



Annual Report 2004-2005



**Department of Women and Child Development
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Government of India**

1.

Introduction and Overview





Introduction and Overview

The total population of women in the country is about 495.74 million as per the 2001 census and represent 48.3 per cent of the country's total population. The child population (0-14) years, accounts for 347.54 million (33.8 per cent) of the total population of the country. Women and Children not only constitute vital human resource of the country but are also critical determinants of overall socio-economic development of the country. The 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07) is committed to 'Empowerment of Women and Development of Children'.

1.1.1 The Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD), Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India is the nodal agency looking after the social and economic empowerment of women to ensure gender equality, equity and also responsible for the welfare and development of children. The Department formulates plans, policies,

programmes, enacts and amends legislation related to women and children with the above objective. The Department is also implementing various schemes/programmes for women and children with the support of State Govts., Govt. agencies, NGOs etc.

1.1.2 The issue of empowerment of women and engendering the development objective moved center stage with the global paradigm shift from growth-oriented to a human development approach. In recent years, the empowerment of women has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women.

1.1.3 The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women.



Shri Arjun Singh, Minister for Human Resource Development and Smt Kanti Singh, Minister of State greeting the winners of National Child Award for Exceptional Achievement



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Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres.

1.1.4 The future of the country also depends to a large extent on the welfare and development of children. This had been duly recognized by the first Prime Minister of India, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru and his birthday is celebrated as Children's Day. Keeping in view the vision statement that the 'Future of India is the Future of Children', DWCD is laying great stress on the policies and programmes for the welfare and development of children in the country.

1.1.5 The development of children is considered not only as a laudable social objective but also as an investment in itself for the overall socio economic growth of the country.

The following thrust areas have been identified for women and children for initiating suitable policies and programmes:-

- Ensuring complete legal equality for women in all enactments and bringing in legislation addressing Domestic Violence;
- Universalising the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS), and
- Formulating a National Action Plan for Children, bringing in child-friendly laws and establishing a National Commission for Protection of Child Rights.

Plan Schemes/Programmes of the Department

1.2 The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)is the Flagship Scheme of the Department with an allocation of 90 per cent of

the total plan outlay. New policy initiatives have also been taken for the setting up of the National Commission for Children, National Plan of Action for Children, National Nutrition Mission etc. Keeping in view the need for focussed attention on the welfare and development of girl children, certain programmes like Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY), Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girl (NPAG), Balika Samriddhi Yojana (BSY) etc. are being implemented by this Department. Besides, new initiatives in the form of Universalisation and expansion of ICDS, merger of Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) with National Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG), merger of the Scheme of Crches and Day Care Centres and the National Creche Fund etc. are being contemplated for evolving a holistic approach and effective implementation of various schemes and programmes for the benefit of the target groups.

1.2.1 The Department of Women & Child Development is also implementing schemes for social and economic empowerment of women like Swayamsidha, Swawlamban, Swa-Shakti, Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) etc. These programmes encourage women to form Self Help Groups, and also include Provision of Education, Vocational Training, Credit, Marketing linkages, Awareness generation regarding Health, Nutrition, Women's legal rights etc. Besides, the Department is implementing Schemes for rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances like Swadhar, Short Stay Homes. The main objectives of these Schemes is rehabilitation of Trafficked Women/Girls rescued from brothels, victims of sexual crimes, mentally challenged women, orphan/destitute women, etc.



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Major Schemes for Children and Women

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

1.2.2 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme aims at holistic development of children (0-6 years) and pregnant & lactating mothers from disadvantaged sections. It provides integrated services comprising: supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, pre-school non-formal education and nutrition & health education.

1.2.3 At the time of finalization of Xth Plan, it was decided to continue Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme in the already sanctioned 5652 Projects (4533 rural, 759 tribal and 360 urban Projects) only. Its expansion was not contemplated in view of resource constraints. Out of 5652 sanctioned Projects,

5413 Projects have become operational as on 31.12.2004. However, in view of commitment of the present government, as envisaged in the National Common Minimum Programme to universalize the ICDS Scheme, a proposal to sanction 1.88 lakh additional Anganwadi Centres has been floated.

Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY)

1.2.4 Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) is a special intervention devised for adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years, using the ICDS infrastructure. This intervention seeks to address their needs for self-development, nutrition and health status, literacy and numerical skills, vocational skills etc. At present, it is sanctioned in 2000 blocks across the country, providing funds @ Rs.1.10 lakh per block per annum. Along with expansion of ICDS, a proposal has also been moved to expand KSY to all the ICDS Blocks in the country.



Shri Arjun Singh, Minister for Human Resource Development with the National Bravery Award winners.



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Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG)

1.2.5 The Pilot Project to provide free foodgrains to undernourished adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, was launched by the Planning Commission, in 51 identified districts in 2002-03. The project was continued, by the Planning Commission, in the year 2003-04 also. The project was funded through Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released to the States. A proposal for continuing the Project in the existing 51 districts in the financial year 2005-06 has been moved. Evaluation of this project is also being undertaken to assess its impact on the target beneficiaries.

Merger of KSY & NPAG

1.2.6 Merger of these two schemes is also under consideration as it would have better impact on the adolescent girls if the services under the two schemes at present are delivered as a package.

Balika Samriddhi Yojana

1.2.7 Balika SamriddhiYojana is a scheme introduced for the survival of the girl child, her education and with a view to ensure that she is not married before the age of 18. It is a very important scheme which can be effective in reversing the present trend of increasing female foeticide. The scheme visualizes a cash deposit in the joint name of a girl child born in a BPL family and an ICDS functionary, as well as subsequent scholarships to be paid as the girl continues to receive her education. The Department is in the process of revamping the scheme for making it effective for the beneficiaries.

Creches/Day Care Centres for Children of Working and Ailing Mothers

1.2.8 This Central Sector Scheme was

introduced in 1975 in pursuance of the objectives of the National Policy for Children adopted in 1974. The Scheme aims to provide Day Care Services to children (0-5 years) of parents whose income does not exceed Rs. 1800 per month. The facilities provided to children under the scheme include sleeping and day care facilities, supplementary nutrition , immunization, medicines and recreation.

1.2.9 Children of casual, migrant, construction and agricultural labourers are the main beneficiaries under the scheme, especially when they are sick or incapacitated due to one or other reason. The scheme is being implemented through the Central Social Welfare Board and two other national level voluntary organizations, namely Indian Council for Child Welfare and the Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh all over the country.

Swayamsidha

1.2.10 Swayamsidha is an integrated scheme for women's empowerment. It is based on the formation of women into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and aims at the holistic empowerment of women through awareness generation, economic empowerment and convergence of various schemes. Grants are released to States for project implementation. SHGs are formed through the ICDS machinery in most of the States. A few States such as Uttar Pradesh, Uttranchal, Tamil Nadu, Bihar etc. take help from NGOs for the purpose. This is being implemented in 650 blocks spread over 33 States.

Swa-Shakti

1.2.11 Swa-Shakti is a Centrally Sponsored project supported by the World Bank and International Fund for Agricultural Development. The Project is being implemented



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in nine States viz. Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttranchal and Uttar Pradesh. It is implemented through NGOs who have established Self Help Groups of women in 57 districts across nine States. The formation of groups has given women an active platform to build self-reliance and increases their voice in the community as well as household decision-making. The bank linkages of 10,000 SHGs have reduced their dependence on moneylenders.

Swawlamban

1.2.12 Swawlamban Programme, a central sector scheme, aims at providing training and skill upgradation to facilitate women either to obtain employment or become self employed on a sustainable basis. The scheme targets the poor and needy women. Assistance is provided to Women Development Corporations, Public Sector Corporations, Autonomous bodies and Registered Voluntary Organisations for 36 trades such as computer programming, medical transcriptions, electronic, etc.

STEP

1.2.13 Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) launched in 1986 as a measure to ensure wellbeing of women in traditional sectors. It aims at increasing self-reliance and autonomy of women by increasing their productivity and enabling them to take-up income generation activities. Specific objectives of STEP are : (a) to mobilize women in small viable groups and to make available facilities through training, (b) to provide training for skill upgradation, (c) to enable groups of women to take up employment-cum-income generation programmes by providing backward and forward

linkages. The target group covered under STEP includes marginalized, assetless rural women and urban poor.

Swadhar

1.2.14 Swadhar is a holistic scheme to provide shelter, food, clothing and care to women who are living in difficult circumstances without any social or economic support. The programme has a flexible and innovative approach so as to cater to the requirements of distressed women under diverse situations such as widows, ex-prisoners, survivors of natural disaster, victims of terrorist violence or trafficking, HIV/AIDs, mentally challenged etc. The assistance is given by DWCD to the NGOs whose projects are recommended by the State Level Empowered Committee. Grants are also given for running helpline facilities, legal and clinical counseling etc. to ensure socio-economic rehabilitation of such women.

Short Stay Homes (SSHs)

1.2.15 This programme has been taken over by the Central Social Welfare Board relatively recently. The Short Stay Homes provide a protective respite to women who are without shelter for a variety of reasons.

Family Counselling Centres

1.2.16 The Family Counselling Centres provide preventive and rehabilitative services to women and families. This programme that was pioneered by the CSWB has served a vital function in strengthening families through crisis intervention and counselling.

Working Women Hostel (WWH)

1.2.17 The scheme aims at providing safe and affordable temporary hostel accommodation to



women working away from their home towns and women being trained for employment, etc. Construction grants for hostel buildings are given under the scheme to NGOs and others.

Laws and Legislations pertaining to Women

Protection from Domestic Violence Bill, 2002

1.3 The Department of Women and Child Development has drafted the Protection from Domestic Violence Bill, taking into consideration the recommendations made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee in its 124th Report and the views expressed by the Prime Minister's Office, voluntary organizations of women, etc. The Cabinet Note on the subject has already been circulated to the concerned Ministries/ Departments. The Draft Bill is being

finalized, in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice on the basis of comments received from the concerned Departments and other agencies.

Prevention of Sexual Harassment at the Work Place Bill

1.3.1 The National Commission for Women (NCW) has prepared a Draft on 'Sexual Harassment of Women at the Work Places (Prevention and Redress) Bill 2004' which is under consideration of the Department. The Draft Bill has been discussed with the State Women Commissions and the State Labour Commissioners and is being finalized, in consultation with various women's organizations and other experts.

The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act 1987 (Amendment)

1.3.2 The recommendations made by the



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National Commission for Women (NCW) and the Task Force on Amendments in the Act were circulated to States/UTs, Ministries/ Departments of the GOI for comments. A Note to the Cabinet was moved for approval and as desired by the Cabinet, it was placed before the Committee of Secretaries. The Bill is being amended on the basis of changes recommended by the Committee.

The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act 1986 (Amendment)

1.3.3 The recommendations of the Task Force on Women and Children regarding amendment of the definition of Indecent Representation of Women has been referred to the Ministry of Law and Justice. Their views are awaited.

The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 Amendment Bill

1.3.4 This Amendment Bill has been approved by Hon'ble HRM on 25.8.2004 and has been circulated to all concerned Ministries in Government of India. We have received comments from all the concerned Ministries. The Bill is being drafted by the Law Ministry. Once received, a note will be placed before the Cabinet for approval.

The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961

1.3.5 The Department of Women and Child Development has requested the National Commission for Women to suggest concrete amendments to the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961.

1.3.6 The National Commission for Women has recommended certain amendments to Section 6 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 so that women could get an equal share in the ancestral property. The Law Commission of India in its 174th Report on 'Property Rights of

Women : Proposed Reforms under the Hindu Law' also recommended amendments to Section 6 of the Act. Legislative Department had circulated a Draft Cabinet Note for amending the Act. The Department of Women and Child Development has examined the Draft Cabinet Note and conveyed concurrence to the proposals in it and also requested the Legislative Department to consider the recommendations made by the NCW. The Legislative Department has since introduced the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Bill, 2004 in the Parliament on 20th December, 2004.

New Initiatives and Programmes

National Commission for Children

1.3.7 The National Commission for Children Bill was introduced in Parliament in December 2003 but got lapsed due to Lok Sabha elections. The proposal has been reconsidered by the new Government and has made certain major changes. The changes include, more powers, constitution of State Commissions and Children's Courts in States. The Commission will be a statutory body set up under an Act of the Parliament. The revised Bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament in the Budget Session.

Formulating National Action Plan for Children

1.3.8 The Department of Women and Child Development prepared a draft of the National Plan of Action for Children in 2003 which could not be finalized due to Lok Sabha elections in 2004. The document has been reconsidered by the new Government and is in the process of revising the draft which includes goals, objectives and strategies for the current decade for improving the overall status of the child in the country.



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National Nutrition Mission

1.3.9 The National Nutrition Mission has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister. Its Executive Committee is headed by MOS-WCD. The basic objective is to address the widespread problem of malnutrition in mission mode enlisting cooperation of concerned Departments of the Government. As required in the Terms of Reference, the National Nutrition Policy adopted by the Government in 1993 has been reviewed and the Vision and Strategies identified for the next decade..

Merger of the Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) with Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG)

1.3.10 The Department is actively considering merger of the Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) with Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) as there appears to be no need for two schemes, with more or less similar interventions, for the same target beneficiaries. The area of operation of two schemes at present is different. NPAG is operational in 51 districts only covering 451 ICDS projects, whereas KSY is in 2000 ICDS Projects. (Both these schemes are operated through ICDS infrastructure only through Anganwadi Centres). There could be overlap in the coverage of two schemes in certain projects.

Gender Budgeting

1.3.11 Gender Budgeting is now widely accepted as a powerful tool for empowerment of women. The Department has been taking several initiatives in the domain of gender budgeting since its very inception. The genesis was monitoring of 27 beneficiary oriented schemes from the Seventh Plan onwards. In 2004-05 the focus has been **mainstreaming gender budgeting**

initiatives and bringing the subject center-stage. Detailed **guidelines for gender budgeting** have been prepared and disseminated to all Ministries/ Departments, so as to guide gender positive allocation of resources, review of policy and implementation of schemes. A broad framework has been evolved for giving the gender budgeting exercise a holistic approach for meaningful development of women. In short, the effort has been to hone gender budgeting into a tool for holistic socio-economic development of women and promote accountability and transparency in public expenditure.

1.3.12 The Ministry of Finance initiative in setting up an inter-departmental committee on the subject and issuing instructions for setting up of Gender Budget Cells in all_Ministries/ Departments has given a strong support to the efforts of the Department. Details of the various activities of the Department are given in the Chapter on "**Budgeting for Gender Equity**", a phrase adopted as the Mission Statement for Gender Budgeting.

Child Budgeting

1.3.13 Children constitute 40 % of our country's population. Thus a focus on resource allocation and policies for children, on the lines of budgeting for women, is but a logical step. The child budgeting initiative is relatively recent and the Department took up the exercise for the first time in 2002-03. A research study was commissioned by the Department to elicit data on public expenditure on children in States and at the Centre for the period 1993-94 to 2002-03. Analysis of the same has revealed several interesting patterns in expenditure of various states and has also highlighted the need for further action in standardizing the model for



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child budgeting and focusing on efficacy of various schematic interventions. The Department of Women & Child Development has been holding coordination meetings with several Ministries on various child related issues. Results of these initiatives and analysis of data available on public expenditure on children in the Union Budget and State Budgets are reflected in the Chapter on Child Budgeting.

Rehabilitation of Tsunami Victims

1.3.14 The Tsunami that struck the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Southern Coasts of India on 26th December, 2004 caused large scale death and devastation rendering thousands homeless and destitute. Department of Women and Child Development earnestly responded to this human crisis. Hon'ble Minister for Human Resource Development convened a meeting on 28th December, 2004 at which a decision was

taken to immediately release a Grant-in-Aid through the National Creche Fund for rehabilitation of children who have been rendered homeless and shelterless. Funds have also been placed at the disposal of State Social Welfare Advisory Boards/State nodal departments of the five States affected by the calamity. These State Social Welfare Advisory Boards in accordance with National Creche Fund Guidelines can sanction projects to ensure immediate assistance.

National Resource Centre for Women (NRCW)

1.4 The Department of Women & Child Development has set up a National Resource Centre for Women (NRCW) in collaboration with the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) and National Informatics Centre (NIC). The portal on





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National Resource Centre for Women (NRCW) was inaugurated by Kum. Selja, Minister for Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation.

1.4.1 The objectives of the NRCW are to:

- Create an information base and disseminate information in the field of women's development and also facilitate generation of data on contemporary issues of women in development;
- Provide networking facilities to institutions and individuals actively engaged in the field of women's development; and
- Assimilate the gender perspective in policies, planning, implementation and monitoring in selected sectors.

REVIEW OF SCHEMES BEING IMPLEMENTED BY DWCD

1.5 This Department is presently undertaking a comprehensive review of various schemes.

The flagship scheme,

- **ICDS** is proposed to be restructured and expanded as stipulated in the National Common Minimum Programme and in accordance with the directions of the Supreme Court.
- Other important schemes viz., the **Crèche scheme** and the **Balika Samridhhi Yojana** for children and the girl child will be further strengthened and restructured to meet the requirements of children.
- The **Swayamsidha scheme** for women for empowerment of women through the formation of self-help groups will also be retained beyond 2006 and converged with similar schemes of other departments/

ministries for holistic development and empowerment of women.

- It is also proposed to revise the norms of **Working Women Hostels & Swadhar Homes** to make them more attractive and viable
- As **STEP & NORAD** proposals are voluminous and no expertise lies especially with the Department, it is proposed to transfer these schemes to States with the concurrence of the Planning Commission.
- The Department has proposed the merger of the National Creche Fund with the Creche Scheme with a view to expand the crèche services in the country and to enhance the financial norms for making them viable.

HARNESSING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FOR TRANSPARENT AND EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION

1.

1.6 With multitude of grant-in-aid (GIA) schemes being implemented by the Department, it has been realized that it is imperative to computerize our database for **effective tracking and monitoring of various GIA projects**. To this end, the Department has developed computerized NGO monitoring system which is regularly used with many user friendly features.

2. Geographic Information System

1.6.1 The Department has also developed a Geographic Information System (GIS), which is *perhaps the first such attempt in a GOI Ministry in the social sector*. This module maps all sanctioned projects up to the district level to indicate graphical depiction of regional imbalances in our various schemes and



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interventions. This software will enable a more focused approach in planning for investments under various schemes. This Department has also taken initiative to disseminate this package to the States for proposing interventions to ensure regional growth with equity.

3. File Tracking System

1.6.2 This Department has implemented file tracking system and trained all the staff members in its usage. With the help of this software, Department will be able to track all the receipts/files and give an on-line status of the same. This would help in bringing transparency in the system and fix accountability for disposal of each case/file.

Organization

1.7.1 The Department of Women and Child Development was under the overall charge of Shri Arjun Singh, the Hon'ble Minister for Human Resource Development. He was assisted by Smt Kanti Singh, Minister of State for Women and Child Development, during the year 2004-05. Smt. Reva Nayyar joined as Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development with effect from 01.07.2004.

1.7.2 The Department is divided into three Bureaus, each Bureau headed by a Joint Secretary, namely, (i) Child Development, (ii) Child Welfare and (iii) Women's Development and Women's Welfare. The work relating to Plan, Coordination and Research was under the charge of Economic Adviser while the work relating to Accounts and Audit was under the charge of the Joint Secretary and Financial Adviser who looked after the work of this Department in addition to his responsibilities in other departments under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The organizational chart of the Department is at

Annexure-I. The list of subjects being dealt in Department of Women and Child Development is given at **Annexure-II.**

1.7.3 The Department has under its aegis one statutory body and three autonomous organizations, namely, (a) **Statutory Body :** National Commission for Women and (b) **Autonomous Organizations :** (1) National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), (2) Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) and (3)

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK).

Other Organizations/Agencies under DWCD

National Commission for Women

1.7.4 The National Commission for Women is a statutory body constituted on 31st January, 1992 under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 to protect and promote the interests of women and safeguard the legal rights of women. The Commission has been in the forefront of the national endeavour to improve the status of women in our society and work for their all round empowerment by following its mandated role and activities, as laid down in the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.

National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development

1.7.5 National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), an autonomous organization, under the Department of Women and Child Development, seeks to develop and promote voluntary action in social development; take a comprehensive view of child development, develop and promote programmes in pursuance of the National Policy for Children; develop measures for coordination of



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governmental and voluntary action in social development with emphasis on women empowerment and evolve framework and perspective for organizing children's programmes through governmental and voluntary efforts.

Central Social Welfare Board

1.7.5 The Central Social Welfare Board was set up by a Resolution of Government of India dated 12th August, 1953 with the object of promoting social welfare activities and implementing welfare programmes for women, children and the handicapped through voluntary organizations. The Board was given the dual responsibility of taking welfare services to the disadvantaged sections of society especially women & children, and also developing a nationwide infrastructure of voluntary agencies through which these services could be made available. In the five decades since its inception the Board has played an important role in

developing and strengthening the voluntary sector as a primary catalyst of social development.

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

1.7.6 Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) was set up on 30th March, 1993 as a Registered Society under the Societies Registration Act 1860, sponsored by the Department of Women and Child Development, with a corpus fund of Rs.31 crore.

1.7.7 The main objective of RMK is to facilitate credit support or micro-finance to poor women to start income generating activities such as dairy, agriculture, shop-keeping, vending, handicrafts, etc. RMK mainly channelises its support through non-governmental organizations/voluntary agencies; women's development corporations; cooperative societies; State Government agencies like DRDA; SHGs formed under Swayamsidha/Swa-Shakti, etc.





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Food and Nutrition Board

1.7.8 The Government of India adopted the National Nutrition Policy under the aegis of Department of Women and Child Development in 1993. The Food and Nutrition Board was transferred to the Department of Women and Child Development from the Ministry of Food w.e.f. 1st April, 1993 in pursuance of the National Nutrition Policy.

1.7.9 FNB is primarily engaged in Nutrition Education and Training, Mass Awareness Campaigns, promotion of various instruments of National Nutrition Policy like Infant and Young Child Nutrition, Prevention and Control of Micronutrient Malnutrition, Reaching Nutrition Information to the People and Establishing Nutrition Monitoring and Surveillance System.

Reservation for SCs and STs

1.8 Reservation Policy of the Government of India in the services is being followed in this Department and the organizations under its control. Out of 41 Group 'A' officers in the Department, 8 belong to the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and 2 to the Scheduled Tribes (STs). Out of 72 Group 'B' officers, 10 belong to SC and 2 to ST communities. In respect of 83 Group 'C' personnel, 15 officials are from SC, 5 from ST and 6 from OBC communities. Out of 56 Group 'D' personnel, 27 officials belong to the SC, 2 to ST and 1 belongs to OBC communities.

Public and Staff Grievances

1.9 A Facilitation Counter has been opened

in the Department to which the public has unhindered access. Copies of the schemes, programmes and guidelines of the Department are available for distribution to the public at the counter. The details of the programmes and the present status of various applications from non-governmental and other organizations for grants and other assistance as also the details of the organizations blacklisted by the Department have been posted on the website of the Department. This can be accessed at the address www.wcd.nic.in. The Department has also adopted a Citizen's Charter, which proclaims its mission, objectives and commitments. The public grievances received in the Department are attended on priority. This is regularly monitored by the Public Grievances Redressal Officer.

1.9.1 A suitable mechanism exists in this Department for redressal of grievances of staff at all levels and at regular intervals. Being a small Department, the inter-personal communication in the Department is good which also substantially helps in speedy redressal of grievances.

Parliamentary Committees

1.10 The composition of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development is at Annexure-III. The composition of the Committee on Empowerment of Women for the year 2004-05 is at Annexure-IV and Parliamentary Committee on Official Languages is at Annexure-V.

2.

Programmes for Women





Programmes for Women

Introduction

The Department of Women and Child Development was set up in the year 1985 as the national machinery for advancement of women in the country. In its nodal capacity, the Department has been striving to secure gender justice by substantially increasing coverage of programmes for affirmative action, review the laws to remove gender bias, campaigning for equal rights to women in property, credit facilitation, income generating opportunities, providing support services like day care facilities, crèches, and working women hostels. The Department also mobilizes women into self help groups and cooperative societies and takes up programmes for awareness generation and gender sensitization.

2.1.2 In terms of its mandate, the Department of Women and Child Development has taken several initiatives during the past years for bringing about social equality, empowerment and development of women. These initiatives are discussed below:

Swayamsidha

2.2.1 Swayamsidha is an integrated scheme for women's empowerment. It is based on the formation of women into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and aims at the holistic empowerment of women through awareness generation, economic empowerment and convergence of various schemes.

2.2.2 The long term objective of the programme is the all-round empowerment of women by ensuring their direct access to, and control over, resources through a sustained process of mobilisation and convergence of all the on-going sectoral programmes. The immediate objectives of the programme are:

- Establishment of self-reliant women's Self-Help Groups (SHGs);
- Creation of confidence and awareness among members of SHGs regarding women's status, health, nutrition, education, sanitation and hygiene, legal rights, economic upliftment and other social, economic and political issues;
- Strengthening and institutionalizing the savings habit in rural women and their control over economic resources;
- Improving access of women to micro credit;
- Involvement of women in local level planning; and
- Convergence of services of DWCD and other Departments.

2.2.3 The programme will cover 650 blocks throughout the country including 238 IMY blocks. Each block will have 100 Self-Help Groups with 15-20 women members in each group. The total number of groups will be 65,000 out of which 53,100 will be new Groups.

2.2.4 The most important component of the programme is the formulation, implementation and monitoring of block-specific composite project for 4-5 years, incorporating the following four elements:

- Group formation/mobilisation activities;
- Community oriented innovative interventions;
- Other schemes of DWCD, namely NORAD, STEP, SEP and AGP, and other schemes, too, if there is a felt need for the same; and
- Schemes of other departments, whether converged under GOI directions or State Government initiative.



Programmes for Women

2.2.5 These composite projects will be implemented by any appropriate government or non-government agency, to be nominated by the State Government. All the States have identified Nodal Agency and Project Implementing Agency (PIA) for implementation of the Scheme. Quarterly Meeting of State Nodal Officers are being held regularly. These meetings enable the State Governments to learn from the experiences of each other and sort out their operational problems. Three quarterly meetings have already been held.

2.2.6 The total estimated cost of the programme is Rs.116.30 crore out of which Rs.92.30 crore will be spent at the block level, Rs.16.00 crore at the State level and Rs. 8.00 crore at the national level.

2.2.7 Current Status of Project Implementation:

- i. Block-specific Project Reports: All Block-specific Projects have been approved.

- ii. State Action Plans: 33 State Action Plans have been approved.

State Action Plans: 33 State Action Plans.

- iii. Project implementation: Project implementation is in full swing. Group formation in most States has been completed. Training programmes are going on. Community oriented innovative interventions, formation of clusters and Block Societies have been initiated.

2.2.8 The number of blocks allocated, the number of SHGs formed and details of funds release under Swyamsidha as on 31.12.2004 are given at Annexure-VI .

Swa-Shakti Project

2.3.1 The Swa-Shakti Project, also known as the Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project, is a centrally sponsored Project with an estimated outlay of Rs. 186.21





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crore. In addition, an amount of Rs. 5.00 crore was provided for facilitating the setting up of revolving funds for giving interest-bearing loans to beneficiary groups primarily during their initial formative stage.

2.3.2 The Swa-Shakti Project, supported jointly by the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), is operational till June 2005. The project aims at enhancing women's access to resources for better quality of life through use of drudgery and time reduction devices, health, literacy & confidence enhancement and increasing their control over income through their involvement in skill development and income generating activities.

2.3.3 The Project is being implemented through the Women's Development Corporations (WDCs)/ Societies in the States of Bihar, Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand covering 57 districts, 335 blocks and 7531 villages.

2.3.4 It was envisaged that about 16,000 women self-help groups (covering over 2.40 lac women agriculturists and agricultural labour) would be formed in the Project. However, the group formation has exceeded the target. 17647 women self help groups have already been formed against the target of 16,000 across the nine states by involving 218 partner NGOs.

Programme Outreach						
State	No. of Districts	No. of Blocks	No. of Villages	No. of SHGs formed	Total . Membership	No. of NGOs
Bihar	1	6	113	441	5121	5
Chhattisgarh	3	19	387	560	8091	14
Gujarat	8	63	1278	2706	44848	55
Haryana	3	23	643	1550	22009	14
Jharkhand	5	18	916	1678	22242	19
Karnataka	7	36	978	2149	38522	36
MP	9	40	1139	2462	31533	45
UP	18	116	1679	5530	63907	16
Uttaranchal	3	14	398	571	7689	14
Total	57	335	7531	17647	243962	218

Physical Progress

- Clusters Formed 1221
- Group Savings (Rs. Lacs) 2215
- Amount Interloaned (Rs. Lacs) 5487
- Groups Linked with Banks 10277
- Amount Loaned by Banks (Rs. Lacs) 2508
- Convergence with Govt. programmes (Groups) 9371
- SHG members engaged in Income Generation Activities (IGAs) 130896
- SHG members received advance level training 133123



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Core Components

Community Assets

2.3.5 Community Asset Creation, an important activity of the project, has helped women members to meet some of their basic needs as well as creating a sense of ownership in the community. The women have proactively taken up this initiative for their groups and achieved success. Under the Swa-Shakti scheme, any mature SHG could ask for 10-15 cement bags for common construction within the village. All other materials and labour support had to be arranged by the SHG or community. Some of the important assets which have been created under the project are bathrooms, meeting halls, hand pumps, sheds, drains, soak pits, stop dams, water points, platforms, water tubs for cattle etc. A total of 1612 community assets have been created so far covering 2956 villages. The total value of asset created is Rs. 73.01 lakh of which the project fund is Rs. 16.63 lakh against the

quantum of external fund i.e. Rs. 56.38 lakhs, which has been channelised from other sources. Through this small measure, SHG members are not only creating these community assets as per their needs, but also learning some valuable lessons on planning and execution of small works and community mobilisation. The action has also increased their confidence level and established the credibility of the SHGs in the village

Income Generation Activity/Micro Enterprise Development

2.3.6 With improved access to credit and skill upgradation, a large number of women have already started micro-enterprises. The Project has linked its members with good quality training providers like Krishi Vigyan Kendras, various research institutions of ICAR, Agricultural Universities and local Consultants. Around fifty four percent of SHG members are engaged in income generating activities after group formation. The average income of women





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engaged in income generating activities has also gone up substantially. Across the States, a total of 82163 on-farm activities and 48733 non-farm activities have been started under the project. The average income of women engaged in income generating activities has gone up from about Rs. 513.00 per month to about Rs. 922.00 per month. These women now contribute almost 6 percent of household income.

Networking

2.3.7 The major activity under this component is the group mobilization and capacity building for functioning of self-help groups and formation of clusters. The project has successfully established 17,647 SHGs. All groups have received the basic training in SHG concept, book keeping, accounts, group conflict, dynamics and financial management whereas 65 % have been given advance level training. 1221 clusters covering around 14000 SHGs have been formed. In Bihar & Karnataka apart from Clusters, 19 &

42 Cluster Group Associations respectively have been formed. 205 Clusters have been registered under various Acts. In order to strengthen the Clusters the basic and conceptual training as well as advanced level trainings are being currently imparted to them in order to reach the sustainability level. Around 500 Clusters have been imparted basic training whereas 61 clusters have received advance level training. All the states have articulated a clear strategy for Cluster strengthening and gradual withdrawal of NGOs.

Convergence

2.3.8 9371 groups have received benefits from various Government programmes like drinking water and sanitation, rural roads and SJSY. 515 programmes/workshops have been organised involving line departments. 120152 SHG women have participated in exposure visits. Sensitisation of line Department officials/ bankers and exposure of SHGs has brought about strategic change in their outlook.





Bank Linkage

2.3.9 The Project has sought to link SHG members to formal financial institutions, which has been increasing over the project period. The number of SHGs which have been linked with Banks has risen from 5258 in June 2003 to 10,000 in September 2004-an increase of almost 100%. Compared to the target of 1:4 the savings to borrowing ratio had reached 1:3.3 up from 1:2.5 in March 2003.

Business Counselling Centres

2.3.10 Business Counselling Centres have been established in 192 Blocks with the maximum number operating in Karnataka. These centres provide various kinds of assistance to rural women entrepreneurs viz preparing business plan, marketing and financial linkages, Counselling on banking procedures, IGA, Business Plans, application procedures, feasibility studies, and also takes follow up of Credit. The place is also utilized for displaying the communication material, SHG products and for

Cluster members meetings. Women are visiting the BCCs every month and seeking information about grass root level economic activities, different schemes of Govt. and marketing channels.

2.3.11 Project Achievements – Based on 8th Round of Concurrent Monitoring and Evaluation

- The SHG membership has inculcated the habit of regular savings, which is evident from the fact that 80% of groups are saving regularly. 82% of groups are conducting meetings regularly with attendance of more than 80% members. With the maturity of groups they are able to manage affairs on their own as 85% of groups today are conducting meetings in the absence of NGO workers. 99% of groups were found to be regular in repaying loans with 100% figures from Gujarat, Jharkhand, Haryana, Karnataka, MP and UP .

Percent Distribution of Women having "Say" in Major Household Decisions

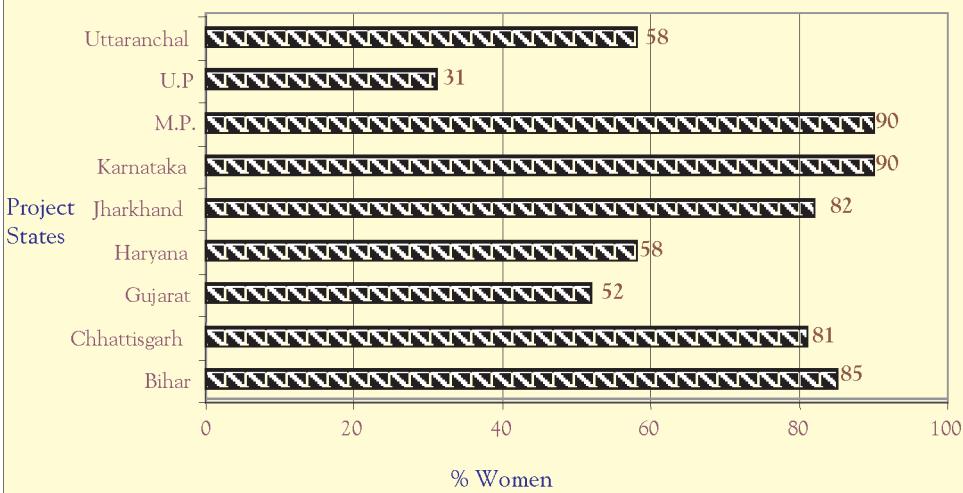


Figure 1



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- SHG women are able to voice their basic needs and access resources and services in a variety of ways. About 90 percent of SHG members are able to visit places both within and outside their village for various reasons including training, exposure visits, banks and meeting with Government officials.
- In family-level decision-making, percentage of members having a say in sending daughters to school recorded a major increase from under 0.5 percent in the year 2000 to almost 90 percent at present, while the corresponding numbers for members having a say in the selection of spouses for their children went up to over 73 percent
- 53 percent of SHGs have developed linkages with other programmes/schemes—compared to about 17 percent in 2000. Over twenty two percent of the members are now represented in grass-root level institutions as compared to a baseline of 0.7 percent. 69% women's groups are interacting with Banks whereas 34% are interacting with Panchayats and 28% with Block offices to access services and information. A notable achievement is the fact that 38% of groups attend grass root level meetings compared to 2.4 percent at the year 2000 baseline. Closely linked to it one finds that 9% of group members are working with PRIs with highest representation from Bihar (25%) and Chhattisgarh (24%).
- The percentage of pregnant SHG members accessing ante-natal care facilities has increased from 53 percent in 2000 to above 80 percent in 2004. 85% have access to services from PHC/hospitals. Similarly, access to safe drinking water has risen from about 25 percent in 2000 to almost 60 percent in 2004.
- The percentage of members having girl child in the age group of 6-14 years was found to be 33 % out of which 93 % were being sent to school as compared to below 65 percent in 2000. It depicts growing awareness among the members about importance of education. Access to appropriate services has risen from 37% in 2000 to 76.5% in 2003. Similarly, access to safe drinking water has risen from about 25% in 2000 to almost 50% in 2003. Across the States, M.P. has shown significant achievement in this context where the access in 2000 was only 7.2% and has been reported 65% in 2004. Under the drudgery reduction initiatives, improved agriculture implements have benefited 23% of SHG women whereas 70% had easy access to water with more than 85% representation from M.P., Karnataka and Chhattisgarh.
- 57% of groups are engaged in IGA both on-farm as well as off farm. The average income of women undergoing IGA has also helped in increasing the overall income in the family as well as increase in the average number of month's employment, which has gone up from 6 months (before joining the group) to 9 months (after joining Swa-Shakti group).

Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)

2.4.1 As a major initiative towards improving the socio-economic lot of poor, marginalized and the assetless women, the Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India launched the Support to Training and



Employment Programme for Women (STEP) as a Central Sector Scheme in 1986-87. It aims at empowering poor women and promoting sustainable livelihood for them in 10 traditional sectors viz. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Khadi and Village Industries, Sericulture, Social Forestry and Wasteland development, through mobilizing them into cohesive and active groups, by upgrading their skills, encouraging self employment, providing backward and forward linkages, providing access to credit improving general awareness, gender sensitization etc. The scheme is being implemented through Public Sector Organization, State Corporations, District Rural Development Agencies, Cooperatives, Federations and registered Voluntary Organizations which have been in existence for a minimum period of three years.

2.4.2 The scheme not only aims at imparting

training for upgrading of skills to enhance the income of beneficiaries but also a package of service consisting of health check-up, nutrition, non-formal education, legal literacy, education, mobile creches, gender sensitization and gender awareness etc. In this scheme, 90% of the project costs is borne by the Union Government and the balance 10% is borne by the implementing agencies.

2.4.3 The State Level Empowered Committee headed by the Secretary in charge of Department, Women and Child Development or Social Welfare Department has been set up in States to examine the project proposals from States and forward them to the union government with their recommendations. These proposals are further scrutinized by the concerned technical departments in the Government of India (GOI) before they are placed for consideration of the Project Sanctioning Committee headed by the Secretary (WCD).



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2.4.4 The monitoring and review of progress of each project is done by monitoring Committee set up by the implementation agency. The Committee meets at least once in three months.

2.4.5 During the 9th plan period about 2,55,635 women have been covered under 66 projects launched in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Kerala, Karnataka, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. So far, women in dairy sector have been receiving the maximum support, keeping in view the nature of demands.

2.4.6 In the year 2003-04, 11 projects were sanctioned and an amount of Rs.1378.47 lakh was released benefiting 16,350 women beneficiaries in 6 States - Assam, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland and Rajasthan. During 2004-05 (as on 31.12.2004) 4 projects

were sanctioned to benefit 13,000 women and an amount of Rs.651.03 lakhs was released. State-wise break up of projects sanctioned and the number of beneficiaries during 2004-05 is at Annexure VII.

Swawlamban Programme

2.5.1 Swawlamban Programme, previously known as NORAD/Women's Economic Programme, was launched in 1982-83 with assistance from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD). The objective of the programme is to provide training and skills to women to facilitate them to obtain employment or self-employment on a sustained basis. The target group under the scheme are the poor and needy women, women from weaker sections of the society, such as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc.

2.5.2 Financial assistance under the



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programmes is provided to Women's Development Corporations, Public Sector Corporations, Autonomous Bodies and Registered Voluntary Organisations/Trusts, to train poor women in both traditional and non-traditional trades and to ensure their employment in these areas. Some of the trades are Computer programming, Medical Transcription, Electronics, Watch Assembling, Radio and Television Repairs, Garment Making, Handloom Weaving, Secretarial Practice, Community Health Worker, Embroidery, etc. Financial assistance is also provided to the grantee organisations for hiring of training-cum-production sheds, training cost, machinery and equipments, stipend to the trainees and remuneration for the trainers. The upper ceiling for assistance under this scheme is Rs.8000/- per beneficiary.

2.5.3 From 1996-97 onwards, the assistance by NORAD was supplemented from domestic

resources. Government of India has since decided to discontinue receiving aid from small bilateral donors including Norway in terms of new aid policy. The NORAD assistance is, therefore, not available now for this Scheme.

2.5.4 An independent team of NORAD had earlier evaluated the programme and rated it highly. The programme has also been listed as a best practice for replication in other developing countries.

2.5.5 The State Women's Development Corporations (WDCs) are the nodal agencies for implementation of scheme mostly through the voluntary organisations in the States. However, in the States with no WDCs, the programme is being implemented by CSWB/State Social Welfare Boards, through the NGOs. Many training programmes in new areas like Computers, Electronics, Medical Transcriptions,





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etc. are being conducted by the State Government Undertakings specializing in Computers etc. The Women's Development Corporations are required to conduct pre-appraisal of project proposals and Monitoring and Mid-term Evaluation of projects sanctioned by Government of India.

2.5.6 In order to have enhanced involvement of the States in the implementation of the programmes, a State Level Empowered Committee has been set up in all the States which is Chaired by the Secretary-in-charge of Women & Child Development/Social Welfare in the States. The State Level Empowered Committee would scrutinize the project proposals received from various NGOs/Corporations/Undertakings in the State and submit the same, alongwith its recommendations, to Government of India for consideration. All eligible and complete project proposals received through the State Empowered Committee are placed before

the Project Sanctioning Committee (PSC) of the Department for consideration.

2.5.7 During 2004-05 (as on 31.12.2004) 195 new projects have been approved and an amount of Rs.633.09 lakhs has been released for the benefit of 24560 women. A State-wise list of Swawlamban (NORAD) project cases (including second instalment) sanctioned, number of women beneficiaries and amount released, during 2004-05 (as on 31.12.2004) is at **Annexure VIII**.

Swadhar

2.6.1 This scheme was launched by the Department during the year 2001-2002 in the central sector for the benefit of women in difficult circumstances, like destitute widows deserted by their families in religious places like Vrindavan, Kashi, etc.; women prisoners released from jail and without family support; women survivors of natural disasters who have been rendered homeless and are without any social and



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economic support; trafficked women/girls rescued or runaway from brothels or other places or women/girls, victims of sexual crimes, who are disowned by family or who do not want to go back to their respective family for various reasons; women victims of terrorist violence who are without any family support and without any economic means for survival; mentally disordered women who are without any support of family or relatives, etc.

2.6.2 The package of assistance that will be available under the scheme shall include provisions for shelter, food, clothing, and health care and counseling for such women; measures for social and economic rehabilitation through education, awareness, skill upgradation and personality development through behavioral training, etc.; help line or other facilities to such women in distress; and such other services as will be required for support and rehabilitation of such women in distress.

2.6.3 The implementing agencies can be the social welfare/women and child welfare department of state governments, women's development corporations, urban local bodies, reputed public/private trusts or voluntary organizations who are willing to take up the responsibilities of rehabilitating such women on a project basis. The organisation must have adequate experience and expertise in taking up such works of rehabilitation.

2.6.4 An amount of Rs.3.0 crores has been kept in the budget for the year 2004-05 for setting up shelter homes all over the country. The department aims at funding at least one Swadhar home and one helpline for women in difficult circumstances in each district of the country to benefit more and more women in difficult circumstances. During 2004-05 (as on 15.2.2005) an amount of Rs.123.87 lakhs has been released for 24 new projects benefiting 1250 women in the country.





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Hostels for Working Women

2.7.1 The scheme of assistance for construction or expansion of hostel buildings for working women with day care center for children is in implementation since 1972. Under this Scheme financial assistance is provided to non-governmental organizations, cooperative bodies and other agencies engaged in the field of women's social welfare, women's education etc., public sector undertakings, women's development corporations, local bodies, universities, state governments etc., for construction of buildings for Working Women's Hostel. This scheme envisages provision of safe and affordable accommodation to working women (single working women, women working at places away from their home-towns, working but husband out of town, widows, divorcees, separated women etc.) and women being trained for employment and girl students studying in post school professional courses. Trainees are

permitted to stay for a period of one year and girl students for a period of five years, but with the condition that first preference would be given to working women. It is also stipulated in the scheme that the category of women who are being trained for employment and girl students should not exceed 30% of the total number of women of the hostel.

2.7.2 For attracting good and viable proposals, an advertisement was given in the National Newspapers in July 2004.

2.7.3 During the year 2004-05, an amount of Rs.4.82 crores has been sanctioned. 6 new hostels have been approved in principle benefiting 644 women and 30 children.

Balika Samridhi Yojana

2.8.1 Balika Samridhi Yojana is a comprehensive girl child specific scheme which addresses the discrimination against the girl child who, in many parts of the country, has a lower





status and enjoys fewer rights, opportunities and benefits of childhood as compared with the boy child. The sex ratio which stood at 976 in 1961 has reduced to 927 in 2001. Incidence of female foeticide and female infanticide, lower nutritional and calorie intake and lesser hours of breast feeding for girl infants, neglect of the health of girl children, lower rates of female literacy, enrolment and retention in schools, increasing trend of crimes against the girl child and women, and lack of a safe and secure environment for them are all indicators of the lower status of the girl child in India. This discrimination is not merely a result of poverty and illiteracy but is rooted in traditionally ingrained attitudes and mindset.

2.8.2 The scheme Balika Samridhi Yojna was launched formally by the Prime Minister in Nillothi Village in Delhi on 2nd October, 1997 with the objective of raising the overall status of the girl child and bringing about a positive change in family and community attitudes towards her. The Scheme covers up to two girl children born on or after 15th August 1997 in a family living below the poverty line as defined by the Government of India in any rural or urban area. During 1997-98 and 1998-99, the scheme was implemented as a Central Sector Plan Scheme under which the funds were released to district-level implementing agencies such as DRDAs and DUDAs for giving a grant of Rs.500/- to the mothers of the new born girl children.

2.8.3 The scheme was reviewed in 1999-2000 and was recast as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to extend 100% Central Assistance to States and UTs to provide benefits under the scheme through Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme infrastructure. According to the recast scheme, the post delivery grant of Rs.500/-

- will be deposited in an interest bearing account in a bank or post office in the name of the girl child. In addition the girl child will be entitled to receive scholarship for each class of study successfully completed by her, ranging from Rs.300/- for class I to Rs.1000/- for class X. The scholarship amounts will also be deposited in the above account. The accumulated value of the deposits in the account will be payable to the girl child on her attaining the age of 18 years and having remained unmarried till then. For the year 2004-05, there is a RE of Rs.50.00 crores that is to be released to the States/UTs to cover at least 10 lakhs eligible girl children.

2.8.4 Rs.28.28 crore has been released to seven states under the scheme of BSY during current financial year (as on 16.02.2005).

Initiatives taken by Department of Women & Child Development to combat trafficking of women & children

2.9.1 Combating trafficking of women and children is one of the important and mandated concerns of the department. Trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation is the worst form of violation of the rights of women and children. It shatters the body, mind and spirit of the victim. Rescue and rehabilitation of such victims, therefore, is one of the toughest challenges before the government and civil society. India is known to be a source, transit and destination for trafficking. Sporadic researches have given some details of the extent and the enormity of the problem, and the department is seized of this major challenge and has also enacted the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act to combat it.



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2.9.2 Department of Women and Child Development has also formulated a National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children in 1998, with the objective to mainstream and to reintegrate the women and child victims of commercial sexual exploitation in society. National Plan of Action consists of various action points grouped under the heading of Prevention, Trafficking, Awareness Generation and Social Mobilisation, Health Care Services, Education and Child Care, Housing, Shelter and Civic amenities, Economic Empowerment, Legal Reforms and Law Enforcement, Rescue and Rehabilitation. Action is being taken under all these through various initiatives.

2.9.3 The department has issued guidelines to the states for the implementation of National Plan of Action. It has also devised reporting formats on the implementation of NPA and implementation of ITPA and IPC that are required to be submitted to the Central Government on Biannual and Quarterly basis. This gives DWCD detailed information on action initiated by states and also the handle to ensure effective implementation of the law.

2.9.4 The department has constituted a Central Advisory Committee which functions under the chairpersonship of Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India. This committee reviews anti-trafficking programmes and advises the government. Members of the committee are the representatives of Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Information Technology, Ministry of Law and Justice, State Governments which are important source, transit

or destination, prominent NGOs working in this area, international organisations working in this field and DWCD's autonomous organisations like, NCW, CSWB and NIPCCD. Apart from this Director, NCRB; Director General, BSF; Director, IB; Director, CBI, Director General, SSB etc and some of the Director Generals of Police of important states where the magnitude of the problem is stated to be acute, are being nominated on the Advisory Committee as special invitees. The CAC has held three meetings at three months intervals.

2.9.5 Most of the state governments/UT administrations have constituted State Advisory Committees under the chairpersonship of either Chief Secretary or Additional Chief Secretary with members like state's Director General of Police, Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development; Secretary, Department of Home Affairs; prominent NGOs working in the field of trafficking and other stake holders.

2.9.6 In the last two meetings of the CAC, certain important initiatives were taken. Those and other major initiatives taken by DWCD to tackle the heinous crime of trafficking during the year 2004-2005 are as given below:

- I. It was decided that in order to curb the trafficking of the girl child for commercial sexual exploitation it was also necessary to sensitise the women representatives of Panchayat and Local governments on the issue, so that traffickers might not easily lure innocent victims.
- II. The department has constituted three committees for advising further initiatives to be taken on Prevention, Rescue, Rehabilitation and Policy issues. Another committee has been formed with members



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- from Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs to look into the problems of cross border trafficking.
- III. A meeting with UN and Bilateral Agencies was held on 29.10.2004 to coordinate everyone's efforts for ensuring wide spread reach of both programme and funds to tackle the problem in a time bound manner.
- IV. As a follow up on the report of 'Trafficking in Persons 2004' by USA, many meetings were held with the officers of Embassy of USA in India to apprise them of the initiatives taken by Government of India in consultation with MEA and MHA.
- V. The department has finalised in consultation with Unicef India Country Office, the following manuals/documents:
- (i) Manual for sensitisation of lower Judiciary.
 - (ii) Manual for Medical Officers dealing with medico-legal cases of victims of trafficking.
 - (iii) Rescue and Rehabilitation Manual.
 - (iv) Manual for Social Workers.
 - (v) Anti-trafficking initiatives in India.
- The department has also instituted preparation of a manual for sensitisation of Police Officers, and for counselling of trafficking victims and survivors.
- VI. The department participated in the NHRC, UNIFEM sponsored study titled 'Action Research on Trafficking in Women and Children in India' which was published under an ISS Project in July 2004.
- VII. The department funded a national study on 'Girls/Women in Prostitution in India', which has submitted its report in November 2004. Dr. K.K. Mukherjee and Dr. Sutapa Mukherjee of Gram Niyojan Kendra, Ghaziabad conducted this study.
- VIII. An Indian Delegation under the leadership of Secretary (DWCD) participated in a three-day South Asia Regional Mid Term Review of the Yokohama global Commitment 2001 held in Colombo between 29.9.2004 to 1.10.2004, which was organised by Unicef Regional Office. The conference was attended by all the SAARC Countries as well as Afghanistan. The participating countries reiterated their commitment towards zero tolerance of child sexual abuse and commercial sexual exploitation of women and children.
- IX. A dozen projects from reputed NGOs from Delhi, Haryana, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal have been sanctioned Rs. 21.93 lakhs during the current financial year for anti-trafficking work.
- X. The department is committed to eliminate sexual abuse of children and commercial sexual exploitation of all children including boy children. In its endeavour to understand the magnitude of the problem, the department in association with UNICEF India Country Office had instituted research studies on the use of boys for commercial sexual exploitation in coastal areas and tourist destinations like Goa, Mahabalipuram, Kerala and Puri. Department has also initiated a process for



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bringing out a comprehensive legislation on abuse, including sexual abuse of children.

XI. The department undertook massive awareness campaign and sponsored both Radio and Television spots like 'Akash Hamara Hai' and 'Lalli' to create awareness against this socio-economic evil.

National Policy for the Empowerment of Women

2.10.1 The Government has adopted the National Policy for the Empowerment of Women on 20th March, 2001. The main objective of this Policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women and to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and to ensure their active participation in all spheres of public life and activities.

2.10.2 The themes and issues covered by the Policy include the judicial-legal system, economic empowerment of women, social empowerment (health, education, violence, science and technology, drinking water and sanitation etc.), women in decision making, media, the girl child etc. The policy provides prescriptions under each of the above and calls upon different departments and ministries to converge their resources and action. The Policy also stresses the importance of earmarking allocations under the women's component plan and priorities need for gender budgeting.

