

GENDER INEQUALITY AMONG TRIBAL WOMEN IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA: A STUDY OF PARAJA TRIBE IN KORAPUT DISTRICT

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ଓଡ଼ିସା କେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀୟ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳ୍ୟ, କୋରାପୁଟ
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Annexure-A

Case Study

Case Study -1

While conducting a field study in the village of Rajpalma of Koraput district the researcher met one respondent naming Dulari Jani and her age in 40. When she was 10 years old, her parent married her in the nearby village. At the time of marriage, her father gave her different kind of ornaments in different types of materials like gold, silver and others. They also gave several types of utensils, furniture and dresses to the bride groom. The bride groom is a drunken kind person. He was not going outside for work. So Dulari always went outside for earning money by physical labour. Her father-in-law, mother-in-law, husband and five children depended on her earning but her husband took away major part of her earning for drinking. He also sold all her ornaments for drinking. After doing hard labour in outside, she does all household work like cooking, fetching water, washing etc. Her husband thrashes her after drinking from outside, her mother-in-law and father-in-law supports their son in every case. Although, she is economically independent but she has no right to raise her voice against them.

Case Study – 2

Another case study was conducted in Charagaon village. The researcher met the respondent namely Sunita. Her age is 31 years. She lives with her husband and three children in a kachha with tiled house. She is very under BPL category. She got the LPG gas through Ujjwala yojna and also got benefited through Souchhalaya scheme of government. But they are using latrine as bathroom purposes due to no tank facilities. At her home they were two brothers and two sisters. Her parents did not allow her and her sister to get education. Their parents always engaged both the sisters' in house hold as well as other works. Mainly both sisters were engaged in fetching water and collection of firewood. They were walking miles and miles for water. In early age of 15 years she got married. At her in-laws house first the in-laws did not allow her to work outside. But after the birth of first child they forced her to work out side to earn some things for livelihood of the family. Due to her illiteracy she is engaged in unskilled daily wage labourer. Her wages were taken by her in-laws. Now she gives her wages to her husband. Through she earns a lot throughout the year; her husband does not give her a single piece to buy anything for her luxury. She does not get any time for rest. After a hard work in outside, she does the entire house hold work. If she does not get any work then continue their work in their agricultural land. She said that she does not

get enough working days under MGNREGA and also the wage not come time to time. She has joined in a SHG group. She takes Rs. 50,000/ loan from SHG for the marriage of her daughter and maintenance of family. It indicates their family does not give her freedom but also in name of freedom they exploit her.

Case Study – 3

The name of the respondent is Sukanti Nayak. Her age is about 17 years. They are two sisters and one brother. Luckily she was enrolled in school but unfortunately dropout from class III. Now she is working as a daily labour. Her sister and parent all are daily labour. Poverty of the family permitted her to run away from the school. She keeps in her mind that she will earn something and will save money for the purpose of marriage and also for the study of her brother. To her parent there is no need of the study of a female child after puberty. After puberty it is right time for her marriage instead of education. Education is sometime necessary for a male child. She had the interest for study and doing a good job but to fulfil the economic standard of the family she was forced to come out of school.

Case Study-4

Minati Jani is a 33 years old Paraja tribe woman. She is an illiterate. To help her mother in her work at home she could not read. She has two brothers. They are smaller by 7 and 8 years than her. They read up to class V. in her childhood she takes care of her brothers when her mother goes outside for work. She also cooks food at home. Sometimes she helps her parents in their agricultural field. Due to overload of work at home once she left her home and went to her elder father's house. She stayed there for five years. There also she helps her elder parents in their work. Having seen the work of the girl her anti (father's sister) wanted to get her marry with her son. But she did not want to marry him, because her son was affected in sickle cell disease. After the death of her anti she got married with her son. At the time of her marriage he took so many gold ornaments, almarah, bed and three copper pots etc. She got married at the age of 16. She works in Central University of Orissa as a sweeper. After a hard work she also does the all household work at home and takes care of her children. No one helps her in her work even if her husband. If he does his wife's work then he will be criticized as transgender. She gave birth to a son and a daughter

when she was at the age 21 and 23. Now the son is 12 year old and continuing his study. The daughter is enrolled in school. But due to her diseases sickle cell anemia she cannot attend the school.

Case Study: 5

Kajol Nahak a 12 years old girl. She was only child of her mother. She has two brothers from her step mother. When she was 2 years old her mother passed away. After the death of her mother she was brought up by her grant mother. Then she was in ill health, because she was always suffering from fever. When she was 3 years old her father married again. Due to her ill health she could not attend the school. Her step mother was not good in case of Kajol. She always thrashed her even for a small mistake. The younger brothers are 2 and 4 years younger than her. She has to take care of them. Otherwise she is punished. Step mother love her brothers more than her and gave money for snacks and gave them toys. Her mother provides more play time to her brother and allows her to play nearer to house. Kajol sometimes helps her mother in case of fetching water and washing utensil, but she is core responsible to care her younger brother day to night. If she does not obey her mother, then she scold and beaten her mercilessly. She is very unhappy and wants to play with her friends and also want to go school regularly.

Annexure- B

Interview Scheduled

Interview Scheduled-1

Interview Scheduled for Paraja Male & Female Respondents

A. Social Information of the Respondents

Village: _____ G.P._____,
P.S._____ P.O._____

1. Respondent Name: _____
2. Gender: a) Male b) Female
3. Age: _____
4. a. Marital Status: a) Married b) Unmarried c) Widow d) Divorced
4. b. If married age at your Marriage: _____
- 5 a. Educational Status: a) Illiterate b) Just Literate c) Literate
- 5b. If literate, What is your highest level of Education you have completed?
 - a) Lower primary
 - b) Upper Primary
 - c) Secondary
 - d) Matriculation
 - e) Above Matriculation i) Not applicable
6. Types of Family:
 - a) Joint
 - b) Nuclear
 - c) Functionally joint structurally nuclear

7a. Family Composition Table:

S.N	Name	Age	Sex	Relation	M.S	Literate/Illiterate	Occupation	Income
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								

