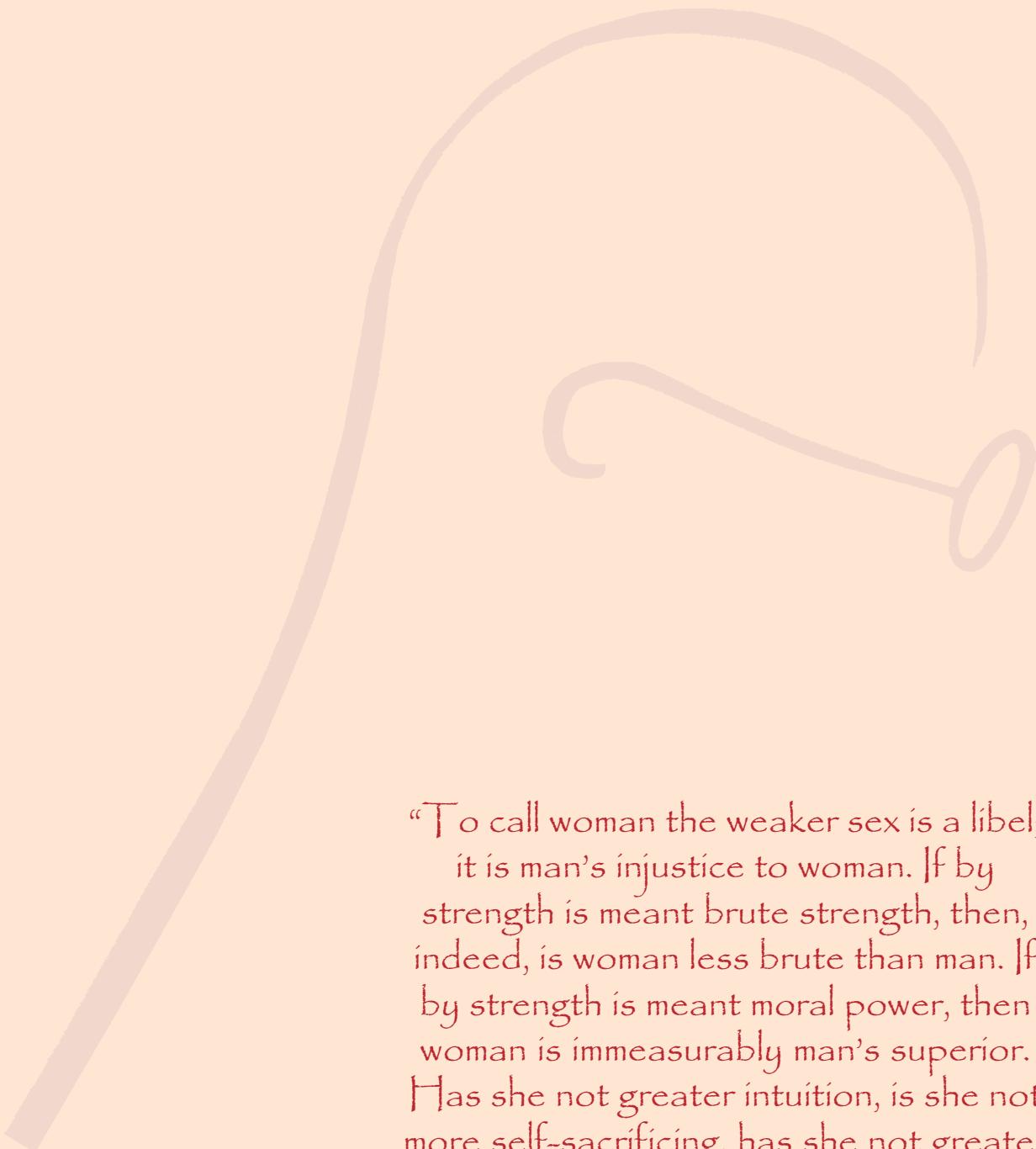


**A n n u a l R e p o r t**  
**2 0 0 2 - 2 0 0 3**



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



“To call woman the weaker sex is a libel; it is man’s injustice to woman. If by strength is meant brute strength, then, indeed, is woman less brute than man. If by strength is meant moral power, then woman is immeasurably man’s superior. Has she not greater intuition, is she not more self-sacrificing, has she not greater powers of endurance, has she not greater courage? Without her man could not be. If nonviolence is the law of our being, the future is with woman. Who can make a more effective appeal to the heart than woman?”

**Mahatma Gandhi**

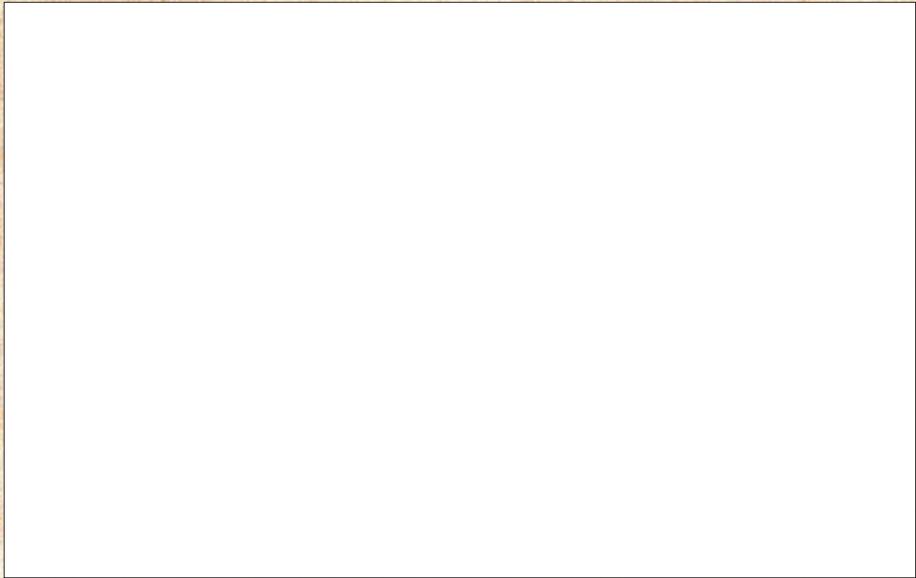
# **Annual Report 2002-03**



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

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## Introduction

*"O Lord, why have you not given woman  
the right to conquer her destiny?  
Why does she have to wait head bowed  
By the roadside, waiting with tired patience  
Hoping for a miracle in the morrow"*

**Rabindranath Tagore**

## **Introduction**



**The Department of Women and Child Development** was set up in 1985 as a part of the Ministry of Human Resource Development to give the much-needed impetus to the holistic development of women and children. In its capacity as a nodal agency looking after the advancement of women and children, the Department formulates plans, policies and programmes, enacts and amends legislation affecting women and children and guides and coordinates the efforts of both governmental and non-governmental organizations working in the field of women and child development. Apart from this, the Department implements certain innovative programmes for women and children. These programmes are in the areas of training and capacity building, employment and income generation, welfare and support services, and awareness generation and gender sensitization. The ultimate objective of all these programmes is to make women independent and self-reliant and to ensure that children grow and live in a healthy and secure environment.





*Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, presenting the National Bravery Awards*

1.1.2 For the empowerment of women the Department took many initiatives during the year. The Government had declared the year 2001 to be the Women's Empowerment Year. The Year was formally launched by the Prime Minister on 4 January 2001 in a glittering function at Vigyan Bhawan, when the first Stree Shakti Puraskars were also awarded to five distinguished women for their outstanding contribution for the upliftment and empowerment of women. Each month of the year was dedicated to a particular theme around which a series of programmes and activities were taken up at the national, state and local levels by the Central and State Governments, civil society, academic and research institutions, and private sector and voluntary organizations. The celebration of the year was officially closed on International Women's Day on 8 March 2002 in a function jointly organized by the Department with the Ministry of Science and Technology on the theme of 'Women and Science'.

1.1.3 The Task Force set up under the chairpersonship of Shri K.C.Pant, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission to review the laws and the programmes on women completed its deliberations and submitted its final report in April 2002. The Task Force recommended that an Inter-Ministerial Standing

Committee, composed of officials and non-official experts, be set up in the Department of Women and Child Development, to review and monitor the existing schemes, programmes and mechanism for the welfare, development and empowerment of women on a continuing basis during the Tenth Plan period. The Task Force also recommended amendments to twenty-two legislations related to women. All these amendment proposals are being pursued with the concerned ministries and departments in the Government.

1.1.4 The Protection from Domestic Violence Bill 2002 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the occasion of International Women's Day on 8 March 2002. It was referred to the Standing Committee of Parliament attached to the Ministry of Human Resource



Development for its examination. The Standing Committee presented its report on the Bill to both Houses of Parliament on 12 December 2002. While agreeing with the underlying philosophy, approach and most of the provisions of the Bill, the Committee has recommended some changes in the Bill, which are under consideration of the Department.

**1.1.5** For the holistic development of the child, the Department has been implementing the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), which provides a package of services comprising supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check up and referral services, pre-school non-formal education and health and nutrition education. Started in 1975-76 in 33 blocks, the programme has spread its network throughout the length and breadth of the country, making it the world's largest outreach programme for early childhood care and protection. Nearly six lakh anganwadi centres are now in operation providing day care services to 63.81 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers and 295.89 lakh children below six years of age. Significant efforts were made during the year to increase the coverage of children and pregnant and lactating mothers and to improve the quality of services through intensive monitoring at every level. The entire system of training anganwadi workers was completely revamped with the involvement of a large number of training centres in the states and complete restructuring of the syllabus.

**1.1.6** Nearly 1.2 million anganwadi workers and helpers, who constitute the backbone of the ICDS programme, have been rendering their services for the early childhood care with a honorarium of only Rs.500 and Rs.240 respectively per month. Keeping in view the long-standing demands of the anganwadi workers and multifarious services performed by them, the Government decided to double the honorarium of the anganwadi workers and helpers with effect from 1 April 2002.



**1.1.7** The Department has formulated a Bill for setting up a National Commission for Children on the pattern of the National Human Rights Commission to safeguard the constitutional and legal rights of children. A draft bill for setting up the National Commission for Children is in the final stages of approval and is expected to be introduced in Parliament during 2003. The Department has also drafted a National Charter for Children that is in the final stages for approval.





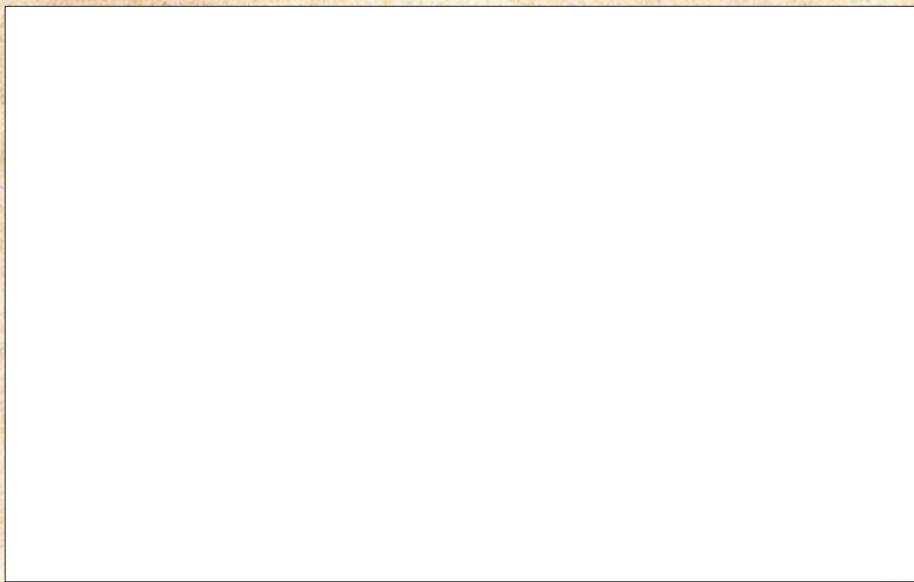
1.2.1 The autonomous organizations of the Department, namely the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB), and Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) and the statutory body of National Commission for Women (NCW) continued their existing and special programmes during the year.

1.3.1 The Department continued to recognize the contributions and the potential of rich and vibrant civil society organizations, specially the women's groups, all over the country and forged a strong partnership with them for the implementation of many of its innovative schemes and

programmes. These organizations are also contributing in a big way as think tanks, advocates and watchdogs of the development initiatives for the empowerment of women and development of children.

1.4.1 The following chapters of the Annual Report broadly cover the main activities of the Department during the year 2002-03.





## An Overview

*"If only the women of the world would come together they could display such heroic non-violence as to kick away the atom bomb like a mere ball. Women have been so gifted by God. If an ancestral treasure, lying buried in a corner of the house unknown to the members of the family, were suddenly discovered, what a celebration it would occasion. Similarly women's marvellous power is lying dormant. If the women of Asia wake up, they will dazzle the world. My experiment in non-violence would be instantly successful if I could secure women's help."*

**Mahatma Gandhi**

## An Overview



The year 2002-03 was very eventful for the Department and the organizations working under its jurisdiction. It was the first year of the Tenth Plan; it was also the beginning of the Golden Jubilee year of Central Social Welfare Board and end of the first decade of National Commission for Women. It was also the year of United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children. These and numerous other events and activities made the year memorable for the Department.

2.1.2 The year 2002-03 heralded a new era of development planning in the country. The National Development Council approved the Approach Paper to the **Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)**, which stated *inter alia* that one of the strategies of the Plan would be to implement a National Plan of Action for the Empowerment of Women. The Tenth Plan, for the first time, fixed certain measurable

targets in the social, economic and environment sectors to be achieved during the Plan period. Out of 15 such targets at least three were related directly to women and children. These are (a) reduction of gender gaps in literacy and wage rates by at least 50 per cent, (b) reduction of infant mortality rate (IMR) to 45 per 1000 live births and (c) reduction of maternal mortality ratio (MMR) to two per 1000 live births. The Tenth Plan reiterated the commitment of the Government to further strengthen the process of implementation of Women's Component Plan to ensure that at least 30 per cent of the outlay in all related sectors shall be spent for the benefit of women. The Tenth Plan allocated an amount of Rs. 13,780 crore for the Department of Women and Child Development, 120.53 per cent over the actual expenditure of Rs. 6,248.53 crore during the Ninth Plan period –





*Prime Minister giving away prizes at the closing ceremony of the Rashtriya Bal Sanskar Sangam*

the largest for any single Department in the Government of India. The Plan outlay of the year 2002-03 was fixed at Rs. 2,200 crore as against Rs. 1,600 crore for the year 2001-02.

**2.1.3** The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved continued implementation of the **Integrated Child Development Scheme** during the Tenth Five Year Plan and decided to double the honoraria of anganwadi workers to Rs. 1,000 and of helpers to Rs. 480 per month from the existing Rs. 500 and Rs. 240, retrospectively with effect from 1 April 2002. Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Minister of Human Resource Development held a press conference on 13 January 2003 to announce the decision of the Government. An amount of Rs. 12,146.88 crore has been allocated for the ICDS during the Tenth Plan, out of which Rs. 5661.39 crore shall be spent on the honorarium of the anganwadi workers/helpers.



Chairman of the Planning Commission to review the laws and

programmes on women submitted its report in April 2002. The Task Force recommended that an inter-ministerial standing committee be set up to review and monitor the existing schemes, programmes and mechanism for the welfare, development and empowerment of women on a continuing basis during the Tenth Plan period. It also recommended amendments to 22 legislations related to women.

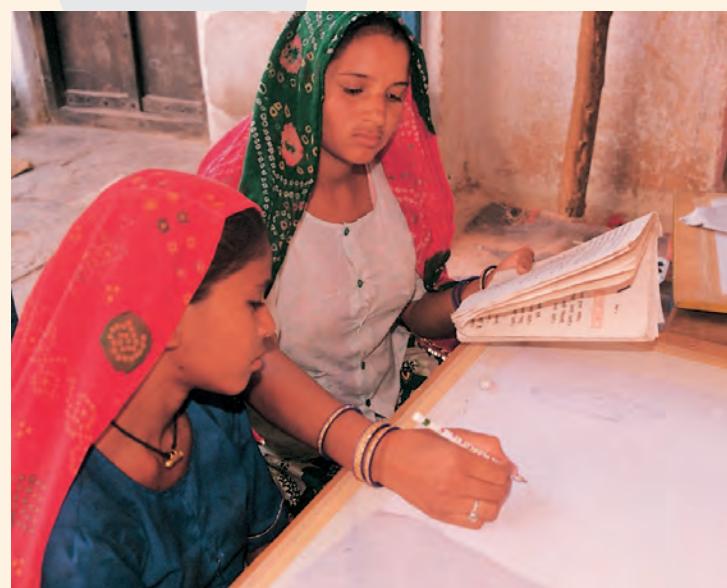
**2.1.5** The Department prepared a draft **National Plan of Action for the Empowerment of Women**, which is being given a final shape in consultation with concerned ministries/departments of the Government of India and the state governments/UT administrations. A National Council under the stewardship of the Prime Minister is being set up.

2.1.6 The Department also commenced the process of formulating the **National Plan of Action for Children** for the present decade. This is one of the 15 initiatives announced by the Prime Minister in his Independence Day Speech on 15 August 2002. A high-powered Inter-Ministerial Committee under the chairmanship of Minister for Human Resource Development was constituted to guide the process. A template for the proposed plan of action has been prepared to enable the state governments and central ministries and departments to furnish their inputs and suggestions. This template includes the goals and objectives contained in the Outcome Document of the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children held in May 2002, the targets set in the Tenth Plan by ministries and departments and the existing strategies and interventions.

2.1.7 The Prime Minister in his Independence Day Speech on 15 August 2001 had announced that a **National Nutrition Mission** would be set up and that food grains at subsidized rates would be made available to adolescent girls and expectant and nursing mothers belonging to BPL families. The first intervention of the mission was launched during the year with the release of special additional central assistance of Rs.103.33 crore to the states/UTs to provide free food grains to identified undernourished pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls in 51 nutritionally deficient districts in the country.

2.1.8 A 16 member delegation of India led by Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Minister of Human Resource Development attended the **United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children** held at New York from 8-10 May 2002 to review the achievement of the decadal goals for children's survival, health, education and development adopted at the first World Summit for Children in 1990. The Minister addressed the plenary as also a panel on 'Education for All: Achieving Gender Parity'. The Indian delegation actively participated at the plenary and the roundtables on child labour, child trafficking, etc. and contributed significantly to the final Outcome Document, which highlighted four priority areas of concern, namely, promoting healthy lives, providing quality education, protecting against abuse, exploitation and violence and combating HIV/AIDS. The Hon'ble Minister held a Press Conference on 6 June 2002 to brief the media about the Outcome Document.

2.1.9 The **Protection from Domestic Violence Bill 2002 and the Infant Milk Substitutes Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) (Amendment) Bill**, 2002 were introduced in the Lok Sabha on 8 March 2002. Both these bills were referred to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Arjun Singh for examination and report. The Committee heard among others the Secretary and other senior officers of the Department and the Ministry of Law on 25 June, 30 August, 13 November and 3 December 2002. The Committee laid its reports on both the bills in both houses of Parliament on 12 December 2002.



2.1.10 During the year the Department initiated various measures to review and improve the process of implementation of different schemes and programmes for the welfare, development and empowerment of women and children. Two rounds of **review meetings** with state secretaries in charge of Women and Child Development Departments were held on a regional basis. The first round of review meetings took place during April-May 2002 to assess the field-level situation in the states, invite suggestions on improving various schemes of the Department, apprise states about priorities of Government of India for the current financial year and the Tenth Plan and to firm up priority areas to be covered in the current year. The second round of review meetings were held in October-November 2002 for mid-year appraisal of the implementation of the schemes. A two-way system of communication with the states was introduced whereby state secretaries would write to the Secretary, Women and Child Development Department on a monthly basis in response to a similar communication from the Union Secretary to appraise about the achievements and constraints in the implementation of the schemes. The rapport established with the state governments enabled smooth implementation of various schemes and programmes of the Department. Two separate review meetings were held with state secretaries and nodal officers, the first at Ooty in May 2002 and the second at New Delhi on 1-2 July 2002 to discuss measures required to be taken for qualitative improvement in training of ICDS functionaries and others associated with ICDS under World Bank assisted Odisha project.

2.1.11 As a result of constant monitoring and vigilant follow up with the states, the beneficiaries receiving supplementary



Review meeting with state secretaries

nutrition at anganwadi centres have increased from 2.90 crore in March 2001 to 3.94 crore in September 2002, indicating an increase of about 36 per cent. The average number of beneficiaries registered per anganwadi centre has also increased from 70 in March 2001 to 84 in September 2002.

2.1.12 The Department supported a **package of measures for the rehabilitation of widows and children affected by the communal riots in Gujarat**. These included three rehabilitation homes for widows and their children at Ahmedabad and Lunawada, training and self-employment of 5,978 women affected by the riots and trauma counselling centres for the victims. Besides, an amount of Rs. 59.58 lakh was provided to Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) for implementation of a project for the rehabilitation of widows, orphans and single parent children.

2.1.13 The Department initiated a series of meetings with the representatives of the concerned organizations and the line ministries/departments, such as Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Department of Personnel and Training, Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Women, Central Social Welfare Board, National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, Swa-Shakti Project and Rashtriya Mahila Kosh for scaling up gender development and standardization of





*Lighting the lamp for the opening of the North East Women Entrepreneur's Meet*

training parameters for **gender sensitization** in the areas of 'Gender and Police', 'Gender and Administration' and 'Gender and Judiciary'. In a joint initiative of NIPCCD and Delhi Police to orient the field-level officers on Juvenile Justice Act, 2002 NIPCCD planned nine courses for field-level police officers like constables, sub-inspectors, etc. of Delhi Police. The first course was organized from 16-19 April 2002 at New Delhi.

2.1.14 As a special intervention to improve the infrastructure facilities in the **North Eastern states** under the Integrated Child Development Services scheme, the Department sanctioned a one-time grant-in-aid of Rs. 30 crore to these states for construction of buildings for anganwadi centres. A meeting was held on 2 August 2002 with the resident commissioners/

representatives of North Eastern states including Sikkim to review the progress made in the construction of buildings for anganwadi centres.

2.1.15 A consultation with faculty members of NIPCCD was organized at Bangalore on 4-5 April 2002 to chalk out a strategy for making NIPCCD a '**Centre of Excellence**'. A number of action points emerged, focusing on NIPCCD taking the lead in the areas like:

- a) professionalizing counselling of children with learning disability and establishing child guidance centres;
- b) providing an umbrella for women's issues by networking and e-connecting with organizations dealing in these issues;
- c) becoming an international level documentation and archives centre on women's issues;
- d) developing cutting edge trainings and methodologies and training of trainers; and
- e) networking with state-level training institutes and assisting in their capacity building.

2.1.16 **World Breastfeeding Week** was celebrated from 1-7 August 2002. This year's theme of the week was



Minister of Human Resource Development with children at Rashtriya Bal Sanskar Sangam

'Breastfeeding: Healthy Mothers and Healthy Babies'. The field units of Food and Nutrition Board (FNB), in 29 states/UTs organized two-day workshops on infant and young child nutrition for the district level officers. A meeting was also organized by FNB on 7 August 2002 in New Delhi to discuss the guidelines on infant and young child feeding practices. Eminent experts attended this meeting.

**2.1.17 The Golden Jubilee of the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB)** was inaugurated by Minister of Human Resource Development on 12 August 2002. Chairpersons of the State Boards, Members of the Executive Committee and General Body and prominent social workers were present on this occasion.

**2.1.18 The Rajiv Gandhi Manav Seva Award** for the year 2001 was announced on 20 August 2002, the birthday of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Shri Mohan Lal Jain, who is a renowned educationist and social activist in Rajasthan, has been selected for the award.

**2.1.19 The National Nutrition Week** was observed in the first week of September with the objective of improving the awareness of the people on nutrition. The theme of the Week this year was 'Nutrition Education for All'. On this occasion, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Minister for Human Resource Development, gave a talk on AIR highlighting the importance of Nutrition Education in empowering the community to make informed decisions on food intake, thereby enabling mothers to make efforts to meet the nutritional needs of the members of the family, within the available resources.



**2.1.20 Universal Children's Day** was celebrated in a unique manner this year. The Department organized a special national event – the Rashtriya Bal Sanskar Sangam, in which 4,000 children living in difficult circumstances, from all over the country, participated in a children's camp in New Delhi, where recreational, educational, cultural and sports activities were organized for them. The closing ceremony of the event took place on 14 November at the Teen Murti House Lawns, where the Prime Minister of India, Minister for Human Resource Development, Minister for Communication and Information and Technology, and other dignitaries witnessed a cultural performance by the children. The Prime Minister of India released a postage stamp to commemorate the occasion. A publication brought out by the Department, entitled *The Indian Child – A Profile 2002* was also released on this occasion.

**2.1.21** A series of workshops were held in the state capitals of the seven North Eastern states and Sikkim to explain the details of various schemes of the Department for the economic empowerment of women. The first such workshop was held on 5-6 December at Shillong and the second on 16-17 December at Itanagar. Both the workshops were attended by a large number of voluntary and other organizations and a number of project proposals were formulated. These proposals focus on training and skill development of women in the informal sector and provide credit, infrastructure and marketing linkages with specialized organizations for the economic upliftment of women.

**2.1.22 A National Assessment on Transfer of Technology for Off-Farm Micro-enterprise Development for Rural Women** was organized by the Department in collaboration with Department of Science and Technology, Government of India on 16-17 December 2002 at Faridabad. Twenty-six participants from the nine states implementing World Bank/IFAD supported Swa-Shakti Project were briefed about the portfolio of readily available, tested and cost effective technology packages developed by Department of Science and Technology and 23 partner organizations.

**2.1.23 The Master Plan of Operations for UNICEF in India for 2003-07** was finalized for an amount of US \$ 400 million –



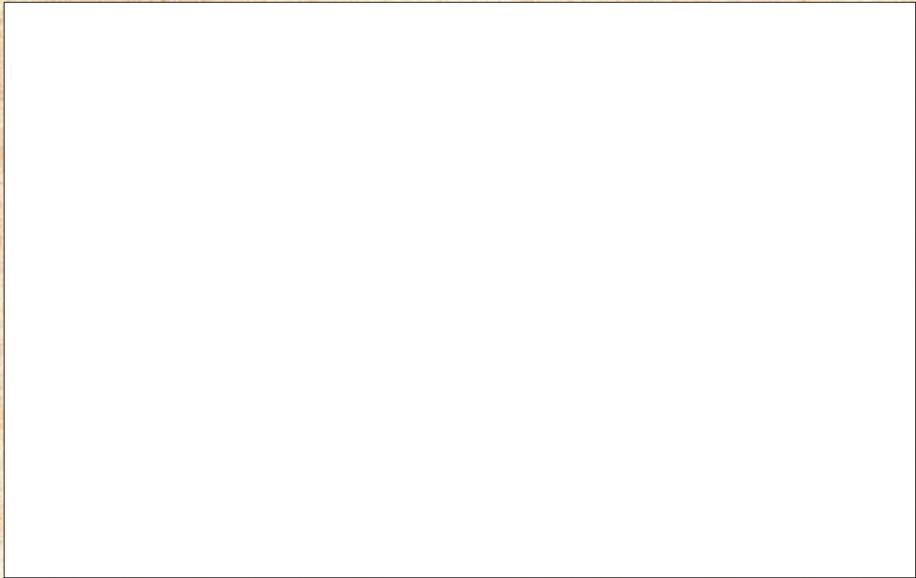
the largest country programme in the world – after an extensive process of consultations with all the stakeholders. The MPO was signed by the Secretary on behalf of Government of India and Ms. Maria Calivis, Country Representative, UNICEF on behalf of UNICEF on 13 January 2003 in New Delhi in the presence of Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Minister of Human Resource Development and Prof. Rita Verma, MOS (HRD).

2.1.24 Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, conferred the **National Bravery Awards** to children on

24 January 2003. Twenty-one children were selected this year for National Bravery Awards 2002. The Geeta Chopra Award was conferred on Km. Guddinben Kalubhai Mashar of Gujarat and the Sanjay Chopra Award to Master Chandan Lpaswan Pintoo of Uttar Pradesh. Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Minister for Human Resource Development felicitated the children at his residence on 25 January 2003.



*Exchange of signed MPO between GOI and UNICEF*



## Organization

*"If we do not have the courage to choose to live in a particular way, even though we could live that way if we so choose, can it be said that we do not have freedom to live that way, ie. the corresponding capability?"*

**Amartya Sen**

# Organization



The Department of Women and Child Development continued to remain under the overall charge of Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Hon'ble Minister for Human Resource Development. He was assisted by a Minister of State. Smt. Sumitra Mahajan held the charge of Minister of State (WCD) till 30 June 2002. Smt. Rita Verma Minister of State (HRD) looked after the Department from 11 September 2002 to 29 January 2003. Smt. Jaskaur Meena took charge as Minister of State (WCD) on 2 February 2003.

3.1.2 Dr. R.V. Vaidyanatha Ayyar remained the Secretary of the Department. He was assisted by four joint secretaries in charge of the four bureaus of the Department, namely the Child Development, Child Welfare, Women's Development and Women's Welfare bureaus. Economic Adviser looked after gender budget

and Financial Adviser of the Ministry of Human Resource Development looked after the financial matters of the Department. In pursuance of the recommendation of Expenditure Reforms Committee, the post of Joint Secretary Women's Welfare Bureau was abolished with effect from 30 October 2002.

3.1.3 The work of the Department is divided in eight divisions or units, each headed by an officer of the rank of director/joint director or deputy secretary. The Department has two director and five deputy secretary ranking officers, besides 11 under secretaries, and 19 desk officers/ section officers. In addition one joint director, three deputy directors and five assistant directors hold various technical posts in the Department. The post of Director (PREM) and one post of deputy secretary were abolished as per



*Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Minister for Human Resource Development addressing the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children at New York in May 2002.*

the recommendation of ERC. The organization chart of the Department is at Annexure I.

**3.1.4** The Department is the nodal ministry of the Government of India for the welfare and development of women and children of the country. The specific issues like health, education, employment, etc. of women and children are looked after by the sectoral ministries/departments, but the Department of Women and Child Development has the overall responsibility to coordinate the activities of all other ministries and organizations on this subject as shown in Box 1.

**3.2.1** The Department has four autonomous organizations working under its aegis viz. National Commission for Women (NCW), National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) and the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB). NIPCCD and RMK are registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860, whereas CSWB is a charitable company registered under Section 25 of the Indian

Companies Act 1956. The National Commission for Women was constituted in 1992 by an act of Parliament as the national apex body for protecting and safeguarding the rights of women. These organizations are fully funded by the Government of India. The activities of these organizations during the year have been detailed in separate chapters.

## **Parliamentary Standing Committee**

**3.3.1** The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Demands for Grants (2002-03) of Department of Women and Child Development was set up by the Parliament under the chairpersonship of Shri Arjun Singh to scrutinize the demands for grants of the Department. The Committee comprises 14 members of Rajya Sabha and 29 members of Lok Sabha. The list of the members is given at Table 1.

**3.3.2** The meeting of the Committee was held on 3 April 2001 when Secretary, along with senior officers of the Department, explained the requirement of funds under various schemes and programmes of the Department. The Committee presented its 121<sup>st</sup> Report to the Rajya Sabha on 30 April 2002 and also laid the report on the table of the Lok Sabha on the same day. The Department has furnished the Action Taken Report (ATR) on the Committee's Report to the Rajya Sabha Secretariat on 24 October 2002.

**3.3.3** The Parliamentary Standing Committee also examined the

Box 1

**The list of subjects allocated to the Department of Women and Child Development**

- i. Family welfare.
- ii. Women and child welfare and coordination of activities of other ministries and organizations in connection with this subject.
- iii. Care of pre-school children.
- iv. Coordination of national nutrition education of women.
- v. Charitable and religious endowments pertaining to subjects allocated to this Department.
- vi. Promotion and development of voluntary effort on the subjects allocated to this Department.
- vii. All other attached or subordinate offices or other organizations concerned with any of the subjects specified in this list.
- viii. Administration of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 (104 of 1956).
- ix. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (28 of 1961).
- x. Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE).
- xi. Planning, research, evaluation, monitoring, project formulation, statistics and training relating to the development of women and children.
- xii. References from the United Nations Organizations relating to traffic in women and children.
- xiii. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).
- xiv. Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB).
- xv. National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD).
- xvi. National Commission for Women (NCW).
- xvii. Food and Nutrition Board (FNB).
- xviii. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK).
- xix. Mahila Samriddhi Yojana (MSY).
- xx. National Nutrition Policy (NNP).
- xxi. Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY).

provisions of the Protection from Domestic Violence Bill, 2002, which was referred to it by the Lok Sabha for examination and report. The Standing Committee invited suggestions and comments from all interested persons and organizations and held consultations with many of them. The

Committee also took meetings with the Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development on 25 June 2002 and 13 November 2002 and with the Joint Secretary of the Department on 3 December 2002 to take depositions on behalf of the Department. The Standing Committee presented its 124<sup>th</sup> Report containing recommendations on the Protection from Domestic Violence Bill, 2002 to the Parliament on 12 December 2002.



*Smt Jaskaur Meena, Minister of State for Human Resource Development assuming charge of her office*

## **Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Women**

3.4.1 A Parliamentary Committee on the Empowerment of Women was constituted in 1997 comprising 30 members, 20 to be nominated by the Speaker from amongst members of Lok Sabha and 10 to be nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha from amongst members of Rajya Sabha. The list of the members of the Committee during the year is given at Table 2. The function of the Committee is to

**Table 1**

### **Committee on Human Resource Development (as on 1.2.2003)**

**Chairman      Shri Arjun Singh**

#### **MEMBERS**

##### **RAJYA SABHA**

Dr.	Abrar Ahmed
Dr.	Akhilesh Das
Shri	B.P. Apte
Shri	Bachani Lekhraj
Shri	Eduardo Faleiro
Shri	Rama Shanker Kaushik
Shri	Lalhmingliana
Smt.	Chandra Kala Pandey
Dr.	Ramendra Kumar Yadav Ravi
Shri	R. Sarath Kumar
Shri	M.P. Abdussamad Samadani
Shri	Mrinal Sen
Smt.	Vanga Geetha
Prof.	R.B.S. Varma

##### **LOK SABHA**

Shri	Ambareesha
Shri	Ramakant Angle
Shri	Kirti Jha Azad
Shri	G.S. Basawaraj
Shri	Ram Rati Bind
Shri	Kanti Lal Bhuria
Prof.	Kailasho Devi
Dr.	Ram Chandra Dome
Shri	Ramdas Rupala Gavit
Shri	Shankar Prasad Jaiswal
Shri	R.L. Jalappa
Shri	Baliram Kashyap
Shri	Brij Lal Khabri
Shri	Samik Lahiri
Shri	Y.G. Mahajan
Shri	G. Mallikarjunappa
Dr.	Manda Jagannath
Smt.	Nivedita Mane
Shri	A.F. Golam Osmani
Dr.	Ranjit Kumar Panja
Smt.	Kumudini Patnaik
Smt.	Renu Kumari
Shri	S.B.P. B.K. Satyanarayana Rao
Shri	Sunil Dutt
Shri	Ramsheth Thakur
Dr.	N. Venkataswamy
Smt.	Ganti Vijaykumari
Shri	Devendra Singh Yadav
	Vacant





*Dr. R.V. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Secretary DWCD, at a review meeting with state secretaries*

consider the reports of the National Commission for Women and to report on the measures taken by the Union Government for improving the status and condition of women.

3.4.2 During the year the Committee undertook on-the-spot study tour, in connection with the subjects under its examination, to Vadodara, Panchmahal and Ahmedabad during 2-4 July 2002, to Chennai, Pondicherry and Hyderabad during 7-13 November 2002 and to Jaipur and Udaipur during 5-8 February 2003.

3.4.3 The Committee took the oral evidence of Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development on 11 October 2002 and 8 January 2003 on the subject of 'Women in Detention' and on 10 October 2002 on 'Functioning of National and State Commissions for Women'.

3.4.4 The Committee presented to the Parliament its Seventh Report on 'Training Programmes for Women' on

6 March 2002 and Ninth Report on 'Violence Against Women during Riots' on 12 August 2002.

## **Reservation for SCs and STs**

3.5.1 Reservation Policy of the Government of India in the services is being followed in this Department and the organizations under its

control. Out of 35 Group 'A' officers in the Department, six belong to the scheduled castes (SC) and two to the scheduled tribes (ST). Out of 100 Group 'B' officers, 11 belong to SC and three to ST communities. In respect of 105 Groups 'C' Posts, 16 officials are from SC and 5 from ST communities. Out of 60 Group 'D' posts, 28 officials belong to the SC and two to ST communities.

## **Expenditure Reforms**

3.6.1 The Department had imposed 10 per cent cut in its sanctioned strength during 1993. During the year 10 per cent reduction in the sanctioned strength of two organizations under the control of the Department, namely Central Social Welfare Board and National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development was enforced in pursuance of Government instructions on rightsizing. A further downsizing of the Department as per the recommendations of the Expenditure Reforms Commission has been effected. One post each of joint secretary, director and deputy secretary, and two sections in the Department were abolished during the year.

## **Public and Staff Grievances**

3.7.1 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

Table 2

<b>Composition of the Committee on Empowerment of Women 2002-2003</b>	
<b>Chairperson</b>	Smt. Margaret Alva
<b>MEMBERS</b>	
<b>LOK SABHA</b>	<b>RAJYA SABHA</b>
Dr.(Smt.) Anita Arya	Smt Shabana Azmi
Smt. Jayashree Banerjee	Dr. (Ms.) P. Selvie Das
Smt. Bhan Singh Bhaura	Smt. Saroj Dubey
Smt. Krishna Bose	* Smt. Vanga Geetha
Smt. Santosh Chowdhary	* Smt. Gurcharan Kaur
Smt. Renuka Chowdhury	Smt. S.G.Indira
Dr. (Smt.) Beatrix D'souza	* Smt. Chandra Kala Pandey
Adv. Suresh Ramrao Jadhav	* Smt. Bimba Raikar
Smt Abha Mahto	Miss. Mabel Rebello
Dr. Ashok Patel	Smt. Savita Sharda
** Shri. E.Ponnuswamy.	
Shri. Bishnu Pada Ray	
Smt. Sushila Saroj	
Dr. (Smt.) V.Saroja	
Smt. Minati Sen	
Smt. Shyama Singh	
Smt. Jayaben B.Thakkar	
Shri. Prakash Mani Tripathi	
Dr. (Smt.) Vukkala Rajeswaramma	

\* Nominated as a Member or the Committee W.E.F.20 May,2002.

\*\* Nominated as a Member of the Committee W.E.F.28 August, 2002 Shri N.T. Shanugam ceased to be a Member of the Committee on his appointment as Minister.

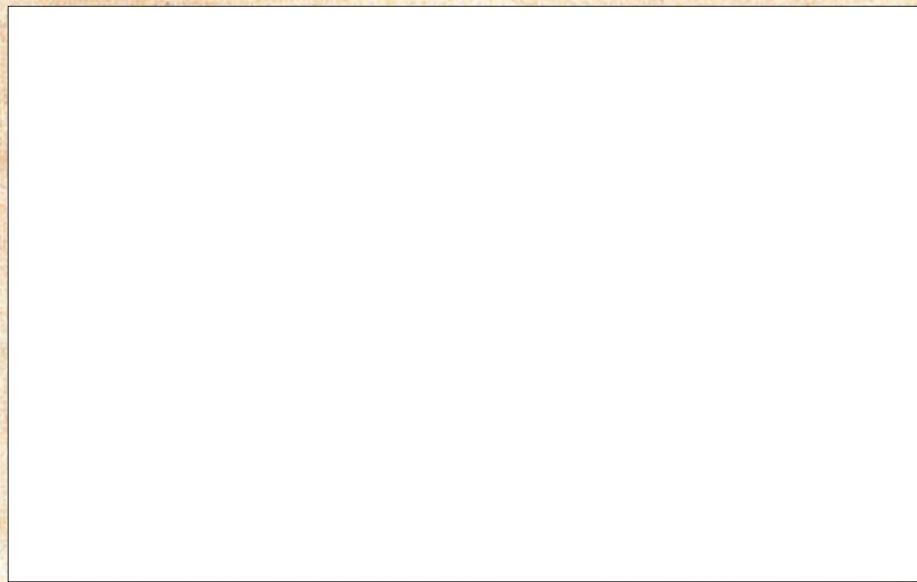
Department are available for distribution to the public in the counter. The details of the programmes and the present status of various applications from non governmental and other organizations for grants and other assistance as also the details of the organizations blacklisted by the Department have been posted on the website of the Department. This can be accessed at the address [www.wcd.nic.in](http://www.wcd.nic.in). The Department has also adopted a Citizen's Charter, which proclaims its mission, objectives and commitments.

3.7.2 The public grievances received in the Department are attended on priority. This is regularly monitored by the

Public Grievances Redressal Officer through a monthly return to Department of Administrative Reform and Public Grievances.

3.7.3 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.





## Policy and Planning

*"The habit of looking upon marriage as the sole economic refuge for women will have to go before women can have any freedom. Freedom depends on economic conditions even more than political, and even if woman is not economically free and self earning she will have to depend on the husband or someone else, and dependents are never free."*

**Jawaharlal Nehru**

## Policy and Planning



**I**ndia has the largest number of children as also the largest number of 'children plus women' in the world – a huge 726 million, which is more than the combined population of the United States of America, United Kingdom, Japan, Russia, Germany and Canada. Therefore, it is very obvious that concern for women and children would be very high on the priority list of the country's developmental agenda.

4.1.2 Women and children of India have travelled a long way through the process of development experience of the country. They were the worst and the most silent sufferers in the colonial days when disease and malnutrition, epidemics and famine took a toll of their lives in thousands and millions. A rigid and highly stratified male dominated society left little scope for independence and autonomy of women who were

subjected to many forms of discrimination, oppression and exploitation. The spread of liberal education and values on the one hand and the movement for national freedom on the other unleashed forces for social reforms and created increasing awareness about the need for increased participation of women in the educational, social, economic and political life of the nation. Mahatma Gandhi was in the forefront in championing the cause of women and about their right to equality along with men in every sphere of national life. Similarly, concern for children, as the future architects of the nation, found expression in the writings of our national leaders particularly Pandit Nehru. All these concerns for women and children influenced the debates in the Constituent Assembly and the drafting of India's Constitution, which is the most powerful pillar

for safeguarding the rights and interests of the women and children of India.

## Constitutional Provisions

4.2.1 The Constitution of India was ahead of its time, not only by the standards of the developing nations but also of many developed countries, in removing every kind of discrimination against women in the legal and public domain of the Republic. While Article 14 conferred equal rights and opportunities on men and women in the political, economic and social spheres, Article 15 prohibited discrimination against any citizen on the grounds of sex and Article 15(3) empowered the State to make affirmative discrimination in favour of women and children. Article 39 enjoined upon the State to provide equal means of livelihood and equal pay for equal work and Article 42 directed the State to make provisions for ensuring just and humane conditions of work and also for maternity relief. Article 51A (e) imposed a fundamental duty on every citizen to renounce the practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

4.2.2 Realizing that children have neither a voice nor a political constituency, the Constitution of India also laid down certain special safeguards to ensure their welfare, protection and development. While Article 15(3) empowered the State to make any special provision in favour of children, Article 24 prohibited employment of children below 14 years of age in any factory or mine or other hazardous occupation; Articles 39 (e) and (f) laid down that the State shall direct its policy in such a manner that the tender age of children is not abused and children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and childhood is protected against exploitation and moral and material abandonment. Article 45 further directed the State to provide for free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years. This directive has now been enshrined as a fundamental right of the children through the Constitution

## Constitutional Guarantees to India's Women

### Fundamental Rights

Article 14: "The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India."

Article 15(1): "The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds of only religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them."

Article 15(3): "Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children."

Article 16(2): "No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for or discriminated against in respect of any employment or office under the State."

### Directive Principles of State Policy

Article 39: "The State shall in particular, direct its policy toward securing—

- (a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;
- (d) that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women;
- (e) that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter a vocation unsuited to their age or strength;"

Article 42: "The State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief."

(Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002, which was passed by the Parliament in the winter session. Article 45 of the Constitution was also amended to direct the State to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

## Legislative Measures

4.3.1 In order to give a practical shape to the Constitutional directives

a number of laws have been enacted for the development of women and children. These have brought forth a perceptible improvement in the status of women and children in the country, although there is still a wide gap between the *de jure* provisions and the *de facto* realities.

**4.3.2 The Hindu Succession Act 1956** recognized the right of the woman to inherit the property of the father and an amendment of the Act to confer such property rights in a joint family is under contemplation. The Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1976 raised the age for marriage of a girl from 15 to 18 years and that of a boy to 21 years and made offences under this Act cognisable. The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 was amended in 1976 to provide a girl the right to repudiate a marriage before attaining maturity whether the marriage has been consummated or not. The amendment brought in 1984 to the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 made women's subjection to cruelty a cognisable offence and a further amendment of 1986 made the husband or in-laws punishable in case of a woman committing suicide within seven years of her marriage due to acts of cruelty. A new criminal offence of 'Dowry Death' was incorporated in the Indian Penal Code. Further amendments in 1983 provide for a punishment by imprisonment of seven years in ordinary cases of rape and 10 years for custodial rape cases. The maximum punishment may go up to life imprisonment. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act of 1956 as amended

and renamed in 1986 made the sexual exploitation of a female a cognisable offence. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act of 1986 made indecent presentation of women in advertisements, etc. an offence. The Pre-natal Diagnostic Technique Act (PNDT) came into force in 1994 to prevent induced abortions of female foetuses. The Act was further amended in 2002 to make it more effective.

**4.3.3 Various labour laws** laid down specific provisions for social security for women workers. The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment Act, 1966) provided for provision of crèches for the benefit of women workers. The Plantation Labour Act, 1951 laid down that women workers be provided time off for feeding children and that fully equipped crèches be set up wherever 50 or more women are employed or where women with children below six years of age exceeds 20. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 directs that women cannot be employed to work beyond nine hours between 6.00 am and 7.00 pm with the exception of midwives and nurses. The Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 laid down that provisions of separate toilets and washing facilities be made for women. Under the Mines Act, 1952 employment of women in mines below ground and during the night was prohibited. The Act also provided for health facilities for women along with separate latrines and urinals. Mines Crèche Rules, 1966 provided for crèche facilities to be maintained by a trained person and according to the stipulated size of room, equipment and facilities. It also provided for medical examination of children once a month and nursing mothers once in two months. The Factories Act of 1948 (amended in 1976) provides for establishment of a crèche where 30 women are employed (including casual and contract



labourers). Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 granted maternity leave with full pay for 135 days to women who have completed 80 days work and prohibits discharge or dismissal of a woman during the leave period. This Act extends to factories, mines, and plantations and has further been extended to shops and establishments where 10 and more persons are employed. The concept of paternity leave has been introduced in 1998 for central government employees as an important beginning towards creating effective national laws in the sphere of family responsibility. The Equal Remuneration Act of 1976 provides for equal pay to men and women for equal work.

4.3.4 In order to address the phenomenon of domestic violence, which is widely prevalent but has remained largely invisible in the public domain, the Department has been working to bring forth a bill in the Parliament to empower magistrates to grant protection orders to victims of domestic violence and provide other relief. The bill was introduced in Parliament during the Budget Session, 2002 and is likely to be passed during the Budget Session, 2003.

4.3.5 The Supreme Court of India through its activist role has infused dynamism into the constitutional and legal provisions and has issued directives to the State from time to time to further safeguard and strengthen the rights of women. Over the years a strong tradition of public interest litigation (PIL) has taken deep roots whereby in the event of the violation of rights of any person and such persons being unable to approach the court (by reason of poverty, disability, social or economic disadvantage), any member of the public can maintain an application for an appropriate direction, order or writ. This has further contributed to the cause of gender justice. Certain landmark pronouncements of the Supreme Court on such matters as the need for a Uniform Civil Code for all women irrespective of religion, the need for equal property rights for women particularly in case of inheritance, pronouncements on child labour, child prostitution, need for in-camera trial of rape cases etc. are evidence of such an activist role of the Court. In a landmark judgement in the 'Vishaka Case' in 1997 the Supreme



Court laid down guidelines on sexual harassment at the workplace by holding that actual molestation or even physical contact is not required for it to be construed as sexual harassment, if the background of the entire case establishes the genuineness of the complaint.