National Plan of Action

2.11.1 To ensure that the Policy prescriptions get implemented, the Department is in the process of drafting a Plan of Action (POA). Under the Policy's operational strategy, the Action Plan

has to be drawn up with goals achievable by the year 2010. The POA will also identify commitment of resources and responsibilities for implementation and strengthen institutional mechanisms and structures for monitoring. The operational strategy also mentions the need to develop Gender Development Index as a method of gender auditing and stresses the importance of collecting gender-disaggregated data which will be useful for planning, implementation and monitoring. The POA will broadly outline the commitment of resources based on the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) allocations. The time targets to be fixed in the draft POA are being finalised in consultation with the relevant Ministries/Departments.

Laws on Women

Protection from Domestic Violence Bill

2.12.1 In order to address the phenomenon of domestic violence, which is widely prevalent but has remained largely invisible in the public domain, the Government proposes to introduce a Bill titled 'the Protection from Domestic Violence Bill' in the Parliament, which will be a civil remedy to tackle the problem of domestic violence. The Bill would have provisions to empower Magistrates to grant protection orders to victims of domestic violence and to provide other reliefs. The Bill envisages that Protection Offices would assist a victim of domestic violence to be secure from violence.

2.12.2 While drafting the Bill, the recommendations made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee attached to the Ministry of H.R.D in its 124th Report on the Protection from Domestic Violence Bill, 2002 (which lapsed on dissolution of the 13th Lok Sabha) have been duly taken into consideration.



Implementation of the guidelines contained in Supreme Court's order in the case of Sexual Harassment of women at the workplace and other institutions.

2.13.1 Sexual harassment of women at workplaces is an insidious form of violence against women. It includes both physical violence and subtle forms of non-physical violence such as emotional and psychological form or suffering to women including economic and professional injuries. Like other forms of violence against women, sexual harassment at workplace exemplifies a form of gender discrimination or gender inequality. Sexual harassment at the workplace is a gross violation of women's fundamental Rights guarantee under the constitution of India.

2.13.2 The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 13.8.97 has passed an order laying down the norms and guidelines to be followed by the employers for tackling the incidents of sexual harassment of women at workplace and other institutions. The guidelines issued by the Supreme Court included setting up of a complaints redressal forum in all workplaces and amendment of the disciplinary/conduct rules governing employees by incorporating the norms and guidelines.

2.13.3 A Central level Committee has been constituted under the chairpersonship of Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development with Secretary, Labour, Secretary, DOPT and State Governments/NGO representatives as Members to monitor the implementation of the Supreme Court's guidelines. The Committee last met on 27-7-2004 and reviewed the progress of implementation of the Supreme Court's guidelines. The National Commission for Women has drafted a Bill to

prevent sexual harassment at workplace. This Bill has been discussed in a meeting held by the Department on 12-8-2004 with the State Women Commissions and subsequently on 20-8-2004 in a meeting with the Labour Commissioners of some States. Further consultations on the provisions of the Bill are being done with State Governments and the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

2.13.4 Meanwhile, an extensive revision of the draft Bill submitted by NCW has been considered necessary for taking care of the problem of sexual harassment in diverse situation of employer-employee relationship, service provider-consumer relationship, in the informal sector and in custodial/other institutional settings etc. The Bill is being redrafted in consultation with the women's organisations.

2.13.5 During the year, Department of Women and Child Development received several complaints of sexual harassment and took them up with the concerned employers/authorities with a view to bring justice to the victims.

2.13.6 One complaint of sexual harassment was also made by an employee of the Department of Women and Child Development. The department committee on sexual harassment investigated the complaint and based on its report and recommendations, suitable penalty has been imposed by the department on the guilty officer.

Review of laws affecting women

2.14.1 Apart from the Acts administered by Department of Woman and Child Development, the National Commission for Women (NCW) had identified 34 laws affecting women. The NCW reviewed a majority of these legislations and made recommendations regarding



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amendments in about 30 such Acts. The Department has been pursuing the implementation of the recommendations made by the NCW with the Ministries/ Departments which are concerned with the legislative aspects

of such laws.

2.14.2 The Department of Women and Child Development is concerned with the legislative aspects of the i) The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987, ii) The Indecent

List of other legislations affecting women

S. No	Legislations	Nodal Ministry/Department
1.	Mental Health Act, 1987 (14 of 1987)	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
2.	Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 (34 of 1971)	-do-
3.	Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation & Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994	-do-
4.	Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (19 of 1929)	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs
5.	Converts Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866 (21 of 1866)	-do-
6.	Family Courts Act, 1984 (66 of 1984)	-do-
7.	Foreign Marriage Act, 1969 (33 of 1969)	-do-
8.	Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 (8 of 1890)	-do-
9.	Indian Divorce Act, 1869 (4 of 1869)	-do-
10.	Indian Succession Act, 1925 (39 of 1925)	-do-
11.	Married Women's Property Act, 1874 (3 of 1874)	Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs
12.	Hindu Minority & Guardianship Act, 1956 (32 of 1956)	-do-
13.	Special Marriage Act, 1954 (43 of 1954)	-do-
14.	Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (15 of 1872)	-do-
15.	Hindu Adoptions & Maintenance Act, 1956 (78 of 1956)	-do-
16.	Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (25 of 1955)	-do-
17.	Hindu Succession Act, 1956 (3 of 1956)	-do-
18.	Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 (26 of 1937)	-do-



S. No	Legislations	Nodal Ministry/Department
19.	Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 (61 of 1986)	Ministry of Labour
20.	Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, (32 of 1966)	-do-
21.	Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 (19 of 1976)	-do-
22.	Cine-Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1981 (50 of 1981)	-do-
23.	Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 (37 of 1970)	-do-
24.	Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948)	-do-
25.	Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 (25 of 1976)	-do-
26.	Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948) as amended in 1976	-do-
27.	Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulaiton of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 (30 of 1979)	-do-
28.	Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (53 of 1961)	-do-
29.	Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948)	-do-
30.	Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (4 of 1936)	-do-
31.	Plantations Labour Act, 1951 (69 of 1951)	-do-
32.	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (8 of 1923)	-do-
33.	Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952)	Ministry of Mines
34.	Juvenile Justice Act, 1986	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986. and iii) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and (iv) Immoral Traffic Prevention Act and the status of review of these aforesaid Acts is as follows:

The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987

2.14.3 The recommendations made by NCW

and the Task Force on Women & Children regarding amendments in the Act were circulated to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India for comments. Replies received from the State Governments have been compiled. The Minister of Human Resource Development has approved the proposals made by the Task



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Force on Women & Children. The comments of the relevant Ministries/Departments have been obtained on the amendments proposed by the Department. The approval of the Government is being obtained for the amendments.

The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986

2.14.4 The proposal to amend the Act on the basis of recommendations made by the NCW was examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law & Justice. One issue that was to be resolved and finalized related to the amendment of the definition of 'Indecent Representation of Women' suggested by the Task Force. Regarding this issue, the matter has been again referred to the Ministry of Law & Justice.

The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

2.14.5 The National Commission for Women has conducted nation-wide consultations on amendments in the Act. The NCW recently sent some recommendations in this regard to the Department. These were examined and some further clarifications have been sought from the NCW.

Amendment of Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (ITPA)

2.14.6 The Department proposes to amend the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 to widen its scope, focus attention on the plight of the trafficked and to make its implementation more effective as well to provide more stringent punishment to the traffickers, brothel owners and clients. ITPA is the main legislation to deal with the problem of trafficking and the proposed amendment will remove the lacunas in the Act.

2.14.7 All amendments have been proposed after countrywide consultations on the subject by the NCW, examination in inter-department meetings and detailed consultations with the state governments and UTs as well as voluntary agencies, international organisations and concerned citizens. The Bill is being drafted by Legislative Department.

General

Stree Shakti Puraskar

2.15.1 Five National Awards known as Stree Shakti Puraskars were instituted by the Department in 1999 in the names of five eminent women in Indian history, viz., Kannaki, Mata Jijabai, Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar, Rani Lakshmi Bai and Rani Gaidinliu. These will be conferred annually to honour and recognize the achievements of individual women who have triumphed under difficult circumstances and have fought for and established the rights of women in various areas such as education, health, agriculture, rural industry, protection of forest and environment, awareness generation and consciousness on women's issues through art and media.

2.15.2 Each award carries a cash prize of Rs.1.00 lakh and a citation in roll. The selection for the awards is made by a National Selection Committee headed by the Minister of Human Resource Development.

2.15.3 Stree Shakti Puraskar for the years 2002 and 2003 are being finalized.

Promoting Gender Equality-a GOI-UNDP Project

2.16.1 A Memorandum of Understanding was signed in July, 2004 by DWCD with UNDP for implementation of a project titled 'Promoting



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Gender Equality'. DWCD is the executing agency in respect of the project which will be implemented through NGOs.

2.16.2 The project has three components:

I. Action Research on Women Leadership -

Two studies have been taken up under this component.

- (i) Study of the factors that enable or constrain women's participation in local bodies
- (ii) Study on the profile of women change-makers in political, social and economic sphere.

II. Action Research on Vulnerable women -

This looks into issues like the property rights, access to health care, livelihood opportunities and social security of disabled women, women in difficult situations, women affected with HIV/AIDS and aged women.

III. Impact of Macroeconomic Policies – This

is intended to analyse the impact of monetary policy, fiscal policy, financial institutions etc. on women workers.

Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

2.17.1 India signed the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) on 30th July, 1980 and ratified it on 9th July, 1993 with one reservation and two declaratory statements. The convention obligates the State parties to undertake appropriate legislative and other measures to eliminate discrimination against women and for guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedom on

the basis of equality with men. The First Report was submitted (on 21st October) in 1997. This was considered (on 24th and 30th) in June, 2000 when the Indian delegation led by the Secretary, Department of Women & Child Development made an oral presentation before the Committee. Now, a combined 2nd and 3rd Report is under preparation.

2.17.2 As the implementation of the provisions of CEDAW requires a greater dialogue and convergence among the various ministries responsible for implementing different legal provisions, policies and programmes that work towards women's equality and elimination of discrimination against women, an Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted, under the chairpersonship of the Secretary, Department of Women & Child Development. India is the second country in the world to have such a Committee for implementation of CEDAW.

Follow-up on Beijing Platform for Action

2.18.1 The Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995 adopted a Beijing Platform for Action (PFA) identifying the following 12 critical areas of concern. India adopted the Beijing PFA without reservation.

- i. Women and Poverty
- ii. Education and Training of Women
- iii. Women and Health
- iv. Violence against Women
- v. Women and Armed Conflict
- vi. Women and Economy
- vii. Women in Power and Decision Making
- viii. Institutional Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women



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- ix. Human Rights of Women
- x. Women and Media
- xi. Women and Environment
- xii. The Girl Child.

2.18.2 The UN Commission on the State of Women at its 49th session at New York in Feb-March 2005 had as its main theme of discussion, 'A Review of Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action' and discussions on the 'Current challenges and forward looking strategies for the advancement and empowerment of women and girls'. An Indian delegation led

by the Minister of State (HRD-WCD), Smt. Kanti Singh attended the session. The Department presented a report, 'Platform for Action—10 years after: India Country Report' highlighting the gender mainstreaming efforts of the government, at the Union and state levels. The Report elaborated on the initiatives of the Governmental machinery to bring gender concerns to the centre-stage of public expenditure and policy. The significant achievements of the decade in empowerment of women with respect to each of the 12 critical areas of concern have been included in the Report.

3.

Programmes for Children





Programmes for Children

As per the 2001 Census, India has around 157.86 million children (0-6 years) constituting 15.42% of the total population and population of 41% of children in the 0-8 age group. The department runs programmes for the 0-6 age group and frames policies and legislation for all children..

3.1.2 India has made progress in fulfilling its commitment to children in their survival and development and protection needs. However, there is still a need to have concerted efforts for Child Development.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme

Objectives

3.2.1 The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme was launched in 1975 with the following objectives:

- I. to improve the nutritional and health status of children below the age of six years and pregnant and lactating mothers;
- II. to lay the foundation for the proper psychological, physical and social development of the child;
- III. to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, mal-nutrition and school drop-outs;
- IV. to achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation among various departments to promote child development;
- V. to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper health and nutrition education.

Services

3.2.2 The Scheme provides a package of following services to children below 6 years and pregnant & lactating mothers from disadvantaged sections:

- i. supplementary nutrition,
- ii. immunization,
- iii. health check-up,
- iv. referral services,
- v. pre-school non-formal education and
- vi. nutrition & health education.

3.2.3 **Pattern:** It is a centrally-sponsored scheme implemented through the State Governments with 100 per cent financial assistance from the Central Government for inputs other than supplementary nutrition which is to be provided by the State Governments out of their own resources.

3.2.4 **Population Norms:** The Scheme envisages, on an average, one rural/urban Project for 1,00,000 population and one tribal Project for 35,000 population, with one Anganwadi Centre for 1,000 population in rural/urban projects and 700 population in tribal Project, with suitable adjustments, wherever necessary, in the light of local conditions. In hilly or desert areas which may be sparsely populated, villages may be very small or divided into small hamlets. In such cases, an Anganwadi may be set up in a village or a hamlet having a population of 300 or more. Very small villages/hamlets may be covered from the adjoining Anganwadi.

3.2.5 Provision also exists for setting up Mini-Anganwadi to cover the remote and low populated hamlets/villages in Tribal blocks having less than 300 population.

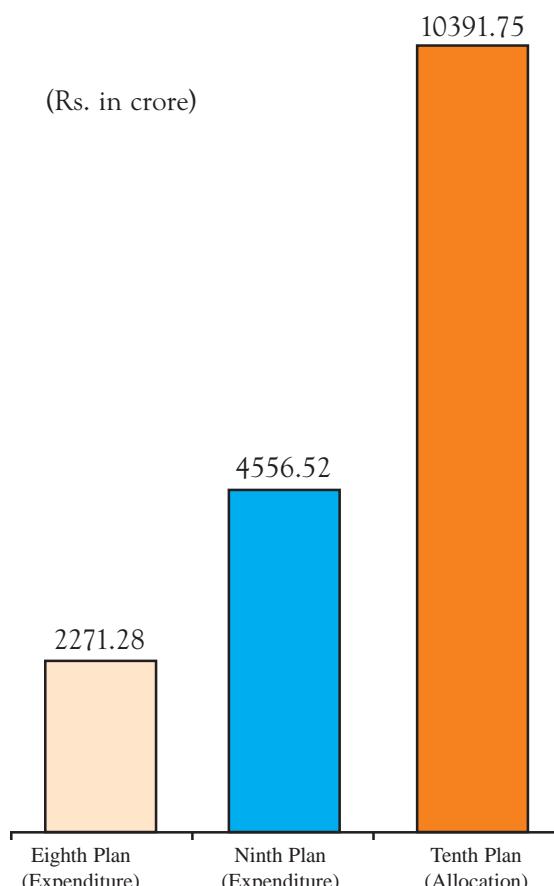


Programmes for Children

3.2.6 Projects: The ICDS Scheme was introduced in 33 Blocks(Projects) in 1975. It was gradually expanded to 5652 Projects, of which 5413 Projects have become operational as on 31.12.2004. State-wise details of sanctioned and operational Projects/ AWCs are given at **Annexure-IX**.

3.2.7 Beneficiaries: Currently (as on 30.9.2004), services under the scheme are being provided to about 452.36 lakh beneficiaries, comprising of about 377.12 lakh children (0-6 years) and about 75.25 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers through a network of 6.92 lakh Anganwadi Centres. State-wise details of beneficiaries are given at **Annexure-X**.

Actual Expenditure during Eighth Plan & Ninth Plan and Allocation during Tenth Plan under ICDS (General) Scheme*



* Excluding World Bank Assisted ICDS Projects

Expenditure under ICDS

3.2.8 Alongside gradual expansion of the Scheme, there has also been significant increase in the Central Government's spending on implementation of the Scheme. As against an expenditure of Rs. 2271.28 crore during the VIII Plan a sum of Rs. 4556.52 crore was spent on the ICDS Scheme in the IX Plan. The Plan allocation for ICDS for the tenth plan is Rs. 10391.75 crore.

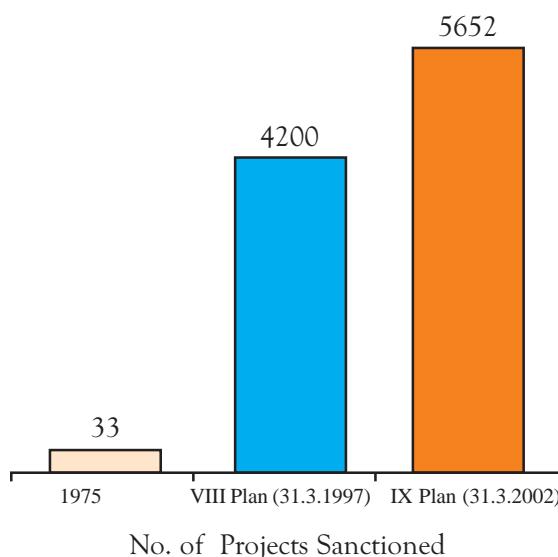
3.2.9 The Annual Plan outlay for the years 2003-04 & 2004-05 for the Scheme and State-wise details of funds released are at **Annexure-XI**.

Implementation of ICDS in the X Plan

3.2.10 The Scheme has been approved for implementation in the X Plan within the existing 5652 Projects with no expansion activity in view of resource constraints.

3.2.11 Out of the sanctioned 5652 Projects, 922 operational Projects are being funded with loan from the World Bank which will be available up to 30.6.2005.

Number of ICDS Projects Sanctioned up to 31.3.2002 (end of IX Plan)





Programmes for Children

Expansion of the Scheme

3.2.12 In a Public Interest Litigation, the Supreme Court has directed the Government of India to increase the number of Anganwadi Centres to cover 14 lakh habitations. The National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) of the Government envisages that the ICDS Scheme will be universalized. In view of this, a proposal for sanction of 467 additional Projects and 1,88,168 additional AWCs, required by the States based on existing population norms, is under process for obtaining competent approval of EFC/CCEA.

Supplementary Nutrition

3.2.13 **Norms:** The prevalent norms of supplementary nutrition are as follows:-

Nutritional Norms		
Beneficiaries	Calories (cal)	Protein (g)
Children 0-3 years*	300	8-10
Children 3-6 years	300	8-10
Severely malnourished Children	(double of above)	
Medical advice after health check-up of Pregnant & Lactating (P&L) Mothers	500	20-25

* Provisions regarding promotion of breast-feeding in the IMS Act are also relevant.

3.2.14 **Financial Norms:** Under the Schematic pattern, the States are responsible for providing supplementary nutrition. The nature and type of food provided as supplementary nutrition vary from state to state. In view of Supreme Court's order and price escalation over the years, financial norms for supplementary nutrition under the ICDS Scheme, fixed in 1991, have been revised in October, 2004 which are as follows:

3.2.15 The States have to necessarily assess the current unit cost of meeting the nutritional norms and budget accordingly and to ensure that supplementary nutrition is provided as per the prescribed nutrition norms of the Scheme to all ICDS beneficiaries.

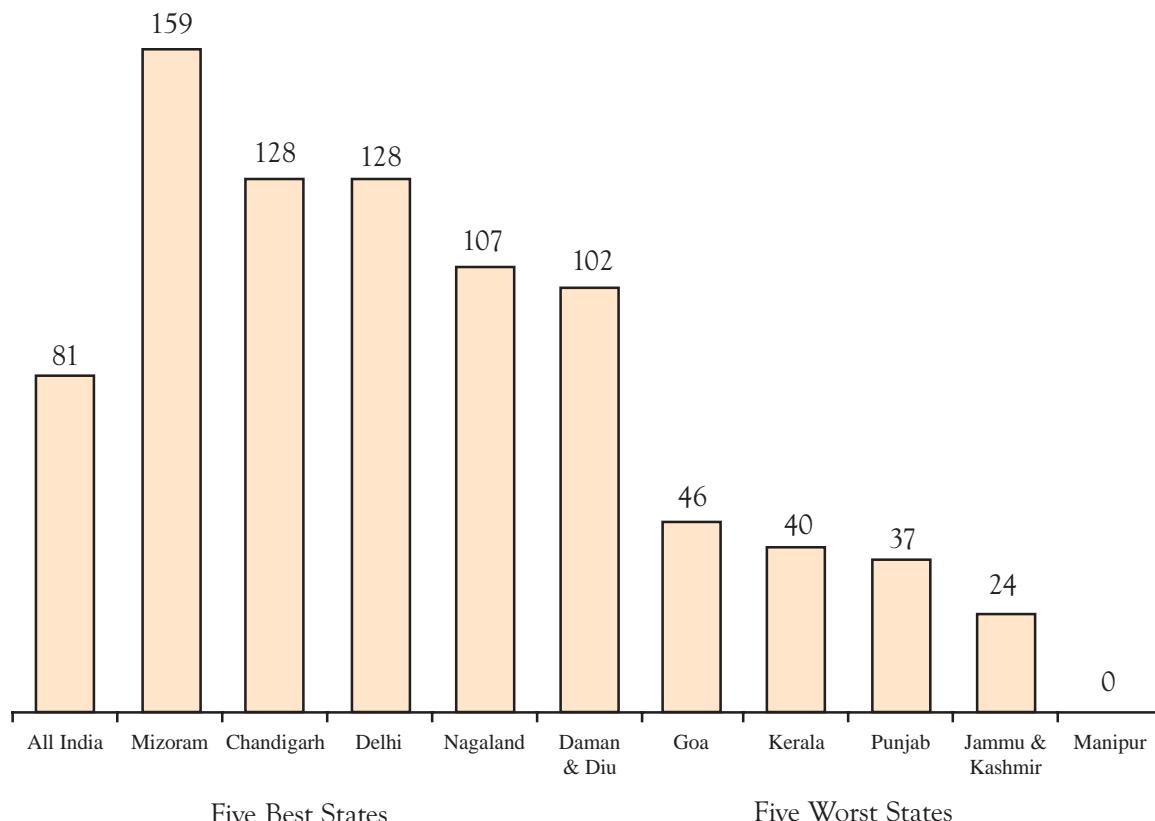
3.2.16 In view of the fact that some States do not provide adequate funds in their budget for supplementary nutrition, the Planning Commission has been requested to address this aspect during formulation and monitoring of States Annual Plans and also consider earmarking of funds for supplementary nutrition in States' Plans.

3.2.17 **Registration:** States have to ensure registration of all eligible beneficiaries in accordance with the applicable guidelines & norms. The norms are based on average population coverage in an AWC and were indicated in 1982 (based on the 1981 census).

Old Rates	Revised Rates
(i) Children (6 months to 72 months)	95 paise per child/ per day Rs.2.00 per child/ per day
(ii) Severely malnourished Children (6 months-72 months)	135 paise per child/ per day Rs.2.70 per child/ per day
(iii) Pregnant Women and Nursing mothers/ Adolescent Girls (as per KSY)	115 paise per beneficiary per day Rs. 2.30 per beneficiary per day



Number of Beneficiaries per Anganwadi Centre receiving Supplementary Nutrition as on 30.9.2004



They imply a coverage of 40 for 0-3 years, 40 for 3-6 year and 20 for P & LM (including 4 being those recommended by the ANM/Doctor on medical grounds), per AWC, in non-tribal areas and 42,42 & 25, respectively, in tribal areas. By the very nature of these norms, the same i. would vary from area to area, ii. are but indicative and iii. cannot be construed to imply either an upper-limit or a lower-limit for registration. All eligible beneficiaries who come to Anganwadi Centre have to be registered and provided services under the Scheme.

Holistic Development

3.2.18 The Department's emphasis has been on integrated & holistic development of children, as far as the two basic elements of human resource development, i.e. health and education, are concerned.

3.2.19 Article 45 of the Constitution has been recently amended to state that "The State shall endeavor to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of 6 years".

3.2.20 In this light, in addition to emphasis on supplementary nutrition and convergence with health services, special focus is also being given to the pre-school education component of the ICDS Scheme, so that the children are fully prepared for entering Class I at the age of 6 years under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan & District Primary Education Programme. For this, the States have been requested to ensure necessary convergence between ICDS Scheme and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan & District Primary Education Programme.



Programmes for Children

Nutrition Component of Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)

3.3.1 PMGY envisages an Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the basic minimum services of primary health, primary education, rural shelter, safe drinking water, rural electrification and nutrition in order to focus on these priority areas. The allocation under nutrition component of PMGY is essentially meant as an additionality for providing enhanced requisite nutrition requirement to children in 0-3 years. States are required to ensure that all below poverty line (BPL) children (as also unreached and marginalized) in 0-3 years are registered for PMGY and are provided requisite nutrition for meeting the gap in the RDA (Recommended Dietary Allowance) in contrast with providing only normative supplementary nutrition by supplementing the States commitment for supplementary nutrition with adequate ACA under PMGY (which cannot be less than the prescribed minimum mandatory allocation for nutrition).

3.3.2 PMGY is to be treated as an additional central assistance given specifically to prevent undernutrition in children in 0-3 years and not as a substitute for the States' own plan outlays for supplementary nutrition.

3.3.3 **Exception:** In the case of special category States, the Planning Commission has, however, clarified that if the funds available for nutrition are more than what is required to provide take home food supplement to children below 3 years of age, the same may be used to provide supplements as per ICDS guidelines to children with Grade III & IV under-nutrition (irrespective of age) and also to undernourished pregnant & lactating women.

Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE)

3.4 CARE, an international voluntary organization had been providing food aid namely Corn Soya Blend (CSB) and refined Vegetable Oil (RVO) for supplementary nutrition under the ICDS Scheme in some Projects in the States of Andhra Pradesh (70 projects), Bihar (36 Projects), Jharkhand (116 Projects), Madhya Pradesh (29 Projects), Chhattisgarh (96 projects), Orissa (104 projects), Rajasthan (64 projects), Uttar Pradesh (132 projects) and West Bengal (88 projects). The Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) under the Ministry of Environment and Forests has not accorded approval to the import of Corn Soya Blend by CARE. The food aid by CARE is now limited to Refined Vegetable Oil (RVO) and the States have to provide matching foodgrains. Besides, CARE is implementing some non-food Projects in areas of maternal and child health, girls' primary education, micro-credit etc.

World Food Programme (WFP)

3.5 WFP a UN Agency has been extending food aid for supplementary nutrition in some ICDS Projects in the States of Madhya Pradesh (19 projects), Orissa (32 projects), Rajasthan (20 projects) and Uttarakhand (16 projects) covering about 8.65 lakh beneficiaries.

Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP)

3.6 Government of India allocates foodgrains (wheat and rice) at BPL rates to States, on their demand, for meeting their requirements for supplementary nutrition under ICDS. Due to concerted efforts in this regard, the year-wise allotment of foodgrains has increased substantially.

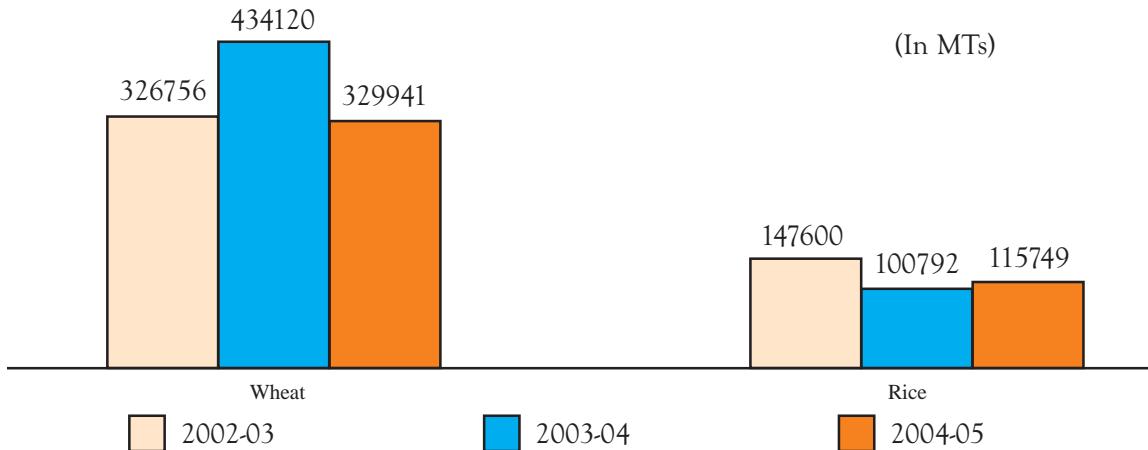
Special Focus on North East

3.7 Keeping in view the special needs of North Eastern States, the Central Government



Programmes for Children

Foodgrains allotted to States at BPL Rates for supplementary nutrition in ICDS under Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP) during 2002-03, 2003-04 & 2004-05



sanctioned construction of 4800 Anganwadi Centres at the cost of Rs.60.00 crore in 2001-02. Another 7600 Anganwadi Centres at a cost of Rs.95.00 crore have been sanctioned in 2002-03. In the current year (2004-05) also, 7600 more AWCs at a cost of Rs.95.00 crore have been sanctioned. With this, the ICDS Projects in North Eastern States have been brought at par

with the World Bank assisted projects where civil works are the main additionality.

Kishori Shakti Yojana

3.8 An intervention for adolescent girls (11-18 years) Kishori Shakti Yojana, was launched in 2000-01 as part of the ICDS programme. This Scheme is currently being implemented in 2000



Smt. Kanti Singh, MOS (WCD) giving away awards to Anganwadi Workers for exceptional achievements



Programmes for Children

ICDS Projects. The State-wise position of sanctioned Projects is at **Annexure XII**.

Anganwadi Workers/Helpers

3.9.1 The Anganwadi Worker, who is but an honorary worker, is yet the most visible village-level functionary of the Government, and is being increasingly used for delivery of many other programmes & schemes of Central & State Governments.

3.9.2 Honoraria: In recognition of the significant services being provided by these critical grassroot-level functionaries in the ICDS set-up, the honoraria being paid to Anganwadi Workers & Helpers by the Govt. of India has been almost doubled with effect from 1st April,2002.

3.9.3 Anganwadi Workers & Helpers have also been allowed paid absence on maternity for a period of 135 days.

3.9.4 Awards: In order to motivate the Anganwadi Workers and give recognition to their voluntary service, a scheme of Awards has been introduced for the dedicated Anganwadi Workers. The Department organized first conferment ceremony of National Anganwadi Workers Award on 30th November 2004 for the year 2000-01 and 2001-02. The Hon'ble Union Minister of State (HRD) presided the function and distributed twenty awards for the years 2000-01 and 2001-02.

3.9.5 Insurance cover: In line with the aim

of the Government to provide risk coverage for workers in unorganized sector, an insurance scheme “ Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana” has been introduced for Anganwadi Workers and Helpers under the Life Insurance Corporation’s social security group scheme with effect from 1.4.2004.

3.9.6 State Governments have been requested to:

- i. Contribute some additional monetary incentives for additional work being done by Anganwadi Workers and Helpers, pertaining to other Schemes/ Departments, from their own resources.
- ii. Set up Anganwadi Workers and Helpers Welfare Funds at the State/UT level, out of the contribution from Workers/Helpers and State/UT Governments.
- iii. Treat contribution of these Workers to the implementation of the Scheme as additional qualification for recruitment as Primary School Teachers ANMs and other village based posts.
- iv. Set up Grievances Redressal Machineries at the State/UT level and District level for prompt redressal of grievances.

3.9.7 Significant Achievement: As a result of concerted efforts and constant follow-up with the States, the number of operational Projects/AWCs and supplementary nutrition beneficiaries have increased considerably as indicated below:

	No. of operational Projects	No. of operational AWCs	No. of supplementary nutrition beneficiaries
Position as on 31.3.2002	4608	5.46 lakh	3.75 crore
Position as on 31.3.2003	4903	6.03 lakh	3.88 crore
Position as on 31.3.2004	5267	6.41 lakh	4.15 crore
Position as on 31.12.2004	5413	6.92 lakh	4.52 crore



Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls - a Pilot Project

3.10.1 To provide free foodgrains to undernourished adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, the Planning Commission launched a Pilot Project in 51 identified districts throughout the country in 2002-03.

3.10.2 The Project was implemented in 2 backward districts, each, in major States, identified on the basis of ranking developed by RD Division of Planning Commission on an index derived from three parameters: 1. Value of output per agriculture worker, 2. Agriculture wage rate and 3. Percentage of SC/ST population in the district. Equal weightage was given to each of the three parameters and in the most populous district (excluding the capital district), each, in smaller States/ UTs. A statement indicating State-wise details of districts under Pilot Project is at **Annexure XIII**. A sum of Rs.53.96 crore and Rs.40.04 crore were released to the States in 2002-03 & 2003-04 respectively for the implementation of the pilot project.

3.10.3 For the financial year 2005-06 approval of the Union Cabinet is being sought for continuation of the Project in the existing 51 districts. Project would be evaluated and its expansions would be considered based on the findings of the impact of the pilot project.

World Bank Assisted ICDS III Project

3.11.1 Originally, the World Bank assisted ICDS-III Project covered five States of Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. The approved IDA credit for the Project was US \$ 300 million (including nation-wide training component). This has since increased to US \$ 315.00 million approx. due to

depreciation of US \$ vis-à-vis SDR. It covered 1003 blocks with 318 new blocks where ICDS was introduced and 685 old blocks where the services were enriched. All the new ICDS blocks (318) under the Project stand operationalised. The Project supports all costs for the expansion and incremental operational costs for the old blocks. The Project components are as follows :-

(i) **Service Delivery** : Service Quality Improvement, Women's Empowerment, Staffing and Infrastructure Development.

(ii) **Program Support** : Management and Institutional Development, Community Mobilizations and IEC Training, Monitoring and Evaluation.

3.11.2 Due to delayed start and slow implementation of ICDS-III in the initial years and due to depreciation of Indian Rupee vis-à-vis US Dollar, some savings were identified. To utilize these savings, the project was restructured and the States of M.P., Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa and Uttaranchal were included for the remaining period of the Project i.e. up to 30.9.2004. Provisions were made for Civil Works, Innovative and AG Scheme in all the aforesaid 6 States. In addition, provision for base cost was made in respect of the States of M.P., Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. An outlay of Rs. 575.44 crore was proposed for these States. Besides, provision of Rs. 42.15 crore was made for construction of 4496 Anganwadi Buildings in the non-World Bank, non-NE and Sikkim States. Thus, revised outlay for World Bank assisted ICDS-III Project excluding training component viz. Uddisha works out to Rs. 1411.03 crore. Details of funds released to the States during 2003-04 and 2004-05 (AS on 18.11.2004) and the project period are given in the



Programmes for Children

Annexure XIV.

3.11.3 It has already been agreed to extend the ICDS-III Project by 9 month upto 30.6.05. There is every likelihood that the Project will be extended by another 9 months, upto 31.3.2006, subject to a few conditions which are expected to be met.

ICDS APER Project (1999-2004)

3.11.4 World Bank assisted ICDS component of APER Programme was made effective in 1999 to cover 251 blocks in Andhra Pradesh. The Project was included under ICDS-II from October, 2000 to September, 2002. Thereafter, this again came under the original APER Programme. The Project components are similar to that of ICDS-III Project. The total outlay is Rs. 392.75 crore with IDA (World Bank) credit of US \$ 75 million. The State has made satisfactory progress and the women are being oriented to work as social mobilizers for achieving project development objectives and outcomes. The procurement and distribution of supplementary feeding material has been decentralized with greater community involvement in monitoring at the village level. It has already been agreed to extend the Project by 18 months upto 30.6.2005.

UDISHA – ICDS Training Programme : 1999-2004

3.12.1 Training is the most crucial element in ICDS as achievement of programme goals depends upon the effectiveness of frontline workers in improved delivery of packages of services under ICDS. Keeping in view the importance of the programme and its likely positive impact on the quality of ICDS Scheme, the World Bank agreed to provide financial

assistance for training of ICDS functionaries over a period of five years. Udisha had an outlay of Rs.600.55 crore over a five-year period (4-10-1999 to 30-9-2004) which was reduced to Rs.409.03 crore under the restructured project. It has three main components, viz. i. Regular Training (wherein basic job training is provided), ii. Other Training (wherein innovative, area specific trainings are provided) and iii. IEC.

3.12.2 For timely and qualitative implementation of the Project, State Training Action Plans for 2003-04 and 2004-05 (upto 30-9-2004) were approved for (i) fulfilling the physical targets for regular training as per the Project Implementation Plans, (ii) the revision and adaptation of the training syllabi for ICDS functionaries; (iii) the qualitative and productive implementation of the 'Other Training' and 'IEC' etc. components; and (iv) all round qualitative delivery and sustainability.

3.12.3 The World Bank has already agreed to extend the ICDS-III Project of which Udisha is a part, upto 30-6-2005. The Project is likely to be extended by another 9 months i.e. upto 31-3-2006 subject to fulfillment of a few conditions which are likely to be met. The State Governments have been requested to draw up their State Training Action Plan for the period 1-10-2004 to 30-6-2005.

3.12.4 NIPCCD has revised the training module for job training of all categories of functionaries and States had been requested to impart training to the functionaries as per revised syllabus and incorporate 25% State specific subjects in the revised syllabi. The revised duration of training of CDPOs/ACDPOs as well as that of AWWs is of 30 days. Over 6.56 lakh ICDS functionaries have been given job training



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and about 3.26 lakh have been given refresher training. State-wise funds released during 2003-04 and 2004-05 (as on 30.11.2004) are given at Annexure XV.

3.12.5 Evaluation of the Udiska Project:- On the request of the World Bank, evaluation of the project Udiska was initiated through NIPCCD. M/s ORG Centre for Social Research was assigned the task of evaluation by NIPCCD. The fieldwork was conducted during April-June, 2003 covering 15 States. Final Report was available during August, 2004.

Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organizations for Crches for Working & Ailing Women

3.13.1 The Central Sector scheme of assistance to voluntary organizations for running creches/day care centers for working/ailing women was started in 1975 in pursuance of the priority objectives of the National Policy for Children adopted in 1974. This scheme aims to provide

day care services for the children (0-5 years) of mainly casual, migrant, agricultural and construction labourers. The Children of mothers unable to care for the children due to sickness or suffering from communicable diseases are also covered under the scheme. The scheme has been framed to cater to needs of the low economic strata of society. Only those children whose parents' total monthly income does not exceed Rs. 1,800/- are covered under the scheme. The services available to the children include sleeping and day-care facilities, supplementary nutrition, immunization, medicine, recreation and medical check-up.

3.13.2 The scheme is being implemented allover the country by the Central Social Welfare Board through voluntary organizations, and two other national level organizations namely the Indian Council for Child Welfare and Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh.

3.13.3 The scheme was started in 1975-76 with





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247 crèche units covering 6,175 children. Since then it has been expanded and it now supports about 12,470 crèche units providing services to around 3.11 lakh beneficiaries. Each unit normally caters to about 25 children. The implementing organization receives 90 per cent of the total expenditure as grant according to the schematic pattern and the honorarium of two ayahs/helpers, for which a lumpsum of Rs. 800 per month per unit is given. Thus a total amount of Rs. 18,480 per year per creche is being extended to voluntary organizations. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 4,000 is also given in the first year for establishment of the crèche. In addition to this, a grant of Rs. 2,000 as non-recurring grant is provided at an interval of five years. There has been no expansion under the scheme since 1994. The last three years outlays/expenditure and physical achievement under the programme are given below in the Table-1.

3.13.4 During the current financial year, a budget provision of Rs. 41.00 crore (Rs. 14.00 crore Non-Plan and Rs. 27.00 crore Plan) has been made under the scheme and until 29th December, 2004, an expenditure of Rs. 17.49 crore has been made. The state wise number of creches sanctioned and number of beneficiaries is at

Annexure XVI.

National Crèche Fund

3.14.1 The National Crèche Fund was set up in 1994 to meet the growing requirement of working mothers for opening more crèche centers. A corpus fund of Rs 19.90 crore was made available out of the Social Safety Net Adjustment Credit from the World Bank.

3.14.2 The scheme envisages that 75 percent of the centers to be assisted by the National Crèche Fund would be general creches and 25 percent of the centers would be anganwadi-cum-creche centers. The general crèches assisted by the NCF would be on the pattern of the Crèche Scheme of the Department of Women and Child Development and would provide services to children below five years which include day care facilities, supplementary nutrition, immunization, medical and health care and recreation. Children of parent whose family monthly income does not exceed Rs. 1800 are eligible for enrolment. The scheme is being implemented through voluntary organizations/mahila mandals/state government. The financial norms for the National Crèche Fund are the same as that for the Creches under the scheme of

Table-1

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Financial						Physical No. of Creches
	Plan		Non-Plan		Expenditure		
	BE	RE	BE	RE	Plan	Non- Plan	
2002-03	12.00	8.00	15.00	15.00	8.00	14.67	12470
2003-04	20.00	8.00	14.50	14.40	6.03	13.19	12470
2004-05*	27.00	—	14.00	—	10.49	7.00	12470

*As on 29.12.2004



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Assistance to Voluntary Organizations for Creches for Working/Ailing Women. The voluntary organizations/mahila mandals selected for opening the creches are required to open creches in rural areas and urban slums dominated by SCs /STs. Under the schemesz, creches are sanctioned to voluntary organizations/mahila mandals for a period of five years. Thereafter, they have to run the creches on a self-supporting basis. Voluntary organizations /mahila mandals are encouraged to involve the community in the implementation of the scheme.

3.14.3 The scheme envisages that 25 percent of the centers to be assisted by the NCF would be aganwadi-cum-creche centers and would be run by the same agency, which runs the ICDS scheme, which in most cases are the state governments.

3.14.4 The financial and physical achievements under NCF during the last three years are given in Table-2.

Table-2

Year	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical (No. of creches)
2002-03	407.14	4885
2003-04	252.98	4885
2004-05*	315.32	4885

* As on 29.12.2004

National Commission for Children

3.15.1 The National Commission for Children Bill, 2003 was introduced in Parliament in December but got lapsed due to Lok Sabha elections. The proposal has since been reconsidered and the new Government has made certain changes. The changes include, more powers to the commission, constitution of State

Commissions and Children's Courts in States.

3.15.2 The Commission will be a statutory body set up under an Act of the Parliament. The proposed Commission will have a Chairperson and six other Members, a Member Secretary and other supporting staff. The Chairperson would be a person of eminence who has worked for the welfare of children. The members would be the experts in various child related fields. The proposed Commission would be set up for proper enforcement of children's rights and effective implementation of laws relating to children. The proposed Commission's functions include, investigation and examination of matters for safeguarding interests and laws for children, approach Supreme Court and High Courts for directives, direct State Governments to take action for violation of child rights, review of policies, programmes and other activities for children, undertake research, inspect Homes where children are kept, inquire into complaints and take suo-motu action, etc. The revised Bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament in the Budget Session.

Indo-UNICEF Cooperation

3.16.1 UNICEF projects are being implemented in India through the Master Plan of Operations, which is prepared after mutual consultation and consensus. Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) is the nodal Department for coordinating the implementation of the Master Plan of Operations. The Mater Plan of Operations for 2003-2007 is currently in operation.

3.16.2 The MPO aims to achieve the following objectives: - (a) to empower families and communities with appropriate knowledge and skills to improve the care and protection of children (b) to expand partnerships as a way to



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leverage resources for children and scale up interventions (c) to strengthen the evaluation and knowledge base of best practices on children.

3.16.3 The programme contributes towards (a) reduction in infant and maternal mortality (b) improvements in levels of child nutrition (c) ensuring universal elementary education (d) enhancing child protection and (e) protection of children and adolescents from HIV/AIDS.

3.16.4 An amount of US \$ 400 million has been allocated by UNICEF for the India Country Programme for the period 2003-07. The second year of the programme is concluding on 31st Dec., 2004.

3.16.5 Smt. Reva Nayyar, Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development attended the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board of UNICEF held in New York from 13 to 17 September, 2004. Smt. Reva Nayyar made interventions on certain agenda items relating to Early Childhood Development, Water and Sanitation, HIV/AIDS. The success of Integrated Child Development Services was adequately represented before the Board of UNICEF with the commitment to universalize the programme to all children, shortly. The steps taken by the Government of India for water and sanitation were forcefully put forward which included accelerated rural water supply programme and central rural sanitation programme. The cooperation with UNICEF was also commended for their continued support. The earlier Session of UNICEF was attended by Smt. Loveleen Kacker, Joint Secretary in New York in June 2004.

Status on Convention on the Rights of the Child

3.17.1 India acceded to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on 11th Dec., 1992 to

reiterate its commitment to the cause of children. The objective of the Convention is to give every child the right to survival and development in a healthy and congenial environment. The member countries who have acceded to the Convention on the Rights of the Child are required to submit a periodical report about the status of the implementation of the Convention in their country. Accordingly, the first India Country Report was submitted to UN in 1997 and a the Second Country Report has been submitted to the UN Committee on the rights of the child in 2001 which was discussed in an oral hearing in Geneva on 21st Jan., 2004. The Committee appreciated the Report and has given their comments and observations in the Concluding Observations. The next Country Report is due in 2008.

3.17.2 A National Coordinating Group has been constituted by the Department of Women and Child Development to monitor the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and oversee all activities directly connected with the implementation of CRC. Secretary, DWCD is the chairperson of the Group and Joint Secretaries in the Ministry of Labour, Social Justice and Empowerment, Elementary Education and Literacy, Health, Family Welfare, Legal Affairs, Information and Broadcasting, Youth Affairs and Sports, Drinking Water Supply are the members of the Group. Representatives of NCW and NHRC and two NGOs namely Butterflies, and Sarthak are also the members of the Group. The Group has already met once and is likely to meet at three month intervals.

3.17.3 The Cabinet, in its meeting held on 17th Sept., 2004, approved the proposal to sign and ratify the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, namely,



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1) on the involvement of children in armed conflict, and (2) on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

National Plan of Action for Children

3.18.1 The Department prepared the draft of the National Plan of Action for Children taking into consideration the goals for children set in the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children held in May, 2002 and the monitorable targets set in the Tenth Five Year Plan, and goals for children in related Ministries/Departments and in consultation with concerned Ministries and Departments, States/Union Territories Governments, Non-Governmental Organisations and experts. It could not be finalized due to Lok Sabha elections.

3.18.2 The document has been reconsidered by the new Government and is the process of revising the draft which includes goals, objectives and strategies for the current decade for improving nutritional status of Indian Child, reducing IMR and MMR, increasing enrolment ratio and reducing drop out rates, universalisation of primary education, increasing coverage for immunisation etc. The document is likely to be finalised shortly.

Universal Children's Day

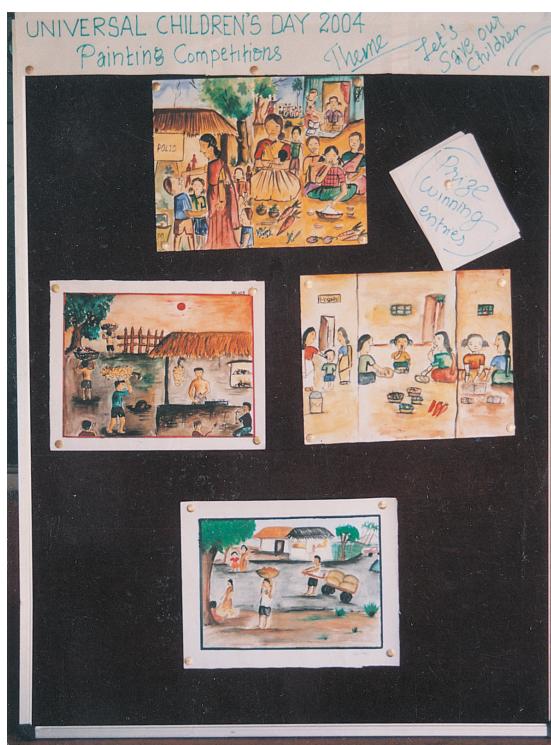
3.19.1 India observes Universal Children's Day on 14th November every year. The Day enables us to review the progress made in attaining the decadal goals, identify gaps and constraints and work out strategies to reach the time-bound goals. The Children's Day was celebrated in 2004 in a function by presentation of the National Child Awards for Exceptional Achievement for the years

2002 and 2003.

3.19.2 The National Child Awards for Exceptional Achievements for the year 2002 & 2003 were presented by Shri Arjun Singh, HRM on 14th November, 2004 in a function organized by the Department of Women & Child Development in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. A total number of 71 awards were presented. A bilingual news letter of the Department of Women and Child Development titled "SAMPARK" was also released on the occasion. A function was organised on the occasion of Children's Day in which 100 children from disadvantaged groups also participated.

Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992 and IMS Amendment Act, 2003

3.20.1 The Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India has been instrumental to protect, promote and support





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breastfeeding in the form of the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution), IMS Act. In pursuance of the International Code, India framed and adopted the Indian National Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes in 1983. As the National Code was not found adequate in the absence of legal back-up, the Government of India enacted the 'Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992'.

3.20.2 During the course of implementation of the provisions of the enactment over the years, it was found that some aspects of the Act led to difficulties, which were required to be clearly spelt out. The recent developments and findings of international agencies as well as researchers have revealed that ideally, the infant thrives best on exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life, as well as continued breastfeeding together

with complementary foods for the first two years. The World Health Organisation vide World Health Assembly Resolution No.47.5 dated the 9th May 1994 called upon all Member Nations to aim at achieving this goal. The said resolution, *inter alia*, required Member Nations to foster appropriate complementary feeding practices for the infants from the age of about six months and encourage continued breastfeeding as well as proper feeding with safe and adequate amounts of local foods until the infant attains the age of two years.

3.20.3 In order to review and suggest appropriate amendments in the said Act, the Department of Women & Child Development constituted a Task Force comprising of representatives from various Ministries and Departments of the Central Government and Voluntary Agencies notified under section 21 of the Act. The National Commission for Women also considered the provisions of the Act and



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suggested certain modifications therein.

3.20.4 Taking into consideration the recommendations of the said Task Force and of the National Commission for Women and the difficulties being experienced in the implementation of the provisions of the Act, it became necessary to amend the existing provisions so as to encourage exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life, continued breastfeeding together with complementary foods upto the first two years and to prohibit all forms of advertising and promotion by means of electronic transmission and by audio or visual transmission - in relation to infant milk substitutes, feeding bottles and infant foods.

3.20.5 An Amendment Bill seeking to achieve the aforesaid objects passed by both Houses of Parliament was assented by the President on 1.6.2003. The Act has been notified. The Amendment Act has come into force from 1.1.2004. The rules framed under the Act have also been amended to incorporate the provisions of the Amending Act, which has also come into force from the same date as the Amendment Act.

3.20.6 Enacting the Infant Milk Substitutes (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Amendment Act in the year 2003 in India to strengthen the IMS Act for protecting and promoting breastfeeding, puts India on global map again. Firstly, when India enacted the legislation (in 1992) as 10th country in the world, and now to strengthen it further and harmonise with the most updated World Health Assembly (WHA) resolution and the Global Strategy, India is the first such country in the world having given a legislative framework to the WHA resolution to promote exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life, as well as continued breastfeeding together

with complementary foods for the first two years.

3.20.7 The important amendments in the principal Act are:

- I. Strengthening the existing provisions on publicity and advertisement to cover recent methods of advertising and promotion like electronic transmission and audio and visual transmission.
- II. Continued breastfeeding “ up to the age of two years” along with complementary food after “six months” (in place of the earlier “four months”) has been incorporated in the definition of “infant food”.
- III. Continued breastfeeding “up to the age of two years” has been incorporated in the definition of “Infant Milk Substitutes.”
- IV. To cover recent products, which may attempt to get around the principal Act, “infant foods” have been brought at par with “infant milk substitutes” in so far as advertising, promotion and other regulations are concerned.
- V. Health care workers, pharmacies and drug stores and professional associations of health workers have been brought within the purview of the Act.
- VI. Violations of the Rules made under the Act have also been made punishable.

AWARDS

National Child Award for Exceptional Achievement

3.21.1 The National Child Award for Exceptional Achievement was instituted in 1996



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to give recognition to the children with exceptional abilities and who have achieved outstanding status in various fields including academics, arts, culture and sports etc.. Children between the age of 4 to 15 years who have shown an exceptional achievement in any field including academics, arts, culture and sports etc. are to be considered for this award. One Gold Medal and 35 silver Medals (one for each State/UT) are to be given annually.

3.21.2 The Awards for the child with exceptional achievement shall consists of :-

(A) Gold Medal – 1 (One)

- (i) A cash prize of Rs.20, 000/-
- (ii) A Citation and certificates, and
- (iii) A Gold Medal

(B) Silver Medals – 35 (Thirty five)

- (i) Award money @ Rs.10,000/- for each awardee.

- (ii) A citation and certificate for each awardee, and

- (iii) A Silver Medal for each awardee.

3.21.3 The Awards for the years 2002 and 2003 were presented in a function held in New Delhi on the occasion of Children's Day, the 14 November 2004. The Awards were presented by Hon'ble Shri Arjun Singh, Minister of Human Resource Development in the presence of Smt. Kanti Singh, MOS (HRD). The list of Awardees is at Annexure XVII.