08							
09							
10							

- 8b. Who is the Head of your Household? a) Male Member b) Female Member
 8c. Your relation with head of your Household. a) Husband b) Father c) Mother d)
 Self

9a. Types of House: a) Pucca b) Kachha c) Tiles d) Semi Pucca&
 Kachha

9b. How many numbers of Rooms in your House? _____

10a. Do you have Toilet Arrangement? a) Latrine b) Bath room c) Both

10b. Do you used own latrine? a) Yes b) No

11a. Do you have Drinking water facility? a) Yes b) No

11b. Sources of drinking water? a) Govt. Tube well b) village well c) supply water d)
 others

13. Do you have Electric Facility in your House? a) Yes b) No (go to Q-
 15)

14. What type of cooking fuels you use in your home?
 a) Cow dunk cake b) LPG c) Fire wood d) Kerosene f) others

❖ **Economic Information of the Respondent**

1. What is the occupation of the family's head?
 a) Salaried job b) wage labourer c) cultivators d) jobless e) Any other
 Mention: _____

2. What is your family's monthly income? _____

a. Below 10,000 b.10,001-15,000 c.15,001-20,000 d. Above 20,000

3a. What is your family's monthly expenditure? _____

a. Below 10,000 b.10,001-15,000 c.15,001-20,000 d. Above 20,000

4a. Do you have any Debt? a) Yes b) No (Go to Q.5)

4b. If yes, from whom are you taken Debt?

a) Bank b) SHGs c) Money Lender d) Relatives/Friends e) Any
 others

4c. If yes, what are the purposes of taking Debt?

Objective-1: To study Gender Inequality (Specially in Education, Employment, Household, Health and socialization) among the Paraja Tribe

A. Educational Inequality

1. Did you enroll your name in any school?
 - a) Yes (Follow Q. 3.)
 - b) No
 2. If say no why?
 - i. Lack of Interest
 - ii. Economic Problem
 - iii. Household works
 - iv. Early Marriage
 - v. Lack of Parents Interest
 - a) Yes b) No c) Neutral
 - a) Yes b) No c) Neutral

- vi. No Friends a) Yes b) No c) Neutral
- vii. Language Problems a) Yes b) No c) Neutral
- viii. Co- education a) Yes b) No c) Neutral
- ix. Non- availability of Female teachers a) Yes b) No c) Neutral

3. if yes, which type of school?

- a) Govt. b) Private c) Others d) Not Applicable

4. How many years of schooling you have completed? _____

5. In which class did you dropout? _____

6. 1f. Why did you leave school?

- i. Lack of Interest a) Yes b) No c) Neutral
- ii. Economic Problem a) Yes b) No c) Neutral
- iii. Household works a) Yes b) No c) Neutral
- iv. Early Marriage a) Yes b) No c) Neutral
- v. Lack of Parents Interest a) Yes b) No c) Neutral
- vi. No Friends a) Yes b) No c) Neutral
- vii. Language Problems a) Yes b) No c) Neutral
- viii. Co- education a) Yes b) No c) Neutral
- ix. Non- availability of Female teachers a) Yes b) No c) Neutral

B. Employment Inequality

1. Are you engaged in any work outside your home?

- a) Yes b) No (if no go to Q. 8)

2. If yes, what type of work engaged by you?

- a) Job b) Daily Labourer c) Cultivator d) Homemaker along with own land
- cultivators e) Others

3. Is it a paid work?

- a) Yes (How Much_____) b) No (Why specify _____)

4. How many days per week do you work at your job?

- a) 7 days b) less than 7 days c) Not Applicable

5. What type of continuity in your work?

- a) Throughout the year/ Main workers
- b) Seasonal/ Occasional/ Marginal
- c) Not Applicable

6. Work duration in a day?

- a) Less than 5 hours b) more than 5 hours c) Not Applicable

7. Is there any gender differences in your work place?

- a) Yes (Specify_____) b) No

8. If you are presently not working did you ever work before?

- a) Yes b) No c) Not Applicable (who are presently working)

9. When are you since no longer working?

- a) Less than 6 months
b) 6 months and more
c) Not Applicable

C. Household Inequality

1. What is the difference between men and women work in household?

Specify_____

2. Do you have any Voter Id?

- a) Yes b) No

3a. Do you have any pass book?

- a) Yes b) No (if no go to Q.27)

3b. purposes of having pass book?

- a) Government b) own c) Not applicable

3c. what types of mode of saving?

- a) Regularly b) Occasionally c) Not Applicable

4a. Do you have ownership right?

- a) Yes b) No (if no specify_____) (if no go to Q.28)

4b. If yes, what type of ownership do you have?

- a) Movable b) Non movable c) Not Applicable

4c. if yes do you decide about selling of these land or suggestion for better utilization?

- a) Yes b) No (if no why specify_____)

5. Decision Making Process in Household:

Sl.No.	Decision Making Process in Household (Who Decide Regarding)	Male/M =1, Who & Why	Female/F= 2 Who & Why	Both=3 Who & Why
a.	children			
b.	health care of your family members			
c.	Family Planning			
d.	purchasing any item in your household			
e.	Selling any Assets in your Home			
f.	Expenditure			
g.	Female go to outside			
h.	Item Cooking			

D. Health Inequality

1. What is your present health condition?

- a) Well b) Not Well

2a. Did you face any acute diseases within six months?

- a) Yes (if yes specify _____) b) No

2b. What type of Acute disease you suffer since last 6 months?

- a) Cold & cough
- b) Fever (Malaria, Typhoid, Dengue , Viral, Other)
- c) Stomach Disorder/ Indigestion & Acidity
- d) Diarrhea & Dysentery
- e) Skin Disease
- f) Body Pain

2c. which types of medicine you prefer?

- a) Allopathic b) Homoeopathic c) Ayurvedic/Herbal d) Not Applicable

2d. Which health facility do you go?

- a) Govt. Medical b) Private Medical c) Others d) Not Applicable

3a. Do you have any permanent/ chronic disease?

- a) Yes b) No (if no go to Q-38)

3b. If yes, what types of disease you have?

