumstances through Child Helpline (1098) which is integrated with Emergency Response Support System-112 (ERSS-112) Helpline of Ministry of Home Affairs.

Further, this Ministry has developed an integrated unified Mission Vatsalya Portal in consultation and coordination with States and UTs. The TrackChild portal for Missing/Found Children, and Khoya-Paya application for Missing/Sighted Children have been integrated with this unified Mission Vatsalya Portal. The TrackChild portal is implemented with support and involvement of various stakeholders namely Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Railways, State Governments and UT Administrations, Child Welfare Committees, Juvenile Justice Boards, National Legal Services Authority, etc. Standard operating procedure have been issued in this regard. Advisories have also been issued to all States and UTs including Director General of Police of all States & UTs and other stakeholders regarding implementation of TrackChild. It is also integrated with the Crime and Criminal Tracking & Network Systems (CCTNS) of the Ministry of Home Affairs which allows interoperability in terms of matching of FIRs of missing children with data base of TrackChild to trace and match missing children by the State and UT police concerned. Further, through Khoya Paya module any citizen can report about any missing or sighted children.

Several Steps have been taken by Ministry of Home Affairs on Crime against Children. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens including investigation and prosecution of crime against children rests with the respective State Governments /UT Administrations. The State Governments/ UT Administrations are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

1. Legal Provisions adopted in the recent years to deal with crime against Children:

i New Criminal Laws effective from 1.7.2024 - Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS):

(i) Offences against woman and child have been given precedence over all other offences. Offences against woman and child have been consolidated under Chapter-V of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, which is the first substantive chapter in BNS.

(ii) In BNS, the age differential for minor victims of gangrape has been done away with. Earlier different punishments were prescribed for gangrape on a girl below the age of 16 years and 12 years. This provision has been modified and now gangrape on a woman below the age of eighteen years is punishable with imprisonment of life or death. [Section 70(2)].

(iii) A new offence for hiring, employing or engaging a child to commit an offence (Section 95 of BNS) has been incorporated. Besides this, maximum punishment for buying child for purposes of prostitution, etc. (Section 99 of BNS) has been increased to fourteen years, which was earlier only 10 years.”

(iv) In addition, Section 139 of the BNS provides punishment against kidnapping or maiming of a child for the purpose of begging. Section 141 of the BNS provides punishment for importation of a girl or boy from foreign country for illicit sexual exploitation etc. the punishment for these offences range between ten years to life imprisonment.

2. Advisories issued by Ministry of Home Affairs to States/UTs on Crime against Children-

MHA has issued a number of Advisories to States/UTs to emphasizing the strict actions to be taken by the police in cases of crime against children, including in cases of sexual assault which includes mandatory registration of FIR, registration of FIR in case of missing children, collection of evidence for forensic examination and use of Sexual Assault Evidence Collection (SAEC) Kit, completion of investigation in sexual assault cases in two months, use of National Database on Sexual Offenders for identifying and tracking repeat sexual offenders etc. Such advisories are available on MHA website www.mha.gov.in. Brief of some Advisories is as below.

(i) The Ministry of Home Affairs vide Advisory dated 31st January 2012 has advised the State Government / UT Administration to take measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the missing children.

(ii) In pursuance of the direction of the Hon’ble Supreme Court, the Ministry of Home Affairs vide Advisory dated 25th June 2013 has advised the State Government / UT Administration to file FIR in case of missing children. It has been stated that in case of complaint with regard to any missing children made in a police station, the same should be reduced into a First Information Report and appropriate steps should be taken to see that follow up investigation is taken up immediately thereafter.

(iii) In pursuance of the direction of the Hon’ble Supreme Court in the WP © 75/2012 Bachpan Bachao Andolan Vs. Union of India regarding missing children, MHA vide Advisory dated 23rd December 2016 has circulated Standard Operating Procedure for tracing missing children.