National Award for Child Welfare

3.22 The Award was instituted in 1979 to honour five institutions and three individuals for their outstanding performance in the field of child welfare. The National Award for Child Welfare includes a cash prize of Rs. 3 lakh and a



Shri Arjun Singh, Minister for Human Resource Development in National Child Award Distribution Function



certificate for each institution and Rs. 1 lakh and a certificate for each individual. The Awardces for the year 2004 will be selected shortly.

Rajiv Gandhi Manav Seva Award

3.23 This Award was instituted in 1994 to honour an individual who makes outstanding contribution towards service for children. The Award carries a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh, a silver plaque and a citation. So far the Department has given Awards to 9 individuals. The Awards for the year 2003 was presented to **Ms. Aneena Joseph of Kerala** by MOS (HRD) in a function organised at New Delhi on the occasion of birth anniversary of late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi on the 20 August 2004.

National Bravery Award

3.24 This is an award instituted through the Indian Council for Child Welfare since 1957. The award carries a prize of Rs.5000/- each, a medal and a certificate. The list of awardees for the year 2004 is given at **Annexure XVIII**.

General

Delegation to Syria under Cultural Cooperation Programme

3.25 Under Indo-Syrian Cultural Cooperation Programme, a six member delegation visited Syria under the leadership of Smt. Loveleen Kacker, Joint Secretary, DWCD which included two officials and 4 non-officials working in the field of women and child development. The delegation met the Culture Minister of Syria and leader of the leading political party during their visit to Syria. The delegation was shown various organizations and institutions working in the field of child welfare and development, such as disabled children, Arab Musical Center, Opera House, Art Center, SOS

Children's Village, etc. The delegation has also invited a Syrian delegation to visit India and this visit is likely to take place some time in the celender year 2005.

Meeting of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee

3.26 A meeting of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Human Resource Development was held under the chairmanship of Shri Arjun Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development on 7th December 2004 in Parliament House Annex to discuss various issues relating to child welfare. The agenda of the meeting included the proposal to set up a National Commission for Children, combating trafficking of women and children and child abuse. Smt. Loveleen Kacker, Joint Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development gave a power-point presentation to the gathering on the items of the agenda. It was informed that the earlier proposal of the National Commission for Children has been examined by the UPA Government and has made certain changes, which include more functions and powers to make the Commission more powerful and efficient. The proposed State Commissions and the Children's Courts are also the new additions to the Bill prepared for the Commission. Mrs. Kacker also explained the efforts being made by the Government for combating trafficking of women and children and that the Government is also considering a proposal to prepare a Children's (Prevention of Abuse) Act to deal with all issues pertaining to children in a comprehensive manner. Hon'ble members of the Committee deliberated on the issues and made certain suggestions. Smt. Kanti Singh, MOS (HRD) replied to the questions raised by



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the members. Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development assured the members of the Committee that all necessary measures will be taken by his Ministry to ensure child rights and that child development get top priority.

Meeting on HIV/AIDS

3.27 Secretary, DWCD took a meeting with the representatives of NGOs working in the field of children affected by HIV/AIDS, UNICEF and Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on 21.12.2004 and discussed the issues/problems of children affected by HIV/AIDS and how these problems are being addressed at different levels. UNICEF has been asked to formulate a model

project. A subsequent meeting with NACO will be held shortly.

Meeting on Girl Child

3.28 Secretary, DWCD took a meeting with UNICEF and NGOs working in the field of girl child, particularly, for prevention of female infanticide and female foeticide and discussed the problem of declining sex ratio in the country. The matter has been subsequently taken up with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Home Affairs. The matter is also being taken up with States to intensify efforts to improve the situation. An intensive campaign through electronic media, newspapers and hoardings on bus stops, utilities and the metro stations is being done.

4.

Other Programmes





Other Programmes

Grant-in-aid for Research, Publications and Monitoring

Research

4.1.1 The Department is operating the scheme of grants-in-aid for research, publication and monitoring since 1986-87 with an objective to promote research studies for testing the feasibility and efficacy of existing programmes and services on emerging issues in the field of women and child development. Under the scheme, the Department also supports workshops / seminars which help in formulating research proposals and disseminating research findings or in social situational analysis, likely to be helpful in planning, programming and review of implementation.

4.1.2 Priority is given to research projects of an applied nature keeping in view the policy requirements of the Department, social problems requiring urgent public interventions and evaluation of the ongoing programmes. A list of research projects supported under the scheme during the year 2004-05 is at **Annexure-XIX**.

Monitoring

4.1.3 The Department undertakes Inter-Ministerial Review of the progress of 27 Beneficiary Oriented Schemes for Women. Monitoring of these women specific programmes is being carried on a half yearly basis and includes schemes of this Department, Department of Family Welfare, Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Ministry of Rural Development. A critical assessment of the performance made during half year is done on the basis of progress reports generated under

different schemes. Physical and financial progress, including internal reviews / evaluation of different programmes done by the implementing agencies are also discussed to consider improvements in the pace of implementation of these programmes and remedial measures for rectifying the lacunae observed, wherever required.

Information and Mass Education Activities

4.2.1 The Media Unit of the Department, aims to generate awareness about issues concerning the development of women and children by giving wide publicity to the policies, programmes and developmental activities formulated and implemented by the Department. The objective is being achieved through multi-media publicity campaigns for which the electronic media, print media and outdoor publicity tools are being effectively utilized.

4.2.2 **Publicity campaigns to inform, educate, and motivate people for bringing about attitudinal changes to achieve social development goals were launched.** The focus of the campaign has been to mobilize public opinion on issues pertaining to girl child, the development of children, women's empowerment, early child development, nutrition, equal status for women and social evils like child marriage, dowry, trafficking, gender inequality, sexual abuse of girl child, exploitation of women and children. Multi-media publicity was given to the issues through release of advertisements in prominent newspapers, and magazines, telecast of spots on Doordarshan (National Network) and regional channels, and also telecast on private TV channels in Hindi, English and regional languages and also broadcast of radio



Other Programmes

programmes based on social issues through AIR.

Print Media

4.2.3 During the current financial year 2004-05 following advertisements were issued in newspapers and magazines:-

1. Advertisement inviting nominations for '**Stree Shakti Puraskar-2003'**
2. Advertisement inviting project proposals for '**Swavalamban**' Scheme.
3. Advertisement inviting project proposals under '**Short Stay Home**' Scheme.
4. Advertisement inviting project proposals under '**Working Women Hostel**' Scheme.
5. Advertisement inviting project proposals under '**STEP**' Scheme.
6. Advertisement emphasizing **role of DWCD** in emancipation and alleviation of disadvantaged women.
7. Advertisement inviting project proposals under '**Swadhar**' Scheme
8. Advertisement inviting project proposals under '**General Grant in Aid Scheme**'
9. Advertisement on Mal-nutrition during the **National Nutrition Week**
10. Advertisement on Nutrition for the girl child during '**National Nutrition Week**'.
11. Advertisement inviting project proposals to run '**Women's Helpline**'.
12. Two advertisements on '**Universal Children's Day**' on 14-11-2004.
13. Advertisement regarding '**Publicity to National Child Awards for Exceptional Achievements**'
14. Two advertisement on '**Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place**'

15. Advertisement to publicize Helpline No.1070 for '**Tsunami disaster affected children**'

16. Advertisement to publicize **Women's Helpline** No.1092

Television Campaign

4.2.4 Publicity campaign through electronic media was launched to highlight issues on Women's Empowerment, Female Foeticide, Gender Discrimination, Trafficking etc. and following spots were telecast on Doordarshan National Network and private TV channels:-

1. Lalli : On Trafficking
 2. Human Chain : Women's Empowerment
 3. Census : Falling Female Sex Ratio
 4. Women's Empowerment : Empowerment of Women
 5. Mujhe Mat Maro : Female Foeticide
 6. Mera Beta Hai Na : Gender Discrimination
 7. Mujhe Ladki Hi Chahiye : Encouraging Birth of Girl Child
 8. Child Sex Abuse : Child Sex Abuse
 9. Nutrition Level : Nutrition
 10. Prevention of Malnutrition : Nutrition
 11. Cycle of Malnutrition : Nutrition
 12. Yeh Khilta Bachpan : Nutrition
 13. Suraksha Aur Pyar : Nutrition
- 4.2.5 To save **Tsunami disaster affected children** from trafficking, wide publicity was given through telecast of spots publicizing Helpline No.1070. DAVP was kind enough to



Other Programmes

provide spots free of cost for telecast to this department. Also they arranged telecast of spots on private TV channels from their funds. One spot publicizing Tsunami disaster Helpline 1070 was also telecast by them from their funds on behalf of this department.

All India Radio

4.2.6 Campaign has been launched through broadcast of radio spots from AIR. Following spots were broadcast: -

1. Dowry (2)
2. Gender Discrimination
3. Educational Empowerment of Girl Child

4.2.7 A weekly 15 minute-duration sponsored radio programme “**Aakash Hamara Hai**” to highlight policies and programmes of the department and to generate awareness on social issues concerning women and children is being regularly broadcast in Hindi, English and regional languages from Commercial Broadcasting Service Stations of AIR across the country and also from primary stations of AIR in North East Region.

Outdoor Publicity

4.2.8 In order to generate awareness among the people and to change their negative mind set **Shock Campaign** was launched on issues like Dowry, Rape, Child Sex Abuse and Female Foeticide through roadside Kiosks, Flex Hoardings at Railway stations and public utilities in Delhi and display of social messages on Bus back panels in 12 states.

4.2.9 The Department participated in Perfect Health Mela 2004, at Talkatora Garden, New Delhi and publicized various schemes and programmes of DWCD for women empowerment and also provided basic information on nutrition.

Poster

4.2.10 A poster giving extract of speeches of Late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, former Prime Minister of India, where he spoke on need for empowerment of women and their role in progress, was brought out.

Quarterly Newsletter

4.2.11 Department has restarted publication of DWCD's Quarterly Newsletter under the name & title 'SAMPARK' to highlight the policies and development programmes being formulated and implemented by this department.

Innovative work on Women and Children

4.3 Under the scheme, assistance is given to voluntary organisations working in the field of child and women welfare for innovative projects and activities which are not covered under the existing schemes of the Department of Women and Child Development. The allocated amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs will be utilized during the year 2004-2005.

Use of Hindi in official work

4.4.1 Hindi Section has been mandated to implement the Official Language policy of the Central Government in the Department. In pursuance of this policy, efforts were made during the period under report to maximize the use of Hindi in the Department. All the officers and employees have acquired working knowledge of Hindi. A one-day Hindi workshop was organized for officers and employees of the Department. Entries in the Services books continued to be made in Hindi. Letters received in Hindi were replied to in Hindi. Articles 3(3) of the official Language Act is being complied with in the Department. All the officers and Sections in the Department have been provided Hindi software in their computers.



Other Programmes

MEDIA CAMPAIGN OF THE DEPARTMENT

क्या आप अपने कार्यालय में इन बातों से परेशान हैं :

वीनाचार संविधित असामीय शासीक, साकारक अथवा विनु कुछ कहे आवश्यक ?

शारीरिक स्पर्श और साकारक कोशिशें? योग्यानार की मांग अथवा अनुरोध?

योग्यानार को जोड़े रखेते करने वाली टिप्पणी? अखेलील विद्वां का प्रदर्शन?

आप ऐसी घटनाओं की रिपोर्ट लिखाकर इसे रोक सकती हैं।

जो था नहीं इन बारे में उचितम न्यायालय द्वारा निर्धारित प्राप्ति करें और उचितम जारीकारी करें। इसमें वीनाचार को योग्यानार से संबंधित मामलों को उपलब्ध नहीं पर उनमें की अनुचित योग्यानार की जानी चाहिए और इस संबंधित की जानी चाहिए। इसमें के लाभ में विडी ऐसे गैर-उचितकारी संठिन अथवा विडी दूसरे नियमों को वीनाचार की जानी चाहिए जो योग्यानार से संबंधित विषय की जानकारी के लाभ में विडी ऐसे गैर-उचितकारी संठिन अथवा विडी दूसरे नियमों को वीनाचार की जानी चाहिए।

के प्रमुखमोगी कर्मी के बारे यह विवरण दोनों योग्यानार की जानी चाहिए। अन्य उपलब्ध कार्यकारी की जानी चाहिए।

अन्य उपलब्ध कार्यकारी की जानी चाहिए। अन्य उपलब्ध कार्यकारी की जानी चाहिए।

योग्यानार की सामग्री संभार करते समय पीढ़ी भौतिक या धार्मिक वापसी का उपलब्धन न हो अथवा उसके साथ कोई भेदभाव न दिया जावे।

योग्यानार की सामग्री संभार करते समय पीढ़ी भौतिक या धार्मिक वापसी का उपलब्धन न दिया जावे।

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

SCHEME OF HELP LINE FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

APPLICATION FORM

Note: 1. The application should be submitted in triplicate to the State Social Welfare Advisory Board with an advance copy to Central Social Welfare Board. Preference would be given to NGOs running Women Shelter Homes.

2. Applications either incomplete or without all enclosures will not be entertained.

3. Name and full postal address of the Head office of the organization:

District: _____
State: _____
Pin Code: _____

4. Telephone No. with STD code: _____
Fax No: _____

5. Do the bylaws of the voluntary organization permit it to receive Government grants and implement Women's programme in the proposed project?

6. Objectives of the Organisation:

(in one paragraph)

7. Whether registered under India Societies Registration Act (Act XXXI of 1960). If yes give the number and date of registration:

8. Whether the organization is of All India Character. If yes, give details of its branches in different States including State Branch which will handle Help Line with Phone No., Fax No. etc.

9. Whether organization is located in its own/rented building:

10. Major activities of the organization in the last 2 years:

Name of activity	Coverage	Expenditure					
	Men	Women	Children				
11. Summary of financial status of the organization in the last 2 years: (Rs. In lakhs)							
Year	Income & Exp. Accts.	Receipt & Payment Accts.	Surplus	Deficit			
12. Details of grant received from Central Govt./State Govt. and other Govt. agencies in the last 2 years: (Rs. In lakhs)							
Sanction Order No.	Date	Amount	Scheme	Address of funding agency			
13. Details of Foreign Contribution received during last 2 years:							
Country	Organisation	Purpose					
14. Details of office bearers of the organization:							
Sl. No.	Name & Address	Male/Female	Age	Post	Qualification	Profession	Annual Income
15. Details of employees of the organisation:							
Sl. No.	Name & Address	Male/Female	Age	Part-time/Full time	Qualification	Post	Monthly Salary
16. Details of Managing Committee members of the organization:							
Sl. No.	Name & Address	Male/Female	Age	Qualification	Profession		Monthly Income

LIST OF DOCUMENTS TO BE ENCLOSED:

1. Registration certificate.
2. Prospectus/note giving aims and objects of the organization.
3. Constitution of the organization/Bye-laws and Memorandum of Association.
4. Constitution of the Board of Management with brief particulars of each member.
5. Annual Report for the last 2 years.
6. Audited accounts for the last 2 years.
7. A one page note on Help Line.
8. Copy of sanction letter of Women Shelter Home (if any).

DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT
Ministry of Human Resources Development, Govt. of India
To know more, log on to our website: www.mwoic.nic.in

Towards a new Dawn



Other Programmes

4.4.2 Copies of the Annual Programme brought out by the Department of official Language were circulated for compliance. Bilingual posters related to Nutrition published by the Department were also distributed. Comprehensive Glossaries of Administrative Terms (Hindi-English) were also given to all officers/Sections to encourage the use of Hindi. The meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee were held on 27.8.2004 and 31.1.2005 under the Chairpersonship of Joint Secretary in charge of Hindi in which a review of the progressive use of Hindi in the Department as well as in the offices under the administrative control of the Department was undertaken and remedial measures to overcome the shortcomings suggested. A representative of the Department regularly attended the Official Language Implementation Committees meeting held in the offices under the administrative control of the Department. Hindi fortnight was celebrated in the Department from 14th to 28th September, 2004. During this period, Debate, Noting and Drafting competitions were organized. Seven officials have been awarded prizes. These awards have been given away by the Secretary (WCD).

4.4.3 The Committee of Parliament on Officials Language reviewed the work done in Hindi in the Department on 11th October, 2004. The Committee appreciated satisfactory implementation of the Official Language policy in the Department.

4.4.4 In addition to the above items of work relating to the implementation of Official Language, the important documents/material translated in Hindi during the period under report include Annual report, 2003-04,

performance Budget, 2004-05, material for Parliamentary Standing Committee, speeches and messages from Prime Minister, Human Resource Development Minister and Secretary (WCD), material relating to Rajiv Gandhi Manav Sewa Puraskar, National Award for Child Welfare, Awards to Anganwadi Workers, replies to Parliament Questions, Cabinet Notes etc.

Information Technology

4.5.1 National Informatics Centre (NIC) is managing the Computer Centre of the Department of Women and Child Development which has a Pentium P-IV Processor based Windows NT Server, a Unix Server and a Local Area Network with facilities like information sharing, electronic mail and graphical user interface (GUI) based INTERNET surfing. NIC continued to provide software, hardware and consultancy support to Department in developing computer based Management Information Systems. A team of officers of NIC works in close coordination with the officials of the Department to maintain existing software and develop new programmes.

4.5.2 A brief description of some of the programmes introduced in 2004-05 by the Department with the help of NIC is as follows:

Setting up National Resource Centre for Women (NRCW)

4.5.3 This Department is in the process of setting up National Resource Centre for Women as a warehouse of information on Women Development and progress achieved over the years in various sectors. Similarly, dissemination of information on policies, programmes and schemes of various Central, State Government bodies and of non-Government sector to large



masses of population especially through modern IT gadgets is an essential and inevitable proposition

4.5.4 Taking advantage of IT innovations, NRCW is being conceptualized totally on virtual cyber space for its location and access not only in India but across the entire world.

State level Monitoring of Swayamsidha Scheme

4.5.5 NIC has developed a web based software to monitor the quarterly progress report of 33 States/ UT. In this a state can online enter the Quarterly Progress data and generate the report for their respective states. The Circular/Order can be sent online. Suggestion and Query can also be entered online and they will get the reply/ solution of Problems immediately This helps us in the department to take quick decisions. Even they can know their sanction-status online also.

4.5.6 A training programme was organized at Dharamshala during the workshop organized by department. About 30 State officials have participated during the workshop.

File Tracking System

4.5.7 This Department is in the process of implementation of file tracking system and trained all the staff members for its usage. With the help of this software, department will be able to track all the receipts/files and give an on-line status on the same. This would help in bringing transparency in the system and fix accountability for disposal of each case/file.

Dak Diary and NGO Grant Monitoring System

4.5.8 **Dak Diary** - The system tracks all proposals received under various grants-in-aid

schemes and gives an on line status of action taken on the proposals received and sanctioned.

4.5.9 **NGO Directory** – Records registration details and other particulars of all voluntary organisations implementing departmental schemes. The software generates a unique code for each NGO based upon the registration number, name and State so as to enable tracking of the performance under various schemes.

4.5.10 **Sanctioned Projects Details** – Captures all important information including location, amount sanctioned and number of beneficiaries of sanctioned projects under various grant-in-aid schemes.

4.5.11 **Utilization Certificate Details** – Captures details of financial releases and submission of Utilization Certificates against these and gives an early warning on delay in implementation of projects.

4.5.12 **Reports** – Cover Scheme-wise/State-wise Projects, Pending/Rejected Cases, Outstanding Utilization Certificates, Geographical Coverage, Cash flows etc.

GIS Mapping of Schemes of the Department

4.5.13 The Department commissioned the National Informatics Centre to develop network based GIS application, integrating spatial data up to state, district and village level and non-spatial data including DWCD data and census.

4.5.14 This software maps all sanctioned projects under grants in aid schemes, up to the district level to give a graphical depiction of regional spread of various schemes and identify areas requiring interventions. For example, the software enables listing of districts where no projects have been sanctioned under a scheme



Other Programmes

like Working Women Hostel or Short Stay Homes and lists all districts where no projects of Women and Child Development have been sanctioned so far. This software will enable a more focused approach in planning for investments under various schemes. Some of the application softwares in use in the Department include the following:

- **Intranet Based Integrated Office Automation** A web based application has been designed and developed for office automation procedures like Personnel Information, Office Orders/Circulars, Payroll, GPF, Income Tax, Leave Records, Official Forms, etc. The Department is updating the relevant data regularly and the employees are using this system to get their Circulars, Pay Slips, GPF Statements, IT Statements, Forms, etc. from this website directly. This system is developed using ASP and MSSQL Server.
- **Budget Monitoring System** was developed and implemented in the Finance wing of the Department. It is an online application capturing scheme wise details of funds sanctioned and released.
- **Swawlamban and STEP Grant Monitoring System** was developed for monitoring the implementation of Women's Economic Programmes. The database consists of information regarding details of voluntary organisations who have applied for or availed of grants under the programme, the nature of training programme, duration and course content, enrolment and number of beneficiaries, financial sanctions etc. The system generates various types of reports for efficient management of the programme.
- **Management Information System** for monitoring the scheme of Integrated Child Development Services has been in operation for more than 10 years. The package has been implemented at a geographically wider area in the country comprising Central, State and District levels. NICNET communication facility has been extensively used for transmission of information from/to District and State Administrations.
- **With the help of NIC, department is running various software like State Inventory, Payroll and Hardware Maintenance packages very successfully**
- **File Status Information System (FSIS)** and other related software was developed in the office of Minister and residence of Minister of State.
- NIC has computerized the **State-wise MPR of Grants Released for all the Schemes from Central Social Welfare Board**.
- NIC provided assistance to the Parliament Section for regular on line transmission of **Parliament Questions** to Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariat.
- The Department of Women and Child Development has a **website** which is maintained by the NIC and updated periodically.
- Technical consultancy and guidance to various organizations under the control of the Department like National Commission for Women, NIPCCD, RMK and CSWB is provided by NIC.



Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organizations

4.6 A list of voluntary organizations and Non-Government Organization that have received assistance from the Department for Various activities in the field of women and child development during 2004-05 is given at **Annexure XX.**

Annual Plan and Action Plan

4.7.1 The Plan and Non-plan outlays for the year 2004-05 were fixed at Rs 2400.00 crore and Rs. 54.19 crore respectively. The revised outlays have been fix the same level i.e. Rs 2400.00 crore and Rs 54.19 crores for plan and non-plan respectively. Schemewise details are given at **Annexure XXI.** The Department prepared the Annual Action Plan (AAP) for the schemes and activities of the Department, setting out the targets, both financial and physical, for the four quarters of the year. This AAP was monitored on a quarterly basis in the Department to review the financial and physical achievements as per the targets fixed at the beginning of the year. **Quarterly progress reports** were also furnished to the Planning Commission and Standing Committee of the Parliament.

4.7.2 The Department completed the exercise for the preparation of the Annual Plan 2005-06. The Plan was discussed in the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission allocated an amount of Rs.3875.29 crores under plan for the Department for the year 2005-06, which represented a step up of 61.47% over the outlay of the previous year.

Plan for the North-East Region

4.8 As per the guidelines of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance, the

Department has allocated 10% of the Annual Plan outlay for the implementation of its programmes in the seven North-Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura and the State of Sikkim. During the year, efforts were made to involve social organisations of North East with the existing support available under various grants-in-aid schemes of the Department of Women & Child Development.

Outstanding Audit Objections

4.9.1 There are 109 audit paras of Audit Inspection Reports of Director General of Audit Central Revenues pending for settlement in the Department as on 31.12.2004.

4.9.2 The latest reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India received by the Department is for the year 2004. A summary of the Audit Para relating to Review of Grant No.52 of Department of Women and Child Development of Report No.1 of 2004 dealing with Review of the schemes of the Department is reproduced below:

Review of Grants

4.9.3 **Unspent Provision:** The unspent provision during 2002 - 03 was 119.04 crore. During the previous years i.e. 2000 - 01 and 2001-02 it was Rs.127.94 crore and Rs.13.99 crore respectively.

4.9.4 **Schemes affected by unspent provision:** The schemes affected by unspent provision during 2002-03, were Swayamsidha (Rs.11.64 crore), World Bank Assisted ICDS Training Programme (Rs.2.90 crore) and working women's hostel (Rs.7.50 crore).

4.9.5 **Rush of Expenditure:** During the years 2000-01 to 2002 - 03 there were nine



Other Programmes

instances involving rush of expenditure during the month of March ranging between 21 to 66.14 per cent of the total disbursement of the respective major head.

(Report No.1 of 2004)

Accounts of the Union Government

Status of action taken by the Department

4.9.6 The Department is monitoring release of funds position periodically to reduce the possibility of having savings at the end of the year and also to avoid rush of expenditure during the month of March.

Action Taken Note on the Audit Paras
is under preparation.”

Special Component Plan (SCP) for SC and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)

4.10.1 The Programmes for women and children implemented by the Department are primarily directed towards the most disadvantaged sections of the population like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other economically backward classes living in backward rural and tribal areas and urban slums. The nature and design of implementation of the programmes is such that it is difficult to design schemes exclusively for SCs and STs or to earmark funds for SCP and TSP. However, every effort is being made to ensure that the benefits of the schemes flow to the disadvantaged sections of the population, including SC and ST, women and children.

4.10.2 The Department has been implementing one of the largest area based scheme, namely the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), which makes up for more than two-third of the Department's annual budget. The Annual Plan

outlay for the Department for the year 2004-05 was Rs.2400.00 crore (BE), out of which Rs.2167.44 crore was earmarked for ICDS. The ICDS envisages provision of vital services to most vulnerable groups among disadvantaged sections of the population, namely SCs/STs etc. Of 5413 ICDS projects operationalized in the country, 759 projects are located in tribal areas.

4.10.3 Under the scheme of Hostels for Working Women implemented by the Department, there is a stipulation that 15% of the seats in hostels should be reserved for SCs and 7.5 for STs. The schemes of Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) are aimed at improving nutritional status of people in general and of the vulnerable sections of the population in particular.

4.10.4 Most of the programmes of the Department for women are implemented through voluntary organizations. Efforts are made to encourage more and more voluntary organizations to come forth with proposals in tribal and backward rural areas by extending special concessions and relaxations under grant-in-aid. The Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) has relaxed the condition regarding the minimum experience of three years for voluntary organizations in tribal areas to be eligible for grants-in-aid. Similarly, under the scheme of Condensed Courses of Education for adult women, the Board makes efforts to enroll Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe women. In the case of SC and ST candidates, conditions regarding educational qualifications for admission to the courses are relaxed wherever necessary. Records are kept of the SCs and STs admitted to these courses.

5.

Food and Nutrition Board





Food and Nutrition Board

The Govt. of India adopted the National Nutrition Policy under the aegis of Department of Women and Child Development in 1993.

5.1.2 As per the orders of the Prime Minister, the Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) infrastructure, comprising of a technical wing at the centre, 4 Regional Offices and Quantity Control Laboratories at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai and 43 Community Food and Nutrition Extension Units (CFNEUS) located in 29 state/UTs, as detailed in **Annexure XXII**, was transferred from the Ministry of Food to the Department of Women and Child Development with a view to serve better the objectives of the National Nutrition Policy. FNB is primarily engaged in Nutrition Education and Training, Mass Awareness Campaigns, Promotion of various instruments of National Nutrition Policy

like Infant and Young Child Nutrition, Prevention and Control of Micronutrient Malnutrition, Reaching Nutrition Information to the People and Establishing Nutrition Monitoring and Surveillance System.

Nutrition Education and Training

5.1.3 Ignorance about the consequences of malnutrition, functional significance of various nutrients, nutritive value of local foods, increased needs of vulnerable groups like infants, pre-school children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, elderly population, is widespread in all sections of society starting from policy makers down to the village functionaries and the public. Awareness generation on various aspects of nutrition is the most important sustainable strategy to combat malnutrition and promote nutrition of the people.





5.1.4 In order to reach nutrition messages to the community utilising the vast network of anganwadi workers in the country, Food and Nutrition Board undertakes capacity building of ICDS personnel by organising the following training programmes under the 'Other Training component of UDISHA':

- **Training of Trainers (TOT) Courses** - Five-day Training of Trainers (TOT) Courses on 'nutrition education' are organised for Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs), ACDPOs, Medical Officers, Lady Health Visitors, Senior Supervisors of ICDS/ Instructors. One CFNEU organises one TOT course for 15-20 Master Trainers in each quarter of the year. 42 TOTs had been organised upto December, 2004
- **Two-day Orientation Training Courses (OTC)** - The Master Trainers trained through TOT organise two-day OTCs on infant and young child nutrition, management of malnourished children at home and nutrition education for about 30 grassroot level functionaries, particularly anganwadi workers and volunteers from the community. These courses are supervised and monitored by the staff of CFNEUs of Food and Nutrition Board. During the year the staff of CFNEUs also organised two OTCs per quarter besides supervising the OTCs organised by Master trainers. 412 OTCs benefiting 12360 trainees were organised upto December 2004.

5.1.5 **Training in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables and Nutrition** – Five day training courses are organised by the CFNEUs for housewives and adolescent girls to promote consumption of fruits and vegetables,

the rich source of micronutrients, fibre and antioxidants. This also serves as an income generation activity for the participants. The target for organising these training courses was doubled during the year. 542 training courses on Homescala Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables and Nutrition were organised by CFNEUs during the year, upto December 2004.

5.1.6 **A Ready Recokner on Home Scale Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables and Nutrition** was printed in 12 regional languages and provided to the trainees of these courses.

5.1.7 **Processing facilities** were also provided to the community at these units at nominal charges.

5.1.8 Four CFNEUs located at Udaipur, Bhopal, Ranchi and Vishakhapatnam organised 12 training courses for SC/ST adolescent girls giving a stipend of Rs. 100/- per candidate during the period April to December 2004.

5.1.9 **Monitoring of Supplementary Feeding Component of ICDS** – The CFNEUs inspect the quality and regularity of supplementary feeding at anganwadi and offer their suggestions for improving the same. Storage of foodstuffs and hygienic practices in preparation of supplementary food for children are also observed. The observations are communicated to the State Secretaries incharge of WCD at the headquarter level also. During the period April to December 2004, 3368 inspections were conducted by the CFNEUs.

5.1.10 **Nutrition education sessions at the Anganwadies** – The visits of the technical staff of CFNEUs to the anganwadi for conducting inspections of supplementary feeding component of ICDS are utilised for imparting nutrition education to the anganwadi worker and the



community. Basic information on critical issues like infant and young child feeding, nutrition of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, micronutrient malnutrition and the importance of growth monitoring is imparted during these sessions.

5.1.11 Nutrition Education Programmes in rural/Urban Slums/Tribal Areas - The CFNEUs continued to organise nutrition education programmes through live demonstrations in rural and tribal areas and urban slums. 2646 Nutrition Education Programmes were organised during the period April to December, 2004. CFNEU Chennai and Pondicherry organised special programmes during January 2005 at Basant Nagar and Distt. Cuddalore respectively on Nutrition and Health Education, Environmental Sanitation, Diarrhoea Management etc for the **tsunami affected community** which were appreciated by the State and U.T. Government.

5.1.12 Development and promotion of low cost nutritious preparations from locally available foods has been one of the important components of nutrition education programmes of FNB. Incidentally, popularization of low cost nutritious foods is one of the four direct instruments of the National Nutrition Policy. The field units of FNB developed nutritious recipes from locally available foods in different regions and popularized through their demonstrations and training programmes. Many of the States have adopted the recipes prescribed by the CFNEU in that State.

5.1.13 FNB has planned a recipe booklet on low cost nutritious recipes for infants, pre-school children, both for use under ICDS as well as for popularization among community by calling standardized recipes from two units of each of

the four regions. The recipe booklet is under preparation. The performance of CFNEUs during the year is at **Annexure XXIII**.

Mass Awareness Campaigns

5.2.1 Nationwide celebration of annual nutrition events like World Breastfeeding Week (1-7 August), National Nutrition Week (1-7 September), World Food Day (16th October), Global IDD Prevention Day (21st October), Universal Children's Day (14 November) International Women's Day (8th March) etc, on specific themes enlisting cooperation of State Governments, educational institutions, NGOs and the media is undertaken with a view to create mass awareness among the people on different aspects of nutrition.

5.2.2 World Breastfeeding Week, 1-7 August, 2004 The State Departments of WCD observed World Breastfeeding Week on the global theme of '**Exclusive Breastfeeding: The Gold Standard – Safe, Sound and Sustainable**'. The Chief Secretaries of all the States were requested by the Secretary (WCD) to mobilise the State machinery to promote exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months as mandated by the World Health Assembly Resolutions. The fact that breastfeeding alone is capable of reducing IMR by 13%, as brought out by recent studies (Lancet 2003) was also informed. State level workshops in 29 States, orientation training on infant and young child feeding, awareness generation camps and community meetings were organised by FNB field infrastructure during the week enlisting cooperation of like minded organisations. Programmes were covered by Press, AIR and Doordarshan throughout the country. A National Workshop on Breastfeeding was organised by the Department of Family Welfare on 7th August



2004 which was participated by the senior officers of the Department. Secretary (WCD) delivered a Special Address to the participants.

5.2.3 Reaching Nutrition Messages to Community through Folk Media - The CFNEU, Bangalore organised 2-day sensitisation workshop for cultural troupes registered with the Song and Drama Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on 28th and 29th July 2004.

5.2.4 The aim of the workshop was to feed relevant messages on breastfeeding and nutrition to the traditional folk artists. These artists were deputed to 13 districts during August and another 13 districts during September as part of World Breastfeeding Week and National Nutrition Week. The districts selected had poor nutritional status and breastfeeding practices. These artists (numbering 150) spread the relevant messages throughout the months of August and September

2004 through various formats like Yakshagana, Gee-Gee Pada, Veeragase, Leather Puppet, Street Play, Sri Krishna Parijathe, Kamsale, Magic Shows and variety programme. The Song and Drama Division, currently observing their Golden Jubilee celebrations, have organised several programmes throughout the State from 11th to 16th September, 2004 incorporating messages on nutrition from birth to old age.

5.2.5 Advertisement Campaigns- A quarter page advertisement on 1st August 2004 highlighting the importance of exclusive breastfeeding for both children and mothers was released in national dailies in Hindi, English and 16 regional languages. This was followed by specific messages on breastfeeding and complementary feeding on rest of the six days. The quarter page advertisement of DWCD on exclusive breastfeeding was repeated on 7th August





Food and Nutrition Board

2004 by the Department of Family Welfare.

5.2.6 National Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding formulated by the Food and Nutrition Board incorporating traditional wisdom of India and World Health Assembly Resolutions 54.2 (2001) and 55.25 (2002) were printed in Hindi and English and released by Smt. Kanti Singh, Hon'ble Minister of State for WCD at a function organized at Shastri Bhavan on 6.8.2004. The guidelines have been disseminated to various State Governments, training institutions, national and non-governmental organisations for appropriate action at their end. The updated guidelines have also been integrated into Reproductive and Child Health (RCH II) Programme of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in its training component.

5.2.7 National Nutrition Week, 1-7 September 2004 National Nutrition Week 2004 was observed on the theme “**Malnutrition – A Silent Emergency**”. A half page supplement in national dailies in Hindi, English and 16 regional languages appeared on 1st September, 2004 highlighting the importance of nutrition during the first two years of life for health and well being of the person throughout the life. Comprehensive information on consequences of malnutrition on health, productivity and economic growth, adopting correct norms for breastfeeding and complementary feeding to give a best start to life, ensuring nutrition of the girl child through all stages to break the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition and healthy eating for preventing diet related chronic diseases was provided through this supplement.

5.2.8 A quarter page colored advertisement

appeared on 4th September, 2004 highlighting the importance of nutrition and care of girls throughout their life cycle. Nutritional care of pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls were projected through a quarter page colored supplement on 7th September, 2004. Six audio jingles on nutrition of infants and young children, adolescent girls were broadcast during the National Nutrition Week from primary channels, CBS stations and FM channels. Four video spots on nutrition were telecast through Doordarshan during the prime time from 1-7 September 2004. Special programmes on radio and T.V. involving senior officers of the Department and experts were organised during the week.

5.2.9 Chief Secretaries of various States were requested to mobilize state machinery to focus on the theme of National Nutrition Week enclosing a background note on the theme. National Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding were also enclosed requesting for giving priority attention to the promotion of the guidelines and getting an action plan prepared.

5.2.10 FNB units organised State Level Workshops in 29 States/UTs and special programmes like orientation training courses, awareness generation camps, rallies, essay competitions etc, during the week enlisting cooperation of the State Governments.

5.2.11 State Department of WCD, Government of Rajasthan disseminated the message of exclusive breastfeeding through Doordarshan, Akashvani, print media, rallies, training programmes and workshops. Goals have been set for achieving early initiation of breastfeeding, 100% exclusive breastfeeding and 90% complementary feeding at six months. The



new post of 'Sahayogini' at 26, 521 anganwadi centres would monitor infant and young child feeding issues on priority.

5.2.12 In Jammu and Kashmir, a convention on breastfeeding was organised by the State Government on 6th August 2004. The National Nutrition Week workshop was organised by FNB with active collaboration of Health Department. Director (Health), 15 Medical and Community Health Officers participated in the workshop besides representatives of the DWCD and other organisations. Special programmes were organised in collaboration with 'Jan Shiksha Sansthan' of Adult Education Department and Maacreed, NGO.

5.2.13 In Andhra Pradesh, the National Nutrition Week workshop was organised by FNB at National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad with active involvement of DWCD, Andhra Pradesh, National Institute of Nutrition and UNICEF.

5.2.14 World Food Day, 16 October 2004 Food and Nutrition Board actively collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture in organising the World Food Day on the theme "Bio-Diversity for Food Security" on 16th October, 2004. All the CFNEUs organised seminars, workshops, exhibitions and special nutrition programme with the help of audio/visual aids on World Food Day in the country.

5.2.15 Global Iodine Deficiency Disorders Prevention Day, 21st October 2004 The Global Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) Prevention Day was observed on 21st October, 2004. All the Chief Secretaries/Administrators were requested by the Secretary (WCD) to create awareness on Iodine Deficiency Disorders and promote the

consumption of iodized salt.

5.2.16 A half page supplement in national dailies in Hindi, English and regional languages was brought out on the Global IDD Prevention Day highlighting the consequences of iodine deficiency affecting different age groups and informing people about the simplest solution to the problem which was the regular consumption of iodized salt. FNB units organised special programmes on Global IDD Prevention Day throughout the country.

5.2.17 Universal Children's Day, 14th November, 2004 Universal Children's Day was celebrated by the field infrastructure of FNB in the country from 1-14 November, 2004. Six audio jingles on nutrition were broadcast through primary channel and Vividh Bharti channels of AIR during the fortnight and video spots on nutrition were telecast through different channels on 13-14 November, 2004.

Exhibitions

5.2.18 Dissemination of nutrition information to the masses was also undertaken by FNB field units by organising exhibitions in prestigious melas/fairs:

5.2.19 Perfect Health Mela (29th October to 7th November, 2004) An exhibition on Nutrition was set up in the Perfect Health Mela at Talkatora Gardens during 29th October to 7th November, 2004. Dr. A. Ramadoss, Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare visited the FNB pavilion and appreciated the nutrition exhibition put up by FNB.

5.2.20 An exhibition on nutrition was also set up by CFNEU Kolkata in the famous **Kolkata Maidan** from 19th December 2004 to 3rd January



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2005 during the **Science, Agriculture and Industrial Fair**. A similar exhibition on Nutrition was also put up during the **Sunderban Mela** at Canning Town, South 24 Parganas (West Bengal) from 3rd January to 12th January 2005.

Regional Ministerial Consultation on Maternal and Child Malnutrition in Asian Countries

5.3.1 The Department of Women and Child Development and World Food Programme organised this consultation involving 18 Asian and relevant donor countries from 15-17 September 2004 at Vigyan Bhavan and Ashoka Hotel. The Minister of State for WCD presided over the Inaugural Session. The Consultation was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister of

Health, Dr. A. Ramadoss. Eminent international experts from WFP, World Bank, Tulane School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, USA, Emory University, USA and Asian Development Bank made presentations on the subject with a view to enable integration of maternal and child nutrition issues in poverty alleviation policies and programmes.

5.3.2 The Food and Nutrition Board displayed an exhibition on Nutrition at the Conference Hall of Ashoka Hotel, where the workshop proceedings were being held. The exhibition was seen by all the delegates present in the Consultation. Shri Arjun Singh, Hon'ble Minister for HRD and Smt. Kanti Singh, Hon'ble Minister of State for WCD also visited the exhibition and showed keen interest in the



Shri Arjun Singh, Hon'ble Minister for Human Resource Development and Shri Kanti Singh, Hon'ble Minister of State viewing the Food and Nutrition Board exhibition



nutrition education material of FNB displayed in the exhibition. A **Delhi Declaration** was also adopted at the Consultation.

5.3.3 Health Awareness Week for Hon'ble Members of Parliament (6-11 December, 2004) The Food and Nutrition Board participated in the 'Health Awareness Week' organised by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the Members of Parliament at Parliament Annexe from 6-11 December, 2004. FNB had put up a Nutrition Exhibition under the title "**Healthy Diets**".

5.3.4 The exhibition included exhibits like live display, translites and laminated posters on the role of FNB, National Nutrition Policy, nutrition strategies, foods for good health, nutritious diets for all age groups, diet during diabetes, hypertension, obesity, infant nutrition and girl child. Handouts on healthy eating, National Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding, folder on Fruits and Vegetables and posters on Nutrition in Hindi and English were provided to all the M.Ps who visited the FNB stall. About 300 M. Ps visited the exhibition and many have recorded their appreciation for FNB stall.

5.3.5 The Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Somnath Chatterjee inaugurated the exhibition on 6.10.2004 at 10.00 a.m. He spent considerable time at the FNB stall titled 'Healthy Diets' and recorded the following statement in the visitor's book:

"This is an excellent and important part of exhibition. This should be more popularized.

Sd/- Somnath Chatterjee"

Mass Media Communication

5.4.1 Development of educational and training material on nutrition has been one of the important activities of FNB Headquarters. Some of the important publications include Handbook on Integrated Nutrition Education, Guidelines for Management of Grade I and II Malnutrition, Wall Hanger on Nutrition of Pregnant Women, Posters on Child's Health, Girl Child, Nursing Mothers, Complementary Feeding, Instant Food Mixes, Iodized Salt, folders on Mother's Milk, Green Leafy Vegetables, Fruits and Vegetables for Vitality, stickers for school children, National Plan of Action on Nutrition, Task Force Report on Micronutrients, India Nutrition Profile 1998 giving disaggregated picture of malnutrition upto district level from 18 States/UTs, Ready Reckoner on Essentials of Fruit and Vegetable Preservation and Nutrition, National Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding. The printed publicity material is produced in Hindi, English and 16 regional languages and distributed widely in the country.

5.4.2 A Poster-Calendar on Nutrition for 2005 giving messages on nutrition of the young child and low cost locally available nutritious foods for promoting nutrition and health of the people has been printed in Hindi and English and distributed to various organisations like State Departments of WCD, Health & Family Welfare, and Education, ICDS and Health infrastructure, Hospitals, Dispensaries, MCD & Government Schools, Kendriya Vidyalayas, Nehru Yuva Kendras and social organisations.

5.4.3 Three audio spots on Nutrition of Infants focusing on importance of colostrum and early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and adequate



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and regular complementary feeding from the age of six months while continuing breastfeeding, were prepared in Hindi and regional languages while the video spots on these subjects were prepared in Hindi.

5.4.4 Twenty seven short films on nutrition prepared by FNB under the title *Poshan Aur Rashtra Nirman* in four languages were converted into CDs and provided to the States during the year. A 30 episode radio sponsored programme on *Poshan Aur Swasthya* in 12 regional languages and 8 North Eastern languages was also broadcast through AIR.

5.4.5 The Budget allocation to carry out all these activities during the year 2004-05 was Rs. 2.00 crores under Integrated Education in Nutrition (IEN) (Plan). The Revised Estimates (RE) were increased to Rs. 2.70 crores. The increase in RE is due to expanding activities of

Nutrition Education at various levels. The Budget Allocation for the year 2005-06 is envisaged as Rs. 5.59 crores.

Food Analysis and Standardisation

5.5.1 Four Quality Control Laboratories (QCLs) of FNB at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai continued to analyse processed fruit and vegetable products as well as samples of supplementary foods used under ICDS and also the Mid Day Meal Scheme received from the State Governments. A total of 12052 samples were analysed by the 4 QCLs during 2004-05 out of which 6580 samples were of the supplementary foods.

5.5.2 The quality control of the supplementary foods samples provided by the Self Help Women Groups in the State of Madhya Pradesh was undertaken by FNB laboratories at Mumbai and



Smt. Reva Nayyar, Secretary (DWCD) in North East Consultation Meet on Nutrition in Shillong



Delhi, thus increasing the work manifold. The State Governments were advised in the matter to prescribe the formulations for *paushtik ahaar* for children and ensure its regular check up at the anganwadi level and to depend on chemical analysis only in case of ready-to-eat energy foods where the ingredients or the composition of the product is not known.

5.5.3 FNB rendered technical expertise in various food quality and standardisation committees of Department of Health like Codex Committees, Food Labeling Committee etc, and of Bureau of Indian Standards and DRDO (Defence Research Development Organisation).

5.5.4 The Department having the chair of Shadow Committee on Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses (CCNFSDU) organised two meetings of the Shadow Committee and prepared India's View Point on Agenda Items for 26th Session of CCFNSDU. Shri Chaman Kumar, Joint Secretary in the Department led the Indian Delegation to 26th session of CCNFSDU held at Bonn, Germany from 1-5 November, 2004. After the session, a debriefing meeting was held on 23rd December, 2004 to discuss further action on important agenda items on nutrition.

5.5.5 Smt. Shashi P. Gupta, Technical Adviser, Food and Nutrition Board participated in FAO's Asia Pacific Network for Food and Nutrition (ANFN) Expert Consultation on the Functional Foods and its Implications in Daily Dietary, held at FAO Regional office at Bangkok from 16th to 19th November, 2004.

5.5.6 The Food and Nutrition Board deputed Smt. Rema Radkhakrishnan, Assistant Technical Adviser, Bangalore and Smt. Surindra A. Jain, Assistant Technical Adviser, Headquarters to the

International Vitamin A Consultative Group meeting held at Lima, Peru on 15-18 November, 2004.

New Initiatives in Pursuance of the National Nutrition Policy

5.6.1 The National Nutrition Policy advocated a multisectoral strategy for addressing the problem of malnutrition and achieving optimum nutrition for all. It identified series of actions in the areas of food security, public distribution of food, health and family welfare, addressing micronutrient deficiencies due to vitamin A, iron and folic acid and iodine through intensified programmes including fortification, expanding nutrition safety net for vulnerable age groups namely infants, preschool children, pregnant and lactating women, reaching nutrition information in remote areas in regional languages, generating disaggregated data on nutrition situation and establishing nutrition surveillance system in the country. The FNB, with its limited infrastructure and strength, continued to contribute to these instruments of National Nutrition Policy. Some of the highlights are as under:

5.6.2 Nutrition Advocacy of policy makers - Chief Secretaries and State Secretaries incharge of WCD/Social Welfare were addressed by the Secretary (WCD) on the occasion of World Breastfeeding Week, National Nutrition Week and Global Iodine Deficiency Disorders Prevention Day providing guidelines for observing these national events in the States/UTs and requesting them to mobilise the State machinery for organising awareness generation programmes on specific themes during these events. As a result, the States had shown keen interest in creating nutritional awareness during these national events and issued necessary



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guidelines to the ICDS infrastructure in the States. Reports were received on the programmes organised by the WCD Departments of the States in collaboration with FNB in respective States.

5.6.3 At centre level, Ministries of Health and Family Welfare, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Food Processing Industries, Department of Biotechnology, Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research were addressed frequently for promoting nutrition action concerning their respective sectors.

5.6.4 The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare was addressed on various issues like incorporating National Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding in the RCH II training component, addressing vitamin A deficiency and anaemia due to iron and folic acid deficiencies

through intensified programmes, promoting double fortification of salt with iron and iodine for addressing the problem of anaemia etc.

5.6.5 The Hon'ble Minister for HRD took up the matter with the Minister for Health and Family Welfare for reimposing the ban on sale of non-iodized salt. Efforts were made with the Department of Food and Public Distribution to include iodized salt in the ambit of public distribution system.

5.6.6 Department of Elementary Education and Literacy was requested to provide iodized salt to school children through Mid Day Meal scheme and deploying a Nutritionist for looking after Mid Day Meal scheme. The Department also contributed significantly in preparation of the revised guidelines for the Mid Day Meal scheme.

5.6.7 **Infant and Young Child Feeding - The**





persistent efforts of the Department for protecting the norms of exclusive breastfeeding of infants had contributed significantly to the adoption of World Health Assembly Resolution 54.2 in 2001 and a Global Strategy on Infant and Young Child Feeding (Resolution 55.25, 2002) making a global public health recommendation for exclusive breastfeeding of infants for the first six months, complementary feeding to start at six months and continuing breastfeeding upto the age of two years and beyond. The Tenth Five Year Plan National Nutrition Goals concerning Infant and Young Child Feeding are as under:

Indicator	Current Level	Xth Five Year Plan Goal
Initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth	15.8%	50%
Exclusive breastfeeding for first six months (upto 3 months only)	55.2%	80%
Complementary feeding at six months (6-9 months)	33.5%	75%

Intensifying nutrition and health education for promoting optimal infant and young child feeding practices has been directed with a view to reduce malnutrition levels in children from the existing 47% to 40% by 2007.

5.6.8 Incorporating the traditional wisdom of India on infant feeding, mandate of the World Health Assembly Resolutions and views of the experts, National Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding were developed with a view to disseminate the correct norms on infant and young child feeding to various professional groups, training institutions and field functionaries of nutrition related interventions. The National Guidelines printed in Hindi and English were released by the Hon'ble Minister of

State for WCD on 6th August 2004 during the World Breastfeeding Week at Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi. These guidelines have been disseminated to Chief Secretaries, State Secretaries (WCD), training institutions, national and social organisations. The State Secretaries have been requested to draw a plan of action for promoting optimal infant and young child feeding practices in the country.

Protecting the IMS Act, 1992 from repeal

5.7.1 The Draft Bill on Integrated Food Law being formulated by the Ministry of Food

Processing Industries for consideration by the Group of Ministers (GoM) included a proposal to repeal the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992 formulated by the Department of WCD as a follow up of International Code for Protection and Promotion of Breastfeeding and its Amendment Act 2003 to implement the World Health Assembly resolutions passed during 2001 and 2002. Since IMS Act is not a general food law but a special legislation to regulate production, supply and distribution of infant milk substitutes, feeding bottles and infant foods so that commercial promotion of these products do not undermine the importance of



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breastfeeding, the Hon'ble Minister for HRD has taken up the matter with the Minister for Food Processing Industries requesting him to keep this Act out of the purview of the Integrated Food Law in the interest of nutrition and health of infants and young children of this country.

National Nutrition Mission

5.8.1 The National Nutrition Mission constituted under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister in July 2003 with a two tier supervisory structure aims at addressing the problem of malnutrition in a mission mode and enable policy direction and effective intersectoral coordination. The Executive Committee of National Nutrition Mission constituted under the chairmanship of Minister of State for WCD held its first meeting on 3rd September 2004 at Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi. Ministers of WCD from two States, Secretaries/Senior Representatives

from concerned Ministries and experts deliberated on the key issues requiring immediate attention of National Nutrition Mission. A Presentation on Nutrition Scenario in the country and the way forward was made at the meeting of the Executive Committee of National Nutrition Mission. The Review of National Nutrition Policy undertaken by the Department and discussed and endorsed by the Working Group on Review of National Nutrition Policy in its meeting held on 17th February, 2004, was distributed to the members of the Executive Committee of National Nutrition Mission.

5.8.2 It was decided to constitute a Core Group to look into various issues like Nutrition Monitoring and Surveillance, Intersectoral Coordination between concerned sectors, Infant and Young Child Nutrition, Prevention and Control of Micronutrient Malnutrition including fortification, Vigorous Awareness Campaign on



Nutrition and Administration and Monitoring of activities under the National Nutrition Mission.