- a) Genetic Transmitted Diseases b) Cardiovascular c) Diabetics d) T.B.

e) Eye Diseases f) Any Others g) Not Applicable

3c. Which health facility do you go?

a) Govt. Medical b) Private Medical c) Others d) Not Applicable

4a. Do you have habits of Consumption of Liquor?

a) Yes b) No

4b. Frequency of Consumption of Liquor?

a) Regularly b) Occasionally c) Not Applicable

5a. Do you have habits of Consumption of Smoking?

a) Yes b) No

5b. Frequency of Consumption of Smoking?

a) Regularly b) Occasionally c) Not Applicable

6a. Do you have habits of Consumption of Gutka?

a) Yes b) No

6b. Frequency of Consumption of Gutka?

a) Regularly b) Occasionally c) Not Applicable

Health Care Practices during Last Pregnancy of the Women Respondents

1. Did you complete Receive TTI during Pregnancy?

a) Yes b) No c) Neutral/ Not Recognized d) Not Eligible

2. Completed 3 antenatal check up

a) Yes b) No c) Neutral/ Not Recognized d) Not Eligible

3. Received IFA tablets

a) Yes b) No c) Neutral/ Not Recognized d) Not Eligible

4. Did you faced any Problem during pregnancy period

a) Yes b) No c) Neutral/ Not Recognized d) Not Eligible

5. Where did your last delivery conducted?

a) Hospital b) Domicile c) Not Eligible

6. Causes of Preferring Domiciliary Delivery

Specify-----

7. Types of your last delivery

- a) Virginal
- b) Caesarean
- c) Not Eligible

8. Assistant during last delivery

- a) Doctor/ Nurse
- b) Dai
- c) Elder/Self
- d) Not Eligible

Objective- 3: To analyse the level of awareness of Gender Issues programme among Paraja Tribe

Sl.No	Level of Awareness of Gender Issues Programme	Yes	No
1.	Do you know the government's programme Beti Bachao Beti Padhao?		
2.	Do you know the government's programme Sarva Siksha Abhijan?		
3.	Do you know the government's programme RMSA?		
4.	Do you heard about Khusi Yojna?		
5.	Do you think girls child should educate?		
6.	Do you feel girl child should educate equally with boys?		
7.	Do you heard about Sukanya Samridhi Account?		
8.	Do you know through Biju Swasthya Kalyan Yojana women get health care facilities?		
9.	Do you heard about Janani Surakhyा Yojana/ Mamata Scheme?		
10.	Do you know through ASHA delivers its services?		
11.	Do you know government provide facilities in this scheme? i) Free Govt. Institutional Delivery ii) Delivery and post-delivery care iii) Provides cash for Govt. Institutional Delivery iv) Free Ambulance Facilities		
12.	Do you favor of Institutional Delivery? If no why? Specify_____		
13.	Do you heard about Mission Shakti Programme for Women through SHGs?		
14.	If yes Name of SHGs: _____ Activities _____ Position in SHG: a) Secretary b) General Secretary c) Member		
15.	If no, Specify_____		

16.	Do you heard about Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana?		
17.	Do you know through Ujjwala Yojana government provide LPG/Gas connection for BPL women?		
18.	Do you know government provide money for Toilet?		
19.	From where you know about these Programme. a. T.V. b. Newspapers c. Neighbor d. Friends e. Posters f. Village Meetings g. Teachers Other specify_____		

Objective-4: To explore availed benefits of various plans and programmes aimed at to minimize the Gender Inequality among the Paraja tribe

Sl.No	Programmes to minimize Gender Inequality	Yes=1	No=2
1.	Do you benefited by government programme Sarva Sikhya Abhiyan?		
2.	Do you benefit by RMSA provides special provision for girls?		
3	Do you get free Sanitary Napkin? If no specify_____		
4	Do you benefit by Sukanya Samridhi Account		
5	Do you benefit by JSY		
6	Do you benefit by Mamata		
7	Do you get ASHA facilities regularly in case of pregnancy? If no specify_____		
8	Do you get free governmental institutional delivery facilities? If no specify_____		

9	Do you get free food and tablet through Aganwadi in case of pregnancy? If no specify_____	
10	Do you get free Ambulance facilities in case of medical emergency situation? If no specify_____	
11	Do you family get financial support through SHGs? If no specify_____	
12	Do you get financial support through MGNREGA? If no specify_____	
13	Do you get Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala yojana? If no specify_____	
14.	Do you get money provided by govt. for Toilet? If no specify_____	
15.	Do you benefited trough Biju Swastya Kalyan Yojna	

Interview Scheduled-2

To Identify the Gender Inequality in Socialisation Process among the Paraja:

Interview Scheduled for Paraja Tribal Parents

Sl.No	Gender Inequality in Socialisation Process	Yes=1	N0=2	Not Applicable=3
1	Do you have children 5-14 years old? If yes how many_____			
2	Are you preferred son or daughter as your first child? a) Son			
3	b) Daughter			
4	c) No preference d) Daughter e) No preference			
5	If son why_____			
6	If daughter why_____			
7	Do your children go to school regularly?			

Sl.No	Socialization Process (To whom you are)	Son=1	Daughter=2	Both=3
1	Providing more playtimes?			
2	Sharing of household work?			
3	Providing much pocket money			
4	Providing much dress			
5	More health care to			
6	Desired to more Educated			
7	With whom you would like to share your property in future?			
8	Freedom to choose life partner			
9	Giving much food, money, dress etc.?			
10	Whose health you take more care?			

Sl.No.	Impose Restrictions	Son	Daughter	Both
	Do you impose restrictions on your daughter? a) Always b) Sometimes c) Never			
1	Dressing pattern			
2	Social Relation/ meeting people			
3	behavior			
4	Seating and standing style			
5	Playing			
6	Talking			
7	Taking Food			
8	Any other specify			
9	Why you imposed _____			

To Identify the Gender Inequality in Socialisation Process among the Paraja:

Interview Scheduled for Paraja Tribal Children

1a. Name:

1b. Village:

1c. Age:

1d. Gender:

1e. Father's Name:

1f. Mother's Name:

2a. in which classes are you study?