4.3.6 A number of legislations have also been enacted to safeguard and protect the rights of the children. These are the Guardian and Wards Act, 1890; Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956; Probation of Offenders Act, 1958; The Orphanage and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Act, 1960; The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation Act), 1986; The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992; The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1996, Juvenile Justice Act, 2000, etc.

## **Strategies in the Five Year Plans**

4.4.1 Over the years the planning strategies on women and children in

the country has evolved from 'welfare' to 'development' to 'empowerment'.

**4.4.2** The approach in the First Five Year Plan (1951-56) was to provide adequate services to 'promote the welfare of women' so that they can play their 'legitimate role in the family and the community'. It was noted, 'the position and functions of women differ to a great extent in different communities, and therefore, community welfare agencies will have to work out their programmes and activities according to the specific requirements in which they work'. The Plan document further noted that special organizations on the part of the Central or State Governments for promoting the welfare of women had not yet been developed and therefore stressed that 'the major burden of organizing activities for the benefit of the vast female population has to be borne by the private agencies'. The Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) was set up in 1953 to promote voluntary organizations at various levels, especially at the grassroots, to take up welfare related activities for women.

**4.4.3** Considering that the opportunities of early childhood development determine the present and future human resource development of the nation, child development became a focused activity from the very First Five Year Plan. In successive Plans conscious efforts were made in evolving and crystallizing new perspectives and paradigms to initiate multilinear

interventions required to fulfil the needs of the deprived and underprivileged children.

**4.4.4** The Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Plans, including the four years of Plan Holiday that preceded the Fourth Plan continued the same approach for the welfare of women. The concept of women's development was mainly 'welfare' oriented and was clubbed with other categories of welfare such as the old and the disabled. The schemes of Condensed Course of Education and Women and Socio Economic Programme were introduced during the Second Plan (1956-61) and that of Working Girl's Hostel and Short Stay Homes in the Fourth Plan (1969-74). These were the only women specific schemes of the Department during the first 28 years of planning history.

**4.4.5** For the children, the Fourth Plan focused on accelerating the basic minimum services, culminating finally in the adoption of a National Policy for Children in 1974. The Fifth Plan saw a shift in focus from child welfare to child development and an emphasis on integration and coordination of services, which finally took place by the launching of Integrated Child Development Scheme in 1975.

**4.4.6** The end of the Fourth Plan had seen the release of the monumental report of the Committee on Status of Women in India entitled 'Towards Equality' which revealed that the dynamics of development had adversely affected a large section of women and created new imbalances and disparities. The report led to a debate in Parliament and the emergence of new consciousness of women as critical inputs for national development rather than as targets for welfare policies. A Women's Welfare and Development Bureau was set up in 1976 under the Ministry of Social Welfare to initiate necessary policies, programmes and measures for women. Four separate Working Groups on Employment



of Women, Adult Education Programmes for Women, Women in Agriculture and Rural Development were set up to chalk out strategies for action in all these areas.

4.4.7 These led to a definite shift in the approach from 'welfare' to 'development' in the Sixth Plan (1980-85), which recognized women as participants of development and not merely as objects of welfare. The Plan adopted a multi-disciplinary approach with a special thrust on the three core sectors of health, education and employment. Accordingly, priority was given to implementation of programmes for women under different sectors of agriculture and its allied activities of dairying, poultry, small animal husbandry, handlooms, handicrafts, small-scale industries, etc. Women's Employment Programme was introduced in 1982 with assistance from the Norwegian Development Agency (NORAD). On the children's front, the Sixth Five Year Plan reiterated the approach and strategy outlined in the Fifth Plan, and promoted consolidation and expansion of the programmes started earlier.

4.4.8 The Seventh Plan (1985-90) continued the stress on generation of both skilled and unskilled employment of women through proper education and vocational training. Two new schemes of Support to Training and Employment (STEP) and Awareness Generation Programme for Rural and Poor Women (AGP) were introduced. Three landmark reports, namely Shram Shakti, the Report of the National Commission on Self-Employed Women and Women in Informal Sector, National Perspective Plan on Women (1988-2000) and SAARC Guidebook on Women in Development were prepared during this period. The Department of Women and Child Development was set up in 1985 to serve as the nodal point for women and children within the national machinery.

4.4.9 Along with women, major initiatives were taken to focus on the girl child for breaking the vicious continuum, of girl child and woman, so that girls can get the much required space for physical and mental development before being asked to take up the responsibilities of wife and mother. Spatial expansion and enrichment of child development services took place through programmes in different sectors. Much emphasis was also given on human development through advocacy, mobilization and community empowerment.

4.4.10 Recognizing the role and contribution of women in development, the Eighth Plan (1990-95), adopted the strategy to ensure that 'benefits of development from different sectors do not bypass women and special programmes are implemented to complement the general development programmes'. Two new schemes, which were introduced during this period, were Mahila Samridhi Yojana and Indira Mahila Yojana. The other major developments during this plan period were setting up of National Commission for Women and National Credit Fund for Women known as Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, and the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendments wherein one third of seats of rural and urban self governing institutions were reserved for women. The Government declared its commitment to development of 'every child', which was manifested in the two National Plans of Action adopted in 1992, one for children and the other exclusively for the girl child.

4.4.11 The Ninth Plan (1997-2002) made two significant changes in the conceptual strategy for planning for women. First, 'Empowerment of Women' became one of the nine primary objectives of the Ninth Plan. The approach of the Plan was to create an enabling environment where women can freely exercise their rights both within and outside home, as equal partners along with men. For the purpose a 'National Policy for Empowerment of Women' was approved in 2001. Second, the

Ninth Plan attempted convergence of existing services, resources, infrastructure and manpower available in both women-specific and women-related sectors. To this effect, the Plan directed both the Centre and the states to adopt a special strategy of 'Women's Component Plan' through which, not less than 30 per cent of funds/benefits should be earmarked in all the women-related sectors. It also suggested that a special vigil should be kept 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.

## **Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)**

4.5.1 The process of the preparation of Tenth Five Year Plan that had started in November 2000 with the setting up of working groups and steering committees in each sector culminated with the unanimous approval of the

Tenth Plan document by the National Development Council in its meeting held on 21 December 2002. Earlier the NDC had approved the Approach Paper of the Tenth Five Year Plan on 1 September 2002. The Approach Paper *inter alia* fixed 11 monitorable targets out of which four pertain directly to women and children and five concern women indirectly. The four monitorable targets of the Plan that directly focus on women and children are:

- a) All children in school by 2003 and all children to complete five years of schooling by 2007.
- b) Reduction of gender gaps in literacy and wage rates by at least 50 per cent by 2007.
- c) Reduction of infant mortality rate (IMR) to 45 per 1000 live births by 2007 and to 28 by 2012;
- d) Reduction of maternal mortality ratio (MMR) to two per 1000 live births by 2007 and to one by 2012.

The five monitorable targets of the Plan that concern women indirectly are:

- a) Reduction of poverty ratio to five per cent by 2007 and to 15 per cent by 2012 (since women constitute nearly 70 per cent of the people living below poverty line, reduction in poverty ratio will definitely improve the status of women).
- b) Reduction in the decadal rate of population growth between 2001 and 2011 to 16.2 per cent (this will improve the status of women since they have to bear unequal responsibility of high growth of population).
- c) Increase in literacy rates to 75 per cent within the Plan period (this will benefit women more than men since rate of growth of female literacy has already outpaced that of males).
- d) All villages to have sustained access to potable drinking water within the Plan period (women will be the major beneficiaries since arrangement of drinking water is primarily the responsibility of women. The Time Use Survey of CSO indicates that an average rural woman spends three and a half-hours in a week to carry water for domestic consumption).

### **From Rio to Rome**

In **Rio** they told us  
Women play an important role in environment.

In **Vienna** they applauded  
Women's rights as human rights.

In **Cairo** they assured  
Reproductive rights and safe motherhood to women.

In **Beijing** they reminded all to see the  
World through women's eyes

In **Rome** they recognized  
Women's role in food security.

And now what next?

**A Woman Activist from the Third World**



e) Providing gainful employment to the addition to the labour force over the Tenth Plan period (this again will benefit women since every analysis indicates that participation of women is likely increase in the coming decade).

4.5.2 While taking note of the decline in the juvenile sex ratio as emerged from the 2001 Census, the Plan document asserts that "unless such trends are reversed decisively within the next decade, the efforts towards social and demographic transition and improving the quality of life are likely to prove less than effective. It is, therefore, imperative that the development process must include gender equity as an integral component of the broader strategy."

4.5.3 The Plan takes note of the projected rise in the labour participation rate of women and visualizes that "while on the one hand, the increasing trend in average years of education will reduce the rate of addition to the labour force; on the other hand, the greater work force participation by women will tend to increase it...There is therefore, every likelihood that the labour force will increase faster than the economy's current ability to provide gainful and decent work opportunities." The Plan therefore laid greater emphasis on training and skill development for creation of increased work opportunities for women.

4.5.4 The Tenth Plan promises to make the implementation of the Women's Component Plan more effective by not only defining the concept of WCP clearly, but also going a step further in identifying the schemes and programmes of various ministries/departments, which should be covered under WCP. Efforts will also be made to see the possibility of maintaining a sub-head for WCP under the relevant major head of the respective programme, just as is done in the case of SCP for SCs and TSP for STs. No re-appropriation from WCP to the other schemes will be permitted without the prior approval of the Department of Women and Child Development. Detailed schedules and formats for reporting progress will also be devised so that the benefits flowing to women can be monitored closely and on a continuing basis. Comprehensive guidelines and instructions shall be issued and strong monitoring machinery shall be developed during the Tenth Plan.

4.5.5 Further, the Tenth Plan acknowledges the efforts made by the Department in dissecting the Government budget to establish its gender-differential impact and assures that immediate action will be initiated in tying up the concepts of WCP and gender budgeting to play a complementary role to each other, and thus, ensure both preventive and *post-facto* action to enable women to receive their rightful share from all the women-related general development sectors.

4.5.6 The Tenth Plan endorses the recommendation of the Working Group that the best approach of the Plan for empowering women will be to translate the National Policy for Empowerment of Women (2001) into action. A National Plan of Action for implementation of the policy shall be prepared specifying action points in all the women-related development sectors; developing an in-built mechanism for effective co-ordination and monitoring of the implementation



of the policy, besides evaluating/assessing the impact of the implementation of policy in improving the status of women, based on a Gender Development Index.

**4.5.7** As much of the success of empowering women depends upon the holistic impact of various sectoral achievements, efforts will be initiated/intensified during the Tenth Plan to converge the existing services, resources, infrastructure and manpower available both in the women-specific and women-related sectors with an ultimate objective of optimizing the benefits with greater cost effectiveness. To this effect, efforts will be made to converge the services of health care, nutrition supplementation, safe drinking water, adult/functional/legal literacy, gainful employment both wage and self-employment, sanitation, health and nutrition awareness, knowledge and information about management of diseases, counselling towards safe motherhood practices, nutrition, welfare services etc. The integrated approach adopted by the two ongoing programmes of women's empowerment viz. Swa-Shakti and Swayamsidha will be further strengthened and expanded during the Tenth Plan with an ultimate objective of universalizing the same through the already available grassroots level networking of SHGs.

**4.5.8** The Tenth Plan approved the following strategies for children:

- To reaffirm that child's rights – economic, social, cultural, civil

and political are inalienable from human rights and are also achievable within the normative and ethical framework provided by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1992);

- To recognize that the early childhood years – especially the pre-natal to first three years, are the most crucial and vulnerable period in life for the achievement of full human development potential and cumulative life-long learning. This is the time when the foundations for physical, cognitive, emotional and social development are laid;
- To re-affirm the belief in the integrated approach, which promotes effective convergence of available services, resources, manpower and infrastructure in the areas of health, nutrition, education (early learning) and better parenting and is driven by the best interests of the child;
- To reinforce the commitment to family-focused and community-based interventions, in addition to the institution-based interventions. This is critical for changing behaviour within the family and community for enhanced survival, growth and development of young children, adolescent girls and women across the life-cycle;
- To highlight the role of both parents in shared parenting and caring responsibilities that enable the family to function as the primary institution for supporting the growth and development of young children. To promote affirmative action to raise the status of girls and women with enhanced involvement of men and families;
- To emphasize the criticality of decentralized, locally responsive approaches to the care of young children, girls and women with respect for local needs, cultural patterns and diversity;
- To acknowledge that efforts will be made to reach all children within which special efforts will be made to reach the ones who are the most difficult to reach, the most disadvantaged, those in difficult circumstances, and at risk, contributing to cohesive and inclusive societies;
- To promote preventive approaches to malnutrition and disability-intervention as early as possible and across the life-cycle, focusing on the younger children, under three

years of age, the adolescent girl, expectant and nursing mothers;

- To ensure appropriate depiction and presentation of children's concerns in all fora, including the media, to change the societal attitudes in favour of the girl child and the children in difficult circumstances/exploitative conditions;
- To foster new partnerships with parents, communities, civil societies corporate and private sectors and ensure that they fulfill their obligations to children, especially to the very young child and the girl child.

4.5.9 The sectoral approach for the holistic development of children during the Tenth Plan will be as follows:

a) **Health and Immunization:** Tenth Plan target of bringing down IMR to 45 per 1000 live births can be made possible only through ensuring 100 per cent coverage of immunization in respect of the vaccine-preventable diseases and therefore special efforts shall be made to improve the coverage levels through the Universal Immunization Programme as part of the RCH programme. Further, the Child Survival Programme of RCH will ensure universal screening of all pregnant women to identify and manage those at high risk to analyze reduction in the pre-natal and neo-natal mortality and morbidity.

b) **Nutrition:** The Tenth Plan commits to operationalize universal screening of vulnerable groups for macro and micro nutrient deficiencies. The two on-going direct feeding programmes of Special Nutrition Programme (SNP) and the National Programme for Nutrition Support to Primary Education will be further strengthened. Additional central assistance to states as part of PMGY to meet the costs of 'take-home food supplements for children six to 36 months' will be enlarged to fill the existing financial gaps. Further, as a follow-up of the announcement of the Prime Minister in his Independence Day speech of 2001, a new programme to combat under-nutrition in adolescent girls and expectant and nursing mothers has been launched on a pilot basis in 51 districts.

c) **Education:** Early child care education component of ICDS will continue to provide a sound foundation in the education ladder. During the Tenth Plan, special efforts

will be made to develop 'operational linkages' between ICDS and primary education. These linkages will seek to reinforce co-ordination of timings and location of schools based on community appraisal and micro-planning at the grassroots level. Girls' education will be viewed as a major intervention for breaking the vicious inter-generational cycle of gender and socio-economic disadvantages. The effective expansion of crèches/day-care services and linkages between child-care services and primary schools will be a major input to promote educational opportunities for the girl child.

d) **Child Development:** The integrated approach adopted for the holistic development of children through the ICDS will continue during the Tenth Plan. The present coverage of ICDS through 4,608 projects covering 31.5 million children and six million mothers will be expanded to cover 54.3 million children and 10.9 million mothers through 5,652 ICDS projects during the Tenth Plan. The scope of the on-going approach to converge the basic services of health, nutrition and pre-school education to promote holistic development of the young child will be further strengthened with community participation/ action to reach the un-reached.

**e) Elimination of Discrimination against Adolescents/Girl Child:** The Tenth Plan will concentrate its efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violation of the rights of the adolescent/girl child by undertaking strong legal measures. These include strict enforcement of relevant legislations along with eradication of the harmful practices of female foeticide/female infanticide, child marriage, child abuse, child labour, child prostitution, etc.

**f) Children in Difficult Circumstances:** While recognizing the major gap that exists today in reaching the children in difficult circumstances like the street and working children, child sex workers, drug-addicts; disabled and delinquent children; children with HIV/AIDS; children affected by various disasters who are in urgent need of care and protection, etc., the Tenth Plan will initiate action to assess the size and magnitude of the problem and expand the ongoing efforts both in the governmental and non-governmental sectors; and launch, if necessary, new programmes to cover the hitherto neglected/unattended groups.

**g) Child-specific and Child-related Laws:** The Tenth Plan will make an attempt to make a thorough review of all the

existing child-specific and child-related legislations to plug the existing loopholes in their provisions and also in their implementation. Simultaneously, every effort will be made to protect children from all types of exploitation through strict enforcement of the existing legislations.

## Plan Outlays

4.5.10 An outlay of Rs. 13,780 crore has been earmarked in the Tenth Plan of the Department of Women and Child Development. Scheme-wise year-wise allocation of the Plan is provided in Annexure II. This represents a step up of 76.43 per cent over the Ninth Plan outlay of Rs. 7,810.42 crore and 120.53 per cent increase over the actual expenditure of Rs. 6,248.53 crore during the Ninth Plan period – the largest for any Department in the Government of India.

## Zero Based Budgeting

4.6.1 While preparing the Tenth Plan, special efforts were made to ensure the effective distribution of the otherwise limited resources through the application of zero based budgeting (ZBB) viz. weeding-out, merging, transfer to non-plan, state sector and to other subordinate organizations. The DWCD schemes that have been weeded out in the Tenth Plan are:

- a) National Crèche Fund
- b) Balsevika Training Programme
- c) Early Childhood Education
- d) Balwadi Nutrition Programme
- e) Commonwealth Minister's Meeting
- f) Commissioner for Women's Rights
- g) National Evaluation and Monitoring Agency
- h) Production of Nutritious Food
- i) Socio Economic Programme
- j) Organizational Assistance to Voluntary Organizations

4.6.2 The schemes that have been merged with the related schemes are:

- a) Indira Mahila Yojana has been recast as Swayamsidha and Mahila Samridhi Yojana has been merged with the recast programme.



- b) The scheme on Programme, Evaluation and Monitoring and Research and Development in Food and Nutrition Board have been merged with the scheme on Research, Publication and Monitoring.
- c) The scheme on Education Work for Prevention of Atrocities against Women has been merged with Awareness Generation Programme.
- d) Three schemes of Food and Nutrition Board, namely, Fortification of Milk with Vitamin A, Implementation of National Nutrition Policy and Capital Expenditure have been merged with the proposed National Nutrition Mission.

4.6.3 In view of the similar nature of schemes introduced by many state governments and difficulties of monitoring at the central level, as reflected in the large pending utilization certificates, it has been recommended that Balika Samridhi Yojana shall be transferred to State Plans in the Tenth Plan. The NDC Committee on Centrally Sponsored Schemes shall take a final decision in this regard.

## National Charter for Children

4.7.1 The National Agenda for Governance enunciated the Government's intention to announce a National Charter for Children with an aim to ensure that no child remains illiterate, hungry or lacks medical facilities. The Department has prepared a draft National Charter for Children after obtaining the views/ comments and suggestions of the state government/UT administration and concerned central ministries/departments and experts in the field. A meeting was convened on 27 August, 2001 with the social scientists of the country under the chairmanship of Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Minister of Human Resource Development to discuss the draft National Charter for Children.

4.7.2 The National Charter shall be a written document, a statement of intent embodying the Government's agenda for Children. The proposed National Charter will emphasize Government of India's

commitment to children's rights to survival, health and nutrition, standard of living, play and leisure, early childhood care, education, protection of the girl child, equality, life and liberty, name and nationality, freedom of expression, freedom of association and peaceful assembly, the right to a family and the right to be protected from economic exploitation. The document will also define the rights of children in difficult circumstances, children with disabilities, children from marginalized and disadvantaged communities and child victims. The proposed document while stipulating the duties for the State and the community towards children also emphasizes the duties of children towards family, society and the nation.

4.7.3 The document is being finalized for obtaining the approval of the Cabinet. This is one of the items announced by the Prime Minister on 15 August 2002.

## National Plan of Action for Children

4.8.1 The Department of Women and Child Development in the Ministry



of Human Resource Development has initiated action for preparing a National Plan of Action for Children. This Plan of Action will be prepared after harmonizing the goals for children set in the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children held in May 2002, the monitorable targets set in the Tenth Five Year Plan, and goals for children in related ministries/departments. The Action Plan will be prepared in consultation with concerned ministries and departments, states/union territories governments, non governmental organizations and experts.

**4.8.2** The Department of Women and Child Development has constituted a committee for the purpose of preparation of the National Plan of Action for Children under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development. The Committee includes the secretaries of other ministries and departments, experts and NGOs.

**4.8.3** The Minister for Human Resource Development has requested the chief ministers to extend their cooperation in preparation of the National Plan of Action for Children. The other concerned ministries and departments are also being requested to provide necessary inputs for preparation of the document.

**4.8.4** National Plan of Action for Children is one of the items which were announced by the Prime Minister on Independence Day, 2002. Accordingly, PMO is being apprised of the developments from time to time.

## Who is a Child?

According to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratified by India in December 1992:

"... A child means every human being below the age of 18 years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier."

- According to UN estimates, there are close to 400 million children below the age of 18 years living in India – more even than in China.
- However, the legal conception of a child varies depending upon the purpose: whether it is for imposing legal disabilities,(e.g., in the political rights sphere),for spelling out duties and obligations (e.g.,in the juvenile justice system), for affording protection(e.g. from exploitative or hazardous employment), or for establishing eligibility to receive benefits or special services(e.g. health, education and maintenance benefits).
- The Census of India treats persons below the age of 14 years as 'children'.
- According to the Indian Penal Code 1860, nothing is an offence, which is done by a child under seven years of age (Section 82).
- In the Juvenile Justice Act 1986, juvenile is a boy who has not attained the age of 16 years, and a girl who has not attained the age of 18 years.
- According to the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929, 'child'means a person who if a male,has not completed 21 years of age, and if a female, has not completed 18 years of age.
- In the Factories Act 1948, no child who has not completed his fourteenth year shall be required or allowed to work in any factory.
- According to the Mines (Amendment )Act of 1983,no person below the age of 18 years shall be allowed to work in any mine or part thereof.
- The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation ) Act of 1986 defines a 'child' as a person who has not completed his fourteenth year of age.

## A Historic Amendment

The Constitution (Eight -Sixth Amendment) Act, 2002  
12 December 2002

After article 21 of the Constitution, the following article shall be inserted, namely:

"21A. The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to 14 years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine."

For article 45 of the Constitution, the following article shall be substituted, namely:

"45. The State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years."

In article 51 A of the Constitution, after clause(j), the following clause shall be added, namely:

"(K) who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years."

## Plan of Action for Empowerment of Women

4.9.3 To ensure that the policy prescriptions get implemented, the Department has drafted a Plan of Action (POA) with achievable goals 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 is being finalized in consultation with all the stakeholders.

## National Policy for Empowerment of Women

4.9.1 The Government has adopted the National Policy for the Empowerment of Women on 20 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 life and activities.

4.9.2 The themes and issues covered by the policy include the judicial-legal system, economic empowerment of women, social empowerment including health, education, violence against women, etc., women and decision making, women and media, women and science and technology, girl child, etc. The policy provides prescriptions under each of the above and calls upon different departments and ministries for coverage of their resources and actions. The policy also stresses the importance of earmarking allocations under the Women's Component Plan and prioritizes need for gender budgeting.

## Women's Component Plan

4.10.1 The Department of Women and Child Development, which was designated as the nodal machinery for the development and empowerment of women, is playing a crucial role in the formulation and monitoring of Women's Component Plan which was devised as an operational strategy in the Ninth Plan to ensure that not less than 30 per cent of funds/benefits are earmarked for women in all the women-related sectors.

4.10.2 The Department has advised all the concerned ministries/departments for inclusion of an identifiable Women Component Plan in their programmes right from the



planning process and implementation and monitoring of their programmes to ensure that the benefits reach the women. The Department has further requested all the ministries/departments to set up advisory committees for women in each sector to help in the preparation, monitoring and implementation of Women's Component Plan, set up a women's cell and to include a chapter on Women's Component Plan in their annual reports.

4.10.3 A review of the progress made by WCP has confirmed its usefulness as an effective strategy to ensure that the commitment of the Government to achieve gender equality is actually translated into budgetary commitments. As per a study conducted by the Planning Commission, substantial amount of funds have flown for the benefits of women through women-specific and women-related schemes implemented by 15 central ministries/ departments. Of these, five ministries/departments viz. Women and Child Development, Family Welfare, Health, Education and Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy have contributed with as high as 50-70 per cent of their gross budgetary support (GBS) in the Ninth Plan to WCP, while other ministries/ departments contributed a flow of 30-50 per cent of the Plan resources. The total amount that flowed to women during the Ninth Plan from the women-specific nodal Department and women-related ministries/ departments was worked out to Rs. 51,942.53 crore, which accounts for



42.9 per cent of the GBS of those ministries/departments. The review has also shown that the WCP has created a lot of awareness and sensitization amongst the planners, policy-makers and administrators that the funds/benefits from other development sectors do not by-pass women.

4.10.4 On the instruction of the PMO, the Department has also been monitoring 27 beneficiaries oriented schemes for women implemented by the Central Government. It has been decided to extend the scope of the monitoring to include the entire gamut of the Women's Component Plan.

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

4.11.1 Programmes for women and children implemented by the Department are primarily directed towards the most disadvantaged groups 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 was rather difficult to design schemes exclusively for SCs and STs or to earmark funds for SCP and TSP. However, keeping in view the directions of National Commission of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Department for the first time formulated the SCP and TSP. Copy of the SCP/TSP for the year 2002-03 is placed at Annexure III.

4.11.2 The Department has been implementing one of the largest area based schemes of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), which envisages provision of vital

services to most vulnerable groups in disadvantaged areas with a focus on the (a) areas inhabited pre-dominantly by SCs and (b) areas inhabited by tribes particularly backward tribes. Of the 4,761 ICDS projects operationalised in the country, 753 are tribal projects located in areas predominantly inhabited by tribes. Even in respect of projects in other blocks, the focus is on coverage of most vulnerable groups including SCs/STs and other backward castes.

4.11.3 Under the scheme of Hostels for Working Women implemented by the Department, there are stipulations that 15 per cent of the seats in hostels will be reserved for SCs and 7.5 per cent 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 including SCs and STs in particular. The major thrust of the programmes of the Board is on the rural, tribal and urban areas.

4.11.4 Most of the programmes of the Department on 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 has relaxed the condition regarding the minimum experience of three years for voluntary organizations in tribal areas to be eligible for grant-in-aid. Similarly, under the scheme of Condensed Courses of Education for Adult Women, the Board makes efforts to enroll scheduled caste and scheduled tribe women for the course. 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.

## **Annual Plan and Action Plan**

4.12.1 The Plan and Non-Plan outlays for the year 2002-2003 were fixed at Rs.2,200 crore and Rs. 53.64 crore respectively. The revised outlays have been fixed at Rs. 2,085 crore and Rs. 53.41 crore respectively. A statement indicating scheme-wise allocations is given at Annexure IV.

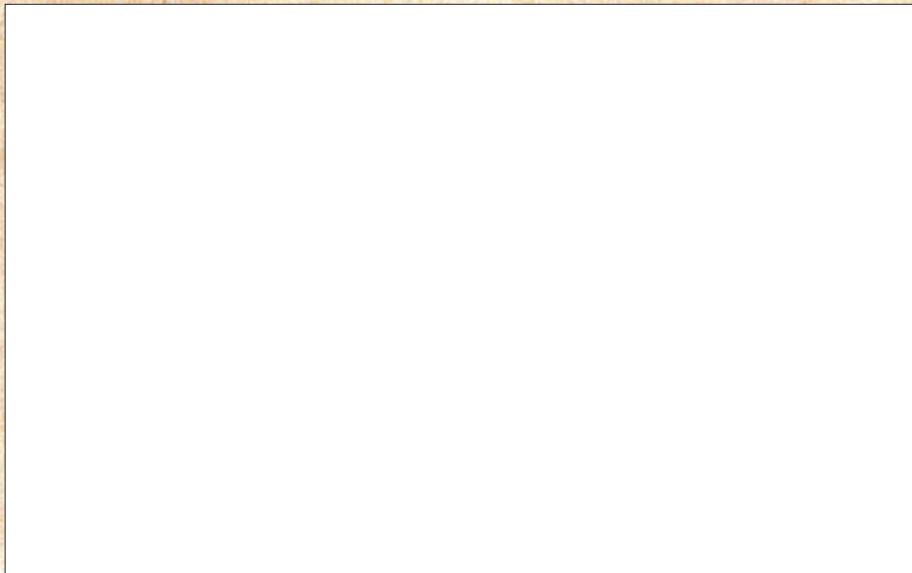
4.12.2 The Department prepared the Annual Action Plan (AAP) for the schemes and activities of the Department, setting out

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 for the Parliament.

4.12.3 The Department completed the exercise for the preparation of the Annual Plan 2003-04. The plan was discussed in the Planning Commission. Planning Commission allocated an amount of Rs.2,600 crores for the Department for the year 2003-04, which represented a step up of 18.18 per cent over the outlay of the previous year.

## **Plan for the North-East Region**

4.13.1 As per the guidelines of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance, the Department has allocated 10 per cent 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 organizations of North East with the existing support available under various grants-in-aid schemes of the Department of Women and Child Development.



## The Girl Child in India

*"We sing of our pain and suffering,  
We have bad dreams -  
No one understands  
One day our life will be different  
A new sun is about to rise  
A new future awaits us "*

Folk song from Madhya Pradesh

# The Girl Child in India



**T**he girl child is a critical agent in any society. The care given to her as a child and adolescent, to her health and nutrition, education and economic potential determines her empowerment as a woman, and thus of the future generation, of both men and women. A society with healthy, literate, economically empowered adolescent girls will translate into later marriage, safer motherhood and improved maternal health, smaller families, improved child-care and survival, higher literacy rates and less gender discrimination.

## A Historical Perspective

5.2.1 The Constitution of India accords utmost importance to the welfare and development of children and women. The Constitution has an impressive list of provisions for children as it not only grants equality and prohibits discrimination

of caste, sex and creed, but also protects childhood against exploitation and abuse. It also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of children. As a result, within the democratic framework, legislation, development policies, plans and programmes have been formulated aiming at total development of children.

5.2.2 During the first two and a half decades after Independence, in all the efforts at national and international levels, the needs and rights of the girl child remained subsumed within the larger framework of women and child development. The First and Second Five Year Plans (1951-61) were aimed at the welfare of women and special efforts were made to promote education of girls. During 1958, the National Committee on Women's Education was set up by the Government of India



in the Ministry of Education to analyze various aspects of education being imparted to girls and women. The Committee recommended a number of measures to promote girls' education. As a result, the Third Five Year Plan (1961-66) focussed on expansion of girls' education as a strategy for women's development. During the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79), emphasis was on attainment of self-reliance. During 1971, the Government constituted the Committee on the Status of Women in India (CSWI). The report of the Committee, entitled "Towards Equality", laid the foundation of the women's movement in the country, even though there was no specific mention of the girl child in the report.

5.2.3 The CSWI report was followed by the National Plan of Action for Women in 1976 and later the National Perspective Plan (NPP) in 1988. It was only during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), that an exclusive chapter on women's development was incorporated in the Plan document. A landmark achievement during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) was setting up of the Department of Women and Child Development under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. There was also expansion in the national machinery; schemes and new programmes were introduced and several amendments were made in the legislation to protect the rights of children and women. However, in all these efforts, the gender-neutral approach in policies and programmes concerning children limited the reach of development efforts to the girl child.

5.2.4 The revolution to remove gender-based inequalities gained momentum during the UN Women's Decade (1975-1985). Realizing that most of the development issues concerning adult women are linked to the problems of the girl child right from infancy to adolescence, the development of the girl child became the focus of attention in all development endeavours. The culmination of the growing concern for the development of the girl child being subjected to inequality, disparity and neglect – manifested in the decision to observe 1990 as the SAARC Year of the Girl Child. The enthusiastic response to the issues concerning the girl child prompted the heads of Government/States during the SAARC Conference at Male in 1990 to declare 1991-2000 as the SAARC Decade of the Girl Child. This was a conscious attempt to give focussed attention to the girl child, and maintain tempo and drive of various activities initiated in the region during 1990. In pursuance of this, India formulated the National Plan of Action for the SAARC Decade of the Girl Child.

5.2.5 The main strategic principle in implementing the SAARC Action Plan was to strengthen the awareness and capacity of the family and the community to a level, so that the goals for the girl child are owed, pursued and achieved by them. The four guiding principles of the SAARC Action Plan were formulation of gender-specific goals and strategies; ensuring equality of status; use of integrated approach in programme planning; and change in social attitudes and behavioural practices. The major goals of the

SAARC Action Plan were, survival and protection of the girl child and safe motherhood; overall development of the girl child and special protection for vulnerable girl children in difficult circumstances and belonging to special groups. Implementation of the SAARC Action Plan gave a separate identity to the girl child.

**5.2.6** In 1992, India acceded to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Article 2 of the Convention stresses on gender equality by stating that rights set forth in the Convention are for all children irrespective of their sex. CRC accords the girl child the rights to survival, protection, participation and development. The Convention revalidates and reinforces the rights guaranteed to the girl child by the Constitution of India.

**5.2.7** Being a signatory to the Action Plan of World Summit on Children held in 1990, India formulated the National Plan of Action for Children (NPA) in 1992 and subsequently state action plans were drawn up. The NPA goals and objectives specifically focus on a range of activities for the development of the girl child and adolescent girls, especially for their survival, health, education and protection. The goals and objectives of NPA are in consonance with the goals and objectives of SAARC Action Plan. In 1993, India also ratified the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

**5.2.8** In the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002), with the children at the top of the national agenda, the focus

was on gender equality. The major strategy in the Plan was to arrest the declining sex ratio, and eliminate problems of female foeticide and infanticide. In the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007), development of children is being viewed not only as the most desirable investment for the country's future, but also as a means to ensure that every child can achieve his/her full potential. The major challenge in the Plan is to reach all young children in the country besides ensuring their survival, protection and development. The ICDS continues to be the vehicle for promoting overall development of young children, especially of the girl child, and mothers,

**5.2.9** During the last decade, formulation of national policies, strengthening of legislative support, implementation of SAARC Action Plan and NPA, ratification of CRC and CEDAW and other commitments at the national and international levels have led to minimization of gender inequality among children in all the sectors. As a result, today, the girl child in India has the advantage of having a fully developed organizational set-up, that is geared towards promoting gender equality as shown in Table 1.

**5.2.10** At the national level, the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) is the nodal Department to guide, co-ordinate and review the efforts of both governmental and non-governmental organizations for development of the girl child. The Department of Family Welfare, Department of Education, and Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are also giving special emphasis on gender-specific interventions and programmes. The Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment are implementing programmes to meet the needs and rights of the girl child among working children, street children, disabled children, destitute and juvenile delinquents.

**5.2.11** Since the 1990s, there has been a marked improvement in the situation of the girl child. However, the non-availability of gender-specific data on many indicators is sometimes a constraint in assessing the status of the girl child and reaching the un-reached at the local level.

## The Indian Scenario: Challenges and Responses

**5.3.1** Girl children in India (both children and adolescents in the age group 0-18 years) constitute nearly one fourth of the

Table 1

<b>Our Commitment towards the Girl Child</b>	
<b>Constitutional Provisions</b>	
<b>Article 14</b> “... equal rights and opportunities to men and women...”	
<b>Article 15</b> “... prohibits discrimination on any ground...” “... renounce the practice derogatory to women's...”	
<b>Article 23</b> “Traffic in human beings and beggar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and..”	
<b>Article 24</b> “... No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work... in any other hazardous employment...”	
<b>Article 39</b> “... the tender age of children are not abused...” “... To enter avocations unsuited to their age of strength...”	
<b>Article 42</b> “...provision for just and human conditions of work and maternity relief...”	
<b>Article 45</b> “...free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.”	
<b>Article 47</b> “ ...raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people.”	
<b>Article 73 &amp;74</b> “... Participation of women in the political and grassroots development process...”	
<b>Conventions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● UN Convention on the Rights of the Child</li> <li>● UN Convention for Elimination of Discrimination Against Women</li> </ul>	<b>Legislation</b> A number of acts at central and State levels
<b>Government Machinery</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Department of Women and Child Development</li> <li>● Department of Elementary Education</li> <li>● Department of Family Welfare</li> <li>● Ministry of Labour</li> <li>● Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment</li> <li>● Ministry of Information and Broadcasting</li> </ul>	<b>Policies &amp; Action Plans</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● National Policy for Children, 1974</li> <li>● National Health Policy for Children, 1983</li> <li>● National Policy on Education, 1986</li> <li>● National Plan of Action for Children, 1987</li> <li>● National Child Labour Policy, 1987</li> <li>● National Nutrition Policy, 1993</li> <li>● National Plan of Action on Nutrition, 1995</li> <li>● Communication Strategy for Child Development, 1996</li> <li>● National Population Policy, 2001</li> <li>● National Plan of Action for SAARC Decade of the Girl Child, 1991-2000</li> <li>● National Population Policy, 2000</li> </ul>
<b>Voluntary Sector</b> Above 30,000 voluntary organizations are implementing Government schemes and programmes for children and women	<b>National Schemes and Programmes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Kishori Shakti Yojana</li> <li>● Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan</li> <li>● District Primary Education Programme</li> <li>● Balika Samridhi Yojana</li> <li>● Reproductive &amp; Child Health Programme</li> </ul>



country's population. The legal definition of the girl child varies in various laws and acts. As per CRC, a person below 18 years is considered a child. This definition is being adopted wherever feasible, so that the rights of the girl child are protected under all circumstances.

**5.3.2 The girl child In India**, on the one hand, is worshiped and felicitated in homes and temples as an incarnation of the mother goddess, and on the other hand is treated as the 'lesser child'. Gender-based inequalities permeate the very fabric of the social and cultural environment and value systems. She belongs to a society that idolizes sons, and where female foeticide and infanticide prevails. Although, the girl child has a natural biological advantage over the boy, yet in India social disadvantage outweighs her genetic advantage. From the very beginning, she is made to accept the norms of a patriarchal and male dominated society and grows up accepting herself as inferior to boys. The girl child's role is circumscribed around marriage and motherhood. Sibling care is her responsibility from an early age, when she is not old enough to even take care of herself. Deprived of her childhood and compelled into early marriage and child bearing, the girl child grows into an adult, who has not grown fully to her genetic potential, and thus continues the vicious cycle of under nutrition and poor health. The uneven odds against the girl child are rooted in traditional beliefs, attitudes and practices. For a girl child, the period from infancy to adolescence can be a perilous path.

**5.3.3 As per the 2001 Census**, out of 347.54 million children (33.8 per cent) in the age group 0-14 years, girls account for 171.50 million (49.3 per cent) and boys for 176.04 million (50.7 million). The group comprises 20.07 million (six per cent) infants; 41.71 million (12 per cent) toddlers in the age group 1-2 years, 77.32 million (22.28 per cent) pre-schoolers in the age group 3-5 years and 207.76 million (59.8 per cent) children in the age group 6-14 years (49.3 per cent). Although, during 1991-2001, the growth rate of female population (21.97 per cent) in the country was higher than that of male (20.93 per cent), yet the demographic imbalance between men and women continued to exist. Similar trends were also observed in girl child population. Since 1991, the female child population has been less than that of male at all age levels below 14 years as is given in Table 2.

Table 2

<b>Percentage Distribution of Child Population by Sex and Broad Age Groups</b>					
<b>Years</b>		<b>1991</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>
<b>0-4 Years</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>11.6</b>
	Male	13.1	11.7	13.1	11.8
	Female	13.0	11.6	13.0	11.5
<b>5-9 Years</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>
	Male	11.8	13.4	11.8	11.3
	Female	11.6	13.2	11.6	11.2
<b>10-14 Years</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>
	Male	11.6	12.0	11.6	12.2
	Female	11.3	11.5	11.3	11.8
<b>0-14 Years</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>
	Male	36.5	37.1	36.5	35.3
	Female	35.9	36.3	35.9	34.3

Source: Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System, New Delhi

**5.3.4 At the state level**, the female child population has been comparatively less than the male population in all the bigger states except in Assam and West Bengal, as shown in Table 3, where it was higher. The female child population was highest in Uttar Pradesh (39.8 per cent) followed by Bihar (39.3 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (37.4 per cent), Assam (36.7 per cent), Rajasthan (36.5 per cent), and Haryana (35.2 per cent). In the remaining states, it was less than the national average (34.3 per cent).

Table 3

India and Bigger States	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
India	34.8	35.3	34.3	36.2	36.7	35.6	30.9	31.1	30.7
Andhra Pradesh	32.5	33.1	31.9	32.9	33.7	32.1	31.3	31.5	31.1
Assam	36.3	36.0	36.7	37.2	37.0	37.5	28.4	27.5	29.3
Bihar	40.1	40.9	39.3	40.6	41.5	39.7	36.3	36.2	36.4
Gujarat	31.7	32.3	31.1	32.4	33.1	31.8	30.0	30.5	29.5
Haryana	35.8	36.4	35.2	36.6	37.0	36.2	32.7	33.8	31.5
Himachal Pradesh	31.1	33.2	29.0	31.4	33.7	29.2	27.2	27.6	26.9
Karnataka	30.5	30.8	30.1	31.3	31.6	31.0	28.6	29.0	28.1
Kerala	27.1	28.7	25.6	27.6	29.6	26.1	25.5	27.0	24.2
Madhya Pradesh	37.6	37.9	37.4	39.0	39.3	38.7	32.4	32.6	32.1
Maharashtra	32.7	33.2	32.0	34.4	35.3	33.4	29.9	30.0	29.8
Orissa	33.7	34.2	33.1	34.1	34.8	33.4	30.2	30.0	30.5
Punjab	31.3	32.4	30.0	31.7	32.7	30.5	30.0	31.3	28.5
Rajasthan	37.2	37.9	36.5	37.8	38.4	37.1	34.4	35.3	33.4
Tamil Nadu	27.5	28.1	27.0	28.4	28.8	27.9	25.8	26.4	25.2
Uttar Pradesh	40.1	40.3	39.8	40.9	41.2	40.5	36.3	36.4	36.2
West Bengal	31.6	31.4	31.8	33.9	33.9	34.0	25.1	24.6	25.6

Source: Registrar General of India. (2002). Sample Registration System, Statistical Report 1999. New Delhi, the author. p. 11

## (A) Health Care

5.4.1 Girl child survival has been given the utmost priority in the country's development agenda. In the Indian context, health is a Constitutional mandate. Article 24 of CRC states with urgency the child's rights to enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health. The National Health Policy, 1983 gives highest priority to launching special programmes for the improvement of maternal and child health. The policy has been revised and is at the stage of approval. The Government has adopted the National Policy on Population in 2000 for advancing goals and prioritizing strategies to meet the reproductive and child health needs including the needs of the girl child. NPA and SAARC Action Plan give priority to girl child survival and maternal health.





5.4.2 The Department of Family Welfare has the nodal responsibility of providing maternal and child health care services. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan, maternal health programmes were integrated with other programmes and became part of the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) programme. During the Ninth Plan all interventions under the CSSM programme became part of the Reproductive and Child Health Care Programme, which includes all child survival and safe motherhood inputs. The various health interventions under RCH programme are Prevention and Management of Unwanted and Termination of Pregnancy, Maternity Care, Prenatal Services, Delivery Services, Postpartum Services, Child Survival, and Management of Reproductive Tract Infections/Sexually Transmitted Infections, in addition to strengthening immunization, oral rehydration therapy, prophylactic programmes; control of acute respiratory infections for children below five years of age and setting up of a network of first referral

units for improving emergency obstetric care. In order to reduce neo-natal mortality, essential newborn care has been included as an intervention under the RCH programme.

5.4.3 During the last decade, to maximize the reach of health services, there has been massive increase in the health care infrastructure. The network of PHCs has increased from 18,965 in 1990 to 22,807 in 2000, and that of community health centres from 1910 in 1990 to 3,027 in 2000. At present there are 1,37,2923 sub-centres in the country.

5.4.4 As a girl child is often considered an economic liability and a burden, she sometimes can become a victim of female foeticide and infanticide. Female foeticide, a practice of denial of birth, is prevalent in many parts of the country and remains largely invisible. A girl child also sometimes runs the risk of female infanticide, a practice of deliberate killing, at the time of birth as well as during the vulnerable period of infancy. Though female infanticide was outlawed more than a century ago, it is still practised in many parts of the country, and by its very nature, detection and prevention is difficult. To prevent the practices of female foeticide, the Prenatal Diagnostic Technologies Act, 1994 came into force from January 1996. It permits conducting of prenatal diagnostic technique only in genetic counselling centres, and for detecting the abnormality. Under the Act, disclosure of the sex of the foetus is prohibited. There is a total ban on amniocentesis for sex determination as well as advertisement on sex determination. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 has also been amended to make unregistered clinics and untrained persons performing abortions punishable.

5.4.5 The sex ratio in India has been unfavourable to girls and has been deteriorating from decade to decade since Independence. From 976 in 1961, it has come down to 927 in

2001.

5.4.6 At each age level also, there are a large number of "Missing Girls" i.e. comparatively less

Table 4

Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)		
Year	Sex Ratio (0-6 yrs.)	Total
1961	976	941
1971	964	930
1981	962	934
1991	945	927
2001	927	933

Source: Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System, New Delhi



Table 5

<b>Sex Ratio in States/Union Territories, 2001</b>		
States/UTs	Sex Ratio	Sex Ratio (0-6 yrs.)
India*	933	927
Andhra Pradesh	978	964
Arunachal Pradesh	901	961
Assam	932	964
Bihar	921	938
Chhattisgarh	990	975
Delhi	821	865
Goa	960	933
Gujarat	921	878
Haryana	861	820
Himachal Pradesh	970	897
Jammu & Kashmir	900	937
Jharkhand	941	966
Karnataka	964	949
Kerala	1,058	963
Madhya Pradesh	920	929
Maharashtra	922	917
Manipur	978	961
Meghalaya	975	975
Mizoram	938	971
Nagaland	909	975
Orissa	972	950
Punjab	874	793
Rajasthan	922	909
Sikkim	875	986
Tamil Nadu	986	939
Tripura	950	975
Uttar Pradesh	898	916
Uttaranchal	964	906
West Bengal	934	963
<b>Union Territories</b>		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	846	965
Chandigarh	773	845
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	811	973
Daman & Diu	709	925
Lakshadweep	947	974
Pondicherry	1,001	958

Source: India, Registrar General. (2001). Provisional Population Totals: Paper 1 of 2001 : Census of India, 2001. New Delhi, the author, p.xii, 42-43, 45-46, 75-76, 92-94.

number of girls than boys. Sex ratio in the age group 0-6 years has decreased at a much faster pace than the overall sex ratio as shown in Table 4. This is a matter of great concern. Sex ratio (0-6 years) in states/ UTs like Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Chandigarh and Daman and Diu is much lower than the national average as shown in Table 5. The lowest sex ratio is reported in Punjab (793), and then in Haryana (820), Chandigarh (845), Delhi (865) and Himachal Pradesh (897). The sex ratio which can be seen on as in the north-eastern region for children below six years is much better than that in the other geographical regions. The state reporting the highest sex ratio is Sikkim.

**5.4.7** The main direct causes for the adverse sex ratio are the neglect of the girl child resulting in higher female mortality, high maternal mortality, and female infanticide and foeticide. The indirect causes are poverty, illiteracy, gender discrimination, cultural beliefs and the overall preference for a son.

**5.4.8** Life expectancy at birth has improved, both for males and females, at all age levels. Infant mortality rate too has come down significantly from 146 in 1951 to 70 in 1999. Yet, one in every 15 children die within the first year of life and one in 11 die before reaching the age of five years (NFHS, 1998). Female IMR has also decreased from 138 in 1951 to 70.8 in 1999, but is comparatively higher than male IMR as shown in Table 6.



Table 6

Year	IMR		
	Female	Male	Total
1951	138	153	146
1961	128.8	130	129
1971	135	130	134
1981	104	104	104
1991	80	81	80
1999	70.8	69.8	70.0

Source: Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System, New Delhi



5.4.9 At the national level, IMR in rural areas (75) is almost double the IMR in urban areas (44). Among the bigger states, female IMR was highest in Orissa, followed by Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Assam as given in Table 7.