5.8.3 A Core Group was constituted under the chairpersonship of the Secretary (WCD). Two meetings of the Core Group were held on 6th October, 2004 and 13th January 2005 and a presentation on National Nutrition Mission under three agenda items namely Nutrition Scenario in the Country, Existing Interventions and Gaps and Interventions Required to Address Malnutrition was discussed and finalised in the meeting held on 13th January, 2005 to serve as the agenda for the first meeting of National Nutrition Mission to be taken by the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

5.8.4 Expert Consultation on Micronutrient Malnutrition was held on 28th October, 2004 under the chairpersonship of Secretary (WCD). All the policy guidelines relating to prevention

and control of micronutrient malnutrition namely National Nutrition Policy, National Plan of Action on Nutrition, Task Force Report on Micronutrients (vitamin A and iron) 1996 and National Workshop on Micronutrients (November, 2003) were discussed and the strategies identified for addressing micronutrient malnutrition. The double fortification of salt with iron and iodine was unanimously recommended by the Expert Group after the National Institute of Nutrition informed the group about the successful completion of trials on double fortified salt.

5.8.5 An Expert Consultation on Infant and Young Child Feeding was held on 8th November, 2004 under the chairpersonship of the Secretary (WCD). 17 recommendations emerging out of the expert consultation meeting have been forwarded to State Secretaries (WCD) requesting them to focus on operationalising National





Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding. The Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also been requested to direct appropriate action on recommendations relating to the health sector with special emphasis on incorporating the guidelines in the training component of RCH II. Discussions were also held with experts on Iodine Deficiency Disorders and the need for lifting the ban on sale of non-iodized salt in the country.

5.8.6 Micronutrient Malnutrition Control Projects being implemented in the States of West Bengal and Gujarat with the financial assistance from The Micronutrient Initiative were extended for implementation for another year. The states of Andhra Pradesh and Bihar were taken up for implementation of the Micronutrient Malnutrition Control Project with the assistance of Micro nutrient Initiative.

5.8.7 Fortification of wheat flour with iron and folic acid in Darjeeling district of West Bengal and its distribution through public distribution system was not only popular but demonstrated a significant decline in the prevalence of anaemia in experimental group.

5.8.8 Fortified Candies termed as 'lemon chus' are being provided to pre-school children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women through out the State of Bihar through ICDS. The distribution of fortified candies has improved the attendance of children at the anganwadies and is also improving their micronutrient status relating to vitamin A, iron and folic acid in particular.

5.8.9 Nutrition Monitoring and Surveillance - Establishing Nutrition Monitoring and Surveillance System in the country has been a mandate of the National Nutrition Policy. Nutrition surveillance is being undertaken in the States of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Meghalaya, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh in collaboration with National Institute of Nutrition and the respective State Governments. State, Divisional and District level workshops and training programmes have been completed. Efforts are being made to institutionalize nutrition monitoring and surveillance in MIS of ICDS with a view to universalize the system. A format on nutrition surveillance component was also discussed in the Core Group meeting on ICDS monitoring for appropriate incorporation in the MIS of ICDS.

5.8.10 District Nutrition Profiles - The National Nutrition Policy recognised the need for disaggregated data on food and nutrition situation atleast upto the district level to enable area specific planning and programming on nutrition. After the release of the India Nutrition Profile covering disaggregated data of 187 districts of 18 States/UTs in the country, the States of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Orissa and West Bengal were taken up for the district nutrition profile studies in collaboration with NIN, IRMS and CINI. The reports of district nutrition profiles of these 4 States are being provided to the Chief Secretaries of respective States for appropriate action in the matter.

6.

Budget for Gender Equity





Budgeting for gender equity

Budgeting for gender equity

6.1 Budgets are universally accepted as a powerful tool in achieving development objectives and act as an indicator of commitment to the stated policy of the Government. The rationale of gender budgeting arises from recognition of the fact that national budgets impact various sections of the society differently through the pattern of resource allocation and priority accorded to competing sectors. The budgetary policy of the Government has a major role to play in achieving objectives of gender equality and growth through content and direction of Fiscal and Monetary Policies, measures for resource mobilization and affirmative action for under-privileged sections.

Women stand apart as one segment of the population that warrants special attention due to their vulnerability and lack of access to state resources. The purpose of gender budgeting is to assess quantum and adequacy of allocation of resources for women and establish the extent to which gender commitments are translated in to budgetary commitments. This exercise facilitates

increase in accountability, transparency and participation of the community.

Policy Directives

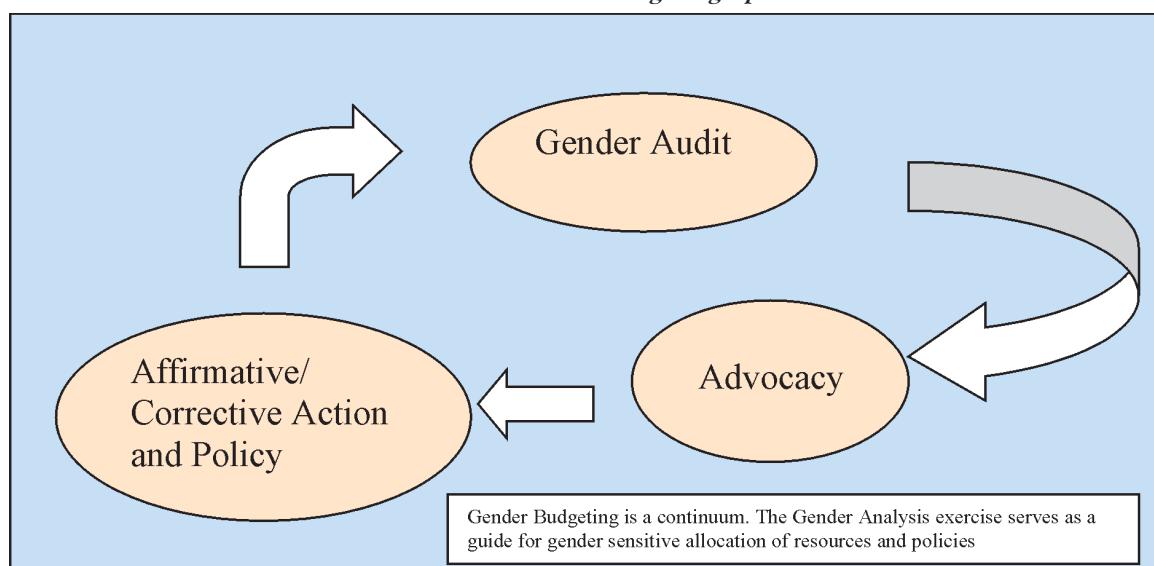
6.2 Various policy and plan documents have over the years reflected the evolving trends in gender matters. These are briefly mentioned in Box 2 below.

Evolution of the concept of Gender Budgeting

6.3 The perspective on gender budgeting has evolved over the last few years from the initial post facto, statistical exercise that sought to establish quantum of resources allocated for women in the Union and State Budgets. The range of Gender Budget Analysis is now perceived as a mandate to examine, with a *gender perspective*,

- Public Policies- Fiscal and Monetary policies, Trade Tariffs etc
- Budgetary allocations for various sectors and sections of the Economy- For eg. allocation in the social sector for Education, Health etc

Box1. The Gender Budgeting Spiral





Budgeting for gender equity

Box 2. Policy Directives

- The **Seventh Plan** introduced the concept of monitoring of 27 beneficiary-oriented schemes for women by DWCD.
- The **Eighth Plan** (1992-97) highlighted for the first time a gender perspective and the need to ensure a definite flow of funds from the general developmental sectors to women. The Plan document made an express statement that “....the benefits to development from different sectors should not bypass women and special programmes on women should complement the general development programmes. The latter, in turn, should reflect great gender sensitivity”.
- The **Ninth Plan** (1997-2002) adopted ‘Women Component Plan’ as one of the major strategies and directed both the Central and State Governments to ensure “not less than 30 per cent of the funds/benefits are earmarked in all the women’s related sectors. Special vigil was advocated on the flow of the earmarked funds/benefits through an effective mechanism to ensure that the proposed strategy brings forth a holistic approach towards empowering women.
- The **National Policy for Empowerment of Women 2001** envisaged introduction of a gender perspective in the budgeting process as an operational strategy.
- **Tenth Plan** reinforces commitment to gender budgeting to establish its gender-differential impact and to translate gender commitments into budgetary commitments.

Extracts from Tenth Plan:

“—the Tenth plan will continue the process of dissecting the Government budget to establish its gender -differential impact and to translate gender commitments into budgetary commitments.
—the Tenth Plan will initiate immediate action in tying up these two effective concepts of Women Component Plan and Gender Budgeting to play a complementary role to each other , and thus ensure both preventive and post facto action in enabling women to receive their rightful share from all the women – related general development sectors. ”

Para 2.11.57 of the Tenth Five Year Plan Document indicates that implementing the National Policy for Empowerment of Women 2001 would require

- Creating an environment, through positive economic and social policies, for the development of women to enable them to realize their full potential;
- Allowing the de-jure and de-facto enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by women at par with men in all spheres – political, economic, social, cultural and civil;
- Providing equal access to participation and decision-making for women in social, political and economic life of the nation;
- Ensuring equal access to women to health care, quality education at all levels, career and vocational guidance, employment, equal remuneration, occupational health and safety, social security and public office etc.;
- Mainstreaming a gender perspective into the development process;



Budgeting for gender equity

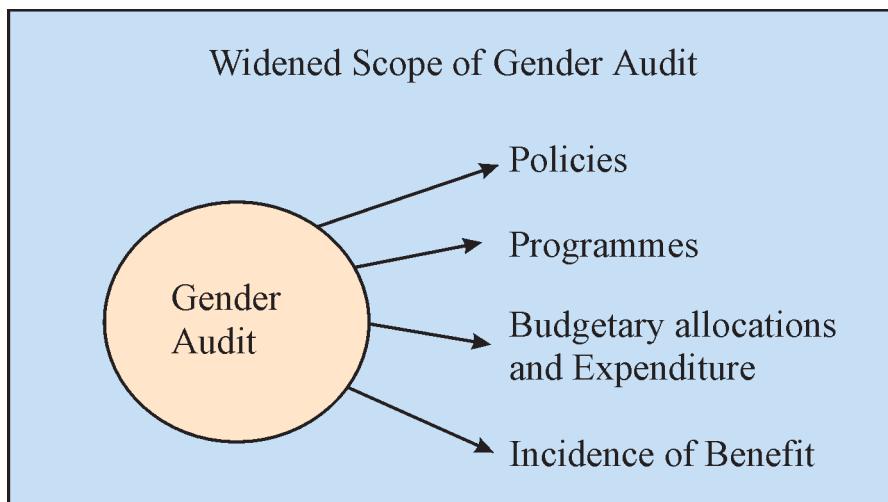
- Content and direction of various schemes and programmes- eg. reservation of benefits for women in Food for Work programmes.
- Implementation of various schemes and projects and incidence of benefit and achievement of targets,
- Public expenditure and impact on *macro indicators* like female literacy, women's participation in work force, Maternal Mortality rate etc.

Budgeting exercise in Government of India.

- The DWCD initiated consultations with States and Union Territory administrations through a Workshop on Gender Issues and Indicators for States and Districts on November 6th and 7th 1998 followed by a Workshop on Developing Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measures (GEM)

establishing indicators for States and Districts on 2nd and 3rd December 1998 to disseminate the concept and initiate exercises in gender sensitive planning. Eighteen important indicators were identified for collection of gender-

Box 3



Role of the Department of Women and Child Development

6.4 As the nodal department for the advancement of women and children, the DWCD has undertaken several initiatives in the area of Gender Budgeting. Some of the measures taken till the last year are briefly mentioned below.

- The Department was entrusted with monitoring of 27 beneficiary oriented schemes during the Seventh Plan to establish the impact of these schemes on women. This may be taken as the genesis of the Gender

disaggregated data, by States and Districts.

- In July 2000, Workshop on "Engendering National Budgets in the South Asian Region" was organized in collaboration with UNIFEM
- The Department commissioned the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), New Delhi to undertake a study on Gender Related Economic Policy Issues, to cover: parameters to identify status of women; Quantification of contribution of women; Assessing impact of Government Budget on women; Role women can play in



Budgeting for gender equity

improving institutional framework for delivery of public services.

- Based on the interim report of the NIPFP, (January 2001), for the first time, the Economic Survey 2000-2001 highlighted issues like, Gender Inequality and Status of Women. Thus gender equality and empowerment of women have been recognized as economic goals. It is continued as a regular feature every year.
- The second interim report of the NIPFP (August 2001), analysed the **Union Budget 2001-02** from a gender perspective.
- Follow up workshops in October(3&4) 2001 and December(6th) 2001 were organized, culminating in initiation of measures to undertake analysis of State Budgets through a network of research institutions and gender experts, under the coordination of NIPCCD, broadly adopting the methodology of the NIPFP Report on the Union Budget.
- At the behest of the DWCD, the Cabinet Secretary asked all Ministries and Departments to devote a chapter on gender issues in their Annual reports, reflecting new initiatives/policies on gender related issues, resources available and their utilization and gender dis-aggregated statistics, for promoting gender awareness within and outside the Government.
- The Department has elicited expenditure on women, based on the model adopted by the NIPFP, for the **Union Budgets** in the years 2002-03 and 2003-04 and reflected broad results in the Annual Reports. Interim results of state budget analysis have also been given in the Annual Report 2002-03.

Initiatives taken in 2004-05

6.5 a) Gender Mainstreaming- The new mantra

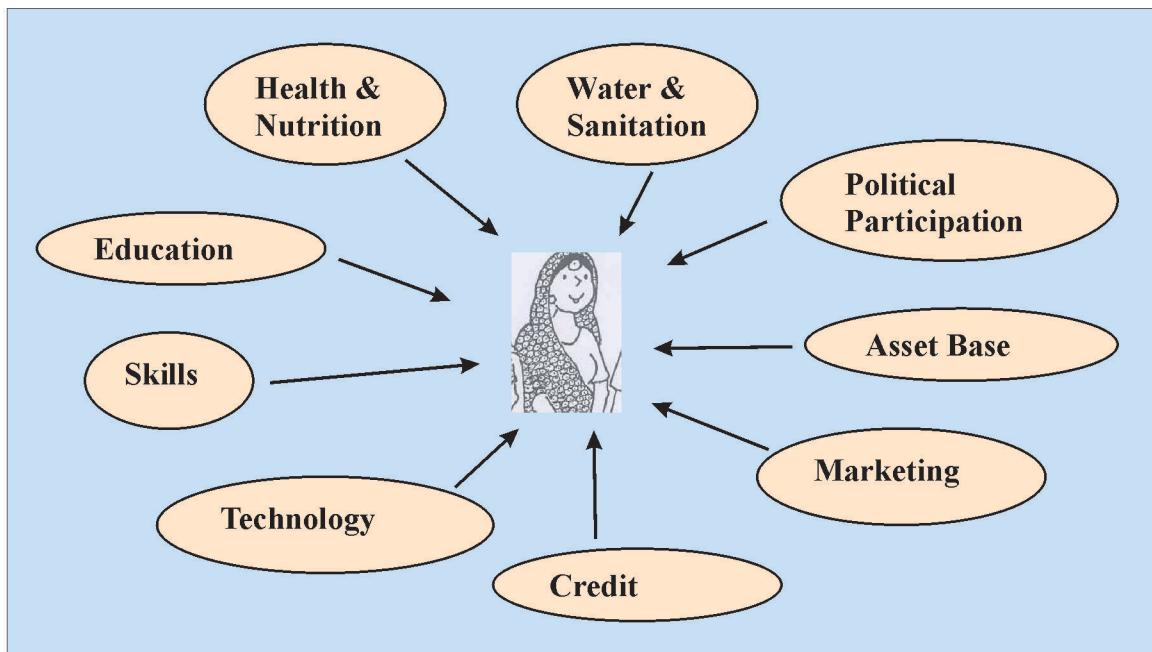
While the conventional approach to Gender budgeting, i.e. isolating public expenditure- direct and indirect – for women, would continue to be a core activity under the broad gender budgeting exercise with future action concentrating on fine tuning methodology and universalizing the tools for application at all levels of public expenditure, there is a perceived need for a broader perspective under the concept of gender budgeting- **Gender Mainstreaming**. The gender perspective on Public Expenditure and Policy is no longer restricted to the realm of social sector Departments like Education, Health, Rural Development etc. All areas of public expenditure, Revenue and Policy need to be viewed with a gender perspective.

It is necessary to recognize that women are equal players in the economy whether they participate directly as workers or indirectly as members of the care economy. To that extent, every policy of the Government- fiscal, monetary or trade, has a direct impact on the well being of women. Thus it is not adequate to analyze in detail, allocation of resources for a few sectors of the economy which are traditionally considered as women related. The analysis has to cover every rupee of public expenditure. It has to cover the way schemes are conceptualized and how women friendly they are in implementation and targeting of beneficiaries. It has to embrace a gender sensitive analysis of Monetary policies, covering impact of indicators like inflation, interest rates etc and Fiscal policies covering taxation, excise etc.



Budgeting for gender equity

Box 4 Gender Mainstreaming- Vision of Holistic Empowerment of Women



Thus gender budgeting analysis has to go hand in hand with gender mainstreaming. This is a mammoth task in the current scenario when there is a wealth of data which has to be gender sensitized and analyzed. Micro studies will have to be conducted to study the impact of public and fiscal policy so that they may guide macro policies. The mandate of the Department of Women and Child Development requires us to play a coordinating role in this area.

The Department examined the annual reports of various Ministries and Departments of the Government to see the information being furnished in response to Cabinet Secretary's directive asking all Ministries and Departments to devote a chapter on gender issues in their Annual reports, reflecting new initiatives/policies on gender related issues, resources available and

their utilization and gender dis-aggregated statistics, for promoting gender awareness within and outside the Government. It was seen that except for a few Departments, most have reflected gender based initiatives like extension of the benefits of Maternity Benefit Act, Opening Cells for Complaints against Sexual Harassment etc.

This strengthened the belief that for gender mainstreaming more detailed guidelines will have to be promoted in all sectors of the Government.

With this perspective, the Department developed detailed guidelines in October 2004. These were communicated under Secretary (WCD)'s d.o. letter to all Ministries and Departments in Government of India and to the States to promote adoption of a gender perspective in all public expenditure and policy.



Budgeting for gender equity

- b) Guidelines for Gender Sensitive Review of Public Expenditure and Policy

Checklist I for Gender Specific Expenditure

Conventionally, gender budget analysis, by way of isolation of women related expenditure, has been carried out for Ministries/Departments like Health and Family Welfare, Rural Development, Human Resource Development, Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, Youth and Sports Affairs, Labour, Social Justice and Empowerment, Tribal Affairs, Drinking Water, Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries, Science and Technology, Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Textiles and Agriculture.

Suggested steps that may be undertaken by these various Ministries/Departments who are running programmes/schemes of a gender specific nature i.e. where the targeted beneficiaries are primarily women are as follows:

Planning and Budgeting

- i. Listing of schemes and programmes which are gender specific
- ii. Briefly indicating activities undertaken under the programme for women.
- iii. Indicating expected output indicators like number of women beneficiaries, increase in employment of women, post project increase in resources/income/skills etc.
- iv. Quantifying allocation of resources in annual budget and physical targets thereof.
- v. Assessing adequacy of resource allocation in terms of population of targeted

beneficiaries that need the concerned schematic intervention, the trend of past expenditure etc.

Performance Audit

- vi. Reviewing actual performance- physical and financial vis a vis the annual targets and identifying constraints in achieving targets (like need for strengthening delivery infrastructure, capacity building etc.)
- vii. Carrying out reality check- Evaluation of programme intervention, incidence of benefit, identifying impact indicators like comparative status of women before and after the programme etc
- viii. Compiling a trend analysis of expenditure and out put indicators and impact indicators.

Future Planning and Corrective Action

- ix. Addressing constraints identified from step (vi) above.
- x. Establishing requirement of Resources in terms of population of targeted beneficiaries/ magnitude of perceived problems like IMR, MMR, literacy ratio etc.
- xi. Reviewing adequacy of resources available - financial and physical like trained manpower etc.
- xii. Planning for modification in policies and/ or programmes/schemes based on results of review.

Checklist II

Mainstream sectors like Defence, Power, Telecom, Communications, Transport, Industry, Commerce etc. may consider



Budgeting for gender equity

adopting the following check list to determine the gender impact of their expenditure.

- i. Listing of all programmes entailing public expenditure with a brief description of activities entailed.
- ii. Identifying target group of beneficiaries/users.
- iii. Establishing whether users/beneficiaries are being categorized by sex (male/female) at present and if not to what extent would it be feasible.
- iv. Identify possibility of undertaking special measures to facilitate access of services for women- either through affirmative action like quotas, priority lists etc. or through expansion of services that are women specific like all women police stations, women's special buses etc.
- v. Analysing the employment pattern in rendering of these services/programmes from a gender perspective and examining avenues to enhance women's recruitment.
- vi. Focus on special initiatives to promote participation of women either in employment force or as users.
- vii. Indicating the extent to which women are engaged in decision making processes at various levels within the sector and in the organizations and initiating action to correct gender biases and imbalances.

These exercises can be commenced by each Ministry/Department of the Government, to start with, for a few select programmes/schemes which may be selected either in terms of their perceived gender impact, or

the selection can be based on considerations of heaviest budget allocation. Based on the result of carrying out the above steps, the gender budgeting exercise may be institutionalized in the manner detailed in checklist I

A few illustrative examples of gender initiatives in mainstream sectors are given below:-

- Priority in awarding commercial/domestic power connections for women entrepreneurs, widows, households headed by women, etc.
- Priority in allocation of industrial licenses/commercial plots/petrol pumps and gas stations for women, women cooperatives/self help groups etc.
- Earmarking funds for women in Export Promotion schemes
- Tax incentives for industrial units that reflect high ratio of women days in work force
- Incentives for introducing health insurance scheme for women, particularly in unorganized sector
- Affirmative action to allocate ration shops, PCOs and cyber café for women
- Provision of more buses/reserved compartments for women commuters
- Preferential rates in bank loans for women

c) Framework of Gender Budgeting

There is a plethora of works on Gender Budgeting by diverse experts and



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organizations. The Department took the lead in trying to standardize the concept and tools so that information sharing and collation and analysis is more meaningful and result oriented. For this a consultation was organized on 8th December 2004 with experts and representatives of various government organizations and para-statal bodies to arrive upon a consensus approach.

The meeting held on *8th December 2004, was chaired by Secretary (WCD) and attended by Advisor, Planning Commission, Joint Secretary (Budget), Member (NCW), representatives of UNIFEM and UNDP, women study centres and a few social experts. The discussions were fruitful and a consensus was arrived at regarding the Mission Statement and Broad framework of Gender Budgeting initiatives. These are given below.*

Mission statement- “Budgeting for Gender Equity”

Broad framework of activities

6.6 *Quantification of allocation of resources for women in the Union, States and Local Administration budgets and expenditure thereof.*

- Refining and standardizing methodology and development of tools.
- Trend Analysis
- Analysis of change in pattern, shift in priorities in allocation across clusters of services etc
- Variations in allocation of resources and actual expenditure

- Adherence to physical targets

○ *Gender Audit of policies of the Government- monetary, fiscal, trade etc. at the Centre and State levels*

- Research and micro studies to guide macro policies like credit policy, taxes etc
- Identification of gender impact of policies/interventions viewed as gender neutral
- Micro studies to identify need for affirmative action in favour of women towards correcting gender imbalances

○ *Impact assessment of various schemes in the Union and State budgets*

- Micro studies on incidence of benefits
- Analysis of cost of delivery of services

○ *Analyzing programmes, strategies, interventions and policy initiatives from the perspective of their impact on status of women as reflected in important Macro Indicators* like literacy, MMR, participation in work force

- E.g.- analysis of substance and content of various interventions directed at health of women and correlate the same with indicator like MMR to establish need for corrective action in formulation of scheme/ approach.

○ *Institutionalizing the generation and collection of gender dis-aggregated data*

- Developing MIS for feed back from implementing agencies
- Inclusion of new parameters in data collection in Census and surveys by NSO, CSO etc



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○ *Consultations and Capacity building*

- Collation of research and exchange of best practices
- Developing methodologies and tools for dissemination
- Forums and Partnerships amongst experts and stakeholders.

○ *Review of decision making processes to establish gender equity in participation—* review of extant participation of women in decision making processes and to establish processes and models aimed at gender equity in decision making and greater participation of women.

○ Formulation and reflection of **satellite accounts** to capture the contribution of women to the economy by way of their activities in areas that go unreported like care economy, unpaid work in rearing domestic animals etc.

This consensus has been communicated to all Ministries of Government of India so as to encourage a gender friendly review of policies and schemes.

The Department has also opened a mailbox (gbe.wcd@nic.in) for sharing research and ideas on gender budgeting. Summary findings of a few gender budget studies received have been uploaded on the website of the department.

d) Women's Empowerment – Prioritization of Objectives

During the meeting held on 8 December 2004, it was also decided that four areas would be focused upon in the coming months for empowerment of women. These are:

- a) Food and Nutrition security (for the family with focus on women and girl child) and employment guarantee
- b) Water and sanitation
- c) Adequate Health facilities
- d) Asset base for women (land, home, livestock etc.)

This was followed up by focused discussions with a few Departments to strategize concentrated action on the above four areas.

The *first meeting* was chaired by Secretary (WCD) on 13.1.2005. Representatives of certain select Ministries/Departments that are perceived to have a significant role in the areas of food and nutrition security, water and sanitation and asset base for women were invited:

- i. Department of Rural Development
- ii. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation
- iii. Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying
- iv. Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries
- v. Department of Food and Public Distribution
- vi. Department of Land Resources and
- vii. Department of Drinking Water Supply

The purpose of this consultation was to establish a two-way process for interaction and flow of information between the Departments in the social sector to achieve synergy in allocation of resources and implementation of schemes. Discussions encompassed

- Identification of schemes which could be made more gender friendly and action thereof



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- Taking steps to develop suitable MIS proforma so that *gender disaggregated data* is generated in the course of implementation of the schemes
- Steps to ensure allocation of adequate funds for women in Annual Plan outlays of the departments
- Convergence of initiatives
- Spread of best practices

The *second coordination meeting* was held on 25.2.2005 on the subjects of **Health** and **Water and Sanitation**. It was attended by Secretary, Drinking Water Supply and Secretary, Health. Discussions on water and sanitation matters covered the targets set for 100% coverage of Anganwadis and schools with water and sanitation facilities. Discussion on Health included the strategy being adopted to improve the health related macro indicators like Maternal Mortality Rate, Anaemia amongst women etc. Issues like setting up of Gender Budgeting cells on priority, impact assessment studies etc. were also discussed in detail.

e) Ministry of Finance Initiative

The Ministry of Finance had constituted an Expert Group on classification system of Government transactions under the Chairmanship of the Chief Economic Advisor to Government of India. One of the terms of reference of the Expert Group was "*to examine the feasibility of and suggest the general approach to Gender Budgeting and economic classification*".

The report of the Expert Group has since been accepted by the Government and an inter-departmental committee was

constituted in November 2004 with the approval of Finance Minister. The committee is chaired by Secretary, Expenditure and includes as members Chief Economic Advisor, DEA, Ministry of Finance, Secretary(WCD), CGA, Deptt. Of Expenditure, Principal Advisor (SJ&WE), Planning Commission, JS(Budget), Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, JS(PF-II), Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. The terms of reference of this committee are to

- address issues regarding categorization of schemes from a gender perspective,
- suggest the system to ensure effective targeting of public spending by translating, gender commitments into budgetary commitments
- suggest an accounting mechanism in line with recommendations of the Expert Group on Classification of Expenditure and
- to lay out a road map for implementation of the recommendations in the budget of 2005-06 based upon the pilot study to be undertaken in Karnataka.

The **first meeting of the inter-departmental committee** was held on 7 December 2004 and the Department of Women and Child Development stressed upon the need for opening gender budget cells in all Ministries. Based on deliberations, the following instructions were issued.

- a) All Departments to establish a 'Gender Budgeting Cell' by 1st January, 2005.
- b) All Departments to prepare incidence analysis from the next financial year for



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inclusion in their Annual Reports/Performance Budgets as per instructions/checklist (**prepared by the Department of Women and Child Development**).

- c) **Eighteen Departments/Ministries mentioned below to bring out scheme-wise provisions and physical targets benefiting women in their Annual Reports/Performance Budgets for 2004-05 along with their Detailed Demands for Grants for 2005-06.**
 - 1. Agriculture
 - 2. Agro and Rural Industries
 - 3. Communications and Information Technology
 - 4. Environment and Forests
 - 5. Food Processing Industries
 - 6. Health & Family Welfare
 - 7. Home Affairs
 - 8. Human Resource Development
 - 9. Labour
 - 10. Law and Justice
 - 11. Non-conventional Energy Resources
 - 12. Rural Development
 - 13. Science and Technology
 - 14. Social Justice and Empowerment
 - 15. Small Scale Industries
 - 16. Tribal Affairs
 - 17. Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation
 - 18. Youth Affairs and Sports

Gender Analysis of Union Budget

6.7.1 The National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) had been

commissioned by the Department to undertake a study on gender related economic policy issues. The first interim report of the NIPFP submitted in January 2001 on the status of women in India and their role in economy provided input for the Economic Survey 2000-01, which for the first time incorporated a section on gender inequality. The second report of NIPFP was submitted in August 2001 and this made a post budget assessment of the Union Budget 2001-02 from a gender perspective. The report gave a model for analyzing the Union Budget from a gender perspective.

6.7.2 The Department of Women and Child Development has been undertaking the exercise of analyzing expenditure for women in various schemes of select Ministries and Departments based upon the study of the NIPFP. Using the classification of schemes adopted by the NIPFP the quantum of allocation expenditure under schemes directly benefiting women and schemes with significant pro-women allocation was compiled and published in the Annual Reports for the Union Budget 2002-03 and 2003-04. In continuation of this exercise the Union Budget for 2004-05 has also been analysed.

6.7.3 Essentially the exercise entails identifying quantum of allocation of resources under

- a) **Women-Specific schemes**—those that specifically target women and
- (b) **Pro-Women schemes**—those that have a significant women's component.

6.7.4 The pro-women allocation under pro-women schemes is calculated as indicated in the box 5 below.

The trend available for allocations in the Union Budget from 2001-02 to 2004-05 is as tabulated in Table 1 and reflected in **Chart 1**.



Budgeting for gender equity

Chart 1--Trend of allocation for Women in Union Budget (2001-02 to 2004-05)

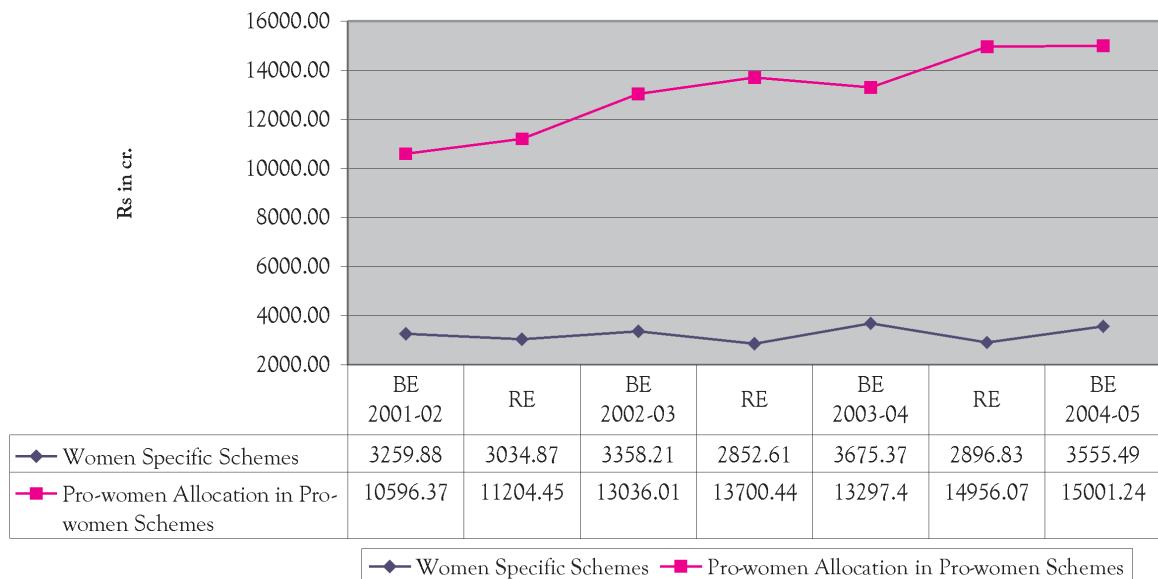


Chart 2- Trend of Expenditure on Women's Education & Training





Budgeting for gender equity

Chart 3-Trend of Expenditure on Women's Health

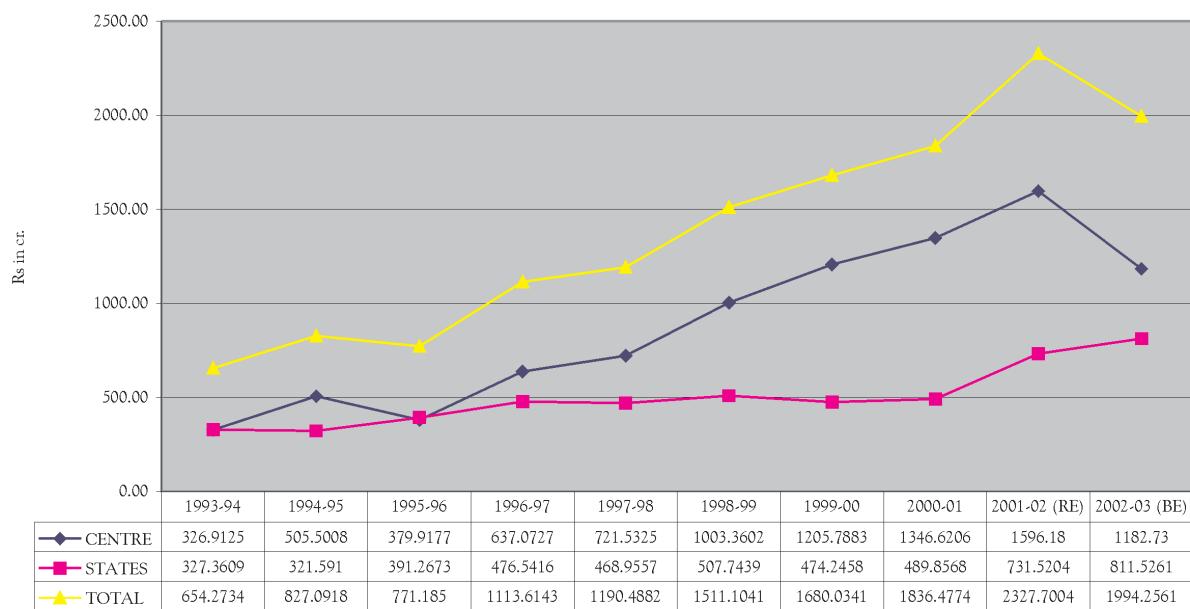


Chart 4-Trend of Expenditure on Women in Need





Box 5

NIPFP's Formula for Calculation of Pro-Women Allocation

- a) For mainstream social sector Ministries like Health and Family Welfare, Education, Labour and Rural Development, where women constitute a significant part of the beneficiaries of almost all the schemes.

Pro-women allocation = (TE - WSP) *WC

- b) For other Ministries like, Agriculture and Cooperation, Small Scale Industries, Agro and Rural Industries etc. where only a few programmes have Women Component. Pro-women allocation is calculated on the basis of following formula.

Pro-Women allocation = Summation (SCS*WC)

Note TE = Total Expenditure of Ministry; WSP = Women Specific Programmes of the concerned Ministry; WC = Women Component, specified as a percentage of the total outlay of the Ministry being exclusively spent on women; and SCS = Specific Composite Scheme.

Table 1

(Rs in cr.)

	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	BE
Women Specific Schemes	3259.88	3034.87	3358.21	2852.61	3675.37	2896.83	3555.49	
Pro-women Allocation in Pro-women Schemes	10596.37	11204.45	13036.01	13700.44	13297.40	14956.07	15001.24	

Summary Findings

Women Specific Schemes

- 6.8 • The overall trend is one of marginal fluctuations around an average of Rs 3000 cr.
- In programmes and schemes that are specifically targeted for women there is a **23% increase in budgetary allocation** in the BE 2004-05 as compared to RE 2003-04.
 - However, there is a **drop of 3%** in the

BE of 2004-05 when compared with BE 2003-04. Analysis of the schemes indicated that this drop is mostly on account of projects like ICDS (WB) and Swashakti, that are nearing completion and thus allocation stands reduced. For example, under the ICDS schemes, the ICDS(WB) project was due for closure in September 2004 and budget had been reduced accordingly reflecting a drop of 7% in 2004-05 as compared with 2003-04.



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Chart 5--Trend of Expenditure on Women's Empowerment

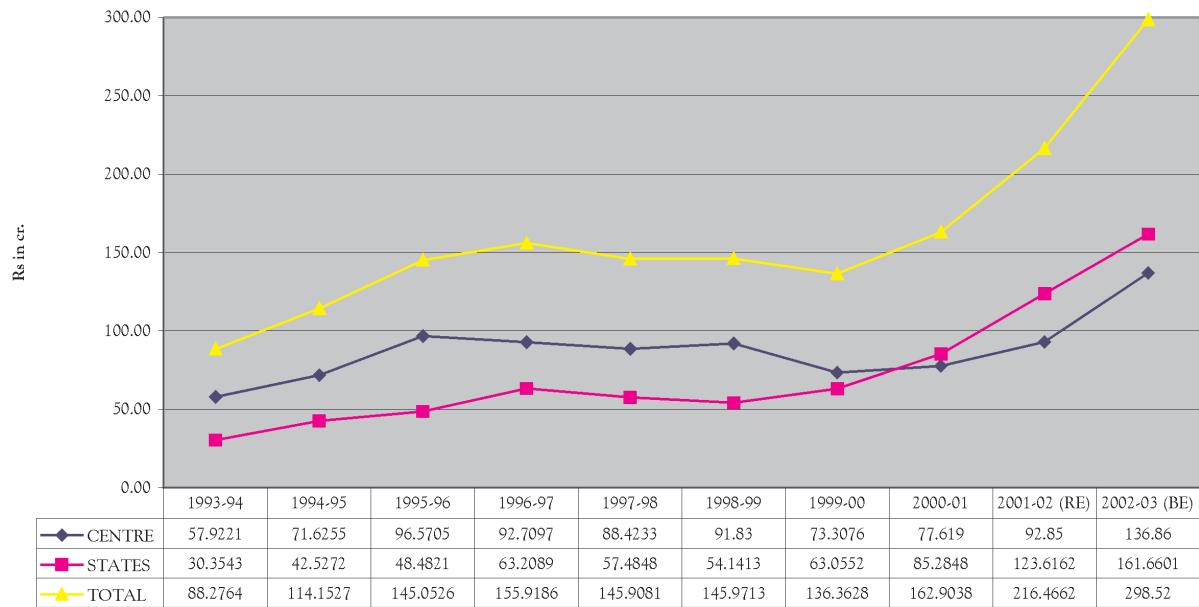
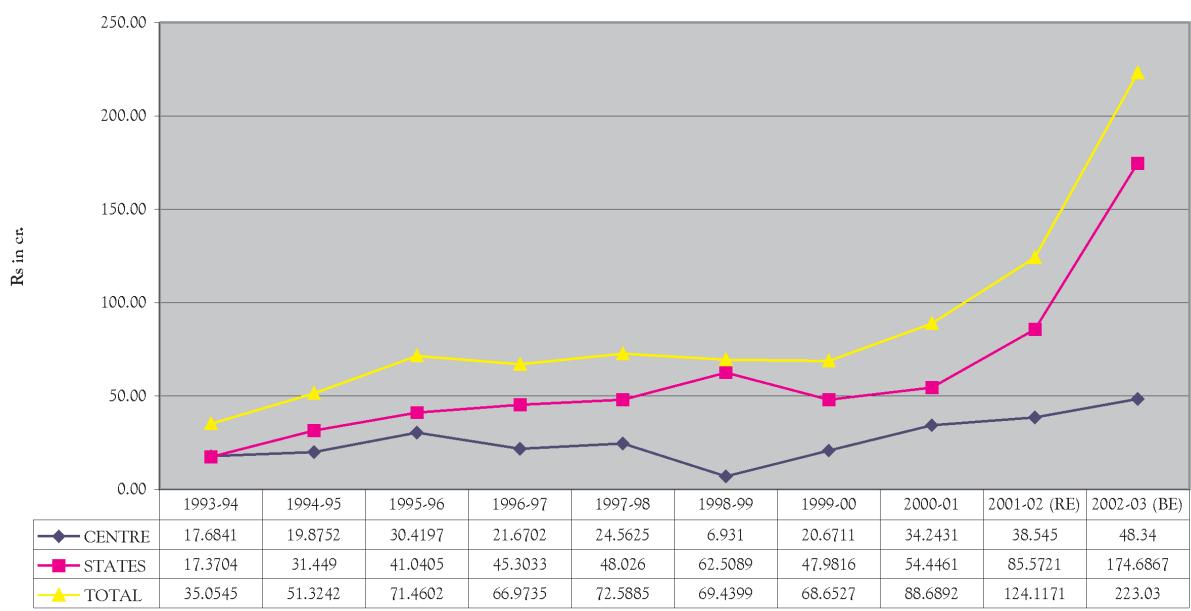


Chart 6---Trend of Expenditure on Women-- Miscellaneous





- *There is a drop of 20.87% in RE 2003-04 as compared to BE 2003-04 – the variation is spread across several schemes of various Departments. This drop is reflective of cuts often imposed in the budget at the stage of RE due to general overall paucity of funds and slow pace of expenditure in the first half of the financial year. At times budgeted allocations are based on premise of viable proposals being received but these do not materialize or State Governments are unable to reflect satisfactory progress of utilization of funds.*

Pro-women allocation in pro-women schemes

- 6.9.1 ● *There is a 12.88 % increase in pro-women allocation between BE 2004-05 and BE 2003-04*
- *There is a 12.54% increase between BE and RE of 2003-04.*
 - *The overall allocation for pro women schemes has increased far more than for women specific schemes.*

6.9.2 **Comments** : For the sake of comparability, the Union Budgets for 2003-04 and 2004-05 were analyzed on the NIPFP model based on the schemes selected by them. However, it is pertinent to point out that public expenditure on women also takes place through other interventions which are not included in this model. For example, under Additional Central Assistance to States, which is budgeted under Ministry of Finance. The Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) which directly targets adolescent girls and the Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) which

focuses on Rural Roads, Rural Health, Drinking Water, Primary Education and Rural Housing and would thus have a significant pro women element, also need to be included while gender analyzing public expenditure. The existence of other such interventions across various Ministries and Departments has to be investigated further under the Gender Mainstreaming agenda of the Department. The measures being undertaken by the *inter-departmental committee chaired by Secretary (Expenditure) as detailed above will help in the development of a uniform model for gender analysis of public expenditure.*

Trend of Expenditure on Women-Centre and State Budgets

6.10.1 In the Annual Report 2002-03, the Department had indicated results of gender analysis of State Budgets for 10 States over the time period 2000-01 to 2001-02.

In 2002-03 the Society for Applied Research in Education and Development was commissioned to undertake research on gender analysis of all States for the period 1993-94 to 2002-03 so as to generate a time series data. The report has since been received and presents time series data on budgeted expenditure for women and child development by the Department of Women and Child Development and other Departments of Central and State Governments for the years 1993-94 to 2002-03.

6.10.2 The programmes for women have been classified under 5 sectors –

- a) **Education and Training** - General education of girls above senior secondary level, training of women in technical education, extension work, etc.
- b) **Women in Need** - pension/financial assistance for destitute/handicapped women



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and widows and their children for purposes like marriage/education, etc., shelter homes, rehabilitation of prostitutes, etc.

- c) **Health** – maternity and child care, hospitals for women, community health programme for women, etc.
- d) **Women Empowerment programmes** – working women hostels, self-help group schemes, women cooperative banks, etc.
- e) **Miscellaneous measures**

Preliminary Analysis

6.11 Significant findings for expenditure on women are as follows:

Centre-State Totals

- **Increasing trend in Public Expenditure on Women** – Over the decade 1993-94 to 2002-03–total expenditure on women development has increased from Rs. 1083.57 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 3719.16 crores in 2002-03 (B.E.).
- The share of the Central Government in expenditure on woman has ranged between 40 to 50% [in expenditure on women].
- Sectoral trends are given in **Table 3. Graphs are at Charts 2 to 6.**
- Expenditure on **Health is the largest component** in expenditure on women for both States and Centre with contribution of the Centre exceeding that of the State. The drop in B.E. 2002-03 in Health expenditure on women is because of revamping of the RCH programme and separate provision for immunization.
- Expenditure on **Women in Need** is dominated by states' contribution in the

form of widow pension schemes etc.

State wise trends

6.12 Expenditure on women, for all States and UT s, for the period 1993-94 to 2002-03 is given at **Table 4**. For ease of analyzing the trend of the large data base, graphs have been prepared based on grouping of the States and UT s in the order of female population, as per 2001 Census. Women-specific expenditure of various States, falling within a comparable range in terms of female population, is juxtaposed in the graphs. These are at Charts 7 to 21.

Preliminary Analysis

- It is seen that in the case of most states, the trend of expenditure on women reflects an increase. However, in a few cases the trend reflects a marked decrease.
- Some states reflect wide annual fluctuations. A few significant patterns that warrant a deeper analysis are highlighted below.
- **States with female population above 30 million**
 - UP has the largest female population but expenditure on women is lowest in this grouping and reflects a declining trend in expenditure on women's education. Andhra Pradesh too reflects a declining trend.
 - Tamil Nadu with the 6th largest female population (lowest in the group), reflects a steady increase in expenditure on women's education and women in need, has the highest level of allocation in the group in 2002-03.
 - Bihar has the 3rd largest female population but reflects a



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Chart 7 - Trend of States' Health Expenditure on Women (Female population above 30 million)

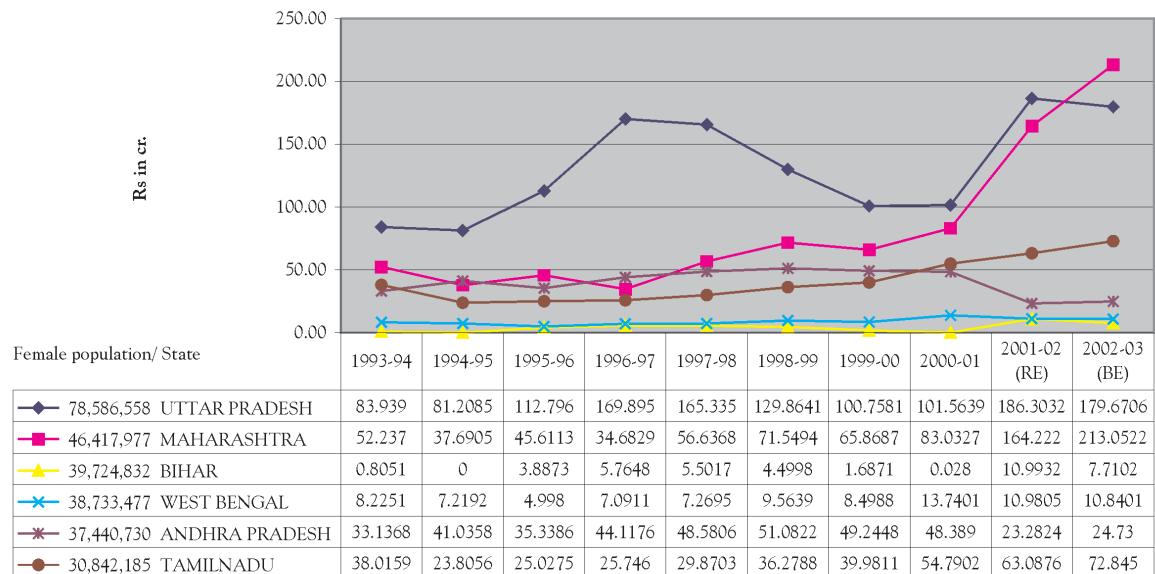
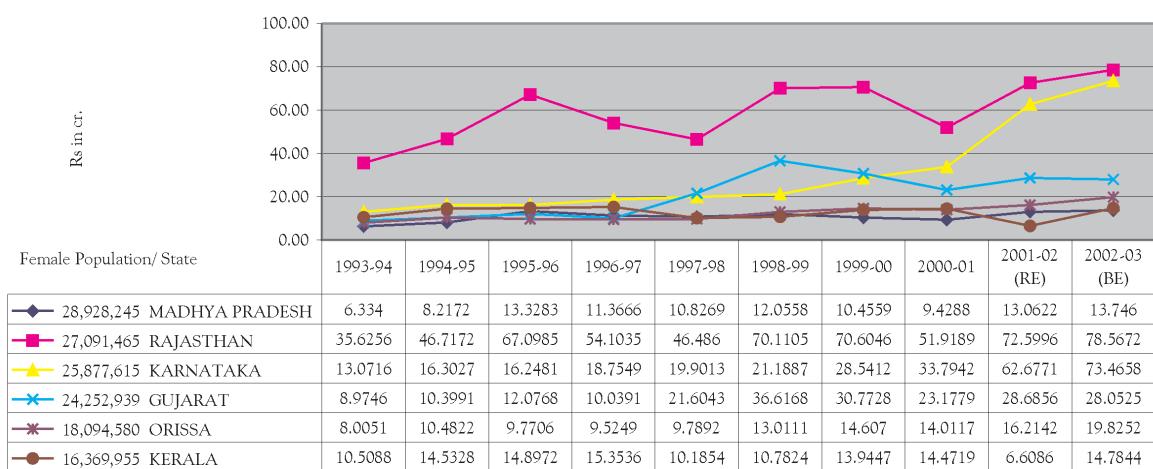


Chart 8-- Trend of States' Health Expenditure on Women (Female population above 15 million and below 30 million)





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Chart 9-Trend of States' Health Expenditure on Women
(Female population above 5 million and below 15 million)

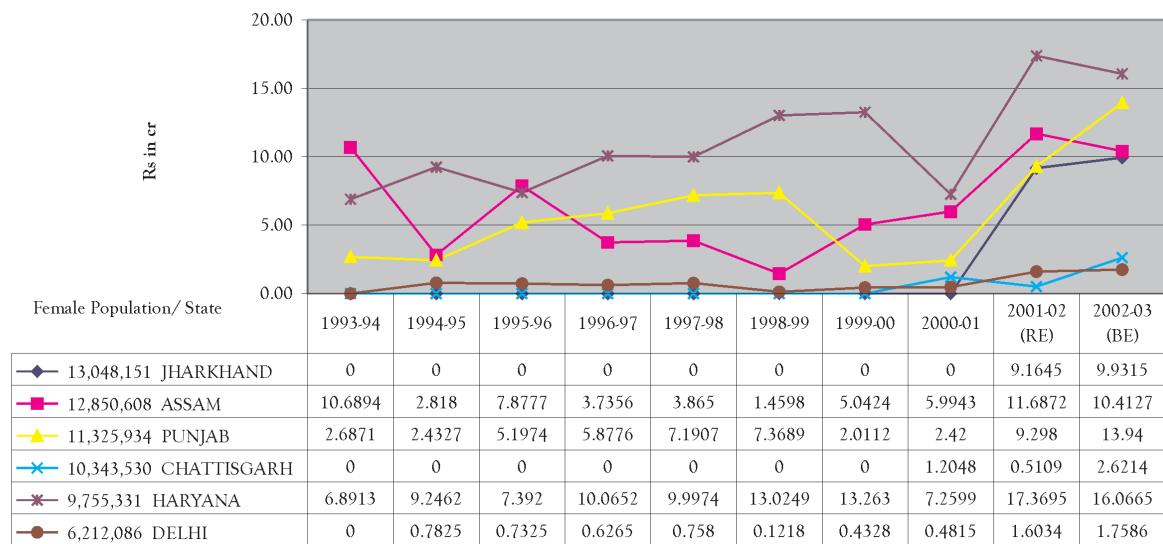
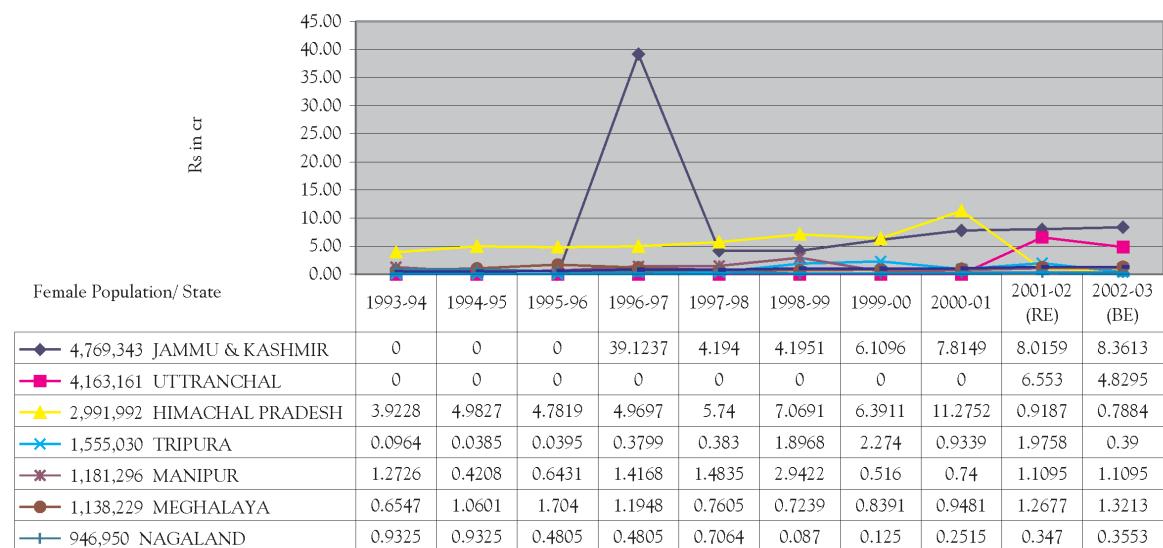


Chart 10-Trend of States' Health Expenditure on Women
(Female population above 0.5 million and below 5 million)





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Table 4 State-wise Sectoral Expenditure on Women

(Rs in cr.)