3a. In which school are you studying?

a) Govt. (Name of the School) b) Private (Name of the School) c) Others

3b. Is your brother/ sister study in the same school?

a) Yes b) No

3c. If no then where he/ she is studying?

a) Govt. (Name of the School) b) Private (Name of the School)
c) Others

3d. Is your school based on co-education?

- a) Yes b) No

3e. If yes, are boys and girls seat together in your class room?

- a) Yes b) No

3f. Are your teachers treating equally to both boys and girls in your school?

- a) Yes b) No

4a. Do you have friends?

- a) Yes b) No

4b. If yes, who are your friends? Specify Name_____

- a) Only boys b) Only Girls c) both d) Not Applicable

5a. Do you like to play game?

- a) Yes b) No

5b. If yes, what types of game you like to play?

- a) Indoor game b) Outdoor game c) Both d) Not Applicable

5c. If no, why you do not play?

Specify:

8. Is there any restriction on you?

- | | | | |
|-------|--------------------|--------|-------|
| i. | Dressing Pattern | a) Yes | b) No |
| ii. | Social Relation | a) Yes | b) No |
| iii. | Behavior | a) Yes | b) No |
| iv. | Seating, standing | a) Yes | b) No |
| v. | Playing, Running | a) Yes | b) No |
| vi. | Talking | a) Yes | b) No |
| vii. | Food | a) Yes | b) No |
| viii. | Any Other, specify | | |

9. To whom your parents love more?

- a) Brother b) Sister c) Me d) Equal to both

10. Is your mother gave more food to you than your brother/ sister?

a) Yes b) No

13a. Do you involved in any work by your parents?

a) Yes b) No

13b. If yes, what types of work specify?

14a. If is there any mistake by you are you punished by your parents?

a) Yes b) No (Why)

14b. what type of punishment?

Interview Scheduled-3

VILLAGE PROFILE

1. HISTORICAL PROFILE

When was the village founded? _____

short history of the village

2. DEMOGRAPHY/GENERAL PROFILE

- a. How many people are there in the village? _____
M- _____, F _____, M.C _____, F.C

- b. How many households are there? _____
- c. How many different ethnic/tribal groups are there in this village? _____
what the main _____
- d. Which languages are spoken in your community? _____
- e. What is the main religion in your community? _____
Are there any other religions? _____
- f. Has the population of the village increased or decreased in the last 10 years?
_____ Why? _____

3. ADMINISTRATION / LEADERSHIP

- a. Are there any groups, organizations, associations or cooperatives in the village? What are these?
- b. Other than those mentioned above, do you know any influential people or representatives of interest groups in the village?

4. LIVELIHOODS

- a. What are the main jobs that people in the community do? _____
- b. Do certain groups specialize in certain jobs? Which groups do certain jobs? _____

5. FOREST RESOURCES/LAND OWNERSHIP

- a. Is there a forest in the close vicinity of your village? Do people pick up firewood from the forest? Do people pick up non-wood forest products?
- b. Which agricultural products do you produce? Are farms small or large in general?

- c. Do people in the village own land? _____ Is this a formal or informal agreement and with whom? _____
- d. Do women inherit land? Can they buy/sell land or have a word in the decisions about the usage of a land parcel? _____

6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

a. Is there any of following public or private socio-economic infrastructures in your village

Infrastructures	If Yes how many	If No Where is the nearest	how many km's	Is this service sufficient for the current population
Agwanbadi				
Primary school				
High school				
College				
Library				
Hospital				
Health center				
Other health facilities				
Police station				
Shops				
Financial (e.g. banks, ATM)				
Post office				
Other (please specify)				

b. Are you satisfied with the electricity supplies in your village?

If not, what kind of problems do you experience?

Have all houses got electricity? _____

c. What are the main sources of water in the village?

_____ Is it enough for the village? _____ Do you experience any problems with water supply? _____

Has there ever been an incidence of water born diseases? _____

d. Is there a sewage system in the village, where is it discharged to? If no, how do you deal with the waste waters? Are you experiencing any problems with wastewaters/sewage?

- e. How is the solid waste handled? Do you experience any problems regarding solid waste disposal?
- d. What are the educational facilities in the village? Are you satisfied with them?
- e. What are the health facilities in your village? Are you satisfied with them?
- f. Are you aware of any widespread and/or contagious diseases in the village (for the last 5 years)?
- g. Is there a public transport system in your village? _____ Are you satisfied with it?
- h. What are the common properties in the village? _____
- i. Village roads are _____
- j. Do you have any environmental problems in your village? _____
If so, what are they?

- k. Do you have any social problems in your village

if so what are they?

- l. Do you have any economic problems in your village _____
if so what are they? _____
- m. Do you have any agricultural problems in your village _____
if so what are they? _____

Annexure-C

Plan, Programmes related to Women & Tribe by Central and State govt.

Table No. 1

Constitutional Provisions for Scheduled Tribes

Sl. No.	Article	Provisions for Scheduled Tribe
1	Article 342	Includes the term Scheduled Tribe
2	Article 366	Provides the Definition of Scheduled Tribe
3	Article 15	Suggested prevention of discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
4	Article 16 (4), 16 (4A) & 16 (4B)	Provides equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
5	Article 19	defines safeguard of certain rights about freedom of speech etc.
6	Article 23	It provides proscription of human traffic, beggary and other similar form of forced labourer.
7	Article 24	Prescribes forbidding of Child Labour.
8	Article 46	provides the safeguard of educational and economic interests of SC, ST and Other weaker sections
9	Article 243 D	Prescribes the seats reserve for tribes in Panchayats.
10	Article 243 T	Prescribes the seats reserve for tribes in Municipalities.
11	Article 244	Section (1) provisions of fifth schedule intend to apply to the administration and control of the scheduled areas. ST in any state other than the states which are covered under Section (2) of this article.
12	Article 275	Affords grants-in- aid to identified states concealed under fifth and sixth scheduled of the constitutions.
13	Article 330	Recommends the seats reserve for SCs & STs in both the house of Parliament
14	Article 332	Prescribes the seats reserve for SCs & STs in the Legislative Assemblies of the states.
15	Article 335	Claims of SC, ST to services and posts.
16	Article 334	Counsels the seats reserve for SCs & STs in Lok Sabha & the state Vidhan Sabha would continue up to January 2020. Reservation of seats & special representation to cease after sixty years.