5.4.10 The efforts through the Ninth Five Year Plan have not been able to penetrate the attitudinal barriers in society, that are responsible for high female mortality during infancy, childhood and the reproductive age. Childhood mortality continues to be high among females as compared to males, although it has declined substantially over the years as is evident from Table 8. In the age group 0-4 years, female child mortality has declined from 43.3 per cent in 1981 to 21.1 per cent in 1999,

Table 7

India and Bigger States	Estimated Infant Mortality Rate by Sex and Residence. India and Bigger States						Total			Rural		Urban	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Total	Male
India	70	70	71	75	75	75	44	47	40				
Andhra Pradesh	66	69	64	75	79	71	37	35	40				
Assam	76	75	76	79	78	80	36	36	36				
Bihar	63	63	62	64	64	63	55	53	58				
Gujarat	63	62	65	70	68	73	45	46	43				
Haryana	68	59	78	70	57	86	58	69	43				
Himachal Pradesh	54	57	51	55	58	52	37	39	35				
Karnataka	58	59	57	69	73	65	24	19	31				
Kerala	14	14	15	14	12	15	16	18	15				
Madhya Pradesh	90	90	90	96	95	97	55	60	51				
Maharashtra	48	48	48	58	64	52	31	21	43				
Orissa	97	97	96	100	101	99	65	64	65				
Punjab	53	51	56	57	49	67	39	56	16				
Rajasthan	81	79	84	85	80	91	59	74	41				
Tamil Nadu	52	50	55	58	57	59	39	34	45				
Uttar Pradesh	84	85	84	88	86	89	66	80	50				
West Bengal	52	61	43	55	62	47	40	55	24				

Source: Registrar General, India. (2002). Sample Registration System, Statistical Report 1999. New Delhi, the author. p. 62

Table 8

<b>Death Rate among Children, 1981 - 1999</b>							
<b>Year</b>		<b>1981</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>
0-4 Years	Total	-	26.3	26.5	24.2	22.5	20.4
	Male	39.2	24.8	24.9	23.2	21.0	19.8
	Female	43.3	27.9	28.2	25.3	24.1	21.1
5-14 Years	Total	-	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.5
	Male	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.4
	Female	3.1	2.1	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.7

Source: Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System, New Delhi

whereas in the age group 5-14 years, female mortality declined from 3.1 per cent in 1981 to 1.7 per cent in 1999. Girls are exposed to greater risk of deaths between first to fifth years of life and the risk of dying is 45 per cent higher for girls than boys.

5.4.11 At the national level, during 1999, childhood mortality varied from 22.9 in rural areas to 11.7 in urban areas. The state reporting the highest incidence of childhood mortality in 0-4

year age group was Madhya Pradesh, followed by Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Bihar. In other bigger states, child mortality was less than the national level (20.4 per cent). Similarly, in the age group 5-14 years, the highest female childhood mortality was reported in Assam followed by Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar as shown in Table 9.

5.4.12 The major causes of female child mortality are premature birth, diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infections, vaccine preventable diseases and inadequate maternal and newborn care. In order to reduce neonatal mortality, essential newborn care has been included as an intervention under RCH programme.

5.4.13 Improvement in girl child survival is also attributed to sustained immunization efforts. Since 1992, the Universal Immunization Programme is being implemented as a part of the RCH programme. Special care is being taken to immunize the girl child. On the whole, total vaccine coverage levels for children of 12-23 months have improved significantly from 35 per cent in 1992 to 42 per cent in 1998. Now, with the development of a reliable surveillance system, immediate reporting of cases of neo-natal tetanus and poliomyelitis has been made mandatory. The Pulse Polio Immunization Campaign started in 1995 has resulted in a drop of polio cases. The programme has adopted a novel strategy of identifying national immunization days and by involving partners from the community in a mass community mobilization initiative.

Table 9

<b>India and Bigger States</b>	<b>Children 0-4 Years</b>			<b>Children 5-14 Years</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
India	20.4	19.8	21.1	1.5	1.4	1.7
Andhra Pradesh	16.6	17.3	15.8	1.0	1.1	0.9
Assam	24.2	23.4	25.1	3.0	2.4	3.6
Bihar	20.6	18.9	22.5	1.8	1.4	2.2
Gujarat	19.7	19.4	20.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
Haryana	19.6	15.5	24.6	0.7	0.6	0.8
Himachal Pradesh	13.0	13.4	12.6	0.7	0.6	0.8
Karnataka	15.4	15.5	15.3	1.1	1.2	1.0
Kerala	3.5	3.3	3.7	0.4	0.5	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	30.4	28.7	32.2	2.1	1.9	2.4
Maharashtra	11.5	11.2	11.9	0.8	0.9	0.7
Orissa	27.4	26.9	27.9	2.1	1.8	2.3
Punjab	14.5	13.6	15.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
Rajasthan	24.9	23.2	26.9	1.1	1.0	1.1
Tamil Nadu	13.2	12.7	13.6	1.0	1.0	1.1
Uttar Pradesh	28.1	26.6	29.8	2.2	1.7	2.6
West Bengal	13.9	15.2	12.5	1.2	1.0	1.5

Source: Registrar General, India. (2002). Sample Registration System, Statistical Report 1999. New Delhi, the author. p. 68-69





5.4.14 Pneumonia is a leading cause of death of infants and young children accounting for 30 per cent of under-five deaths. Acute Respiratory Infection Control Programme is being implemented as a part of RCH Programme. Diarrhoea is the second most important cause of death accounting for about 20 per cent of all under five deaths. The other factors include high-risk births, high order births, births to very young mothers and child marriage.

5.4.15 Adolescent girls, especially in rural areas are forced into early marriage and child bearing. Although, the mean age at marriage has been increasing steadily, at present it is 19.6 years for female and 24.5 years for male. However, the age at marriage for rural girls is lower due to traditional beliefs and value systems and social

practices. During 1998-99, 30 per cent of girls between 15-19 years were married. In the age group of 20-24 years, more than 50 per cent of women were married before 18 years of age and 25 per cent before 15 years of age.

5.4.16 Child bearing is concentrated in the age group 20-29 years, which contributes to 62 per cent of total fertility. On the whole, about 19 per cent of total fertility is accounted for by births to girls in the age group of 15-19 years. Among adolescents, ignorance about contraceptives, and lack of access and use also lead to unwanted pregnancies. Young girls bearing the first baby are at obstetric risk. Pregnancy in early teens can cause interruption in the physiological growth of the mother or prolonged and obstructed labour. Early pregnancy results in physical wastage, and increases the chances of premature delivery and low birth-weight babies having poor survival rate, further leading to higher neonatal and infant mortality. The complications during childbirth also result in maternal deaths. Maternal mortality rate (MMR) estimated to be 407 maternal deaths per hundred thousand live births in 1998-99 is unexpectedly high. It is estimated that over 1,30,000 women in India die every year due to causes related to childbirth and pregnancy, i.e. bleeding in pregnancy, abortion, anaemia, toxæmia, etc.

Table 10

Health Indicator	1990s Levels	Existing Levels (Year)		Expected Levels		
		2000	2005	2015		
<b>Achievements and Performance Gaps in Girl Child Survival</b>						
· Female Child						
Population (0-14yrs.)	36.3% (1991)		34.8% (1999)			
· Sex Ratio (0-6 yrs.)	976 (1961)		927 (2001)			
* Infant Mortality Rate	(M) 78 (F) 81 (T) 80 (T) 71(1997)		(M) 66.8 (2000) (F) 68.9 (T) 67.8	50	<50	<35
* Under 5 Child Mortality	109 (1992)		107(2001)			
* Age Specific Death Rate Children 0-4 yrs.	(M) 24.8% (1990) (F) 27.9% (T) 26.3%		(M) 21% (1998) (F) 24.1% (T) 22.5%	70	<60	<45
Children 5-14 yrs	(M) 1.8% (F) 2.1% (T) 2.0%		(M) 1.5% (F) 1.8% (T) 1.37%			
* Expectation of Life At Birth (in yrs.)	(M) 60.6 (F) 61.7 (1991-96)		(M) 62.3 (F) 65.3 (1996-2001)	64	>70	>75
* Fully Immunized Children (12-23 mths.)	35% (1992)		42% (1998)	Universal coverage		
* Diarrhoea Incidence	10% (1992)		20% (1998)	Red. by 50% in deaths due to Diarrhoea		
* Maternal Mortality Rate	453 (1992)		407(1998)	Half of the existing level between 1990-2000		

5.4.17 Over the years, due to the development of health facilities and improvement in the reach of services, there has been a marked improvement in girl child survival indicators, as is evident from the achievements made so far shown in Table 10. However, performance gaps still persist between the existing and the expected levels to be achieved.

However, discrimination in the nutritional habits among boys and girls is evident from the fact that girls' nutritional intake is inferior in quality and quantity; boys have access to higher value foods; boys are given the

## (B) Nutrition

5.5.1 Malnutrition among children, although prevalent in various parts of the country, is declining. The Government of India, through various nutrition interventions has been able to reduce the extent and magnitude of malnutrition among children. The Department of Women and Child Development is the nodal department to take care of nutritional needs of the girl child.

5.5.2 On the whole, there has been increase in the food intake of calories even at the lowest income group level.



first priority for the available food within the family; and girl infants are breast-fed less frequently, for shorter duration and over shorter periods than boys. Thus, the root cause is not so much the lack of food but the lack of value attached to the girl child.

**5.5.3** The prevalence of under nutrition among 1-5 year old children has declined but there has been no significant difference in the number of malnourished children among boys and girls as is seen in Fig. 1. In the age group 0-3 years, there has been improvement in the nutritional status of children in 1998 as compared to 1992. However, almost half of the children (47 per cent) under three years are underweight – a measure of short and long term under nutrition; and a similar proportion are stunted on account of malnutrition (46 per cent). Under nutrition is lowest among children less than six months old, and most widespread among children 12-35 months.

**5.5.4** At the state level, half the children below three years in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan are underweight and at least 20 per cent children are underweight in each state. About 20 per cent children or more, in Orissa, Maharashtra, Bihar, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh, are excessively thin or wasted. There is not much improvement in the incidence of low birth weight which continues to be nearly 30 per cent. Micronutrient deficiencies among children though still prevalent, are on the decline. Among these, anaemia is still wide spread among children and women. It

is estimated that about 52 per cent women and 74 per cent children in the age group 6-35 months are anaemic. In the major states, the highest incidence of anaemia among children was reported in Gujarat (83.9 per cent) followed by Punjab (82.3), Bihar (80.01 per cent) and Orissa (80 per cent). In other states like Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh, anaemia among children was between 70-80 per cent as seen in Table 11.

Table 11

States	Anaemia among Ever Married Women (15-49 yrs) (%)	Anaemia among Children (6-35 months) (%)
Andhra Pradesh	49.8	72.3
Arunachal Pradesh	62.5	54.5
Assam	69.7	63.2
Bihar	40.5	81.3
Delhi	36.4	53.4
Goa	36.4	74.5
Gujarat	46.3	83.9
Haryana	47.0	69.9
Himachal Pradesh	40.5	71.1
Jammu & Kashmir	58.7	70.6
Karnataka	42.4	43.9
Kerala	22.7	75.0
Madhya Pradesh	54.3	76.0
Maharashtra	48.5	45.2
Manipur	28.9	67.6
Meghalaya	63.3	57.2
Mizoram	48.0	43.7
Nagaland	38.4	72.3
Orissa	63.0	80.0
Punjab	41.4	82.3
Rajasthan	48.5	76.5
Sikkim	61.1	99.0
Tamil Nadu	56.5	NA
Tripura	NA	73.9
Uttar Pradesh	48.7	78.3
West Bengal	62.7	
India*	51.8	74.3

Source: International Institute for Population Science, (2000). National Family Health Survey 1998-99 (NFHS-II). Mumbai, the author, p.252,273



5.5.5 For girls, adolescence is a period of growth requiring increased nutrient intake. But the nutritional needs of girls during this period are generally ignored, which leads to stunting and posing complications during pregnancy and childbirth. In our country, a large number of adolescents are undernourished, the incidence being greater among girls (45 per cent) than boys (20 per cent) due to deep-rooted gender discrimination (1994).

5.5.6 Adolescent girls are highly susceptible to anaemia, which is responsible for miscarriage, stillbirths, premature births, low birth-weight babies and maternal mortality during childbirth. Anaemia during childbirth and pregnancy causes 17 per cent (1996) maternal deaths. Girls need 10 per cent more iron for biological reasons, but their consumption is inadequate. A large number of adolescent girls suffer from vitamin A and calcium deficiencies, and goiter.

5.5.7 Among the various nutrition intervention programmes being implemented and introduced to address problems of malnutrition and micro-nutrient deficiencies, the Integrated Child Development Services Programme of DWCD, the world's largest programme, reaches out to 6.2 million expectant and nursing mothers and 33.22 million children in the age group 0-6 years through nearly seven lakh frontline workers. Launched in 1975 with 33 projects, the programme has expanded to 4,749 projects covering rural, urban and tribal areas.

5.5.8 The strategy adopted in the ICDS programme is delivery of an integrated package of early childhood services, so that their synergistic effect helps in realizing the objectives of the programme. ICDS package of services includes supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check up and referral services to children below six years and expectant and nursing mothers; non-formal preschool education to 3-6 years; and nutrition and health education to women. The nutrition component of the package includes supplementary nutrition, nutrition and health education and prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and vitamin A deficiency. Supplementary food is provided to needy children and expectant and nursing mothers to meet 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of their daily calories and protein requirements. Recently, the concept of community based nutrition surveillance has been introduced in ICDS. Under the programme, special care is being taken to reach children below the age of two years.

5.5.9 The programmes being implemented by the Department of Family Welfare for combating nutritional deficiency diseases are National Goitre Control Programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme, Anaemia Prevention and Control among Pregnant Women and Prevention and Control of Vitamin A Deficiency among Children. DWCD constituted a Task Force on Micronutrients to accelerate the progress in prevention and control of vitamin A and iron deficiencies.

5.5.10 Today, India is one of the leading countries in the world to protect, promote and support breast-feeding. The Government of India has adopted a National Code for Protection and Promotion of Breast-feeding in 1983. The code bans advertising and prohibits any other form of promotion of infant milk foods, feeding bottles and teats. To give effect to the provisions of the code, the Infant Milk Substitutes Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992 has been enacted. For effective implementation of the Act, four voluntary organizations have been appointed.

5.5.11 DWCD, Department of Family Welfare and even the Pay Commission has supported the promotion of breast-feeding exclusively for 4-6 months and its continuation with complementary foods up to the second year. Maternity leave has been extended to 4 ½ months from three months in the Government sector. Baby Friendly Hospital initiative of the

Department of Family Welfare has been well accepted. In order to further check marketing malpractice in the promotion and sale of infant foods, efforts are underway to further strengthen the Act.

**5.5.12 The Government of India adopted the National Nutrition Policy in 1993 to tackle the problems of malnutrition, both through direct nutrition intervention for especially vulnerable groups as well as through various conditions for improved nutrition. The Nutrition Plan of Action prepared in 1995, provides a framework for operationalizing a multi-sectoral strategy for nutrition promotion.**

**5.5.13 Efforts are being made to make malnutrition a public policy issue and promote action for control of malnutrition from various quarters. In order to create nutritional awareness at different levels, DWCD has developed Dietary Guidelines for Indians on food needs of various age groups, nutritional significance of various foods for different age groups, prevention of diet related chronic disorders, etc.**



**5.5.14 The intensive inputs put in by the Government are resulting in a significant change in the nutrition scenario of the country. The achievements made in the nutrition sector during the decade and the performance gaps that are still to be covered with respect to goals set are given in Table 12.**

**5.5.15 On the whole, in view of the importance accorded to health and nutritional adequacy in the Ninth Plan, efforts were made at the central and state levels to fulfill the commitment of the SAARC Action Plan for the Girl Child. To ensure survival of girl child, the major strategy was to arrest the declining sex ratio and eliminate the problems of female foeticide and infanticide, through a two-pronged strategy of both, direct and indirect measures, with focus on improving quality of health services and early detection of health and nutrition problems among children, especially the girl child. Priority was also accorded on improving dietary intake and preventing deficiency diseases. However, attainment of the optimal level of survival of the girl child requires augmented efforts, including massive advocacy and community participation through health related knowledge.**

Table 12

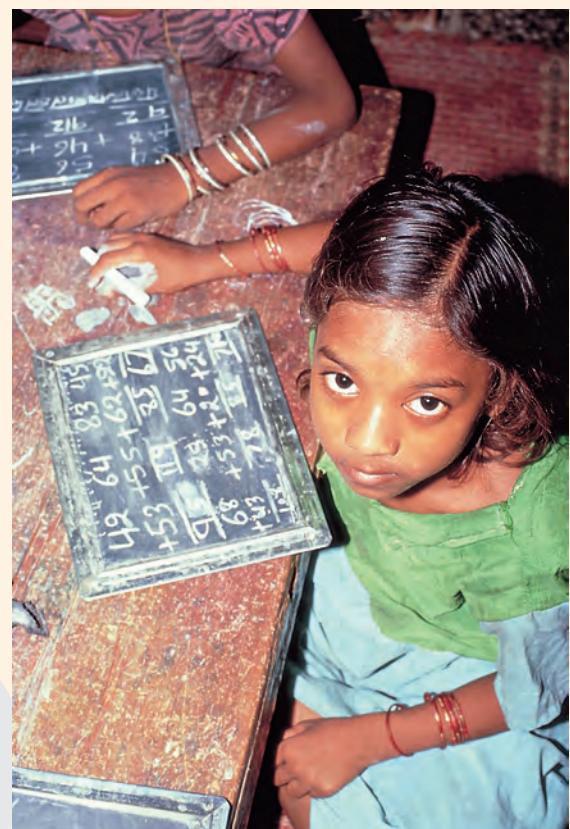
<b>Achievements and Performance Gaps in Girl Child Survival</b>			
<b>Nutritional Indicator</b>	<b>1990s Levels</b>	<b>Existing Levels (Year)</b>	<b>Expected Levels by 2000AD</b>
* Nutritional Status of Children (under 3 years) (NFHS) underweight stunted	1992 53% 52%	1998 47% 46%	Reduction in severe and moderate malnutrition by half of 1990 levels
* Prevalence of Goitre	21% (1989)	>10% (1998)	Control of iodine deficiency disorders
* Prevalence of Vit.A deficiency (Bitot's spot)	1.1% (1993-94)	0.21% (1998)	Control of vitamin A deficiency
* Incidence of Low Birth Weight Babies	30% (1990)	30% (1998)	10%

## Overall Development of the Girl Child

5.6.1 **Education** is a human right with immense power to bring about transformation in the girl child. In India, free and compulsory education to all the children below 14 years of age is a Constitutional directive. Thus, the Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plans considered education as the most crucial investment in human development. In order to achieve the aim of universal education, there has been expansion in social infrastructure in education. Efforts have been made not only to improve the quality of education, but also to create a gender sensitive educational system with special attention on improving girl child school enrolment and retention.

5.6.2 The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 and Programme of Action, 1992, have perceived education as fundamental to all round development of children and stipulate free and compulsory education of satisfactory quality to all children up to 14 years of age. NPE also emphasizes universal enrolment of children and is directly addressed to setting right the traditional gender imbalances in education. The NPA, SAARC Action Plan and Jomtien Declaration on Education for All (1990) further strengthen the commitment made in the constitutional provisions and lay special emphasis on education of the girl child. In the expanded vision of education that emerges, the most important key element is making girl's education a major priority.

5.6.3 Over the years, there has been a marked improvement in the literacy levels in the country. As per 2001 Census, the literacy rate for the population seven years and above is 65.38 per cent and the corresponding figure for female and males is 54.16 per cent and 75.85 per cent respectively. Thus, more than half of the female population in the country can read and write. The gap in female - male literacy rate has also reduced from 26.62 per cent in 1981 to 21.70 per cent in 2001 as given in Table 13.



5.6.4 At the state level, female literacy rate varies from 35 per cent in Bihar to 88 per cent in Kerala as shown in Table 14. In States/UTs like Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, the female literacy rate is below the national average (50 per cent) and in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh it is 51 per cent.

5.6.5 Presently, accessibility of schooling is no longer a major problem. At the primary stage, 94 per cent of the country's rural population has schools

Table 13

Literacy Rate in India, 1981 -2001				
Census Year	Persons	Males	Females	Male-Females gap in Literacy Rate
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	65.38	75.85	54.16	21.70

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Govt. of India, (2001). Provisional Population Totals Paper 1-2001, New Delhi, the author. p. 115



Table 14

States/UTs	Literacy Rates		
	Persons	Males	Females
India*	65	76	54
Andhra Pradesh	61	71	51
Arunachal Pradesh	55	64	44
Assam	64	72	56
Bihar & Jharkhand	49	62	35
Delhi	82	87	75
Goa	82	89	76
Gujarat	70	80	59
Haryana	69	79	56
Himachal Pradesh	77	86	68
Jammu & Kashmir	54	66	42
Karnataka	67	76	57
Kerala	91	94	88
Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh	64	77	51
Maharashtra	77	86	68
Manipur	69	78	60
Meghalaya	63	66	60
Mizoram	88	91	86
Nagaland	67	72	62
Orissa	64	76	81
Punjab	70	76	64
Rajasthan	61	76	44
Sikkim	70	77	61
Tamil Nadu	73	82	65
Tripura	74	81	65
Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand	58	71	44
West Bengal	69	78	60
<b>Union Territories</b>			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	81	86	75
Chandigarh	82	86	77
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	60	73	43
Daman & Diu	81	88	70
Lakshadweep	88	93	82
Pondicherry	81	89	74

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Government of India(2001). Provisional Population Totals: Paper 1 of 2001 : Census of India, 2001. New Delhi, the author, p121,122

within three kilometre distance. Over the years, there has been considerable qualitative expansion of the educational system at all levels through massive increase in the outreach as well as the coverage of the lower level institutions acting as feeder for the higher level. In order to maximize the reach of education, the number of primary schools has increased from 5.6 lakh in 1991 to 6.3 lakh in 2001, and that of upper primary schools from 1.51 lakh in 1991 to 2.1 lakh in 2001. The increase in the number of secondary schools is from 0.79 lakh in 1991 to 1.26 lakh in 2001. In addition, at present there are 0.37 lakh pre-primary schools and 5.8 lakh anganwadis under ICDS programme to meet the educational needs of 3-6 year old children.

**5.6.6** There has been a desirable change in the girls' education indicators, but progress towards education for all is slow. Moreover, very conspicuous gender disparities persist in all educational indicators, especially with regard to enrolment and retention at the primary, upper-primary and higher levels of school education. Girls' enrolment at primary, upper primary and secondary stages has improved since 1951, but gender inequalities prevail at all stages. Girls account for only 43.7 per cent of enrolment at primary level, 40.9 per cent at upper primary level, 38.6 per cent at secondary level and 36.9 per cent at degree and above level. Girls' enrolment at primary level has grown from 5.4 million in 1951 to



Table 15

Year	Girls Enrolment by Stages from 1950-51 to 2000-2001								
	Primary (I-V)			Middle/Upper Primary (VI-VIII)			(In million) High/Hr.Sec. /Inter/ Pre.-Degree (IX-XII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1950-51	13.8	5.4	19.2	2.6	0.5	3.1	1.3	0.2	1.5
1955-56	17.1	7.5	24.6	3.8	1.0	4.8	2.2	0.4	2.6
1960-61	23.6	11.4	35.0	5.1	1.6	6.7	2.7	0.7	3.4
1965-66	32.2	18.3	50.5	7.7	2.8	10.5	4.4	1.3	5.7
1970-71	35.7	21.3	57.0	9.4	3.9	13.3	5.7	1.9	7.6
1975-76	40.6	25.0	65.6	11.0	5.0	16.0	6.5	2.4	8.9
1980-81	45.3	28.5	73.8	13.9	6.8	20.7	7.6	3.4	11.0
1985-86	52.2	35.2	87.4	17.7	9.6	27.1	11.5	5.0	16.5
1990-91	57.0	40.4	97.4	21.5	12.5	34.0	12.8	6.3	19.1
1991-92	58.6	42.3	100.9	22.2	13.6	35.6	13.5	6.9	20.4
1992-93	57.9	41.7	99.6	21.2	12.9	34.1	13.6	6.9	20.5
1993-94	55.1	41.9	97.0	20.6	13.5	34.1	13.2	7.5	20.7
1994-95	60.0	45.1	105.1	22.1	14.3	36.4	14.2	7.9	22.1
1995-96	60.9	46.2	107.1	22.7	14.8	37.5	14.6	8.3	22.9
1996-97*	62.5	47.9	110.4	24.7	16.3	41.0	17.2	9.8	27.0
1997-98*	61.2	47.5	108.7	23.7	15.8	39.5	17.1	10.2	27.2
1998-99	64.1	49.5	113.6	25.1	17.0	42.1	17.2	11.0	28.2
2000-01	64.0	49.8	113.8	25.3	17.5	42.8	16.9	10.7	27.6

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi, Deptt. of Secondary & Higher Education. (2000). Selected Education Statistics 2000-2001. New Delhi, the author. p.12



49.8 million in 2001 and at upper primary level from 0.5 million to 17.5 million as given in Table 15. However girl's participation in education is still below 50 per cent.

5.6.7 Gender differences in enrolment are prevalent in all the states at all levels as given at Annexure V.

5.6.8 With the measures being taken to improve school facilities and improve the quality of education, there has been reduction in the dropout rates, but the problem still persists. There has been higher

Table 16

	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1992-93	1999-00*	2000-01*
<b>Class I-V</b>							
Boys	61.7	64.5	56.2	40.1	43.8	38.7	39.7
Girls	70.9	70.9	62.5	46.0	46.7	42.3	41.9
Total	64.9	67.0	58.7	42.6	45.0	40.3	40.7
<b>Class I - VIII</b>							
Boys	75.0	74.6	68.0	59.8	58.2	52.0	50.3
Girls	85.0	83.4	79.4	65.1	65.2	58.0	57.7
Total	78.3	77.9	72.7	60.9	61.1	54.5	53.7
<b>Class I - X</b>							
Boys	N.A.	N.A.	79.8	67.5	70.0	66.6	66.4
Girls	N.A.	N.A.	86.6	76.9	77.3	70.6	71.5
Total	N.A.	N.A.	82.5	71.3	72.9	68.3	68.58

Source: Department of Secondary and Higher Education, Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, (2002). Selected Education Statistics 2000-2001. New Delhi. the author. p.68.

incidence of dropout and stagnation for girls at all stages. At elementary level, dropout rate has reduced from 65.1 per cent in 1990 to 57.7 per cent in 2001, and at primary stage the reduction is from 46 per cent to 41.9 per cent as given in Table 16.

5.6.9 State specific gross dropout rates are given in Table 17. Chandigarh reports the minimum girls dropout at primary and high school levels and Kerala at middle school level. The maximum female dropout at primary level was in Rajasthan (65.24 per cent) and at middle and high school levels in Bihar (80.31 per cent; 80.69 per cent).

5.6.10 There has been an increase in the number of women teachers at all levels in the schools. At the primary level, the number of women teachers per hundred male teachers has substantially increased from 20 lakh in 1951 to 55 lakh in 2001, at middle level from 18 lakh in 1990 to 62 lakh and at secondary level from 19 lakh to 49 lakh in 2001 as shown in Table 18. The

Teachers Education scheme envisages setting up of DIETs in each district to provide academic and resource support to elementary education teachers, and non-formal and adult education instructors.

5.6.11 Today, elementary education system in India is one of the largest in the world and the nation is firmly committed to universalize elementary education. Considering the magnitude and the complexity of the problems, the Department of Elementary Education has adopted meticulously formulated strategies in the form of Operation Blackboard, Non-formal Education, Minimum Levels of Learning, District Primary Education Programme, Nutritional Support to Primary Education, etc. to bring about substantial improvement in the facilities and quality of education in primary schools.

5.6.12 India is one of the few developing countries, which took initiative in 1991 to lay down minimum levels of learning (MLLs) to be achieved at the primary stage. DPEP and NFE Programmes have adopted MLL as a major strategy for improvement of quality of primary education. Programme of Integrated Education for Disabled is being implemented since 1974 to take care of educational needs of children with disabilities. Presently, 1,33,000 children in 41,600 schools in 25 states and four UTs are being benefited through the programme. Special efforts have been made to address all the problems to gender.

5.6.13 Balika Samridhi Yojana, was launched in 1997 to raise the status of girl child born in families below the poverty line.

Table 17

<b>Gross Dropout Rates in Classes I-VI, I-VIII and I-X, 2000-2001</b>												
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>States/UTs</b>	<b>Classes I-V</b>			<b>Classes I-VIII</b>			<b>Classes I-X</b>			<b>Total</b>	
		<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.81	42.22	41.49	63.58	68.23	65.74	76.51	77.58	76.98		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48.50	50.39	49.34	61.24	58.87	60.20	75.88	78.89	77.17		
3.	Assam	25.17	41.40	32.95	66.46	71.88	68.95	75.67	75.82	75.74		
4.	Bihar	57.92	62.21	59.55	71.90	80.31	75.03	78.37	86.69	81.30		
5.	Goa	3.00	9.94	6.37	5.38	12.99	9.05	44.23	43.46	43.85		
6.	Gujarat	22.61	24.36	23.38	47.10	58.02	52.08	70.30	74.60	72.22		
7.	Haryana	23.74	19.68	21.88	13.56	22.48	17.69	31.37	42.65	36.51		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30.49	23.99	27.45	13.56	20.50	16.92	34.54	37.97	36.18		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	34.35	31.67	33.18	28.85	22.15	25.94	55.21	53.93	54.68		
10.	Karnataka	24.74	18.45	21.90	49.03	53.55	51.21	61.27	65.34	63.18		
11.	Kerala	-9.66	-5.98	-7.86	-14.66	-9.70	-12.22	23.82	14.29	19.15		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	26.45	27.01	26.69	43.37	57.30	49.46	64.76	77.00	69.96		
13.	Maharashtra	15.90	18.75	17.26	33.72	41.45	37.41	52.47	59.04	55.55		
14.	Manipur	25.37	22.22	23.90	48.66	47.82	48.26	56.37	54.52	55.49		
15.	Meghalaya	57.42	56.96	57.19	77.47	77.23	77.35	83.07	85.59	84.33		
16.	Mizoram	60.46	60.56	60.50	65.16	62.66	63.97	73.42	68.58	71.13		
17.	Nagaland	56.14	63.07	59.67	44.63	40.75	42.79	65.23	65.36	65.29		
18.	Orissa	41.48	42.82	42.08	57.30	64.75	60.70	75.35	74.59	75.05		
19.	Punjab	21.97	18.53	20.36	40.14	37.44	38.89	40.40	38.84	39.67		
20.	Rajasthan	48.70	65.24	55.31	43.58	60.93	49.94	75.07	81.08	77.07		
21.	Sikkim	60.44	58.03	59.29	58.11	47.88	53.42	85.75	84.83	85.33		
22.	Tamil Nadu	53.02	31.72	42.64	16.05	32.41	23.97	57.97	58.89	58.40		
23.	Tripura	50.53	50.08	50.32	66.77	67.11	66.93	78.07	79.55	78.75		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	52.93	62.11	56.51	56.26	68.54	61.02	66.22	73.17	62.11		
25.	West Bengal	46.21	56.95	51.46	62.32	70.17	66.01	79.13	86.14	82.58		
26.	A&N Islands	1.04	3.64	2.27	31.75	30.90	31.35	50.56	48.26	49.44		
27.	Chandigarh	-7.93	-10.89	-9.34	9.19	2.36	6.03	8.67	2.09	5.59		
28.	D&N Haveli	22.63	40.51	30.71	53.07	62.59	57.09	74.62	74.17	74.43		
29.	Daman & Diu	1.47	5.97	3.63	17.50	24.86	20.87	27.97	36.54	32.04		
30.	Delhi	37.78	37.69	37.74	49.62	52.44	51.00	67.95	70.16	69.06		
31.	Lakshadweep	1.91	1.23	1.60	10.88	16.36	13.51	58.79	49.51	54.52		
32.	Pondicherry	-4.74	-4.10	-4.44	1.93	2.01	1.97	34.70	32.66	33.73		
<b>INDIA</b>		<b>39.71</b>	<b>41.90</b>	<b>41.67</b>	<b>50.33</b>	<b>57.95</b>	<b>53.67</b>	<b>66.41</b>	<b>71.51</b>	<b>68.58</b>		

Source: Department Of Secondary &Higher Education; Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, (2002). Selected Education Statistics 2000-2001. New Delhi, the author. p 69

Table 18

<b>Number of Female Teachers per 100 Male Teachers</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Primary School</b>	<b>Middle School</b>	<b>High/Higher Secondary School</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
1950-51	20	18	19
1960-61	21	32	27
1970-71	27	38	33
1980-81	33	42	38
1990-91	41	50	46
1991-92	43	51	48
1992-93	43	51	48
1993-94	46	56	52
1994-95	46	55	50
1995-96	47	56	50
1996-97*	49	55	54
1997-98*	52	56	54
1998-99*	53	57	50
1999-2000*	55	57	51
2000-2001*	55	62	49

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi, Deptt. of Secondary & Higher Education. (2000). Selected Education Statistics 2000-2001. New Delhi, the author. p.12

Under the scheme, financial help is given to families in which a girl child was born, on or after 15 August 1997. The mother of a newborn girl child receives a grant of Rs. 500 and an amount of Rs 4522 invested in a postal financial instrument for education of the girl child and to make her economically independent. As further development in 1999, the scheme not only offers a financial assistance of Rs. 500 to the mother of the girl child at her birth, but has also provision for scholarship for her school education. The scholarship amounting to Rs. 300 for class I to Rs. 1000 for class X is to be deposited in the name of the newborn girl child as a postal/bank investment. The deposit will mature and be paid to the girl when she attains the age of 18 years and remains unmarried till then.

#### 5.6.14 The District Primary Education Programme of the Department of

Education provides special thrust to achieve universalization of primary education (UPE) through decentralized planning and management, disaggregated target setting, community mobilization, and district and population-specific planning. Specific strategies have been designed in the programme to enhance girls' access, enrolment and retention in the school system. It is envisaged that all the districts will be covered by 2002-03. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) launched in 2000 accords highest priority to provide community owned quality elementary education, with special effort to bridge the gender and social gaps. It aims at improving community monitoring, transparency in programme planning and adoption of mission approach to provide free and quality elementary education to all children by 2010.

It proposes to cover all the districts in the country by 2003. All the schemes in the elementary education sector will become a part of SSA. The Constitutional (86th Amendment) Act, 2002 has been enforced to insert a new Article 21 A to direct the State to provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6-14 years in such a manner as the State, by law, determine. The said Act also substitutes the Article 45 with a directive to the State to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

5.6.15 Despite considerable expansion of the formal system of education, a large number of children, especially those in difficult circumstances, and girls, remain outside the formal system of education. In order to reach this group of marginalized children in the age group 6-14 years, the Department of Education has been running a programme of Non-Formal Education (NFE) since 1979-80. The scheme is being implemented in 25 states/UTs, is particularly for the school dropouts, working children, children in habitations without schools and girls who cannot attend formal schools on account of domestic chores. At present, about 925 VOs are implementing the programme through 9,485 NFE centres.

5.6.16 Secondary education is being strengthened with special attention on girls through various schemes, focussing on improvement of science education, environmental education, population education, culture and values education, computer literacy educational technology, and physical education and sports. In this stream, vocationalization is a major concern, and is being promoted through Scheme of Vocationalization of Higher Secondary Education (1988) and Scheme of Pre-vocational Education at Lower Secondary Stage (1993). Efforts are being made to divert 25 per cent of higher secondary students to the vocational stream. During 2002, 19,455 vocational sections have been sanctioned in 6,728 schools all over the country, thereby creating capacity for diversification of about 10 lakh students to the vocational stream.

5.6.17 The National Literacy Mission (NLM) is making efforts to achieve the objective of eradicating illiteracy in the country and to make 100 million people in the age group 15-35 years functionally literate by 2005. The mission also takes into its fold children in the 9-14 year age group in areas that are not covered by NFE. Significantly, there has been a decline in absolute number of non-literates from 328.88 million in 1991 to 296 million in 2001.

5.6.18 Special efforts have been made to launch employment and income generating programmes for women with a special coverage of adolescent girls. These are Support to Training-cum-Employment Programme (STEP), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCR), Employment and Income Generating Training-cum-Employment-cum-Production Unit for Women (NORAD), Socio-economic Programme, Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor, etc.

5.6.19 Under the ICDS Programme, a special intervention was devised to promote overall development of adolescent girls by launching the Adolescent Girls Scheme in 1991-92. The scheme has been revised in 2000 and renamed as Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) with a training component, particularly on the vocational aspects, aimed at empowerment and enhanced self-perception, and convergence with other programmes of similar nature in the education, rural development, employment and health sectors.

5.6.20 In order to enable girls to have access to education and let young girls continue their education, efforts are being made



to provide more child care facilities so as to free them from responsibility of sibling care. It is estimated, that there are more than 60 million children less than six years of age, whose mothers have to work for their survival. The various programmes/schemes that cater to this need are scheme of Creches/Day Care Centres for Children of Working and Ailing Mothers; Balwadi Nutrition Programme and scheme of Construction/Expansion of Hostel Building for Working Women with a Day Care Centre. Today, against the requirement of 8 lakh creches, we have only 14, 925 creches. To achieve this, concerted efforts are being made to provide greater access to creches with participation of the private sector and NGOs, promoting creches as a service industry through credit linkages with banks, and setting standards for creches.

5.6.21 In spite of all the efforts made, gaps still persist between the existing and the expected levels to be achieved in the education indicators for the girl child as given at Table 19.

5.6.22 Today, education of girls has become a top priority and a tool for

Table 19

<b>Achievements and Performance Gaps in Education Indicators</b>				
<b>Education Indicator</b>	<b>1990s</b>	<b>Existing Levels (Year)</b>	<b>Expected Levels</b>	
	<b>Levels</b>		<b>2000</b>	<b>2015</b>
* Literacy Rate	(M) 64.13% (1991) (F) 39.29% (T) 52.21%	(M) 75.85% (2000) (F) 54.16% (T) 65.38%	Education for all Adult Literacy Rate of 80% in the Age Group 15-35 years	
* Enrolment (in million)				
Primary	(M) 58.6 (1991) (F) 42.3 (T) 100.9	(M) 64.0 (2001) (F) 49.8 (T) 113.8	100%	Universal Access to Primary Education
Upper primary	(M) 22.0 (F) 13.6 (T) 35.6	(M) 25.3 (F) 17.5 (T) 42.8		Close Gender Gap in Primary and Secondary Education
Secondary Level	(M) 13.5 (F) 6.9 (T) 20.4	(M) 16.9 (F) 10.7 (T) 27.6		
* Dropout Primary rate	(M) 40.1% (1991) (F) 46.0% (T) 42.6%	(M) 39.7% (2001) (F) 41.9% (T) 40.7%	20%	
* No. of female teachers per 100 male teachers in primary schools	41 (1991)	55 (2001)		

empowerment. Efforts are being made to address cultural and social obstacles to gender equality at all levels. With the adoption of non-discrimination as a key principle to combat gender inequality, girls, including those from weaker sections of the society have access to education. Schools too are responsive to girls' needs in every possible way, from physical location to classroom curriculum and ancillary facilities like drinking water, urinals, etc. The school curriculum is being revised to provide education, which will serve as a social tool needed to oppose gender inequality and other negative attitudes.

## Girl Child in Especially Difficult Circumstances

5.7.1 The category of Girl Children in Difficult Circumstances include working and street children, destitute, juvenile delinquents, children with disabilities, child prostitutes, children of prostitutes/prisoners, refugee, slum and migrant children, drug addicts and children suffering from HIV/AIDS. Girl children under this group are disadvantaged on account of poverty, minority status and gender and suffer from deprivation, exploitation and neglect for reasons beyond their control. Their survival, protection and development under each of these categories demand sectoral as well as integrated efforts.

5.7.2 The NPA focuses on tackling the problems and eliminating the root cause leading to such a situation. SAARC Action Plan extends protection for girl children in especially difficult circumstances with special focus on interventions for

betterment of the family of the girl child. Therefore, in all interventions, the approach is to bring about change in the attitude of the family and the community towards the girl child and build up her capacity. The major constraints in promoting development of these children are dearth of data to assess the magnitude of the problem, and lack of target-specific provisions in policies, programmes and legislation.

**5.7.3** Child labour, a blot on our society, persists due to poverty, ignorance and socio-economic deprivations. Girls are engaged in large numbers in the agrarian, industrial and service sectors of the economy. In accordance with Constitutional provisions (Article 24 and 39) and the National Policy on Child Labour, 1987 (NCPL), the Government has banned employment of children below the age of 14 years in factories, mines and other hazardous industries. Article 32 of CRC emphasizes preventing children from economic exploitation and performing hazardous tasks. Strategies such as non-formal education, open schools, creche services, vocational training, etc., are being adopted to improve the status of working girl child. Today, there are 100 National Child Labour Projects of the Ministry of Labour in the country, covering 2.11 lakh children withdrawn from work from areas of high concentration in 10 states/UTs. For the welfare of these children, special schools have been set up to provide basic services like non-formal education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition, health care, etc.

**5.7.4** The Ministry of Labour, through the grant-in-aid scheme is encouraging NGOs to take up action oriented welfare

projects. The National Authority for the Elimination of Child Labour has been set up in September 1994 to monitor the implementation of the scheme 'Elimination of Child Labour in Hazardous Industries'. Under ILO assisted 'International Programme for Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)', 165 action programmes are being implemented benefiting 90,500 children. The Supreme Court of India in its judgement on 10 December 1996 has given directions in writ petition to improve the working conditions of working children and their withdrawal from hazardous occupations. It also includes giving employment to adult members of the families.

**5.7.5** In the country, the magnitude of child labour varies from around 11 million to over 100 million. As per 1991 Census, out of 11.28 million child workers, there were 5.10 million female child workers, of which, 3.42 million girls were the main workers and 1.68 million were marginal workers as is given at Table 20. In rural areas, a majority of girls are unskilled and low paid workers and are sharing 20 per cent of agricultural work of women. Nearly 50 per cent of female child workers in urban areas are engaged in household industry and a substantial number are working in hazardous industries.

**5.7.6** The phenomenon of urban child labour also includes street children comprising children on the street, children off the street and abandoned/orphaned children. It is estimated that around 5 million children are working on the streets. A



Table 20

<b>Working Children in the Age Group 0-14 yrs. by Type of Worker, Residence and Sex in India, 1991 (in million)</b>										
<b>Location</b>	<b>Main Workers</b>			<b>Marginal Workers</b>			<b>Total Workers</b>			
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Person</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Person</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Person</b>	
Rural	4.96	3.17	8.13	0.50	1.63	2.13	5.46	4.80	10.26	
Urban	0.70	0.25	0.95	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.73	0.30	1.03	
Total	5.66	3.42	9.08	0.53	1.68	2.21	6.19	5.10	11.29	

(Main workers are those who work for 183 days or more in a year)

Source: Registrar General of India, 1991 Census.

large number of them are girls, who are subjected to violence and abuse, and are deprived of their rights. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing an integrated programme for street children since 1992-93. One of the important initiatives taken under the revised programme during 1998 was establishment of Child Help Line Service in a number of cities. Child Help Line is a 24 hour free phone service, which can be accessed by dialing the number 1098 on the telephone. Child Line provides emergency assistance to the child and subsequently, based upon the child's need, the child is referred to an appropriate organization for long term follow up and care. The service focuses on the needs of children living alone on the streets, child labourers working in the un-organized sector, domestic workers and sexually abused children.

5.7.7 Crime against children has increased by 1.3 per cent during 2000. During the year, there has been an increase in the incidence of buying of girls for prostitution (960 per cent), selling girls for prostitution (15.3 per cent), foeticide (49.2 per cent) and infanticide (19.5 per cent). Children

alone account for 19.0 per cent of total rape victims. In the age group below 10 years there has been increase of 1.8 per cent in cases of child rape.

5.7.8 At the state level, the incidence of crime against girl child varies. Madhya Pradesh reported a high incidence of rape (738) and infanticide (31), and foeticide was highest in Maharashtra (41). Bihar topped the list for procurement of minor girls (27) and in Gujarat buying girls for prostitution was the highest (43) as seen at Table 21.

5.7.9 There are no reliable statistics available on the extent of child prostitution in India. As per the 1991 survey, 30 per cent of prostitutes were below the age of 20 years, and about 15 per cent entered the profession at the age of 15 years and 25 per cent between 15-18 years. As per the study by Center of Concern for Child Labour (1998), out of nearly nine lakh prostitutes in the country, about 30 per cent are child prostitutes below 14 years, numbering between 2.7-4 lakh. Commercial child prostitution is increasing at the rate of 8-10 per cent per annum. Some castes in India have traditionally accepted prostitution as their profession. These are Rajnat tribe in Rajasthan, Dehrhar community, Bedias and Kanjars community. In Maharashtra, 50 per cent of all prostitutes began as 'devadasis' and girls from 'devadasi' account for 20 per cent of total girls in child prostitution.

5.7.10 The Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (ITPA) amended in 1986, enhanced penalties for offenses involving children and minors. DWCD has in 1998 drafted a Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children as per the Supreme Court directions in Gaurav Jain vs Union of India, 1997. The Plan of Action comprising 11 action points guides the interventions of the Central Government ministries

Table 21

State/UT	Rape below (16 years)	Infanticide	Foeticide	Procuration of Minor	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Buying of Girls for Prostitution
Andhra Pradesh	222	8	8	2	3	0
Arunachal Pradesh	16	0	0	1	0	0
Assam	92	4	0	21	1	1
Bihar	94	4	1	27	1	0
Delhi	239	2	2	1	0	0
Goa	10	0	0	1	0	0
Gujarat	68	4	0	19	0	43
Haryana	137	1	13	1	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	39	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	13	1	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	67	2	1	7	0	0
Kerala	136	2	0	9	0	3
Madhya Pradesh	738	31	14	24	1	0
Maharashtra	367	20	41	24	5	1
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	12	1	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	27	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	6	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	119	0	1	4	0	0
Punjab	96	6	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	85	5	9	0	0	0
Sikkim	2	3	0	1	0	0
Tamil Nadu	80	8	0	0	0	0
Tripura	14	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	309	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	127	2	0	4	4	5
<b>Total (States)</b>	<b>3115</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Union Territories</b>						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	11	0	1	1	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	3	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total/UTs</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>India (Total)</b>	<b>3132</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>53</b>

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs, National Crime Records Bureau (2002). Crime in India 2000. New Delhi, the author. p. 216-217.





and departments, state governments, NGOs, the public and private sectors and other sections of society regarding prevention of trafficking, awareness generation, health care, education and child care, etc. The Plan is regularly reviewed by DWCD. A Central Advisory Committee was also set up in 1994 after directions from the Supreme Court in Vishaljeet vs Union of India. This Committee chaired by the Secretary DWCD reviews the implementation of the Plan of Action. NACO is implementing HIV/AIDS educational programmes for sex workers.

**5.7.11** India has signed the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution on Jan 5, 2002. As a signatory India is committed to cooperate with SAARC member states to implement the Convention. The Convention seeks to take measures to prevent cross-border trafficking through proper international Governmental coordination as well as

by harmonizing various laws and legal provisions relating to trafficking and rehabilitation of rescued victims. The DWCD has in 2001 also launched the Swadhar scheme that provides funding to states and NGOs for shelter, rehabilitation and integration of trafficked victims. Grant-in-Aid Schemes for prevention of trafficking of women and young girls in source areas have also been initiated. The response to these schemes has been very favourable and as on date 20 projects covering rehabilitation of 3,000 women have been sanctioned.

**5.7.12** Children of prostitutes suffer from the stigma society attaches to their mothers. In addition to health and nutrition problems, these children have other problems such as difficulty in getting admission in school. These children need to be segregated from their homes especially at night. They are also in need of night shelters, creches and balwadis. A few voluntary organizations are successfully working on this issue. The Central Social Welfare Board has identified rehabilitation of prostitutes and their children as a priority area for policy intervention and programme inputs. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is giving assistance to NGOs for welfare of these children.