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ANDHRA PRADESH										
EDUCATION & TRAINING	19.73	21.87	24.22	27.20	29.29	8.07	8.87	12.33	12.13	13.33
WOMEN IN NEED	5.69	5.54	5.41	4.76	4.50	4.28	4.73	11.22	7.80	7.81
WOMEN MEDICAL	33.14	41.04	35.34	44.12	48.58	51.08	49.24	48.39	23.28	24.73
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	1.42	2.10	1.90	3.33	2.63	2.06	0.27	1.51	1.84	1.09
WOMEN MISC.	2.75	2.96	2.96	3.16	3.32	5.97	6.42	7.98	8.64	11.23
TOTAL	62.73	73.50	69.82	82.57	88.32	71.47	69.54	81.43	53.69	58.19
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.17	0.01
WOMEN IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.20	0.00
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.01
WOMEN MISC.	0.47	0.41	0.70	1.12	1.40	1.70	1.19	1.39	1.31	1.28
TOTAL	0.47	0.41	0.75	1.19	1.52	1.81	1.29	1.69	1.73	1.30
ASSAM	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	1.74	1.77	1.96	1.86	2.43	3.15	3.97	4.60	8.74	8.44
WOMEN IN NEED	0.34	0.25	0.42	0.29	0.25	0.34	0.45	0.34	0.43	0.43
WOMEN MEDICAL	10.69	2.82	7.88	3.74	3.87	1.46	5.04	5.99	11.69	10.41
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.03	0.77	0.51	0.22	0.10	0.06	0.26	0.06	2.41	1.99
WOMEN MISC.	0.05	0.50	0.83	0.80	1.35	1.69	0.00	0.05	0.14	0.35
TOTAL	12.85	6.11	11.59	6.91	8.00	6.70	9.73	11.04	23.41	21.63
BIHAR	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	3.39	0.83	1.57	4.76	2.80	4.93	2.44	1.19	5.70	6.17
WOMEN IN NEED	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.92	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.81	0.00	3.89	5.76	5.50	4.50	1.69	0.03	10.99	7.71
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.56	13.26
WOMEN MISC.	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	4.32	0.83	5.46	10.52	10.23	10.73	4.13	1.22	17.28	27.18
CHATTISGARH	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	2.02	3.50
WOMEN IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.68	0.54
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.51	2.62
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	3.62	4.19
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.30	4.69	5.97
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.82	11.53	16.82
GOA	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.34	0.36	0.44	0.50	0.56	0.69	0.77	0.79	0.93	0.96
WOMEN IN NEED	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.60	0.67	0.81	1.07	1.35	0.22
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.43	0.48	0.59	0.88	0.81	1.05	1.02	1.06	1.32	1.31
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.10	0.13	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	0.80	0.87	1.07	1.49	2.07	2.54	2.64	3.02	3.71	2.59
GUJARAT	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	21.79	25.04	26.25	28.81	41.88	34.12	42.85	41.51	44.29	45.75
WOMEN IN NEED	1.38	1.72	7.60	12.52	15.27	36.24	47.45	88.06	55.54	56.16
WOMEN MEDICAL	8.97	10.40	12.08	10.04	21.60	36.62	30.77	23.18	28.69	28.05
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	1.23	1.23	1.57	1.92	3.32	3.70	5.92	5.94	5.20	4.67
WOMEN MISC.	2.13	1.12	1.14	0.15	0.71	1.08	2.49	0.71	0.83	0.73
TOTAL	35.50	39.52	48.63	53.43	82.77	111.77	129.48	159.39	134.56	135.36
HARYANA	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	2.53	4.22	5.39	5.69	5.33	6.29	7.34	6.49	6.13	4.28
WOMEN IN NEED	58.39	28.71	112.96	120.75	120.69	125.57	183.53	364.49	323.65	333.89
WOMEN MEDICAL	6.89	9.25	7.39	10.07	10.00	13.02	13.26	7.26	17.37	16.07
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	2.30	4.70	4.22	8.78	5.27	5.07	12.96	8.67	9.18	9.28
WOMEN MISC.	0.04	5.27	13.04	17.86	15.58	14.89	8.96	3.28	3.33	4.73
TOTAL	70.16	52.15	143.00	163.14	156.87	164.85	226.05	390.19	359.67	368.25
HIMACHAL PRADESH	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.28	0.35	0.44	0.41	0.57	0.76	1.10	0.72	1.21	0.92
WOMEN IN NEED	2.10	3.88	4.47	4.91	5.12	7.49	8.60	8.65	8.91	9.32
WOMEN MEDICAL	3.92	4.98	4.78	4.97	5.74	7.07	6.39	11.28	0.92	0.79
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	2.43	2.92	3.02	3.70	3.90	4.43	1.42	0.61	0.32	0.54
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.77	1.81	1.92
TOTAL	8.73	12.13	12.72	14.00	15.33	19.75	17.51	23.03	13.17	13.49



Budgeting for gender equity

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
JAMMU & KASHMIR										
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.07	0.11	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.13
WOMEN IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.61	0.57	0.60	0.75	0.69	0.71
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.12	4.19	4.20	6.11	7.81	8.02	8.36
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.66	0.69
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.65	4.87	4.88	6.79	8.89	9.49	9.89
JHARKHAND	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.31	5.27
WOMEN IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	2.68
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.16	9.93
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.23	4.03
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	2.98
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.18	24.89
KARNATAKA	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	3.77	5.33	5.44	5.11	4.53	4.91	6.12	5.76	8.23	9.25
WOMEN IN NEED	30.04	32.74	51.42	63.22	51.69	69.18	74.62	71.13	68.67	67.58
WOMEN MEDICAL	13.07	16.30	16.25	18.75	19.90	21.19	28.54	33.79	62.68	73.47
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.91	1.05	2.73	2.73	3.25	3.20	3.99	15.21	15.24	16.86
WOMEN MISC.	1.66	1.82	1.86	2.82	2.78	2.41	3.35	3.37	2.55	2.44
TOTAL	49.44	57.24	77.69	92.64	82.16	100.90	116.62	129.26	157.37	169.58
KERALA	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	3.00	3.72	3.96	3.98	4.35	5.70	10.25	8.56	7.75	10.23
WOMEN IN NEED	1.16	1.09	0.99	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.38	0.37
WOMEN MEDICAL	10.51	14.53	14.90	15.35	10.19	10.78	13.94	14.47	6.61	14.78
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.05	0.20	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.85	0.68	0.84	0.87	31.76
WOMEN MISC.	0.03	0.11	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.16	0.06	0.06	0.06
TOTAL	14.74	19.66	20.38	20.13	15.08	17.40	25.04	24.29	15.66	57.20
MADHYA PRADESH	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	5.44	6.03	6.70	7.79	8.31	6.59	11.38	11.21	13.44	15.18
WOMEN IN NEED	0.25	0.37	0.40	0.22	0.53	0.44	0.36	0.39	0.77	0.71
WOMEN MEDICAL	6.33	8.22	13.33	11.37	10.83	12.06	10.46	9.43	13.06	13.75
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.42	0.54	1.20	0.94	1.32	1.60	1.68	4.48	8.17	9.91
WOMEN MISC.	5.59	2.78	3.07	4.89	7.21	6.38	7.23	8.39	11.40	11.31
TOTAL	18.04	17.93	24.70	25.20	28.20	27.06	31.11	33.90	46.85	50.86
MAHARASHTRA	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.36	21.22	26.13	15.39	30.65	48.24	28.64	39.36	74.00	59.91
WOMEN IN NEED	0.00	1.57	3.09	1.93	3.46	4.01	5.65	4.69	4.55	5.07
WOMEN MEDICAL	52.24	37.69	45.61	34.68	56.64	71.55	65.87	83.03	164.22	213.05
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	3.04	7.43	4.66	3.69	5.45	6.08	7.40	7.20	7.12
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	11.20	10.64	5.75	5.60	17.41	6.06	11.18	9.48	10.78
TOTAL	52.60	74.71	92.91	62.40	100.04	146.66	112.29	145.65	259.46	295.93
MANIPUR	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.46	0.46	0.63	0.78	1.05	0.69	1.03	1.60	2.03	1.37
WOMEN IN NEED	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MEDICAL	1.27	0.42	0.64	1.42	1.48	2.94	0.52	0.74	1.11	1.11
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.20	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.15
WOMEN MISC.	0.75	0.86	0.87	1.04	1.15	1.18	2.26	1.58	1.69	1.64
TOTAL	2.50	1.74	2.25	3.37	3.72	5.01	3.91	4.03	4.92	4.27
MEGHALAYA	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03(BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.56	0.50	0.84	0.57	0.90	1.17	1.03	0.89	2.01	1.83
WOMEN IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.65	1.06	1.70	1.19	0.76	0.72	0.84	0.95	1.27	1.32
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	1.22	1.56	2.55	1.78	1.69	1.96	1.89	1.85	3.32	3.17
MIZORAM	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.24	0.31	0.44	0.56	0.66	0.76	0.83	1.52	3.59	5.53
WOMEN IN NEED	0.09	0.15	0.11	0.15	0.16	0.27	0.19	0.30	0.48	0.28
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.43	0.34	0.39	0.46	0.50	0.43	0.40	0.47	0.59	0.60
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.10	0.05	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.15
WOMEN MISC.	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.14
TOTAL	0.81	0.83	1.03	1.28	1.39	1.61	1.60	2.49	4.81	6.69
NAGALAND	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.46	0.31	0.38	0.73	0.46	2.22
WOMEN IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.93	0.93	0.48	0.48	0.71	0.09	0.13	0.25	0.35	0.36
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MISC.	1.78	1.78	0.61	0.20	0.21	0.24	0.20	0.20	0.76	0.70
TOTAL	3.03	3.03	1.43	1.04	1.38	0.63	0.71	1.18	1.57	3.28



Budgeting for gender equity

STATE	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ORISSA										
EDUCATION & TRAINING	3.61	10.36	2.28	2.53	3.12	4.09	3.29	3.65	4.07	4.50
WOMEN IN NEED	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.03
WOMEN MEDICAL	8.01	10.48	9.77	9.52	9.79	13.01	14.61	14.01	16.21	19.83
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.30	0.40	0.52	0.69	0.64	0.66	0.77	3.89	4.16	5.83
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	11.98	21.31	12.64	12.81	13.61	17.82	18.72	21.64	24.50	30.19
PUNJAB	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	1.36	2.41	3.83	4.60	5.80	13.32	9.59	8.58	9.88	4.88
WOMEN IN NEED	1.36	1.19	4.58	3.33	7.83	6.42	8.35	7.60	5.40	1.27
WOMEN MEDICAL	2.69	2.43	5.20	5.88	7.19	7.37	2.01	2.42	9.30	13.94
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.05	0.05	1.33	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.00
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	3.37	4.00	0.01
TOTAL	5.46	6.09	14.94	13.87	21.90	28.21	22.05	22.12	28.77	20.10
RAJASTHAN	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	16.63	10.32	13.06	17.95	17.20	22.51	25.21	29.99	37.87	33.50
WOMEN IN NEED	0.51	0.35	0.38	0.80	2.70	4.26	4.74	4.58	7.43	5.16
WOMEN MEDICAL	35.63	46.72	67.10	54.10	46.49	70.11	70.60	51.92	72.60	78.57
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	1.71	3.20	2.71	5.17	4.84	3.30	5.35	2.39	2.11	2.87
WOMEN MISC.	1.11	1.19	2.09	3.28	2.07	2.28	2.35	0.21	0.35	0.13
TOTAL	55.58	61.78	85.33	81.30	73.29	102.46	108.26	89.09	120.36	120.22
SIKKIM	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01
WOMEN IN NEED	0.10	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.04
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.11	0.13	0.10	0.46	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.07	0.09	0.26
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.15	0.39	0.34	0.65	1.23	0.97
TOTAL	0.21	0.20	0.13	0.57	0.38	0.65	0.59	0.76	1.38	1.28
TAMILNADU	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	20.86	24.22	29.02	32.02	34.74	38.88	52.99	55.89	56.26	71.04
WOMEN IN NEED	28.07	41.76	52.91	59.32	113.29	151.05	157.95	176.62	174.81	132.33
WOMEN MEDICAL	38.02	23.81	25.03	25.75	29.87	36.28	39.98	54.79	63.09	72.85
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	17.00	12.29	15.33	17.23	17.99	12.40	17.45	24.00	26.27	26.35
WOMEN MISC.	0.28	0.30	1.52	2.60	2.89	4.04	3.10	4.85	27.07	111.38
TOTAL	104.23	102.37	123.81	136.92	198.78	242.66	271.46	316.16	347.50	413.95
TRIPURA	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	4.38	1.39	1.34	0.78	1.91	2.27	2.41	2.96	3.35	3.71
WOMEN IN NEED	0.49	0.85	1.07	0.35	0.91	0.39	0.29	0.26	0.35	0.32
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.38	0.38	1.90	2.27	0.93	1.98	0.39
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	5.17	0.00	0.02	0.52	0.51
WOMEN MISC.	0.18	0.07	0.27	0.11	0.76	0.16	0.06	0.55	0.60	0.60
TOTAL	5.46	2.35	2.72	1.69	3.96	9.88	5.04	4.72	6.80	5.53
UTTRANCHAL	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.06	9.70
WOMEN IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.20	6.51
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.55	4.83
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.38	2.11
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.78	1.31
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.96	24.46
UTTAR PRADESH	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	11.63	30.36	33.87	11.33	12.35	13.27	1.28	11.33	1.72	1.88
WOMEN IN NEED	5.24	2.49	37.04	9.06	42.94	69.89	66.92	62.88	71.08	76.14
WOMEN MEDICAL	83.94	81.21	112.80	169.90	165.34	129.86	100.76	101.56	186.30	179.67
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.53	7.17	4.16	11.32	8.20	2.87	2.02	3.83	22.95	11.21
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.40	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02
TOTAL	101.34	121.22	187.86	201.63	229.22	215.91	170.99	179.60	282.06	268.92
WEST BENGAL	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	7.47	6.72	4.30	5.15	4.90	11.60	14.88	12.94	15.16	15.83
WOMEN IN NEED	1.46	1.35	1.57	1.56	3.97	4.56	4.73	6.21	6.67	6.88
WOMEN MEDICAL	8.23	7.22	5.00	7.09	7.27	9.56	8.50	13.74	10.98	10.84
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	1.05	1.90	0.33	0.49	0.54	0.71	2.26	3.13	4.89	3.21
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	18.20	17.19	11.20	14.33	16.67	26.44	30.37	36.02	37.70	36.76
ANDMAN & NICOBAR	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.00
WOMEN IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03
WOMEN MISC.	0.11	0.14	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.33	0.33
TOTAL	0.11	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.05	0.05	0.30	0.38	0.88



Budgeting for gender equity

CHANDIGARH	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.84	1.02	1.49	1.39	1.62	1.92	1.88	1.97	2.13	2.38
WOMEN IN NEED	0.08	0.09	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.22	0.26	0.33	0.36	0.40
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.17	0.18	0.16	0.18	0.19
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	1.00	1.20	1.86	1.61	1.87	2.32	2.32	2.47	2.67	2.96
DADAR & NAGAR H.	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.48	0.59	0.57	0.54	0.56	0.47	0.67	0.71	0.44
TOTAL	0.00	0.48	0.59	0.57	0.54	0.56	0.47	0.67	0.71	0.44
DAMAN & DIU	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MISC.	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.24	0.24
TOTAL	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.24	0.24
DELHI	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.38	0.65	0.47	0.21	0.12	0.50	1.05	1.04	1.42	2.14
WOMEN IN NEED	0.16	0.53	0.94	1.23	2.40	2.54	2.91	3.39	5.18	4.44
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.00	0.78	0.73	0.63	0.76	0.12	0.43	0.48	1.60	1.76
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.56	0.94	0.68	1.11	0.99	1.27	1.52	2.15	4.23	3.73
WOMEN MISC.	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.16	0.28	0.50	0.47
TOTAL	1.13	2.96	2.89	3.26	4.35	4.53	6.08	7.35	12.94	12.55
LAKSHDweep	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.70	0.89
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.70	0.89
PONDICHERRY	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.29	0.23	0.16	0.32	0.19	0.35	0.43	0.28	0.60	0.00
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MISC.	0.22	0.24	0.43	0.37	0.42	0.76	0.99	1.52	1.08	1.65
TOTAL	0.51	0.48	0.59	0.70	0.61	1.10	1.41	1.79	1.68	1.65
TOTAL STATES & UTs	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	131.11	179.81	194.46	179.88	215.66	234.95	239.77	266.69	339.21	343.83
WOMEN IN NEED	137.06	124.80	285.63	285.41	379.08	489.12	573.24	813.56	751.81	719.86
WOMEN MEDICAL	327.36	321.59	391.27	476.54	468.96	507.74	474.25	489.86	731.52	811.53
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	30.35	42.53	48.48	63.21	57.48	54.14	63.06	85.28	123.62	161.66
WOMEN MISC.	17.37	31.45	41.04	45.30	48.03	62.51	47.98	54.45	85.57	174.69
TOTAL	643.25	700.17	960.88	1050.35	1169.21	1348.47	1398.29	1709.84	2031.73	2211.57
TOTAL CENTRE	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	34.37	43.17	47.33	56.20	55.50	72.03	74.58	82.54	97.73	121.62
WOMEN IN NEED	3.43	3.31	3.97	3.75	3.59	4.02	7.70	9.77	13.34	16.34
WOMEN MEDICAL	326.91	505.50	379.92	637.07	721.53	1003.36	1205.79	1346.62	1596.18	1182.73
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	57.92	71.63	96.57	92.71	88.42	91.83	73.31	77.62	92.85	104.26
WOMEN MISC.	17.68	19.88	30.42	21.67	24.56	6.93	20.67	34.24	38.55	485.84
TOTAL	440.32	643.48	558.22	811.40	893.60	1178.17	1382.04	1550.80	1838.64	1910.79
TOTAL CENTRE, STATES/UTs	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	165.48	222.98	241.79	236.08	271.16	306.98	314.35	349.23	436.94	465.45
WOMEN IN NEED	140.49	128.10	289.60	289.16	382.67	493.14	580.94	823.33	765.15	736.20
WOMEN MEDICAL	654.27	827.09	771.19	1113.61	1190.49	1511.10	1680.03	1836.48	2327.70	1994.26
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	88.28	114.15	145.05	155.92	145.91	145.97	136.36	162.90	216.47	265.92
WOMEN MISC.	35.05	51.32	71.46	66.97	72.59	69.44	68.65	88.69	124.12	660.53
TOTAL	1083.57	1343.65	1519.09	1861.75	2062.81	2526.64	2780.33	3260.63	3870.37	4122.36



Budgeting for gender equity

Chart 11-Trend of States' Health Expenditure on Women (Female population below 0.5 million)

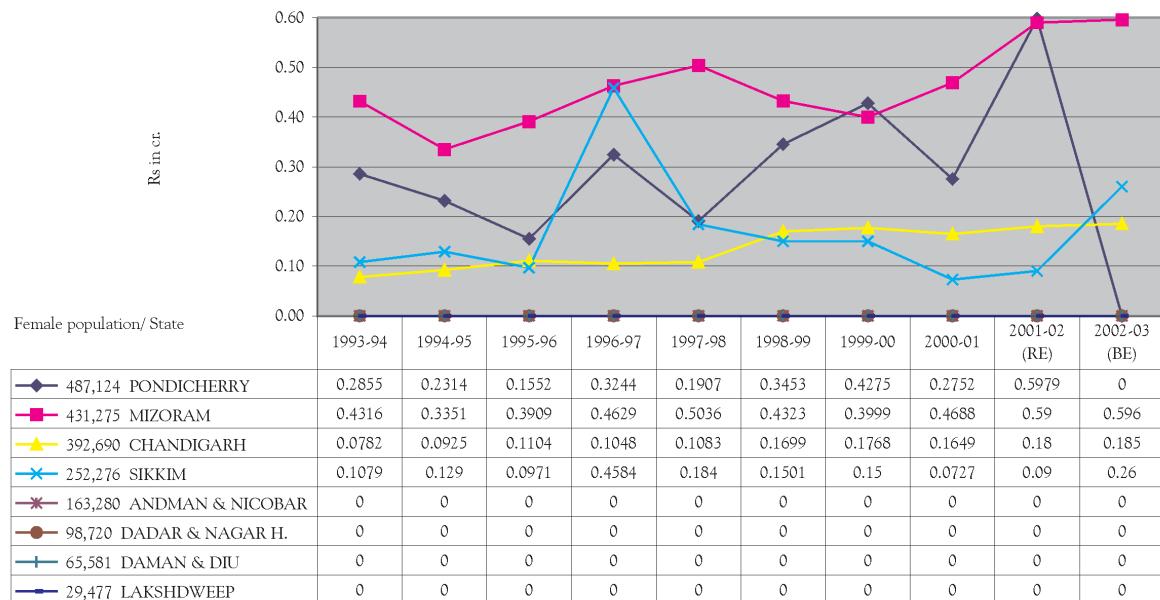
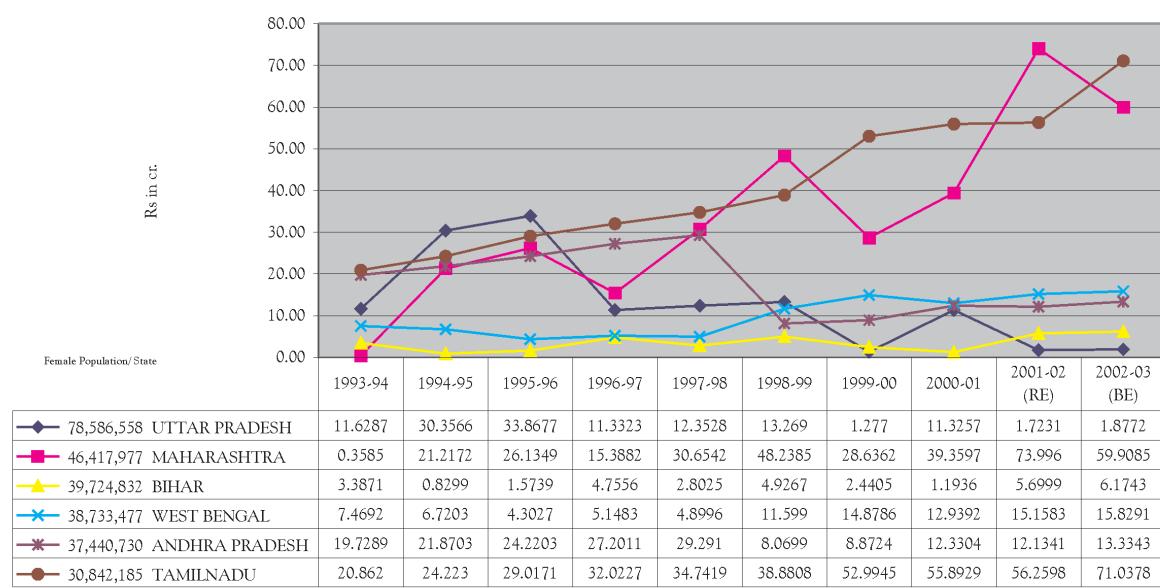


Chart 12--Trend of States' Expenditure on Women's Education and Training
(Female population above 30 million)





Budgeting for gender equity

Chart 13--Trend of States' Expenditure on Women's Education and Training
(Female population above 15 million and below 30 million)

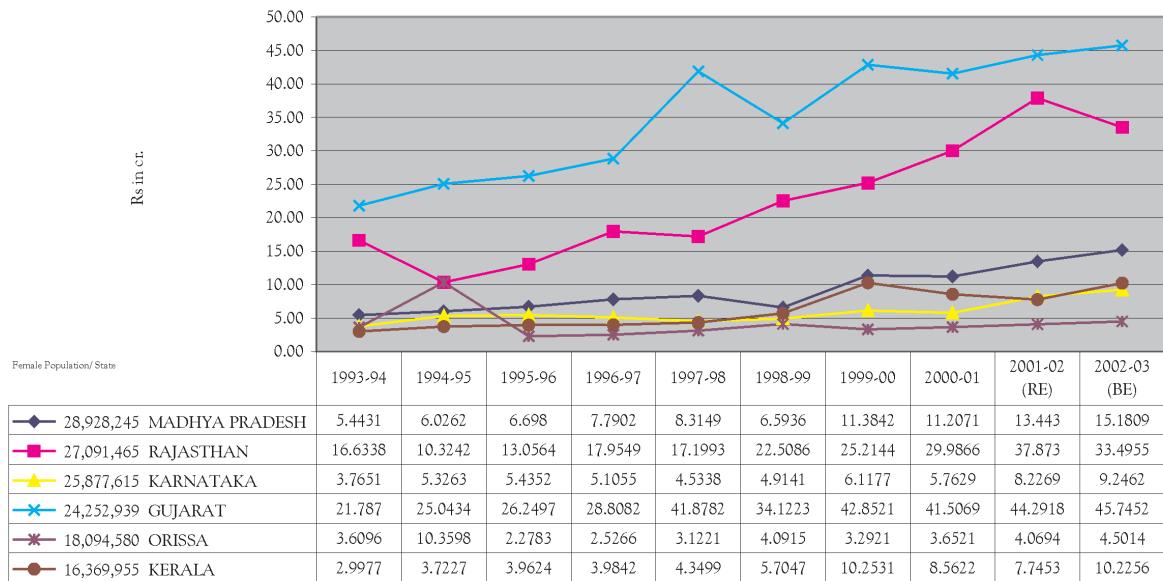
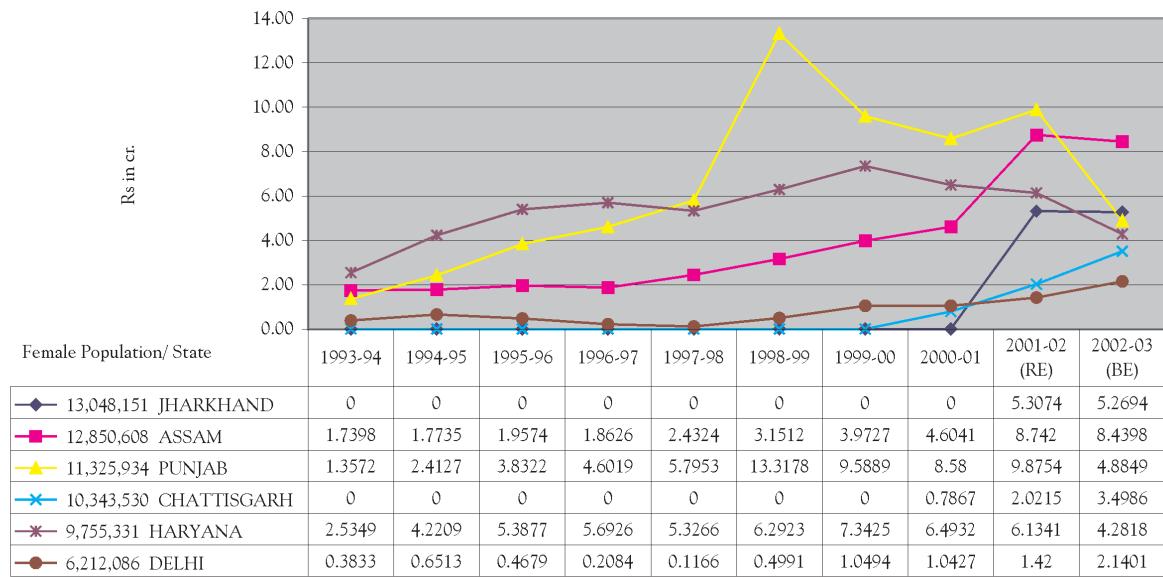


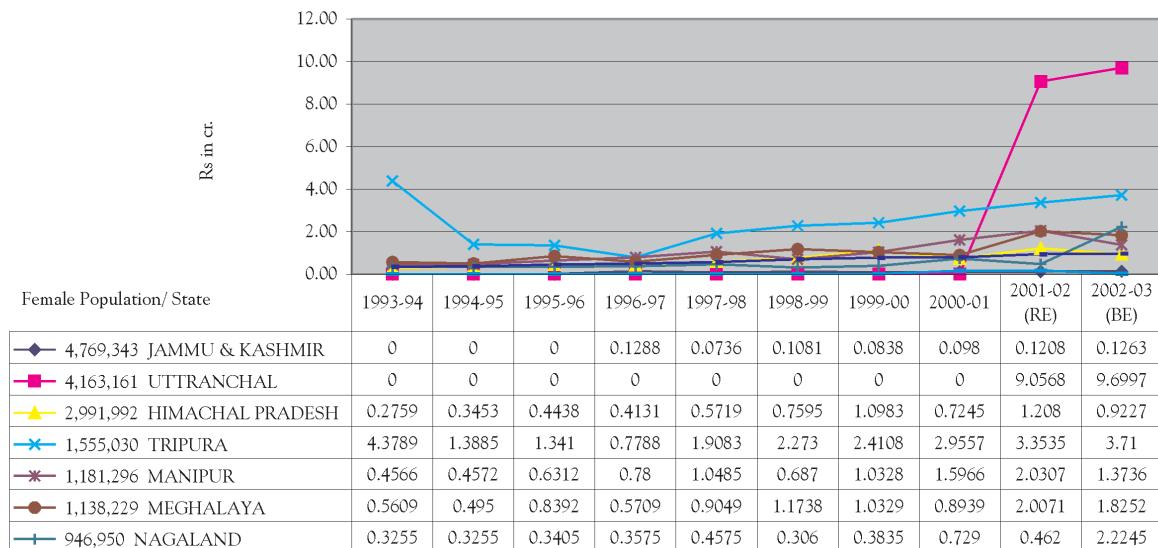
Chart 14--Trend of States' Expenditure on Women's Education and Training
(Female population above 5 million and below 15 million)



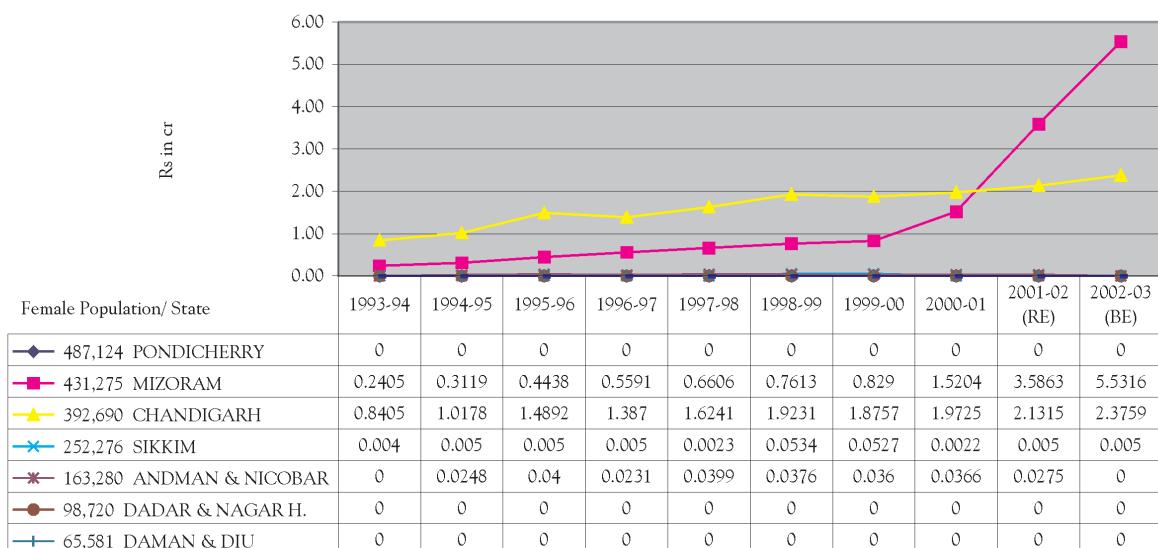


Budgeting for gender equity

**Chart 15-Trend of States' Expenditure on Women's Education and Training
(Female population above 0.5 million and below 5 million)**



**Chart 16--Trend of States' Expenditure on Women's Education and Training
(Female population below 0.5 million)**





Budgeting for gender equity

Chart 17 -Trend of States' Expenditure on Women in Need (Female population above 30 million)

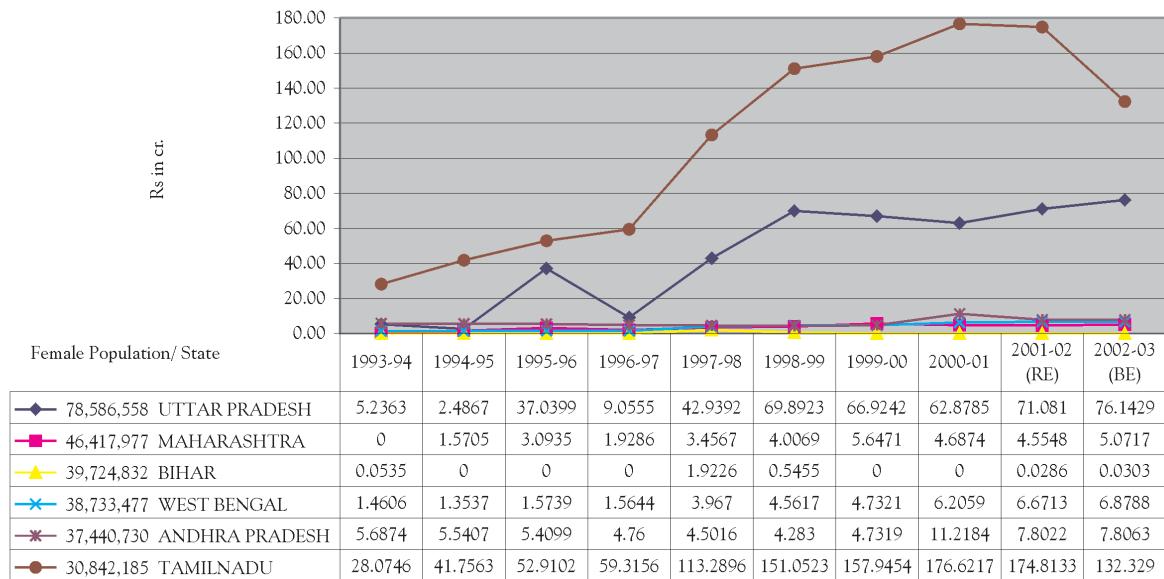
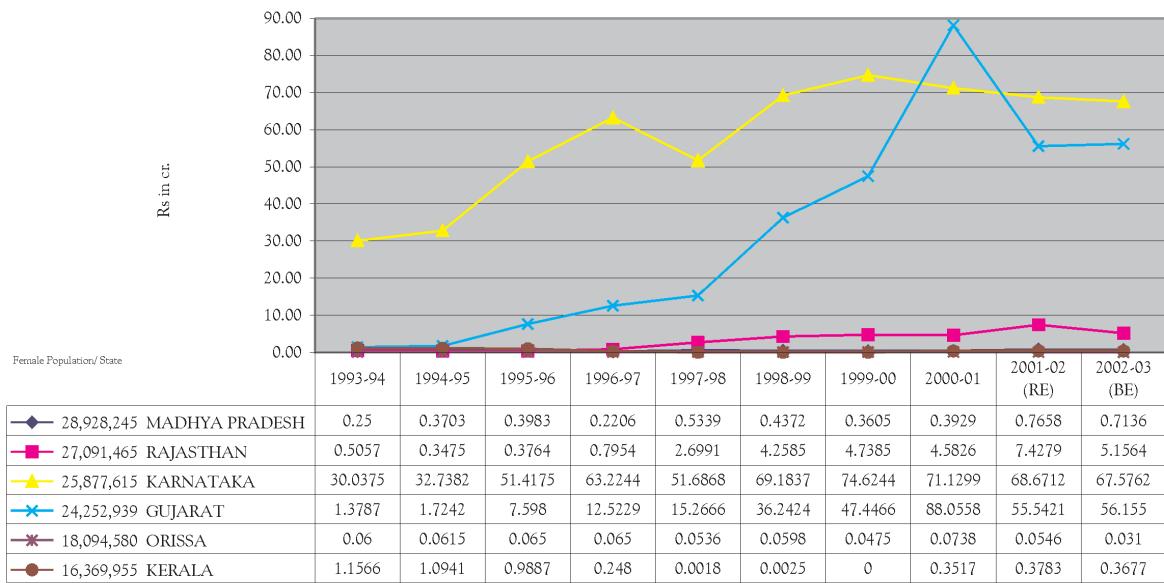


Chart 18- Trend of States' Expenditure on Women in Need
(Female population above 15 million and below 30 million)





Budgeting for gender equity

Chart 19--Trend of States' Expenditure on Women in Need
(Female population above 5 million and below 15 million)

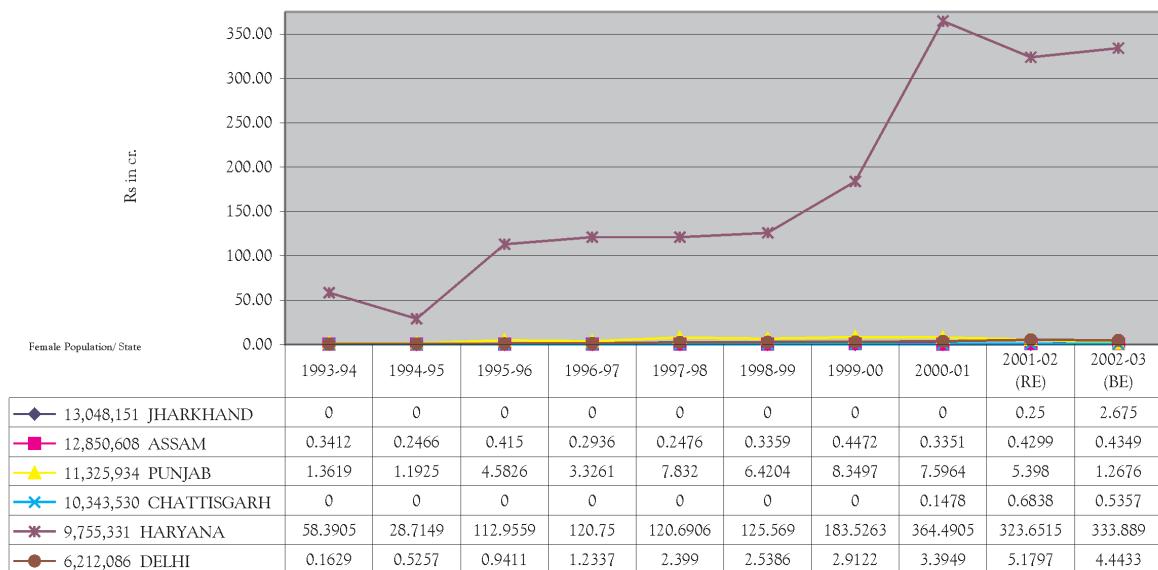
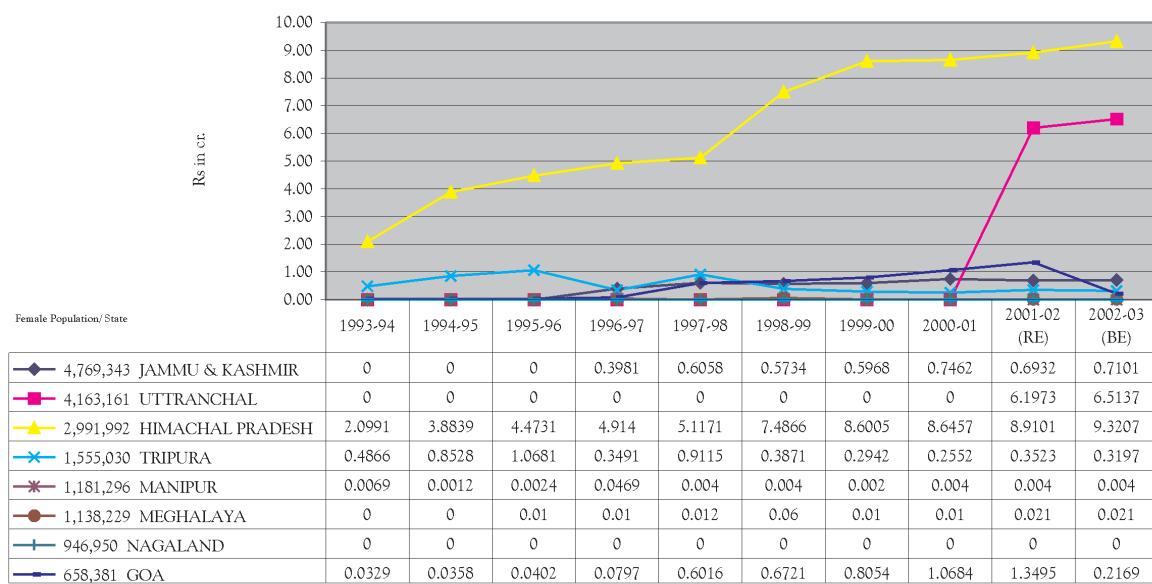


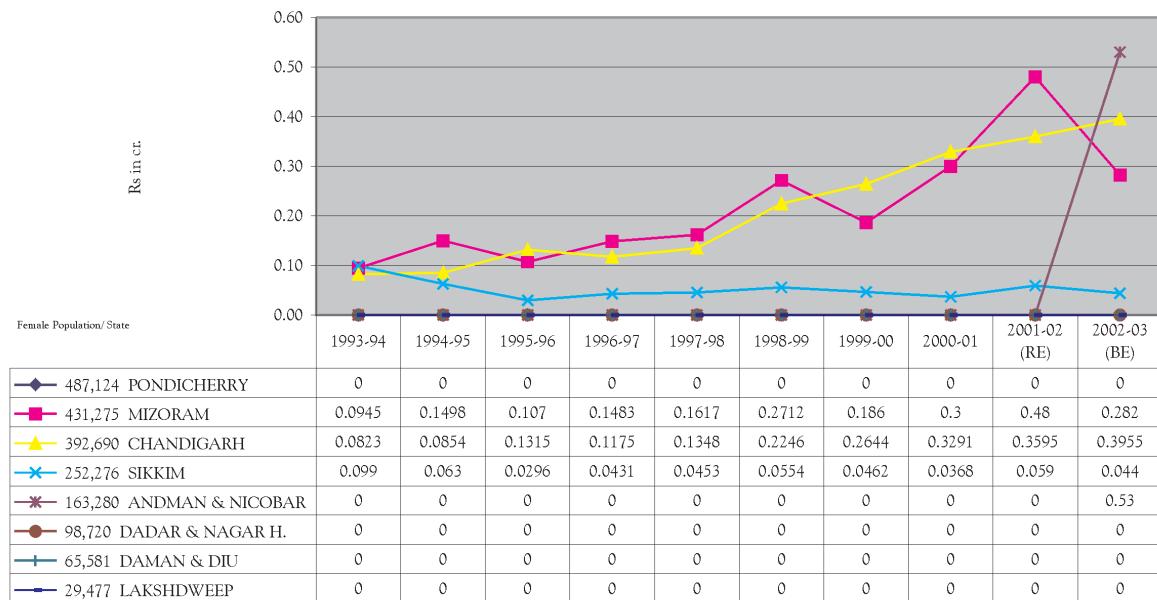
Chart 20-Trend of States' Expenditure on Women in Need
(Female population above 0.5 million and below 5 million)





Budgeting for gender equity

Chart 21--Trend of States' Expenditure on Women in Need (Female population below 0.5 million)





Budgeting for gender equity

disproportionately low level of expenditure on women's education and health compared with the female population.

- Apart from UP and Tamil Nadu, expenditure on women in need is negligible in other states in this group.
- States with female population above 15 and below 30 million**
 - Gujarat has the 10th largest female population and is ranked 4th in this grouping but reflects highest level of expenditure on women's education.
 - Madhya Pradesh has the 7th largest female population and is ranked 1st in this grouping but reflects lowest level of expenditure on women's health and reflects marginal expenditure on women in need.
 - Karnataka and Gujarat reflect significantly higher levels of expenditure on women in need compared to other states in this group.
- States with female population above 5 and below 15 million**
 - Punjab reflects wide annual fluctuations in expenditure on women's education with a declining trend after 1998-99.
 - Haryana is ranked 5th in this group but reflects the highest level of expenditure on women's health in the group.

The findings of the study are being sent to all State Governments and UTs for validation and further analysis and refinement. The study will also serve to guide policy makers to identify gaps in allocation for women and areas where there

is a requirement for improvement in generating gender disaggregated data based on expenditure on women/ access of women to various public services as users or beneficiaries.

The Path Ahead

6.13 The gender mainstreaming initiative of the Department has gathered momentum and the response from many Departments has been positive. The lead taken by the Ministry of Finance has also lent strength to the Department's efforts. In the coming year the Department would continue to promote gender mainstreaming in public expenditure and policy. The areas of focus would include:

- a) Active participation in the deliberations and recommendations of the Inter-Departmental Committee constituted by Finance Minister to pursue the recommendations of the Expert Group regarding the categorization of schemes from the gender perspective and the accounting mechanism. Efforts would be made to develop standardized models for gender analysis of public expenditure at both the Centre and state level.
- b) It is seen that there is a need for standardization in nomenclature and selection of schemes that fall within various sectors whether for women or children. This alone would make it possible to develop a trend of expenditure and make inter-State comparisons meaningful. This will have to be done through coordination with the Ministry of Finance.
- c) Pursuing the setting up of gender budgeting cells in all Ministries and Departments and utilizing them to act as a mechanism for



Budgeting for gender equity

- exchange of and dissemination of best practices.
- d) Holding regular discussions with various Ministries to review and guide gender friendly initiatives and adequacy of resource allocation for women. Discussions would focus on strategy for achieving improvement in gender related macro indicators and gender mainstreaming.
 - e) Coordinating **exchange of information on research and development effort in this area** by holding periodic consultations with a panel of stakeholders (representatives of Planning Commission, other Departments/Ministries, International agencies like UNIFEM and UNDP, Women Study Centres, experts etc.)

7.

Child Budgeting





Child Budgeting

Child Budgeting

7.1.1 Taking a cue from existing works and gender budgeting initiatives, for the very first time, the Department had undertaken to draw up a statement of funds provisioning in the Union Budget and a few State Budgets, for children in 2002-03. The preliminary results were published in the Annual Report for 2002-03. The approach adopted was broadly based on the pioneering effort made by HAQ: Centre for Child Rights, in their publication "India's Children and the Union Budget". This initiative has been continued in 2004-05.