17	Article 338 A	National Commission for STs (Agency for monitoring safeguards).
18	Article 350	Right to protect divergent language script or culture.
19	Article 350	Instruction in mother tongue.

Source: Bakshi, 2018

Table No. 2
Five Year Plans and Tribe

Sl. No.	Plan Periods	Plan for Tribe
1	First Five Year Plan (1951-56)	Tribal development planning programme designed to enhance development for scheduled tribe.
2	Second Five Year Plan (1956-61)	It emphasis was given to economic development, decreasing inequalities in economic in the society. 43 Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks was opening, later it was termed as Tribal Developmental Blocks (TDBs). It covered in a normal block of 25,000 people out of 65,000.
3	Third Five Year Plan (1961-66)	It also focused on decreasing inequalities.
4	Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74)	It was raise standard of living by providing them equality and social justice. It was arranged separate tribal development agencies for six pilot projects in A.P., M.P., Bihar and Odisha during 1971-72.
5	Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78)	Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) was executed over financial resources drawn from state plan, special central assistance, sectoral programmes of Central Ministers and institutional finance. In this period also ITDPs stands for Integrated Tribal Development Programme conceived.
6	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)	ITDPs converted to MADA means Modified Area Development Approach during this period. It was desired to establish a higher degree of deterioration of funds to eliminate poverty line and also focused to tribal development.
7	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)	The programme ITDPs permitted to continue with basic changes in the approaches and pattern of it. Here the socio-economic development of tribal areas and development of tribal families was engrossed. It was fabricated the economic base of three billion

		families through TSPs. Large Area Multi-purpose Societies (LAMPS) to be reinforced through spreading the base in tribal areas. Rehabilitation tension on the elimination of tribal women's backwardness was perceived. It also highlighted on educational development along with economic development. Two national level institutions were structure TRIFED in 1987 state afford compensation prices for the forest and agricultural produce of tribal and other is NSFDC to offer credit funding for employment generation in 1989.
8	Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)	Intensified to framework the difference between STs and other section of the society to establish the levels of development of annihilation of exploitation and overthrow of rights land alienation. Aggravated active confronting of exploitative practices like alienation of land, wage for labour, right to collection of forest products and remunerative prices for their produce. Socio-economic upliftment and decreases the restraint on the right to collect minor forest product. Several tribal research and training centre was set-up.
9	Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)	Intended to social, economic empowerment and social justice by forming a facilitating environment favourable for tribe to exercise their duty freely.
10	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)	This plan arranged to enhanced GDP growth, increasing literacy rate and deteriorated poverty among tribe.
11	Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)	It was proficient a paradigm shift with respect to the complete empowerment means issues related to exclusion, exploitation, marginalization, unrest related to governance at the centre in tribals and tribal areas.
12	Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017)	Its central aim to realise complete development of the socio-economic condition of the tribe.

Source: Planning Commission Government of India, 2013

Table No. 3
Constitutional Provisions for Women

SL. No.	Articles	Constitutional Provisions
1	Article 14	“It emphasizes on equality before law for all including the women”.
2	Article 15	“It states that state not to discriminate the citizens on the grounds of sex, religion, caste, race or place of birth”.
3	Article 15 (3)	“It approves the state to create special provision for the empowers and provide safeguards against women”.
4	Article 16	“It affords equal opportunity for all citizens related to employment to any office under the state”.
5	Article 39 (a)	“It provides the right to an adequate means of livelihood for men and women equally”.
6	Article 39 (d)	“It emphasizes equal pay for equal works for both men and women”.
7	Article 39 (A)	It empowers to promote justice, on the basis of equal opportunity and to provide free legal aid by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.
8	Article 42	Its provision is to be made by the state to make provisions for securing just and humane condition of work and for maternity relief.
9	Article 46	It directs the state to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.
10	Article 47	It directs the state to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people.
11	Article 51 (A) (e)	It prescribes to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
12	Article 243 D (3)	It states that not less than 1/3 rd (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to

		different constituencies in a Panchayat.
13	Article 243 T (3)	It provides that not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Municipality to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Municipality.
14	Article 243 T (4)	It states that Reservation of offices of Chairpersons in Municipalities for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Women in such manner as the legislature of a state may by law provide.

Source: Planning Commission Government of India, 2013

Legal Provisions for Women

As a part of the Constitutional mandate, the Govt. of India has enacted various legislation ensuring equal rights, prevent social discrimination and various forms of violence and atrocities against women. The legislative measures were also enacted to provide social security and empower the women. The laws that are supportive to the causes of women can be categorized into two types i.e. **The Criminal Laws under Indian Penal Code and the Special Laws.**

The Indian Penal Code (IPC) confesses crimes against women are harmful to their status and development. The IPC recognizes the following “Crime against women” and lays down for straight punishment to put a check on them. The crimes against women recognized under IPC are: Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Death or their attempts (**Se.302/304-B IPC**); Molestation (**Sect.354 IPC**); Kidnapping and Abduction for different purposes (**Sec. 363-373**); Rape (**Sec.376 IPC**); Torture both mental and physical Torture (**Sec.498-A IPC**); Sexual Harassment (**Sec. 509 IPC**); Importation of girls (up to the age of 21 years) (Tripathy, 2015, p. 85).