**5.7.13** Juvenile crime has declined in India and during 2000; the share of juvenile crime to total crime was 0.5 per cent. There has been a decrease in the number of girls apprehended from 26.3 per cent in 1996 to 23 per cent in 2000. A well-planned juvenile justice system is in operation comprising juvenile welfare boards, juvenile courts, observation homes, juvenile

homes, special homes and after care organizations. With a view to provide a uniform pattern of justice to juveniles throughout the country, the Juvenile Justice Act 1986 came into force in 1987. Problems of destitution persist in spite of a network of institutional and non-institutional programmes and services being provided by the Government and voluntary organizations. Destitute and abandoned girls among the street children and young girls in urban slums become victims of exploitation and sexual abuse.

5.7.14 Girl children in difficult circumstances need special attention to meet their basic needs, and if goals set for child survival and development are to be achieved, then this group of children are to be given utmost priority.

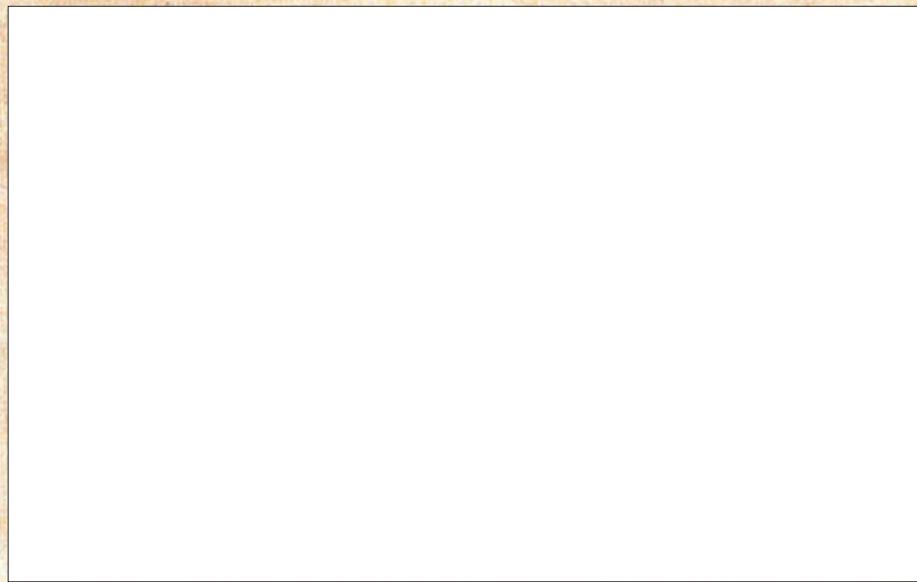
### **Policy, Support and Advocacy**

5.8.1 During the last decade, policy support for the girl child had been a major concern. Action is being taken to expedite effective implementation of programmes and achievements of goals set for girl child survival and development. In the Beijing Platform for Action, 1995, girl child is one of the critical areas of concern. This has resulted in initiating a review process of the situation of the girl child at various forums. It is anticipated that the forthcoming National Charter for Children, the objective of which is that 'no child remains illiterate, hungry or lacks medical care' will contain specific protection for the girl child. It is also expected that the proposed National Commission for Children will strengthen protection of the girl child. Strict policy measures are being adopted to eliminate child abuse and exploitation. The National Policy for Empowerment of Women, 2001, specifically states "all forms of discrimination against the girl child and violation of her rights shall be eliminated by undertaking strong measures, both preventive and punitive within and outside the family". It also states that media will be used to portray images consistent with human dignity of girls and women.

5.8.2 India with UNICEF as its partner is at the forefront of a five-nation initiative for advocacy for the girl child in South Asia. Meena Communications Initiative – a package of twelve animation films and stories – featuring 'Meena' as a girl child facing discrimination in all sectors is being promoted. The promotional initiative reflects the growing concern to bring about the needed social, attitudinal and behavioural changes. To take 'Meena' to the community, the ICDS infrastructure is being used. A number of radio programmes have also been prepared to promote 'Meena'.

5.8.3 With the commitment towards promotion of girl child survival and development and making girl child's rights a reality, action is being taken to mobilize political, cultural, administrative and community resources, and promote public awareness of girl child needs, and the importance of fulfilling them. In this effort, the social mind set that treats the girl child as a liability, has to be negated through multi pronged action by the family, community and the state. Action has to be taken to create an enabling environment to safeguard the girl child's rights and empower communities in a manner that they are ready to assume their primary responsibility to renew themselves through the development of the girl child – the woman of tomorrow and the mother of the next generation.





## Programmes for Women

*"We have closed the doors of opportunity to many of them (women) in many areas of our economic, social, political and cultural life; we have not enabled our sisters and daughters to develop to their full potential... the empowerment of her women is India's empowerment"*

**Atal Bihari Vajpayee**  
**Prime Minister of India**

# Programmes for Women



The programmes, schemes and activities of the Department during the year for the welfare, development and empowerment of women can be grouped under the following categories:

- Empowerment of women
- Training and employment of women
- Attitudinal change towards the girl child
- Support services for women
- Women's rights and law
- General

## Empowerment of Women

6.1.2 The Department is implementing three unique programmes for the empowerment of women at the grassroots through the processes of mobilization, organization and awareness

generation, which would enhance the self-confidence of women within the household and community and empower them to access resources from various available and new sources. Swayamsidha is a centrally sponsored programme in 650 selected blocks throughout the country, modelled on the basis of the two erstwhile programmes of Indira Mahila Yojana and Mahila Samridhi Yojana, which it subsumes. Swa-Shakti is funded by IFAD/IDA and implemented in nine selected states, while UNFPA funded Integrated Women's Empowerment and Development Project is a pilot project implemented in the state of Haryana only.

## Swayamsidha

6.2.1 **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 mobilization, awareness generation and convergence of various schemes.

**6.2.2** 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 mobilization 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;

- Strengthen and institutionalize the saving 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.

**6.2.3** The programme will cover 650 blocks throughout the country

### **Swayamsidha at a Glance**

S.No.	Item	Status
1.	Approval of the Programme	CCEA approved the programme on 27.2.2001
2.	Salient Project Details and Guidelines of Swayamsidha	Detailed guidelines of the programme have been prepared and circulated
3.	Constitution of National-level Project Sanctioning Committee (PSC), Steering Committee (NLSC) & Inter-Departmental Coordinating Committee (IDCC)	All these committees have been constituted. 13 meetings of PSC have so far been held
4.	Block-specific Project Reports	Model illustrative project formats have been prepared and circulated to all states <b>66</b> block-specific projects of <b>32</b> states have been approved by the PSC. Power to sanction residual <b>575</b> block-specific projects has been delegated to <b>26</b> States. <b>547</b> block-specific projects in <b>25</b> states have so far been approved by state SRCs
5.	State Action Plan	Model illustrative formats have been developed and circulated to all states <b>33</b> state action plans have been approved
6.	National-level Workshop on Orientation / Sensitization, Block-specific Project Reports & State Action Plans	A 2-day workshop for state secretaries and nodal officers held on 2-3.07.2001 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.
7.	Release of Funds	Cumulative fund release: Rs. <b>15.5672</b> crore cumulative authorization to utilize unspent balances under erstwhile IMY: Rs. <b>4.6245</b> crore. Total release & authorization: Rs. <b>20.1917</b> crore
8.	Website	<a href="http://www.wcd.nic.in">www.wcd.nic.in</a>
9.	Northern Regional PIA Workshop	A 2-day workshop for nodal officers, CDPOs and PIAs held on 29-30.10.2001 at National Museum Auditorium, New Delhi
10.	Central Regional PIA Workshop	A 2-day workshop for nodal officers, CDPOs and PIAs held on 13-14.02.2002 at NIPCCD
11.	Southern & North-East Regional PIA Workshop	A 2-day workshop for nodal officers, CDPOs and PIAs held on 22-23.08.2002 at NIPCCD
12.	Integration & Convergence Guidelines	Developed and circulated
13.	Convergence Workshops	<b>69</b> convergence workshops to be held in <b>15</b> states/UTs.
14.	Integration & Convergence Workshop	A one-day workshop for state secretaries & nodal officers held on 28 November 2002 at NIPCCD.



including 238 IMY blocks. Fifty-three thousand one hundred self help groups comprising 9,29,250 new women beneficiaries shall be set up throughout the country under the programme.

**6.2.4** The most important component of the programme is the formulation, implementation and monitoring of block-specific composite projects for four to five years, incorporating the following four elements:

- Group formation/mobilization activities;
- Community oriented innovative interventions;
- Other schemes of DWCD, namely Swavlamban, 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.

**6.2.5** These composite projects will be implemented by the project implementing agency (PIA), which may be any appropriate government or



Secretary, DWCD addressing a meet on convergence under the Swyamsidha Project

non-government agency, to be nominated by the state government.

**6.2.6** 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.

**6.2.7** So far 613 block specific projects and 33 state action plans have been approved under the programme and an amount of Rs. 20.19 crore have been spent under the programme. State wise progress in the implementation of the programmes is provided in Annexure VI.

## Swa-Shakti Project

**6.3.1.** The Swa-Shakti Project, also known as Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project, was sanctioned on 16 October 1998 as a centrally sponsored project to be implemented in seven states over a period of five years with an

estimated outlay of Rs. 186.21 crore. In addition, an amount of Rs. five 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.

**6.3.2.** The project is implemented through women's development corporations (WDCs), other state government undertakings and NGOs in the states of Bihar, Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and



Chief Minister of West Bengal at the state level seminar on 'Swyamsidha'



Table 1

Source of Project Funding		
Source of funding	Contribution as percentage of total cost	Presumptive amount Rs. (in crore)
IDA	36.43 %	67.84
IFAD	35.87 %	66.79
Institutional finance	15.85%	29.51
Government of India	6.82%	12.70
Beneficiary women	5.03%	9.37

Uttaranchal, covering 57 districts, 323 blocks and 7,288 villages. A project support unit at the central level (CPSU) provides technical and managerial support for project implementation. The project originally covered 35 districts in seven states. The mid term review in March 2001 recommended both intensification and expansion of the project. Accordingly two newly created states, viz. Chattisgarh and Uttaranchal, and 22 new districts were taken up.

**6.3.3** Swa-Shakti is a rural women's development and empowerment project supported jointly by World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). 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 and confidence enhancement and increasing their control over income through their involvement in skill development and income generating activities.

The specific objectives of the project are:

- Establishment of 7,400-12,000 (later revised to 16,000) self reliant women's self help groups (SHGs) having 15-20 members each;
- Developing linkages between SHGs and lending institutions to ensure women's continued access to credit facilities for income generation activities;
- Increased control of women, particularly poor women, over income and spending, through their involvement in income generation activities, which will help in poverty alleviation;
- Enhancing women's access to resources for better quality of life, including those for drudgery reduction and time saving devices; and
- Sensitizing and strengthening the institutional capacity of support agencies to pro-actively address women's needs.

**6.3.4** A substantial part of the project fund is available as soft term loan/ credit to Government of India from the IFAD and International Development Association (IDA). Roughly the source of project funding is given in Table 1.

Funds needed for setting up the revolving fund in project states are being provided by the Government of India from its own sources.

**6.3.5** About 16,000 women self-help groups (covering over 2.40 lakh women agriculturists and agricultural labourers) were expected to be formed under the programme; however, the actual group formation has exceeded the target. So far 17,527 women self help groups have been formed with the involvement of 231 partner NGOs. A very significant feature of the project is that 717 clusters have been formed and 4,452 SHGs have been linked with the banks. Group savings aggregating an amount of Rs. 10.78 crore have been mobilized and inter-loaning of Rs. 19.25 crore have been transacted among the members. With the stabilization of groups, efforts are now



Table 2

Outreach of Swa-Shakti Programme						
State	No. of districts	No. of blocks	No. of villages	No. of SHGs formed	Total membership	No. of NGOs
Bihar	1	6	113	400	5271	4
Chhattisgarh	3	14	395	560	8729	14
Gujarat	8	57	1281	2705	45422	66
Haryana	3	23	649	1498	22439	15
Jharkhand	5	22	638	1600	22985	20
Karnataka	7	29	993	2142	38744	42
Madhya Pradesh	9	39	1140	2476	31883	38
UPMKN	3	32	600	1295	16114	8
UPBSN	15	87	1081	4291	49883	10
Uttaranchal	3	14	398	560	7766	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>7288</b>	<b>17527</b>	<b>249236</b>	<b>231</b>

concentrated on building up their economic and social capacity as shown in Table 2.

### Credit and Bank Linkages

6.3.6 Bank accounts have been opened for nearly 90 per cent of the project groups. In many cases the project has provided the first ever opportunity to the women beneficiaries to interact with the banking sector. The monitoring data shows a positive trend in terms of loans taken, with an increasing shift from consumption loans towards loans for productive purposes as shown in Table 3.

### Community Assets

#### Cement Bag Scheme

6.3.7 In order to involve community participation, development of planning and execution skills of SHGs and construction of small works which are useful to the women, Swa-Shakti initiated a scheme in which any mature SHG could ask for 10-15 cement bags for any construction within the village. The cement had to be procured by the SHG from project funds and could be used anywhere (except within a house). All other materials and labour support had to be arranged by the SHG or community.

6.3.8 The scheme became very popular and many small but innovative works were taken up in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. Activities undertaken were construction /repair of drainage systems, platforms, community halls, bathrooms, soak pits, wells, school buildings, kaccha road, water tanks, compost pits, water tubs for cattle, etc.

Table 3

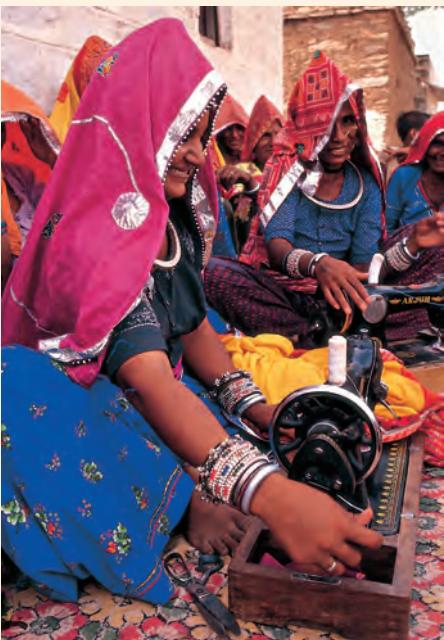
Status on Savings and Inter-lending (Rs. In lakh)		
State	Total savings	Inter-lending
Bihar	1512	12
Chhattisgarh	60	0
Gujarat	153	21
Haryana	75	88
Jharkhand	41	30
Karnataka	256	249
Madhya Pradesh	69	64
Uttar Pradesh	455	1460
Uttaranchal	8	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1078</b>	<b>1925</b>

6.3.9. The project spent Rs. 1,10,400 only towards cost of cement and against this, the community mobilized Rs. 15, 01,000. Through this small measure, not only did the SHG members create a few assets as per their needs, they also learnt some valuable lessons on planning and execution of small works and community mobilization. The action also increased their confidence level and established the credibility of the SHG in the village.

### **Assistance to Leverage Funds for Community Asset Creation**

6.3.10. The level of women's participation in economic work and community activity and the benefits to them from such activities is often affected by the degree of drudgery faced by women in tasks such as fetching water, collecting or cutting fodder and fuel wood, etc. The project provides some funds, which can be used by the SHGs to create assets, which will help the members in reducing their drudgery. Communities could be assisted to create assets such as drinking water facilities, sanitation, multipurpose halls or acquisition of teaching and learning materials for schools or pre school groups up to a maximum of Rs. two lakh per village. The SHGs could use this amount to access more funds from other development schemes, grants from local bodies, donations from the community and through convergence with other schemes.

6.3.11 The project attempts to fill in gaps rather than duplicate government or non-government services. Decision making on the creation of the asset would vest in the community. Use and maintenance of the asset created would also be done by the larger community. The project would contribute 60 per cent of the asset cost, after the SHG arranges 40 per cent of the same as its share. Out of the latter, funds can be leveraged from other sources; however at least 10 per cent is to be borne by the villagers, which could even be in the form of labour or donation of materials.



6.3.12. Some notable examples of this initiative in Madhya Pradesh were the construction of community halls, lift irrigation, pipelines for drinking water, stop dams, etc. In Gujarat assets such as community baths, roads, meeting rooms, enclosures for ponds, etc. have been constructed with the help of this fund along with the resources of the panchayat.

### **Tribal Action Plan under Swa-Shakti Project.**

6.3.13 Keeping in mind the commonalities that feature in all tribal societies viz. diverse socio-economic-political and cultural practices, backwardness of economy and poor socio-economic condition of women, Tribal Action Plans have been drawn up in the states of Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. The overall focus of these Action Plans would be upon the following components:

- Social and political well being of the tribal;
- Livelihood security;
- Dissemination of information and knowledge;
- Linkages of services through convergence; and
- Awareness of rights.

### **Workshop on Sustainability of Development Efforts**

6.3.14 A national workshop was organized on 13-14 January 2003 at Manesar (Haryana) to consider longer term sustainability and future support of the project related activities. The participants included stake-holders from the project states including the project implementing agencies, the project staff, NGO partners, representatives from the Central Government, state governments and the World Bank. Besides these invitees included academics, activists and thinkers on the subject. Discussions on sustainability and transition mechanisms related to four core topics:

## Working with Primitive and Backward Tribes/Communities

### **Musahars in Bihar**

Musahars are an extremely poor and backward caste of Bihar. With hardly two per cent literacy among males and even less among the females, this community lives on the fringes of society, earning a livelihood by brewing and selling alcohol, which makes them vulnerable to crime and exploitation.

An action research was initiated under the Swa Shakti project to mobilize the Musahar women into SHGs. Sixty such groups were formed with the help of social animators and a training programme in literacy, leadership and awareness generation was organized. This gradually led to a complete metamorphosis in the way of life of these poor women who took an active role in changing many of their social practices. Fifty bank accounts have been opened, community saving of Rs. 1,30,000 has taken place and inter-loaning among members has also been started.

### **Gollas of Karnataka**

Kadu Gollas belong to a backward tribe in the border areas of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, who migrate from place to place in search of food and fodder for their livestock. Benefits of education, health care and nutrition have eluded this community who still live with their age-old tradition based on superstition, blind faith and ignorance about modern ways of life.

To create awareness among men and women of the Golla community, primarily to remove superstitious beliefs, to lessen drudgery of women through community programmes and to provide basic necessities in collaboration with Government agencies, a strategy was formulated for mobilizing 11 SHGs in Chitradurga and 14 in Tumkur. About 750 Kadu Golla women are now active members of these groups and have spearheaded a social movement for giving up many of their superstitious beliefs.

### **Birhors of Jharkhand**

The Swa-Shakti project has extended its outreach to the Birhors, one of the most neglected primitive tribes of Jharkhand. A self-help group of 19 members has been formed with great success. The members are meeting every week with lot of enthusiasm, discussing their common problems and are also accessing bank loans for economic activities like piggery, goatery, poultry and agriculture, etc.

A gradual transformation in the way of life of the Birhors is taking place at the instance of these women members, as will be evident from the following recent developments:

- Four nomadic Birhor families have returned to their villages
- Ten families have been allotted houses under Indira Awas Yojana
- Check dams are being built to provide irrigation facilities to the Birhors
- A balwadi is being run for the Birhor children: literacy classes are being conducted for women and children
- Health camps are being organized at every fortnight, and
- Income generation activities like, rope making, kitchen gardening, etc. have also been started.

- Empowerment and poverty reduction;
- Institutional strengthening and sustainability;
- Transition arrangements; and
- Scaling up

The outcome of the workshop envisaged that action plans would be

drawn up to address sustainability issues taking into account specific conditions and the enabling environment in individual states.

### **Haryana Integrated Women's Empowerment and Development Project**

6.4.1. The objective of this pilot project is to bring about a change in the status of women by generating awareness, mobilizing women into groups and making interventions in the

areas of health and education so as to ensure women's survival, dignity and enhanced status in society. It was started in Mahendergarh district of Haryana in July 1994 and in Rewari district since 1995 with financial assistance from United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Originally, the project was sanctioned at a cost of Rs.967.68 lakh for a period of three years, which was extended till December 1998. Subsequently, based on an evaluation report, UNFPA agreed to sanction the second phase of the project for a period of three years at a cost of Rs.1,561.10 lakh. The concluding phase of the project shall be taken up from April 2003 for a further period of two years at a cost of Rs. 350 lakh. The lessons drawn from the project shall be capsuled in modules for replication in other parts of the country.

#### 6.4.2 In the first phase, the project had the following major components:

- Mobilization of women for awareness generation and empowerment
- Health awareness
- Literacy and education
- Development of adolescent girls
- Integrated child development
- Information, education and communication
- Economic endowment

#### 6.4.3 The objectives of the second phase were:

- To mobilize women into groups through an intensive awareness campaign supported by a comprehensive media wrap.
- To reduce the infant mortality rate by 10 per cent and maternal mortality by 20 per cent from the present levels.
- To increase the enrolment of girls in the formal school system to 120 per cent and their retention to 90-95 per cent.
- To provide a carefully designed educational capsule relevant to the daily life situation of adolescent girls who have never been to school or who are school dropouts.
- To encourage and motivate women to take up economic generating activities by providing them marketing support.

In the second phase, the following components were added:

- Training activities
- Infrastructure improvement
- Equipment supplies and mobility
- Group and communication activities
- Management interventions
- Service support
- Surveys and operation research
- Material production
- Project management
- Miscellaneous activities

#### 6.4.4 In the concluding phase of the project the following components shall be taken up:

- Withdrawal strategy shall be adopted for Mahendergarh and 70 villages of Rewari for the first six months of 2003. This will focus on consolidating the linkages of the SHGs with the existing schemes and networks so that the programme is able to sustain itself.
- Villages covered under Phase-II of Rewari district will continue to be supported by UNFPA up to December 2004 with modified activities.
- Government of Haryana will take up special measures to strengthen health linkages through new initiatives like QOC, CNA, CBDC and integration of social mobilization processes with health system, with the



- object that the system responds to the demands of the community.
- Efforts would be made to develop a cost effective model based on project experiences and lessons learned for possible replication in other areas. This would be the contribution of the project at the policy level.

### **Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)**

6.5.1 This programme launched, in 1987, seeks to provide updated skills and new knowledge to poor and assetless women in traditional occupations, such as, agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries, handlooms, handicrafts, khadi and village industries, sericulture, social forestry and wasteland development for enhancing their productivity and income generation. This would enhance and broaden their employment opportunities, including self-employment and development of entrepreneurial skills. Women beneficiaries are organized into viable and cohesive groups or co-operatives. A comprehensive package of services, such as, training, extension, infrastructure, market linkages, etc. are provided besides linkage with credit for transfer of assets.

6.5.2 Since the inception of the programme, about 6,55,222 women have been covered under 138 projects launched in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh,

Kerala, Karnataka, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. So far, women in the dairy sector have been receiving the maximum support, keeping in view the nature of demands. This is followed by handlooms, handicrafts, sericulture and poultry.

6.5.3 In the year 2001-2002, 29 projects were sanctioned to benefit 87,140 women and an amount of Rs.18.57 crore was released. During the first three quarters of the financial year 2002-2003 seven new projects have been sanctioned at a total estimated cost of Rs.1,934.18 lakh out of which an amount of Rs. 451.80 lakh was released to the implementing organizations. These will benefit 32,821 women. State wise break-up of projects sanctioned and the number of beneficiaries covered during 2000-01, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 is provided at

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#### **Voices**

"We had tongues but could not speak, we had feet but could not walk. Now that we have the land, we have the strength to speak and walk."

A Rural Woman in Bihar

"Previously, I never spoke to anyone on any subject. Now the strength of the members gives me the strength to speak to anybody"

A Woman Member of a Self Help Group in Andhra Pradesh

"We do not fear authority. We can talk to officials, even police, because of the union."

A Woman in the Construction Worker's Union, Tamil Nadu

"Earlier whenever I needed money, I had to ask my husband. He would ask a million questions on where I spent the money. Now that I earn some by selling milk to the Union and operate the account myself, I do not have to depend on my husband. Also he never asks where I spend it. This does good to me in other ways too. I feel I am worth it and in control. No longer is that sense of dependency there. Once in a while I buy something for myself without much hassle".

A Woman Member of a Diary Cooperative , West Bengal

"When women came together in the 'Jagriti Mandali', we realized that the problem of alcoholism was quite widespread in our village and many women suffered. We discussed about it and then went to the village elders and the panchayat members. Ultimately, it was publicly decided that each and every case of public consumption of alcohol would be reported to the police. Children and others witnessing any such case would bring it to the notice of those concerned. Due to collective action and the co-operation from others, we now have stopped public consumption of alcohol in the village."

Member of a Sanjeevani Group, Haryana



A folk dance presentation at the inauguration of Women Entrepreneur's Meet in Guwahati

Annexure VII.  
The Sector-wise position of new STEP projects sanctioned during 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 is at Annexure VIII.

### Swawlamban

6.6.1 The programme was launched in 1982-83 with assistance from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) 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 society, such as scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, etc. Previously known as Women's Economic Programme, the nomenclature of the programme was changed to Swawlamban during the year.

6.6.2 Financial assistance under the programme is provided to women's development corporations, public sector corporations, autonomous bodies and voluntary organizations, to train poor women, mostly in non-traditional trades and to ensure their employment in these areas. Some of the popular trades under the programme are computer programming, medical transcription, electronics, watch assembling, radio and television repairs, garment making, handloom weaving, secretarial practice, community health work, embroidery, etc. Financial assistance is also provided to the grantee organizations 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 normally confined to Rs.8,000 per beneficiary. The success of the programme has demonstrated the efficacy of informal and low cost training modules in imparting skills to disadvantaged women at the grassroots. Various evaluation studies, including independent studies commissioned by NORAD, have shown that nearly 50-60 per cent of the women trained under the programme have been able to get employment or self-employment.

6.6.3 Considering the success of the programme, the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) adopted it as a Central Sector Plan scheme. While on the one hand the total allocation under the programme was stepped up, the assistance of NORAD was scaled down. During the Ninth Plan assistance of NORAD was restricted to 20 per cent of the total outlay of Rs. 88.98 crore on the scheme. As per the proposed new agreement with the Norwegians, an amount of NOK 15 million (equivalent to about Rs. nine crore) shall be provided by the Norwegian Government during the first three years (2002 -2004) of the Tenth Plan. This works out to only about six per cent of the total programme outlay during the Tenth Plan period. This assistance shall be utilized for improving the methodology of the training programme, certification of training and monitoring of the programme.

6.6.4 Annually about 2,000 project proposals are received from the NGOs and other organizations, out of which nearly 50 per cent are sanctioned by the Project Sanctioning Committee. Most of the project proposals are received from the voluntary organizations. Training in specialized fields like computers, electronics, medical transcription, etc., are conducted through organizations or undertakings specializing in these fields and having good extension network in the field. Women's Development corporations are the nodal agencies for the implementation of the programme in the states. The

corporations are required to conduct pre-appraisal of project proposals and mid-term monitoring of sanctioned projects, for which three per cent of the project costs are sanctioned to them.

**6.6.5** In order to have enhanced involvement of the states in the implementation of the programme, a State Empowered Committee has been set up in each state (except Bihar, Goa, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram) during the current year. The Empowered Committee scrutinizes the project proposals received from the NGOs/corporations/undertakings from the state concerned and submits the same, along with its recommendations, to the Department 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. Another change in the procedure introduced during the year is the system of financial pre-appraisal of all the proposals received from the states by the internal finance wing of the Department before these are put up before the PSC.

**6.6.6** As many as 902 projects including 262 continuing projects, benefiting 58,458 women, have been sanctioned during the first three quarters of the current financial year. A state-wise list of Swawlamban projects sanctioned and number of beneficiaries during the current financial year is provided in Annexure IX.

### A Win-Win Situation

The NGO -- Government co-operation model is being increasingly appreciated world-wide. A closer tie between civil and public society concretised through public support to non-government organizations opens up new opportunities for concerted action. Increased government – non-government co-operation also contributes to making public more aware and more concerned as regards their constituencies, which in turn, opens up for greater transparency and accountability in public affairs.

Both in the short run and long run this is a win-win situation. Government becomes more adept in meeting grassroots needs and demands, NGOs are supported in developing their network, competence and experience and the general public finds that common needs are met to a greater extent than when government operates alone.

In India there are many examples of how this link has radically changed the situation of very many people. Women's Economic Programme (now named Swawlamban) is an example of this."

**Else Skjonsberg  
Best Practices: Women's Economic Programme of India  
Oslo, 2000**

### Distance Education for Women's Development and Empowerment

**6.7.1** The objective of the project is to provide a certificate course of training on 'Empowering Women Through Self Help Groups' to voluntary social workers, community organizers, social animators, facilitators, functionaries of self help groups, etc. through a distance mode all over the country.

**6.7.2** The project is being jointly implemented by the Department of Women and Child Development and Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) for the empowerment of women through self help groups (SHGs). While the expenditure for the project is borne by the DWCD, the development/implementation of the training programme is the concern of IGNOU. The budget sanctioned on this project is Rs. 3.90 crore.

**6.7.3** Areas such as education and training for organization, leadership, management and control of resources, confidence building and elements of conscientization are built into the training packages and course modules. The course design also focuses on supporting the development of skills aimed at enhancing women's confidence, skills and capacities especially entrepreneurial skills. Real life experiences in the NGO/ Government sectors is elaborated to identify suitable strategies

## **Sarjoben Speaks...**

"Before joining the training programme I was engaged in household work. I did not have any opportunity to go out. I had wanted to learn tailoring, but I could not. My brother being a tailor, I knew a little, but I did not know cutting, etc.. Field supervisors from DEEPAK Charitable Trust used to come to the village and from them I came to know of these classes and I registered my name for the class. Because of this training I have learned to stitch clothes and I am earning Rs. 70 to 75 a day.

I also learnt so much about health. I learned about looking after a child's health, weaning, the importance of nutrition, etc.

Also, my value has increased in the family. My skill has become instrumental in adding income into my family. I was also able to purchase a sewing machine on loan. I spent most of my earning on education of my children and some I save."

**Sarjoben Ishwarbahi Prajapati  
Age 32 years  
Village Nandesari  
Gujarat**

and schemes for developing production skills, service delivery, management, marketing, finance and credit. The programme is being offered in Hindi, English, Tamil, Marathi and Gujarati and Braille. Translation in other regional languages is under way.

**6.7.4** As per IGNOU's approach to learning, the multimedia-training package for this certificate course includes the following:

- Self instructional materials (print/audio/video)
- Student support services:
  - Face-to-face counselling
  - Teleconferencing
  - Interactive radio counselling (IRC)
  - *Gyan Darshan*
  - *Gyan Vani*
- Evaluation through assignments/practical work/term-end examination

**6.7.5.** Audio/video programmes specially identified for this course are telecast/broadcast regularly over the IGNOU's 24 hour educational channel through Doordarshan's *Gyan Darshan* and AIR's *Gyan Vani*.

**6.7.6** At a recent meeting of the IGNOU Vice Chancellor with the Prime Minister's Office, it has been decided to establish work centres at various places in the states of the North East focusing on the needs of women in the concerned areas for which a separate budget in the project is indicated. The budget is to reach every block in the North East Region for better understanding. A real effort to take education to the doorstep of learners.

**6.7.7** An expenditure of Rs.0.55 crore is expected under the programme during the year 2002-03, which will be the final year of the project.

## **Attitudinal Change Towards the Girl Child**

### **Balika Samriddhi Yojana**

**6.8.1** The scheme of Balika Samriddhi Yojana was launched on 2 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



*National Workshop on Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women*

covers up to two girl children born on or after 15 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 new born girl children.

6.8.2 The scheme was reviewed in 1999 and was recast as a centrally sponsored scheme to extend 100 per cent central assistance to states and UTs to provide benefits under the scheme through Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme infrastructure. As per 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. 1,000 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.

6.8.3. The Plan outlay for 2002-2003 under the scheme was Rs.2.00 crore only due to huge amount of unspent balances still lying with the state governments and UTs.

## Support Services

### Hostels for Working Women

6.9.1 Under the scheme of Construction/Expansion of Hostel Building for Working Women with a Day Care Centre, financial assistance is given to voluntary organizations, local bodies and cooperative institutions engaged in the field of women's/social welfare/women's education, public sector undertakings, women development corporations, educational institutions and state governments for the construction of hostels for working women in order to enable women to seek employment and participate in technical training. The objective of the scheme is to provide cheap and safe hostel accommodation to working women living out of their homes. The target beneficiaries are single working women, widows, divorcee, separated and working women whose husbands are out of town. Women getting training for employment and girl students studying in post school professional courses are also eligible to stay in the hostel.

6.9.2 During the year 2001-2002, an amount of Rs.4.97 crore was sanctioned under the scheme. During the year, 2002-2003, an amount of Rs.4.15 crore has been sanctioned during the first three quarters including construction of 15 new hostels, which will benefit 1094 women. The operational guidelines of the scheme are being revised to make it more attractive and relevant for the present situation. The distribution of working women's hostels with day care centers (DCC) for children is at Annexure X.



## **Swadhar**

6.10.1 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 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.

6.10.2 The package of assistance that will be available under the scheme shall include provisions for shelter, food, clothing, health care and counselling 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.

6.10.3 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 responsibility of rehabilitating such women on a project basis. The organization must have adequate experience and expertise of taking up such works of rehabilitation. Organizations with adequate land/built up space of their own shall be preferred.

6.10.4 The scheme has been divided in seven project modules having provision of shelters of different capacities for inmates, family counselling, medical centres, training centres and help line for women in distress. An amount of Rs.10.00 crore has been allocated in the revised estimate, out of which Rs.1.00 crore has been earmarked for NER states. A statement showing funds sanctioned/released during the



first three quarters of the current financial year is provided in Annexure XI.

## **Laws on Women**

### **Protection from Domestic Violence Bill, 2002**

6.11.1 In order to address the phenomenon of domestic violence, which is widely prevalent but has remained largely invisible in the public domain, the Department has introduced the Protection from Domestic Violence Bill, 2002 in the Lok Sabha on 8 March 2002. On 1 May 2002, the Bill was referred to the Department-related Standing Committee attached to the Ministry of Human Resource Development for examination and report. The Standing Committee took meetings on 25 June 2002 and 13 November 2002 with the Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development and on 3 December 2002 with the Joint Secretary of this Department to take depositions on behalf of the Department. The Standing Committee presented its 124<sup>th</sup> Report containing recommendations on the Protection from Domestic Violence Bill, 2002 to the Parliament on 12 December 2002.



The report of the Standing Committee is being examined by the Department.

### **Report of the Task Force on Women**

6.11.2. The Task Force set up in August 2000 under the chairpersonship of Shri K.C.Pant, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission to review the laws and the programmes on women completed its deliberations and submitted its final report in April 2002. The Task Force recommended amendments to the following 22 legislations related to women.

1. Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
2. Factories Act, 1948
3. Minimum Wages Act, 1948
4. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
5. The Legal Practitioners (Women) Act, 1923
6. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
7. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
8. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
9. The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966
10. The Cinematograph Act, 1952
11. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
12. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979

13. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
14. The Plantation Labour Act, 1951
15. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
16. The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
17. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
18. Family Courts Act, 1984
19. Indian Penal Code, 1860
20. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
21. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
22. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

6.11.3 All these proposals are being pursued with the concerned ministries and departments in the Government.

### **Implementation of Supreme Court Order regarding Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplaces and Other Institutions**

6.11.4 The Supreme Court in its order dated 13 August 1997 has passed an order laying down the norms and guidelines to be followed by employers for tackling incidents of sexual harassment of women at the 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.

6.11.5 Department of Women and Child Development constituted a Committee under the chairpersonship of Secretary and representatives of concerned ministries/departments of Government of India to monitor the implementation of the Supreme Court's guidelines. The Committee held meetings on 20 March 2002 and 29 October 2002 and reviewed the progress of implementation of the Supreme Court's guidelines.

### **General**

#### **Stree Shakti Puraskars**

6.12.1 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.

6.12.2 Each award carries a cash prize of Rs.1 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.

6.12.3 Stree Shakti Puraskar for the year of 2001 has been finalized and will be presented shortly in March 2003.

### **National Resource Centre for Women (NRCW)**

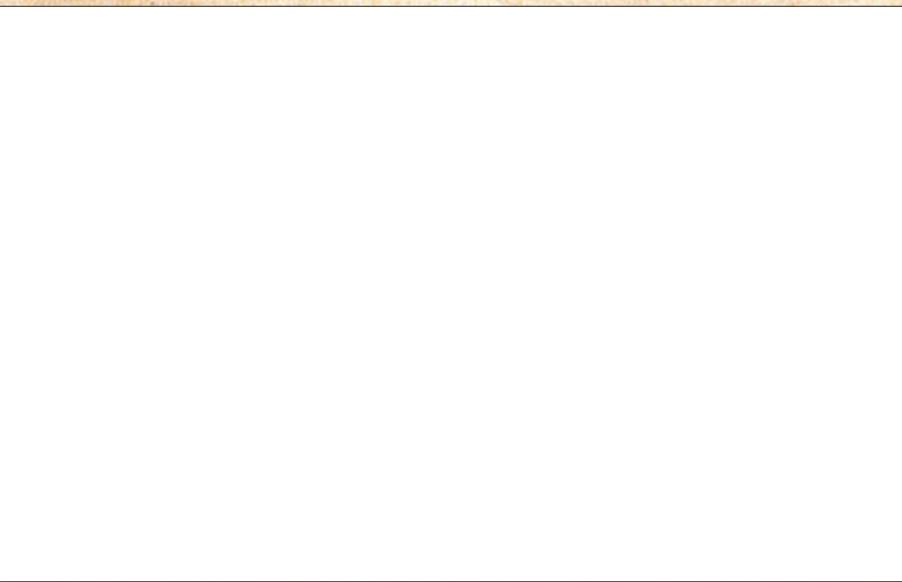
6.13.1 The Department had proposed to set up a National Resource Centre for Women with the following objectives:

- a) To orient and sensitize elected representatives, policy planners, administrators, members of the judiciary, police, bankers etc. towards gender issues;
- b) To facilitate leadership training for grass root level workers, newly elected panchayat leaders, members of NGOs, etc.;
- c) To create an information base and disseminate information in the fields of women's development and also facilitate generation of data on contemporary issues of women in development;
- d) To facilitate and coordinate the monitoring and evaluation of existing Government programmes relating to women's development;
- e) To undertake and coordinate policy and programmes related to research on women's development;

- f) To provide networking facilities to institutions and individuals actively engaged in the field of women's development;
- g) To strengthen institutional capacity of Department of Women and Child Development in relation to planning and implementation processes which are gender sensitive and participatory;
- h) To assimilate gender perspective in policies, planning, implementation and monitoring in selected sectors;
- i) To undertake advocacy and provide policy support on women's issues; and
- j) To take up all or any other activity for the holistic development for women.

6.13.2 The proposal was approved by the Standing Finance Committee, but in view of the restrictions imposed by the Government on the creation of new organizations it has been decided to anchor the NRCW in the Women Development Wing of NIPCCD. A web-based portal on National Resource on Women is being developed and shall be launched on International Women's Day on 8 March 2003.





## Programmes for Children

*"I have completed my mission of interacting with 100,000 school children across the length and breadth of the nation. Wherever I went, be it Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka or any other part of India, the voice of the youth is unique and strong in articulating their vision and dream. Everyone dreams of living in a prosperous India, a happy India and peaceful India. The combination of prosperity, and peace always comes together. When all three of them converge on to India, then India will truly be a Developed Nation."*

**Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam**  
**President of India**

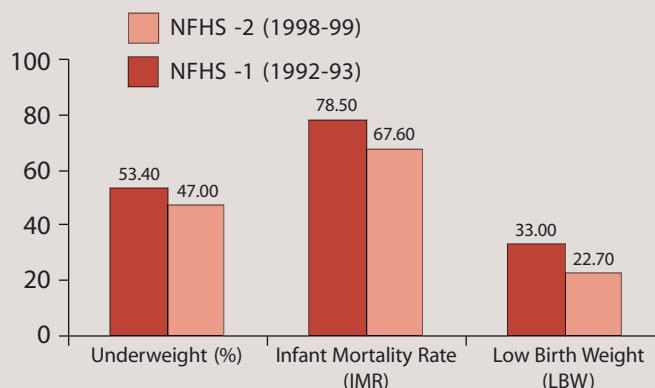
# Programmes for Children



**A**s per the 2001 Census (Provisional), India has around 15.79 crore children (0-6 years), constituting 15.42 per cent of the total population.

7.1.2 India has made progress in fulfilling the commitment to children in their survival and development.

## Under-weight Children, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Low Birth Weight (LBW) as per NFHS-1 (1992-93) and NFHS-2 (1998-99)



7.1.3 However, there is still a need to have concerted efforts for child development.

## Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme

### Objectives

7.2.1 The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme aims at the holistic development of children (0-6 years) and pregnant and lactating mothers from disadvantaged sections. It provides integrated services comprising:

- Supplementary nutrition;
- Immunization;
- Health check-ups;



- d) Referral services;
- e) Pre-school non-formal education; and
- f) Nutrition and health education.

## **Pattern**

7.2.2 It is a centrally-sponsored scheme, wherein the Central Government is responsible for programme planning and operating costs and the state governments are responsible for programme implementation and supplementary nutrition.

## **Coverage**

7.3.1 **Population Norm:** The scheme envisages one rural/urban project for 1,00,000 population and one tribal project for 70,000 population, with one anganwadi centre for 1,000 population in rural/ urban projects and 700 population in tribal projects.

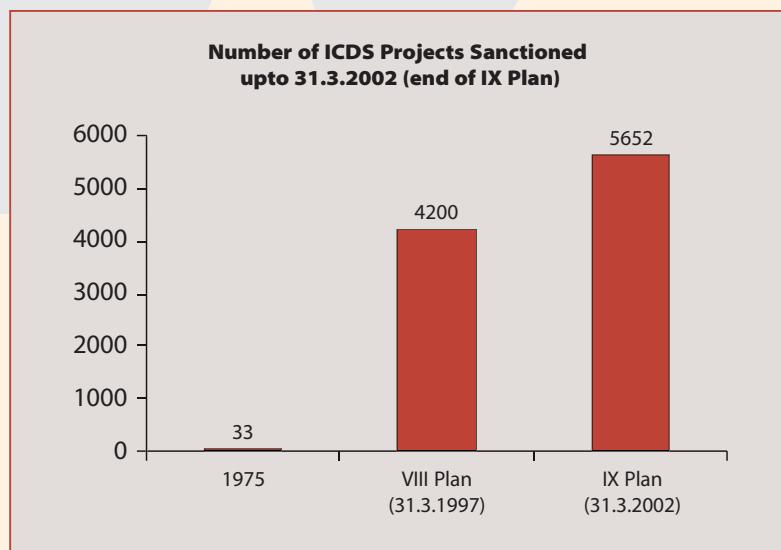
7.3.2 **Projects:** The ICDS Scheme was introduced in 33 blocks (projects) in 1975. It was gradually expanded to 5,652

projects, of which 4,761 projects became operational till 30 September 2002.

7.3.3 **Critical statistics of ICDS Scheme** are at Annexure XII.

7.3.4 The state-wise position of sanctioned/operational projects is at Annexure XIII.

7.3.5 **Beneficiaries:** Currently, services under the scheme are being provided to about 395 lakh

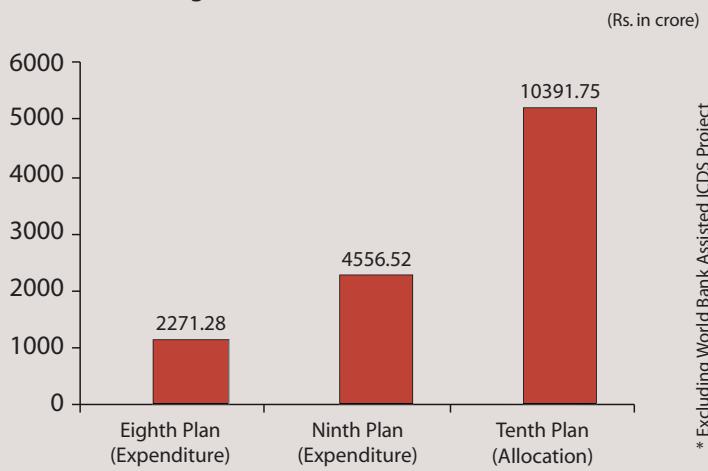


beneficiaries, comprising of about 332 lakh children (0-6 years) and about 62 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers through a network of 5.8 lakh anganwadi centres.

#### 7.3.6 Expenditure under ICDS:

Alongside gradual expansion of the scheme, there has also been a significant increase in the Central Government's spending on implementation of the scheme. As against an expenditure of Rs. 2,271.28 crore during the Eighth Plan, a sum of Rs.4,556.52 crore was spent on ICDS in the Ninth Plan. The Plan allocation for ICDS for the Tenth Plan is Rs.10,391.75 crore.

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



7.3.7 The RE of Rs. 1,477.40 crore for 2002-03 is expected to be fully utilized. Till 25 February 2003, Rs. 1,335.85 crore has been released to states.

#### Continued Implementation of ICDS in the Tenth Plan:

7.4.1 The scheme would be continued in the Tenth Plan with regard to the currently sanctioned 5652 projects.

7.4.2 Out of the sanctioned 5,652 projects, 922 are being funded with loan from the World Bank; of these, 735 were operational on 31.3.2002, and the operationalization of the remaining 187 is expected to be achieved in 2002-03. These projects would continue to be funded with loan from the World Bank till 30 September 2004, and would be funded under ICDS (General) w.e.f. 1 October 2004.

7.4.3 Of the remaining 4,730 ICDS (General) projects, 3,873 were operational on 31 March 2002. The operationalization of the pending 857 projects would be spread over the full Tenth Plan period in view of the constraints imposed by the limited allocation.

7.4.4 The indicative cost estimate of an ICDS project is Rs.30.10 lakh per project per annum. This norm is only indicative and the actual requirement would vary from project to project, depending upon actual utilization, based on specified financial norms.

7.4.5 Funds would be provided at the (existing) norm of Rs.11.84 lakh per cell per annum for maintenance of 35 state/UT level cells and at a norm of Rs.10 lakh per cell per annum for 525 district level cells, the latter being lower than the existing indicative norm of Rs.13 lakh per cell per annum.

7.4.6 Rs.100 lakh per annum would be provided for monitoring and evaluation of the scheme.

7.4.7 In the Ninth Plan, there was provision for vehicles/replacement of vehicles for 300 projects every year at the rate of Rs.3.50 lakh per vehicle. In the Tenth Plan, funds to hire 150 vehicles per year would be provided at the rate of Rs.1.20 lakh per vehicle per annum.

7.4.8 Keeping in view their increased duties and responsibilities, and having regard to the significant role being played by them, anganwadi workers would be paid additional honoraria of Rs.500 per month and anganwadi helpers would be paid additional honoraria of Rs.240 per month.

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

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

**7.5.3** 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 to enter Class I at the age of six years under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan and District Primary Education Programme. For this, the states have been requested to ensure necessary convergence between ICDS Scheme and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan and District Primary Education Programme.

## Supplementary Nutrition

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

### a) Nutritional Norms

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

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

**b) Financial Norms:** To meet the aforesaid nutritional norms, a financial norm of about Re. 1 per beneficiary per day (*average*) for 300 days in a year was assessed in 1991, to include the cost of food, transport, administration, fuel and condiments. The financial norm



needs review in view of price escalation over the years. The states, being responsible for providing supplementary nutrition as per the laid down nutritional norms, have to necessarily assess the current unit cost of meeting the nutritional norms and budget accordingly.

**c) Registration:** States have to ensure registration of all eligible beneficiaries in accordance with the applicable guidelines and norms. The norms are based on average population coverage in an average AWC and were indicated in 1982 (based on the 1981 census). They imply a coverage of 40 for 0-3 years, 40 for 3-6 years and 20 for P&LM (including four being those recommended by the ANM/doctor on medical grounds), per AWC, in non-tribal areas and 42, 42 and 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).