Allocation for children in the Union Budget

Methodology

- Schemes implemented by various Ministries

of Government of India, for children, have been listed for trend analysis. The Ministries covered are given in Box 1 below:

- For purpose of analysis, the schemes for children have been clubbed into four broad categories.
 - A) Child Development and Nutrition
 - B) Education
 - C) Health
 - D) Child Protection & Others

Public Expenditure/Allocations for children on the aforementioned sectors, in the Union Budget, are tabulated in Table I below

Comments

- As may be seen from Chart 1, the allocation for children, in the Union Budget reflects

Box 1—Ministries Covered for analysis of Expenditure on Children

<i>Human Resource Development- Departments of</i>	<i>Social Justice and Empowerment</i>
<i>Elementary education</i>	<i>Health and Family Welfare</i>
<i>Secondary and Higher Education</i>	<i>Labour</i>
<i>Women and Child Development</i>	<i>Rural development</i>
<i>Tribal Affairs</i>	<i>I&B</i>

Table I

Sectors (Rs in cr.)	Actual 2002-03	B.E. 2003-04	R.E. 2003-04	B.E. 2004-05
Child Development and Nutrition	1949.77	2128.61	1808.94	1955.20
Education	5905.55	6637.20	7089.59	7780.80
Health	570.52	727.22	789.61	1214.38
Child Protection and Others	134.92	189.42	148.89	221.76
Grand Total	8560.76	9682.45	9837.03	11172.14

Note: a) The Education sector includes elementary and secondary education schemes and special schemes for children with disabilities
 b) Under Health, the RCH programme has not been included as a child scheme



Child Budgeting

Chart 1-Trend of Expenditure on Children- Union Budget

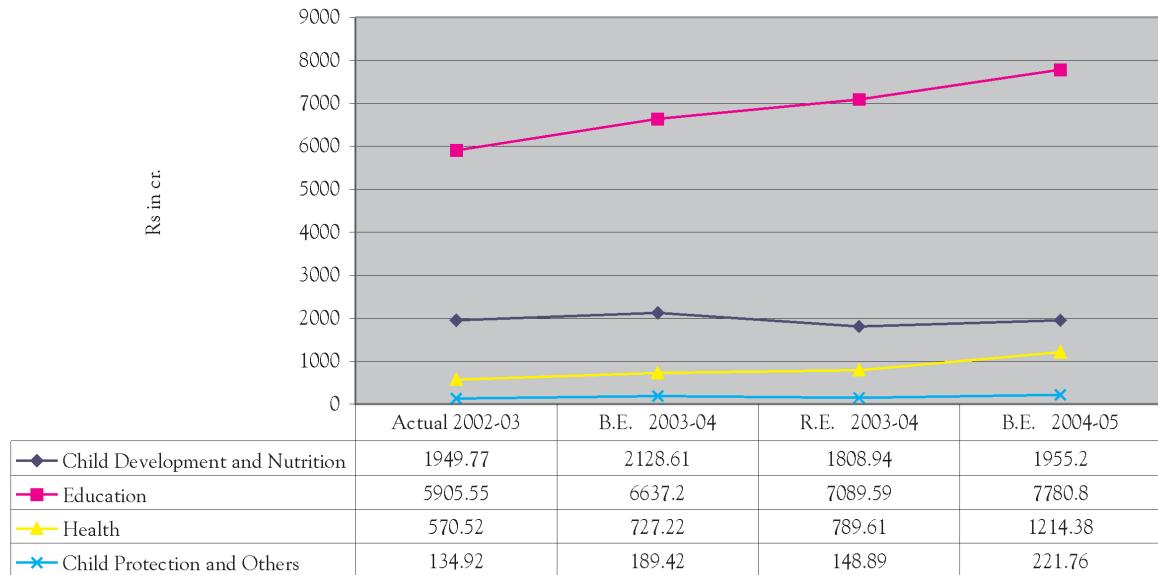


Chart 2--Trend of Expenditure on Education- Centre and States





Child Budgeting

Chart 3---Trend of Expenditure on Children- ICDS & Nutrition

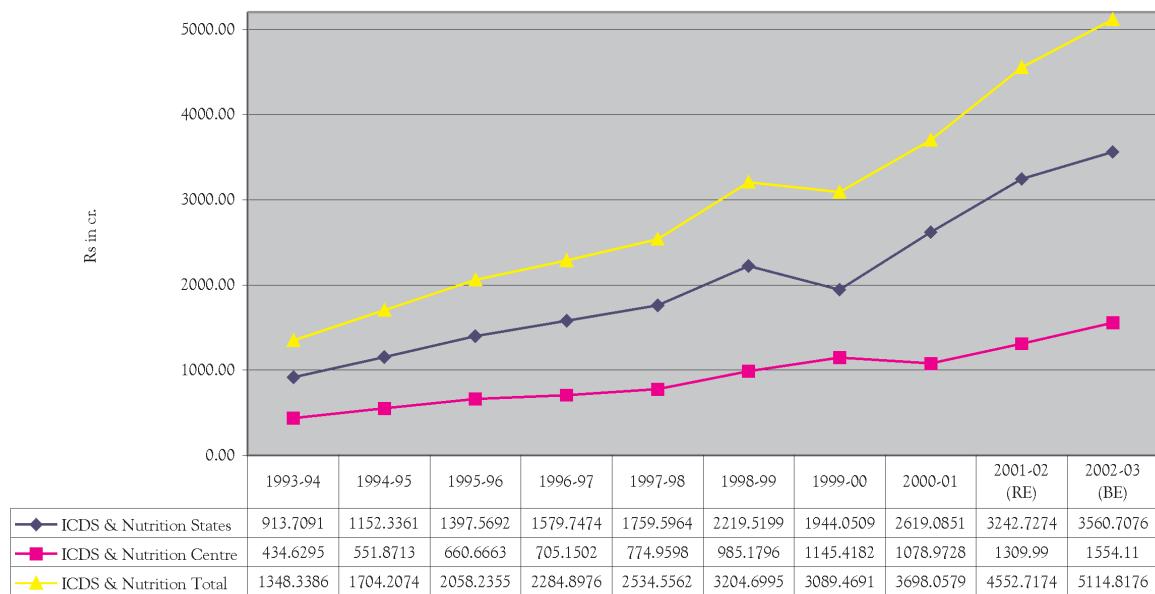
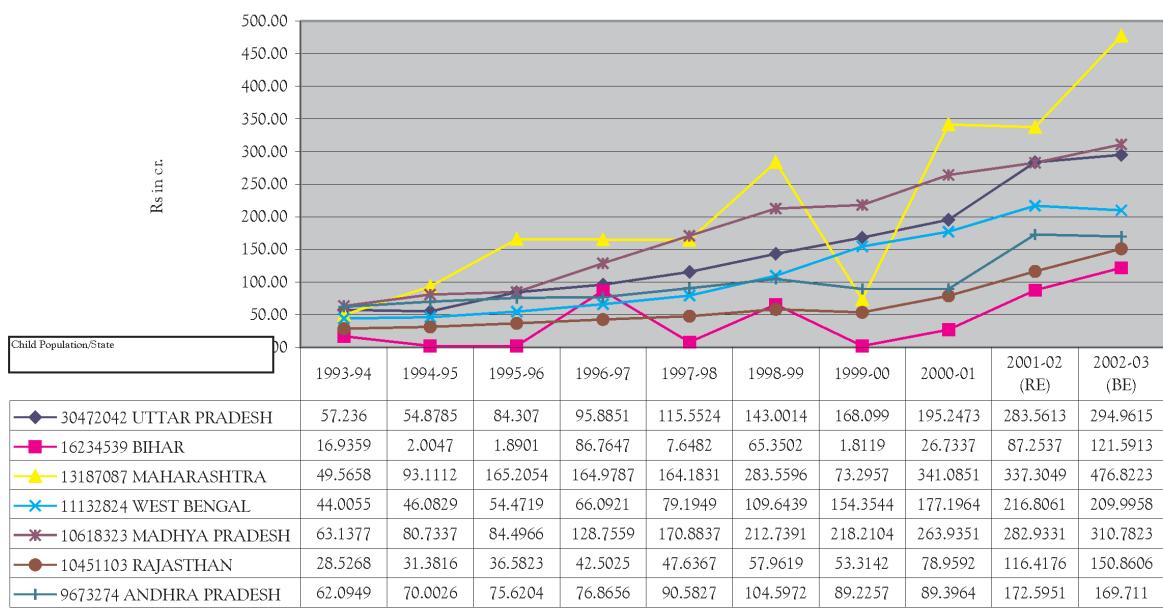
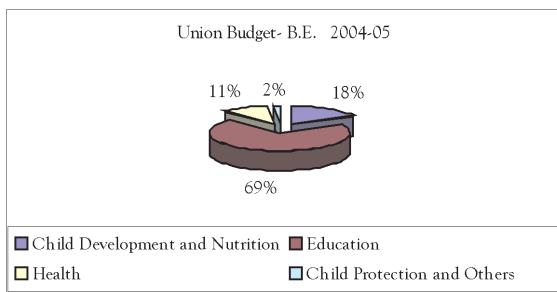
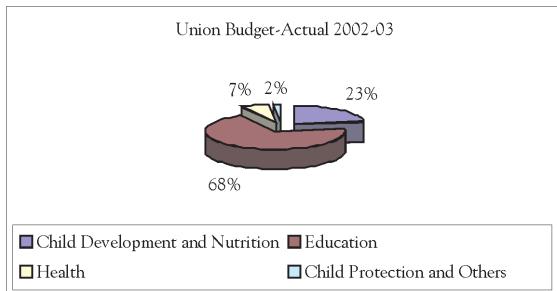


Chart 4-Trend of States' Expenditure on ICDS and Nutrition (0-6 yrs population above 9 million)





Child Budgeting



an increasing trend. The total allocation for child specific interventions increased by 30 % in B.E. 2004-05 as compared with actual expenditure of 2002-03.

- Comparison of the B.E. 2004-05 allocations with the B.E. for 2003-04 reflects an increase of 15.4% in allocation on children specific schemes, with 66% increase under Health and 17% increase under both Education and Child Protection and Others.
- Education constitutes the largest sector in the total allocation for children followed by Child Development and Nutrition.
- The relative share of Health has increased substantially, from 7% to 11% in the total allocation/expenditure on children.
- We may conclude that the commitment to children is reflected in the budgeting exercise. Actual expenditure may however fall short of budgets for reasons like lack of capacity to spend/absorb funds, procedural delays, slackness in implementation etc.

Table - II

YEAR	EXPENDITURE ON CHILDREN				(Rs in cr.)
	CENTRE AMOUNT	%	STATES AMOUNT	%	
1993-94	1003.29	5	19447.51	95	20450.80
1994-95	1944.14	8	22605.82	92	24549.95
1995-96	2769.31	9	28853.81	91	31623.12
1996-97	3268.28	9	32021.30	91	35289.58
1997-98	3919.94	10	36218.00	90	40137.95
1998-99	5147.27	10	44541.28	90	49688.56
1999-00	5565.19	10	52676.56	90	58241.75
2000-01	5986.30	10	56573.78	90	62560.09
2001-02 (RE)	6859.39	10	61043.80	90	67903.19
2002-03 (BE)	8911.04	12	64156.53	88	73067.57



Trend Analysis of Union and State Budgets

7.2.1 The Department had commissioned the Society for Applied Research in Education and Development to undertake a research study for compilation of expenditure on children during 1993-94 to 2002-03 at the Centre and State levels.

7.2.2 The preliminary analysis of findings is briefly mentioned below.

Expenditure on Children- State and Centre

Table II gives the summary of expenditure by states and centre for children.

- There is a rising trend in expenditure on children during the 10 years period. The increase in total expenditure on children from 1993-94 to 2002-03, taking expenditure of center and states together, is 257%.
- Further, the **percentage share of State Governments** is significantly higher as compared with Central level interventions, being more than 85%.
- The study has also concluded that there is an increase in expenditure on children as a **percentage of GNP from 2.66% in 1993-94 to 3.26% in 2001-02.**

7.2.3 For the purpose of analyzing expenditure on children, the research study has adopted the following broad categories-

- a) ICDS & Nutrition
- b) Education
- c) Child in Need
- d) Health
- e) Misc.

Trend of sector wise expenditure on children is given in Table III. From Table III & Chart 2 & 3 it is seen that:

- Bulk of the expenditure on children is for Education followed by ICDS and Nutrition.
- From **Chart 2** it is seen that the trend of expenditure in Education shows a steady increase for both States/UT s and Centre, but, the state share far exceeds the share of the Centre. In all the years the share of the States has been above 90 %.
- In the case of ICDS and Nutrition, the share of the Centre is less than one third (**Chart 3**).

Expenditure on children- States and UTs

7.3.1 Expenditure on children, for all States and UTs, for the period 1993-94 to 2002-03 is given at Table IV. For ease of analyzing the trend of the large data base, graphs have been prepared based on grouping of the States and UTs in the order of child population, (0-6 yrs), as per 2001 Census. Child related expenditure of States, falling within a comparable range in terms of child population, is juxtaposed in the graphs. These are at Charts 4 to 18.

Preliminary Analysis

- The common pattern observed in the case of most states is ***an increasing trend*** in the **expenditure on children**, under the sectors Education, ICDS & Nutrition, Health etc.
- Expenditure on **Education** of children constitutes about 90% of the total expenditure on child development. In the Education sector the salary component of teachers is quite heavy, accounting for over 85% of the total expenditure on education. The salary of teachers is paid by the State Government mostly from non-plan funds which explains the high percentage of non-plan expenditure in the States.

Table III

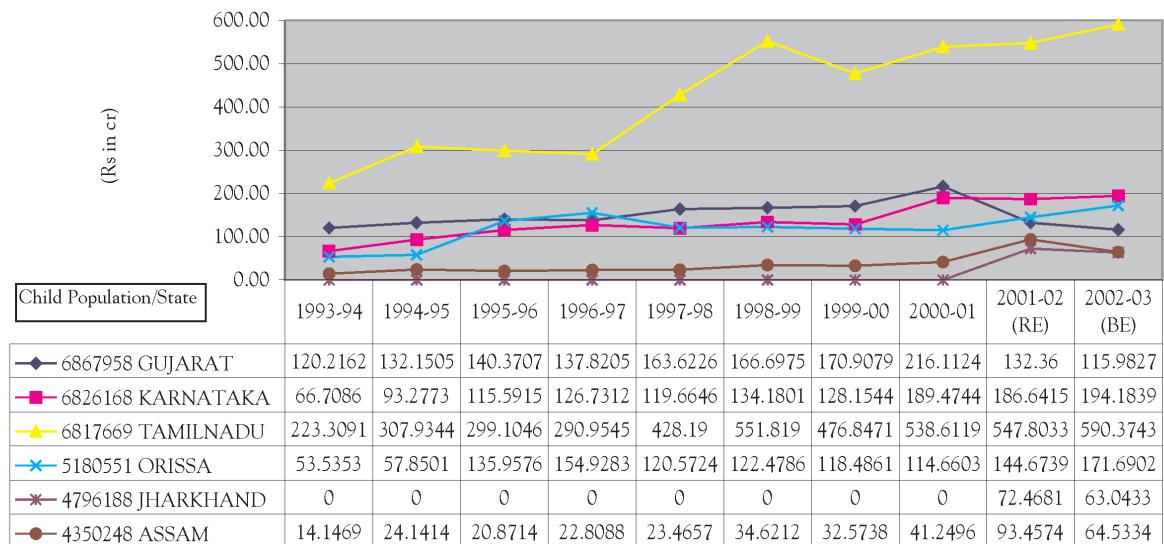
Trend of Sector wise expenditure on children

Sectors	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	
								(RE)	(BE)	(BE)	
ICDS & Nutrition	States	913.71	1152.34	1397.57	1579.75	1759.60	2219.52	1944.05	2619.09	3242.73	3560.71
	Centre	434.63	551.87	660.67	705.15	774.96	985.18	1145.42	1078.97	1309.99	1554.11
	Total	1348.34	1704.21	2058.24	2284.90	2534.56	3204.70	3089.47	3698.06	4552.72	5114.82
Education	States	18365.73	21263.36	27209.07	30157.33	34116.18	41988.66	50400.46	53517.36	57242.97	59975.57
	Centre	505.86	1341.68	2028.13	2479.40	3079.13	4062.42	4310.05	4719.25	5340.67	6216.09
	Total	18871.59	22605.04	29237.20	32636.73	37195.31	46051.08	54710.50	58236.61	62583.64	66191.66
Child in Need	States	67.94	71.92	103.67	140.38	155.76	179.80	166.18	180.23	203.48	235.24
	Centre	43.13	30.32	60.48	60.91	42.74	67.12	72.55	76.16	112.41	146.07
	Total	111.06	102.23	164.15	201.29	198.50	246.92	238.73	256.39	315.89	381.31
Health	States	87.01	104.11	130.07	127.81	161.44	133.25	141.92	154.91	207.58	205.51
	Centre	10.11	10.58	11.27	12.46	14.34	18.96	20.34	97.27	80.16	972.55
	Total	97.12	114.69	141.35	140.27	175.78	152.21	162.27	252.18	287.73	1178.06
Misc.	States	13.12	14.10	13.42	16.03	25.03	20.04	23.95	102.20	147.05	179.50
	Centre	9.57	9.68	8.77	10.36	8.77	13.59	16.83	14.65	16.16	22.22
	Total	22.69	23.78	22.19	26.39	33.80	33.64	40.78	116.86	163.21	201.72

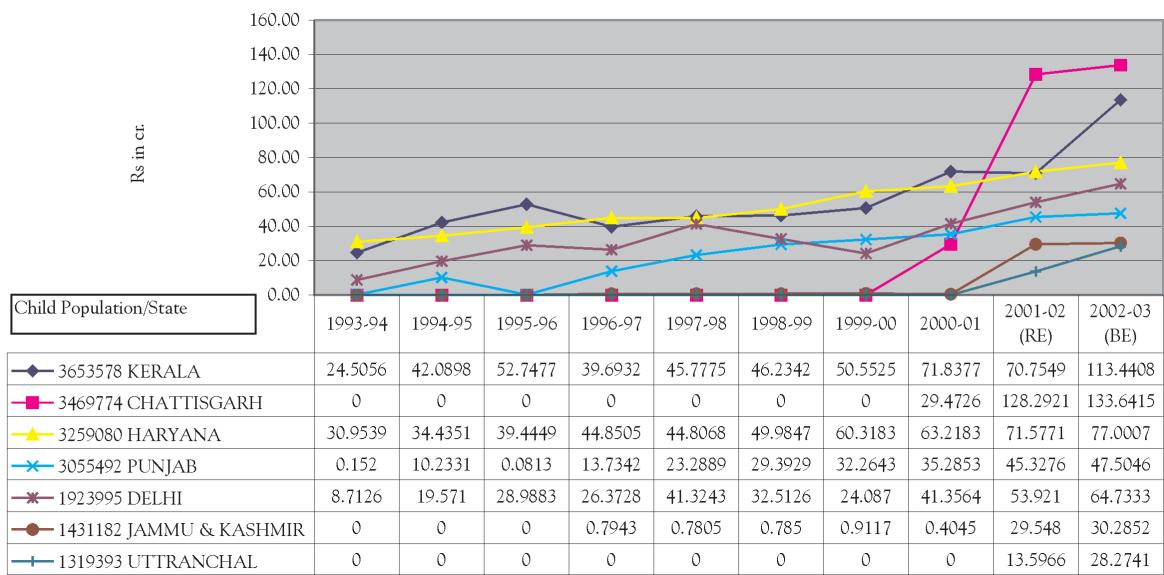


Child Budgeting

**Chart 5-Trend of States' Expenditure on ICDS and Nutrition
(0-6 yrs population below 9 & above 4 million)**



**Chart 6-Trend of States' Expenditure on ICDS and Nutrition
(States with 0-6 yrs population above 1 and below 4 million)**





Child Budgeting

**TABLE IV - SECTOR-WISE EXPENDITURE ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT FOR STATES AND THE CENTRE
(Rs in Cr.)**

ANDHRA PRADESH	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	38.57	43.33	43.14	46.61	60.03	57.79	62.97	37.43	65.61	70.99
NUTRITION	23.52	26.68	32.48	30.25	30.56	46.80	26.25	51.97	106.99	98.72
SUB-TOTAL	62.09	70.00	75.62	76.87	90.58	104.60	89.23	89.40	172.60	169.71
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	605.04	722.31	724.69	851.98	943.10	1284.79	1486.62	1572.34	1813.12	2002.91
SECONDARY EDUCATION	814.15	911.47	950.48	1208.59	1217.60	1542.99	1483.40	1836.77	2040.14	2491.31
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	4.45	4.09	4.13	3.90	4.05	4.55	3.82	4.43	4.82	5.53
SUB-TOTAL	1423.63	1637.87	1679.30	2064.47	2164.75	2832.33	2973.84	3413.54	3858.08	4499.75
CHILD IN NEED	6.72	7.14	8.00	19.75	27.36	35.38	32.41	40.34	48.97	52.95
CHILD - MEDICAL	6.69	8.79	6.00	3.65	1.73	1.08	1.38	1.43	1.72	1.87
CHILD - MISC.	0.53	0.70	0.57	0.81	0.85	1.01	1.73	81.54	109.08	142.65
TOTAL	1499.67	1724.50	1769.49	2165.55	2285.28	2974.39	3098.59	3626.24	4190.44	4866.93
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	0.00	0.00	3.73	4.11	5.32	1.20	9.47	9.62	14.48	0.50
NUTRITION	1.21	1.38	2.81	0.20	2.82	2.84	2.38	9.38	11.56	11.56
SUB-TOTAL	1.21	1.38	6.55	4.31	8.14	4.04	11.85	19.00	26.04	12.06
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	34.64	37.59	44.39	52.05	55.11	69.46	80.94	123.10	139.80	142.16
SECONDARY EDUCATION	11.85	12.83	17.60	20.32	23.62	23.86	23.45	124.03	140.53	142.79
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL	46.50	50.42	61.99	72.37	78.73	93.32	104.39	247.17	280.32	284.94
CHILD IN NEED	0.06	0.06	0.44	0.42	0.43	0.15	0.42	0.15	0.15	0.16
CHILD - MEDICAL	0.98	1.09	1.09	1.79	1.64	1.78	1.87	1.99	2.06	2.30
CHILD - MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	48.75	52.95	70.07	78.89	88.95	99.30	118.53	268.32	308.58	299.47
ASSAM	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	10.55	17.24	12.37	15.87	15.44	29.79	27.27	20.62	46.73	32.27
NUTRITION	3.60	6.91	8.50	6.94	8.03	4.83	5.31	20.62	46.73	32.27
SUB-TOTAL	14.15	24.14	20.87	22.81	23.47	34.62	32.57	41.25	93.46	64.53
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	492.99	414.96	580.64	628.23	700.80	786.64	1007.85	1135.35	1586.02	1494.10
SECONDARY EDUCATION	204.21	347.16	257.27	283.37	284.95	375.07	484.99	540.96	666.19	644.40
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	0.49	0.37	0.56	0.48	0.33	0.63	0.92	0.44	0.54	0.66
SUB-TOTAL	697.69	762.49	838.47	912.07	986.08	1162.35	1493.76	1676.75	2252.74	2139.17
CHILD IN NEED	0.58	0.49	1.49	0.73	0.65	0.60	0.74	1.11	1.03	0.99
CHILD - MEDICAL	0.42	0.36	0.42	2.98	2.29	2.72	2.77	4.08	5.80	5.10
CHILD - MISC.	0.00	0.50	0.56	0.63	0.72	0.74	1.19	1.08	1.16	1.13
TOTAL	712.83	787.98	861.81	939.23	1013.21	1201.02	1531.04	1724.27	2354.19	2210.92
BIHAR	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.96	0.00	64.90	0.00	0.00	21.59	51.50
NUTRITION	16.94	2.00	1.89	25.80	7.65	0.45	1.81	26.73	65.67	70.09
SUB-TOTAL	16.94	2.00	1.89	86.76	7.65	65.35	1.81	26.73	87.25	121.59
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	971.92	1063.91	1366.42	1498.04	1644.17	1673.08	2739.97	2762.59	2018.45	2078.88
SECONDARY EDUCATION	361.88	40.00	449.84	512.26	600.38	617.94	883.09	844.66	687.05	680.51
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	1.57	0.17	0.35	0.40	0.79	0.19	1.57	0.78	1.84	1.81
SUB-TOTAL	1335.37	1104.09	1816.61	2010.70	2245.34	2291.20	3624.63	3608.02	2707.33	2761.20
CHILD IN NEED	3.98	1.75	2.17	2.44	3.18	3.07	2.84	1.02	3.14	2.97
CHILD - MEDICAL	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHILD - MISC.	1.13	0.49	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.20
TOTAL	1357.45	1108.33	1820.68	2099.91	2256.18	2360.36	3629.28	3635.77	2798.05	2885.96
CHATTISGARH	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.33	78.28	69.03
NUTRITION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.14	50.01	64.61
SUB-TOTAL	0.00	29.47	128.29	133.64						
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	205.08	665.37	740.16
SECONDARY EDUCATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	136.21	340.11	369.47
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	1.78	2.05
SUB-TOTAL	0.00	341.69	1007.26	1111.68						
CHILD IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.71	3.06
CHILD - MEDICAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.26
CHILD - MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.15	0.06
TOTAL	0.00	371.47	1136.67	1248.71						



Child Budgeting

GOA	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	1.61	1.86	1.82	2.16	2.53	3.12	3.24	3.69	4.74	5.67
NUTRITION	1.37	1.39	2.00	1.57	1.41	1.41	1.47	1.42	1.72	2.00
SUB-TOTAL	2.98	3.25	3.82	3.72	3.94	4.52	4.70	5.12	6.46	7.67
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	24.57	27.00	31.65	35.07	46.37	54.92	55.78	55.70	59.44	60.26
SECONDARY EDUCATION	44.97	49.54	59.50	73.12	96.98	108.18	119.83	117.81	126.00	145.85
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL	69.54	76.54	91.15	108.19	143.36	163.10	175.61	173.51	185.44	206.11
CHILD IN NEED	0.29	0.35	0.39	0.41	0.35	0.55	0.53	0.53	0.65	0.84
CHILD - MEDICAL	0.40	0.37	0.42	0.48	0.52	0.73	0.69	0.85	0.99	1.01
CHILD - MISC.	0.09	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.01
TOTAL	73.30	80.57	95.80	112.83	148.24	168.96	181.59	180.08	193.60	215.65
GUJARAT	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	30.80	37.05	56.66	63.87	82.92	85.12	78.35	104.01	58.73	32.18
NUTRITION	89.41	95.10	83.71	73.95	80.70	81.58	92.56	112.10	73.63	83.80
SUB-TOTAL	120.22	132.15	140.37	137.82	163.62	166.70	170.91	216.11	132.36	115.98
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	753.41	869.45	1017.36	1168.83	1319.62	1793.49	1819.89	1970.78	2226.91	2097.30
SECONDARY EDUCATION	543.63	611.69	753.10	824.98	872.51	1230.03	1412.36	1549.38	1301.56	1414.64
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	1.27	1.03	1.63	1.89	1.69	1.58	1.64	1.57	1.67	1.76
SUB-TOTAL	1298.31	1482.18	1772.09	1995.70	2193.82	3025.10	3233.89	3521.73	3530.14	3513.70
CHILD IN NEED	4.22	4.77	4.39	5.23	6.53	7.29	7.10	7.72	7.95	5.65
CHILD - MEDICAL	6.48	7.01	8.33	8.49	12.56	13.96	15.76	14.80	32.02	17.23
CHILD - MISC.	0.39	0.35	0.29	0.39	0.46	0.29	0.24	0.43	0.30	0.04
TOTAL	1429.60	1626.46	1925.48	2147.63	2376.98	3213.34	3427.90	3760.80	3702.77	3652.60
HARYANA	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	13.78	15.82	17.20	23.54	25.70	32.02	34.48	36.34	39.36	39.32
NUTRITION	17.18	18.61	22.24	21.31	19.11	17.97	25.83	26.88	32.21	37.68
SUB-TOTAL	30.95	34.44	39.44	44.85	44.81	49.98	60.32	63.22	71.58	77.00
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	205.32	238.89	269.86	355.88	378.41	542.77	560.24	581.96	664.46	834.00
SECONDARY EDUCATION	173.31	213.16	185.16	214.92	322.72	518.45	459.59	482.62	85.31	583.31
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	0.53	0.79	0.84	0.97	1.42	1.43	2.00	1.61	2.02	2.01
SUB-TOTAL	379.16	452.84	455.86	571.77	702.55	1062.65	1021.83	1066.18	751.80	1419.31
CHILD IN NEED	5.94	6.73	8.01	6.99	11.28	15.49	16.75	17.97	18.57	19.62
CHILD - MEDICAL	3.51	2.24	4.17	7.50	8.03	10.83	11.23	5.34	13.16	13.98
CHILD - MISC.	1.19	0.87	0.98	0.47	0.78	0.59	0.58	0.89	1.02	0.04
TOTAL	420.76	497.11	508.46	631.57	767.46	1139.55	1110.71	1153.60	856.13	1529.96
HIMACHAL PRADESH	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.64	2.14	2.56	2.52	2.69	2.82
NUTRITION	2.23	4.04	4.40	6.34	6.16	8.17	9.64	9.40	9.80	10.68
SUB-TOTAL	2.23	4.04	4.40	6.34	6.80	10.30	12.20	11.92	12.49	13.50
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	134.35	148.14	189.81	229.56	282.18	383.32	502.03	590.57	502.20	541.06
SECONDARY EDUCATION	94.21	100.62	120.30	130.05	167.24	217.46	315.90	553.12	564.90	615.83
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
SUB-TOTAL	228.66	248.84	310.22	359.74	449.57	600.95	818.07	1143.83	1067.25	1157.04
CHILD IN NEED	5.54	5.85	6.67	7.25	12.17	14.11	16.26	18.01	21.56	26.45
CHILD - MEDICAL	1.53	1.92	2.13	2.34	2.85	3.34	0.11	0.09	0.16	0.16
CHILD - MISC.	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.01	0.34	0.24	0.87	0.61	1.51
TOTAL	238.03	260.72	323.51	375.76	471.40	629.05	846.89	1174.73	1102.06	1198.66
JAMMU & KASHMIR	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.20	0.24	0.31	0.00	27.45	28.10
NUTRITION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.58	0.55	0.60	0.40	2.10	2.19
SUB-TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.78	0.79	0.91	0.40	29.55	30.29
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	201.99	177.09	247.34	295.54	303.15	413.96	449.56
SECONDARY EDUCATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	169.34	134.05	163.58	211.75	225.70	310.27	316.06
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.16	0.11	0.12	0.11
SUB-TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	371.41	311.22	411.01	507.45	528.96	724.35	765.73
CHILD IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.07	1.13	1.25	1.24	1.28	1.45	1.50
CHILD - MEDICAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.84	3.24	3.06	3.80	4.13	4.40	4.40
CHILD - MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	395.11	316.37	416.10	513.41	534.77	759.76	801.92



Child Budgeting

JHARKHAND	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.73	52.55
NUTRITION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.74	10.49
SUB-TOTAL	0.00	72.47	63.04							
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	870.65	1393.90
SECONDARY EDUCATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	354.73	315.65
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.94	10.67
SUB-TOTAL	0.00	1230.32	1720.22							
CHILD IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.66	7.84
CHILD - MEDICAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHILD - MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	0.00	1309.44	1791.11							
KARNATAKA	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	24.45	34.75	35.64	41.68	41.27	56.44	45.13	65.43	93.16	91.59
NUTRITION	42.26	58.53	79.95	85.05	78.40	77.74	83.03	124.04	93.48	102.59
SUB-TOTAL	66.71	93.28	115.59	126.73	119.66	134.18	128.15	189.47	186.64	194.18
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	636.07	738.76	838.40	969.01	1109.15	1307.20	1546.73	1763.93	577.83	2049.69
SECONDARY EDUCATION	376.10	446.68	526.37	599.79	682.83	805.39	962.90	883.96	1118.47	1162.14
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	1.03	0.87	1.56	1.30	1.51	2.73	2.96	3.84	3.00	3.80
SUB-TOTAL	1013.20	1186.32	1366.33	1570.11	1793.49	2115.32	2512.59	2651.73	1699.30	3215.63
CHILD IN NEED	4.54	4.97	5.36	5.98	8.17	7.70	8.86	9.27	9.22	7.63
CHILD - MEDICAL	8.14	12.69	16.63	4.81	14.63	3.03	3.30	2.68	3.48	4.15
CHILD - MISC.	0.63	0.94	0.42	0.57	1.29	0.83	0.86	0.91	0.98	0.95
TOTAL	1093.22	1298.20	1504.34	1708.20	1937.24	2261.06	2653.77	2854.06	1899.62	3422.54
KERALA	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	19.86	18.46	27.19	32.96	37.43	43.03	48.10	70.29	67.30	110.30
NUTRITION	4.65	23.63	25.56	6.74	8.35	3.20	2.46	1.55	3.46	3.14
SUB-TOTAL	24.51	42.09	52.75	39.69	45.78	46.23	50.55	71.84	70.75	113.44
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	524.81	639.58	661.48	749.01	806.62	905.95	1234.60	1190.96	1216.12	1286.98
SECONDARY EDUCATION	350.59	59.86	488.72	560.78	615.84	740.42	961.38	962.71	975.55	1172.43
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	4.82	1.66	2.89	1.90	3.08	3.53	3.77	3.42	3.62	3.71
SUB-TOTAL	880.21	701.10	1153.09	1311.69	1425.54	1649.90	2199.76	2157.09	2195.29	2463.12
CHILD IN NEED	4.48	4.65	2.81	2.00	2.14	2.83	2.68	2.40	1.76	2.63
CHILD - MEDICAL	1.89	1.91	1.53	1.71	1.96	2.19	3.18	3.11	3.26	3.62
CHILD - MISC.	0.44	0.83	0.92	1.01	0.94	0.68	0.64	0.24	0.68	0.44
TOTAL	911.52	750.58	1211.10	1356.10	1476.36	1701.84	2256.82	2234.68	2271.75	2583.25
MADHYA PRADESH	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	36.23	51.29	52.54	68.84	82.61	112.37	120.08	107.81	170.41	196.55
NUTRITION	26.91	29.44	31.96	59.92	88.27	100.37	98.13	156.13	112.52	114.24
SUB-TOTAL	63.14	80.73	84.50	128.76	170.88	212.74	218.21	263.94	282.93	310.78
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	738.62	812.03	1047.30	1131.13	1237.13	1620.24	1720.88	1615.88	1545.31	1881.34
SECONDARY EDUCATION	722.79	771.82	850.55	857.46	1048.93	1350.49	1587.50	1227.72	1128.03	1146.39
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	0.00	1.34	1.55	2.22	2.65	3.97	3.56	3.35	3.97	4.39
SUB-TOTAL	1461.40	1585.19	1899.41	1990.81	2288.71	2974.71	3311.94	2846.95	2677.31	3032.11
CHILD IN NEED	1.69	2.69	2.79	2.52	2.77	3.89	0.47	3.36	4.31	4.41
CHILD - MEDICAL	2.18	1.05	1.09	1.18	0.93	1.35	18.98	25.33	41.18	53.90
CHILD - MISC.	0.69	0.61	1.06	0.74	0.80	1.01	3.36	1.21	4.75	4.40
TOTAL	1529.10	1670.28	1988.85	2124.00	2464.08	3193.71	3552.95	3140.79	3010.49	3405.61
MAHARASHTRA	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	5.09	82.09	30.25	34.16	12.30	19.09	38.46	82.46	103.50	200.10
NUTRITION	44.48	11.02	134.95	130.82	151.88	264.47	34.84	258.63	233.81	276.72
SUB-TOTAL	49.57	93.11	165.21	164.98	164.18	283.56	73.30	341.09	337.30	476.82
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	1171.79	1263.18	1596.21	1898.27	2166.41	2349.03	2295.64	4593.22	4276.68	3896.97
SECONDARY EDUCATION	293.30	1382.30	1658.71	2044.22	2420.68	2641.31	4719.95	3824.01	3839.38	3960.75
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	0.02	1.34	0.04	1.36	1.09	1.04	0.76	0.68	0.93	1.19
SUB-TOTAL	1465.11	2646.81	3254.96	3943.85	4588.18	4991.38	7016.35	8417.92	8116.99	7858.91
CHILD IN NEED	0.16	2.89	31.44	50.58	37.39	35.06	25.13	25.72	18.41	24.40
CHILD - MEDICAL	0.00	15.02	37.69	38.50	42.79	21.17	35.50	38.08	43.71	46.38
CHILD - MISC.	0.16	0.16	0.48	0.99	0.32	0.53	0.96	2.36	0.71	1.11
TOTAL	1515.00	2757.98	3489.77	4198.90	4832.86	5331.70	7151.25	8825.17	8517.12	8407.61



Child Budgeting

MANIPUR	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	3.45	5.23	5.06	6.17	8.54	6.80	11.44	7.32	11.56	11.56
NUTRITION	0.51	1.66	2.04	1.71	1.92	2.33	2.34	3.69	8.22	9.44
SUB-TOTAL	3.96	6.90	7.10	7.88	10.46	9.13	13.78	11.01	19.78	21.00
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	48.82	60.10	68.68	85.84	90.73	94.75	153.39	124.65	132.15	124.24
SECONDARY EDUCATION	36.79	38.97	45.32	48.41	54.97	61.67	91.68	65.02	74.43	64.66
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL	85.62	99.07	114.00	134.25	145.70	156.42	245.07	189.67	206.58	188.90
CHILD IN NEED	0.16	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.16	0.09	0.00	0.28	0.18
CHILD - MEDICAL	0.05	0.81	0.92	1.34	1.23	1.28	2.67	2.01	2.06	2.02
CHILD - MISC.	0.15	0.31	0.31	0.37	0.38	0.37	0.82	0.35	0.58	0.54
TOTAL	89.94	107.14	122.43	143.94	157.84	167.35	262.44	203.04	229.28	212.64
MEGHALAYA	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	3.10	2.78	3.26	0.44	4.51	5.97	5.95	6.71	17.73	12.92
NUTRITION	2.17	2.36	2.81	2.21	2.32	2.51	2.78	4.00	7.16	8.97
SUB-TOTAL	5.27	5.14	6.07	2.65	6.83	8.48	8.73	10.71	24.89	21.89
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	49.85	51.55	66.30	71.74	90.34	89.67	122.26	131.03	138.56	141.31
SECONDARY EDUCATION	25.74	21.75	28.48	28.76	22.30	39.90	50.13	51.02	65.18	67.46
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL	75.58	73.30	94.78	100.50	112.63	129.57	172.38	182.05	203.74	208.78
CHILD IN NEED	0.06	0.46	0.99	0.33	0.48	0.40	0.51	0.51	1.00	1.03
CHILD - MEDICAL	0.81	0.61	0.64	0.90	0.77	0.93	0.95	1.01	1.27	1.24
CHILD - MISC.	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	81.85	79.51	102.48	104.38	120.71	139.38	182.57	194.29	230.91	232.93
MIZORAM	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	2.60	3.46	3.37	3.32	3.12	4.97	4.88	5.27	6.24	0.08
NUTRITION	8.01	1.74	2.09	2.80	3.33	0.94	2.69	4.40	8.37	6.68
SUB-TOTAL	10.62	5.20	5.46	6.12	6.45	5.91	7.57	9.67	14.61	6.76
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	35.08	35.00	39.46	54.58	54.60	58.96	81.26	80.43	112.43	94.13
SECONDARY EDUCATION	14.48	16.09	21.99	27.07	27.54	29.60	39.93	56.62	47.31	42.36
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL	49.56	51.09	61.45	81.65	82.14	88.56	121.19	137.04	159.75	136.49
CHILD IN NEED	0.05	0.30	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.17	0.21	0.15	0.15	0.30
CHILD - MEDICAL	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHILD - MISC.	0.29	0.29	0.26	0.28	0.27	0.29	0.39	0.34	0.31	0.14
TOTAL	60.58	56.95	67.36	88.26	89.08	95.04	129.50	147.20	174.82	143.68
NAGALAND	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.45	0.44	1.39	0.70	0.87	0.83	1.56
NUTRITION	4.89	4.89	4.91	6.34	5.03	6.71	5.80	6.54	6.91	6.91
SUB-TOTAL	5.34	5.34	5.35	6.78	5.47	8.10	6.49	7.41	7.74	8.47
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	61.97	61.97	71.10	65.83	72.97	82.59	93.26	133.15	125.45	127.60
SECONDARY EDUCATION	16.78	16.78	20.51	28.68	29.33	39.08	41.10	49.44	54.70	54.25
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL	78.86	78.86	91.76	94.62	102.40	121.76	134.36	182.59	180.14	181.85
CHILD IN NEED	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.30	0.53	0.47	0.47	0.45	0.66	0.69
CHILD - MEDICAL	7.45	7.25	4.09	2.20	2.38	2.56	1.56	2.89	3.64	3.60
CHILD - MISC.	0.92	0.92	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	93.32	93.12	102.04	103.90	110.78	132.89	142.88	193.34	192.18	194.61
ORISSA	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	28.92	35.16	45.15	60.84	51.74	46.89	50.75	61.60	100.20	101.37
NUTRITION	24.62	22.69	90.81	94.09	68.83	75.59	67.74	53.06	44.47	70.32
SUB-TOTAL	53.54	57.85	135.96	154.93	120.57	122.48	118.49	114.66	144.67	171.69
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	388.21	445.06	509.43	581.52	683.05	804.38	1239.71	1026.55	1077.27	1112.00
SECONDARY EDUCATION	223.86	262.86	312.62	353.14	381.87	229.84	563.43	560.71	419.30	271.61
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	2.49	2.17	1.95	3.50	3.05	2.96	3.00	2.68	3.67	4.42
SUB-TOTAL	614.57	710.09	824.00	938.16	1067.97	1037.17	1806.14	1589.94	1500.24	1388.02
CHILD IN NEED	2.08	1.96	1.72	1.80	2.35	2.54	2.14	2.53	2.15	1.65
CHILD - MEDICAL	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.22	0.25	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHILD - MISC.	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
TOTAL	670.41	770.15	961.97	1095.11	1191.14	1162.52	1926.77	1707.13	1647.06	1561.38



Child Budgeting

PUNJAB	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	0.00	10.16	0.00	13.63	23.19	29.26	32.26	35.29	45.33	47.50
NUTRITION	0.15	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL	0.15	10.23	0.08	13.73	23.29	29.39	32.26	35.29	45.33	47.50
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	217.56	226.17	265.92	311.54	364.96	507.07	519.44	500.72	665.19	763.69
SECONDARY EDUCATION	388.19	383.95	441.20	567.18	863.33	980.87	953.41	1086.34	1333.59	1497.55
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04
SUB-TOTAL	605.81	610.18	707.18	878.72	1228.29	1487.98	1472.88	1587.09	1998.82	2261.28
CHILD IN NEED	0.61	0.57	0.73	3.90	2.41	2.07	4.75	2.08	6.99	12.09
CHILD - MEDICAL	1.12	1.98	1.08	3.01	3.17	3.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHILD - MISC.	0.18	0.23	0.24	0.28	0.21	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	607.87	623.19	709.32	899.64	1257.38	1523.52	1509.90	1624.46	2051.15	2320.87
RAJASTHAN	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	19.66	20.52	23.68	30.78	37.71	45.14	45.49	69.33	98.38	115.40
NUTRITION	8.87	10.86	12.90	11.72	9.93	12.82	7.83	9.63	18.04	35.46
SUB-TOTAL	28.53	31.38	36.58	42.50	47.64	57.96	53.31	78.96	116.42	150.86
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	655.25	799.07	774.78	1106.23	1182.03	1503.42	1776.24	1879.75	1926.92	2124.06
SECONDARY EDUCATION	463.45	429.21	597.27	719.59	784.46	1050.76	1077.86	1095.74	1202.60	111.11
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	2.79	2.59	4.48	5.39	2.58	4.06	2.84	2.94	3.39	5.42
SUB-TOTAL	1121.49	1230.88	1376.53	1831.21	1969.06	2558.24	2856.93	2978.43	3132.91	2240.59
CHILD IN NEED	1.61	1.74	1.73	2.32	2.10	2.91	2.98	3.97	3.79	3.88
CHILD - MEDICAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.34	0.42	0.58	1.08	0.84	0.90
CHILD - MISC.	0.54	0.63	0.55	0.98	0.66	1.20	0.59	0.65	1.60	0.40
TOTAL	1152.17	1264.62	1415.39	1877.34	2019.80	2620.74	2914.39	3063.08	3255.56	2396.63
SIKKIM	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	0.44	1.17	0.83	1.06	1.02	1.61	1.63	1.52	1.86	2.03
NUTRITION	1.28	1.81	2.57	2.46	1.87	1.71	1.67	3.93	5.63	0.55
SUB-TOTAL	1.73	2.97	3.39	3.51	2.89	3.32	3.30	5.45	7.49	2.58
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	17.62	29.59	29.59	35.22	34.60	69.10	64.95	69.90	76.12	75.96
SECONDARY EDUCATION	12.79	15.72	14.19	17.59	21.01	37.34	35.85	34.36	38.53	47.96
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL	30.41	45.30	43.78	52.81	55.62	106.44	100.80	104.26	114.65	123.91
CHILD IN NEED	0.08	0.11	0.18	0.10	0.11	0.24	0.22	0.30	0.33	0.48
CHILD - MEDICAL	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03
CHILD - MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
TOTAL	32.21	48.39	47.36	56.43	58.64	110.01	104.33	110.04	122.50	127.01
TAMILNADU	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	29.32	39.71	42.10	38.94	74.13	195.82	208.65	204.32	183.55	221.71
NUTRITION	193.99	268.22	257.00	252.02	354.06	356.00	268.20	334.30	364.25	368.66
SUB-TOTAL	223.31	307.93	299.10	290.95	428.19	551.82	476.85	538.61	547.80	590.37
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	862.48	886.86	997.24	1158.52	1351.09	1831.42	1967.02	1888.28	2064.41	2223.11
SECONDARY EDUCATION	735.11	819.22	953.24	1101.41	1293.25	1724.77	1916.82	1922.47	2048.53	2224.52
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	4.15	4.97	5.98	6.32	10.05	12.10	13.41	13.07	12.90	12.36
SUB-TOTAL	1601.73	1711.05	1956.46	2266.26	2654.39	3568.29	3897.25	3823.82	4125.84	4459.99
CHILD IN NEED	12.39	5.11	5.51	6.18	8.15	13.38	8.94	21.30	22.42	30.86
CHILD - MEDICAL	10.21	11.25	11.21	12.49	13.65	17.66	19.53	19.15	21.18	21.29
CHILD - MISC.	0.64	0.31	0.26	0.91	8.31	2.48	2.63	0.31	0.06	0.08
TOTAL	1848.29	2035.66	2272.55	2576.79	3112.68	4153.62	4405.20	4403.19	4717.31	5102.59
TRIPURA	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	2.86	2.77	2.89	3.13	4.18	5.06	5.44	7.11	9.98	13.20
NUTRITION	6.95	7.69	6.27	7.15	7.54	4.66	5.57	3.74	6.97	6.98
SUB-TOTAL	9.82	10.46	9.16	10.28	11.72	9.72	11.01	10.85	16.95	20.18
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	45.30	60.24	82.61	97.26	109.62	124.05	173.83	206.04	213.70	173.26
SECONDARY EDUCATION	70.49	73.13	78.61	94.25	98.60	118.87	141.27	154.54	170.46	171.18
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.48	0.09	0.12	0.16	0.20
SUB-TOTAL	115.78	133.36	161.22	191.51	208.70	243.40	315.20	360.70	384.32	344.64
CHILD IN NEED	0.20	0.17	0.36	0.49	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.76	1.03	0.98
CHILD - MEDICAL	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.46	0.72	0.00	0.03	0.42	0.52	0.53
CHILD - MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.06
TOTAL	125.95	144.16	170.89	202.73	221.18	253.20	326.28	372.78	402.87	366.39



Child Budgeting

UTTRANCHAL	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.55	25.81
NUTRITION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.05	2.47
SUB-TOTAL	0.00	13.60	28.27							
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	348.27	523.41
SECONDARY EDUCATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	336.23	371.80
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL	0.00	684.49	895.21							
CHILD IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHILD - MEDICAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHILD - MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.77	15.18
TOTAL	0.00	710.86	938.66							
UTTAR PRADESH	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	47.95	53.23	79.72	94.59	113.51	135.31	164.89	168.19	230.16	234.80
NUTRITION	9.29	1.65	4.59	1.30	2.04	7.70	3.21	27.06	53.40	60.16
SUB-TOTAL	57.24	54.88	84.31	95.89	115.55	143.00	168.10	195.25	283.56	294.96
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	1129.85	1558.36	1881.78	2145.79	2274.96	3221.02	3147.05	3618.15	4452.20	3540.71
SECONDARY EDUCATION	965.56	1042.98	1301.90	1516.78	1795.77	2285.56	2229.40	2116.78	2539.29	2473.09
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	0.99	0.92	1.02	3.32	1.80	1.05	2.06	1.55	2.34	2.31
SUB-TOTAL	2096.40	2602.26	3184.70	3665.89	4072.53	5507.63	5378.51	5736.48	6993.83	6016.11
CHILD IN NEED	6.83	9.54	7.86	9.08	15.29	18.87	15.84	4.65	4.24	4.37
CHILD - MEDICAL	32.32	25.38	26.15	6.33	38.20	31.81	7.31	14.81	12.65	5.11
CHILD - MISC.	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.02	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	2192.79	2692.26	3303.02	3777.18	4242.19	5701.33	5569.76	5951.40	7294.28	6320.56
WEST BENGAL	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	34.41	34.42	40.90	46.06	59.53	86.48	106.58	118.70	116.55	120.95
NUTRITION	9.60	11.67	13.57	20.04	19.66	23.17	47.78	58.50	100.26	89.05
SUB-TOTAL	44.01	46.08	54.47	66.09	79.19	109.64	154.35	177.20	216.81	210.00
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	562.36	595.92	662.23	778.23	831.20	968.03	1361.99	1509.26	1634.63	1599.70
SECONDARY EDUCATION	815.57	892.45	992.27	1206.52	1308.11	1562.62	2392.64	2175.50	2371.75	2410.36
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	0.25	0.38	0.35	0.52	0.53	0.98	1.27	1.25	1.32	1.32
SUB-TOTAL	1378.18	1488.75	1654.85	1985.27	2139.84	2531.63	3755.90	3686.00	4007.70	4011.38
CHILD IN NEED	3.76	5.75	5.74	5.23	5.47	6.27	9.41	8.85	10.29	10.88
CHILD - MEDICAL	1.55	1.68	2.40	1.99	2.61	4.78	4.09	4.53	5.86	5.74
CHILD - MISC.	1.58	2.02	1.63	2.84	2.23	2.57	2.96	3.79	4.79	5.04
TOTAL	1429.07	1544.29	1719.10	2061.41	2229.34	2654.90	3926.73	3880.37	4245.45	4243.04
ANDMAN & NICOBAR	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NUTRITION	0.62	0.51	0.46	0.51	1.25	0.54	0.52	1.06	2.04	0.34
SUB-TOTAL	0.62	0.51	0.46	0.51	1.25	0.54	0.52	1.06	2.04	0.34
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	14.98	16.36	20.30	22.47	28.96	38.78	37.08	36.56	37.92	45.23
SECONDARY EDUCATION	9.22	8.90	10.03	12.41	47.29	23.98	24.49	25.61	21.52	30.56
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL	24.20	25.26	30.33	34.89	76.25	62.76	61.56	62.17	59.45	75.80
CHILD IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHILD - MEDICAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHILD - MISC.	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	24.85	25.81	30.84	35.40	77.50	63.30	62.08	63.23	61.49	76.14
CHANDIGARH	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NUTRITION	0.87	1.02	1.14	0.82	0.95	0.89	1.23	1.77	2.23	2.75
SUB-TOTAL	0.87	1.02	1.14	0.82	0.95	0.89	1.23	1.77	2.23	2.75
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	11.82	12.87	15.83	18.06	22.21	26.03	29.43	28.95	29.73	30.97
SECONDARY EDUCATION	9.27	7.79	12.84	15.44	16.92	20.72	22.66	23.39	24.46	26.28
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.25	0.29	0.34	0.43	0.74
SUB-TOTAL	21.17	20.75	28.77	33.62	39.27	47.00	52.38	52.68	54.62	57.98
CHILD IN NEED	0.29	0.25	0.30	0.31	0.36	0.43	0.64	0.68	0.64	1.56
CHILD - MEDICAL	0.18	0.18	0.21	0.17	0.22	0.32	0.32	0.43	0.42	0.45
CHILD - MISC.	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.11
TOTAL	22.53	22.22	30.43	34.95	40.83	48.68	54.64	55.63	57.97	62.85



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DADRA & NAGAR H.	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NUTRITION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL	0.00	0.00								
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	3.09	3.54	4.78	4.82	7.01	7.93	8.09	8.16	9.06	10.99
SECONDARY EDUCATION	0.19	1.38	1.78	1.76	2.32	2.86	3.24	2.97	3.61	3.72
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL	3.27	4.92	6.56	6.58	9.33	10.79	11.33	11.13	12.66	14.71
CHILD IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHILD - MEDICAL	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
CHILD - MISC.	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.54	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
TOTAL	3.75	5.44	7.08	7.12	9.86	10.80	11.34	11.14	12.68	14.72
DAMAN & DIU	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NUTRITION	0.27	0.27	0.40	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.46	1.28
SUB-TOTAL	0.27	0.27	0.40	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.46	1.28
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	2.42	2.76	3.32	3.76	4.65	5.34	5.97	5.73	6.56	7.01
SECONDARY EDUCATION	1.69	1.93	3.05	2.95	4.38	4.87	13.17	5.46	6.38	6.74
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL	4.11	4.69	6.38	6.71	9.03	10.22	19.13	11.19	12.94	13.75
CHILD IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHILD - MEDICAL	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.10
CHILD - MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	4.41	4.99	6.81	7.03	9.35	10.53	19.48	11.55	13.49	15.13
DELHI	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	0.17	6.11	6.78	6.37	6.80	10.49	7.69	8.24	12.54	16.32
NUTRITION	8.54	13.46	22.21	20.00	34.53	22.02	16.40	33.12	41.38	48.41
SUB-TOTAL	8.71	19.57	28.99	26.37	41.32	32.51	24.09	41.36	53.92	64.73
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	34.83	94.51	105.69	125.03	135.00	155.33	194.41	188.52	233.62	274.91
SECONDARY EDUCATION	80.02	287.86	335.97	380.99	556.18	693.84	711.63	733.82	774.43	821.75
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	0.53	1.67	1.94	2.17	2.85	3.32	3.44	3.93	3.99	3.99
SUB-TOTAL	115.37	384.04	443.60	508.18	694.03	852.49	909.48	926.28	1012.03	1100.65
CHILD IN NEED	0.88	2.81	3.63	4.77	4.74	4.43	4.50	4.85	4.98	5.21
CHILD - MEDICAL	0.70	2.06	3.37	2.96	4.54	4.09	6.05	6.55	6.81	10.13
CHILD - MISC.	0.05	0.27	0.75	0.55	0.39	0.46	0.71	0.65	0.69	0.71
TOTAL	125.71	408.76	480.35	542.83	745.03	893.98	944.83	979.69	1078.44	1181.43
LAKSHADWEEP	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NUTRITION	0.27	0.28	0.31	0.29	0.34	0.34	0.40	0.41	0.73	0.13
SUB-TOTAL	0.27	0.28	0.31	0.29	0.34	0.34	0.40	0.41	0.73	0.13
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	3.32	4.05	5.23	4.89	6.18	8.07	0.22	0.51	0.41	0.42
SECONDARY EDUCATION	2.13	2.78	3.47	3.23	4.03	5.50	5.54	5.17	8.32	8.18
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL	5.45	6.83	8.70	8.12	10.21	13.58	5.76	5.68	8.72	8.59
CHILD IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHILD - MEDICAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHILD - MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	5.73	7.12	9.00	8.41	10.55	13.92	6.16	6.09	9.45	8.72
PONDICHERRY	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NUTRITION	4.77	5.70	8.23	5.71	6.91	8.40	8.57	10.19	13.53	12.69
SUB-TOTAL	4.77	5.70	8.23	5.71	6.91	8.40	8.57	10.19	13.53	12.69
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	19.89	20.65	23.96	30.06	36.34	42.19	44.45	44.26	47.13	45.71
SECONDARY EDUCATION	19.47	27.31	24.10	25.47	31.03	39.21	45.62	50.79	52.37	52.60
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL	39.37	47.97	48.06	55.53	67.37	81.40	90.07	95.05	99.49	98.31
CHILD IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHILD - MEDICAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHILD - MISC.	2.72	2.72	3.25	3.52	5.15	5.40	5.90	6.14	6.27	4.66
TOTAL	46.85	56.39	59.54	64.76	79.43	95.20	104.55	111.38	119.29	115.66