Special laws for Women

The acts which have special provisions to safeguards to eliminate exploitation of women and to give them equal status in society under special laws are: “**The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act, 1856; The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929; The Employee State**

Insurance Act 1948; The Plantation Labour Act 1951; The Family Court Act 1954; Special Marriage Act, 1954 it provides rightful status to married couples who marry inter-religion or inter-caste; **The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955;** **The Hindu Succession Act, 1956** with amendment in 2005; **The Suppression of Immoral Trafficked in Women and Girls Act, 1956;** **The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961;** **The Maternal Benefit Act, 1961** Amendment in 1995; **Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971;** **The Hindu Women Right to Property Act, 1973;** **The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976;** **The Criminal Law Act 1983;** **The Factory Act 1986;** **Independent Representation of Women Act 1986;** **Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987** was enacted to abolish and make punishable the inhuman custom of sati; **Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Bill** was introduced in Parliament in 1991 and passed in 1994 to stop female infanticide; **Women Empowerment Act, 2001;** **Domestic Violence Act, 2005;** **Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006;** and **Sexual Harassment at Work Place Act, 2013”** (Tripathy & Arora, 2015, p. 48).

Five Year Plans and Women

There are various strategies; focus, approaches and financial allocation for women are different in the plans. The government try to eradicate the gender gap in the society through the 12th five years plan.

First Five Year Plan (1951-56): The first five year plan was welfare oriented and women's issues were given due importance. The Central Social Welfare Board undertook a number of welfare measures through the voluntary sectors to ensure the needed welfare functions for the women of the country. The outcome, however was not very notable in terms of women's development rather it was sporadic and retarded. **Second Five Year Plan (1956-61):** In the second five year plan special efforts were made to organize "Mahila Mandal" at grass root levels to ensure proper implementation. Participation of the women themselves in the development process was emphasized. However, the participation was not direct or mass centered due to the conservative taboos and the lack of an attitude and skill among the women. **Third (1961-65), Fourth (1965-70) and Fifth Five Year Plan (1970-75):** During these periods, priority was given to women's education and other Maternal and health services and supplementary provisions for nursing and expectant mothers to make an

educational advancement among women and to reduce morbidity and mortality rates among them which indexed their inferior status in terms of the development indicators.

Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85): This plan is regarded as a land mark period in women's development. This plan period adopted multidimensional approach with a 3 major split areas i.e. health, education and women empowerment. During this period, women were taken as a significant component of all development programmes to allow them not to become the passive recipients of the benefits of the development, but to the active participant in the process of development. The concept of development of women, of the women was supplemented by development by the women. **Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90):**

The objective of raising the socio-economic status of women through development programmes initiated during sixth five year plan was continued. It brings them into the mainstream of national development. During this period, there was no major shift in focus or strategies. **Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97):** In the eight plan period women were became equal partners and participants in the decision making and development process with 33% reservation of seats in the local bodies. This plan took the initiative to provide representation to the women in the decision making bodies and thereby making them visible and to echo their voice in the decision making forums. This laid the foundation stone for the political empowerment of the women in the country. **Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002):** In this plan period extensive provisions were made for realistic development of women in the Country and focuses on following:

- a) Empowerment of women and socially disadvantaged groups such as Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes and Minorities as agents of socio-economic change and development.
- b) Promoting and developing people's participatory institutions like Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), co-operatives and Self-Help Groups (SHGs).
- c) Strengthening efforts to build self-reliance.
- d) The convergence of services from different sectors.
- e) To develop a women's component plan at the Central and State levels.

Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07): In this plan schemes were articulated to reach information, resources and services for women ensuring their requisite access to plan advancing gender equality goals. During this plan economic empowerment of women

through Self Help Groups were expected to bring changes in the position and esteem of women. Skill and capacity development through trainings were insisted upon. **Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12):** Eleventh five year plan emphasizes on special plan for gender empowerment and equality. The Ministry of Women and Child Development was entrusted to prepare synergistic use of gender budget and gender mainstreaming process. **Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17):** This plan entitled as ‘Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive growth’. The Planning Commission is pushing for special dispensation for single women, particularly those who are single by choice. Women participation in favour related work, both in agriculture and animal husbandry. It was focused on the health, education, urbanization and governance (Source: Planning Commission Government of India, 2013, p.23).

Important Verdicts of Indian Courts on Gender Issues

Following are some of the important verdicts of Indian courts on gender issue taken from text books and internet sources. **Radha Charan V. state of Orissa, AIR 1969 ori 237:** In this case the court rejected the claim that women could not be the district judge.

Air India V. Nargesh Meerza, 1981 AIR 1829: The Supreme Court struck down the rules which stipulated the arbitrary and abhorrent termination of service of air hostess on her first pregnancy.

Pratibha Rani V. Suraj Kumar, 1985 AIR 628: The Supreme Court in this case that the stridhan property of married women has to be placed in her custody and she enjoys complete control over the stridhan property.

Mohd. Ahmed Khan V. Shah Bano, Bengum 1985 AIR 945: Muslim personal law was challenged in this petition for right to maintenance of Muslim women. Supreme Court ruled in favour of Bano, granting her the alimony.

Sarla Mudgal V. UOI, 1995 AIR 1531: It was held in this case that if a Hindu converts to Muslim and has second marriage, then he cannot do so, irrespective of the fact that the polygamy is allowed in the Islamic law.

Vishaka and ors. V. State of Rajasthan, (1997) 6 SSC 241: In this case the Supreme Court held that the sexual harassment at the place of employment amounts to violation of Article

14, 15 and 21 of Indian constitution i.e violation of right to life and liberty and rights of gender equality. Vishaka guidelines were issued for this.

Shayara Bano V. Union of India, W.P. (C) No.118 of 2016: In this case the Supreme Court declared triple talk unconstitutional.