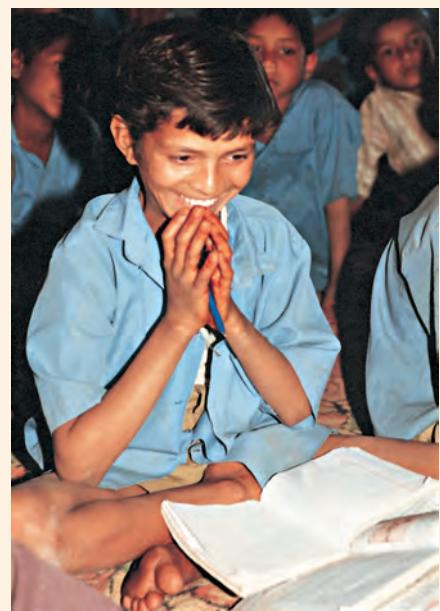
## **Nutrition Component of Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)**

7.7.1 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 addition 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 those unreachd and marginalized] in 0-3 years are registered for PMGY and are provided requisite nutrition for meeting the gap in the recommended dietary allowance (RDA) [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).

### **7.7.2. State Governments' responsibility for Supplementary Nutrition:**

State governments also have to make provisions for meeting supplementary nutrition requirements of 0-3 year children, 3-6 year children and pregnant and lactating mothers as per the guidelines and norms in this regard. PMGY is to be treated as an additional central assistance given specifically to prevent under-nutrition in children in 0-3 years and not as a substitute for the states' own plan outlays for supplementary nutrition.



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

## **World Bank Assisted ICDS Projects**

7.8.1 Out of above 5,652 projects, 922 projects in 10 states are being assisted by loan from the World Bank. In these projects, civil works, outdoor and indoor play equipment, display boards, medicine boxes, IFA tablets and some quality improvement activities are also provided, over and above the items admissible in ICDS General Projects.





**7.8.2 ICDS II Project (1993-2002):** The ICDS II Project, which has ended on 30 September 2002 was in operation in 461 new blocks in the states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. These projects are now proposed to be covered under the ICDS III Project. A sum of Rs. 139.98 crore has been released to these states in the current year till 28 January 2003.

**7.8.3 ICDS-III Project (1999-2004):** World Bank assisted ICDS-III Project, is being implemented in the states of Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Out of 318 new projects covered under ICDS-III, 310 projects have been operationalized and the remaining eight are envisaged to be operationalized in the next few months. A sum of Rs. 60.00 crore has been released in the current year till 28 January 2003. The project is scheduled to end on 30 September 2004.

**7.8.4 ICDS-APER:** 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 has again come under the original APER Programme. A sum of Rs. 38.00 crore has been released in the current year till 28 January 2003. The project is scheduled to end on 31 March 2004.

### **Udisha - The ICDS Training Programme (1999-2004)**

**7.9.1** Udisha is a World Bank assisted country-wide training programme for all ICDS functionaries. It has three main components, viz.

- a) Regular training (wherein basic job training is provided);

- b) Other training (wherein innovative, area specific trainings are provided); and
- c) IEC, etc.

**7.9.2.** For timely and qualitative implementation of the project, guidelines [November 2002] have been issued to states for formulating State Training Action Plans for 2003-04 and 2004-05 (upto 30 September 2004) for a) fulfilling the physical targets for regular training as per the project implementation plans; b) the revision and adaptation of the training syllabi for ICDS functionaries; c) the qualitative and productive implementation of the 'Other Training' and 'IEC, etc.' components; and d) all round qualitative delivery and sustainability.

**7.9.3** Over three lakh ICDS functionaries have been given job training and about 1.05 lakh have been given refresher training. During the current year, a sum of Rs. 45.98 crore has been released till 28 January 2003 to states. The project, which is a part of the loan negotiated for ICDS-III, is scheduled to end on 30 September 2004.

**7.9.4** As a part of restructuring of ICDS – III, the allocations under Udisha have been curtailed and the revised allocations are subject to 'Performance Based Review'. In other words, the states that utilize the revised allocations and require additional allocations would be provided the same by curtailing the allocations of 'poor performing states'.

**7.9.5 Restructuring of ICDS-III:** Due to delayed and slow

implementation of ICDS-III in the initial years and due to depreciation of Indian Rupee *viz-a-viz*. US Dollar, there would be some savings/ additionality. In order to utilize these savings/ additionality (so that the soft loan from the World Bank is fully utilized), ICDS-III is being restructured. The restructuring proposals, *inter alia*, include:

- a) Covering the erstwhile ICDS-II projects in ICDS-III;
- b) Expansion of ICDS-III to a few other states; and
- c) Construction of model anganwadi centers.

The process for obtaining competent approval is underway.

**7.10.1 Special Focus on North East:** Keeping in view the special needs of North Eastern states, the Central Government has sanctioned construction of 4,800 anganwadi centres at a cost of Rs. 60 crore. 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.

**7.11.1 Kishori Shakti Yojana:** 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 ICDS projects. The state-wise position of sanctioned projects is at Annexure XIII.

**7.12.1 Panchayats and Women's Self-help Groups:** With growing

importance of panchayati raj institutions (after amendment in Article 95), in many states panchayats are actively involved with anganwadi centres; involvement of panchayats would increase manifold over the years.

7.12.2. Women's self-help groups have also emerged as a vehicle for economic and social empowerment of women; accordingly, synergy between women's self-help groups and the ICDS programme would be an emerging aspect in the coming years.

7.12.3 The Department recently launched 'Swayamsidha', a scheme based on women's self-help groups, for holistic empowerment of women. Though it was open to states to select any appropriate agency (including NGOs) for implementation of the scheme, in about 486 of the total 650 blocks, the CDPO set-up has been selected as the implementing agency.

## Major Constraints

**7.13.1 Need for Expedited Operationalization:** The ICDS scheme is currently sanctioned for 5,652 projects, comprising 4,533 rural blocks, 759 tribal blocks and 360 urban slums, of which only 4,608 were operational till the end of Ninth Plan (31 March 2002). Thus there is a need to expeditiously operationalize the pending sanctioned projects.

**7.13.2 Need for Additional Projects:** The number of rural/ tribal blocks in the country has also increased. The Directory of Blocks of Ministry of Rural Development





indicates 5,488 rural/tribal blocks as on 31 March 1999; the number has further increased thereafter. There are also a number of uncovered urban slums. Thus, there is a need to sanction additional ICDS projects to cover the uncovered blocks/ urban slums.

**7.13.3 Need for Additional Anganwadi Centres:** With the growth of population over the years, there is also a need to have more anganwadi centres within the existing projects, to cover the population as per the schematic norm of one anganwadi centre for 1,000 population in rural/urban projects and 700 population in tribal projects.

**7.13.4 Resource Constraint:** The Planning Commission was, however, unable to enhance the plan allocation of the Department, in view of resource constraints. Accordingly, during the Tenth Plan, the continuation of the ICDS Scheme, would be limited to the existing sanctioned 5,652 projects only, with the operationalization of the pending 1,044 projects spread over the full Tenth Plan period, provision of additional honoraria to anganwadi workers and helpers and no expansion activities. The continuance of the Kishori Shakti Yojana would be limited to the existing sanctioned 2,000 blocks only, with no expansion.

### **Under Provisioning by the States for Supplementary Nutrition:**

**7.13.5** Regarding provision for supplementary nutrition, the responsibility lies with the state governments. They have to assess the financial requirement for providing supplementary nutrition to all beneficiaries in accordance with the prescribed nutritional norms and to budget

accordingly. However, it has been seen that many states do not provide adequate budget. This has been continuously taken up by the Department of Women and Child Development with the states. The Planning Commission has also been requested to address this aspect during formulation and monitoring of states' Annual Plans.

**7.14.6** Likewise, DWCD has been continuously emphasizing upon the states that PMGY is to be treated as an additional central assistance given specifically to prevent under-nutrition in children of 0-3 years and not as a substitute for the states' own plan outlays for supplementary nutrition.

### **Some Important Steps Taken During the Year:**

#### **Anganwadi Workers/Helpers:**

**7.14.1 Enhancement in Honoraria of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers:** 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 and schemes of Central and State Governments.

**7.14.2** In recognition of the significant services being provided by these critical grassroots-level functionaries in the ICDS set-up, the honoraria being paid to anganwadi workers and helpers has been almost doubled with effect from 1 April 2002. Necessary provision for this retrospective enhancement has been



made in the Department's RE for 2002-03, and funds to the tune of Rs. 36,145.56 lakh (on account of enhanced honoraria) has been released to states to ensure that the arrears on account of the enhanced honoraria are fully disbursed within this financial year itself.

7.14.3 Anganwadi workers and helpers have also been allowed paid absence on maternity for a period of 135 days.

7.14.4 State governments have been requested to:

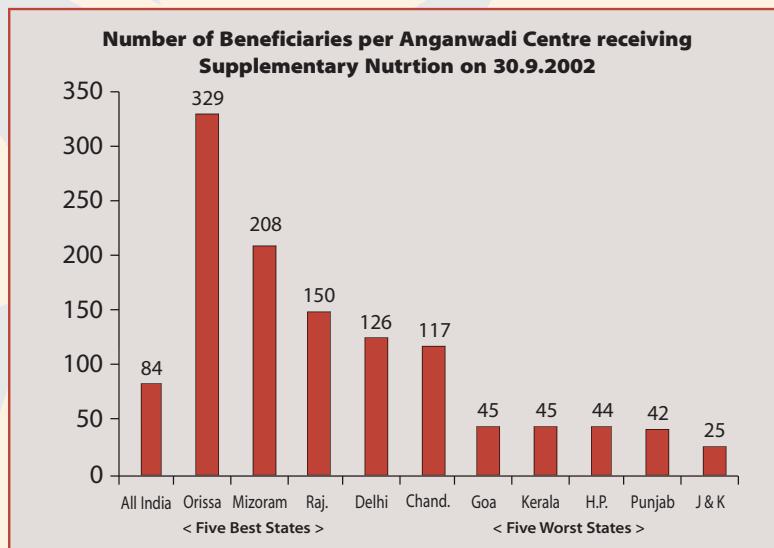
- Contribute some additional monetary incentives for additional work being done by anganwadi workers and helpers, pertaining to other schemes/departments, from their own resources;
- Set up anganwadi workers and helpers welfare funds at the state/ UT level, out of the contribution from workers/helpers and state/ UT governments;
- Provide group insurance facilities to these workers/helpers;
- 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;
- Set up grievance redressal machineries at the state/ UT level and district level for prompt redressal of grievances.

- Recruit 25 per cent of supervisors from amongst the matriculate anganwadi workers with 10 years experience.

### Optimizing Coverage

7.14.5. **Guidelines and Review:** The elaborate guidelines to clarify the basic registration, financial and nutritional norms under ICDS were amended during 2002-03. With concerted efforts, the registration under ICDS has increased. The supplementary nutrition beneficiaries have increased from 2.90 crore in March 2001 to 3.94 crore in September 2002. The number of supplementary nutrition beneficiaries per anganwadi centre has increased from 70 in March 2001 to 84 in September 2002.

7.14.6 **Relocation:** With a view to optimizing coverage of beneficiaries within the available resources, states have been requested to review and relocate the anganwadi centres, wherever appropriate, within the overall ceiling of existing projects and centres.



7.14.7 **Mobility:** Procurement of vehicles is not permitted during the Tenth Five Year Plan period, however, states have been allowed to hire specified number of vehicles for two months during the year 2002-03 and for the entire year 2003-04.

7.15.1 **Rapid Facility Survey:** NCAER conducted a nationwide concurrent evaluation of ICDS, covering 60,000

anganwadi centres in all the states through a network of 60 institutions. The report was received in July 2001. As a follow up, a Rapid Facility Survey of infrastructure and human resources at anganwadi centres is being undertaken; the report is expected before the end of the current year.

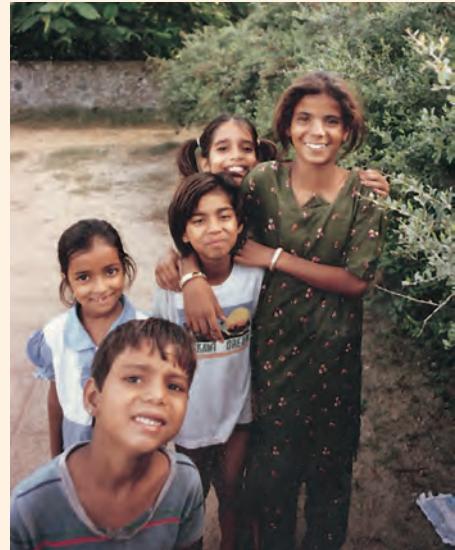
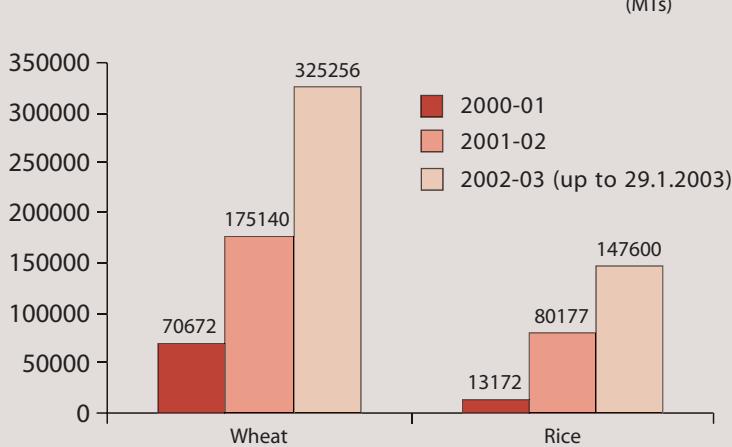
## CARE/WFP

7.16.1 In some states (Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Orissa, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh) CARE/WFP also provide food aid for supplementary nutrition under the ICDS Scheme. The Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC), under the Ministry of Environment and Forests, has not accorded clearance to CARE to import Corn Soya Blend, resulting in interruptions in CARE/WFP food aid in the concerned states.

## Wheat Based Nutrition Programme

7.17.1 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.

**Food Grains allotted to States at BPL rates for Supplementary Nutrition in the ICDS under Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP) during 2000-01,2001-02&2002-03**



## Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organizations for Crèches for Working/Ailing Women.

7.18.1 The central sector scheme of assistance to voluntary organizations for running crèches/day care centres for working /ailing women was started in 1975 in pursuance of the priority objectives of the National Policy for Children adopted in 1974. It aims to provide day care services for the children (0-5 years) of mainly casual, migrant, agricultural and construction labourers. The children of those women who are sick or incapacitated due to sickness or suffering from communicable diseases are also covered under the scheme. The scheme has been framed to cater to the very low economic strata of society. Only those children whose parents' total 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, entertainment and medical check-ups.

7.18.2 The scheme is being implemented by the Central Social Welfare Board through voluntary organizations, and two other national level organizations namely the Indian Council for Child Welfare and Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh all over the country.

7.18.3 The scheme was started in 1975-76 with 247 crèche units covering 6,175 children. Since then it has been expanded and it now covers 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 except the honorarium of two ayahs/helpers for which a lump sum of Rs.800 per month per unit is given. Thus a total amount of Rs. 18,480 is being extended to voluntary organizations per year per crèche. 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.

7.18.4 During the last three years outlays/expenditure and physical

achievement under the programme were as given in Table 1.

7.18.5 During the current financial year a budget provision of Rs.23 crore (Rs. Eight crore Non-plan and Rs.15 crore Plan) has been made under the scheme and until 21 January 2003, an expenditure of Rs. 15.81 crore has been made. The statewise number of crèches sanctioned and number of beneficiaries is at annexure XIV

### National CRÈCHE Fund

7.19.1 The National Crèche Fund was set up in 1994 to meet the growing requirement of opening more crèche centres, with a corpus fund of Rs.19.90 crore made available out of the Social Safety Net Adjustment Credit from the World Bank.

7.19.2 The scheme envisages that 75 per cent of the centres to be assisted by the National Crèche Fund would be general crèches and 25 per cent of the centres would be anganwadi-cum-crèche centres. 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 parents whose family monthly income does not exceed Rs. 1,800 are eligible for enrolment. The scheme is being implemented through voluntary organizations /mahila mandals/state governments. The financial norms for the National Crèche Fund are the same as that for the crèches under the scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organizations for Crèches for Working/Ailing Women. The voluntary organization /mahila mandals

Table 1

Year	Financial				Expenditure		Physical
	Plan		Non Plan		Plan	Non Plan	
	BE	RE	BE	RE			
2000-01	4.50	4.50	14.00	13.80	1.76	8.97	12470
2001-02	7.45	7.60	14.50	13.80	7.60	13.84	12470
2002-03*	12.00	8.00	15.00	15.00	6.75	9.06	12470

\* As on 27.1.2003



selected for opening the crèches are required to open crèches in rural areas and urban slums dominated by SCs/STs. Under the scheme crèches are sanctioned to voluntary organizations/mahila mandals for a period of five years. There after they run the crèches on a self supporting basis. Voluntary organizations /mahila mandals are encouraged to involve the community in the implementation of the scheme.

7.19.3 The scheme envisages that 25 per cent of the centers to be assisted by the NCF would be anganwadi-cum-crèche centres which would be run by the same agency which runs the ICDS scheme, which in most cases are the state governments. The anganwadi-cum-crèche centre received assistance of Rs.8,100 per crèche per annum under the schematic pattern of assistance. This includes honorarium of Rs.600 to two crèche workers per crèche per month and contingency /emergency expenditure @ Rs.75 per month.

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

Table 2

Year	Financial (Rs. in lakhs )	Physical (no. of crèches)
2000-2001	116.32	2455
2001-2002	145.07	3114
2002-2003*	388.26	4885

\* as on 27.1.2003

## National Commission for Children

7.20.1 The Department of Women and Child Development is in the process of setting up the National Commission for Children. The Commission would be a statutory body set up under an Act of Parliament. The proposed Commission would be set up for proper enforcement of children's rights and effective implementation of laws relating to children. Diverse functions of the Commission would include, investigation and examination of matters for safeguarding interests and laws for children, review of policies, programmes and other activities for children, undertake research, fund litigation, inspect how children's homes are kept, inquire into complaints and take *suo-motu* action, etc.

The Bill also includes certain powers for the Commission, such as summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them upon oath; discovery and production of any document; receiving evidence on affidavits; requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office; issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents and any other matter which may be prescribed. Approval of the Cabinet is being obtained and it is expected to introduce the Bill in the Parliament shortly.

## National Children's Board

7.21.1 The National Policy for Children, 1974 envisages the creation of a National Children's Board under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister to function as a focus and forum for planning, review and proper coordination of the multiplicity of services aimed at meeting the needs of children. The Board was initially set up in December 1974 with the Prime Minister as its Chairman. A proposal for reconstitution of the Board is now under consideration.

## State Recognition for Voluntary Action

### Rajiv Gandhi Manav Seva Award

7.22.1 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. one lakh, a silver plaque and a citation. So far the Department has given awards to five individuals. Shri Mohan Lal Jain of Rajasthan has been selected for the year 2001. The award will be presented shortly.

### **National Child Award for Exceptional Achievement**

7.23.1 The Award was instituted in 1996 for children between the age of 4-15 years who have shown exceptional achievement in any field including academics, arts and culture, and sports, etc. There is one gold medal at the National level and 32 silver medals (one for each state/UT)

which has been increased to 35 for each state/UT. The cash prize for the gold medal awardee has been increased to Rs. 20,000 and the cash prize for silver medal awardees has been increased to Rs. 10,000. Sixteen awards for the year 2000 and 19 awards for the year 2001 from states UTs were presented by the Hon'ble Vice-President of India and Minister of State for Women and Child Development on 5 February 2002.

### **National Award for Child Welfare**

7.24.1 The award was instituted in 1979 to honour five institutions and three individuals for their outstanding performance in the field of child welfare. The cash prize for institutions has been increased to Rs. three lakh and the cash prize to individuals has been increased to Rs. 1,00,000. The award carries a certificate also.

7.24.2 Three individuals and five institutions have been selected for the year 2001. Conferment will take place shortly.

### **National Bravery Award**

7.25.1 The scheme of National Bravery Award to children for bravery, gallantry and meritorious service was started in 1957. Every year selected children are given the National Bravery Award. The National Bravery Award function is

### **Recipients of National Award for Child Welfare**

#### **Individuals**

Dr. Arun Ghosh  
43, Kankulia Road  
Kolkata, West Bengal-700029

Late Shri Vineet Khanna  
934, Sector 40/A  
Chandigarh

Smt. Rozario Lopez  
Tura Arimile  
West Gharo Hills-794001  
Meghalaya

#### **Institutions**

Vimukti Jati Abhyodaya Sangha  
Abhyudaya Ashram  
Water Works Colony  
Morena  
Madhya Pradesh-476001

Mazzarello Mission Home  
Garobadha  
West Gharo Hills  
Meghalaya

The Women's Welfare Society  
2015, Kore Galli, Shahapur  
Belgaum  
Karnataka

Gandhi Orissa Balashram  
At P.O. Garadpur  
Via Bhadrak  
Distt. Bhadrak Orissa-756100

Sahayog Kushtha Yagna Trust  
Rajendranagar Cross Road  
Himmatnagar, Distt. Sabarkantha  
Gujarat



Minister of Human Resource Development with winners of National Bravery Award

organized by the Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi, which is a voluntary organization of national repute. Since the inception of the scheme, as many as 600 children have been awarded. The Department of Women and Child Development supports the Indian Council for Child Welfare financially. The names of National Bravery Award winners for 2002 are given at Annexure XV

## Bal Sangam

7.26.1 The DWCD organized Rashtriya Bal Sanskar Sangam from 9-15 November 2002 at New Delhi. The Sangam was an attempt to draw attention of the society and the nation towards children living in difficult circumstances. The Sangam was organized on the premise that all children possess innate capacity for self-development and their capacities are developed with provision of appropriate opportunities and inculcation among them of a framework of values anchored in a caring and nurturing environment that instills self-confidence and a feeling that they can also contribute to national development.

The main objectives of Rashtriya Bal Sanskar Sangam were:

- To provide an opportunity for deprived children of various categories such as neglected and destitute, handicapped, working and street children, etc. to come together and participate so as to create a sense of belonging among them;

- To create awareness among the children of the country's history, geography and situation with reference to particularly the moral and spiritual heritage of the country—thereby helping them to become responsible citizens of the country.
- To create an ambiance for social and voluntary action in the field of providing elementary education to all children.

7.26.2 A total of 3,821 children (1,977 children from 14 states outside Delhi and 1,844 children from Delhi) participated in the Sangam. These children were sponsored by 28 voluntary organizations from Delhi and other parts of the country. Besides this, the Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi Government and Ministry of Labour, Government of India also sponsored children for this Sangam.

## The Infant Milk Substitute Act, 1992

7.27.1 **Introduction:** In 1981, the World Health Assembly adopted an International Code on the Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes. The Government of India recognized this code and adopted the Indian National Code for Protection and Promotion of Breast-feeding in December 1983. To give effect to the provisions of this code, the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992 was enacted which came into force w.e.f. 31 July, 1993. The Act provides for the

regulation of production, supply and distribution of infant milk substitutes, feeding bottles and infant foods with a view to the protection and promotion of breastfeeding and ensuring the proper use of infant foods and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The rules framed under the Act also came into force w.e.f. 31 July 1993.

**7.27.2 Amendment Bill:** The Government of India is contemplating amendments in this Act to strengthen the provisions of exclusive breast-feeding up to the age of six months and continued breast-feeding with complementary food up to the age of two years. The Amendments proposed will extend the scope of the Act.

## GOI-UNICEF Cooperation

7.28.1 UNICEF has been operating their programmes in India since 1949. UNICEF projects are being implemented in India through a Master Plan of Operations, which is prepared after mutual consultation and consensus. The Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) in the Ministry of Human Resource Development is the nodal Department for coordinating the implementation of the Master Plan of Operations. The DWCD conducts periodic review meetings to coordinate and monitor the implementation and expenditure of the programme.

7.28.2 The focus of the Master Plan of Operations for the period 1999-2002

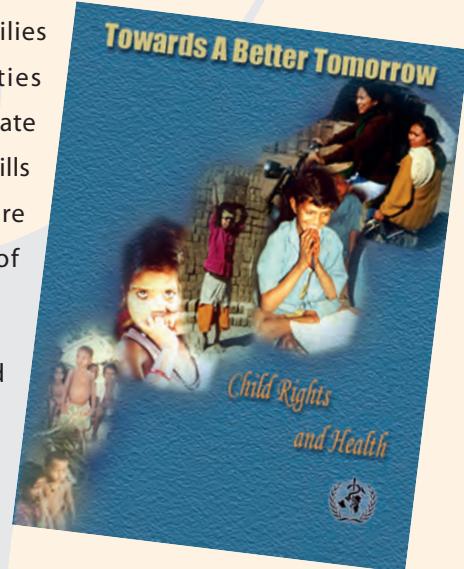
were children living in remote areas, marginalized districts and states, and children living in difficult circumstances.

7.28.3 The total allocation for the UNICEF-GOI Programme of Cooperation (1999-2002) was US \$ 300 million and the total expenditure has been more than 95 per cent.

7.28.4 The process for drafting the Master Plan of Operations 2003-07 to coincide with the Tenth Five Year Plan was set in motion during the middle of 2002. The GOI-UNICEF Programme of Cooperation (2003-07) is being prepared within the context of the Tenth Five Year Plan, UNDAF and UNICEF corporate priorities under the World Fit For Children (WFFC) Goals and the Medium-Term Strategic Plan (MTSP).

7.28.5 The MPO aims to achieve the following objectives:-

- To empower families and communities with the appropriate knowledge and skills to improve the care and protection of children
- To expand partnerships as a way to leverage resources for children and scale up interventions
- To strengthen the evaluation and knowledge base of best practices on children.



The programme will contribute towards:

- Reduction in infant and maternal mortality;
- Improvements in levels of child nutrition;
- Ensuring universal elementary education;
- Enhancing child protection; and
- Protecting of children and adolescents from HIV/AIDS.

An amount of US \$ 400 million has been allocated by UNICEF for the India Country Programme for the period from 2003-07.

7.28.6 The chapter for each sector has been prepared by UNICEF in close consultation with concerned ministries/departments.

7.28.7 The allocation of funds under different sectoral programmes are given below:

- Education (Budget US \$ 57.59 million)
- Child Development and Nutrition (Budget US \$ 56.61 million)
- Reproductive and Child Health (Budget US \$ 106 million)
- Child's Environment: Water, Environment and Sanitation (Budget US \$ 64.07 million)
- Child Protection (Budget US \$ 35 million)
- HIV/AIDS (Budget US \$ 39.5 million)
- Advocacy and Partnership (Budget US \$ 10 million)
- Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (Budget US\$ 9 million)
- Cross Sectoral Costs (Budget US \$ 22.55 million)

7.28.8 The first draft of MPO was discussed with the line ministries on 20 November 2002 under the chairmanship of Secretary, DWCD. Thereafter the final draft MPO has been prepared in consultation with DWCD, the line ministries and state governments and was discussed and finalized in the meeting taken by Secretary, DWCD on 18 December 2002 with the line ministries/departments, states/UTs and UNICEF.

7.28.9 The final document has been signed by Dr. R.V. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development on behalf of Government of India and Ms. Maria Calivis, Country Representative, UNICEF on behalf of UNICEF on 13 January 2003 in the presence of Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Minister of Human Resource Development in Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.

## **UN Convention on Rights of the Child**

7.29.1 India ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1992 and submitted its initial report in 1997. The UN Committee on the CRC has gone through our initial report and raised a 'List of Issues' based on the initial report for our written response. Our response was submitted to the Committee on CRC on 15 December 1999.

7.29.2 The Second Country Report has since been prepared after obtaining information received from other ministries/departments/states and UTs and institutions/NGOs/ individuals/ public. This report highlights in detail the progress made by India in implementation of provisions of the CRC. The report has been sent to PMI, Geneva for submission to the Committee on CRC.

## **World Summit for Children**

7.30.1 The first World Summit for Children was held in 1990 and was also attended by the representatives of India. The Summit adopted a Declaration and set decadal goals for the survival, growth and development of children which are to be achieved by the member countries. India has submitted its National Report for the World Summit in December 2000 and has participated in the negotiations for determining the goals for the next decade.

7.30.2 In preparation for the World Summit on Children a regional



## 'A World Fit For Children'

We hereby call upon all members of society to join us in a global movement that will help to build a world fit for children by upholding our commitment to the following principles and objectives:

1. **Put children first.** In all actions related to children, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.
2. **Eradicate poverty: invest in children.** We reaffirm our vow to break the cycle of poverty within a single generation, united in the conviction that investments in children and the realization of their rights are amongst the most effective ways to eradicate poverty. Immediate action must be taken to eliminate the worst forms of child labour.
3. **Leave no child behind.** Each girl and boy is born free and equal in dignity and rights: therefore, all forms of discrimination affecting children must end.
4. **Care for every child.** Children must get the best possible start in life. Their survival, protection, growth and development in good health and with proper nutrition are the essential foundations of human development. We will make concerted efforts to fight infectious diseases, tackle major causes of malnutrition and nurture children in a safe environment that enables them to be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and able to learn.
5. **Educate every child.** All girls and boys must have access to and complete primary education that is free, compulsory and of good quality as a cornerstone of an inclusive basic education. Gender disparities in primary and secondary education must be eliminated
6. **Protect children from harm and exploitation.** Children must be protected against any acts of violence, abuse, exploitation and discrimination, as well as all forms of terrorism and hostage-taking.
7. **Protect children from war.** Children must be protected from the horrors of armed conflict. Children under foreign occupation must also be protected, in accordance with the provisions of international humanitarian law.
8. **Combat HIV/AIDS.** Children and their families must be protected from the devastating impact of the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS).
9. **Listen to children and ensure their participation.** Children and adolescents are resourceful citizens capable of helping to build a better future for all. We must respect their right to express themselves and to participate in all matters affecting them, in accordance with their age and maturity.
10. **Protect the Earth for children.** We must safeguard our natural environment, with its diversity of life, its beauty and its resources, all of which enhance the quality of life, for present and future generations. We will give every assistance to protect children and minimize the impact of natural disasters and environmental degradation on them.

**Declaration  
UN General Assembly Special Session on Children  
10 May 2002**



consultation for South East Asia was convened. For the purpose a high level meeting was held for South Asian countries in Kathmandu, Nepal from 22-23 May 2001 as per the UN guidelines for the World Summit on Children. It was attended by the Indian delegation led by HRM. The outcome of the meeting is known as the Kathmandu Understanding.

7.30.3 The UN General Assembly Special Session on Children has been held in New York from 8-10 May 2002. It was attended by the Indian delegation led by HRM. The session was held to review the achievements made by the member countries *vis-a-vis* the goals and to decide the future plan of action.

7.30.4 A 16 member delegation led by HRM including Secretary, DWCD and Joint Secretary attended the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children held at New York from 8-10 May 2002. Also members of the delegation were nine MPs and two social workers.

7.30.5 This special session was held to review the achievement of the decade goals set for children's survival and health, education and development at the first World Summit for Children held in 1990. The Special Session also set by consensus after negotiations lasting about a year and a half, fresh quantitative and qualitative goals for children for the present decade relating to survival, health and nutrition, early childhood care and education, and child protection. The DWCD as the nodal department for children and the Permanent Mission at the UN negotiated the Outcome Document, after extensive and continuous consultation with the related ministries and departments of Government of India. India's concerns regarding strengthening of the family and inclusion of ethical values; acceptance of common but differentiated responsibilities regarding protection of environment; specific inclusion on

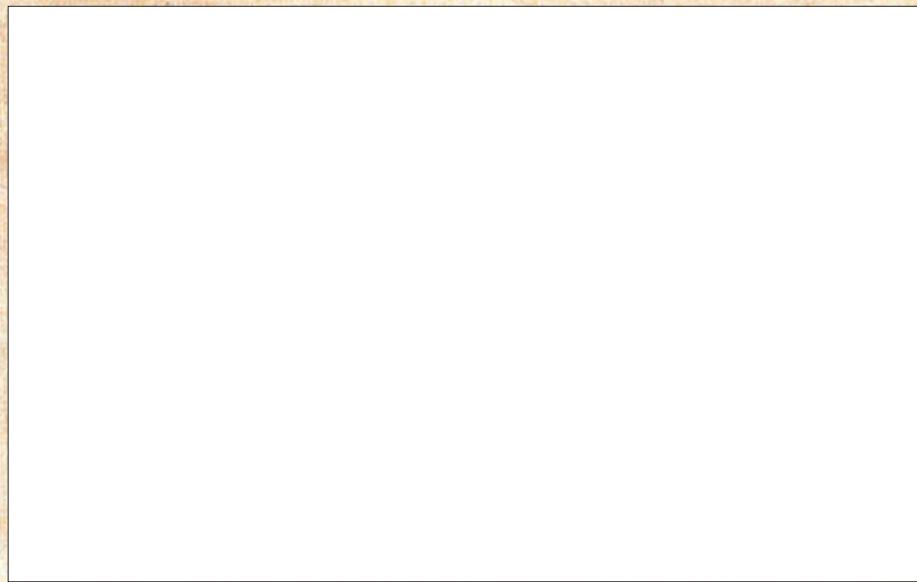
mobilizing resources with reference to increase in ODA, and an emphasis on the 'development approach' have been adequately incorporated in the Document.

7.30.6 It was affirmed as an obligation that required financial resources to be allocated and requisite action be taken towards the survival and development of all children in South Asia. The document recognizes the importance of partnership between government, private and corporate sectors, communities, international organizations and the media.

7.30.7 It urges the donor countries to earmark a higher percentage of their official development assistance for the welfare of children under the 20/20 initiative.

7.30.8 Minister of Human Resource Development held a press conference in New Delhi on 6 June 2002 to brief the media about the deliberations held during the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children held in May 2002. He also informed the media about the achievements made by India during the last ten years and about the contributions made by the Indian delegation during consultation for finalization of the Outcome Document.





## **Food and Nutrition Board**

*"Nutrition affects development as much as development affects nutrition."*

**National Nutrition Policy  
1993**

# **Food and Nutrition Board**



The Food and Nutrition Board (FNB), was transferred from the Ministry of Food to the Department of Women and Child Development on 1 April 1993 in pursuance of the National Nutrition Policy adopted by the Government in 1993. The infrastructure of FNB, comprising a technical wing at the Centre, four regional offices and quality control laboratories at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai and 43 Community Food and Nutrition Extension Units (CFNEUs) located in 29 states/UTs is engaged in activities directed mainly towards nutrition education. FNB is also responsible for monitoring the implementation of the National Nutrition Policy and National Plan of Action on Nutrition.

**8.1.2** Malnutrition is a complex phenomenon. It is both the cause and effect of poverty and ill health, and follows a cyclical, inter-generational pattern. It is inextricably linked with illiteracy,

especially female illiteracy, gender discrimination against the girl child, lack of safe drinking water and proper sanitation. It is directly linked with poverty, lack of purchasing power, food and nutrition insecurity, ignorance, lack of awareness and ill health. It creates its own cycle within the larger cycle of poverty.

**8.1.3** During 2002-2003, after a thorough review, the existing technical and non-technical manpower at FNB headquarters was rearranged into three branches and three units to make it more efficient.

## **Major Activities**

### **5-day training in home scale preservation of fruits and vegetables and nutrition**

**8.2.1** The two week training course in fruit and vegetable preservation conducted earlier by the

## **Food and Nutrition Board Field Infrastructure**

CFNEUs was condensed to five days. Each CFNEU now organizes one training course per month for five days for 30 participants comprising:

- a) Adolescent girls; b) Housewives;
- c) Students; and d) Organized groups.

A sum of Rs.25 per participant is charged as training fee. The participants are given training in home scale preservation and nutrition with a view to promote preservation and consumption of fruits and vegetables, to develop skills having scope of taking up income-generating activities and to create awareness in essentials of nutrition. A ready reckoner on recipes, essentials of preservation and nutrition is distributed to the trainees. A total number of 25 training programmes have been organized till December 2002, covering 8,043 trainees.

8.2.2 Four CFNEUs located at Udaipur (Rajasthan), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Ranchi (Jharkhand) and Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) conduct this programme exclusively for SC/ ST participants. In this, the training fee is charged at the rate of Rs.10 per candidate and each candidate is paid Rs.100 as stipend. Nine such training programmes have been organized till December 2002.

### **Training in 'Nutrition Education' for ICDS Functionaries Synergy with Odisha.**

8.2.3 Earlier, FNB field units organized Integrated Nutrition Education Courses and Orientation Training Courses for the

benefit of the grassroots level and middle level functionaries of ICDS. Now, using funds from ICDS training programme (Project Odisha), FNB units train 'master trainers' who, in turn, train grassroots level beneficiaries. This ensures a 'cascading effect' for greater reach. A detailed project proposal was developed, and guidelines issued. Essential components of this programme are:

#### **Training of Master Trainers:**

8.2.4 Five day training programme on nutrition education for primarily CDPOs, ACDPOs, very select senior capable supervisors, medical officers and very select, senior, capable LHV, covering areas of (i) infant and young child nutrition, (ii) nutrition of other vulnerable groups, and (iii) malnutrition, its symptoms, consequences, prevention and control, etc., are conducted. These trainees then act as 'master trainers' for grassroots level functionaries and the community. Each CFNEU organizes one 'master trainer' course in each quarter of the year for 20 participants. A sum of Rs.38,500 is provided for each training course for 'master trainers'. Eight hundred and forty-two 'master trainers' have been trained in 42 'Training of Master Trainers courses (TOT) organized by these CFNEUs till December 2002.

#### **Orientation Courses:**

8.2.5 The trained 'master trainers', in turn, train anganwadi workers, pregnant and lactating mothers, adolescent girls, newly married women, PRIs, organized groups functionaries

and community, etc., in two-day 'orientation courses'. Each master trainer organizes five orientation courses, having 30 participants each, choosing one area from amongst three (depending upon the group of participants), namely:

- a) Nutrition and health education;
- b) Management of severe malnutrition in pre-school children
- c) Infant and young child feeding.

A sum of Rs.12,950 is provided for each 'orientation course'. Outline of training modules have been developed and regional units of FNB have been authorized to modify the same as per local, regional requirements, and the training has started.

## **Interfaces with ICDS**

8.2.6 Earlier, FNB field units were randomly inspecting anganwadi centres (AWCs), with respect to supplementary nutrition component, mostly in synchronization with nutrition demonstration programmes.

Now, they undertake both structured inspections and surprise inspections of anganwadi centres with regard to 'Supplementary Nutrition' and 'Nutrition and Health Education' components of ICDS. Monthly reports are reviewed at FNB headquarters, and actionable points sent to states taking necessary action. A total of 6,578 inspections have been conducted by the field units of FNB in 27 states and UTs till December 2002.

## **Nutrition Surveillance System/AAA Project**

8.2.7 Nutrition Surveillance System (NSS) has been mandated under the Nutrition Policy, 1993 and recognized as an effective mechanism to monitor and reduce malnutrition. The NSS makes available information on a regular basis on the prevalence of under nutrition, morbidity and mortality among the 'at risk' groups and effect of different interventions being implemented at the village/sector/project/district level. Nutrition Surveillance System is being developed in five states, namely, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Meghalaya and Madhya Pradesh, through National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad.

## **Information, Education and Communication**

8.3.1 Information, education and communication (IEC) interventions (both print and electronic), under the broad gamut of 'Integrated Nutrition Education', are being carried out by FNB. For quality work, this year, 'designated committees', under technical adviser, FNB for (i) celebrations and exhibitions

## **Reorganized Organizational Chart of Food and Nutrition Board**

**Deputy Secretary - Technical Advisor**



and (ii) replication and dissemination of existing material (both print and electronic) and under Joint Secretary, for (i) specific interventions and (ii) creation and dissemination of new material (both print and electronic), have been constituted.

8.3.2 A programme 'Poshan aur Swasthya' has been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.42 lakh for broadcast over 45 primary channels and 29 commercial broadcasting services of AIR. It, *inter-alia*, focuses upon important issues of nutrition.

### Celebrations and Exhibitions

8.3.3 As a part of annual celebrations, the following nationwide events were celebrated, 'with a difference', by FNB field units, on specific themes, with the cooperation of State Governments, educational institutions, NGOs and the media, to create mass awareness among people on different aspects of nutrition.

- 21 National Nutrition Week from 1-7 September 2002 on the theme 'Nutrition Education for All'.
- World Breast-feeding Week from 1-7 August 2002 on the theme 'Breast-feeding: Healthy Mothers and Healthy Babies'.
- World Food Day on 16 October 2002 on the theme 'Water: Source of Food Security'.
- Universal Children's Day on 14 November 2002.

### Advocacy on Infant and Young Child Feeding

8.3.4 The Food and Nutrition Board already has posters, audio jingles and video spots, which it had developed earlier, for dissemination of correct facts about breast-feeding and complementary feeding. FNB sponsored a national planning workshop on 'Infant and Young Child Feeding' at New Delhi on 12-13 June 2002 and subsequent regional workshops at Guwahati, Pune, Shimla, Chennai and Patna.

### Food Standardization

8.3.5 FNB rendered technical expertise on food quality and standardization in various committees of Department of Health, including Codex & BIS. FNB also organized a shadow Committee Meeting of Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses (CCNFSDU) and offered the Department's

comments on the agenda for 24<sup>th</sup> Codex Committee meeting on CCNFSDU held on 4-8 November 2002 at Berlin, Germany.

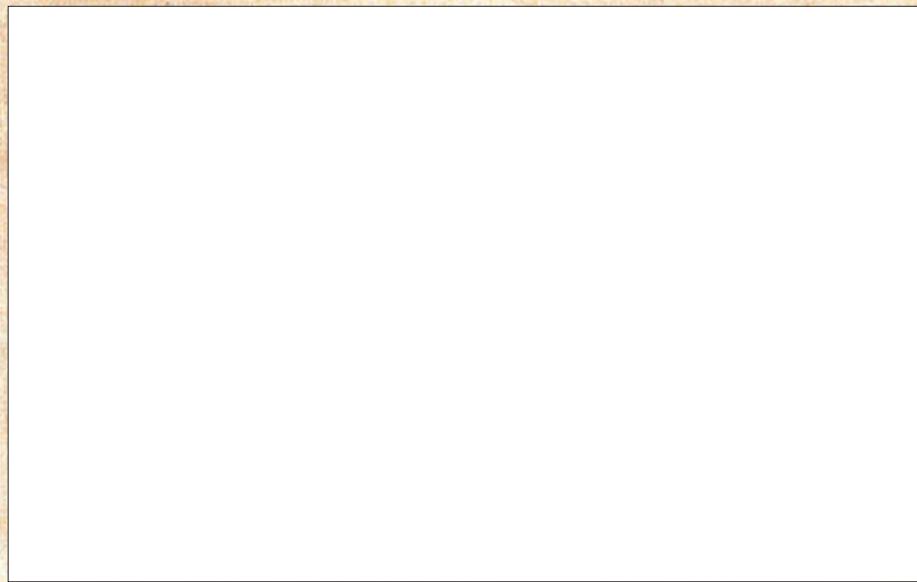
8.4.1 An amount of Rs.73.25 lakh under Plan, Rs.448.15 lakh under Non-plan and Rs.134.12 lakh under Project Udisha has been released till December 2002 for FNB's activities.

### National Nutrition Mission

**8.5.1 The Prime Minister's Announcement:** The Prime Minister, during his Independence Day address on 15 August 2001, announced that a National Nutrition Mission would be launched, and, under this, subsidized food grains would be made available to adolescent girls and expectant and nursing mothers, belonging to below-poverty-line families.

**8.5.2 Proposed Composition and Terms of Reference of NNM:** A two-tier structure is envisaged for the Mission. The National Nutrition Mission would be headed by the Prime Minister and its Executive Committee would be under the Human Resource Development Minister. Composition and terms of reference of the Mission are under finalization.

**8.5.3 Pilot Project:** The Planning Commission has allocated Rs. 103.33 crore for 2002-03, as special central assistance to states to provide free food grains to undernourished adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating mothers in 51 identified districts. The first instalment of Rs. 53.96 crore has been released to all states for 2002-03.



## Other Programmes

*"Men have always been afraid that women could get along without them"*

**Margaret Mead**

# Other Programmes



## Grant-in-Aid for Research, Publication and Monitoring

9.1.1 The Department promotes research studies for development of innovative programmes, for testing the feasibility and efficacy of existing programmes and services and on emerging issues in the field of women and child development. It also supports workshops and 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.

9.1.2 The scope of the scheme has been widened to cover additional activities such as

- Innovative activities like, setting up of Chairs in the universities/institutions on women

and child, fellowships for academic work, lectures on major topics of the day;

- Monitoring of women's schemes;
- Strengthening of institutions for monitoring purposes; and
- Training of personnel, etc. These activities are being carried out through research institutions, universities/colleges/schools of social work and registered social organizations with minimum experience of three years in the field of women and child development.

9.1.3 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 Research

Advisory Committee (RAC) under the chairpersonship of Secretary (WCD) has been constituted with the objective to promote, coordinate, identify and sponsor research projects in the field of women's welfare, child development and nutrition. The Committee also approves new research proposals, which are financed by the Department.

9.1.4 The Department has so far sponsored more than 300 research studies. During the year 2002-03, 12 new research projects and three workshops/conferences were funded by the Department. The list of these studies and conferences/workshops is provided in Annexure XVI. The Department proposes to put all these reports on a website in the near future for the benefit of research scholars, policy makers, programme managers and the general public. It is also proposed to publish a few selected study reports in book form.

## **Inter-Ministerial Review of Beneficiary Oriented Schemes for Women**

9.2.1 The Department of Women and Child Development through its Monitoring Unit 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 since 1986 on the direction of PMO and includes schemes of this Department, Department of Family Welfare, Department of Education, Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Rural Development. A critical assessment of the performance made during a 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.

9.2.2 As a measure of gender mainstreaming in the Government and as part of the initiative of Women's Component Plan, the scope of monitoring of women's programmes is being widened to include all central and centrally sponsored schemes which are either women specific (where 100 per cent of the benefits/fund flow to women) or women related (where less than 100 per cent but more than 30 percent of the funds/benefits flow to women). The methodological tools for monitoring Women's Component Plan are also being sharpened in consultation with the Planning Commission.

9.2.3 The Department also prepares an annual evaluation under point No.12 of the **Twenty Point Programme** (TPP) on 'Equality for Women'. Based on certain demographic and development indicators, the report reflects the situation of women at an all India level. This analytical report indicates emerging trends in certain sectors such as health, education, employment, training, decision-making, political participation and changes in some demographic indicators that have a bearing on the lives of women.





## **Monitoring and Evaluation of NGOs**

9.3.1 The Department has formulated a scheme of monitoring projects implemented through voluntary organizations in various parts of the country. It has been envisioned to monitor such projects on a regular basis through faculties or senior students from social sciences / social work disciplines in the universities, UGC sponsored women's study centres and other reputed academic institutions. The Department has worked out the modalities in this direction under the scheme of Grant-in-Aid for Research, Publication and Monitoring. Sixteen monitoring agencies have been sanctioned grant-in-aid for conducting monitoring of projects in the states.

## **Information and Mass Education Activities**

9.4.1 Information and mass media has remained a very critical component in the functioning of the Department. The Media Unit of the

Department took up sustained multi-media campaigns through electronic, print and folk media for creating awareness about issues concerning the development of women and children.

9.4.2 Press advertisements were released in prominent newspapers to inform, educate and motivate people, for bringing about attitudinal changes to achieve social development goals. Mobilization of public opinion on issues pertaining to the girl child, the development of children, women's empowerment, early child development, nutrition, equal status for women and social evils like child marriage, dowry, gender discrimination, sexual abuse of the girl child, exploitation of women and children has been the focus for all media activities.

9.4.3 A 12 episode T.V. Serial '**Aakash Hamara Hai**' was telecast on Doordarshan National Channel (DD-I) to generate awareness about social issues concerning development of women and children. Repeat telecast of the serial was also aired later on for more public awareness. A short documentary film on **Awardees of Stree Shakti Purashkar-2001** and **Durgabai Deshmukh Award** is under production.