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TOTAL STATES & UTs	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	354.26	517.05	534.72	700.71	754.80	1082.46	1116.76	1252.02	1698.22	1908.69
NUTRITION	559.45	635.28	862.85	879.03	1004.79	1137.06	827.29	1367.06	1544.51	1652.02
SUB-TOTAL	913.71	1152.34	1397.57	1579.75	1759.60	2219.52	1944.05	2619.09	3242.73	3560.71
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	10458.22	11940.44	13996.43	16470.44	18246.64	22656.39	26366.76	29945.21	31908.05	33987.69
SECONDARY EDUCATION	7881.78	9298.22	13182.95	13650.83	15831.02	19287.02	23985.94	23525.42	25277.29	25919.26
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	25.73	24.70	29.69	36.07	38.52	45.25	47.76	46.73	57.63	68.63
SUB-TOTAL	18365.73	21263.36	27209.07	30157.33	34116.18	41988.66	50400.46	53517.36	57242.97	59975.57
CHILD IN NEED	67.94	71.92	103.67	140.38	155.76	179.80	166.18	180.23	203.48	235.24
CHILD - MEDICAL	87.01	104.11	130.07	127.81	161.44	133.25	141.92	154.91	207.58	205.51
CHILD - MISC.	13.12	14.10	13.42	16.03	25.03	20.04	23.95	102.20	147.05	179.50
TOTAL	19447.51	22605.82	28853.81	32021.30	36218.00	44541.28	52676.56	56573.78	61043.80	64156.53
TOTAL CENTRE	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
ICDS	421.90	538.52	648.38	694.58	768.42	977.69	1137.40	1070.16	1299.54	1545.24
NUTRITION	12.73	13.35	12.29	10.57	6.54	7.49	8.02	8.81	10.45	8.87
SUB-TOTAL	434.63	551.87	660.67	705.15	774.96	985.18	1145.42	1078.97	1309.99	1554.11
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	121.84	537.49	1115.78	1456.85	2171.54	2765.54	2864.82	3128.80	3588.34	4360.99
SECONDARY EDUCATION	379.75	799.30	905.42	1021.71	896.72	1284.01	1434.43	1579.50	1737.13	1836.50
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	4.27	4.90	6.92	0.84	10.87	12.87	10.80	10.95	15.20	18.60
SUB-TOTAL	505.86	1341.68	2028.13	2479.40	3079.13	4062.42	4310.05	4719.25	5340.67	6216.09
CHILD IN NEED	43.13	30.32	60.48	60.91	42.74	67.12	72.55	76.16	112.41	146.07
CHILD - MEDICAL	10.11	10.58	11.27	12.46	14.34	18.96	20.34	97.27	80.16	972.55
CHILD - MISC.	9.57	9.68	8.77	10.36	8.77	13.59	16.83	14.65	16.16	22.22
TOTAL	1003.29	1944.14	2769.31	3268.28	3919.94	5147.27	5565.19	5986.30	6859.39	8911.04
TOTAL CENTRE, STATES/Uts1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)	
ICDS	776.16	1055.58	1183.10	1395.30	1523.23	2060.15	2254.16	2322.18	2997.76	3453.93
NUTRITION	572.18	648.63	875.13	889.60	1011.33	1144.55	835.31	1375.87	1554.96	1660.89
SUB-TOTAL	1348.34	1704.21	2058.24	2284.90	2534.56	3204.70	3089.47	3698.06	4552.72	5114.82
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	10580.06	12477.92	15112.21	17927.29	20418.18	25421.93	29231.58	33074.01	35496.39	39908.03
SECONDARY EDUCATION	8261.53	10097.52	14088.37	14672.54	16727.73	20571.03	25420.36	25104.92	27008.31	27755.76
EDU. OF HANDICAPPED	30.00	29.59	36.61	36.91	49.30	58.13	58.56	57.68	72.83	87.23
SUB-TOTAL	18871.59	22605.04	29237.20	32636.73	37195.22	46051.08	54710.50	58236.61	62577.53	66191.66
CHILD IN NEED	111.06	102.23	164.15	201.29	198.50	246.92	238.73	256.39	315.89	381.31
CHILD - MEDICAL	97.12	114.69	141.35	140.27	175.78	152.21	162.27	252.18	287.73	1178.06
CHILD - MISC.	22.69	23.78	22.19	26.39	33.80	33.64	40.78	116.86	163.21	201.72
TOTAL	20450.80	24549.95	31623.12	35289.58	40137.86	49688.56	58241.75	62560.09	67897.08	73067.57



Child Budgeting

Chart 7-Trend of States' Expenditure on ICDS & Nutrition
(States with 0-6 yrs population below 1 and above 0.2 million)

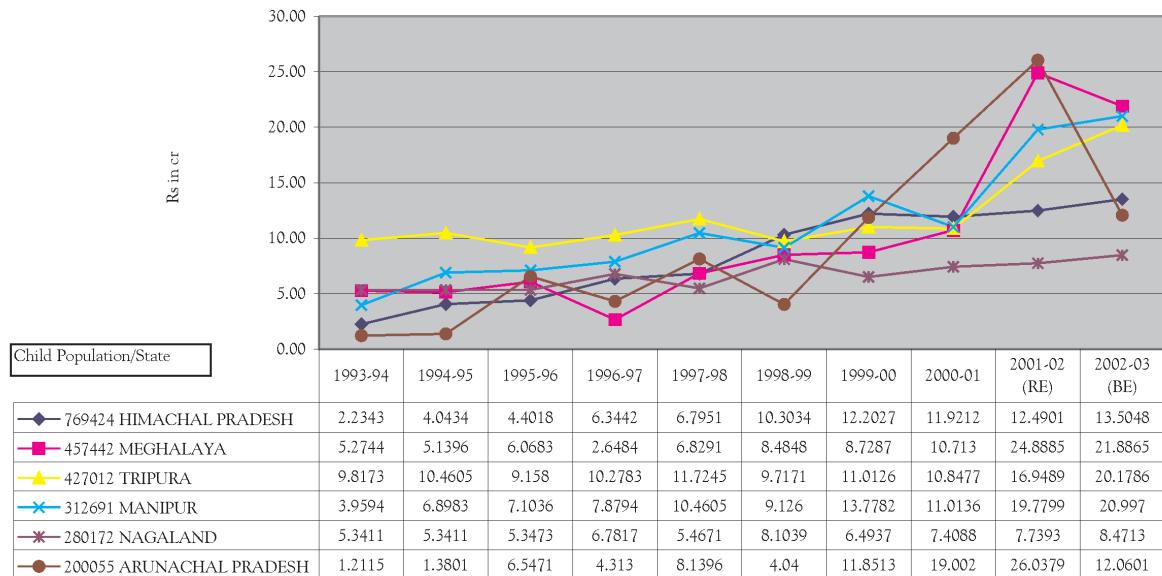
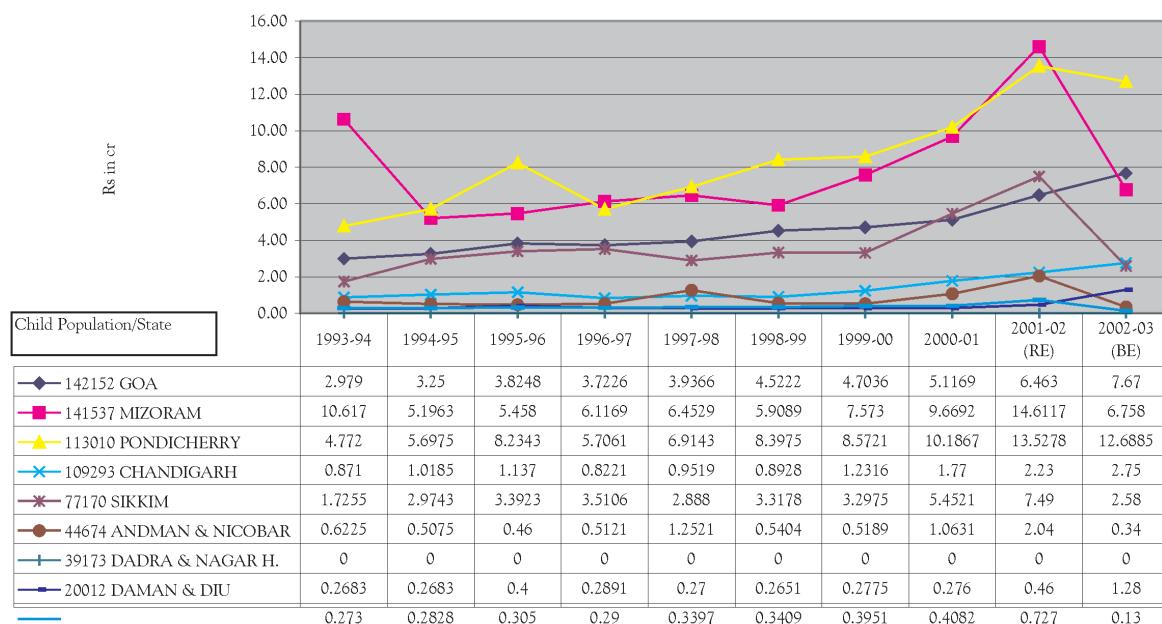


Chart 8-Trend of States' Expenditure on ICDS & Nutrition (0-6 yrs populatpn below 0.2 million)





Child Budgeting

Chart 9-Trend of States' Expenditure on Child Education(states with 0-6 yrs population above 9 million)

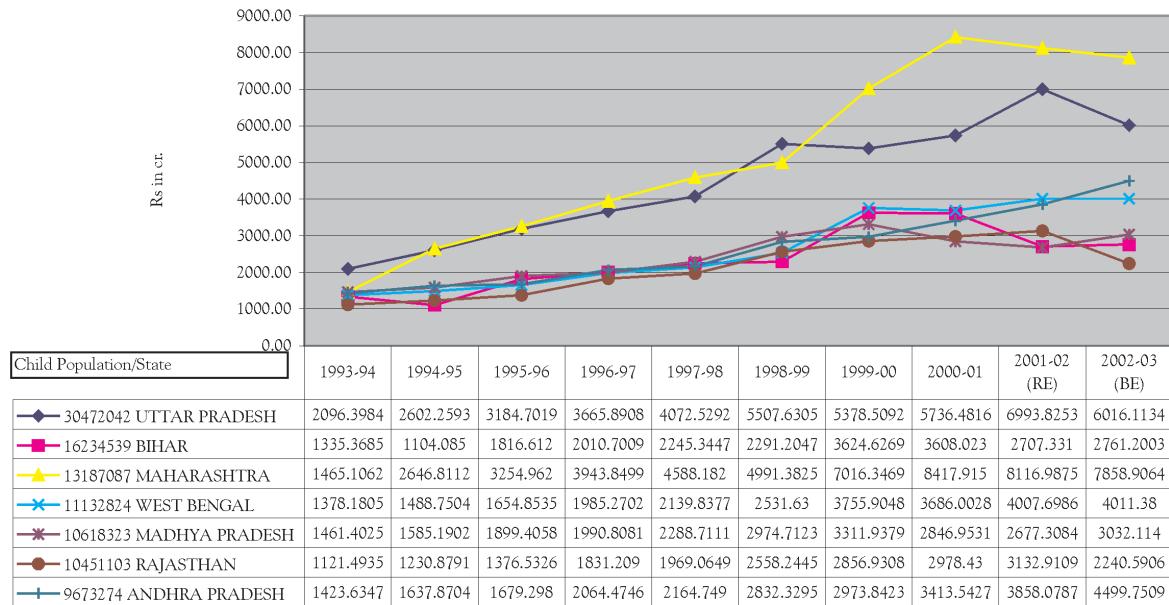
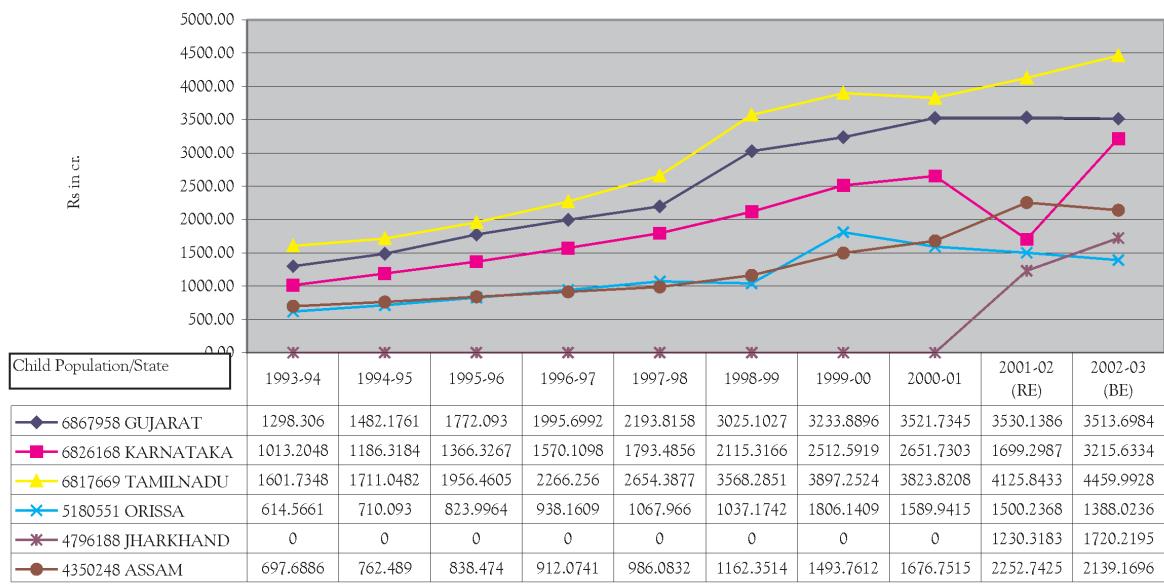


Chart 10-Trend of States' Expenditure on Child Education
(states with 0-6 yrs population below 9 and above 4 million)





Child Budgeting

Chart 11-Trend of States' Expenditure on Child Education
(States with 0-6 yrs population below 4 million and above 1 million)

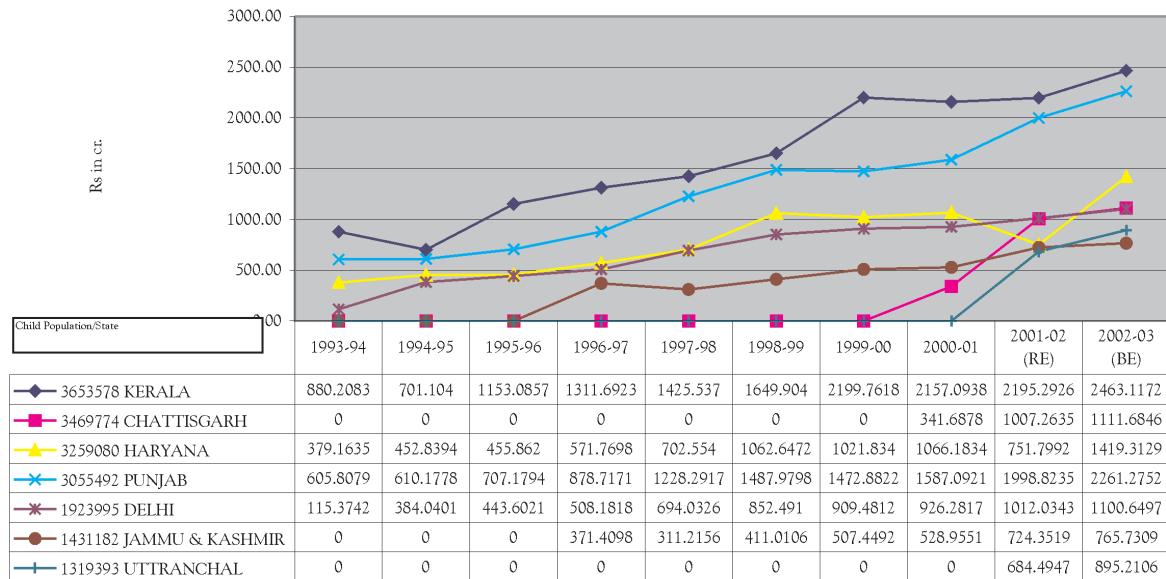
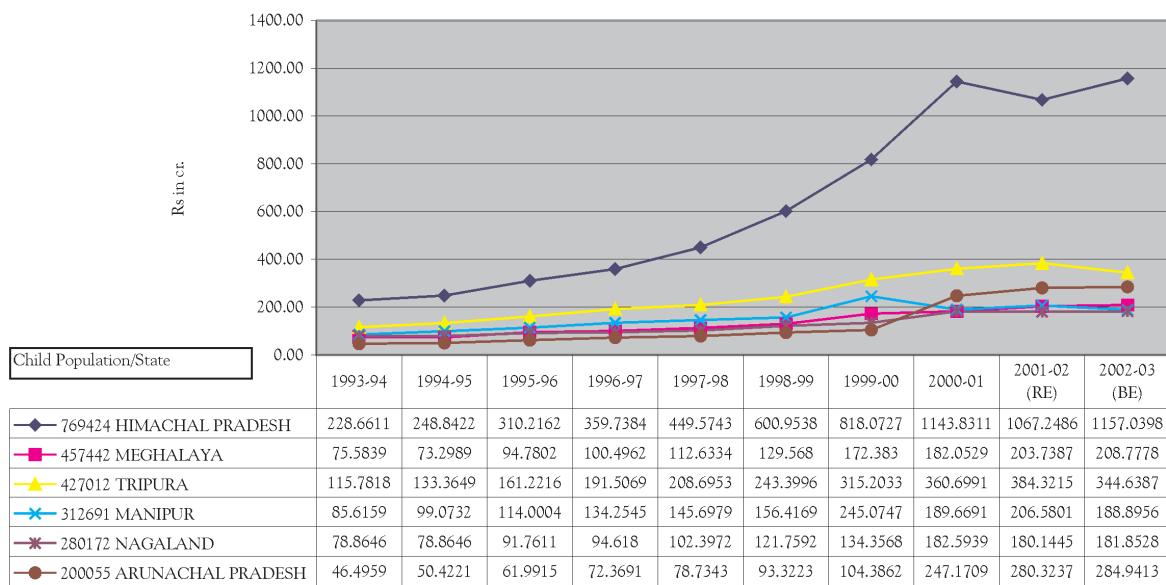


Chart 12-Trend of States' Expenditure on Child Education
(States with 0-6 yrs population below 1 million and above 0.2 million)





Child Budgeting

**Chart 13-Trend of States' Expenditure on Child Education
(States with 0-6 yrs population below 0.2 million)**

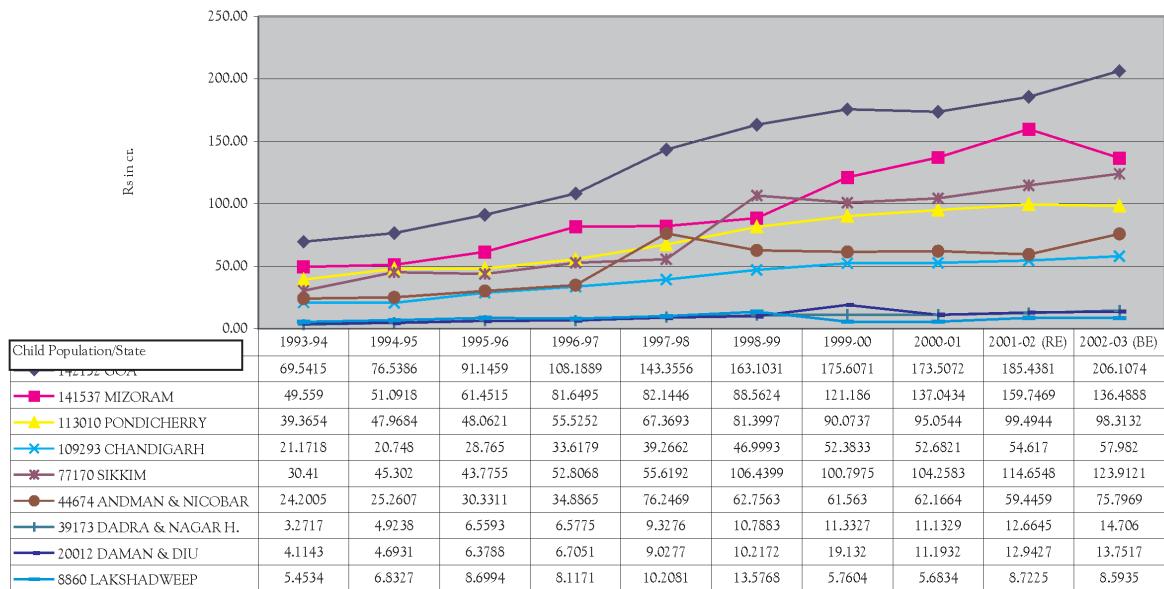
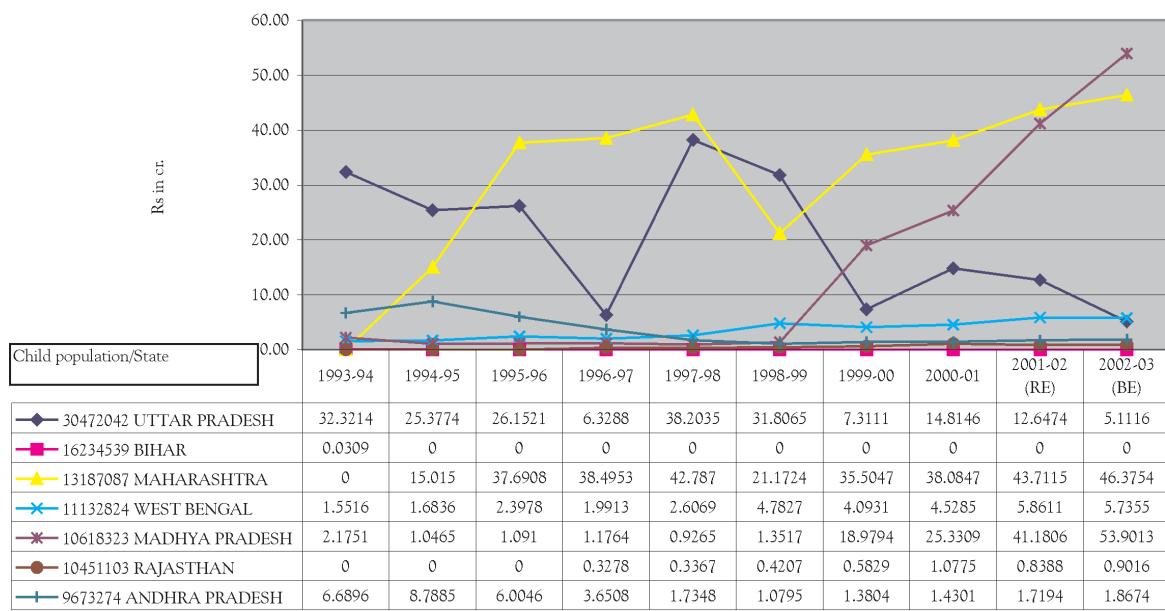


Chart 14-Trend of States' Expenditure on Child Health (states with child population above 9 million)





Child Budgeting

Chart 15- Trend of States' Expenditure on Child Health
(States with child population above 4 and below 9 million)

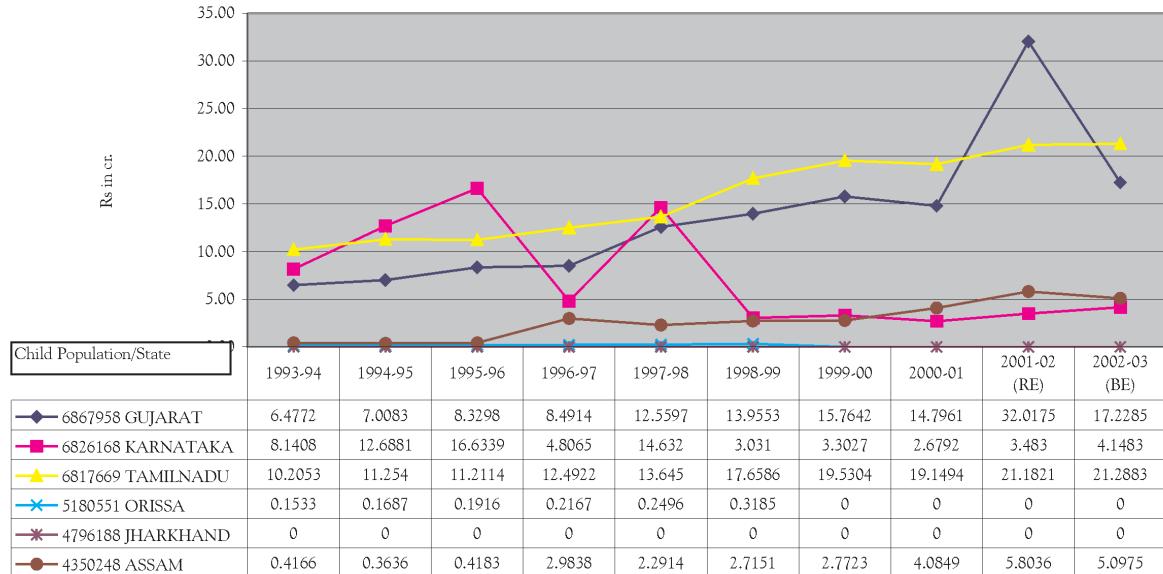
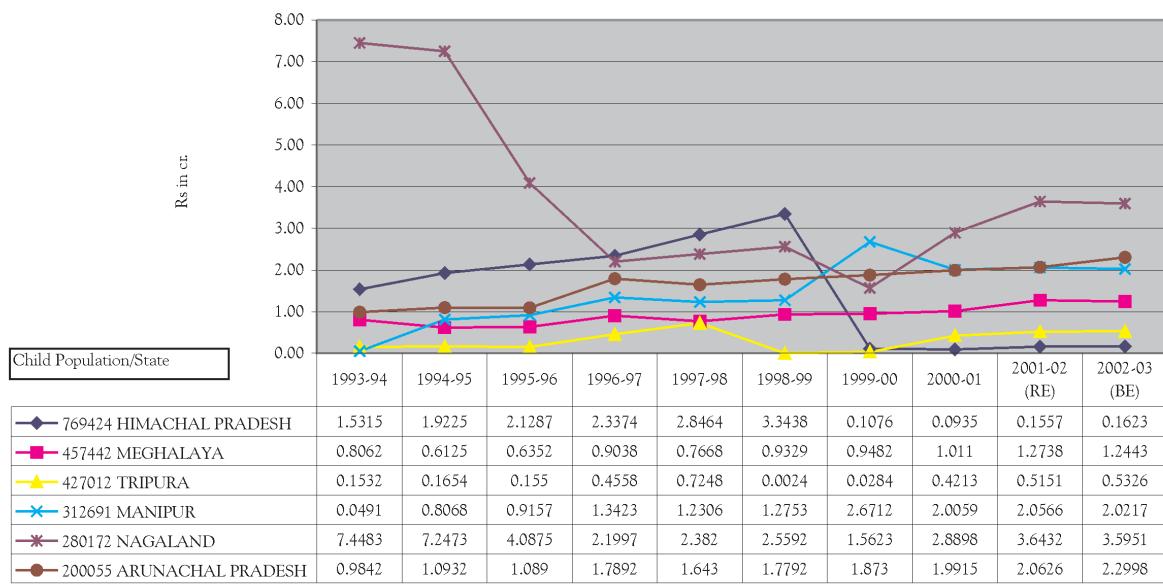


Chart 16- Trend of States' Expenditure on Child Health
(States with child population above 0.2 and below one million)





Child Budgeting

Chart 17-Trend of States' Expenditure on Child Health (states with child population below 0.2 million)

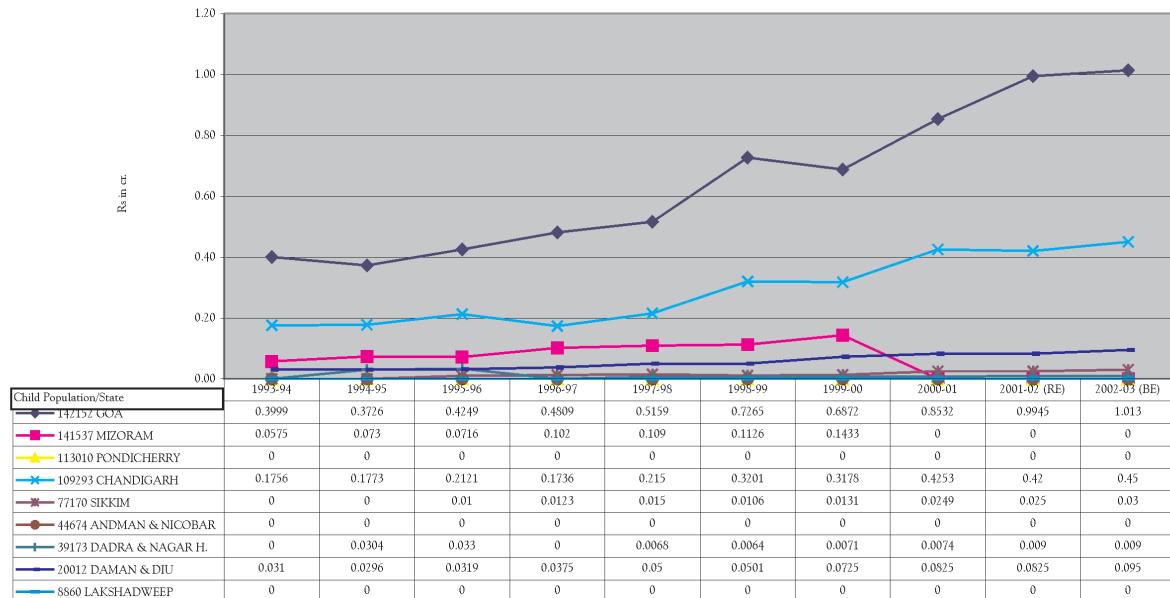
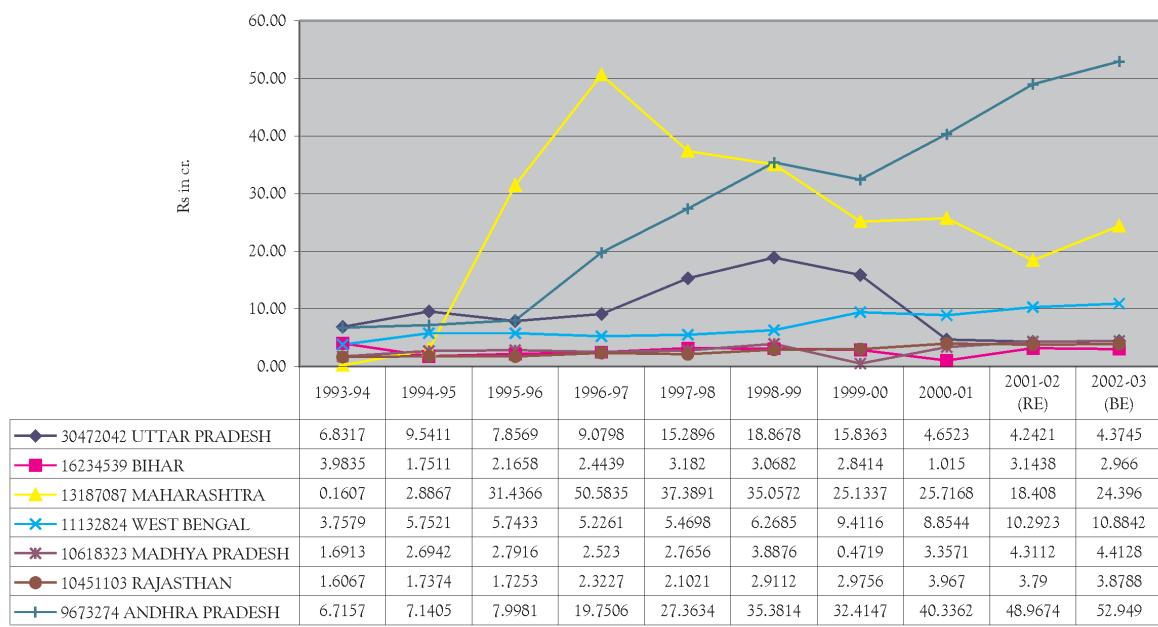


Chart 18-Trend of States' Expenditure on Child in Need (states with child population above 9 million)





- A few trends that stand out and warrant a deeper analysis are highlighted below.
- *States with child population above 9 million*
- Bihar with the second largest child population reflects relatively low level of expenditure under ICDS & Nutrition, Child Education and Child Health.
- Maharashtra with the third largest child population reflects higher level of expenditure under ICDS and Education.
- Uttar Pradesh with the largest child population reflects steep annual fluctuations in expenditure on Child Health and a steep decline from 1997-98 onwards.
- Madhya Pradesh with the 5th largest child population reflects a steep increase in expenditure on Child Health from 1998-99 onwards, registering the highest level of B.E. for 2002-03 amongst all other states in this grouping.
- Expenditure levels on child health are disproportionately low in states like Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh which have the 6th and 7th largest child population
- Expenditure on children in need reflects an increasing trend in the case of Andhra Pradesh but a declining trend in the case of Maharashtra.
- *States with child population above 4 and below 9 million*
- Gujarat- allocation under ICDS and Nutrition reflects a down ward trend in 2001-02 and 2002-03.
- Karnataka with the 9th largest child population reflects wide annual fluctuations during 1995-96 to 1997-98 followed by a steep decline 1998-99 onwards in expenditure on Child Health.
- Tamil Nadu with the 10th largest child population, reflects a relatively higher level of expenditure on Child Education and ICDS& Nutrition. Tamil Nadu's expenditure under ICDS& Nutrition is in fact highest amongst all states and UT s .
- *States with child population above 0.2 and below one million*
- Himachal Pradesh, with the largest child population in this group reflects a steep decline in expenditure on Child Health from 1998-99 with the lowest level thereafter amongst all states in this group.

7.3.2 The findings of the study are being sent to all State Governments and UT s for validation and further analysis and refinement. The research study will also serve to guide policy makers to identify gaps in allocation for children and areas where there is a requirement for improvement in data bases on expenditure on children so that it is easier to cull out information on the subject.

Policy initiatives

7.4.1 As the nodal department for children, the Department of Women and Child Development plays a lead role in advocacy and inter-Departmental cooperation so as to ensure achievement of the goals and objectives enshrined for children in our Constitution and policy



Child Budgeting

documents. It is recognized that ensuring the holistic growth and development of children is not restricted to quantification of allocation for children in government budgets. It also entails a review of action and policy matters covering *inter alia*, areas of action research, implementation and outcomes. The broad areas of concern for children may be taken as Education, Nutrition, Health and Child Protection. While preceding sections in this chapter indicate budgetary trends in these sectors, other chapters in the Annual Report detail initiatives taken in this regard. A brief mention of a few initiatives is made below.

Inter Departmental Coordination

7.4.2 A National Coordination Group has been constituted by the Department of Women and Child Development under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (WCD) to monitor all issues pertaining to child rights (November 2004). The group has representatives of various Ministries dealing with children like Education, Health & Family Welfare, Youth and Sports Affairs and Information and Broadcasting besides prominent social experts and representatives of NCW and UNICEF. The constitution of this National Coordination Group will facilitate focus on child related subjects in a holistic manner and will help identification and addressing of areas of inter departmental convergence. In the meeting held on 3rd February 2005, modalities of inter departmental coordination and reporting were firmed up and a decision was taken to take up the health sector on priority.

Education- Promoting convergence between the school system and the ECCE arrangement

7.4.3 The Department is focusing on synergy between Early Childhood Care and Education

under the ICDS scheme and the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). This action stems from the recognition of the fact that the 0-3 years are the most critical period in the life of a human being with regard to brain development. Nearly 80-90 per cent of brain growth takes place in the 0 to 3 years. Thus access to quality childhood care in the under 3 years and early childhood education in the 3-6 years would give a sound foundation to development of children and is vital for ensuring a smooth transition to schooling for our children. The Department of Elementary Education has set up about 80,173 pre-school centers under the SSA and other schemes of their department. Under the National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level, provision has also been made for setting up two community based child care centers per cluster where such services are absent. With this back drop a meeting was held by Secretary(WCD) with Secretary, Elementary Education on 9th February 2005 and it was decided to strengthen the synergy between ICDS and SSA. Some of the decisions taken included

- Using District Institutions of Education Training (DIETs), Block Resource Centres (BRCs) and Cluster Resource Centres (CRC) premises for training of Anganwadi Workers.
- Asking Secretaries of Education to plan for and implement convergence of pre-school component and joint training of anganwadi workers, primary school teachers and health workers in the annual work plans and budgets for 2005-06.
- Department of Elementary Education and Literacy would factor in support funds under the innovation head of SSA upto Rs. 15 lakhs per district per year for training, 1.88 lakh



Anganwadi Workers in pre-school activity in 467 new projects under ICDS for setting up of new centers where there are no ICDS centers or for strengthening linkages with the ICDS programme for activities like—

- Strengthening pre-school component in ICDS by need-based training of Anganwadi sevikas, provision of additional persons, learning material, etc.
- Setting up Balwadis as pre-school centers in uncovered areas
- Generating awareness on importance of early child development through advocacy programmes
- Organising training programmes for community leaders
- Providing for intensive planning for ECCE
- Development of material for ECCE related activities
- The Department of Women and Child Development agreed to encourage States to locate new Anganwadi centers in or as near as possible to primary schools for synergy and convergence in services.

Health and Nutrition

- i) In the area of Health and Nutrition, the Department has been actively pursuing several matters with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Some of the initiatives taken during the year are briefly mentioned.
- In September 2000, Government of India had lifted the ban on sale of non-iodised salt. This has been a great set

back in the implementation of salt iodisation in the country. The Department has been actively pursuing re-imposition of the ban on sale of non-iodised salt. The Department of Food and Public Distribution has been requested to ensure availability of iodized salt in the public distribution system. The matter has also been taken up by the Minister of Human Resource Development with the Minister for Health and Family Welfare. Follow up action is being taken by the Secretary with the Department of Health and Family Welfare.

- In order to combat anemia and iodine deficiency, efforts are being made to encourage production of double fortified salt.
- Micro-nutrient mal-nutrition – some of the problem areas taken up by the Department with Secretary, Health and Family Welfare were:
 - Vitamin ‘A’ deficiency related manifestation like night blindness and bitot’s spots being higher than the WHO cut off level for public health significance. Situation is particularly alarming in UP, Rajasthan and Gujarat. Only 29.7 % children received at least one dose of vitamin ‘A’ as per NFHS II 1998-99 survey against the current policy of 5 doses.
 - The DLHS data reveals that 90% adolescent girls suffer from anemia while the National Nutrition



Child Budgeting

Monitoring Bureau data reveals incidents of anemia in the range of 67-78% in pre-school children, adolescents and pregnant and lactating mothers. The coverage of the National Nutrition Anemia control programme was found to be only 57.6% in the NFHS II survey (1998-99).

7.4.4 Some of the suggestions made in the above regard were :

- a) Double fortification of salt with iodine and iron
 - b) Strengthening joint supervision by ANM and Anganwadi Workers with regard to intake of IFA tablet and vitamin 'A' supplements distributed
 - c) Building in the issue of micro nutrient and mal nutrition in the new rural health mission
 - d) Distribution of fortified candies through ICDS as has been found successful in West Bengal, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, etc.
- In the realm of quality child care, constant liaison is kept with the Department of Family welfare. A few critical issues raised with them were:
- Necessary guidelines to be issued to the State Secretaries of Department of Health and Family Welfare for State Health Training Institutions, ANM Training Schools, Colleges of Nursing, to include the updated National Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding.
 - RCH II training curriculum and training initiatives to incorporate National

Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF).

- Including IYCF partners in RCH II Working Group proposed to be constituted for convergence and training.
- Including a 'mother/child friendly' criteria in the definition of standard norms for quality care in health facilities and institutions at different levels so that progressively, more communities, health sub-centres, PHCs, CHCs and hospitals become mother/child friendly.

7.4.5 It had come to notice that the Ministry of Food Processing Industries is introducing an Integrated Food Law and as a part of the exercise, the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Food (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act 1992 would be repealed. The Department immediately took up the matter with the Ministry of Law to ensure that the important provisions of the IMS Act are not in any way adversely affected since the IMS Act is a special legislation to address marketing issues concerning the regulation of production, supply and distribution of infant milk substitutes, feeding bottles and infant foods so that these do not harm the sound practice of breastfeeding, most essential for ensuring child survival, nutrition and health. The matter has also been taken up with the Ministry of Law with the request that it is important to keep the IMS Act out of the purview of the Integrated Food Law since only one of the nine operative clauses of the IMS Act has a food standard whereas the remaining part of the Act is critical for protection of children and promotes importance of breast feeding. Secretary(WCD) also apprised the Cabinet Secretary in February 2005.



Child Protection

7.4.6 Trafficking of children is a major area of concern. A Central Advisory Committee has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, DWCD and includes representatives of various Government of India's Ministries like Home Affairs, External Affairs, Tourism, Health, Social Justice & Empowerment, Information Technology, Law & Justice and representatives of State Governments that are important source of transit or destination areas. The Committee also includes social experts and representatives of various NGOs and police organizations. Through this Committee, coordination of activities of various stake-holders in prevention of trafficking is facilitated and the Department is able to share the status of action taken. Amendment of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956 is also being undertaken by the Department. On the recommendation of the Central Advisory Committee on combating trafficking, a nodal group has been set up to address the problem of cross border trafficking comprising

- i. Joint Secretary (Trafficking), DWCD
Chairperson
- ii. Joint Secretary (AMS), MEA
Member
- iii. Joint Secretary (SAARC), MEA
Member
- iv. Joint Secretary(CS), MHA
Member
- v. Deputy Secretary(Trafficking), DWCD
Member-Secretary

Path Ahead

- **Promoting Child Budgeting-** Children constitute 40% of the population of our total

population with 15.79 cr children in the age group 0-6 yrs, constituting 15.42 % of the population. It is evident that planning for the holistic development and growth of children will require a concerted approach which should be reflected in our budgetary processes.

- **Standardization of child budget analysis-** The Research study commissioned by the Department has laid the foundation for collecting data on expenditure on children for States and the Department has also listed schemes for children in the Union Budget. While analyzing these databases it has been observed that anomalies may result because of
 - Transfer of schemes and programmes from one Department to another either due to changes in administrative set up or due to emergence of new Departments which may involve amalgamation or bifurcation of programmes. This affects the pattern of sectoral expenditure and comparability from one year to another.
 - In the case of certain schemes, specially those financed by external funding agencies, the expenditure may show sudden fluctuations over years due to fluctuation in availability of funds from the donor agency from year to year.
 - Nomenclature of schemes is not transparent at times to determine that the intervention is for children. Establishing a model for analysis of expenditure on children would be the next step in the child budget analysis.
- **Benefit Incidence analysis-** Studies to establish the impact and quality of implementation of various state



Child Budgeting

interventions for children need to be conducted by various concerned Departments at the Centre and in States/UTs.

- Macro indicator based review of Budgets and Policy-** The Tenth Five Year Plan has indicated certain monitorable targets which concern children. These include :
- All children in school in 2003
 - All children to complete 5 years of schooling by 2007
 - Reduction of gender gaps in literacy by at least 50% by 2007
 - Increase in literacy rate to 75% by 2007
 - Infant mortality rate to be reduced to 45 per 1000 live births by 2007 and to 28 per 1000 live births by 2012.

7.4.7 A review of child related essential infrastructure, services and expenditure in the areas of health, education, nutrition etc in terms of adequacy, quality and so on is necessary. Planning for the future generation would require co-relation between resource allocation and targets to be achieved in terms of availability of schools, health facilities, and improvement in status of child related macro indicators like IMR, Anaemia, literacy etc. The Child Budgeting exercise can serve as an important tool in this matter. However, as in the case of women, child oriented interventions are spread across several Departments and Ministries and a regular coordination exercise is required to ensure that public expenditure is focused in a coordinated manner on achieving goals for children. There is also a need to streamline various schemes and ensure that resources are not spread thinly.

8.

National Institute of
Public Cooperation
and Child Development





The National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) is an autonomous organisation under the aegis of the Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

8.1.2 The objectives of the Institute are to develop and promote voluntary action in social development; take a comprehensive view of child development and develop and promote programmes in pursuance of the National Policy for Children; develop measures for coordination of governmental and voluntary action in social development; and evolve framework and perspective for organising children's programmes through governmental and voluntary efforts.

8.1.3 With a view to achieving the above objectives, the Institute conducts research and evaluation studies; organises training programmes, seminars, workshops, conferences; and provides documentation and information services in the field of public cooperation and child development. The Institute is the apex body for training of functionaries of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme. It provides technical advice and consultancy to government and voluntary agencies in promoting and implementing policies and programmes for child development and voluntary action. In addition, it collaborates with regional and international agencies, research institutions, universities and technical bodies.

8.1.4 The vision of the Institute is to become a centre of excellence in the field of women and child development in the South East Asian Region by engaging into partnership with national and international agencies and making its training and research activities relevant to the needs of its clients. The Institute envisages

strengthening its research base on women and child development issues, developing its academic capabilities, expanding its contacts with voluntary organisations to promote exchange of voluntary initiatives, innovation in training methodologies, design of training curricula and monitoring the situation of women and children in the country. The Institute has taken initiative to enlarge its area of work. While Regional Centres would continue to build up capacities of the child care functionaries and civil society organisations and promote voluntary action, headquarters at New Delhi focuses its attention on programmes and activities of national and international dimension. It organises programmes sponsored by various international agencies such as WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, CARE, WFP etc. The Institute also takes up research and training activities sponsored by various Central Ministries and the State Governments. The Regional Centres also take up projects at the request of State Governments. The Institute's expertise and performance was recognised by UNICEF in 1985 when it awarded the Maurice Pate Award to the Institute for its outstanding contribution in the field of child development. The Institute also organises collaborative programmes and projects with other specialised agencies. The Institute and its Regional Centres have also been identified as a nodal agency for Early Childhood Care and Development, Child line Services etc.

8.1.5 The General Body and the Executive Council are its two main constitutional bodies. The General Body formulates policy for management and administration of the Institute. The Union Minister of State for Women and Child Development is President of the General Body and Chairman of the Executive Council. In addition, there are committees to oversee



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academic programmes and administrative matters.

8.1.6 The Institute, at its Headquarters at Delhi functions through six Divisions, namely, Public Cooperation; Child Development; Women's Development; Training; Monitoring and Evaluation; and Common Services. The Divisions are grouped under two Departments, namely, the Department of Mother and Child Development and the Department of Training and Common Services.

8.1.7 Recognising that in a country of such vast dimensions, an Institute located in Delhi will not be able to cater to the field level regional requirements in terms of training, research, consultancy etc., the Institute set up Regional Centres at Guwahati (1978), Bangalore (1980), Lucknow (1982) and Indore (2001). All the Regional Centres, with the exception of Regional

Centre, Indore, have their own campus. The Regional Centre, Indore has recently been allotted 7.5 acres land by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to develop its own infrastructure in order to cater to the regional requirements in a better way. CPWD has already initiated the work related to construction of boundary wall.

8.1.8 The Institute is supported by highly qualified inter-disciplinary faculty equipped with interpersonal and organisational skills as well as the ability to generate innovative ideas on various issues related to women and children. Many faculty members have been able to carve a niche for themselves both at the national and international level.

Programmes and Activities

8.2.1 The programmes and activities of the Institute may be grouped under the broad





categories of regular programmes, training programmes under Udisha Project, training programmes under other projects, research and documentation in the area of Public Cooperation and Child Development and other projects.

Regular Programmes

8.2.2 Under regular training programmes, the Institute organises orientation/training courses and workshops/seminars for representatives of voluntary organisations and officials of government departments engaged in implementation of programmes of mother care, child development and women's development. The Institute also conducts programmes on subjects of topical interest in these fields to highlight the role of voluntary organisations and government departments in tackling emerging social problems including problems having a bearing on welfare and development of children and strengthening the service delivery system. These programmes are aimed at creating consciousness in the community about the needs of the child and mother and help channelising it into concrete action.

8.2.3 The Institute has been consistently trying to maximise the outreach of its regular programmes for officials and non-officials engaged in the area of women and child development with the resources available with it. The Institute progressively extends its target groups and areas of concern. In recent past the Institute has expanded its areas of coverage, inter alia, early childhood care and development, adolescent development and health, juvenile justice system, trafficking among women and children, domestic violence, gender budgeting. During 2004-2005 (till December 2004), the Institute organised 87 programmes against the

target of 60 programmes for the year. 3217 participants attended these programmes against the target of 1500 participants for the year.

Major Initiatives of 2004-2005

- Capacity Building of Voluntary Organisations
- Developing Training Modules for Crèche Workers
- Developing an Innovative Model Resource Centre at the District Level
- Up-scaling Child Guidance Services in the Country
- Identification of Priority Areas of Research on Women's Issues
- Setting Up of National Resource Centre for Women

8.2.4 In the year 2004-2005, the Institute undertook the following initiatives under regular Training Programmes:

(a) **Capacity Building of Voluntary Organisations**

- ***State Level Seminars:*** The Institute organised two State Level Seminars on Role of Voluntary Organisations in Development of Women and Children in Patna and Jammu. The seminar at Patna was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of State for Human Resource Development and the seminar at Jammu by the Vice-Chancellor of Jammu University.
- ***District Level Orientation Workshops:*** The Institute organised eleven District Level Orientation Workshops on Capacity Building of Voluntary



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Organisations at Bharatpur, Karoli, Dausa, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Banswara, Udaipur, Bangalore, Guwahati, Lucknow and Indore. The objective of these workshops was to apprise the representatives of voluntary organisations with various programmes and schemes of Department of Women and Child Development.

- **Orientation Training Programmes :** The Institute organised two Training Programmes on Planning and Designing Project Proposals for representatives of voluntary organisations. Another Orientation Course on Project Formulation and Management Techniques for NGOs was organised by the Institute exclusively for the participants who attended the State

Level Seminar on the Role of Voluntary Organisations in the Development of Women and Children organised by the Institute at Ranchi from 13-14 January 2004.

- The institute also organised an Orientation Training on Establishing and Managing a Voluntary Organisation to orient the participants about how to establish a voluntary organisation and process of institution building, administration and management.
- **Training Programme for TRIFED Staff :** At the request of Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED), the Institute planned four Training





Programmes on Project Formulation, Analysis, Implementation and Monitoring of TRIFED Staff at its Headquarters and two Regional Centres at Bangalore and Lucknow. This training programme was organised to strengthen the capacity of TRIFED Staff in the spheres of project formulation, implementation and monitoring of projects.

(b) Developing Training Modules for Crèche Workers :

The Institute has undertaken a Project on Developing Training Modules for Crèche Workers. As a part of this Project, three two-day Workshops for Assessing Training Needs for Crèche Workers were organised. Based on the findings of the TNA exercises conducted during these workshops, a draft Training Modules for Trainers have been prepared and sent to the members of Expert Group constituted to review these Modules. A meeting of the Expert Groups has been held on 15 December 2004 at the Headquarters of the Institute.

(c) Developing an Innovative Model Resource Centre at the District Level :

The Institute, with the assistance from World Food Programme (WFP), has undertaken a Project on Developing an Innovative Model Resource Centre at the District Level (DMRC) for improving quality of services, thereby impacting the outcome. As an activity under the Project, a Pre-phase District Level Workshop on Development of District Model Resource Centre on Health and Nutrition Education in Madhya Pradesh was organised at Bhopal.

(d) Up-scaling Child Guidance Services in the Country : As a part of this Project, the Institute organised a National Consultation Meet on Up-scaling Child Guidance Services in the Country. This Meet was organised with a view to review the status of child guidance services in the country and identify barriers in the expansion of services; identify future perspectives related to technical and administrative aspect of child guidance services in the country; and highlight the need for interdisciplinary perspectives for strategizing expansion of child guidance services at the grass-roots level. Under this Project, a Research Study on Status of Child Guidance Centres in the Country has also been undertaken. Technical support to the Child Guidance Centres of the Regional Centres of the Institute is being extended by the Headquarters.

(e) Identification of Priority Areas of Research on Women's Issues : The Institute organised two Regional Consultations on Identification of Priority Areas of Research on Women's Issues at Bangalore and Guwahati in order to determine priority areas in which researches on women's issues have to be carried out in a time-bound framework.

(f) Framework for Female Participation in Agriculture : A Regional Workshop on Social and Institutional Framework for Female Participation in Agriculture was organised at Chennai so as to suggest dynamic socio-economic framework for women's participation in the emerging globalised ambience.



(g) **Setting Up of National Resource Centre for Women :** A National Resource Centre for Women (NRCW) has been anchored by the Institute and would function in close collaboration with National Informatics Centre (NIC). DWCD is now in the process of setting up the NRCW. This Centre will act as a resource and database and will perform the tasks related to identification, collection, analysis and dissemination of information and implementation of awareness generation programme. The Centre will also be linked up with Women's Study Centres and other research and academic institutions through suitable information networking systems.