Major Schemes of Govt. of India to reduce Gender Inequality

Many welfare schemes for women are implemented by Government of India, State Government and Union Territory Administrations. The details of major schemes under implementation by Ministry of Women and Child Development for the welfare of women are as under:

i) Beti Bahao Beti Padhao (BBBP)

It was implemented in January 2015, by the P.M Narendra Modi. Its main aim celebrating the birth of a girl child and seeks to create awareness and encouragement in 100 identified districts with alarming low sex ratio by providing Rs. 1 crore each.

ii) Sukanya Samridhi Account (SSA)

This scheme was launched in January 2015; the extension of Beti Bahao Beti Padhao scheme with the aim to provide the girls with the better and economically secured future.

iii) One Stop Center Scheme (OSCS)

It was launched in April, 2015 by P.M. Narendra Modi for offering emergency help, immediate response, medical support, psychological and legal assistance to affected women and girl.

iv) Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)

It was set up in March 2016 with the aim to and to provide free LPG connection to the women live with Below Poverty Line and keep every household fed.

v) Mahila E-Haat (MEH)

It is in line with the “stand up India” and “Digital India” social campaign to boost Indian economy by empowering women entrepreneurs, NGOs, small producers and SHGs.

vi) Maternity Benefit Programme (MBP)

It was launched for the benefit of pregnant and lactating women to provide proper care, practice and effective utilization of government sponsored facilities.

vii) Women's Helpline

It was launched in April 2015. Its main aim is to empower women who are in need of immediate emergency response facing violence. 24 hour toll free telephonic assistance is provided by this scheme

viii) Souchhalaya

It is the part of Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan. The SBM was launched in 2 Oct. 2014 by PM Narendra Modi. The objectives of the campaign include elimination of open defecation, conversion of insanitary toilets to pour flush toilets, eradication of manual scavenging and above all to bring about a behavioural change in people regarding healthy sanitation practices and to ensure public participation in achieving these objectives. Open defecation impacts on human safety and dignity in particular women are more vulnerable to gender-based violence and sexual assault when they defecate in the open. Souchhalaya programme eradicate violence and assault against women during open defecation, assist Rs. 12,000/- for souchhallaya to every household.

ix) Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)

STEP is a central sector scheme launched in 1986-87. It seeks to upgrade skill of poor and asset less women and provide employment on sustainable basis by mobilizing them in viable co-operative groups. The target group includes the marginalized asset less rural women and urban poor. Its main aim to strengthening marketing linkages, support services and access to credit; and also to provide support services in the form of health check-ups, legal and health literacy, elementary education, gender sensitization and mobile crèches. The ultimate end of the project is to make the group self-sustaining in the market place

without or with minimum support when the project comes to an end. The STEP has identified ten trades for project funding. They are agriculture, animal husbandry, diary development, fisheries, handlooms, handicrafts, khadi and village industries, sericulture, Westland development and social forestry.

x) **Rastriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)**

RMK was set up in 1993 with a corpus fund Rs. 31 Crores. It tried to combat the socio-economic constraints faced by poor women to access micro- credit from the formal financial system in the country, particularly those in the rural and unorganized sectors. The main objectives to provide micro credit to poor women for various livelihood supports and income generating activities at concessional terms in a client friendly procedure to bring about their socio-economic development. It has a purpose of Rs. 500 crores and aims at giving a coverage to 6,87,512 women beneficiaries. The RMK is also deign to support SHG members through microfinance institution NABARD's SHG-BANK Linkage Programme.

xi) **Working Women Hostel at Jasola, New Delhi**

In view of increasing incidents of assault on women from the North-eastern states, the Ministry of Women and Child Development had undertaken the construction of a working women hostel in the year 2008-09 at Jasola. This scheme envisages provision of safe and affordable hostel accommodation to working women, single women, women working at places away from their home towns, for women being trained for employment and a day care centre for the children of working mothers.

xii) **Rajiv Gandhi National Crech Schemes (RGNCS)**

It was introduced in 2006 with a view to encourage women to join with gainful employment. The central sector scheme is implemented through Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) and two national level mother NGOs i.e. Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW) and Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh (BAJSS). The main objectives of this: to provide day care facilities to children in the age group of 0-6 years from families with a monthly income of less than Rs. 12,000/. Secondly to provide a safe space for the children

with the services like supplementary nutrition, pre-school education, emergency health care etc.

xiii) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)- Sabla

It is a centrally sponsored scheme launched in 2010. It was implemented in 200 districts on a pilot basis, by replacing the Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG). Its main aim was to providing vocational training for girls above 16 years of age for their economic empowerment. It is being implemented through the State Governments/ UTs with 100% financial assistance from the Central Government. It delivers its services through Aganwadi Centres. Nearly 100 lakh adolescent girls per annum are expected to be benefited under the scheme. Its main objectives are to provide:

- Life skill education and accessing public services.
- Vocational training for girls aged 16 and above under National Skill Development Programme (NSDP).
- Developmental services in Health, education, youth affairs, labour, PRIs sectors.

xiv) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY)- Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) Scheme

IGMSY is a centrally sponsored scheme introduced in 2010-11. It is a conditional cash transfer scheme for pregnant and lactating women. It aims at generating an enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nourishing mothers.

xv) Tablet and phone To Anganwadi Workers

The scheme launched in March 8, 2018 by central government under POSHAN Abhiyaan to provide tablet and phone to Anganwadi workers to digitally empower women. The use of electronics and digitalization would bring a transformation in the work and would make more organize. The data collected by Anganwadi workers through the tablet and phone.

xvi) National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW)

It is a centrally sponsored scheme sanctioned in 2011 for empowering women holistically and facilitates the process of co-ordination of all the women's welfare and socio-economic development programmes across Ministries and Departments. It is being implemented in all the 35 States and UTs.

xvii) Swadhar Scheme

The Ministry of Women and Child Development had been administering Swadha scheme since 2001 for women in difficult circumstance. The main objectives of this scheme are:

- To provide primary need of shelter, food, clothing and care to the marginalized women/ girls living in difficult circumstances that are without any social and economic support.
- To provide emotional supports and counseling to such women.
- To rehabilitate them socially and economically through education, awareness, skill up gradation and personality development through behavioral training etc.
- To arrange for specific clinical, legal and other support for women/girls in need of those interventions by linking and networking with other organizations in both Government and Non-Government sector on case to case basis.
- To provide for help line or other facilities to such women in distress
- To provide such other services as will be required for the support and rehabilitation to such women in distress.

The main target groups of this scheme are widows deserted by their families; women prisoners released from jail and without family support, women survivors of natural disaster, trafficked women/girls rescued, women victims and terrorists, mentally challenged women, women with HIV/AIDS deserted by their family.

xviii) Ujjawala

This scheme is a comprehensive scheme for:

- the prevention of trafficking
- To rescue, rehabilitation and to reintegrate the trafficked women.