9.4.4 Department's sponsored radio programme 'Aakash Hamara Hai' which aims to generate awareness about social issues concerning women and children is being produced and broadcast regularly through 31 commercial broadcasting stations of Vividh Bharati and 15 NER stations of AIR throughout India in Hindi and regional languages.

9.4.5 A play titled 'Kimat' on empowerment of the most exploited class of sex workers is under production by Darpana

Academy of Performing Arts with the support of this Department and the same will be staged shortly for generating awareness among the Gujarati speaking people.

9.4.6. A 'Women Theatre Directors Festival-cum-Workshop' by the National School of Drama, New Delhi and a 'National Women's Theatre Festival, Kolkata' by NANDIKAR, Kolkata were organized with the support of this Department with an aim to generate awareness among the people about the struggle made by women for their empowerment.

## **Grant-in-Aid to the Voluntary Organizations in the Field of Women and Child Development**

9.5.1. Under the scheme, assistance is given to voluntary organizations working in the field of child and women welfare for innovative projects and activities which are not covered in the existing schemes of the Department of Women and Child Development. An allocation of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been utilized during the year 2001-2002. The allocation for the year 2002-2003 has been enhanced to Rs. 1.50 crore in order to cover a larger area. The funds will be utilized during the year 2002-03. The expenditure upto 10 December, 2002 is Rs. 61 lakh.

## **Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organizations**

9.6.1 A list of voluntary organizations who have received a recurring grant from the Department for various activities in the field of women and child development during the year under report is given at Annexure XVII.

## **Preparation of Gender Development Index**

9.7.1 Department of Women and Child Development had initiated an exercise to construct a Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM). For this purpose, two national consultations were held in November and December 1998 involving subject experts, representatives of state / central departments and the UN System. Eighteen indicators were finalized and states were asked to compile district-wise data on these indicators. A few states have compiled data on these indicators. To facilitate early development of GDI / GEM, the Department organized a brain

storming session on 30 June 2001 with the professionals in the field. This has also been pursued in the workshop on 'Gender Budgeting and Gender Indicators: Issues and Challenges' organized by the Department during 3-4 October 2001 and in the 'National Level Meet on Gender Analysis and State Budgets' held on 6 December, 2001 with the State functionaries, professionals and UN agencies. The Department has supported a study on 'Gender Analysis of State Budget in 15 States'. Further the Department has supported organization of four workshops to refine the methodology and ensure uniformity in data. The reports are expected shortly.

## **Publications**

9.8.1 The Department brought out a publication entitled 'Schemes for Assistance – a Handbook' providing details of all the schemes of the Department including formats for applications, procedures and contact officials. A second volume of the publication containing similar details of schemes on women and children implemented by other ministries/departments of Government of India was also brought out. Copies of these publications were distributed to the state / central government functionaries and to the designated block level officers, DM / collectors, district social welfare officers and field level social organizations for wider dissemination of information to enable a large number of women to take advantage of these schemes. Efforts are being made for the revised edition of





the 'Schemes for Assistance – a Publication (Volume – I)' of the Department. Another publication 'Women in India – Statistical Profile, 2003' is under preparation.

## **Use of Hindi in Official Work**

9.9.1 During the period under review, efforts were made to achieve the targets fixed by the Department of



Official Language in their annual programme for the year 2002-03 in respect of use of Hindi. Article (3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 is being complied with in the Department. Letters received in Hindi were replied to in Hindi. Check points were strengthened to ensure better compliance of the provisions of the Official Language Act and rules framed thereunder. All officers and employees in the Department have working knowledge of Hindi.

9.9.2 The meeting of the Official language Implementation Committee to review the progress made in the use of Hindi was held on 29 July, 2002 under the chairpersonship of Joint Secretary incharge of Hindi. Quarterly progress reports received from the officers under the administrative control of this Department were reviewed and shortcomings, if any, were pointed out to them for taking remedial action. Hindi fortnight was celebrated in the Department from 14-29 September 2002. During this period, story, noting and drafting competitions were organized. Eight officials have been awarded prizes.

9.9.3 In addition to the above, items of work relating to the implementation of official language policy, the following important documents/material was translated in Hindi during the period under report: Annual Report 2001-02, Performance

Budget 2002-03, 'The Indian Child: A Profile', material for Parliamentary Standing Committee, speeches and messages from Prime Minister, Human Resource Development Minister, Minister of State for Women and Child Development and Secretary (WCD) on Universal Children's Day, National Nutrition Week, World Breast-feeding Week, material relating to Rajiv Gandhi Manav Sewa Puraskar, National Award for Child Welfare, replies to Parliament questions, cabinet notes, etc.

## National Informatics Centre (NIC)

9.10.1 National Informatics Centre (NIC) is managing the Computer Centre of the Department of Women and Child Development which has a Pentium 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 the Department in developing computer based management information systems. A team of officers of NIC is working in close coordination with the officials of the Department. During the year the Computer Centre developed a number of programmes and created databases for better management of the programmes. Some of these works were:

- State profiles on women and children containing statistical details of the status of women and children in

the states and union territories and information regarding release of grants on various schemes of the Department and physical progress achieved on the schemes was developed. The profile is being updated on a regular basis.

- Budget monitoring system was developed and implemented in the Finance Wing of the Department. It generates daily reports on funds sanctioned, bills sent and funds released scheme wise and bureau wise.
- NORAD and STEP grant monitoring system was developed for monitoring the implementation of Women's Economic Programme. The database consists of information regarding details of voluntary organizations who have applied for or availed of grants under the programme, the nature of the



- training programme, duration and course content, enrolment and number of beneficiaries, financial sanctions, etc. The system generates various types of reports for the 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.
  - MIS for monitoring of disbursement of loans to NGOs by Rashtriya Mahila Kosh was developed and implemented. This software contains about 40 modules like NGO-wise basic data, debit details, credit details, scheme details, QPR, DCB register. Tracking system for application, etc. Local area network of 25 nodes was established in Rashtriya Mahila Kosh.
  - File Status Information System (FSIS) and other related software were developed in the office of the Minister and residence of Minister of State.
  - Computerized the payroll system for Central Social Welfare Board.
  - Provided assistance to the Parliament Section for regular on line transmission of Parliament questions to Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariat.
  - Started Implementing client/server based file tracking and monitoring information system (OPA SOFTWARE).
- 9.10.2 The Computer Centre regularly updated the web site for the Department and its associated organizations. It maintained the local area network at Shastri Bhavan, Jeevan Deep Building and Rashtriya Mahila Kosh. It also provided all necessary support for the maintenance and smooth functioning of various packages viz., stores inventory system, payroll, public grievances information system, etc. In-house training on computer operations, software packages, NICNET communication facilities and internet was imparted to officials of the Department. Training on the usage of computerization was also imparted to the officials of Food and Nutrition Department at three regional centres Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai. Technical consultancy and guidance to various organizations under the control of the Department, like National Commission for Women (NCW), National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), Central Social Welfare Board etc. were provided.
- 9.10.3 The Computer Centre provided assistance to ministers and officers for multimedia presentation in various seminars, workshops and conferences in different parts of the country. Under the Telecommuting Plan of NIC, all the officers above the level of joint secretary have been given computers by the Department and NIC has provided the dial-up connectivity. Accordingly the residential connections have been configured in all the residences of these officers after the personal user-id for the access of internet and e-mail from the residences of the officers.
- 9.10.4 Setting up of National Resource Centre for Women and Child** – National Resource Centre for Women (NRCW) is being conceptualized by the Department of Women and Child Development under the Ministry of Human Resource Development as a warehouse of information on women's 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 the non-government sector to large masses of population especially through modern IT gadgets is an essential and inevitable proposition.



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

9.10.6 GIS based monitoring at village level for women and child development schemes are indicated in Box I.

## **Outstanding Audit Objections**

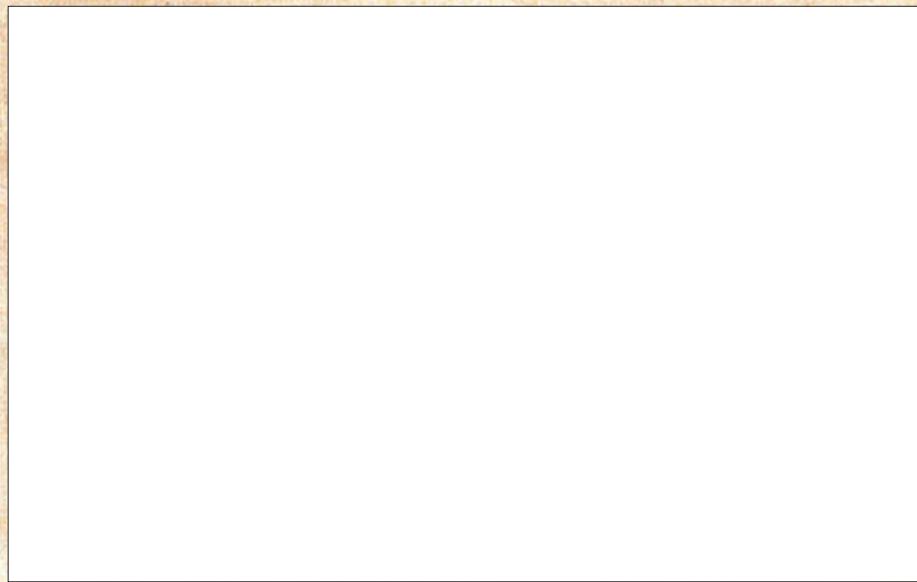
9.11.1. As per the latest information available, there are 98 audit paras pending for settlement in the Department.

Box 1

### **GIS Based Monitoring**

- The deliverables in the project shall be in the form of the data and its products integrating DWCD data.
- Development of network based GIS application integrating spatial data upto village and spatial data including census and DWCD data.
- A browser based output in the form of map at user location through the network. The various maps which could be generated at the user end.
- Implemented Budget Monitoring System in the Department :It keeps the information regarding how much of the funds are utilized and still left in the budget. It also keeps track regarding delay of DDO's sitting at various stations. This provides the daily reports of funds sanctioned, bills released and a scheme-wise report on expenditure. Final budget reports for Presentation in Parliament have been made upto 31 March 2002.





## **Gender Budget Initiative**

*"Government should make efforts to systematically review how women benefit from public sector expenditures; adjust budgets to ensure equality of access to public sector expenditures"*

**Platform for Action  
Beijing  
1995**

# Gender Budget Initiative



National budgets reflect how governments mobilize and allocate public resources, and how they aim to meet the social and economic needs of their people. Budgetary policy can increase, reduce, or leave unchanged the losses to society from gender inequality through changes in expenditure and revenue, primarily through adjustments in fiscal policy. Thus, gender responsive budget policies can contribute to achieving the objectives of gender equality, human development and economic efficiency. Gender mainstreaming requires gender responsive policy. When gender equality considerations are incorporated into policy making, the concerns and needs of both women and men become integral

parts of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all sections of society as shown in **Box 1**.

10.2 As the nodal department for women and children, the Department of Women and Child Development has been at the fore-front of gender mainstreaming initiatives. The Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India has a mandate to monitor the actions taken by different government agencies for the promotion of gender equality. In pursuance, the Department has taken several initiatives in the recent years to advocate gender sensitivity in planning and budgeting as shown in **Box 2**.

## Milestones in Gender Budgeting in India

- 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 greater 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 related sectors." Special vigil 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. Therefore, the Tenth Plan will initiate immediate action in tying up these two effective concepts of Women Component Plan (WCP) 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.

## Gender Analysis of Budgets

### Union Budget 2002-03

10.3.1 The Department undertook analysis of the Union Budget of 2002-03, from a gender perspective, last year, in terms of 'Pro Women' and 'Women Specific' schemes utilizing the methodology adopted by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy.

- a) Women Specific Schemes are those specifically targeted to women and girls
- b) Pro Women Schemes have a significant women component as shown in Box 3.

The analysis concluded that:

- Allocation on women specific schemes increased from Rs.3,260 crore in 2001-2002 to Rs.3,358 crore in the Budget for 2002-2003, an improvement of three per cent.
- Allocations on most of the women specific schemes had been enhanced. The only scheme where allocation has been reduced is the Reproductive and Child Health Programme of the Department of Family Welfare, which is attributable to the revamping of the scheme due to which some of the components of the programme are now covered under the Immunization Programme. Two schemes have



been transferred to the states (Balika Samridhi Yojana, Post Partum Programmes) and a

few schemes have been dropped (Mahila Samridhi Yojana, Socio-Economic Programme, Women's Empowerment Year).

Box 2

### Action Taken by the Department of Women and Children

- The Department initiated consultations with states and union territory administrations through a workshop on 'Gender Issues and Indicators for States and Districts' on 6 - 7 November 1998 followed by a workshop on Developing Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measures (GEM) and Establishing Indicators for States and Districts on 2-3 December 1998 to disseminate the concept and initiate exercises in gender sensitive planning. Eighteen important indicators were identified for collection of gender-disaggregated data by states and districts.
- In July 2000 a 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 (CNIPFP), 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 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 to be continued as a regular feature every year.
- The second interim report of the NIPFP(August 2001), analyzed the Union Budget 2001-02 from a gender perspective.
- Follow up workshops on 3-4 October 2001 and 6 December 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 DWCD, the Cabinet Secretary has 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 disaggregated statistics, for promoting gender awareness within and outside the Government.



- Budgetary allocations on Pro Women Schemes has increased from Rs.10,596.37 crore in 2001-2002 to Rs.13,036.01 crore in 2002-2003 reflecting a percentage increase of 23 per cent.

Box 3

### **NIPF&P 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)XWC**

- 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 the following formula:

**Pro-Women allocation = Summation (SCSXWC)**

#### *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.*

- Allocation of resources for "Women Specific Schemes'in the Union Budget 2003-04 stands at Rs. 3,675.37 crore reflecting an increase of nine per cent as compared with the Budget Estimates for 2002-03, and an increase of 29 per cent as compared with the Revised Estimates.

### **Pro Women Schemes**

- Total budget provision in 2003-04 for schemes identified as Pro Women, reflects an increase of seven per cent as compared with the Budget Estimates of the previous financial year.
- The Pro Women allocation in these schemes reflects an increase of two per cent.

### **State Budgets**

10.3.3 After extensive consultations with gender experts and research institutions, the Department initiated an exercise for State Gender Budget Analysis under the coordination of the National Institute for Public Cooperation and Child Development. Gender budget studies have been commissioned for 25 states through 19 social research scientists and research organizations. The intention is to obtain a comprehensive position on impact of public expenditure for women. Further it would provide an analysis of the changing status of women in the selected states. The exercise covers the years: 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002- 2003.

## **Union Budget 2003-04**

10.3.2 An extension of this methodology has been carried out to the Union Budget of 2003-04. The schemes have been reviewed under categories 'Women Specific Schemes' and 'Pro Women Schemes'. The analysis reveals:

### **Women Specific Schemes**

- The provision under Revised Estimates in 2002-03 for Women Specific Schemes was Rs. 2852.61 crore as compared with Rs.3358.21 crore provided in the Budget Estimates for 2002-03 reflecting a reduction of 15 per cent.



## Methodology

10.3.4 The methodology entails:

A. Listing of programmes/schemes benefiting women, under the following categories:

- Targeted Interventions – defined as interventions meant exclusively for women or where women/girls form the overwhelming majority of beneficiaries.
- Pro Women Schemes and programmes – defined as those, which incorporate at least 30 per cent of allocation for women or significantly benefit women.
- Gender Neutral Schemes – meant for the community as a whole.

B. These programmes are further categorized on the basis of their potential impact on women's social position and situation of gender equality in the country. The four categories(clusters) are Protective and Welfare Services, Social Services, Economic Services and Regulatory Services and Awareness Generation.

10.3.5 Data from only ten states – Assam, Bihar, Meghalaya, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Manipur has been received so far. Findings on patterns in allocation of resources for women, based on preliminary analysis of the state budgets of ten states, are summarized in the following paragraphs:

## Provision for Social Sector

10.3.6 Provision for services in the social sector is indicative of commitment to human resource development. While a detailed analysis of this provision would warrant comparison with female population, status of health indicators, etc., share allocated for social sector would be a first step in this analysis.

Table 1

<b>Percentage Share of Social Sector to Total State Budget</b> (Rs in lakh)				
States	Years	Total State Budget	Total Social Sector	Percentage of Social Sector Budget to Total State Budget
Assam	2000-01	1019428	534360	52
	2001-02	966763	375104	39
Bihar	2000-01	1814604	609279	34
	2001-02	2136917	454994	21
Gujarat	2000-01	3533015	968603	27
	2001-02	4518679	1160513	26
J&K	2000-01	897279	197200	22
	2001-02	950678	207026	22
MP	2000-01	2148114	632789	29
	2001-02	2731445	660779	24
Maharashtra	2000-01	5242656	1362349	26
	2001-02	5586213	1370715	25
Manipur *	2000-01	175881	57773	33
	2001-02	154538	50776	33
Meghalaya	2000-01	148325	56677	38
	2001-02	139572	67355	48
Orissa	2000-01	1415722	337423	24
	2001-02	2007545	353852	18
Rajasthan	2000-01	1695829	612002	36
	2001-02	1825505	770670	42

Note: Allocation in Revised Estimates have been taken in above table except Manipur where data of Budget Estimates from RBI is indicated.



## A Summary of State Profiles of Sectoral Allocations for Women

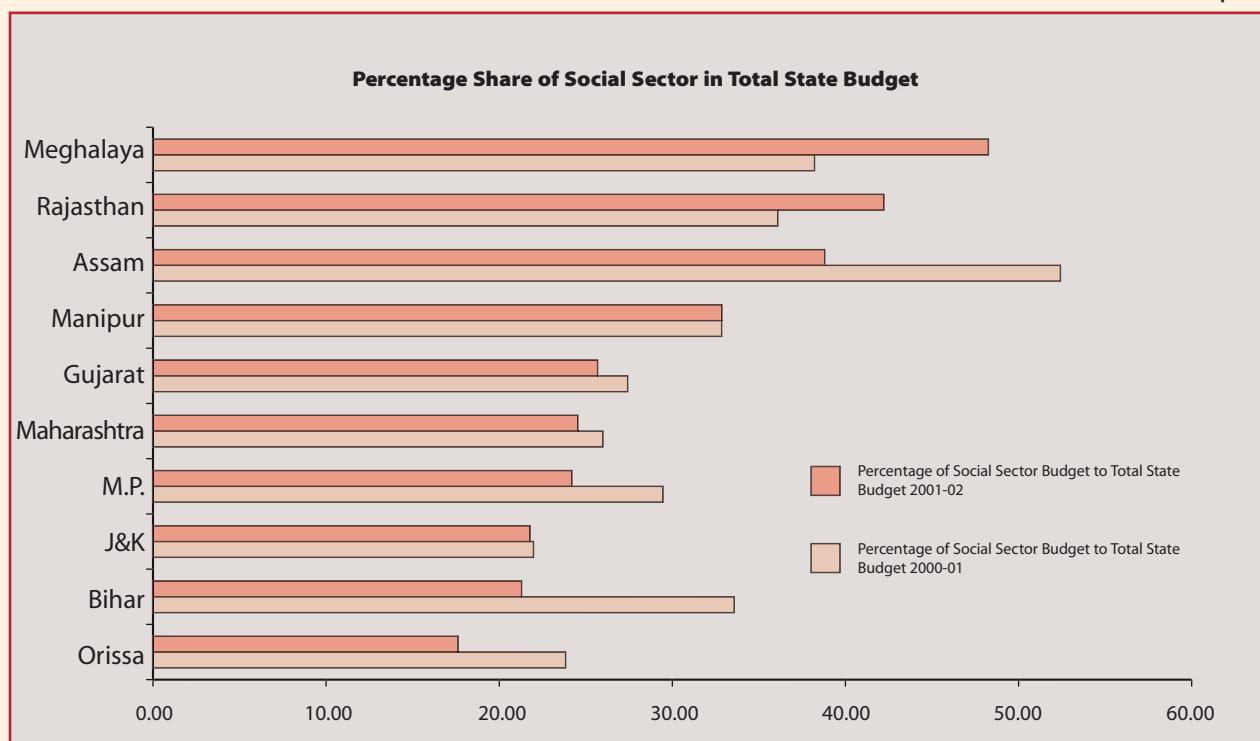
	Status of Social Sector Budget	Status of Women Schemes (Women Targeted and Pro Women) in Social Sector Budget
<b>Assam</b>	The percentage of Social Sector Budget was highest at 52% in 2000-01 in comparison to other states but declined significantly (39%) in the year 2001-02.	Share of Women Specific Schemes in Social Sector Budget is less than 1%. share of Pro Women Schemes increased marginally in 2001-02 but is low at 11.42 % of social sector budget
<b>Bihar</b>	The budget allocation on Social Sector was a third (34%) of the total state budget in 2000-01 and declined to 1/5 <sup>th</sup> (21%) in 2000-01. In absolute terms provision reduced from Rs. 6,093 crore to 4,550 crore	Share of Women Specific and Pro Women Schemes in Social Sector Budget declined in absolute and relative terms from 2000-01 to 2001-02.
<b>Gujarat</b>	There is no significant change in percentage of Social Sector to total budget (27%) but social sector budget increased in absolute terms.	Share of Women Specific and Pro Women Schemes in Social Sector Budget declined in absolute and relative terms from 2000-01 to 2001-02.
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	The allocation on Social Sector remained the same in both the years i.e. 22% of the total state budget.	Share of Women Specific Schemes in Social Sector Budget is significantly high at 9% in 2001-02, as compared with other states when compared, though it registered a decline compared to 2000-01(10%)
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	The share of Social Sector budget to total state budget declined from 29% in 2000-01 to 24% in 2001-02.	Share of Pro Women and Women Specific Schemes declined marginally.
<b>Maharashtra</b>	About one fourth allocation of the state budget allotted to Social Sector in both the years under reference.	Share of Pro Women and Women Specific Schemes increased marginally, accompanied by increase in absolute provision
<b>Manipur</b>	One third (33%) of the total state budget allotted to Social Sector remained constant in both the years.	Share of Pro Women Schemes in Social Sector Budget decreased from 33.5% in 2000-01 to 22.7% in 2001-02, with corresponding decline in absolute terms.
<b>Meghalaya</b>	The share of Social Sector in total state budget is highest at 48%, in comparison with other states in the year 2001-02. This also compares well with 38% share in previous year.	While percentage share of Women Specific Schemes increased, this was more than compensated by decline in share of Pro Women Schemes, leading to overall decrease in allocation for women
<b>Orissa</b>	Share of Social Sector budget in total budget declined from 24% in 2000-01 to 18% in 2001-02 though absolute provision increased.	Decline in share of Pro Women Schemes, led to overall decrease in allocation for women
<b>Rajasthan</b>	Share of Social Sector in the state budget increased from 36% in 2000-01 to 42 % in 2001-02, alongwith increase in absolute provision.	Significant increase in Women Specific Schemes was seen. Percentage share increased from 7.5% in 2000-01 to 11% in 2001-02.



<b>Sectoral Share (Clusters) For Women Specific Schemes</b>	<b>Sectoral Share (Clusters) For Pro Women Schemes</b>
<p>The share of Social Services declined from 74% in 2000-01 to 71% in 2001-02 and is comparatively low when compared with the norm of 90% reflected by most other states. Share of Economic Services increased from 15% to 18%. Share of Protective and Welfare Services is relatively high at 11% in 2001-02 as compared with other states.</p>	<p>Share of Social Services in Pro Women Schemes declined marginally from 91% in 2000-01 to 90% in 2001-02. A corresponding increase is seen in share of Economic Services which increased from 7.19% to 8.27%.</p>
<p>The share of Social Services increased significantly from 71% in 2000-01 to 92% in 2001-02 but reflected a decline in absolute terms. Allocation for Economic Services decreased from 25% in 2000-01 to 7% in 2001-02.</p>	<p>Social Services account for only 43% of Pro Women Schemes while 46% of Pro Women Schemes are Economic Services in 2001-02. The share of Protective and Welfare Services increased from 9% in 2000-01 to 12% in 2001-02.</p>
<p>Protective &amp; Welfare Services reflect a high share of 25% in 2001-02. Share of Social Services declined from 74.50 crore in 2000-01 to 68% in 2001-02, accompanied by decline in absolute terms.</p>	<p>Social Services account for nearly 70% of Pro Women Schemes followed by 25% share for Economic Services in 2001-02.</p>
<p>Share of Social Services is highest at 99% among all the states. Other clusters reflect marginal provision.</p>	<p>Contrary to the position reflected in other states only 10% of Pro Women Schemes are for social services and 65% are devoted to Economic Services. Share of Protective and Welfare Services is also high at 25%. There is no allocation for Regulatory Services in 2001-02.</p>
<p>Allocation for Social Services declined from 92% in 2000-01 to 88.05% in 2001-02, accompanied by a decline in absolute provision. The share of Protective &amp; Welfare Services however increased from 4.5% in 2000-01 to 8% in 2001-02</p>	<p>Share of Social Services increased from 45% in 2000-01 to 52% in 2001-02. Comparatively high provision exists for Protective and Welfare services (43% in 2001-02). Economic Services account for only 5% in 2001-02.</p>
<p>The share of allocation in Social Services is 93.52%, while provision for other clusters is relatively low.</p>	<p>Share of Economic Services pre dominates at 47% in 2001-02 reflecting an increase both in percentage share and absolute terms over 2000-01. Social Services account for 38% share</p>
<p>The allocation on Social Services increased from 68% in 2000-01 to 77% in 2001-02 with corresponding increase in absolute provision. Share of Economic Services declined from 32% to 23%. There is no scheme under the category of regulatory &amp; awareness generation services.</p>	<p>Share of Social Services in pro women schemes dropped significantly from 91% in 2000-01 to only 56% in 2001-02 with corresponding drop in absolute provision. There was a significant increase in share of both Protective and Welfare Services and Economic Services.</p>
<p>Share of Social Services remained high at 97% in 2001-02 but absolute provision increased substantially as compared with 2000-01. There is a no scheme for regulatory &amp; awareness generation in the state.</p>	<p>Share of Social Services pre dominates at 82% followed by 13% provision for Economic Services in 2001-02.</p>
<p>Share of Social Services is predominant at 88% in 2001-02. Share of Protective and Welfare Services increased in the year 2001-02 to 5.08% compared with 3.01% in 2000-01.</p>	<p>Provision for Social Services increased from 70% in 2000-01 to 78% in 2001-02 with a corresponding increase in absolute provision but share of Economic Services declined from 24% to 16%.</p>
<p>There is decline in %share of resources allotted to Social Services from 97.65% in the year 2000-01 to 93.67% in 2001-02 though the absolute provision has increased. Share of Protective and Welfare Services has increased from 0.87% to 5.42%</p>	<p>The provision for Social Services and Economic Services reflected static shares at 61% and 39% respectively. No provision exists for Regulatory Services.</p>



Graph 1



10.3.7 **Table 1** reveals significant changes in percentage shares across states.

- In 2000-01 the range of provision was 22 per cent to 52 per cent.

**Provision less than Rs 25 per cent** – Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa



**Provision from 25-35 per cent**

– Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur and Bihar

**Provision from 35-50 per cent**

– Rajasthan, Meghalaya

**Provision above 50 per cent**

– Assam.

- In 2001-02 the range of provision decreased to 18 per cent to 48 per cent.

**Provision less than 25 per cent**

– Orissa, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh

**Provision from 25-35 per cent**

– Maharashtra, Gujarat, Manipur

**Provision from 35- 50 per cent**

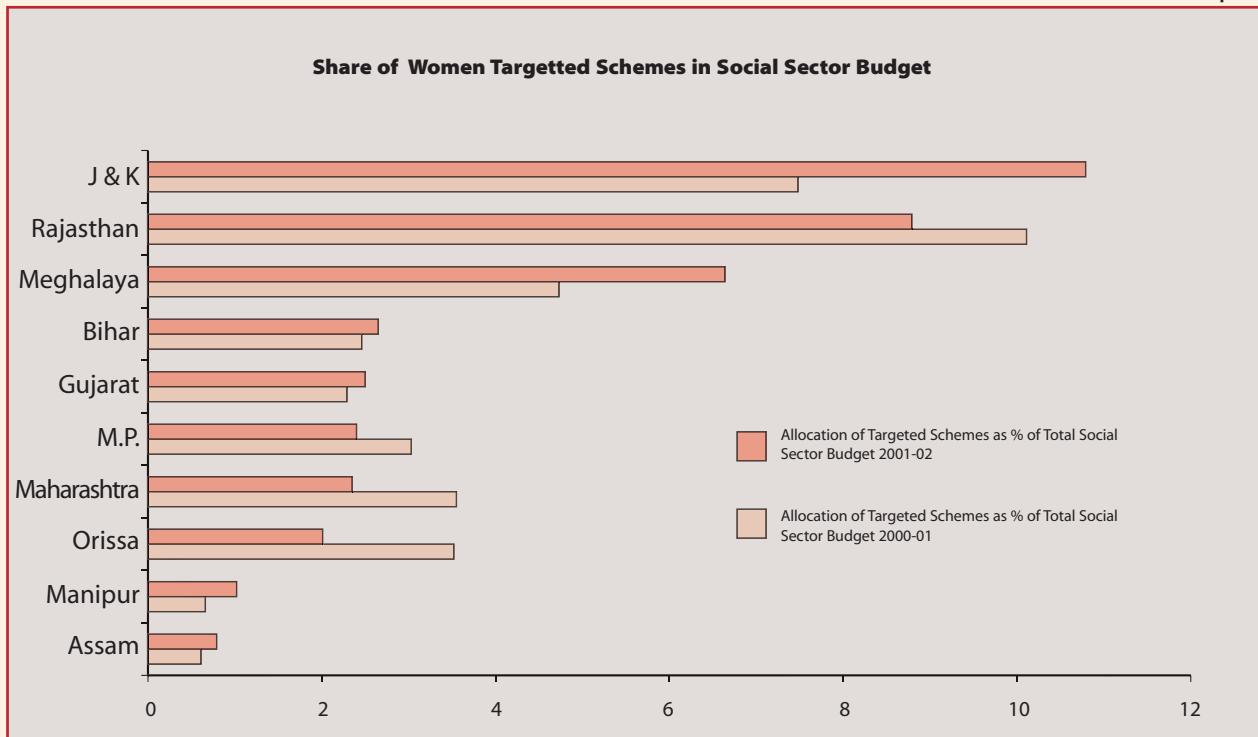
– Assam, Meghalaya and Rajasthan

**Provision above 50 per cent**

– Nil



Graph 2



10.38 Provision for Women Schemes in Social Sector Budget are detailed in Annexure XVIII, Graphs 2 and 3.

#### 10.3.9 Women Targetted Schemes

- Percentage provision for Women Targetted Schemes in

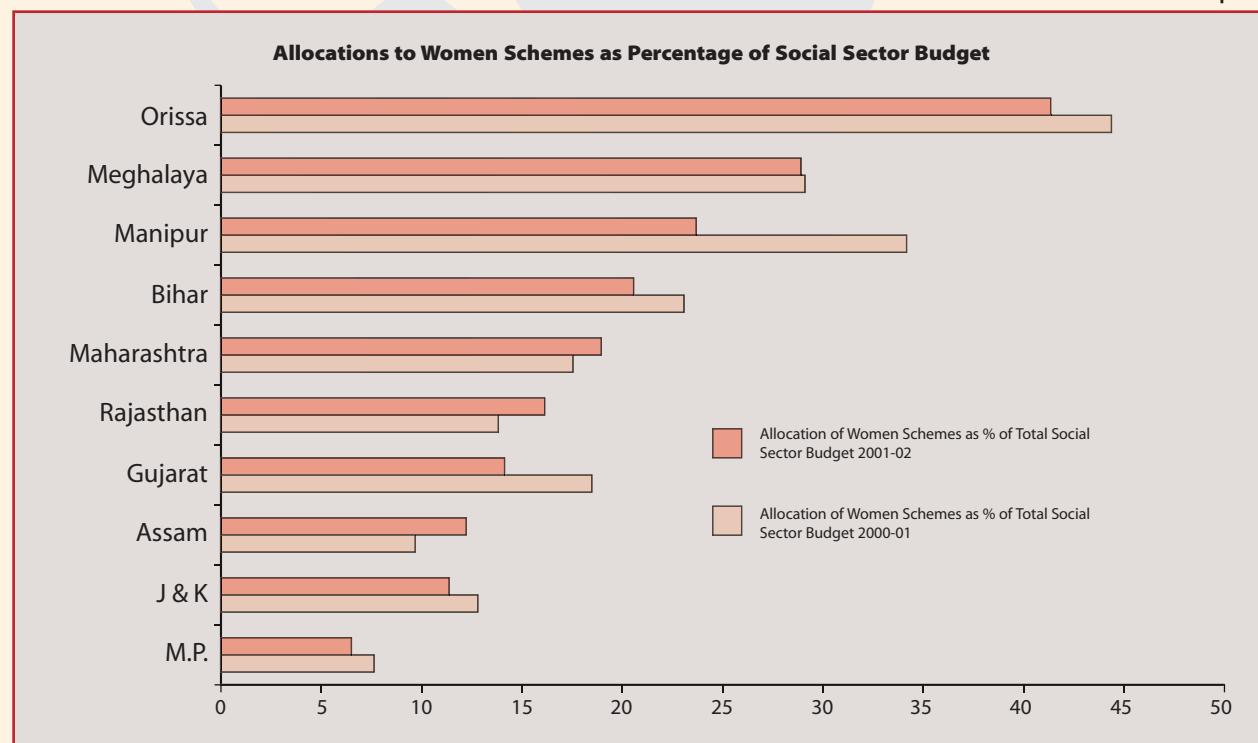
social sector budget is very low, ranging from less than one per cent to 11 per cent.

- Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan reflect a provision of above eight per cent

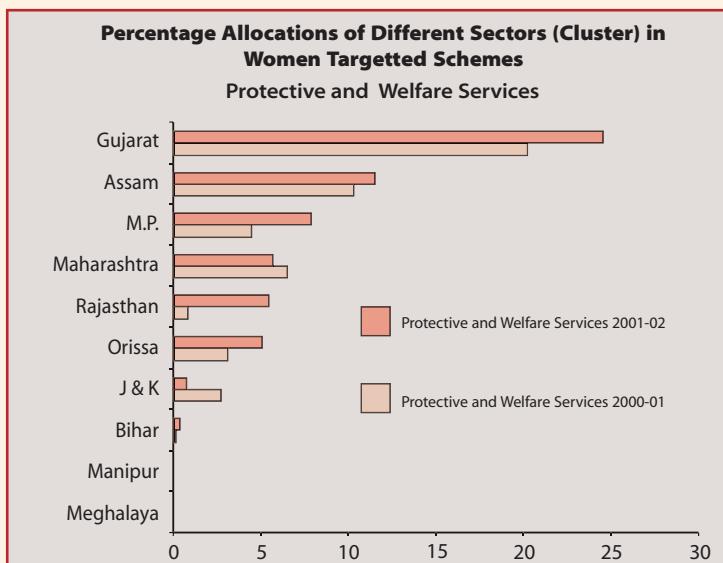
#### 10.3.8 All women Schemes (Targetted and Pro Women)

- Relatively higher share is allocated for women schemes

Graph 3



Graph 4 a



Protective Services: Allocations on women's homes and care institutions, rehabilitation schemes for victims of atrocities, pensions for widows and destitute women, etc. which are aimed at mitigating the consequences of women's social and economic subordination, rather than addressing the root causes of this subordination.

by Orissa(41 per cent) followed by Meghalaya (29 per cent) and Manipur(24 per cent). Share of women schemes in Madhya Pradesh is lowest at six per cent.

- Except in the case of Maharashtra, Assam and Rajasthan, percentage share in allocation for Women Schemes has declined in remaining states.

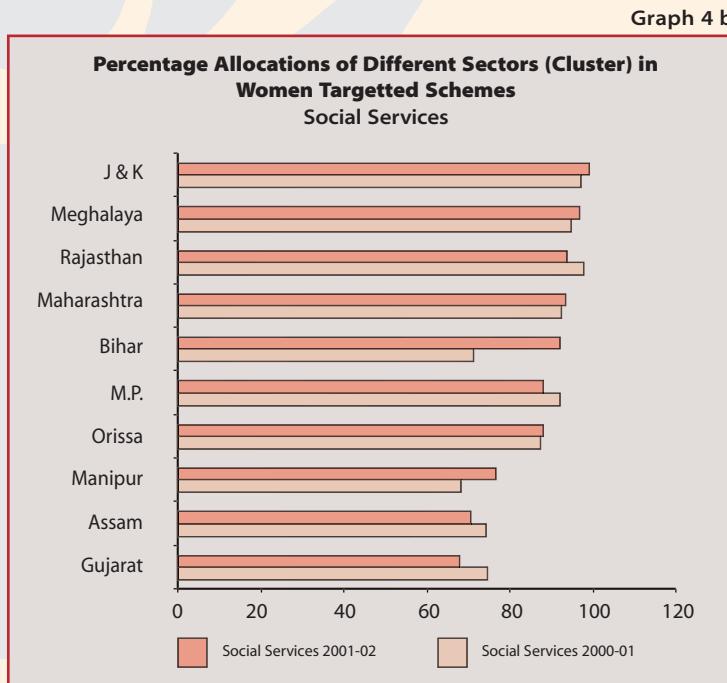
### Allocation across Different Women Related Sectors(clusters)

10.3.11 Share of different sectors in Women targeted schemes and Pro women schemes is indicated Annexure XIX and XX and Graphs IV (a,b,c,&d), V(a,b,c,&d), VI, VII.

### Lessons Learnt

10.4.1 Despite limitations of data received so far from states, analysis undertaken so far has revealed a plethora of possibilities for future action and research.

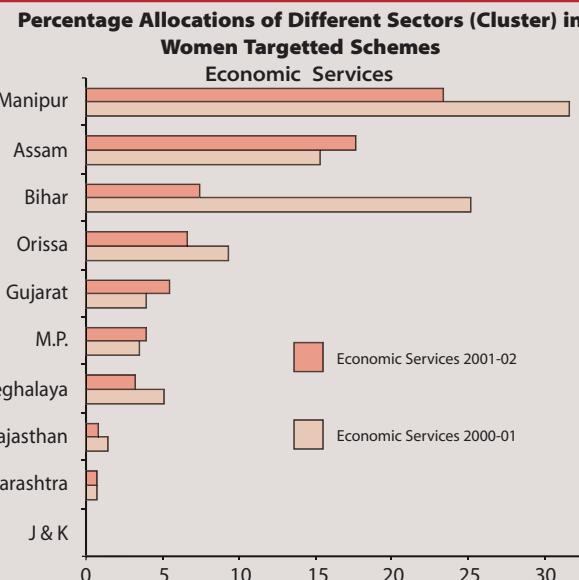
- Analysis can be extended to cover a longer period of time, to establish



Social Services: Schemes for education and health of women, support services like crèche and hostels and also water supply, sanitation and schemes on fuel and fodder, which contribute significantly to women's empowerment, either directly by building their capacities and ensuring their material well-being, or indirectly through reducing domestic drudgery.



Graph 4 c



Economic Services: Schemes for training and skill development, and provision for credit, infrastructure, marketing, etc., which are critical to women's economic independence and autonomy.

whether there is a perceptible pattern, responsive to gender demands.

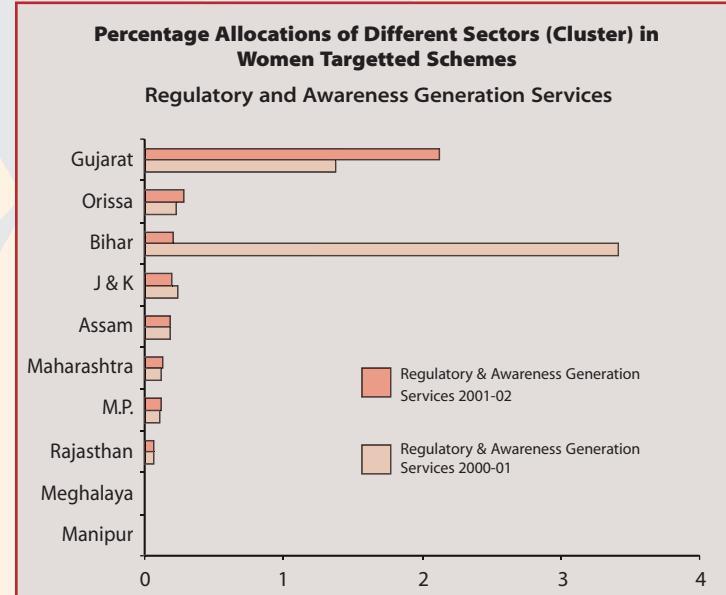
b) Inter state and intra state comparisons warrant deeper analysis. Allocation of resources for women (direct and indirect) needs to be correlated with parameters like population, status of women in terms of nutrition, health, education, economic empowerment, security, etc.

c) Quantifiable physical targets have to be generated to monitor incidence of expenditure for women and these in turn must also be correlated with accepted indicators of status of women, like literacy level, MMR, etc.

d) Pattern of sectoral share of different clusters of services (Protective, Social, Economic and Regulatory,) in Women Targeted and Pro Women Schemes, when correlated with status of women can help establish causal relationships.

e) Given the variations in size of states, population, differences in urbanization and industrialization, variation in resources, etc, absolute budgetary allocations would not lend themselves to any meaningful analysis. However, comparison of percentages of provision and pattern of expenditure and trend over time would certainly give a fair indication of gender sensitivity. These when eventually linked with physical parameters on gender status can give a fairly good gender profile of states.

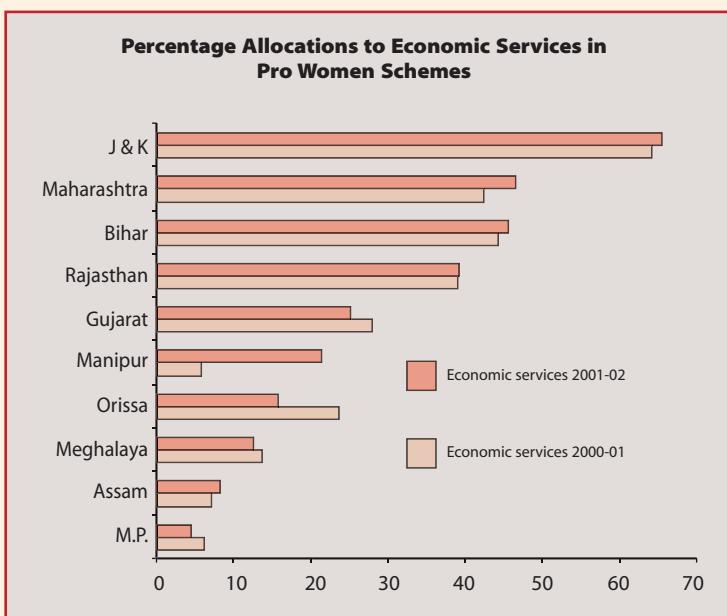
Graph 4 d



Regulatory Services; Institutional mechanisms for women's empowerment, such as state commissions for women, women's cells in police stations, awareness generation programmes, etc. which provide institutional spaces and opportunities for women's empowerment.



**Graph 5 a**

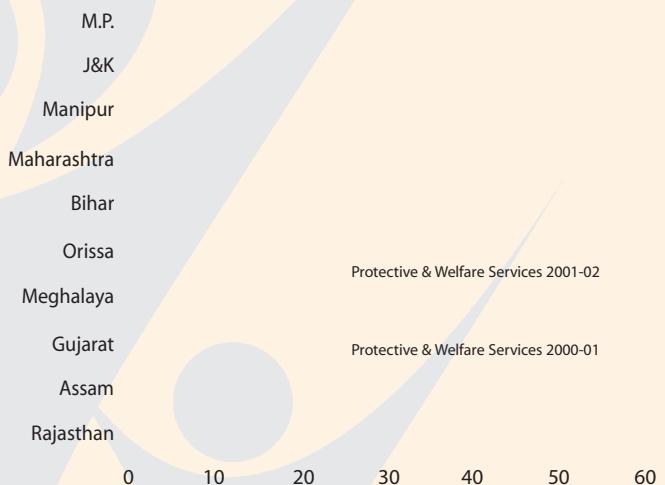


and nomenclatures have to be standardized through regular interaction and consultation.

- b) Institutionalizing the gender based analysis process for states is necessary not only at state levels but also for lower formations like municipal bodies and local bodies who also undertake expenditure. Access to data, regular and timely availability, etc. has to be ensured to facilitate research.

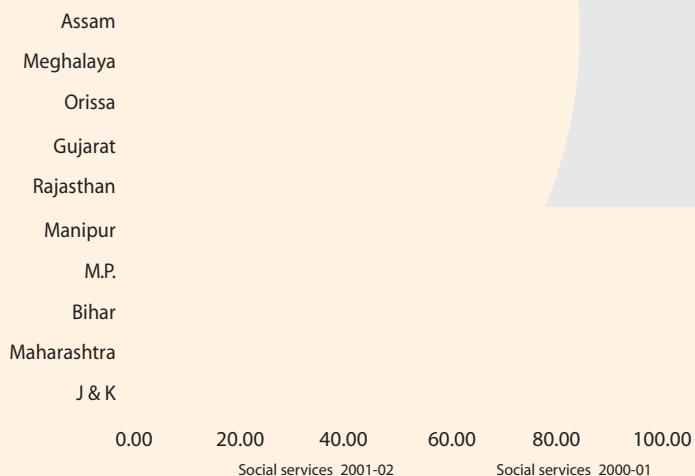
**Graph 5 b**

**Percentage Allocations to Protective and Welfare Services in Pro Women Schemes**



**Graph 5 c**

**Percentage Allocations to Social Services in Pro Women Schemes**

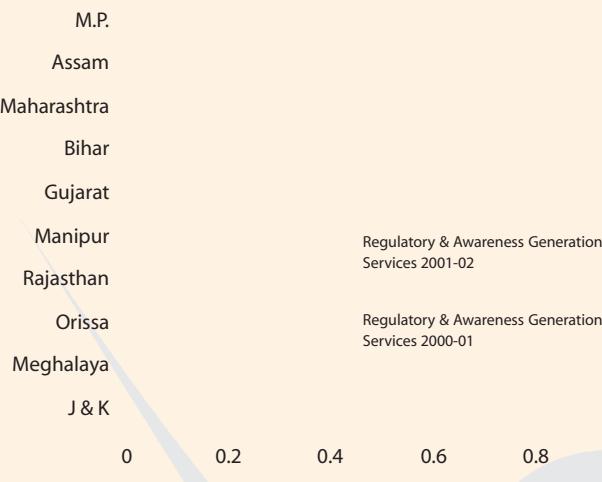


- c) Each state has varying nomenclature for similar services and there are often difficulties in making meaningful comparisons because of ambiguity in nomenclature. It would be desirable to promote standardization of nomenclature for these schemes, similar to that carried out for activities like manufacturing and economic services.