Training Programmes Under Udisha Project

8.3.1 NIPCCD is the apex Institute for training of functionaries of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Programme. It has been entrusted with the responsibility of planning, coordinating and monitoring training; building up training infrastructure and capabilities of institutions engaged in training; organising training of trainers; designing, revising and standardizing syllabi for training of all categories of ICDS functionaries; developing model programme schedules; and preparing, procuring and distributing training material and aids. The Institute also provides technical support and feedback on training of ICDS functionaries to the Department of Women and Child Development.

- (i) Training of ICDS Functionaries
 - **Training of CDPOs/ACDPOs :** During the year 2004-05 (upto December 2004),

216 CDPOs/ACDPOs were trained in 9 courses organised by NIPCCD Regional Centres, Bangalore, Lucknow, Guwahati and Indore. Also, 28 CDPOs/ACDPOs received Refresher Training in one programme organised by the Regional Centre, Guwahati.

- **Job Training Course for Supervisors :** On the request of the State Government, one Job Training of Supervisors, which otherwise is conducted at Middle Level Training Centres, was organised by the Regional Centre, Guwahati wherein 35 supervisors were trained.

(ii) Training of Instructors of AWTCs/
MLTCs

- **Orientation Training for Instructors of AWTCs/MLTCs :** NIPCCD Regional Centres at Bangalore, Lucknow and Indore organised 5 Orientation Training Programmes to train 77 Instructors of AWTCs/MLTCs.

(iii) Other Training Programmes

- **Training of Instructors of AWTCs on Holistic Development of Adolescent Girls :** 4 training programmes to train 84 Instructors of AWTCs were organised at NIPCCD Headquarters and at Regional Centre, Bangalore, Guwahati and Lucknow.
- **Training of Trainers of AWTCs/
MLTCs on Recent Development in Nutrition and Health Care of Children and Women :** 1 training programme to train 20 Instructors of AWTCs/MLTCs was organised by NIPCCD Headquarters.



- Orientation Training of Trainers of AWTCs and MLTCs on Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) : NIPCCD Headquarters organised one training programme to train 18 Instructors of AWTCs/MLTCs on IMCI from northern States.
- (iv) Meeting/Seminar under Project UDISHA
 - *Review Meeting for NIPCCD faculty on Use of New Syllabus of ICDS Functionaries and Trainers* : NIPCCD Headquarters organised the Review Meeting to train 11 NIPCCD faculty from Headquarters and Regional Centres, Bangalore, Lucknow and Indore on use of new syllabus of ICDS functionaries and Trainers.
 - *Workshop for District Level Officials dealing with ICDS* : 1 workshop was organised by NIPCCD Regional Centre, Guwahati to train 45 officials dealing with ICDS of Assam Government.
- (v) Other Activities
 - *Clearing Backlog of Job Training of CDPOs/ACDPOs on War Footing under Project UDISHA* : The Institute has planned to clear backlog of 1118 untrained CDPOs/ACDPOs on war footing by organising 37 Job Training Courses by 31 March 2005. The programme will be organised at NIPCCD Headquarters and Regional Centres, Middle Level Training Centres (MLTCs) and State Training Institutes (STIs) recognised for ICDS training in Madhya Pradesh. From January 2005 onwards, the duration of Job Training Courses has been reduced from 52 days to 30 days. NIPCCD faculty will be giving academic inputs for all the programmes to be organised at MLTCs and STIs in addition to organising programmes. The total expenditure for organising additional courses to clear the backlog is likely to be Rs. 72.28 lakh. The first programme is being organised by NIPCCD Regional Centre, Lucknow from 17 December 2004 to 13 January 2005 in which 30 CDPOs/ACDPOs of Uttar Pradesh are expected to participate.
 - *Celebration of Universal Children's Day on 14 November 2004* : A half page press release on the occasion of Universal Children's Day on 14 November 2004 to highlight the mandate and strategy of NIPCCD for promoting child survival and development was issued by the Institute.
 - *DWCD Newsletter 'SAMPARK'* : NIPCCD assisted DWCD in preparation of Newsletter 'SAMPARK' in Hindi and English. Ten thousand copies of the Newsletter were printed. The first issue of the Newsletter in English was released by Hon'ble Human Resource Development Minister and in Hindi by Minister of State for Women and Child Development on the occasion of Universal Children's Day, 14 November 2004.
 - *Training Curriculum of ICDS Functionaries and Trainers* : The training curriculum for Job and Refresher Training of Trainers of



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AWTCs/MLTCs/STIs has been revised by the Institute. The main feature of the revised curriculum is reduction in duration and emphasis on hands-on-experiences, through mock sessions and practical exercises. In addition, field placement has been replaced by supervised practice. The contents of the JTC for ICDS functionaries are being worked out.

- ***Orientation Workshops for Trainers of MLTCs:*** The Institute has proposed two Orientation Workshops for Trainers of MLTCs so as to apprise them of the revised syllabi of supervisors and trainers.
- ***Orientation Training for Newly Appointed Instructors of AWTCs of Jharkhand State :*** On the request of Government of Jharkhand, the Institute organised an Orientation Training to train 24 newly appointed Instructors of AWTCs of Jharkhand from 6-14 December, 2004 at State Institute of Rural Development, Ranchi.
- ***Impact of Training on Service Delivery by AWWs :*** Data have been collected and analysis has been done. Report will be available.

Training Programmes Under Other Projects

8.4.1 The Department of Women and Child Development has identified NIPCCD to act as a National Lead Training Agency for Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project (now known as Swa-Shakti Project) which is currently being implemented in the States of

Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh in collaboration with International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and International Development Agency (IDA). This involves carrying out of multifarious tasks related to the Project. The Department of Women and Child Development has commissioned NIPCCD to be the Lead Training Agency of Swayamsidha. This involves evolving training strategy at National and State Level, identifying State training agencies, quality monitoring of training and working out media strategy at National Level.

8.4.2 Some of the important programmes organised under these projects (till December 2004) are mentioned below:

- (i) Induction Training Programmes for Master Trainers under Swayamsidha for North Eastern, Western and Northern States (four)
- (ii) Training Programmes on Drudgery Reduction and Transfer of Technology (two)
- (iii) Training Programmes on Management of Child Care Services (five)
- (iv) Training Programmes for Health and Nutrition Volunteers (six)
- (v) Induction Training Programme for Swa-shakti Professionals (one)

Review Meetings

8.5.1 The Institute also organised a number of Review Meetings related to Swa-shakti/ Swayamsidha Projects during the period under report. These Meetings were:

- I. Review Meetings of Nodal Officers



- Implementing Swyamsidha for Northern, North Eastern, Southern, Western and Central States (five)
- II. Review Meeting on Village Library Project with DPMs of Swa-shakti (one)
- III. Review Meeting of Training Coordinators of Swa-shakti Project (one)
- 8.5.2 A summary and list of training/orientation programmes organised by the Institute during 2004-2005 (till December 2004) is at **Annexure XXIV** and **Annexure XXV** respectively.
- ### Research/Evaluation Studies and Other Projects
- 8.6.1 During the year 2004-2005 (till December 2004), the Institute completed the following research studies/documentation projects:
- (i) A Short Study on Colostrums Feeding Practices in Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh
 - (ii) A Rapid Assessment of Convergence of DPEP in ICDS
 - (iii) Translation of Brochure on Mental Retardation in Bengali, Manipuri, Khasi, Garo and Bodo
 - (iv) A Survey of Working Women's Hostels in India
- Besides these, some other important studies are at various stages of completion.
- ### Documentation and Publications
- 8.7.1 Documentation Centre on Women and Children (DCWC) is a special computerized research and reference centre, with a rich collection of published and unpublished documents (gray literature) on women and



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children. The Centre was set up to provide a comprehensive perspective about the status, needs and welfare/development/empowerment programmes for women and children. It was set up to fill in the gaps in information, and collect and disseminate information at the national and international level.

8.7.2 DCWC has a computerized Database of Documents. It offers various services, that is, reference services, photocopying, inter-library loan, issue of books and periodicals, preparation of reading lists, and e-mail printouts of subject searches to outstation users. The Centre also maintains a Database of Organisations working in the field of women and child development. The regular publications of the Centre are 'DCWC News clips' on monthly basis; 'DCWC Research Bulletin', containing abstracts of research studies, and 'Current Awareness Service'

- a compilation of documents collected during the quarter, on quarterly basis.

8.7.3 DCWC purchased 165 books, subscribed to 85 journals, 38 magazines and 25 newspapers during the year (till December 2004). The Centre also brings out compilations related to women and children for wider dissemination.

8.7.4 The Centre is a member of Developing Library Network (DEL-NET), American Information Resource Centre and British Council Division Library. The Centre has undertaken projects titled 'Fact sheet on Women in India', 'Datasheet on Violence against Women' and 'Strengthening Documentation Centre on Women and Children' during the current year.

8.7.5 During the year (till December 2004) the





Institute brought out 6 publications comprising reports of training programmes, workshops/seminars, research reports and training materials prepared for regular training programmes and training of ICDS functionaries.

Promotion of Use of Hindi

8.8.1 In order to promote use of Hindi during 2004-2005 (till December 2004) several measures were taken by the Institute. These included cash award scheme for officers for giving dictation in Hindi, scheme for incentive to stenographers/typists for doing their official work in Hindi, incentive scheme for original Hindi noting and drafting in official work, a cash award scheme for published research articles, a cash award scheme for organising at least a three day programme in Hindi; and a prize scheme for writing a book originally in Hindi; organisation

of two Hindi workshops; celebration of Hindi fortnight from 1 to 15 September 2004; convening of meetings of Official Language Implementation Committee at the Institute on regular basis and translation of important documents in Hindi. During the period under report, one Stenographer was trained in Hindi Stenography under Hindi Teaching Scheme of Official Language Department.

General

8.9.1 The Revised Estimates 2004-05 have been proposed of the order of Rs. 727.08 lakh under Non-Plan and Rs. 600.00 lakh under Plan against the approved Budget Estimates 2004-05 of Rs. 650.00 lakh and Rs. 600.00 lakh respectively. The Institute has proposed the Budget Estimates 2005-06 at Rs. 792.62 lakh under Non-Plan and Rs. 650.00 lakh under Plan.

9.

Central Social Welfare Board





Central Social Welfare Board

The Central Social Welfare Board was set up by a Resolution of Government of India dated 12th August, 1953 with the object of promoting social welfare activities and implementing welfare programmes for women, children and the handicapped through voluntary organisations. Till 1969 the Board functioned as a limb of the Government and then it was registered as a Charitable Company under the Companies Act to give a legal status to the Board. The Board was given the dual responsibility of taking welfare services to the disadvantaged sections of society especially women & children, and also developing a nationwide infrastructure of voluntary agencies through which these services could be made available.

9.1.2 In 1954 the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards were set up in the States and Union Territories to implement the programmes of the Board and assist the Central Social Welfare Board in expansion and development of welfare services. The financial assistance to voluntary organisations under various schemes is given on the recommendations of the State Boards. Presently there are 33 State Boards.

Organisational Structure

9.2.1 The Board is presently headed by Ms. Rajani Patil as Chairperson. The Board has a 55-member General Body and a 15 member Executive Committee. The composition of the General Body and Executive Committee are as follows:-

General Body

- All Chairpersons of State Social Welfare Advisory Boards, (33)
- Representatives from the Parliament; two from Lok Sabha & one from Rajya Sabha.

- Five Professionals (one each from Law, Medicine, Social Work, Education and Social Development)
- Three eminent persons with extensive experience of social work.
- Representatives from Ministries/ Departments of Government of India- Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Finance, Department of Rural Development, Department of Education, Planning Commission, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Family Welfare.
- Executive Director, Central Social Welfare Board.

Executive Committee

- Chairpersons of State Social Welfare Advisory Boards; 5 States by rotation
- Representatives from Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India- Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Finance, Department of Family Welfare, Department of Rural Development & Poverty Alleviation, Department of Education and Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.
- Two Professionals from General Body.
- Executive Director, Central Social Welfare Board.

In keeping with its tradition, the Central Social Welfare Board is implementing important schemes for assistance for several kinds of activities through voluntary efforts for needy, destitute and disadvantaged women and children.



There has been a shift in the emphasis from welfare to development and now to empowerment.

ORGANISATIONAL SET UP OF CSWB
CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD
GENERAL BODY
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
CHAIRPERSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS
4 JOINT DIRECTORS
12 DEPUTY DIRECTORS
2 EDITORS, 1 SRO & 1 IFA-CUM-CAO
26 ASSISTANT DIRECTORS
1 R.O., 1P&AO
1 ACCOUNTS OFFICER

Programmes of CSWB

Crèches for Children of Working and Ailing Mothers

9.3.1 The Crèche Programme provides day care services to children in the age group of 0-5 years from lower income group families. This scheme was formulated to ensure that such children are given proper care even in the absence of their mothers. Under this Scheme, financial assistance upto Rs. 18,480/- is provided as recurring grant to Voluntary Organisation for setting up a crèche unit for 25 children, Rs. 4,000/- as non-recurring grant for new units for purchase of equipments. For continuation of units, Rs. 2,000/- per unit after every five years is provided for equipments. During this year (upto 15.11.2004), an amount of Rs. 9.05 crores has been released for a total of 9678 Crèche units.

9.3.2 A meeting was held in the Central Social Welfare Board office on 17.9.2004 which was attended by Deputy Advisor (Planning





Central Social Welfare Board

Commission), representative of the Corporate and Public Sector units, Joint Secretary of Department of Women & Child Development and the officers of Central Social Welfare Board for evolving a strategy for an integrated and coordinated effort to address common issues and partnership in areas of development and welfare. To start with, one such area identified was running of Mobile Creches for children of labourers working at construction sites in Delhi. It was suggested that the Corporate could contribute towards purchase of vehicles, salaries of drivers and the running costs of vans which would be used for these special Creches, while

the Central Social Welfare Board would monitor the programme implementation.

Border Area Projects

9.4.1 Expenditure on the Border Area Projects is shared by the CSWB and the State Government in the ratio of 2:1. This scheme was initiated following the Chinese aggression in 1962. Tension in the border areas necessitated the initiation and strengthening of welfare services in these areas with a view to promoting emotional and cultural integration of these areas with the rest of the country. At present there are 84 projects with 410 centres functioning in the remote border areas of the country in 14 states for

Table 1

**Statement showing sanctioned/released funds under the Programme of
Border Area Projects for the year 2004-05 (upto 17.11.2004)**

Sl. No.	STATE	No. of Projects	No. of Centres	Amount	Amount	No. of Benf.
				Sanctioned (in Rs.)	Released (in Rs.)	
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	37	—	85,66,489	1480
2.	Gujarat	8	40	—	—	1600
3.	Himachal Pradesh	3	18	—	7,86,876	720
4.	J & K	1	55	—	52,76,481	2200
5.	Manipur	3	15	—	11,47,692	600
6.	Mizoram	2	10	—	9,55,787	400
7.	Nagaland	6	30	55,63,624	21,82,644	1200
8.	Punjab	9	45	1,10,65,108	41,99,543	1800
9.	Rajasthan	6	30	—	13,23,247	1200
10.	Sikkim	2	10	42,35,129	6,69,377	400
11.	Tripura	5	25	—	24,78,544	1000
12.	West Bengal	12	60	—	57,45,817	2400
13.	A & N Island	5	25	—	17,92,256	1000
14.	Lakshadweep	2	10	17,95,574	12,56,186	400
	Total	84	410	2,26,59,435	3,63,80,939	16400



which an amount of Rs. 3.64 crores was released to the State Boards during the year 2004-05 covering 16400 beneficiaries as given in table 1.

Demonstration Projects

9.5.1 The Demonstration Projects provide nutrition, health, education and recreational facilities for children. The expenditure in this programme is borne fully by the CSWB. During the year 2004-05, 11 projects in 11 States were functioning and a sum of Rs.48.96 lakhs was released benefiting 4500 beneficiaries as per the statement given in table 2.

Welfare Extension Projects

9.6.1 The Welfare Extension Projects were started by the Board between 1954 and 1958, to extend services such as pre-primary school education, craft activities for women, maternity services and recreational facilities in rural areas.

At present there are 41 projects with 315 centres functioning in 6 states covering 9900 beneficiaries. During the year 2004-05 an amount of Rs.180.00 lakhs was released to the State Boards for the implementation of these projects. Expenditure is shared by the CSWB and State Government in the ratio of 2:1.

Mahila Mandal

9.7.1 This programme came into existence as a result of a decision of CSWB in 1961 to hand over some of the Welfare Extension Project Centres to registered voluntary organisations. Out of the total expenditure on Mahila Mandals, 75% is borne by CSWB and the remaining 25% by the organisations themselves. During the year 2004-05 an amount of Rs. 160.00 lakhs was released under Mahila Mandal Programme for 186 centres covering 19,345 beneficiaries. Details may be seen as given in table 3.

Table 2

Demonstration Projects – Physical and Financial Progress During 2004-05 (upto 17.11.2004)

(In Rupees)

Sl. No.	STATE	No. of Projects	No. of Centres	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of Benef.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	13	—	3,62,298	390
2.	Assam	1	8	—	3,44,880	240
3.	Gujarat	1	20	—	—	600
4.	Haryana	1	25	—	20,48,554	750
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	5	—	2,09,832	150
6.	Karnataka	1	11	—	5,01,905	330
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1	21	—	7,14,611	630
8.	Maharashtra	1	24	—	—	720
9.	Orissa	1	15	—	3,12,497	450
10.	Uttar Pradesh	1	7	—	2,72,019	210
11.	Delhi	1	1	1,43,714	1,29,343	30
	Total	11	150	1,43,714	48,95,939	4500



Table 3

Mahila Mandal – Physical and Financial Progress During 2004-05 (upto 17.11.2004)

(In rupees)

Sl. No.	STATE No.	No. of Instt.	No. of Centres	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of Benef.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	—	2,84,000	50,000	Not given
2.	Assam	11	28	8,08,050	3,00,000	2540
3.	Bihar	1	—	59,570	50,000	Not given
4.	Delhi	2	9	1,53,250	50,000	475
5.	Gujarat	13	62	5,19,150	3,00,000	6302
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5	—	—	9,00,000	5929
7.	Karnataka	6	—	30,000	—	89
8.	Kerala	35	—	—	50,000	1664
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0	—	—	—	—
10.	Maharashtra	9	—	—	—	433
11.	Meghalaya	8	—	93,000	—	2641
12.	Orissa	12	—	—	2,00,000	822
13.	Punjab	8	34	18,50,446	3,00,000	Not given
14.	Tamil Nadu	7	—	—	10,000	280
15.	Tripura	4	—	—	3,00,000	900
16.	Uttar Pradesh	7	—	—	3,00,000	
17.	West Bengal	35	53	29,44,966	3,50,000	17258
	Total	163	186	63,35,432	31,60,000	19345

Spreading Awareness and Education

Awareness Generation Camps

9.8.1 The scheme of Awareness Generation Camps provides a platform for the rural and poor women to come together, exchange their experiences and ideas and in the process develop an understanding of reality and also the way to tackle their problems and fulfill their needs. The programme of Awareness Generation Camps was introduced by the Central Social Welfare Board

in the year 1986-87 with the main aim to identify the needs of rural and poor women and to increase women's active participation in developmental and other allied programmes.

9.8.2 The programme also orients women in a manner by which they can involve themselves in the effort to meet their felt needs in the area of social development. The camps take up issues such as the status of women, women and law, women and health, community health and hygiene, technology for women, environment and



the economy. The programme also enables women to organize themselves and strengthen their participation in decision making in the family and in society and to deal with social issues including atrocities against women and children. State Boards have been given the instructions to focus on the issue of female foeticide while holding Awareness Generation Camps.

9.8.3 Under the programme of Awareness Generation Camps, organisations are provided a grant of Rs.10,000/- for 8 days Camps and two days follow up. During the year 2004-05 (upto 31.12.2004), 335 Awareness Generation Camps were sanctioned for which an amount of Rs.143.98 lakhs was released. The state-wise details are at **Annexure XXVI**.

Condensed Courses of Education for Women

9.9.1 The Scheme of Condensed Courses of Education for Women was initiated by the C.S.W.B. in 1958 with twin objectives of opening

new vistas of employment for women in rural, tribal, hilly backward areas and urban slums and to develop cadre of trained and educated women at grass-root level for various sectoral programmes like Primary Health Centres, Border Area/Welfare Extension Projects and other District, Block and village level programmes implemented by District Administration and Panchayati Raj Institutions. The philosophy of community participation in planning and implementation of the scheme was the inherent strength of the scheme.

9.9.2 The main thrust of the scheme is to provide educational opportunities to girls and women above the age of 15 years, who had to discontinue school education or could not join mainstream education system due to their adverse family circumstances or other constraints. Skill up-gradation and Vocational Training is an integral part of the scheme to ensure their participation in income generation activities. The



main focus of the scheme has been to ensure that contents of the courses are need-based, modified according to local requirement and simultaneously targeting towards various stages of the educational levels. Following four kind of courses are being conducted under the scheme:

- i) Two years Primary level residential/non-residential courses mainly for illiterate, neo-illiterate women.
- ii) Two years Middle level residential/non-residential courses for women who have studied upto class 5th.
- iii) Matric/Secondary level two years residential/non-residential courses for women who have studied upto class 8th or any other standard equivalent to class 8th of regular school.
- iv) Matric/Secondary/Equivalent examination, one year non-residential course for failed candidates of Condensed

Course and other Matric/Secondary/equivalent examination failed candidates.

9.9.3 The scheme is being implemented through voluntary organisations and educational institutions across the country. Hundred percent financial assistance under the scheme is being provided as per schematic budget for various courses.

9.9.4 Since inception, scheme has been reviewed and evaluated by many expert Committees and organisations and modifications incorporated. CSWB had organized a National Workshop on the Scheme during 8-9th August 2003 at New Delhi and in pursuance of the recommendations of the workshop, a National Working Group on the Scheme has been constituted to evaluate and review the programme.

9.9.5 During the year 2004-05, (as on 31.12.2004), 336 courses have been sanctioned



and an amount of Rs.263.60 lakhs has been released benefiting 8400 women candidates during the year. The details are given at Annexure XXVII.

Helping Women and Families in Crisis

Family Counselling Centres (FCC)

9.10.1 The objective of the Voluntary Action Bureau & Family Counselling Centers is to provide preventive and rehabilitative services to women and even families that are victims of atrocities and family mal-adjustments. The programme of Voluntary Action Bureaus and Family Counselling Centres has served a vital function in mending family relations through crisis intervention and systematic counselling. The role of Voluntary Action Bureau has been redefined w.e.f. 1992-93 with a major thrust on monitoring and systematic expansion of the Family Counselling Centre programme through

coordination between governmental and voluntary agencies, creating publicity and awareness on atrocities against women, conducting research on social problems affecting the status of women and organizing training programmes for the FCC Counsellors. Voluntary Action Bureau are functioning in all the State Boards. Each Voluntary Action Bureau is manned by a trained Counsellor possessing Post Graduate Degree in Social Work/Psychology and a Typist-cum-Clerk. It is also assisted by a Sub-Committee of experts, which meets periodically to review the programme.

9.10.2 Women's organizations and other voluntary social welfare organizations engaged in work relating to women's issues can avail grants from Central Social Welfare Board for setting up Family Counselling Centres (FCCs). The FCCs are expected to provide counselling, referral and if possible, rehabilitative services to women victims of atrocities in the family and society and





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also to those affected by family disputes and social problems. As a part of this programme, training programmes were also conducted during 2003-04.

9.10.3 Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai has conducted a study on Family Counselling Centres and submitted its report in March 2004. The aim & objective of the study was to evaluate the funding of FCCs all over India with a view to see the performance of Counsellors, type of cases required in FCCs and the difficulties faced by them.

9.10.4 The Expenditure Finance Committee meeting has been held on 30th November '04 for revamping the scheme of Family Counselling Centres with a view to revise the budget of the scheme.

9.10.5 Family Counselling Centres for Special Categories of Clients

a) **FCCs at Police Headquarters & Mahila Jails :** Family Counselling Centres are being run in some Mahila Jails and Police Headquarters premises under the administrative control of the State Boards. These FCCs were established with the objective of providing speedy crisis intervention to women in distress whose cases were registered in Police Stations. Such FCCs attempt to arrive at out of Court settlement of family discord cases.

b) **Pre-Marital Counselling Centres :** The new initiative of the Board is being implemented in the shape of FCCs running in Women Development Centres at the various colleges in Delhi. These centres lay special emphasis on pre-marital counselling and other areas of psychosocial crisis for young women.

c) **Centres for Devdasis/Red Light Areas : 3**

FCCs are also working for the welfare of Devdasies and sex workers and their children. The centres are set up with the objective of providing preventive services through awareness campaigns on STD, AIDS and other health and legal matters and also rehabilitative measures for children and other dependents of the prostitutes. The details are given at Annexure XXVIII.

Shelter to Women in Distress

Short Stay Home Programme

9.11.1 The scheme, launched in 1969, is meant to provide temporary accommodation, maintenance and rehabilitative services to women and girls suddenly rendered homeless due to family discord or crime. Grant-in-aid is provided under this scheme to voluntary organisations to run Short Stay Homes for such women and girls rendered homeless. Following categories of women and girls are eligible for staying in the Home :-

1. Those who are being forced into prostitution.
2. Those who as a result of family tension or discord, are made to leave their Homes without any means of subsistence and have no social protection from exploitation and facing litigation on account of marital disputes.
3. Those who have been sexually assaulted and are facing the problem of re-adjustment in the family or society.
4. Victims of mental mal-adjustment, emotional disturbances and social ostracism.
5. Those who escape from their Homes due to family problems, mental/physical torture and



need shelter, psychiatric treatment and counselling for their rehabilitation and re-adjustment in family/society.

9.11.2 Temporary shelter to these women and girls from six months to three years with case work, counselling services, medical care and psychiatric treatment, skill development training, education, vocational and rehabilitative services is provided in the Short Stay Home.

9.11.3 The scheme of Short Stay Homes for women and girls which was earlier being implemented by the Department of Women & Child Development was handed over to Central Social Welfare Board for monitoring and running the programme w.e.f. April, 1999. The scheme of Short Stay Home has been revised w.e.f. 1999 to make it more effective and financially feasible.

9.11.4 During 2004-05, an amount of Rs.1019.57 lakhs was released to these Homes upto 31.12..2004. During the year 2004-05,

financial assistance has been provided for the maintenance of 272 Short Stay Homes all over India as on 31.12.2004. The details are given at Annexure XXIX.

Training Programmes – Swawlamban

9.12.1 The Department of Women & Child Development provided funds to Central Board under NORAD Programme from December 1997, for Vocational Training to run the Scheme through Voluntary organizations in rural, tribal, backward, urban and slum areas. The organizations were identified by State Social Welfare Boards in all States/Union Territories and implementation of the programme was being monitored through a network of field machinery. Preference for conducting the programme is given to women in rural, urban, slum areas through Vocational Training in traditional and non-traditional occupations like





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Computer Training, Community Health Workers, Para-medical Vocations, Typing and shorthand. The Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India has renamed the Programme as Women Economic Programme from the year 2002-03.

9.12.2 The procedure for sanction of proposals under the programme has also been revised. The Central Board now accepts the proposals from the States where Women Development Corporations have not been set up and Empowered Committees have been set up by the respective State Governments. The applications for grant from voluntary organizations are received by the respective State Boards and placed before the State Level Empowered Committee to be sent to this office for onward submission to the Department of Women and Child Development for consideration of grant through Project Sanctioning Committee of the Department. After approval by the Project Sanctioning Committee, the sanction letters to the voluntary organizations are issued.

9.12.3 An amount of Rs.5.00 crores has been allocated by the Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India for the year 2004-05 under this programme. During 2004-05, 12 courses were sanctioned covering 580 beneficiaries under this scheme as on 15.11.2004.

Support Services

Working Women's Hostel

9.13.1 The Central Social Welfare Board provides maintenance grant to Voluntary Organisations for running Working Women Hostel for working women belonging to Lower

Income Group. At present, this programme is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Mizoram and West Bengal. Under this programme, grant is continued to one institution upto 5 years only. The funds are provided for the salary of Matron and Chowkidar, difference between the rent realised from the inmates and the rent paid by institutions, if rented building and recreational facilities. This programme is being implemented successfully.

9.13.2 The details regarding sanctioned and released amount alongwith beneficiaries upto 15.11.2004 (during the year 2004-05) may be seen in table 4.

Innovative Scheme

9.14.1 The Central Social Welfare Board is implementing Innovative Programme for certain areas which are uncovered by Board's Programme. At present, this programme is being implemented in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Mizoram only. There are special groups like children of women in prostitution, Rag-Pickers, Children of Leprosy Patients, etc. which need special attention. Proposals under "Innovative Scheme" may be prepared on the problems of such marginalized group.

9.14.2 Two Projects viz. Child Development & Care Centres for the children of prostitutes are being run by Bhartiya Patita Uddhar Sabha, one at Varanasi and another at Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh). Same type of project is being run in West Bengal by Social Welfare & Rural Development Society, Midnapur.



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Table 4

Physical and Financial Progress under Working Women Hostel (upto 15.11.2004)

Sl. No.	NAME OF THE STATE	NO. OF UNITS	AMOUNT SANCTIONED	AMOUNT RELEASED	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES
1.	Mizoram	1	49,833/-	49,333/-	25
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1	45,000	22,500/-	25
3.	Orissa	1	40,000/-	20,000/-	25
4.	Karnataka	2	85,000/-	70,234/-	50
5.	Tamil Nadu	5	2,00,000	1,00,000	125
6.	West Bengal	5	2,18,666/-	40,000/-	125
7.	Kerala	9	3,65,000/-	2,35,221/-	225
	Total	24	10,03,499/-	5,37,288/-	600

9.14.3 Two Projects for the welfare of women and children are being run by Tata Institute of Social Sciences and ‘Apnalaya’, Mumbai, Maharashtra.

9.14.4 There are 3 Projects for Swashakti Kendra in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi. They are running Swashakti Kendra for the promotion and Marketing of the products of various women groups or Voluntary Organisations.

9.14.5 The Institution namely “Indian Vision”, New Delhi is, running rehabilitation of the children of Women Prisoners in Tihar Jail. These children are provided good education in regular schools.

9.14.6 The Institution “Action for Agricultural Renewal in Maharashtra Raisani Park” Pune, is organising district level training programmes and workshops on Mahila Mandal, Kishori Vikas, Yuvati Vikas and Family Counselling in collaboration with following agencies:-

i) Suraksha Samiti Members.

ii) Maharashtra Social Welfare Board, Mumbai.

iii) State Women Communication.

9.14.7 The Institution “People’s Forum”, District Khurda, Orissa, is a home namely “ASRA” as a model institution for the need based care and support to the abandoned and mentally disabled women in order to improve the quality of their life and create a real meaning of their existence.

9.14.8 The institution “Sacred Heart Society” Bungkawn Nursery Veng Aizawl” is running the project for ‘Flying Business Women’ (The word Flying Business Women has been used for prostitutes and drug addict women) /Widow Children’s home and Education at Nursery Veng Aizawl, “Jai Shri Shiksha Samiti, Ashta District, Sehore. Madhya Pradesh is working with Bal Shiksha Pariyojna.

9.14.9 The institution “Umang”, Delhi, is organising workshop on Children Theatre” and “Maker”, Mathura Krishna Foundation, Bihar,



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and Social Opportunity and Human Resource Development is running Health Education, Primary Education, Lok Kala Nritya and Sanskriti Training, Community awareness programmes at Muzzafarpur, Bihar. The details are given in table 5.

Campaign for Mass Mobilisation - Manvi Sanrakshan Abhiyan

9.15.1 For the past few years, the Central Social Welfare Board has been carrying on a campaign to mould public opinion with a view to bring about social change. The CSWB designated the year 2004-05 as the Manvi Sanrakshan Abhiyan Year. to combat the evil of female foeticide. The Board launched Manvi Sanrakshan Abhiyan on 21st January 2004 when the first meeting was held. Hon'ble HRM. and all the Chairpersons of the State Boards, prominent social workers, media personalities participated. Dr. L.M. Singhvi, learned Jurist and Member of Rajya Sabha also spoke on the occasion. A month-wise

calendar of activities was drawn up. A calendar of events of Manvi Sanrakshan Abhiyan was drawn up by CSWB and all the State Social Welfare Boards were instructed to organise programme as per the calendar.

Field Counselling and Monitoring Division

9.16.1 The Field Counselling and Inspection Division monitors the performance of the field officers posted in various State Boards vis-à-vis their duties and functions in providing counselling and guidance to the institutions implementing the Board's programmes and promoting voluntarism in the districts allotted to them. Conferences, workshops, seminars etc. are organized periodically on women related and other social issues through voluntary organizations, or directly through State Boards and Central Social Welfare Board. Training programmes are regularly held for the field

Table 5

Sanction and release position upto 15.11.2004 under the Innovative Scheme Programme						(in Rupees)
Sl. No.	NAME OF THE STATE	NO. OF UNITS	AMOUNT SANCTIONED	AMOUNT RELEASED	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES	
1.	Orissa	1	4,80,300/-	2,40,150/-	27	
2.	Maharashtra	3	8,02,090/-	4,01,045/-	142	
3.	Bihar	3	8,36,500/-	2,83,000/-	86	
4.	West Bengal	2	1,86,600/-	3,55,628/-	51	
5.	Madhya Pradesh	3	5,95,960/-	93,300/-	170	
6.	Uttar Pradesh	2	3,15,808/-	1,57,904/-	141	
7.	Mizoram	1	2,28,000/-	1,14,000/-	20	
8.	Delhi	2	5,88,000/-	2,94,000/-	140	
	Total	17	40,33,258/-	19,39,027/-	777	



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officers to up-date them on inspection skills, give orientation on monitoring of different programmes and impart skills on management of welfare services rendered by voluntary organizations.

9.16.2 The field officers also have the responsibility of furnishing performance reports of the institutions aided by the Board as well as pre-funding appraisal reports of institutions applying for grants for the first time. During the year 2004-2005, 5628 inspection reports have been received from them (uptil 30/11/2004) from various State Boards. These reports were critically examined by the division to ascertain the qualitative inputs given by the field officers to the institutions for programme implementation at the time of visits and their achievements against targets assigned to them during the year 2004-2005.

9.16.3 The field officers in the ranks of Project Officers, Assistant Project Officers and Welfare Officers are attached with various State Social Welfare Boards. Against the sanctioned strength of 126 personnel (15 PO, 50 APO, 61 WO and 15 Stenos), only 94 field officers are in position, whereas 23 personnel field officers are on deputation either as Secretaries of State Social Welfare Boards or to other organizations.

9.16.4 As part of field work training, several students from Schools of Social Work from different parts of the country visit Central Social Welfare Board to get first hand information about the Board's programmes and their implementation. The following groups visited the CSWB:

1. MSW students from Shri Ramakrishnan Mission Vidyalaya College of Art and Science, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu.

2. Study Centre for Social Work Department of Psychology, Awadhesh Pratap Singh University, REWA (MP).
3. Karve Institute of Social Service, Hill Side, Karvenagar, Pune - 411 052.

State Board Administration

9.17.1 There are 33 State Boards in different States and UTs. They are headed by non-official Chairpersons who are mostly renowned social workers. The Boards consist of non-official members, normally representing each major district of the State and are proportionately nominated by the Central Board and State Govt. Jharkhand State Social Welfare Board has been recently constituted on 30.11.2004. Chairperson has assumed the charge.

9.17.2 The State Boards advise the Central Board to take new initiatives for the promotion of voluntarism and strengthening of voluntary action at the State level. The State boards are also a recommendatory body for evaluation of the voluntary organisations for taking up programmes of the Board.

9.17.3 The expenditure on the State Board Establishment budget is met on 50:50 basis (i.e. 50% by CSWB and 50% by the concerned State Govt.) Under this head, an amount of Rs. 380 lakhs has been released as Central Social Welfare Board's share to State boards during 2004-05 in instalments.

Research, Evaluation and Statistics Division

9.18.1 E&S division maintains records regarding monitoring & evaluation of various programmes, maintenance of Data Bank etc. During the year 2004-05, following activities were conducted:



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- 1) Monitoring of SCP & TSP continued during the year for the Annual Plan of DWCD.
- 2) Monitoring of Monthly Expenditure / Quarterly Performance Reviews of Programmes of CSWB.
- 3) Monitoring of QPR of Programmes of CSWB.
- 4) Monthly Progress report of programmes in NE Region.
- 5) Collection, compilation & computerisation of data relating to various schemes of CSWB.
- 6) Preparation of Presentation of CSWB's programme to be utilised in different meetings, workshops etc.
- 7) Enhancement of Computer facilities by adding 10 new Pentium IV computers
- 8) Installation of Local Area Network (LAN) within the Computer Room.
- 9) Development & installation of upgraded version of software of Monthly Expenditure report with the help of NIC.
- 10) Evaluation of AGP is being conducted.

Publicity and Publications

Magazines of the Board - Social Welfare and Samaj Kalyan

9.19.1 The inaugural issue of "Social Welfare" was released in April 1954. This was followed by the first issue of 'Samaj Kalyan' in Hindi in August 1955. The magazines are planned and edited independently to cater to the needs of their individual readers. Both magazines have the most extensively documented material on the social

problems in Indian society and they are referred to as resource material by students of social work.

9.19.2 During the year, Social Welfare brought out issues on Violence Against Women, Human Rights, Women Entrepreneurs, Women in Difficult Circumstances, Child Abuse, Gender Justice, Legal Literacy and several other issues. Samaj Kalyan published issues on Panchayati Raj, Adolescent Girls, Visually challenged persons, Gender Equality, Voluntarism and Media, Child Labour, Suicide, Child Marriage, AIDS and several other topics.

9.19.3 The Board has its own website where the latest information pertaining to programmes and activities is available. The website address is www.cswb.org.

Implementation of Official Language

9.20.1 The use of Official Language Hindi has progressively increased in the Central Social Welfare Board. During the year, the meetings of Official Language Implementation Committee were held and progress reports were sent to the Ministry and concerned officers regularly. An incentive scheme for original Hindi Noting and Drafting in official work was implemented during the period under report.

9.20.2 'Hindi Saptah' (Hindi Week) was celebrated in the Board's office during which four competitions - Quiz, Essay, Poem Competition & Debate were organised in Board's office in October 2004 to give relevant information regarding targets pertaining to the official language implementation as well as Quarterly Hindi Progress Reports. Total 40 officers and employees participated in the workshop.

11.

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh





Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

The Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), was set up on 30th March, 1993 as a Registered Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, under the Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. RMK was given one time corpus fund of Rs.31.00 crore.

Administrative Set-up

11.2.1 The RMK is administered by a Governing Board of 16 members, consisting of Hon'ble Minister of State, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development as its Chairperson, Executive Director of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh and Senior Officers of Central & State Governments and specialists and representatives of organizations active in the field of micro-credit for women.

Objectives

11.3.1 The main objectives of RMK is to

facilitate credit support or micro-finance to poor women to achieve economic independence by extending financial support for Income generation, Assets creation, Assets redemption and sustenance of their existing employment as an instrument of socio-economic change and development.

11.3.2 RMK mainly channelizes its support through Non-Governmental Organizations, Women Development Corporations, Cooperative Societies, in which 1/3rd of the members are women, State Government agencies like DRDA, Dairy Federations, Municipal Councils, Indira Mahila Block Samities registered under Indira Mahaila Yojna, Self Help Groups formed under Swayamsiddha and Swashakti programs (should be registered 'under Societies Registration Act), companies registered under section 25 of Companies Act, 1956 and Mahila/Urban Cooperative Banks for whom assistance is available for 100% refinance.





Activities under RMK'S Programmes

11.4.1 Activities under RMK'S Programmes:

- Income generating activities.
- Production activities.
- Part of the loan could be utilized towards consumption activities.
- House construction activities.
- Education and skill up-gradation.
- Purchase of land, redemption & land leasing

Eligibility Norms for Loans

11.5.1 For availing loan under the scheme, the organisation should satisfy the following eligibility criteria:

- Three years experience in thrift and credit management (six months for applying under Loan Promotion Scheme)

- Above 90% recovery performance during previous three years.
- Satisfactory fund management & financial performance.
- Good track record of work in socio-economic field.
- The office bearers of the organization should not be elected representatives of any political party.
- The organization should have proper system of maintaining accounts, which should have been audited and published every year and there should not be any serious irregularities.
- The organization should be registered with Registrar of Societies for more than 3 years on the date of application for loan to RMK.
- The application should clearly reflect the source of fund utilized earlier for credit.



- There should be proper and specific clause/provision in the Bye-laws/Memorandum of Association of the organization having power to borrow or raise loans from any outside agency.
- There should be adequate infrastructure and staff to implement the micro-credit programme.

11.5.2 Margin Money: The organization applying for loan from Rashtriya Mahila Kosh is supposed to contribute 10% of the total cost of the proposed program, by way of margin money.

11.5.3 Security:

- i) If total expenditure of the organization exceeds Rs.2.00 crore, it has to provide 10% of the sanctioned amount in shape of fixed deposit.
- ii) In case of State Government Organization – For borrowing from RMK, the organization/department has to arrange State Government guarantee if their balance sheet shows deficit/loss.

11.5.4 Rate of Interest on Loans: Rashtriya Mahila Kosh charges interest @ 8% p.a. calculated on reducing balance from their partner organization. The borrowing organizations, in turn, are allowed to charge interest from the Self Help Groups/beneficiaries maximum up to 18% p.a. calculated on reducing balance. (Except Franchisee Scheme).

11.5.5 Amount of Loan to Individual Women: Maximum amount of loan under the Main Loan Scheme/Loan Promotion Scheme of RMK to individual woman, through NGO/VO is Rs.15,000/-, which could be recycled after timely repayment of sanctioned loan and one-time loan for low cost house building is Rs. 50,000/-.

11.5.6 Repayment of Loans: The loans sanctioned by Rashtriya Mahila Kosh are payable in 36 months in 10 quarterly installments with an initial gestation period of 6 months. (Except Gold Credit Pass Book scheme).

Various Loan Schemes of RMK

11.6.1 For assisting eligible organizations, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh is operating the following loan schemes for onward sanction and disbursement to women beneficiaries.

11.6.2 Main Loan Scheme: This scheme aims to provide credit to poor women, both in rural and urban areas, for income generation activities through experienced NGOs in the field of micro-credit. The NGO should have minimum 3 years experience in thrift, credit and recovery management. Loan up to Rs. 3.00 crores (Rs.1.00 crore per state) can be granted at a time under this scheme. Other eligible criteria under this scheme are the same as under the Loan Promotion Scheme.

11.6.3 Loan Promotion Scheme: RMK provides loan assistance up to Rs. 5.00 lakhs under the Loan Promotion Scheme to such organizations, which have as little as six month's experience in thrift and credit management. The aim of this scheme is to promote and encourage smaller organizations to build up their confidence in handling thrift and credit programs more effectively and efficiently. Eligible norms for sanction of loan are brought out above, under the heading **Eligibility Norms for Loans**.

11.6.4 Revolving Fund Scheme : In order to avail loan facility under this scheme, the organization should have taken at least two loans under the Main Loan Scheme and repaid the first loan in full and in time. The organization should have at least five years experience in the field of



thrift and micro credit with not less than 50 stable Self Help Groups under its aegis. Other eligibility criteria are the same as in the Main Loan Scheme, except that the limit of the loan amount could be up to Rs. 5.00 crores.

11.6.5 Franchisee Scheme: This scheme has been launched recently to outreach RMK's programs evenly throughout the country, especially in the area where there is concentration of poverty prevails. RMK appoints responsible organizations having outstanding credibility & experience in the field of micro-credit as its franchisees to undertake RMK's programs in a system similar that of franchising. With a view to help smaller NGOs of the state they may avail of loan directly from franchisee appointed by RMK of that state without sending their proposal to RMK office at New Delhi. The credit limit would be a maximum of Rs.5.00 crores. Eligibility, margin and repayment norms under the scheme will be same as under Main Loan Scheme except the following :-

- (a) To be eligible for applying credit limit above 1.00 crore, the NGO should have availed of a minimum loan of Rs. 2.00 crores under micro credit schemes of RMK/SIDBI/ NABARD/Commercial Banks/other financial agencies.
- (b) To be eligible for applying credit limit up to Rs. 1.00 crore, the NGO should have availed of a minimum of Rs. 1.00 crore loan under micro credit schemes of RMK/SIDBI/ NABARD/Commercial Banks/other financial agencies.

Rate of Interest

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| ○ RMK to Franchisee | 5% p.a. |
| ○ Franchisee to NGO/MFI | 8% p.a. |

- NGO/MFI to SHG/Beneficiaries
Maximum up to 18% p.a.
 - The facility of revolving funds will not be available under Franchisee scheme.
 - Micro-credit under this scheme shall not be sanctioned to the sister concern of the prospective Franchisee of RMK.
 - The sub-franchisee of the franchisee should not be existing borrower of RMK.

Loaning Procedure

- Franchisee will accept applications on behalf of RMK, do preliminary scrutiny, and conduct pre-sanctioned study by the identified monitors of their own office and sanction loans to eligible applicants as per the existing norms of RMK.
- The franchisee will then sanction, disburse the amount, accept disbursement certificates; utilization certificates etc., conduct post-sanction study and release subsequent installments as per the existing procedures. Besides sanctions and disbursements, the franchisee will also undertake responsibility for recovery and follow-up action of loans disbursed by them/RMK.

Note : Organizations eligible for Franchisee Scheme/any other schemes of RMK may avail facilities under both the schemes. While loan availed under Franchisee Scheme would be utilized for on-lending to their NGOs, loan availed under other schemes of RMK would be utilized for on-lending to the SHGs developed by the organization exclusively.

11.6.6 Gold Credit Pass Book Scheme: As a pioneering credit delivery innovation, Gold Credit Pass Book Scheme aims at provision of



adequate and timely credit from RMK to the NGOs for on-lending to SHGs for their income generation, production and consumption needs in a flexible & effective manner. **Eligible organizations and norms – as applicable under Main Loan Scheme.**

Maximum Credit Limit: Rs. 5.00 crores.

Two types of facilities under this scheme may be available to NGOs/MFIs as under :

1. Partner and Non-partner NGOs of RMK may be sanctioned credit limit depending upon their track record with RMK/other micro-credit organizations and credit need.
2. Existing NGOs can also apply for additional loan. If sanctioned by loan committee the sanctioned amount would be added with existing credit limit and the fresh limit will be extended for 3 years from date of sanction.

In such cases, fresh execution of documents will be made again after sanction of fresh credit limit.

Loaning Procedure

- Eligible NGOs to be provided with Gold Credit Pass Book
- The organization may recycle Principal amount sanctioned to SHGs for a period of 3 years. However, it has to deposit quarterly interest in time.
- Any number of drawals and repayment within sanctioned limit would be possible under this rule. The organization makes requisition for funds by fixing any time within sanctioned limit. Similarly it can repay any amount any time.
- Gold Credit Pass Book would be valid for 3 years subject to annual review.

11.6.7 **Housing Loan Scheme:** This scheme has been designed with a view to provide Shelter to Self Help Group members through Partner NGOs of RMK. Maximum credit limit of the scheme is Rs.50,000/- per beneficiary for construction of low cost house, repayable within 60 months with an initial gestation period of six months, at an interest of 8% p.a. from NGOs, who can charge a maximum up to 18% p.a. from beneficiaries. On successful completion of the first loan to RMK, the organization may apply for a repeat loan. To apply under repeat loan the organization has to re-pay 25% of its existing loan. The details of state-wise loan disbursed & number of beneficiaries during 2004-05 (as on 31.12.2004) are given at **Annexure XXX**.

Monitoring

11.7.1 Before sanctioning credit limits or any other facility to NGOs under any loan scheme, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh satisfies itself about the experience, credibility and infrastructure facilities available with them to implement the RMK program, commissioning a pre-sanction study through any of its monitors. Further, the monitors are also assigned post sanction monitoring studies to know the end use of RMK loans released to NGOs/borrowers for implementing the sanctioned program. The following documents/material are to be referred to by the monitor for conducting a study on behalf of RMK :

A. For pre-sanction study:

- Copy of the proposal/project received from the NGO.
- Guidelines of RMK Main Loan Scheme and subsidiary schemes.
- Proforma for conducting pre-sanction study.



B. For post-sanction monitoring study:

- a) Sanction Letter of RMK with general terms & conditions.
- b) Special terms and conditions of sanction.
 - Disbursement/utilization certificate.
 - Guidelines of RMK Main Loan Scheme and subsidiary schemes.
 - Suggested Accounting Procedure to be followed by NGOs/SHGs.
 - Proforma for conducting post-sanction monitoring study report.
 - Compliance of points raised in earlier pre/post sanction monitoring study report.

Launching of RMKs Outreach Offices in Different States

11.8.1 With a view to achieve the objectives of Common Minimum Program of the Government of India, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh is expanding its outreach in uncovered/marginally covered areas of the country by appointing reputed Non-Governmental Organizations in various parts of the country to serve as 'Rashtriya Mahila Kosh's outreach offices. On pilot basis, RMK has appointed Outreach Offices in eight states namely RASS at Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh, BISWA at Durg in Chattisgarh, SOSVA at Pune in Maharashtra, INDCARE at Delhi for Haryana and Punjab, SUTRA at Jagjit Nagar in Himachal Pradesh, SRADHA at Dhenknal in Orissa, LUPIN at Bharatpur in Rajasthan and VILLAGE WELFARE SOCIETY Kolkata in West Bengal. On behalf of RMK they would be required to expand the area of operation by enrolling new NGOs/VOs/SHGs at a large scale and to assist them by explaining the RMK policies, programs

and loan products. They will also provide them with loan application forms and will help to complete all the initial formalities for quick sanction and disbursement of RMK loans. There are plans to expand further Outreach Offices of RMK in other states of the country in near future.

Awareness Workshops

11.9.1 During the year 2003-04, RMK conducted "Awareness Generation Cum Business Workshops" at various places viz. Ahmadabad on 24.7.2003, Hazaribagh on 19.8.2003, Bhopal on 29.8.2003, Rewari on 17.2.2004. In these workshops, representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations and Government officials involved in Micro-Credit Program/Self-Help Group promotions participated actively.

The Performance/Pending Outreach

11.10.1 The Performance/Pending Outreach:

- RMK does not have any branch or regional office except its Head Office in New Delhi
- RMK has been growing slowly and steadily with the active cooperation of its partner NGOs who are its ambassadors.
- The initial corpus given to RMK by the Government of India was Rs.31.00 crores, which has been enhanced to Rs. 100.00 crores to reach the demand of poor women in every nook & corner of the country.
- During the year i.e. up to September, 2004 RMK has sanctioned and disbursed (cumulative since inception) Rs. 154.46 crores and Rs. 118.23 crores respectively to 507650 poor women beneficiaries through its 1130 Non-Governmental partners.



- RMK maintains transparency, efficiency and spirit of mutual faith and trust with its partners.

RMK Intervention

11.11.1 RMK Intervention:

- RMK has created a 'niche' for itself in the field of micro-credit for poor women.
- RMK's credit facilities are client-friendly and highly flexible.
- RMK is a unique institution in the country combining NGO attitude, Government backing and professional & technical expertise.
- RMK invites applications for loans directly from NGOs and agencies without interference of mediators.
- RMK offers repeat loan to provide substantial assistance to women to rise above poverty line.
- Collaboration between large and small, new and old NGOs encouraged for experience of know how.
- RMK has designed wide range of loan products to suit all type of organizations working in the field of micro-credit.
- RMK extends a competitive interest structure in comparison to other institutions working in the field of micro-credit.
- RMK believes in minimum documentation, hassle-free loan, quick disposal, simple

procedure, good spread to partners, attractive payment schedule and client-friendly approach.

Sustainability

11.12.1 RMK not only advocates and promotes self-reliance for poor women, its own operations are also self-sustaining with above 90% recovery of loans.

We Invite You

11.13.1 We Invite You:

- To join us in our efforts to achieve economic self-reliance of poor women which is the key to their overall empowerment.
- To share the exiting feelings of enabling poor women to become prosperous.
- To make contributions/donations to help us in our promotional and development efforts for poor women.
- To spread message of our work to those who can link with us for this noble cause.

For further information, please write/contact :

The Executive Director,
Rashtriya Mahila Kosh,
Department of Women & Child Development,
Government of India,
1, Abul Fazal Road, Bengali Market,
New Delhi -110001
Tele: 011-23354620/23354628.
Fax: 011-23354621
E-mail: ed_rmk@nic.in
Website: www.rmk.nic.in