(iv) In addition to this, MHA vide Advisories dated 25th September 2018 and 30th October 2018 has advised the State Government / UT Administration to take measures in cases of kidnapping of minors and timely interventions to protect the minors from falling prey to any social abuse and organized crimes.

3. Under Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF), Ministry of Home Affairs has released total Rs. 200 Crore in financial year 2016-17, as a onetime financial assistance to support and supplement the existing Victim Compensation Schemes notified by States/UT Administrations, to encourage States/UTs to effectively compensate victims of various crimes especially sexual offences including rape, acid attacks, crime against children, human trafficking etc.

4. Steps taken on the issue of Anti trafficking of Children: For strengthening the law enforcement response against trafficking in persons especially women and children, the Ministry of Home Affairs has taken various initiatives and measures from time to time. One of such initiatives is the setting up of a Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) in every district of the State and Union territory all over the country. MHA has provided Rs. 98.86 Crore from “Nirbhaya Fund” during FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 to all States and UTs including Border Guarding Forces viz BSF and SSB and Railway Protection Force (RPF) for strengthening the existing AHTUs and setting up new AHTUs covering all the districts of States and UTs. AHTUs are integrated task forces to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and comprise of a group of trained sensitive officials of Police, Women and child Welfare Department and other relevant Departments of the States.

5. Other initiatives to prevent crime against children

(i) A national level communication platform- **Crime Multi Agency Centre (Cri-MAC)** was set up by the Government of India which facilitates dissemination of information about significant crimes, including human trafficking cases across the country, on real time basis, and enables inter-State coordination by Police officers.

(ii) Under initiative of MHA, a National Database of Human Trafficking Offenders (NDHTO), is maintained to facilitate the LEAs to search the trafficker’s portfolio which provides crime history, personal details etc. Trafficker’s data search provides details for prevention/detection of such crimes.

(iii) Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS):- In order to facilitate police in State/UTs with a common platform for collecting and sharing information on crimes and criminals at national level, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) started implementation of CCTNS project in 2009. CCTNS interconnects all police station and higher police offices on a common digital platform for the purpose of collecting and sharing information on crime & criminals, which is a crucial contributing factor for timeliness and efficiency in criminal investigation and also in facilitating use of this database for the purpose of crime analytics and research.

(iv) National Database on Sexual Offenders” (NDSO):- It facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country to specifically impact and reduce crime and violence against women and children through identification of known and habitual sexual offenders.

(v) Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences (ITSSO):- It is an online analytic tool “Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences” to monitor and track time bound investigation in sexual assault cases in accordance with Criminal Laws.

(vi) Emergency Response Support System (ERSS):- provides a single emergency number (112) based computer aided dispatch of field resources to the location of distress, has been operationalized in 36 States/ UTs. A safety application, 112 India Mobile App, especially for Women has also been launched, which has feature to send emergency signal to nearest volunteers and pre-registered emergency contacts and law enforcement agencies in times of distress for quick response.

(vii) Cyber Crime:- Government has established the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) to provide a framework and eco-system for Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) to deal with cyber-crimes in a comprehensive and coordinated manner. Government has launched National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (www.cybercrime.gov.in) to enable the public to report all types of cyber-crimes, with special focus on cyber-crimes against women and children. Further, Financial assistance under the 'Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) Scheme has been provided to the States/UTs for their capacity building.

Once in a year, the Programme Approval Board (PAB) of Ministry of Women and Child Development monitors with States and UTs the progress of activities under the scheme and reviews status of achievement of objectives, effective delivery of services to women and children. Apart from this, officials of the Ministry continuously review the scheme through meetings, video conferencing and by making field visits to States/UTs from time to time.

Two third party evaluations of the schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, including the child protection schemes have been conducted in 2020 and again in 2025 through NITI Aayog. The studies have found the relevance, effectiveness and sustainability of the scheme as satisfactory.