Graph 5 d

**Percentage Allocations to Regulatory and Awareness Generation Services in Pro Women Schemes**



d) There is a need for extending the gender budget exercise beyond a *post facto*

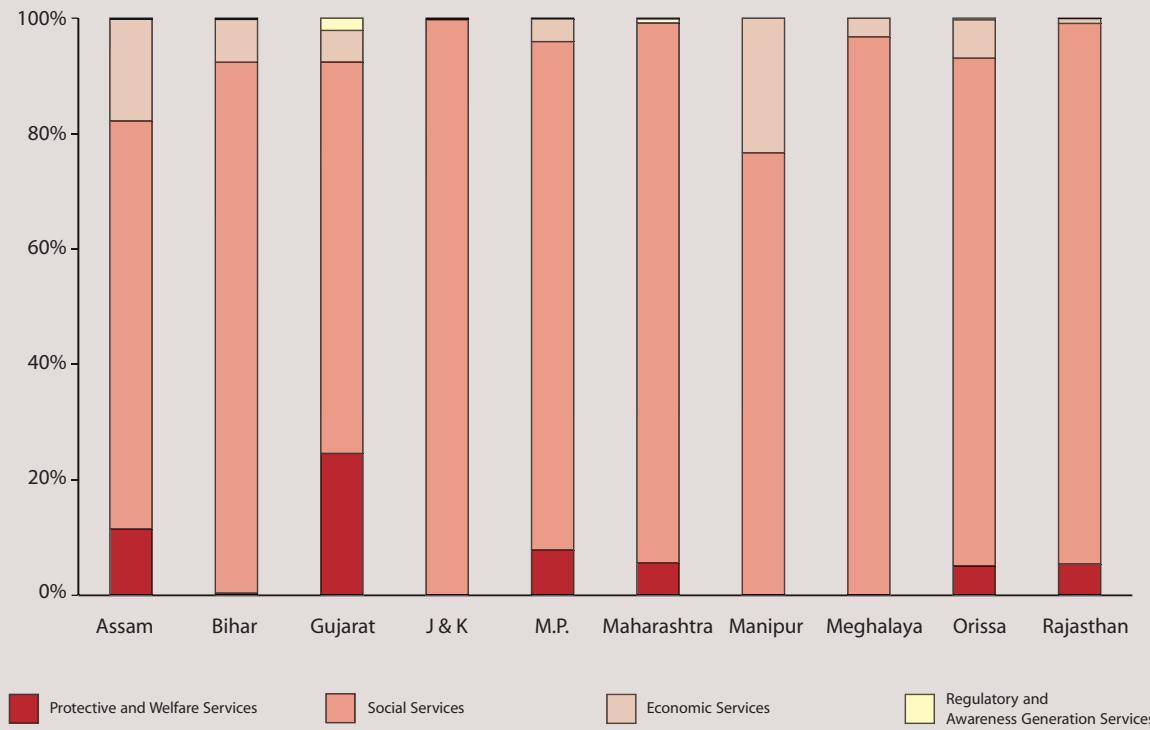
accounting dissection to a process of participative decision making, where gender concerns direct budget allocations in a timely and informed result oriented manner, which should be open to transparent monitoring in terms of quantified physical outputs/targets.

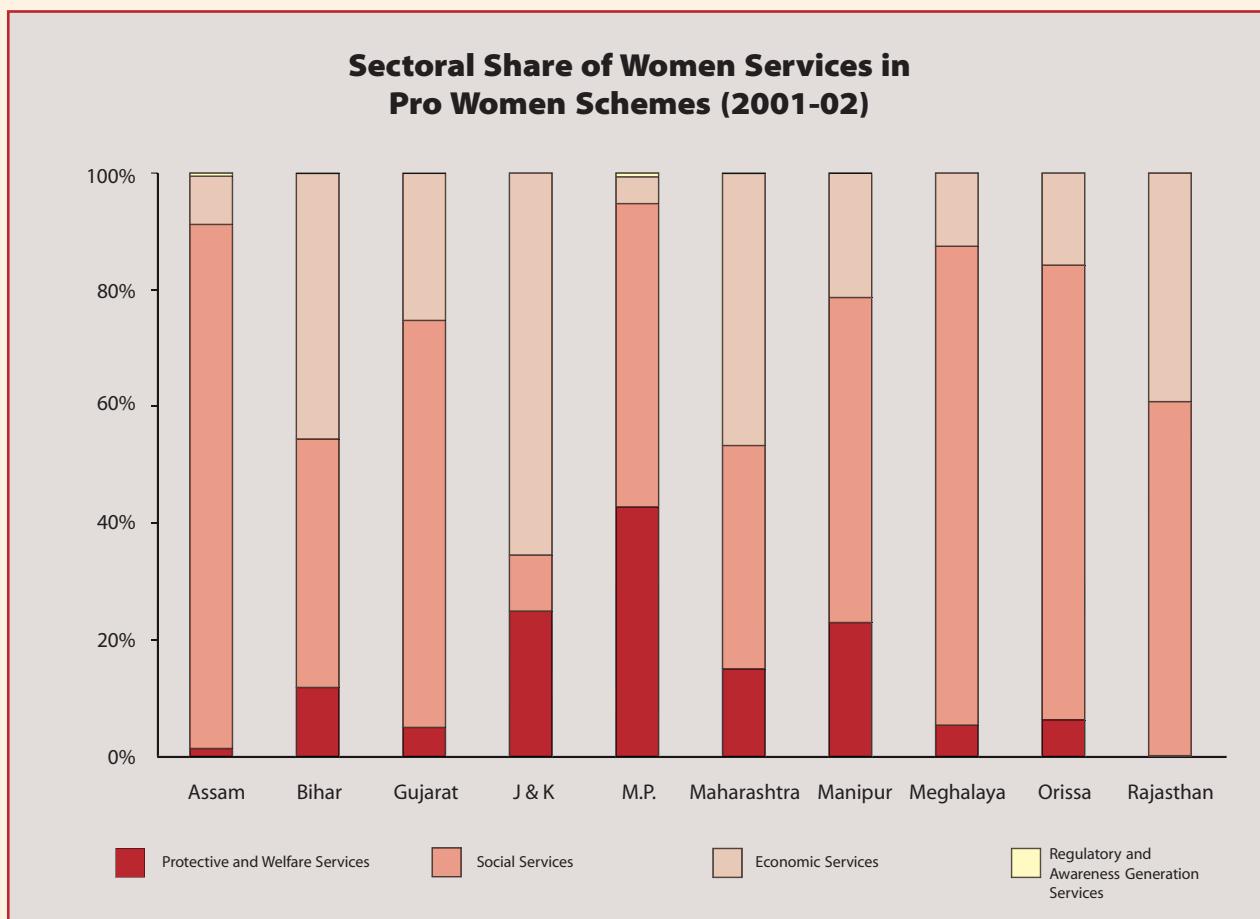
e) Extending the gender perspective to fiscal and monetary policy is also necessary. Integrating micro and macro studies on impact of fiscal policy and monetary policy on women will help in generating gender sensitive policies.

f) It is essential to undertake studies of programmes, to establish effectiveness in achieving desired impact for gender empowerment, to guide flow of resources to

Graph 6

**Sectoral Share in Women Targetted Schemes (2001-02)**



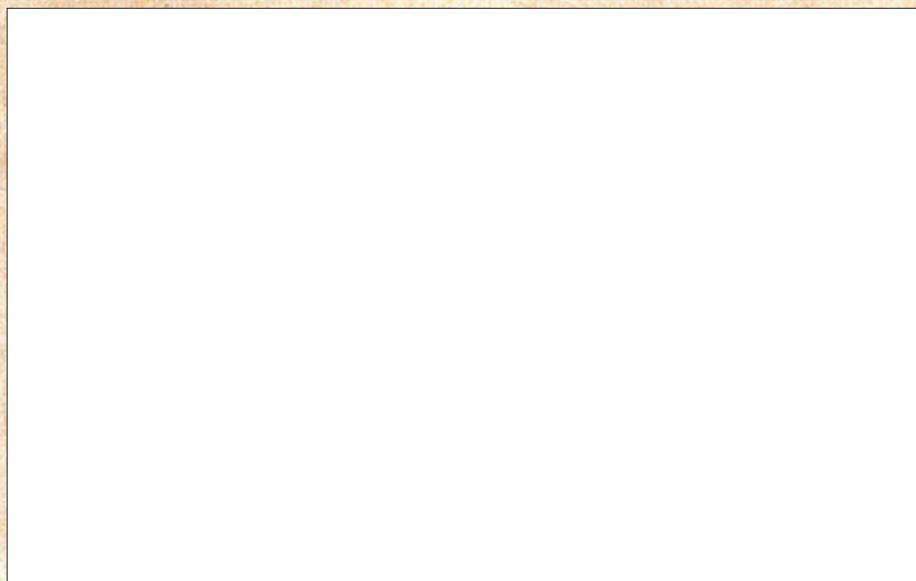


efficient interventions and weed out non achieving schemes. Techniques involved would include

- Needs assessment
  - Analysis of quality of service indicators
  - Beneficiary assessment
  - Identification of hidden costs
  - Assessment of benefits of equal opportunities in service delivery
- g) For a more comprehensive assessment of public expenditure and its impact on women, it would be

necessary to determine impact of mainstream expenditure too on women. Interlinkages of mainstream public expenditure with status of women have to be carefully analysed to isolate gender component and incidence of benefits. This would require regular generation of gender disaggregated data for all public expenditure.





## Child Budget

*"We stress our commitment to create a world fit for children in which sustainable human development, taking into account the best interest of the child, is founded on principles of democracy, equality, non-discrimination, peace and social justice and the universality, individuality, independence and interrelatedness of all human rights, including the right to development "*

**Declaration  
UN General Assembly Special Session on Children  
10 May 2002**

## Child Budget



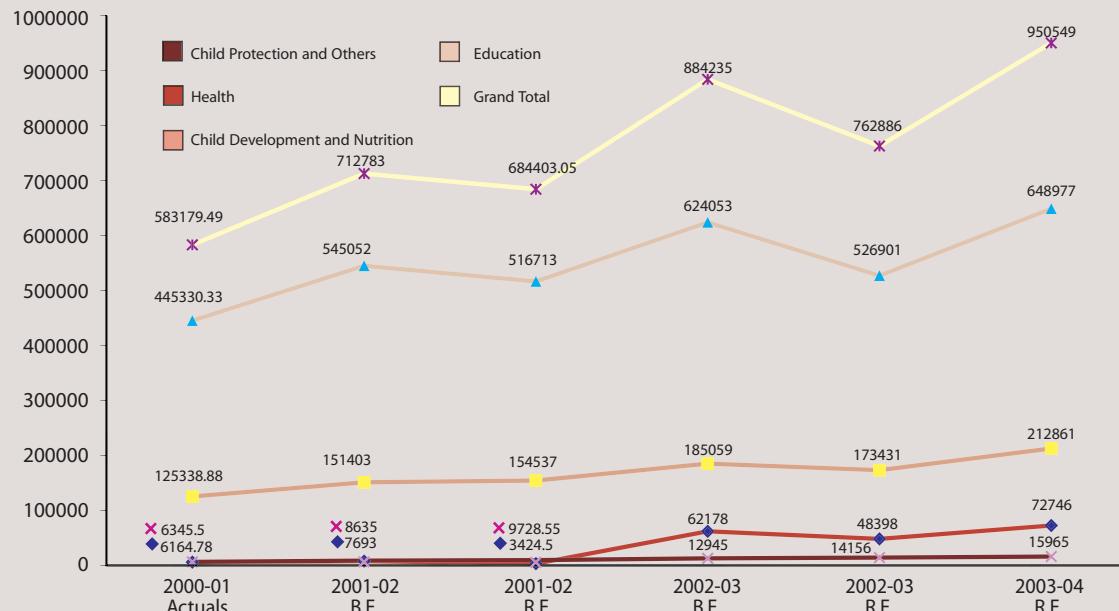
*A*fter gender, the next logical step for the Department of Women and Child Development, as a nodal Department for women and children, is analysis of public expenditure on children. Even though the approach of extracting expenditure/budgetary provisions specific to a section of the population or dedicated to a specific cause, from public expenditure/Budget documents, is not a unique exercise, analysis of public expenditure from a child perspective has been undertaken on a very limited scale in the country and represents a comparatively new territory for research and analysis. A pioneering effort was made by HAQ: Centre for Child Rights, in their publication '**India's Children and the Union Budget**'.

11.2.1 Taking a cue from existing works and gender budgeting initiatives, for the very first time, the DWCD has undertaken to draw up a statement of funds provisioning in the Union Budget and the State Budgets for children. The study has limitations associated with a first time effort but it is expected that it will serve as subject of further research, and critiques will help to refine methodologies and techniques in this area.

11.3.1 The Department proposes to analyse budgetary allocations and expenditure on children, in both Union and State Budgets over a period of ten years. Interim results are at present available for 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04.

Graph I

### Trend of Sectoral Expenditure on Child Related Programmes in Union Budget



Percentage variation across the selected years is tabulated in **Table II:**

Table II

Sectors	Percentage Variation across the Selected Years					
	% variation Act.2000-01 & B.E.2001-02	%variation Act.2000-01 & R.E.2001-02	%variation B.E.2001-02 & R.E.2001-02	%variation B.E.2001-02 & B.E.2002-03	%variation R.E.2002-03 & B.E.2002-03	% variation BE 2003-4 &B.E.2002-03
Health	20	-44	-55	708	-22	17
Child Development & Nutrition	17	23	2	22	-6	15
Education	18	16	-5	14	-16	4
Child Protection & Others	27	53	13	50	9	23
Grand Total	18	17	-4	24	-14	7

- The relative share of Health Sector has increased from one per cent in 2000-01 to nearly eight per cent in 2003-04. The steep increase in Health Sector in B.E. 2002-03 is primarily on account of increase in provision for the programme on immunization against polio, which now includes a

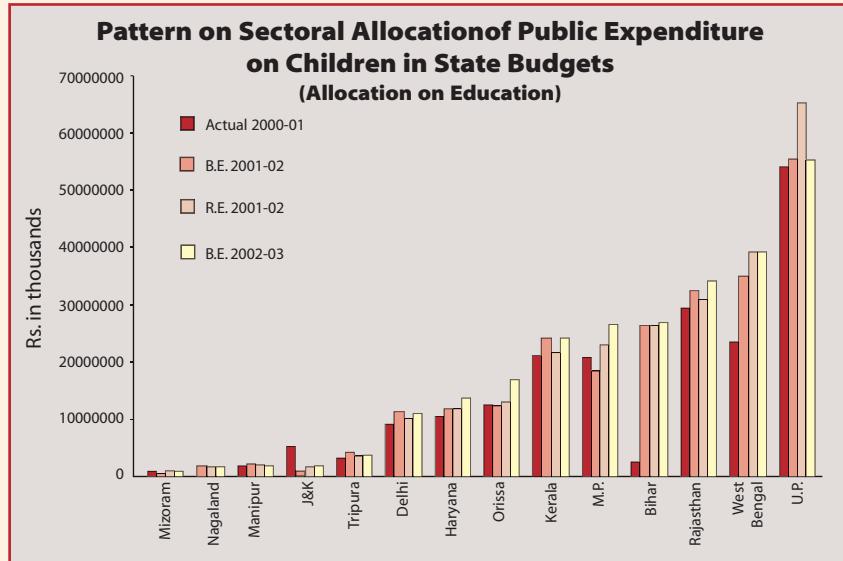
component earlier included in the Reproductive Child Health Programme.

- 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.

Major child related schemes are given in Annexure XXI. Sectoral shares in allocation of public funds for children are shown in **Graph II.**

States	Sectors	ACTUAL		B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
		2000-01	2001-02	2001-02	2002-03	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Kerala	Health	31029	38822	32598	36215	
	Child Development & Nutrition	708733	969929	689618	1124088	
	Education	21158299	24125164	21583627	24183785	
	Child Protection & others	40922	43448	37405	49084	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>21938983</b>	<b>25177363</b>	<b>22343248</b>	<b>25393172</b>	
Orissa	Health	18689	17587	24136	20007	
	Child Development & Nutrition	1087917	1330304	1478941	1784855	
	Education	12567890	12388565	13022142	16899276	
	Child Protection & others	10456	14010	14010	13635	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13684952</b>	<b>13750466</b>	<b>14539229</b>	<b>18717773</b>	
Uttar Pradesh	Health	2276	23886	23886	25000	
	Child Development & Nutrition	2103011	4031299	2888163	3239016	
	Education	54038764	55488169	65328339	55357041	
	Child Protection & others	140632	153247	153960	154864	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>56284683</b>	<b>59696601</b>	<b>68394348</b>	<b>58775921</b>	
Haryana	Health	43288	125147	119651	127054	
	Child Development & Nutrition	632183	649720	715771	770007	
	Education	10439726	11872353	11897185	13626927	
	Child Protection & Others	20318	24985	25247	30357	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11135515</b>	<b>12672205</b>	<b>12757854</b>	<b>14554345</b>	
Madhya Pradesh	Health	37912	48745	42427	47953	
	Child Development & Nutrition	2410143	2225030	2523712	2806888	
	Education	20772387	18360463	22942340	26580206	
	Child Protection & Others	48306	64724	63622	65757	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>23268748</b>	<b>20698962</b>	<b>25572101</b>	<b>29500804</b>	
Tripura	Health	3832	5600	4640	4790	
	Child Development & Nutrition	136715	250006	234224	265218	
	Education	3295509	4150304	3512224	3666756	
	Child Protection & Others	8109	9770	10801	10364	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3444165</b>	<b>4415680</b>	<b>3761889</b>	<b>3947128</b>	
West Bengal	Health	5612	8000	8000	6000	
	Child Development & Nutrition	1771621	2179837	2165625	2100612	
	Education	23472272	34963626	39167407	39192776	
	Child Protection & Others	94813	115747	115308	118027	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>25344318</b>	<b>37267210</b>	<b>41456340</b>	<b>41417415</b>	
Delhi	Health	16248	15500	45000	35300	
	Child Development & Nutrition	410723	553500	518258	618736	
	Education	9133892	11294006	10123278	10995884	
	Child Protection & Others	48786	62253	50674	53623	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9609649</b>	<b>11925259</b>	<b>10737210</b>	<b>11703543</b>	
Rajasthan	Health	10770	9230	8390	9020	
	Child Development & Nutrition	759310	1236620	1678280	2367470	
	Education	29430216	32458146	30912418	34096945	
	Child Protection & Others	38550	46000	49330	42590	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>30238846</b>	<b>33749996</b>	<b>32648418</b>	<b>36516025</b>	

Graph III c



which appropriate models of management information system (MIS) would have to be created, in consultation with researchers and experts.

c) As in the case of gender studies, there is a need to institutionalize the process of child budgeting. This would also require capacity building within the Government and amongst research organizations.

d) It is widely accepted that the family has the primary responsibility for child care and the well being of children cannot be judged by public expenditure alone. Thus, along with impact analysis of public expenditure, it is necessary to determine household expenditure on children for a true picture of their well being. This would warrant household surveys by organizations like NSSO and NCAER to determine resources of the household allocated for children.

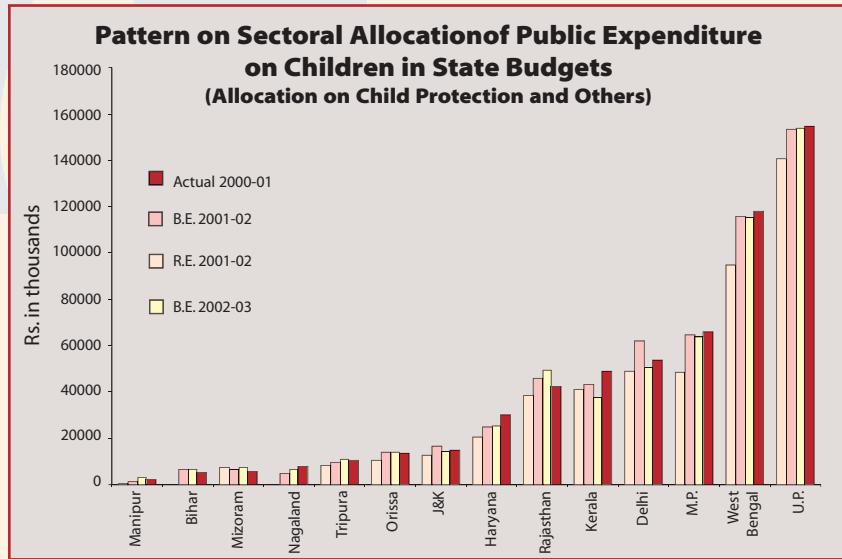
## 11.7 Tasks Ahead

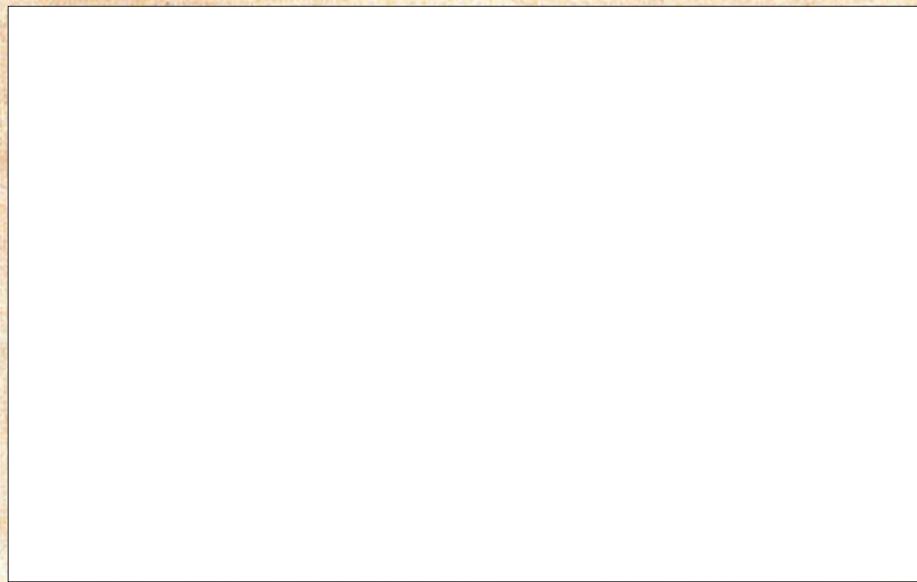
The future action identified in the chapter on Gender Budget Initiatives, would apply equally to analysis of public expenditure for children. In addition, the following measures are suggested:

- The process of analysis of public expenditure from a child perspective is still to gain momentum in the country. However, the stage is just right to standardize techniques, the sectoral definitions, nomenclature of various schemes, etc. so that future research is facilitated.
- Stress has to be laid upon regular collection and dissemination of physical achievements under various schemes for a meaningful analysis. This should be built in to the implementation process, without imposing undue pressure on functionaries, for

While evaluating expenditure on children one cannot ignore inter-linkages that exist in public expenditure which, by definition, funds public goods. If the intention of the child budgeting exercise is to compare the need for investment in children with actual expenditure being incurred to serve this need, then certain enabling expenditure must also be examined.

Graph III d





## **National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development**

*"In recognition of its outstanding contribution for training field workers of ICDS in India and similar programmes in the region, for promoting public attention and action on child survival and development and enhancing role of voluntary sector and for undertaking research and evaluation studies, disseminating information and providing technical advice at all levels, the award is given to National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, India."*

**From the citation of Maurice Pate Memorial Award-1985  
UNICEF**

# National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development



*Viewing the canvas of children's paintings at Rashtriya Bal Sanskar Sangam*

The National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) is an autonomous organization with its headquarters in New Delhi. It functions under the aegis of the Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

12.1.2 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 a framework and perspective for organizing children's programmes through governmental and voluntary efforts.

12.1.3 With a view to achieving the above objects, the Institute conducts research and evaluation studies; organizes 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.





*Minister of Human Resource Development with recipients of National Bravery Award*

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

12.1.5 The Institute at its headquarters 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.

12.1.6 Recognizing 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).

## **Programmes and Activities**

12.2.1 The programmes and activities of the Institute may be grouped under the broad categories regular programmes, training programmes under Udisha project, research and documentation in the area of Public Cooperation and Child Development and other projects.

### **Regular Programmes**

12.2.2 Under regular training programmes, the Institute organizes orientation/training courses and workshops/seminars for the representatives of voluntary organizations 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 organizations 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 channelizing it into concrete action.

12.2.3 The Institute has been consistently trying to maximize 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. During the year 2001-02 the Institute organized 83 programmes against the targets of 45 programmes. These programmes were attended by 4,641 participants against a target of 1,125. During the current year, i.e. 2002-2003, the Institute has organized 79 programmes up to December 2002 against the target of 35 programmes for the year. Six thousand and sixty-nine participants attended

these programmes against the target of 875 participants for the year.

12.2.4 In the year 2002-2003 the Institute has undertaken several new initiatives in making its training programmes more interesting and effective. New programmes have been introduced and the courses have been made more participatory. Almost all the regular programmes at the headquarters have been made either paid courses or sponsored or

collaborative programmes. However, the regional centres would continue to organize unpaid courses in addition to a few paid courses.

### **Programmes/Activities under Project Udisha**

12.3.1 NIPCCD is an apex institute for planning, coordinating and monitoring training of ICDS functionaries, building up training infrastructure and capabilities of institutions engaged in training, organizing training of trainers; designing, reviewing and standardizing syllabi; developing model programme schedules; and preparing and procuring training materials and aids. The Institute also provides technical support and feedback

### **New Initiatives**

- Special training modules have been prepared in specific on areas related to adolescent health and nutrition, Juvenile Justice Act and its implementation by the police.
- Five day innovative training module and training manual has been developed on a life skills approach to reach out to the adolescent girls.
- Four day training module has been designed for police personnel working in the juvenile system.
- The Institute has made pioneering initiatives related to gender budgeting.
- The Institute is undertaking budgetary analysis for the year 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 for Union and State Budgets.
- The Institute identified 'counselling' as a major thrust area of its work and is making concerted efforts in the area of guidance and counselling services for children and adolescents.
- The Institute has launched a project entitled 'Up Scaling Child Guidance Services in the Country'.
- The Institute is also developing the post graduate diploma course on 'Child Guidance and Counselling'.
- The Institute is to undertake awareness generation camps on violence against women at the district level.
- The Institute organized Rashtriya Bal Sanskar Sangam from 9-15 November 2002 in New Delhi.
- Prime Minister released a book entitled 'The Indian child: A Profile' brought out by the Department of Women and Child Development.

on the training status of ICDS functionaries to the Department of Women and Child Development and the concerned departments at the state level. NIPCCD HQ and its four regional centres located at Bangalore, Guwahati, Lucknow and Indore plan and organize training under Project Udisha.

12.3.2 With launching of Project Udisha in 1999, ICDS training has been re-organized. Since 1999, supervisors are trained at middle level training centres (MLTCs) identified and commissioned by the state governments/UTs. The training of AWWs is given through anganwadi workers training centres (AWTCs) commissioned by the state governments/UTs.

12.3.3 During the year 2002-03, with the decentralization of ICDS training, NIPCCD discontinued routine training of ICDS functionaries of category I and II of National Training Component of Project Udisha with approved EFC norms i.e. training of CDPOs and ACDPOs and orientation and refresher training for trainers of AWTCs and MLTCs w.e.f. 1 July 2002 (except NE states). The new role of NIPCCD envisaged under Project Udisha includes:

- Building up capacity of the states/UTs for conducting ICDS training;
- Monitoring training outcomes and quality;
- Cutting edge training;
- Providing technical guidance to AWTC, MLTC and state training institutions;
- Setting up state resource centres;
- Revision/preparation of training curriculum;
- Updating training documentation, content, methodology and evaluation process;
- Developing training, education and communication material; and
- Establishing network with technical and academic institutions for quality improvement of Project Udisha.



12.4.1 The performance of training and other tasks completed under Project Udisha during the year 2002-03 (up to December 2002) are as given below:

#### **Training of CDPOs/ACDPOs and Trainers of AWTCs and MLTCs**

12.4.2 During the year, (up to 1 July 2002) NIPCCD and its regional centres (except RC - Guwahati)) organized six job training courses to train 136 CDPOs/ACDPOs and two orientation training programmes to train 37 Instructors of AWTCs. Regional centre (Guwahati) has organized two JTCs to train 42 CDPOs/ACDPOs.

#### **Building up Capacity of States/UTs**

12.4.3 NIPCCD has requested states (except NE states) to identify state training institutes for conducting job training of CDPOs/ACDPOs and training of instructors of AWTCs and MLTCs. About 19 states have identified training institutes for imparting training of ICDS functionaries of these states.

12.4.4 The Institute organized an 'Orientation Training of Trainers' of state training institutes from 29 July – 9 August 2002 at New Delhi. Twenty seven trainers from nine states/UTs i.e. Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand attended the training.

12.4.5 NIPCCD has developed two model structures of setting up of state resource centres (SRCs) in the states. Initially, SRCS will be established in 10 states i.e. Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Assam, Mizoram, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

### **Cutting Edge Training**

12.4.6 Prof.M.Aslam from IGNOU has been assigned the responsibility for imparting training of trainers of NIPCCD faculty. A training need assessment (TNA) was carried out by Prof. Aslam at Guwahati during the month of June 2002 in which most of the faculty members from NIPCCD HQ and its RCs were present. On the basis of TNA of the NIPCCD faculty, a training module has been prepared to train the entire NIPCCD faculty in three different programmes. Thirty one (31) ICDS functionaries and trainers from nine states/UTs have been registered with IGNOU regional centres for programmes on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) and Nutrition and Child Care.

### **Curriculum Revision**

12.4.7 NIPCCD has finalized the induction training syllabus for 'Job Training Course' of newly appointed anganwadi workers and syllabus is being printed. The syllabus for 'Job Training Course' for AWWs has also been finalized.

### **Networking with Institutions/Organizations**

12.4.8 Under the Project Udisha, a system of networking with about 100 organizations and technical institutions has been set up for collaboration in the area of training, research and evaluation for quality improvement of project Udisha. Two NIPCCD faculty members have also attended the training programmes organized by the technical institution on training technology and communication and presentation skills.

### **Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Documentation**

12.4.9 Udisha website has been linked to NIPCCD website on 14 August 2002. The website is being maintained by CMS, the firm which is maintaining NIPCCD website. The structure of Udisha website has been revised and information in different areas has been included.

12.4.10 NIPCCD is responsible to bring out the quarterly 'Training Update'. Different issues of 'Training Update' have been brought out.

12.4.11 A meeting with experts was organized in the month of August 2002 to finalize the operational guidelines for the communication strategy for ICDS programme.

### **Contingencies and Other Activities**

12.4.12 During the year 1999, the Institute funded a study entitled 'Training Needs Assessment of AWWs.' The study was carried out in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, covering 17,363; 7,433 and 8,420 anganwadi workers respectively in each state. Draft report of the study has been submitted.

12.4.13 The Institute undertook the study in 1999 to investigate the impact of job training on performance of AWWs in delivery of services. Research design has been finalized and tools are being constructed.

12.4.14 Under Project Udisha, NIPCCD organized the following review meetings on behalf of DWCD, GOI:

- National Task Force Meeting on 14 May 2002 at NIPCCD, New Delhi.
- Review Meeting of Project Udisha from 27-28 May 2002 at Ooty.
- Review Meeting of Project Udisha from 1-2 July 2002 at NIPCCD, New Delhi.
- Review Meeting of State Secretaries for Project Udisha on 30 October 2002 at NIPCCD, New Delhi.
- Review Meeting of State Secretaries for Project Udisha on 01 November 2002 at NIPCCD, New Delhi.
- Review Meeting of State Secretaries for Project Udisha on 12 November 2002 at Hotel Janpath, New Delhi.
- Review Meeting of State Secretaries for Project Udisha on 18 November 2002 at Vidya Bhawan, New Delhi.

### **Training Programmes Under Other Projects**

12.5.1. 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, Haryana, Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in collaboration with International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) and International Development Association (IDA). This involves carrying out of multifarious tasks related to the project and also shouldering major responsibilities in launching a country wide programme called Swayamsidha. A comparative status of programmes organized by the Institute in 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 (upto December 2002) is at Annexure XXII. A list of training/orientation programmes organized by the Institute during 2002-2003 (up to December 2002) is at Annexure XXIII.

### **Research/Evaluation Studies and Other Projects**

12.6.1. The Institute undertakes research and evaluation studies as an integral part of its work. Research programmes of the Institute, which have the approval of its Executive Council, focus on the following areas:

- a) Identification of the needs and problems in the areas of public cooperation and child development;
- b) Experimental or action research to try out low cost models of interventions in the field of nutrition, child care and mother welfare;
- c) Research including case studies to enrich training content and instructional material;
- d) Studies to assess the impact of policy, plans and programmes with a view to facilitate improved policy formulation and enhancing the efficiency of programmes;
- e) Socio-economic surveys to be undertaken to generate data on problems being faced by women and children; and
- f) Establishing liaison with other research bodies/institutions.

12.6.2 Some of the important on-going studies/projects approved by the Academic Committee earlier and which are at different stages of progress during the year 2002-2003 are listed below:

- a) Behavioural Pattern of Children of Working Mothers in Guwahati
- b) Study of Food Habits and Growth Pattern of Children in the Ecological Context of Arunachal Pradesh
- c) A Study of Voluntary Agencies in the area of Child Welfare in North-eastern Region



- d) Child Abuse in Guwahati
- e) A Micro-level Study on Birth Weight and Neo-natal Deaths in Hospital Born Children in Hospitals of Guwahati City
- f) Child Labour in Hotels/Dhabas
- g) A Case Study of Breast-feeding Practices in an ICDS Project Area
- h) Elimination of Child Labour in Andhra Pradesh
- i) An Exploratory Study on Determinants of Scholastic Achievement
- j) Intervention Programme for Holistic Development of Adolescent Girls – An Action Project
- k) Child Labour in Auto Garages
- l) An Evaluation Study of Crèches run under National Crèche Fund
- m) Pretesting the Mother and Child Protection Card
- n) Package of Parental Guidance Material
- o) Guidebook for Prospective Adoptive Parents
- p) Outreach and Utilization of Social Development Programmes in Tribal Blocks: An Appraisal

## Documentation and Publications

12.7.1 As a part of the ongoing exercise of developing the Institute into a 'Centre of Excellence', the existing Library of the Institute and RCC have been merged into one unit called '**Documentation Centre on Women and Children (DCWC)**'. This has come

into existence from 29 July 2002. DCWC is a specialized documentation and reference centre for women and children both within and outside the country. The centre prepares abstracts of research studies and annotated bibliographies; review research; and brings out compilations related to children and women for wider dissemination. Its computerized database holds a rich indexed collection of documents, both published and unpublished. The documents are classified covering aspects: Statistics, Policies, Health, Nutrition, Growth and Development, Education, Recreation, Social Welfare Services, Child Welfare, Youth Welfare, Women Welfare, Welfare of Aged, Child Abuse and Neglect, Destitute Children, Child Labour, Welfare of Disabled, Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Special Programmes for Children, Rural Development, Legislation, Social Security, Welfare and Development Programmes, Communication, Management, Documentation Centres.

12.7.2 The Documentation includes bringing out 'Newsclip' on a monthly basis, 'Research Bulletin' with abstracts of research studies and 'Current Awareness Service' on a quarterly basis. DCWC has completed the project entitled '**Children in Difficult Circumstances: Summaries of Research**' containing 77 summaries. During the Women's Empowerment Year 2001, DCWC prepared a '**Fact Sheet on Women**'. The document '**The Indian Child: A Profile**' has been published. DCWC networks with allied organizations and is a member of Developing Libraries Network (DELNET), American Information Resource Centre and British Council Division Library. It also provides internet facilities to its users since October 1999.





*Dr. Rajesh Tandon delivering the sixteenth John Barnabas Memorial Lecture*

12.7.3 During the year 2001-2002 (up to December 2002), DCWC collected about 800 unpublished documents and added 150 books to the library. It subscribed to 124 journals/magazines and 24 newspapers. It has an overall collection of about 50,000 documents.

12.7.4 During the year the Institute brought out 12 publications comprising research reports and training materials prepared for regular training programmes and training of ICDS functionaries.

## Promotion of Use of Hindi

12.8.1 In order to promote use of Hindi during 2002-2003 (up to December 2002) 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 organizing at least a three day programme in Hindi; and a prize scheme for writing a book originally in Hindi; celebration of Hindi fortnight from 1-15 September 2002; convening of meetings of Official Language Implementation Committee at the Institute on a regular basis and translation of important documents in Hindi. During the period, one stenographer was trained in Hindi stenography and two stenographers have been deputed for Hindi stenography training under Hindi Teaching Scheme of Officials Language Department. During the period

under report, in addition to its routine work materials required for Rashtriya Bal Sanskar Sangam were also translated into Hindi.

## General

12.9.1 The Budget Estimates 2003-2004 under Non-plan have been proposed at Rs.925.37 lakh against the approved Budget Estimates 2002-2003 and proposed Revised Estimates 2002-2003 of Rs. 600.00 lakh and Rs. 804.80 lakh respectively.

12.9.2 The Budget Estimates 2003-2004 under Plan have been proposed at Rs.700.00 lakh against the approved Budget Estimates 2002-2003 and proposed Revised Estimates 2002-2003 of Rs.600.00 lakh and Rs.600.00 lakh respectively.

12.9.3 The Institute has been assigned the Udisha Project by the Department of Women and Child Development. The financial requirement of the Project Udisha proposed to be undertaken by NIPCCD during 2002-2003 is of the order of Rs.395.28 lakh for Project Udisha programmes. An expenditure of Rs.54.10 lakh has been incurred till 31 October 2002 during 2002-2003.

## Outstanding Audit Objections

12.10.1 Audit objections are outstanding. Most of the observations are of the procedural nature. The Audit of Accounts of the Institute for 2001-2002 by the Chartered Accountant has been completed in the month of October 2002. The report is still awaited.

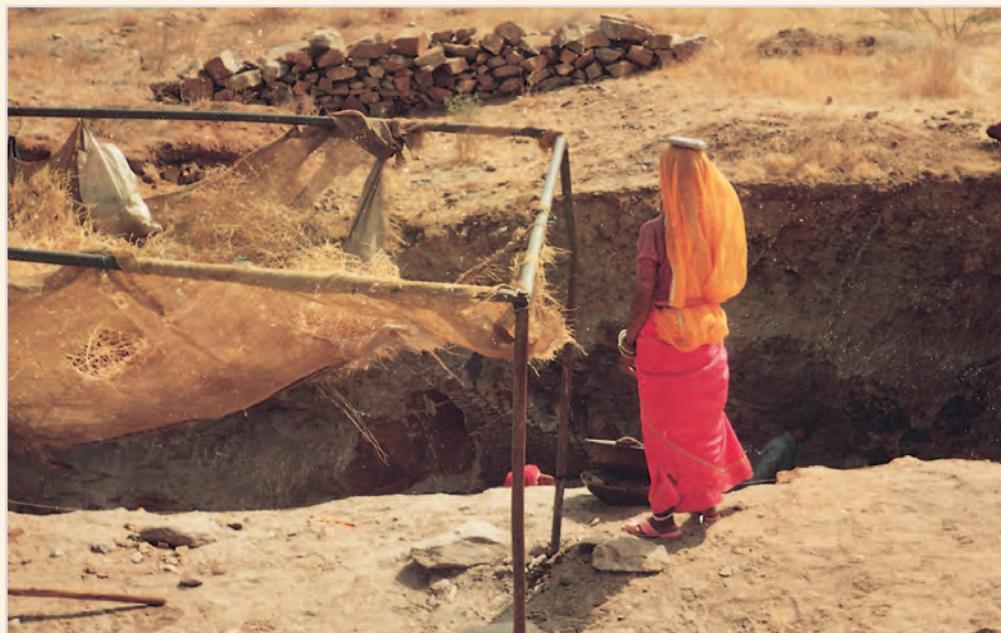


## **Central Social Welfare Board**

*"Economic growth means not only creation of wealth but also creating people's capacity to create wealth and that resides in their health, education, knowledge skills, etc. It is very difficult to separate the two... Social Welfare has to be the society's organized expression of concern for the total well being of it's members. It is not some temporary relief measure but consists of long term rehabilitation "*

**Durgabai Deshmukh**

# Central Social Welfare Board



Set up in August 1953, the Central Social Welfare Board will be completing 50 years of dedicated service to the nation on 12 August 2003. During the course of these eventful five decades, the Board has traversed a long and chequered journey, which is synonymous with the development of the voluntary sector in post Independence India. Today, the Board is the premier organization that is working for the development of women and children through a vast network of voluntary agencies all over the country.

13.1.2 The global environment of the new millennium has opened up many new challenges and opportunities in the social sector. For the Central Social Welfare Board, these new challenges are a welcome opportunity to prove once again that it is a catalyst and harbinger of social change.

The Board is metamorphosing rapidly into a proactive instrument for managing this change in the social sector through inclusive policies, programmes and schemes for the disadvantaged section of society. All these schemes and programmes are implemented by the Board through voluntary organizations with the assistance of state social welfare advisory boards.

## Programmes of the Board

### **Solutions to Family Crises through Empathy**

#### **Family Counselling Centres**

13.2.1 The objective of the voluntary action bureaus and family counselling centres is to



provide preventive and rehabilitative services to women and families that are victims of atrocities and family maladjustments. These have played an important role in mending family relations through crisis intervention and systematic counselling. The role of voluntary action bureaus 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 about atrocities against women, conducting research on social problems affecting the status of women and organizing training programmes for the FCC counselors.

**13.2.2** Women's organizations and other voluntary social welfare organizations engaged in work relating to women's issues can avail grants up to Rs.1.00 lakh from CSWB 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 also to those affected by family disputes and social problems.

**13.2.3** Demands for the services of family counselling centres is increasing from various parts of the country, as will be evident from the fact that the entire budgetary allocation of Rs. 450 lakh for the year 2002-2003 has been fully sanctioned during the first three quarters of the year.

### **Family Counselling Centres for Special Categories of Clients**

#### **FCCs at Police Headquarters**

**13.2.4** Family counselling centres are being run in some police headquarter 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



*Inaugural function of Golden Jubilee celebration of CSWB*

cases. Nineteen such FCCs are functioning in Police headquarters in the states of Delhi, Kerala, West Bengal, Orissa, Tripura, Pondicherry, Assam, Karnataka, Manipur, Goa, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu.

#### **FCCs in Mahila Jails**

**13.2.5** Five FCCs are running in mahila jails in Delhi, Bangalore (Karnataka), Trichy and Vellore (Tamil Nadu), and Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh).

#### **Rape Crisis Intervention Centres**

**13.2.6** Three rape crisis intervention centres are functioning in Delhi and one in Mumbai. Rape crisis help lines are available 24 hours at these centres.

#### **Pre-marital Counselling Centres**

**13.2.7** This new initiative of the Board is being implemented 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. Twenty-eight pre-marital counselling workshops were conducted in schools and colleges in the states of Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Delhi.

## **Protective Respite for Helpless Women**

### **Short Stay Homes**

13.3.1 The CSWB is implementing the scheme of Short Stay Homes, which provide temporary shelter, counselling or psychiatric treatment to women and girls who are the victims of mental maladjustment, emotional disturbances and social ostracism and have either escaped or been made to leave their homes due to family problems, mental or physical torture or who have been sexually assaulted or have been forced into prostitution. The objective of the short stay homes is to rehabilitate and reintegrate such women into society.

13.3.2 The scheme was launched in 1969 and was earlier being implemented by the Department of Women and Child Development. It was handed over to the Central Social Welfare Board for implementation and monitoring of the programme w.e.f. April 1999.

13.3.3 The budget allocation for short stay homes for 2002-2003 under both Plan and Non-plan was Rs. 1784 lakh. An amount of Rs. 751.76 lakh was released to 289 short stay homes till 31 December 2002. This also includes 39 new short stay homes.

## **Doorstep Approach to Development**

### **Mahila Mandals**

13.4.1 The Mahila Mandal Programme came into existence in 1961, as a result of handing over of the old pattern Welfare Extension Project (WEP) to voluntary organizations. W.E.P. (OP) were started by the Board in 1954-55 for providing social services to women and children in rural areas where such welfare services did not exist at all. The services like balwadiies for children, craft activities, social education and maternity services for women etc. are provided under this programme.

13.4.2 The mahila mandals form an entry point for comprehensive welfare services to be taken to the grass-roots level. Out of the total expenditure on mahila mandals, 75 per cent is borne by CSWB and the remaining 25 per cent by the organizations themselves. This is a decentralized programme of the Board and is being run by the state boards through voluntary organizations. During the year 2002-2003 an amount of Rs. 29.40 lakh was released under mahila mandal programme for 92 centres covering 20,237 beneficiaries.

### **Welfare Extension Projects**

13.5.1 The Welfare Extension Projects are multi-purpose projects that extend services such as pre-primary school education, craft activities for women, maternity services and recreational facilities in rural areas. At present there are 44 projects functioning in five states covering 10,040 beneficiaries. Expenditure under the programme is shared by the CSWB and state governments in the ratio of 2:1. During the year 2002-03 an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh has been released to the state boards for the implementation of these projects.



### **Demonstration Projects**

13.6.1 Demonstration Projects provide nutrition, health, education and recreational facilities for children. Craft training is also organized for women. In the year under report 11 projects in 11 states are functioning and a sum of Rs.26.29 lakh was released for the programme.

### **Border Area Project**

13.7.1 Expenditure on the Border Area Project is also shared by the CSWB and the state governments in the ratio of 2:1. This scheme was initiated following the Chinese aggression in 1962 and Pakistani aggression in 1971. Tension in the border areas prompted the initiation and strengthening of welfare services in these areas with a view to promote emotional and cultural integration with the rest of the country. At present 87 projects with 425 centres are functioning in the remote border areas of the country in 14 states for which an amount of Rs. 228.49 lakh was released to the state boards during the year 2002-2003 benefiting 17,000 women and children.

### **Strengthening Women's Hands through Economic Empowerment**

#### **Socio-Economic Programme**

13.8.1 The Socio-Economic Programme of the Central Social Welfare Board was launched in 1956. Under this programme women are encouraged to take up a wide variety of income generating activities which include the production of industrial components in ancillary units, handlooms, handicrafts, agro-based activities such as animal husbandry, sericulture and fishery and self-employment ventures like vegetable or fish vending, etc. Women's organizations, organizations working for the handicapped, women's cooperatives and institutions like jails or nari niketans are eligible for grants under this programme.

13.8.2 The Central Social Welfare Board has three different types of schemes of assistance under the socio-economic programme:

#### **Production Units**

13.8.3 Voluntary organizations are encouraged to set up production units that can provide employment to women,

particularly of marginalized sections. A grant of Rs. 3.00 lakh can be provided by the Central Board to facilitate the setting up of a production unit by the grantee institution. The grant is finalized on a case-to-case basis subject to a limit of Rs.3.00 lakh.

#### **Agro-based Units**

13.8.4 The Central Social Welfare Board assists voluntary organizations in setting up agro-based units like dairy, poultry, piggery, goatery, etc. for poor and needy women to the tune of Rs.3.00 lakh which includes part grant and part loan.

#### **Self-employment Schemes**

13.8.5 These include supply of sewing machines, support for vegetable vending, fish vending, etc. in an effort to provide self-employment to needy women.

13.8.6 In view of the similarity of the programme with many other schemes





being implemented by the Central and State Governments, the programme is gradually being phased out. No Plan assistance was provided by the Department for the scheme during the year 2002-03. The Board is making efforts for optimum utilization of the revolving funds already available with implementing organizations.

## **Awareness and Education for Social Change**

### **Awareness Generation Camps**

13.9.1 The scheme of Awareness Generation Camps is a platform for rural and poor women to come together, exchange their experiences and ideas and in the process develop an understanding of reality and also discover the means to tackle their problems and fulfill their needs. The programme of Awareness Generation Camps was introduced in the Central Social Welfare Board in the year 1986-87 with the main aim of identifying the needs of rural and poor women and to increase women's active participation

in the fulfillment of those needs and developmental and other allied programmes. The programme also orients them through awareness camps in a manner by which they can involve themselves in the efforts to meet their felt needs in the area of social development. 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 on women and children.

13.9.2 Under the programme of Awareness Generation Camps voluntary organizations are provided a grant of Rs.10,000 for five to eight day camps plus two days follow up. During the year 2002-03, 1,490 awareness generation camps were sanctioned to 769 institutions benefiting 37,225 women for which an amount of Rs. 162.76 lakh was sanctioned and Rs.140.01 lakh was released. Special emphasis was given to the North-eastern Region including Sikkim.

### **Condensed Courses of Education**

13.10.1 The Central Social Welfare Board started the programmes of Condensed Courses of Education in 1958 and the Vocational Training Programme during the year 1975, to help women complete their schooling and also to upgrade their skills in order to meet the demands of the changing work environment.

13.10.2 Under the scheme of Condensed Courses, voluntary organizations are given grants to conduct courses of two years duration to enable women of the age of 15 plus to pass matric/secondary, middle and primary level examinations. The scheme contains provisions for engaging teachers for conducting the course.

13.10.3 During the first three quarters of 2002-03, 89 courses were sanctioned involving an amount of Rs. 88.92 lakh benefiting 2,225 candidates.

### **Vocational Training**

13.11.1 The Board started the scheme of Vocational Training during 1975 to train women in the various trades, which are marketable and also to upgrade their skills in order to meet the demands of the changing work environment. The main

objective of the Vocational Training is to enable and empower women to access remunerative employment opportunities, to enhance self-confidence and their self-esteem. The funds for Vocational Training are now being accessed through the Women's Economic Programme (NORAD), now renamed Swawlamban and therefore the schematic norms of Swawlamban are being followed.



