

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.5582
TO BE ANSWERED ON 04.04.2025

IMPACT OF MISSION SHAKTI

5582. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of Women and Child Development be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of Mission Shakti particularly the effectiveness of One Stop Centres (OSCs) in providing support services to women facing violence and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of women benefited from the Women Helpline (181-WHL) along with the major categories of assistance provided under this initiative;
- (c) the details of the progress made under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme in improving the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) and Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) of girls in secondary education since its inception;
- (d) whether the Government has taken any steps to strengthen economic empowerment programs like Shakti Niwas/Palna, if so, the details of their expansion along with fund allocations; and
- (e) the details of the measures being taken to further reduce the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) enhance the infrastructure and reach of Mission Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b): Evaluation of the schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development was conducted during the Financial Year 2020-21 by NITI Aayog. The study found the relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability of the various schemes as satisfactory including One Stop

Centre. Based on the report Ministry has launched Mission Shakti guidelines for implementation during the 15th Finance Commission up to FY 2025-26. Mission Shakti has two sub-schemes namely "Sambal" for safety and security of women and "Samarthya" for empowerment of women.

One Stop Center (OSC) is component of Sambal vertical which provides integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence in both private and public spaces. It offers services such as medical aid, legal support and advice, temporary shelter, police assistance, and psychosocial counselling to women in need. As on date, 818 OSCs are functional across the country and over 10.98 lakhs women have been assisted till 28.02.2025 since inception in April, 2015.

Women Helpline (WHL) is component of Sambal vertical which provides 24-hour telephonic assistance through a universal toll-free number (181) by connecting women for emergency and non-emergency needs and over 85.32 lakhs women have been assisted till 28.02.2025 since inception in April, 2015.

Ministry monitors the progress of activities under Mission Shakti and reviews status of achievement of objectives through yearly Programme Approval Board meetings with the States/UTs. Apart from this, officials of the Ministry also review the Mission Shakti schemes through meetings, video conferencing and by making occasional field visits to States and UTs.

(c): Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme was launched on 22nd January 2015 to address declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of empowerment of girls and women over a life cycle continuum. The scheme focuses on creating mindset change and behavioural change towards the girl child by informing, influencing, motivating, engaging, and empowering all stakeholders.

BBBP has transformed from a policy initiative into a national movement by mobilizing various stakeholders, including government agencies, media, civil society, and the general public. This movement aims not only to address immediate concerns related to sex ratio and gender-based discrimination but also to foster a cultural shift towards valuing the girl child and ensuring her rights and opportunities.

As per the reports of Health Management Information System (HMIS) of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW), Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) has increased from 918 in 2014-15 to 930 in 2023-24 at national level with a net addition of 12 points. Further, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of girls in the schools at secondary level has increased from 75.51 percent in (2014-15) to 78 percent in (2023-24) [UDISE-data, MoE].

(d): The Samarthya vertical under Mission Shakti is for empowerment of women and includes components/schemes of Shakti Sadan, Sakhi Niwas, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Palna and SANKALP: Hub for Empowerment of Women (SANKALP: HEW).

Sakhi Niwas under Samarthya vertical aims to promote availability of safe and conveniently located accommodation for working women in urban, semi-urban and also in rural areas where employment opportunity for women exists. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided for running of Sakhi Niwas in rented premises for working women and for those women who are under training for job. Provision of Day Care Centre for children of the residents of the Sakhi Niwas is an important aspect of the scheme.

The objective of **Palna** scheme is to provide quality crèche facility in safe and secure environment for children (from ages 6 months – 6 years), nutritional support, health and cognitive development of children, growth monitoring, immunization, education etc. Crèche facilities under Palna are provided to all mothers, irrespective of their employment status. There are two type Crèches under Palna component: Standalone Crèches and Anganwadi-cum-Crèches.

The Ministry has extended the services of childcare through Anganwadi cum Crèche. This will ensure whole day childcare support ensuring their well-being in a safe and secure environment. Anganwadi cum Crèche initiative aims to increase the women work force participation in the economy. As on date, 11395 AWCCs have been approved as per proposals received from various States and UTs and out of which 1761 AWCCs are operational across the country.

The detail of fund released to States and UTs during last three years under Palna and Sakhi Niwas scheme is mentioned below.

(Rs. in crore)			
Scheme	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Palna	4.68	64.15	45.17
Sakhi Niwas	17.63	4.52	8.13

(e): Under the National Health Mission (NHM), the Government has taken several steps to reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and improve maternal and child health. Initiatives like Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) promote institutional deliveries through conditional cash transfers, while Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) ensures free delivery, including C-sections, along with transport, medicines, diagnostics, and diet for pregnant women in public health facilities. Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) provides free, quality antenatal checkups on the 9th of every month, with additional tracking for high-risk pregnancies. Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan (SUMAN) guarantees respectful, quality healthcare to prevent maternal and neonatal deaths, and LaQshya aims to improve the quality of care in labor rooms and maternity operation theaters. Additionally, Village Health, Sanitation, and Nutrition Days (VHSND) at Anganwadi centers provide maternal and child care, including nutrition, while outreach camps extend healthcare services to tribal and remote areas. As per the Registrar General of India, India's MMR has declined from 130 in 2014-16 to 97 in 2018-20.

Under Mission Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0, there is a provision of construction of 50,000 AWCs buildings over a period of five years @ 10,000 AWCs per year. The cost norms

for construction of Anganwadi Centres in convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) have been revised from Rs.7 Lakh per AWC to Rs.12 Lakh per AWC shared between Centre and States/UTs in the prescribed cost sharing ratio.

Further, in order to improve the infrastructure facility of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), various steps have been undertaken by the Ministry, inter alia, increasing the funding for drinking water facilities and toilets. Moreover, 2 lakh AWCs located in Government buildings @ 40,000 AWCs per year are strengthened and upgraded as Saksham Anganwadis for improved nutrition delivery and for Early Childhood Care and Education under Mission Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0. Saksham Anganwadis are provided with better infrastructure than the conventional Anganwadi Centres including LED screens, water purifier/installation of RO Machine, Poshan Vatika, ECCE related books and learning material etc.