Annexure-I**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PART (b) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 470 FOR REPLY ON 22.07.2026 ASKED BY SHRI RAJIB BHATTACHARJEE, DR. PARMAR JASHVANTSINH SALAMSINH, SMT. MAYA NAROLIYA, SHRI NARESH BANSAL AND SHRI RAJINDER GUPTA REGARDING MISSION SHAKTI AND CHILD SAFETY**

State and UT-wise details of women beneficiaries assisted through One Stop Centre during last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	States /UTs	2023-24	2024-2025	2025-26
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	133	160	207
2	Andhra Pradesh	2993	3134	4911
3	Arunachal Pradesh	293	467	517
4	Assam	5714	7612	9171
5	Bihar	7376	8453	8548
6	Chandigarh	329	424	551
7	Chhattisgarh	5889	6099	11455
8	DNHDD	90	186	344
9	Delhi	6945	11785	17084
10	Goa	611	377	266
11	Gujarat	7158	7123	8057
12	Haryana	7932	12435	10646
13	Himachal Pradesh	1007	1916	1615
14	Jammu & Kashmir	2374	3605	4785
15	Jharkhand	1683	1476	3897
16	Karnataka	6997	8678	9340
17	Kerala	4137	3983	4362
18	Ladakh	17	34	68
19	Lakshadweep*	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	19868	25410	37829

21	Maharashtra	9894	7282	8843
22	Manipur	411	401	616
23	Meghalaya	771	1104	1109
24	Mizoram	366	1292	1489
25	Nagaland	186	278	311
26	Odisha	7480	7074	8907
27	Puducherry	36	62	233
28	Punjab	3315	5063	8305
29	Rajasthan	6591	8092	8934
30	Sikkim	367	534	637
31	Tamil Nadu	23661	39271	48314
32	Telangana	11674	11705	13156
33	Tripura	465	344	857
34	Uttar Pradesh	33774	37360	52278
35	Uttarakhand	578	2150	6806
36	West Bengal	2163	3541	5784
Total		1,83,278	2,28,910	3,00,232

* In Lakshadweep women are assisted through ERSS-112.

Annexure-II**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PART (b) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 470 FOR REPLY ON 22.07.2026 ASKED BY SHRI RAJIB BHATTACHARJEE, DR. PARMAR JASHVANTSINH SALAMSINH, SMT. MAYA NAROLIYA, SHRI NARESH BANSAL AND SHRI RAJINDER GUPTA REGARDING MISSION SHAKTI AND CHILD SAFETY**

State and UT-wise details of women beneficiaries assisted through Women Helpline during last three years are as under:

Sl. No	State /UTs	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	71	835
2	Andhra Pradesh	1585	1650	9376
3	Arunachal Pradesh	233	274	296
4	Assam	8674	13057	15630
5	Bihar	2556	61479	31647
6	Chandigarh	1699	7801	7485
7	Chhattisgarh	10309	10395	14897
8	Dadra and Nagra Haveli and Daman and Diu	180	960	1732
9	Delhi	544070	330852	76916
10	Goa	374	955	881
11	Gujarat	183795	208000	234192
12	Haryana	2227	5324	5598
13	Himachal Pradesh	1198	1925	6614
14	Jammu and Kashmir	1061	4171	28215
15	Jharkhand	20917	27416	23239
16	Karnataka	604	3332	60027
17	Kerala	18061	12595	33056
18	Ladakh	41	142	271
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	17385	103334	151952

21	Maharashtra	4682	182324	168431
22	Manipur	269	95	520
23	Meghalaya	317	1231	998
24	Mizoram	3050	4584	1933
25	Nagaland	67	152	504
26	Odisha	9207	5581	18807
27	Puducherry	33	825	1734
28	Punjab	39771	52871	83538
29	Rajasthan	9670	9976	20405
30	Sikkim	140	128	379
31	Tamil Nadu	40838	37227	73208
32	Telangana	9627	3862	21722
33	Tripura	110	478	1247
34	Uttar Pradesh	61360	87915	119156
35	Uttarakhand	23094	27253	14301
Total		10,17,229	12,08,235	12,70,871