This scheme intends to mainstream the trafficked women as stated by Smt. Krishna Tirath, Minister for Women and Child Development.

xix) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

The National Rural Health Mission was launched in 2005 to improve the availability of and access to quality health care by people, especially for those residing in rural areas, the poor women and children. Janani Surakhya Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the NRHM being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among the poor pregnant women. JSY is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. It integrates cash assistance with delivery and post-delivery care. The success of the scheme would be determined by the increase in institutional delivery among the poor families. The yojana has identified ASHA, the accredited social health activist as an effective link between the Government and the poor pregnant women. The following benefits are given to mothers for delivery in Govt. and accredited hospitals.

- Rs. 1400/- is for women from rural area.
- Rs. 1000/- is for women from urban area.
- Rs. 500/- for home delivery for BPL women (benefit to mother).

xx) Special Provisions for Girls under Sarva Siksha Abhijan

SSA has been operational since 2000-2001 to provide for a variety of interventions for universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in elementary education and improving the quality of learning. It has introduced the following special provisions for girls to increase enrolment and retention among them in the schools. The special provisions are:

- Free textbooks
- Separate toilets for girls
- Recruitment of 50% women teachers
- Early childhood care and education centre in/near schools
- Teachers' sensitization programmes to promote equitable learning opportunities

- Back to school camps for out- of school girls
- Bridge courses for older girls
- Gender- sensitive teaching learning materials
- Intensive community mobilization efforts
- Special fund for innovative need based interventions for girls' attendance.

State Levels Schemes to reduce Gender Inequality

i. Anmol

Anmol Yojana was launched January 1, 2018 under the department of Health & Family Welfare Health Care in Odisha. Its main aims to providing ANMOL Tablets to Auxillary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) across the state to improve real time services to pregnant women, mothers and newborns in the state.

ii. Sudakhya

Sudakhya Yojana was inaugurated in November 10, 2017 under Skill Development and Technical Education department. It runs for 2 years. Its main aim was to provide technical educations of girl students who pass Class X examination are eligible to attend ITI.

iii. SAMPURNA

SAMPURNA is known as Shishu Abond Matru Mrutyuhara Purna Nirakaran Abhiyan. It was launched in September 2017 under the department of Women & Child Development. This scheme is provide Health Care Financial assistance to pregnant women in try to reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR).

iv. Akankhya

Akankhya Yojana was launched in December 21, 2015. It was started under SC&ST Development & Minorities & Backward Classes welfare Department for Tribal Development. It provides Hostels for Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in higher education fields.

v. Mamata

Mamata scheme was launched under Women & Child Development in September 5, 2011 by the Chief Minister Navin Patnaik. Its main aim is to provide health care facilities in terms of monetary support for pregnant women and lactating mothers.

vi. Kishori Shakti

Kishori Shakti Yojana was launched in August 31, 2007. Main aim of the scheme is to empower adolescent girls through education, social exposure, nutrition, health and development, hygiene, life skills, social skills.

vii. Supplementary Nutrition Programme

The Government of Odisha has implemented supplementary nutrition program under ICDS scheme for enhancing nutrition to all children below 6 years of age, pregnant and lactating women who have enrolled in Anganwadi center, the foremost purpose of the program is to eliminate malnutrition of children under six and severely underweight (6 months to 3 years) by replacing poor diet with nutrient rich foods and food supplements. It also focused on quality nutrition of pregnant and lactating women by providing them with adequate dietary supplements, ready to eat (RTE) wheat based chatua, protein in form of take home ration (THR) for pregnant women, supplementary Nutrition Program (SNP) is one of the services of ICDS. Odisha government taken decision to decentralized procurement under ICDS and feeding programmes of women & child development department throughout the state.

viii. Khushi

Khushi scheme was launched by CM Navin Patnaik in February 26, 2018 under the department of Health and Family Welfare. This scheme provides sanitary napkins for adolescent girls in Classes 6 to 12 in government and government-aided schools.

ix. Prerana post matric

It is a post- matric e-scholarship portal, to give financial assistance by issuing scholarship for students studying at post-matriculation level. These students belong to ST, SC, OBC, SEBC and economically backward classes of Odisha .This initiative is aimed to facilitate

faster and efficient disposal of scholarship applications and timely payment of the scholarships to the students directly in their bank accounts.

x. Immunization

The scheme is implemented by state government to immunize women and children to protect them from many diseases that can cause child mortality, malnutrition, disability, and morbidity, maternal & neonatal mortality. Immunization protects infant and children against six vaccine preventable diseases are Poliomyelitis, Measles, Tetanus, Pertussis, Diphtheria.

xi. Mukhyamantri Mahila Sasaktikarana

It was launched by Odisha government in April 9, 2018. It Provide smartphones for women farmers to get useful agriculture information.

Annexure- D

Photos during Field Work



Researcher with Child respondents



Female Respondent during Group Discussion



Interview during help her mother in coloring house



Researcher with Old female respondent



During Interview



Girl Respondent after interview



Women respondents selling & girlchild buying vegetables in weekly market



This is the picture of gender inequality a boy enjoying but a girl child care her sibling



Two Old Respondents



Girl interviewing after washing utensil



Male Child Respondents



Boy respondent



All family members Interview for Socialization Process



Other pictures of sibling care



Old female respondent with her grant daughter



Latrine used as bathroom purposes



Female Group Discussion Photos



Male respondent during G.D



MALE RESPONDENT



OLD MALE RESPONDENT



Latrine used as Store room purposes



Before Interview



Researcher with Paraja Girls



Old Paraja Respondent



Collected data from Aganwadi



Paraja female after interview



Interview of a male



Interview to Old female



Male Respondent in the time of Interview



Male Respondent in the time of Interview



Paraja women



Paraja village



Weekly market in Rajpalma



Female respondent clean her cow shed



Female respondent with her son



Drainage system & auto of a paraja respondent



One of Paraja house



Poultry



Aganwadi