A working women's hostel

13.11.2 Vocational training is being organized in backward rural, tribal and urban slum areas through voluntary organizations. The organizations were identified by state social welfare advisory boards in the states/union territories and implementation of the programme is being monitored through a network of field machinery of the Board. Preference for conducting the training programme is given to women's organizations and in various traditional and non-traditional occupations like community health workers, para-medical vocations, typing and shorthand, etc. An amount of Rs. 500 lakhs has been allocated during the year 2002-03 under this programme.

## **Enabling Women to Work**

### **Crèches for Children of Working and Ailing Mothers**

13.12.1 The programme of Crèches for Children of Working and Ailing Mothers provides day care services to the children (0-5 years of age) of mothers from lower income group families who are working or ailing. This scheme has been formulated to ensure that such children are given proper care even in the absence of their mothers. Financial assistance upto Rs. 18,480 as a recurring grant is provided to voluntary organizations for setting up a crèche unit of 25 children. There is provision of Rs. 4,000 for new units for purchase of equipment as a non-recurring grant. Continuation units are provided a non-recurring grant of Rs. 2,000 once in every five years for purchase of new equipment.

13.12.2 During the year 2002-03 an amount of Rs. 945.88 lakh has been released for 9,508 crèche units.

### **Working Women's Hostels**

13.13.1 In order to provide accommodation for women who are working away from their homes the Board provides maintenance grant to voluntary organizations for setting up working women's hostels in rented buildings. Under this programme, the Board assists in meeting the expenditure on the salaries of a matron and chowkidar, for provision of recreational facilities and for difference of rent between actual rent of hostel building and amount realised from inmates/maintenance of building. The maximum grant to voluntary organizations under this scheme varies from Rs.40,000 to Rs. 50,000 to a unit in one year, depending on the class of city or town.

13.13.2 During the year under report an amount of Rs. 6,29,637 has been released to 22 hostels benefiting 525 women inmates.

### **Innovative Schemes**

13.14.1 The CSWB considers funding innovative proposals, which are related to women and children, but are not covered under its regular programmes.



These include programmes for special groups like children of women in prostitution, rag pickers, and children of leprosy patients, each of which need special attention.

13.14.2 Two innovative projects for the children of prostitutes are being implemented by Bharatiya Patita Uddhar Sabha with financial assistance from the Board, one at Allahabad and the other at Varanasi. One project at Delhi is being implemented by the Centre for Development Studies and Action. Known as Development and Care Centres for Children of Prostitutes these centres provide day care services, education, skill training, recreational activities, nutrition, health check ups, etc. Two projects for the welfare and development of women and children are being run by Prayas (a project of Tata Institute of Social Sciences) and Apnalaya in Mumbai. These projects are functioning in the slums and resettlement colonies and providing family counselling services, crèches and vocational training (cutting and tailoring). With a view to providing day care services to children in the earthquake-affected areas of Gujarat, 10 special day-cum-day care centres have been sanctioned to Family and Child Welfare Samiti, Bhuj District, Kutch.

13.14.3 CSWB has also taken initiative for socio-economic development of those women who are working in tea gardens, salt making units, cashew nut units, etc. and women in the fishing occupation.

## **Monitoring and Evaluation**

### **Field Counselling and Inspection**

13.15.1 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 officers to update them on inspection skills, give orientation on monitoring of different programmes and impart skills on management of welfare services rendered by voluntary organizations.

13.15.2 The field officers also have the responsibility of furnishing performance reports of institutions aided by the Board as well as pre-funding appraisal reports of institutions applying for grants for the first time. During the year 2002-03, 6,590 inspection reports have been received from various state boards. These reports were critically examined to ascertain the quality of implementation of the programmes.

13.15.3 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. During 2002-2003, 69 students from the different schools of social work visited the office of Central Social Welfare Board for training. Three students of S.P. Jain Institute of Management, Mumbai were placed in CSWB for six weeks training.

### **Research, Evaluation and Statistics**

13.16.1 Research, Evaluation and Statistics Wing in the Central Social Welfare Board is responsible for functions related to monitoring and evaluation of various programmes, maintenance of the data bank, etc. The wing continued its activities during the year 2002-03.





## Campaign for Mass Mobilisation

### Pehchan Parv

13.17.1 For the last few years the Central Social Welfare Board has been carrying on campaigns to mould public opinion with a view to bringing about social change. The CSWB designated the year 1999 as the Chetna Parv and the year 2000 as the Vikas Parv. During these years a special calendar of activities was drawn up and the central and state boards implemented a wide array of programmes, rallies, meetings and other interventions in observance of the parvs. The year 2001 was designated as Women's Empowerment Year by the Government of India. The Central Social Welfare Board decided to observe this year as the Swashakti Parv. For this, the Board prepared a blueprint of action, which identified all the obstacles that can occur in a woman's life from the womb till the last stage of life. The female foetus, the infant girl, the young girl eager for learning, the adolescent, the married woman, the woman with family responsibilities, the middle aged woman, the woman handing over responsibilities to the next generation and the older woman with her place of honour in the family are the areas of concern that have been incorporated in the blueprint for action. All through the year, meetings, rallies, exhibitions and seminars/workshops were conducted with the objective of promoting the concept of women's empowerment all over the country.

13.17.2 The year 2002 is being observed by the Central Social Welfare Board as the Pehchan Parv. During the Pehchan Parv or Year of Recognition, voluntary organizations that are working in special areas will be given recognition for their services. As a part of this process of identification, the Board will also attempt

to categorize voluntary organizations that are implementing special activities. The Board will attempt to formulate a national policy for the categorization of voluntary organizations. For this, a proforma has been developed through which information about the aims of an organization, its sphere of work, activities, number of beneficiaries and their nature and sources of funding will be collected, collated and compiled at the state and national levels.

### Publicity And Publications

13.18.1 The CSWB publishes two monthly journals – 'Social Welfare' and 'Samaj Kalyan'. During the year 2002-2003, Social Welfare brought out issues on the themes of Education for Girls, Empowerment of Rural Women, Changing Family Trends, the Elderly and the Family, Child Labour, Feminist Standpoint on Development, Women and Globalization and Education for All. In the year under report, 'Samaj Kalyan' brought out issues on New Education Policy, Changes in the Family, Development and Women, Women in Politics and Administration, Basic Education and Women's Development, Senior Citizens, Female Foeticide, Literacy and Gender and Child Prostitution, among others.

### Hindi

13.19.1 The progressive use of the official language of Hindi was strengthened by the Board during the year 2002-03.





# **National Commission for Women**

*"The Indian Woman of today  
Culturally rooted, globally oriented,  
Healthy, educated, self reliant.  
Secure in her home and safe outside  
With access to all the rights of a citizen with  
opportunity to contribute  
In all walks of life."*

**Vision of  
National Commission for Women**

# **National Commission for Women**



The National Commission for Women is a statutory body constituted on 31 January 1992 under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 to protect and promote the interests and safeguard the 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. During the year under report, the Commission continued to follow its mandated role and activities, prominent among them being the review of laws, looking into specific cases of complaints of atrocities, harassment, denial of rights and exploitation of women and taking remedial action to restore the women's legitimate rights.

## **Composition**

14.2.1 The composition of the Commission during the period is :

**Dr. Poornima Advani, Chairperson**  
**Smt. K. Santha Reddy, Member (up to 8 February 2003)**  
**Kum. Ansuiya Uike, Member (up to 9 February 2003)**  
**Smt. Nafisa Hussain, Member**  
**Smt. Baby Rani Maurya, Member**  
**Smt. Sudha Malaiya, Member**  
**Smt. Reva Nayyar, Member-Secretary (up to 21 October 2002)**  
**Smt. Sunila Basant, Member-Secretary (from 1 February 2003)**



## Reorganization of Work in NCW

14.3.1 For efficient performance of its functions, the Commission approved the setting up of a Research and Studies Cell as well as a Monitoring Cell and Public Relations Cell for facilitating the work in addition to the existing units like Administration, Accounts, Legal and Complaints. The work of the Complaint Cell has now been enlarged in its ambit to include investigations; hence it has been renamed as Complaints and Investigation Cell.

### Complaints and Investigation Cell

14.4.1 The Complaints and Investigation Cell is the core unit of the Commission. The cell processes oral and written complaints and takes *suo moto* notice of cases under Section 10 of the NCW Act. The function of the investigations is also carried out in this cell as per the mandate.

14.4.2 The complaints received relate to different types of crimes against women such as domestic violence, harassment, dowry, torture, desertion, bigamy, rape and refusal to register FIR, cruelty by husband, deprivation, gender discrimination and sexual harassment at the work place. During the year the Commission received 7,000 complaints pertaining to these categories. The complaints are tackled in the following manner:

- Investigations by the police are expedited and monitored.
- Family disputes are resolved or compromised through counselling.

- For serious crimes, the Commission constitutes an Inquiry Committee, which makes spot enquiries, examines various witnesses, collects evidence and submits the report with recommendations. Such investigations help in providing immediate relief and justice to the victims of violence and atrocities. The implementation of the recommendations is monitored by the Commission.

14.4.3 The complaints are analyzed to understand the gaps in routine functioning of government agencies in tackling violence against women and to suggest correctional measures. The complaints are also used as case studies for gender sensitization programmes for the police, judiciary, prosecutors, forensic scientists, defence lawyers and other administrative functionaries. The Commission has taken a number of steps to streamline the working of the Complaint and Investigation Cell by introducing a systematic documentation method and upgradation of the skills of the counsellors and the staff by imparting training.

### Inquires Related to Violence Against Women

14.5.1 Exercising the powers conferred to the Commission under Section 8 of the National Commission for Women Act 1990, the Commission appointed a few committees. Spot enquiries are also made by

Chairperson/members while on tour. During the year 2002 the Commission took *suo moto* cognizance of a number of matters which were investigated by the Inquiry Committee/Chairperson and members. These were:

- A four-member Inquiry Committee was set up to enquire into the sati incident at Patna Tamoli village of Panna district in Madhya Pradesh.
- A four member enquiry committee was set up to enquire into the alleged atrocities on the girl students of Mahatma Gandhi Gramodaya Vishvidyalaya, Chitrakoot, district Satna, Madhya Pradesh.
- The Chairperson, NCW visited Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Institute of Dental Sciences and Hospital, Patna to enquire into torture and harassment of girl students by the Chairman and other authorities of the Institute.
- The Chairperson, NCW and a member along with the Maharashtra State Commission for Women jointly inquired into the incident of rape of a minor girl in a running local train in Mumbai.
- A Committee led by the Chairperson visited various affected areas of Gujarat to assess the status and situation of women and girl children who were victims of violence in the wake of the communal disturbances in Gujarat.
- A member of NCW went to enquire into the allegations of atrocities against women in Baloda Bazar, District Raipur, Chhattisgarh.
- A member of NCW visited Chennai to enquire into the complaint of exploitation of domestic women servants by a hostel owner.
- The Chairperson and a member, NCW also visited the maternity hospital at Ferozabad, and enquired into the mismanagement and horrible state of affairs as well as negligence on the part of the staff and doctors. Another visit by the member, NCW was made to the local T.B. hospital as there were reports of negligence on the part of doctors and non-availability of facilities of X-ray and medicines.
- An investigation team from the NCW went to Mumbai in connection with an alleged rape of a girl in an orphanage.
- Investigations were made by the NCW team in the Maulana Azad girl student rape case. The Commission later called a meeting with the Commissioner of Delhi Police, Home Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi, principals of different colleges, etc. to discuss the problems and develop strategies to combat violence against women. As a result of these deliberations, police patrolling around educational institutions in Delhi has strengthened and women police officers have also been stationed in the PCR Vans in chosen locations covering women's institutions.
- A team constituted by NCW went to Patna on 16 December 2002 to investigate into the Kanchan Mishra





Prime Minister at the Regional Conference of Tribal Women

case. Ms. Mishra was alleged to have been abducted and forcibly married to a notorious gangster.

- NCW visited Damoh in Madhya Pradesh to enquire into the incident in which a scheduled caste woman named Radha Bai Jatav was allegedly forced by the panchayat to wash the feet of the panches and drink that water.
- An eight- member Enquiry Committee visited Gujarat to enquire into the reported incidents of violence against women during the communal disturbance in the state.

14.5.2 The inquiries, at times, are immediately followed up by meetings with the higher officers of the state government and the police department to workout short term – long term recommendations.

## Major Programmes of the NCW during the Year

**14.6.1 Foundation Day of the National Commission for Women:** The National Commission for Women commemorated its Foundation Day on 31 January 2002 on the theme 'Women's Movement - Carrying the Torch Forward'. A special function was organized on the occasion and the following two publications were also released:

- 'The Genesis and the Making of the NCW' which traced the journey from the beginning of the struggle to the final constitution of the Commission.

- 'A Decade of Endeavour - Vol.II' which recorded the efforts and initiatives of NCW in the year 2001.

14.6.2 National Commission for Women organized a function on 21 March 2002 to honour 10 voluntary organizations who have done outstanding work for promoting and protecting the interests of women and have greatly contributed to the achievement of gender equity and justice. The felicitation was followed by a workshop on 'Strategies for Economic Empowerment of Women'. Two publications of the Commission 'Towards Equality – the Unfinished Agenda – Status of Women in India - 2001' and 'Report of the Workshop on Empowerment of Women with special reference to Women's Health' were released on the occasion.

14.6.3 National Commission for Women in collaboration with state commissions for women and NGOs in the country has launched a Bal Vivah Virodh Abhiyan to bring this issue into focus. The Commission took cognizance of the issue with all the states and UTs and urged them to collaborate and cooperate for the purpose. The abhiyan was finally carried out in four states. Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh where maximum number of child marriages are solemnized. A concerted effort was made on Akha Teej, when mass child marriages are solemnized in Rajasthan

and some other states. The representative of the NCW had meetings with Chief Minister and Minister for Women's Welfare in Rajasthan in this connection who assured all cooperation in the matter. Apart from the campaign against child marriage, public hearings were also held in ten states viz. Rajasthan, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and Delhi in order to ascertain the ground realities with a view to address the issue effectively.

**14.6.4 Empowerment of Tribal Women:** To safeguard and protect the rights of tribal women which constitute 10 per cent of the total women's population in the country, the Commission has taken a number of measures such as workshops, public hearings/visits to tribal girls' hostels in order to create awareness for restoration of their rights. The Commission has held five regional workshops on the subject in different parts of the country at Ranchi, Nasik, Jabalpur, Guwahati and Manali. The fifth regional workshop on 'Empowerment of Tribal Women: Problems and Prospects' which was organized at Manali on 24-25 May 2002 was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Shri Atal Bihari

Vajpayee and addressed by the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh. This workshop was attended by about 800 tribal women from the remote areas of Himachal Pradesh and a number of NGOs functioning in the area.

**14.6.5 National Commission for Women convened a consultative meeting with police officials, in-charges of Crimes Against Women Cell, NGOs, women activists, lawyers and academics on the 'Increasing Trend of Crime Against Women in Metro Cities' in New Delhi.**

**14.6.6 NCW jointly with state Women's Commissions organized a workshop on Crime Against Women at Chennai.**

**14.6.7 Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace:** Meetings with various organizations such as PSUs, banks, hospitals, media, schools, etc. were conducted by the Commission at different places in the country to discuss the implementation of Supreme Court guidelines pertaining to sexual harassment of women at the workplace. So far 26 meetings have been held, with more than 600 organizations in order to create awareness about the menace of sexual harassment at the workplace and to make an assessment of the implementation of the guidelines in this regard.

**14.6.8 A meeting of the Core Committee consisting of Ms. Asha Das, Ms. Kiran Agarwal and Dr. Sarla Gopalan constituted for framing the broad outline for the workshop on 'Women in Governance' was convened in August, 2002 to**





conceptualize the major areas of discussion in this regard.

14.6.9 NCW has also considered the importance of self help groups for social mobilization and poverty eradication of women. A workshop on the subject of 'Self Help Groups' was organized in Hyderabad in collaboration with the National Institute of Rural Development to share the experiences across various

states on SHGs for empowerment of women.

14.6.10 A consultative meeting on 'Economic Empowerment of Women' was held at New Delhi in June 2002 which was attended by eminent experts, women activists and senior officers from ministries/departments of the Government of India. The thrust of the meeting was on 'Economic Empowerment of Women' which directly affects 50 per cent of the population in the country. It was observed that exclusion of women from economic opportunities will be the indictment of modern progress.

14.6.11 The Commission holds regular/special meetings in order to chalk out the plan of action and various activities as per the mandate. During the year 2002 there were seven regular meetings and 11 special meetings of the Commission.

### **Important Seminars/Workshops/Public Hearings/Studies Sponsored by NCW**

14.7.1 The NCW entrusted two non-governmental organizations, Prerna and Equations, to conduct a study on sex tourism on the eastern and western coasts of India. The organizations have sent their reports to the Commission. The reports talk of the gross violations of the rights of the children in these areas and have come with a list of recommendations to fight this grave problem.

14.7.2 NCW has also initiated a programme of public hearings on different aspects relating to women:

- a) Impact of globalization
- b) Special groups of women i.e. Muslim women, tribal women, etc.
- c.) Women engaged in small scale industries such as the bangle industry, bead's industry, tobacco and beedi and agriculture produce, etc.

14.7.3 NCW participated/organized seminars/workshops/public hearings, etc. on the following subjects:

- 'Problems and Prospects of Adivasi Women' at Jabalpur.
- 'Socio Economic Development of Dalits and Adivasis' conference at Kodaikanal (Tamil Nadu).
- 'Problems of Land Owned by Adivasi Women' of Jharkhand region.
- 'Impact of Globalization on Women', public hearings at Trichy, Coimbatore and Chennai.
- 'Problems Faced by the Women Workers in the Bangle Industry of Ferozabad, Uttar Pradesh'.
- 'Prevention of Immoral Trafficking of Women' organized at Tirupati.
- 'Problems and Development of Women belonging to the Minority Communities'.
- 'Empowerment of Tribal Women: Problems and Prospects'.
- Seminar on 'Domestic Violence Bill' at Renigunta in Andhra Pradesh.



- 'Legal Rights of Women' at Hyderabad.
- 'Problems of Vegetable Grower Women' at Damoh in Madhya Pradesh.

## Foreign Delegations to the Commission

14.8.1 A U.S. delegation headed by Mr. Michael E. Parmly, Principal Deputy Secretary of State for Democratic Rights and Labour of the United States of America, visited the Commission in May 2002 to discuss important issues such as cross border trafficking in women and children, etc.

14.8.2 A team of 30 members of the all women delegation of the Malaysian Indian Congress led by two Members of Parliament and one MLA visited the Commission for interaction with regard to the activities of the NCW.

14.8.3 A high powered delegation of Indonesian women (selected parliamentarians/social women workers, etc.) visited the Commission in September 2002 as a part of promoting sustainable democracy programmes (Gender Programme 2002) in their country and exchange of views on various aspects relating to activities of the Commission, matters relating to welfare development and empowerment of women.

## Programmes Relating to Legal Safeguards

14.9.1 The Commission organized a national workshop on 20 March 2002



on the 'Functioning of the Family Court in India' to suggest suitable recommendations to the Government for effective implementation of the Family Court Act 1984. The workshop, among other issues relating to the subject laid stress on the following two points:

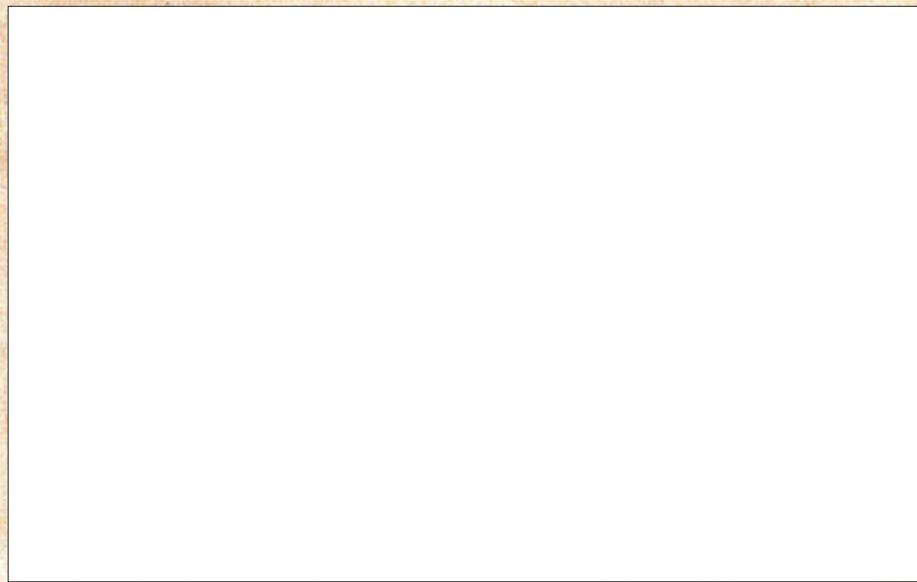
- The suffering women have access to the Family Courts.
- What are the minimum requirements to make the functioning of Family Courts effective.
- A consultation meeting was organized by the Commission on the subject of domestic violence wherein it was observed that the Bill titled Protection from Domestic Violence Bill needed some amendments in provisions which were not in the interest of women.
- The National Commission for Women is in the process of preparing a draft on 'Sexual Harassment at the Workplace (Prevention) Bill'.
- The NCW has initiated a countrywide Legal Awareness Programme for women to impart practical knowledge about the basic legal rights and remedies provided under various laws, to prepare them to face the challenges in real life situations. This programme is implemented through NGOs. In the year 2002 the Commission has sanctioned 212 legal awareness programmes out of which 77 programmes have been organized.

- The NCW has evolved the concept of Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat which in turn supplements the efforts of the District Legal Aid and Advice Board for redressal and speedy disposal of the matters pending in the various courts related to marriage and family affairs. The Commission provides the financial assistance to NGOs to organize this programme. In the year 2002 the Commission sponsored 39 lok adalats out of which 16 have been organized.
- The NCW in pursuance of the function to inspect Jails, remand homes, women's Institutions/other place of custody where women are kept as prisoners or otherwise has continued to make programmes of inspection of jails/ remand homes, etc. for remedial action at different places. During the year the NCW made a visit to 14 places which are given in the adjoining table:

### Visits by NCW

- (i) District Jail, Osmanabad
- (ii) District Jail, Jagdalpur
- (iii) Central Jail, Pune
- (iv) District Jail, Agra
- (v) District Jail, Vishakhapatnam
- (vi) District Jail, Lucknow
- (vii) District Jail, Chhindwara
- (viii) District Jail, Patna
- (ix) Virsa Munda Central Jail, Ranchi
- (x) District Jail, Trichy
- (xi) Central Jail, Raipur
- (xii) Central Jail, Ludhiana
- (xiii) Central Model Jail, Chandigarh
- (xiv) District Jail, Kanpur





## Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

“National Commission recommends innovations in the credit mechanism to assist poor women who are unfamiliar with the complexities of institutional finance. There is the need for setting up an exclusive credit body for poor and self-employed women, in recognition of their socio economic realities and of the inability of the existing institutionalized credit systems to cater to their needs.”

Shramshakti  
Report of the National Commission of Self Employed Women  
1988

# Rashtriya Mahila Kosh



The Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) was set up on 30 March 1993 as a registered society under the Societies Registration Act 1860, under the auspices of the Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India. RMK was given a one time corpus fund of Rs.31 crore. The Kosh is administered by a Governing Board of 16 members consisting of senior officers of Central and State Governments and specialists and representatives of organizations active in the field of micro-credit for women. The Board is chaired by Minister of State for Women and Child Development. Since its inception, RMK has established itself as the premier micro-credit agency of the country, with its focus on women and their empowerment through the provision of credit

for livelihood and related activities. Its success can be gauged by the geographical spread of its credit delivery system and its partnership with about 1,000 NGO partners.

## Objectives

15.2.1 The main objective of RMK is to facilitate credit support or micro-finance to poor women, as an instrument of socio-economic change and development. RMK mainly channelizes its support through non-governmental organizations, women development corporations, women cooperative societies, Indira mahila block samities under the Indira Mahila Yojana and suitable state government agencies.

## Schemes of RMK

### Main Loan Scheme

15.3.1 NGOs who fulfill the following eligibility norms may apply directly to RMK as per the prescribed format for loan application:

- The organization should be registered for more than three years as on date of application to Rashtriya Mahila Kosh.
- The organization should have experience in thrift and credit management for three years or more.
- The application should clearly reflect the source of funds utilized earlier for credit.
- Recoveries of the loans should be of a high order (around 90 per cent of its dues).
- There should be a proper and specific clause/provision in the bye laws/memorandum of association of the organization having power to borrow or to raise loans from any outside agency.
- There should be an appropriate reflection in its audited accounts and balance sheet in respect of its experience in providing credit and recoveries, etc. There should not be any loss or objectionable observations in its audit report.
- Women development corporations running on sound lines and having adequate experience in thrift and credit administration of at least three years and fulfilling the eligibility norms as for NGOs, are eligible for obtaining credit from RMK.
- In the case of cooperative societies, they should have at least 1/3<sup>rd</sup> women members in their general body and also adequate representation of women on its managing committee and the society should be working at profit at least for the last three years. Other terms and conditions are the same as for NGOs.
- In the case of Swayamsidha block samities, they should have been registered under the Indira Mahila Yojana and should have adequate experience in formation and stabilization of SHGs, mobilization of savings, experience in credit management and maintenance of proper books of accounts.



Smt. Jaskaur Meena, Minister of State, being welcomed by Secretary, DWCD at the Annual General Meeting of RMK

### Revolving Fund Scheme

15.3.2 The Revolving Fund Scheme was introduced with a view to provide more flexibility to the NGOs implementing income generation programmes of the Kosh. Under the scheme, credit limits up to Rs. one crore for each state and upto a maximum of Rs. three crore are sanctioned at a time, to identified and experienced organizations. The organizations are expected to revolve the funds by utilizing recoveries for providing credit to more self help groups or their members particularly in the uncovered areas. The repayment starts on completion of 12 months from the date of release of the loan in four half yearly instalments. The total repayment period is 30 months.

### Promotional and Other Innovative Schemes

15.3.3 The Kosh has taken a number of promotional measures for popularizing the concept of micro-financing, thrift-credit, formation and stabilization of self help groups and also enterprise development for poor women. Some of the promotional and

other innovative schemes of RMK are explained below:

#### **(a) Loan Promotion Scheme**

15.3.4 The Loan Promotion Scheme has been designed to promote the activities of thrift and credit among smaller but potentially capable NGOs/organizations who do not meet the requirement of three year's experience in thrift and credit management. The requirement of experience under the Loan Promotion Scheme has been reduced to one year i.e. the NGO/organization must have at least one year's experience in thrift and credit. However, other eligibility norms are the same as in the case of RMK Main Loan Scheme. The maximum loan amount given to an NGO/organization under this scheme is Rs. five lakh.

#### **(b) Micro-credit for Education and Skill Upgradation**

15.3.5 Another scheme developed by RMK is micro credit for upgradation of skills and education. The focus will be on exploiting newly emerging opportunities in the IT sector (call center attendants, cyber cafes, data entry operators) as well as skills in traditional service sectors (e.g. house keeping, garment design/fabrication). It is also proposed to support credit programmes for education linked to a professional educational programme which is likely to result in income enhancement/ generation.

#### **(c) Support for Crop Credit and Off-farm Activities to Women**

15.3.6 RMK has recently approved the eligibility of women borrowers to avail

credit facilities for raising agricultural crops which may require inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. as also for land development and various off-farm activities. This component will receive greater thrust in the future within the Main Loan, Loan Promotion and Revolving Fund schemes. RMK will also reserve a significant portion of its corpus to support off-farm livelihood activities among women's SHGs. This support will be focused in districts with a high percentage of landless families. RMK will partner agencies with training, marketing and other linkages in these sectors to channelize credit under this head to state government agencies, cooperative bodies and NGOs, etc. eligible for assistance for lending to SHGs.

#### **(d) Support for Small Consumption Loans**

15.3.7 It is common knowledge that women besides requiring credit for income generation activities, also require small quantities of money from time to time for various emergent consumption needs such as buying foodgrains, paying for education of children, medical treatment of family members or in case of extreme poverty, even clothing, etc. Out of the total proportion of RMK credit facilities, 0.5 per cent of the amount sanctioned can be utilized for meeting such needs. It is also proposed to build in a component of consumption credit as an incentive to disciplined recovery behaviour. SHG members with a clean track record of repayment of their loan for six months will be automatically eligible for a consumption loan (presently to be pegged at a maximum of Rs. 500 per borrower) for personal needs.

15.3.8 The detail of 'Comparative Statement of Sanction and Release of Funds State-wise and Year-wise under RMK schemes since 1999 to 2002-03 (up to 31.12.2002)' are at Annexure XXIV and Annexure XXV.



## **Terms and Conditions Related to Loans**

15.4.1 Maximum amount of loan under the Main Loan Scheme/Loan Promotion Scheme of RMK is Rs.15,000 per beneficiary. The loans can be given repeatedly, if necessary, to bring the women above the poverty line. The NGOs and other organizations are given loans at eight per cent per annum, the interest to be charged on reduced balances. The NGOs can charge a rate of interest up to a maximum of

18 per cent per annum from the borrowers directly financed by the NGOs or from the self help groups (SHGs). The SHGs can decide the rate of interest to be charged from its members subject to the ceiling that the interest rate should not exceed 18 per cent.

## **Future Strategy of RMK**

15.5.1 To expand the outreach of RMK it is proposed to enter into strategic partnerships with other agencies and organizations, increasing the number of agents in the field. Large scale use of IT

## **Achievements of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh**

Since its inception on 30 March 1993 upto 31 December 2002, RMK has achieved the following landmarks:

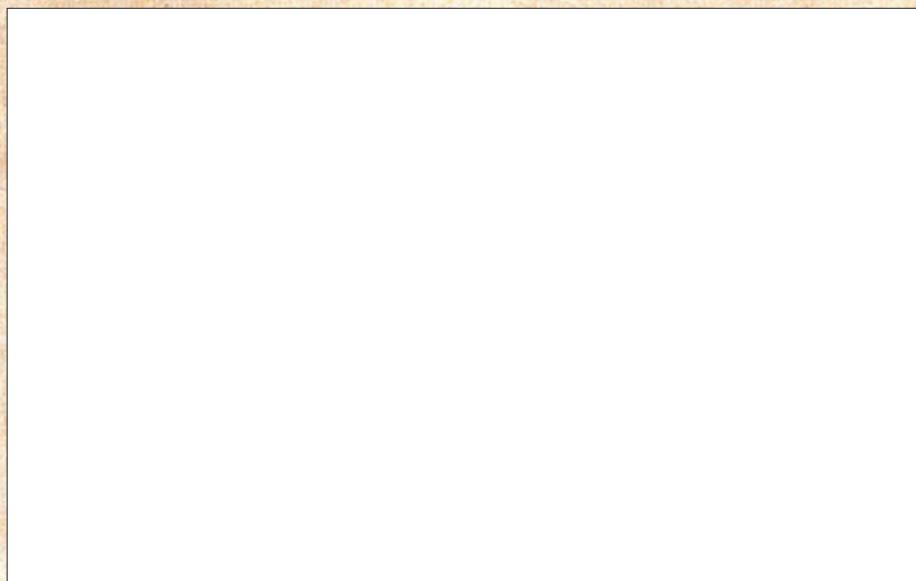
- Credit limit of Rs. 118 crore has been sanctioned.
- 4,35,535 women have benefitted under various schemes.
- Alliance made with 1,066 NGOs throughout the country.
- Rs. 89 crore disbursed under its various schemes.

in business operations, IEC support to promotional activities, capacity building for NGOs/IMCOs and SHGs and streamlining and decentralizing loan application, processing and approval procedures, besides improving credit recovery mechanisms are some of the future strategies of RMK.

## **Vision of RMK**

- RMK will position itself as the premier advocacy organization for the micro finance sector in the country in order to spearhead the necessary administrative and legal amendments to existing statutes to allow the sector to develop to its full potential.
- RMK will work towards the creation of an institutional and regulatory framework for micro finance institutions so as to enable the emergence of a federal pyramid within the sector.
- RMK will upscale its operations to target assistance to about three million SHG members over the next five years. For this purpose the size of RMK's corpus will be raised gradually in a phased manner to Rs. 1,000 crore in the next five years (from 2001-2005).
- Accretion to the lending corpus will be achieved through a combination of budgetary support from Government and attracting soft loans/aid from national and international donors and multi-lateral lending agencies. It is also proposed to explore the scope of raising funds through the issue of tax-free bonds and leveraging RMK's income stream from its existing and future portfolio.
- RMK will seek strategic alliances with other agencies/organizations, which will help to expand its outreach and meet its goals. To this end efforts will be made to enter into a formal partnership with NABARD / SIDBI / other banking entities / NGOs / DRDAs /government agencies through state level women's development corporations/departments of women and child development/state level micro-credit committees will also be revitalized
- The list of activities presently supported by RMK will be reviewed and suitably expanded. The focus will be on credit to enhance food security, both directly by the provision of credit for supporting grain banks, as well as indirectly by financing income generation, housing, health and educational activities. Programmes to upgrade women's skills, especially in the IT sector, will be a thrust area. Credit for women engaged in agriculture will be upscaled in future. Nutrition is one of the important components of health, influencing all spheres of human development. Consumption loans will be integrated into the lending basket to underpin the success of RMK's livelihood credit support.





## Annexures

*"If human development is not engendered it becomes endangered."*

# Annexures

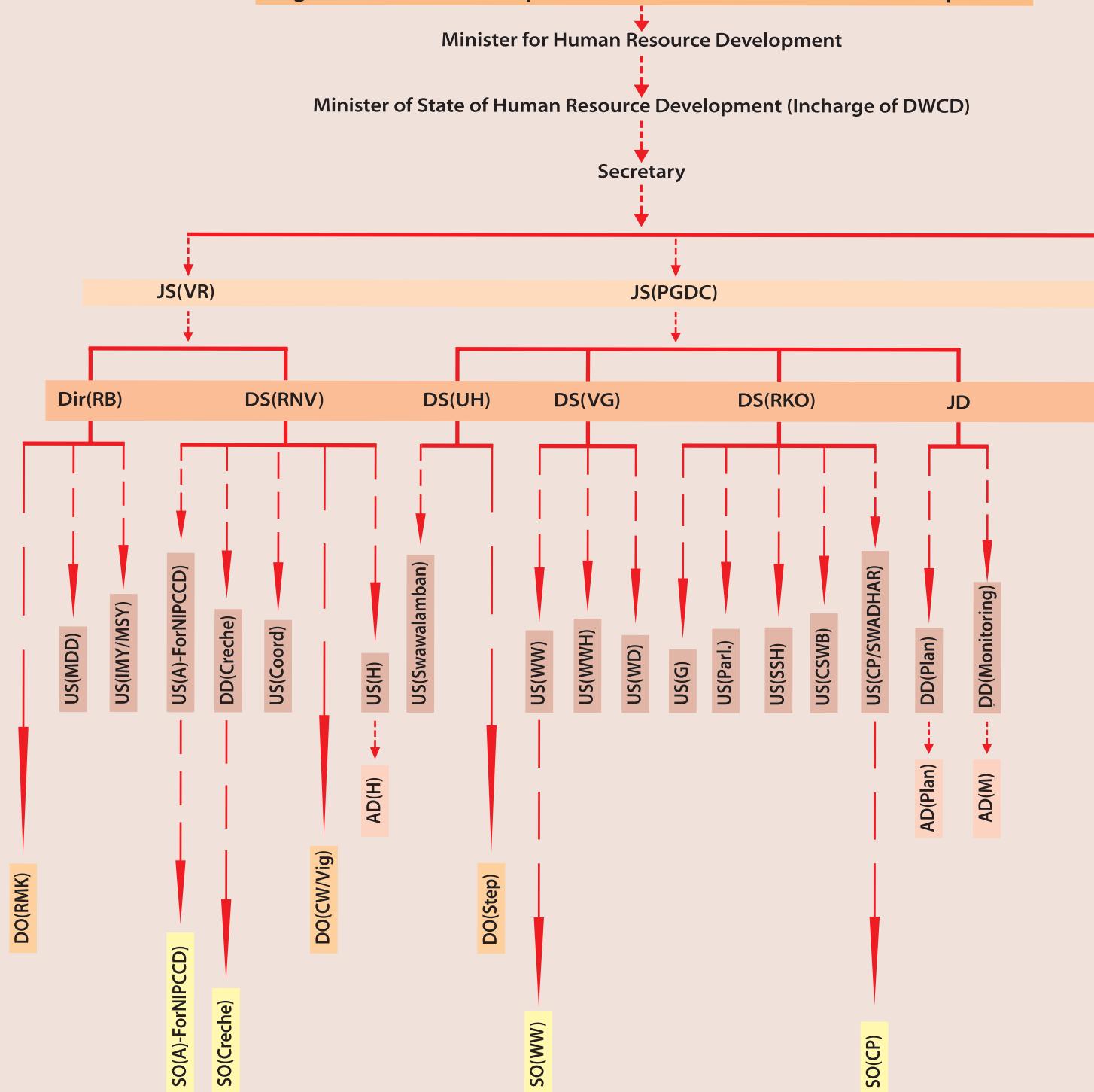


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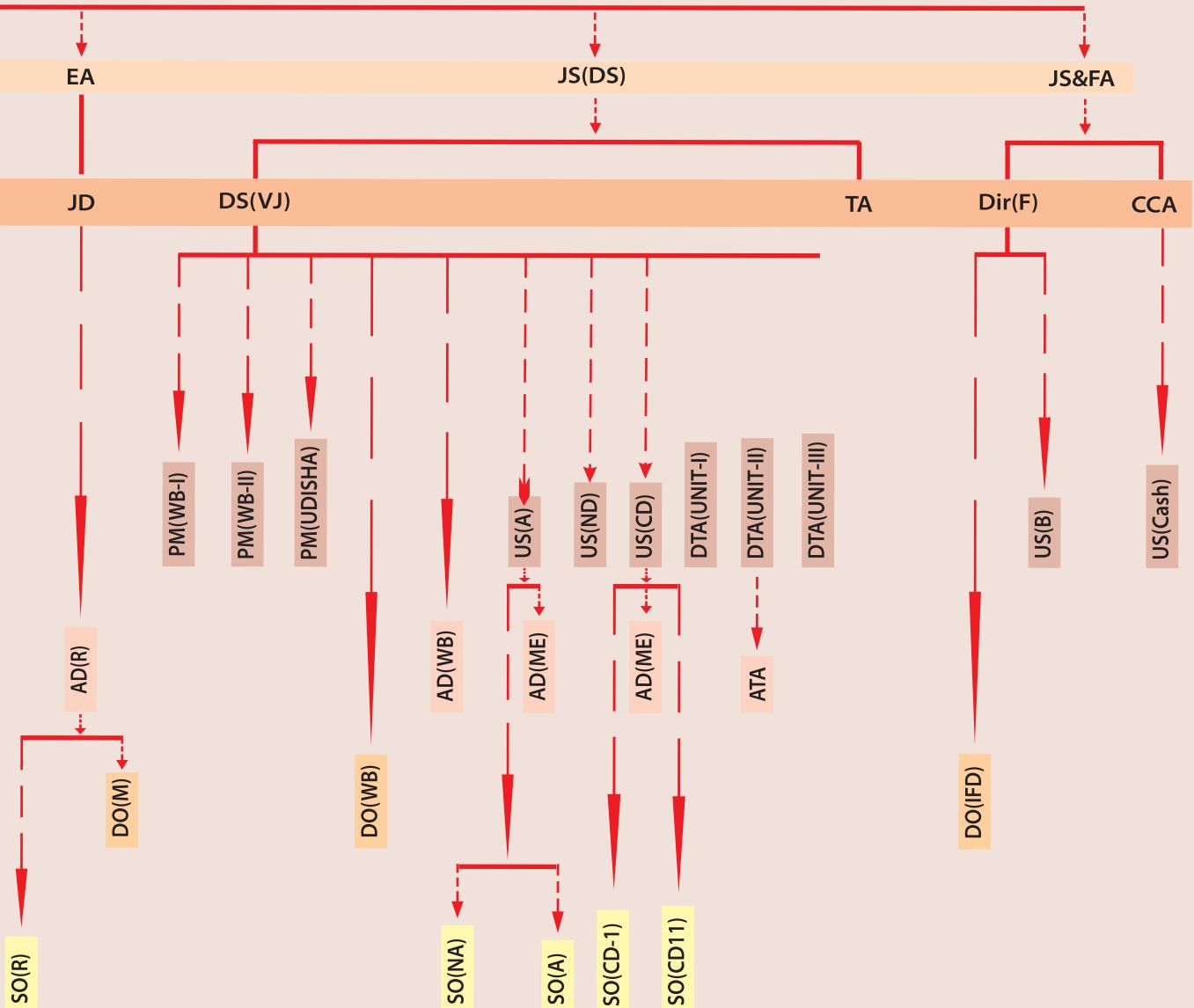
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## Organization Chart : Department of Woman and Child Development



A	Administration	DS	Deputy Secretary	ND	Nutrition Divison
ATA	Assistant Technical Adviser	DTA	Deputy Technical Adviser	NIA	NIPCCD Administration
B	Budget	EA	Economic Adviser	Parl.	Parliament
AD	Assistant Director	FA	Financial Adviser	PGDC	Shri.P.G.Dhar Chakrabarti
CCA	Chief Controller of Accounts	FNB	Food & Nutrition Board	PM	Project Manager
CD	Child Development	G	General	PU	Parliament Unit
Coord.	Coordination	H	Hindi	R	Research
CP	Child Prostitution	JD	Joint Director	RB	Ms.R.Bhama
CSWB	Central Social Welfare Board	IFD	Internal Finance Division	RKO	Shri.R.K.Ojha
CW	Child Welfare	JS	Joint Secretary	RMK	Rashtriya Mahila Kosh
DD	Deputy Director	M	Monitoring	RNV	Shri.R.N.Vasvani
DO	Desk Officer	MC	Micro Credit Development	SSH	Short Stay Home
DS	Shri.Dinesh Singh (appearing in JS(DS))	ME	Monitoring & Evaluation	STEP	Support to Training and Employment Programme
		NA	Nutrition Administration		



for Women	WWH Working Woman's Hostel
TA Technical Adviser	<b>Work Handled by one US</b>
UDISHA ICDS Training Programme	US(CSWB)&US(MY/MSY)
UH Ms.U.Hazarika	US(WW)&US(Parl.)
US Under Secretary	US(WWH),US(SSH)&US(WD)
VG Smt. Vasudha Gupta	US(G)&US(H)
Vig. Vigilance	
VJ Shri. Vineet Joshi	
VR Smt.Veena Sreeram Rao	
WB World Bank	
WD Woman's Development	
WE Woman's Employment	
WW Woman's Welfare	



**Annexure -II**

**Department of Women and Child Development  
Tenth Plan Project Allocation**

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme/Programme	Tenth Plan Allocation					Total	Remarks
		2002-03 BE	2003-04 Projected Outlay	2004-05 Projected Outlay	2005-06 Projected Outlay	2006-07 Projected Outlay		
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT								
A CENTRAL SCHEMES								
a) WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN								
1	Crches/Day Care Centres for Children of Working/Ailing Mothers	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	60.00	
2	National Institute of Public Cooperation & Child Development	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	40.00	
3	National Commission for Children	0.20	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.50	7.00	
<b>Total a.</b>		<b>18.20</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>21.30</b>	<b>23.00</b>	<b>24.50</b>	<b>107.00</b>	
b) WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN								
4	Hostels for Working Women	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	85.00	
5	Women's Economic Programme (NORAD)	25.00	28.00	31.00	32.00	34.00	150.00	
6	Support to Training-cum-Employment Programme (STEP)	25.00	28.00	31.00	32.00	34.00	150.00	
7	Distance Education	0.55	0.55	--	--	--	1.10	
8	Swadhar	15.00	17.00	21.00	23.00	24.00	100.00	
9	National Commission for Women	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	32.00	
10	National Credit Fund for Women (RMK)	1.00	5.00	44.00	48.00	50.00	148.00	
11	G.I.A to CSWB	37.30	38.70	65.90	67.30	70.80	280.00	
a)	General Grants to CSWB	16.00	17.00	44.00	45.00	48.00	170.00	
b)	Short Stay Homes (SSH)	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	75.00	
c)	Awareness Generation Projects	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.50	4.50	21.90	
d)	Condensed Courses	2.00	2.40	2.60	2.80	3.30	13.10	
<b>Total b.</b>		<b>124.85</b>	<b>139.25</b>	<b>215.90</b>	<b>227.30</b>	<b>238.80</b>	<b>946.10</b>	
c) OTHER SCHEMES								
12	Other Grants -in -Aid	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	32.5	
a)	Research & Monitoring	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00	
b)	Innovative Work on Women & Child	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	7.50	
13	Information & Mass Media	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	35.00	
14	Information Technology	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50	
<b>Total c.</b>		<b>13.00</b>	<b>13.50</b>	<b>14.00</b>	<b>14.50</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>70.00</b>	
<b>Total (CS)</b>		<b>156.05</b>	<b>172.75</b>	<b>251.20</b>	<b>264.80</b>	<b>278.30</b>	<b>1123.10</b>	

**Annexure II (Contd.)**

S.No.	Name of the Scheme/Programme	Tenth Plan Allocation					Total 2002-07 Projected Outlay	Remarks
		2002-03 BE	2003-04 Projected Outlay	2004-05 Projected Outlay	2005-06 Projected Outlay	2006-07 Projected Outlay		
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>B CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSS)</b>								
Child Development								
15	Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS)	1635.44	2002.78	2059.00	2,314.87	2379.66	10391.75	
16	Training of ICDS Functionaries	72.00	260.17	130.09	--	--	462.26	
17	World Bank - ICDS Projects Women's Development	288.48	669.62	334.76	--	--	1292.86	
18	Swa-shakti Project	25.00	50.00	--	--	--	75.00	
19	Swayamsidha	20.00	30.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	200.00	
20	Balika Samridhi Yojana	--	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	100.00	
<b>Total</b>		<b>2040.92</b>	<b>3037.57</b>	<b>2588.85</b>	<b>2389.87</b>	<b>2464.66</b>	<b>12521.87</b>	
<b>Total (CS &amp; CSS)</b>		<b>2196.97</b>	<b>3210.32</b>	<b>2840.05</b>	<b>2654.67</b>	<b>2742.96</b>	<b>13644.97</b>	
<b>II Food &amp; Nutrition Board</b>								
21	National Nutrition Policy & Nutrition Education	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00	
<b>III New Schemes Central Scheme</b>								
22	National Resource Centre for Women	0.01	3.00	5.00	8.00	8.99	25.00	
23	CRÈME Centrally Sponsored Scheme	0.01	--	--	--	--	0.01	
24	National Nutrition Mission (NNM)	1.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	24.00	100.00	
25	CIDA Asstt. Programme for HP	0.01	--	--	--	--	0.01	
26	ICDS IV	--	--	0.01	--	--	0.01	
<b>Total New Schemes (III)</b>		<b>1.03</b>	<b>28.00</b>	<b>30.01</b>	<b>33.00</b>	<b>32.99</b>	<b>125.03</b>	
<b>Total (WCD)</b>		<b>2200.00</b>	<b>3240.32</b>	<b>2872.06</b>	<b>2689.67</b>	<b>2777.95</b>	<b>13780.00</b>	



**Annexure -III**

**Scheme-wise Earmarked Funds for SCP and TSP Component Plan  
for the year 2002-03**

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes/ Programmes	Plan Outlay 2002-03	Emarking of Funds				Remark	
			SCP for SCs		TSP for STs			
			%	Amount	%	Amount		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>I. Central Scheme</b>								
<b>A Welfare and Development of Children</b>								
1.	Creches/Day Care Centres for Children of Working/Ailing Mothers	12.00	15	1.80	7	0.84		
2.	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD)	6.00	15	0.90	8	0.48		
3.	National Commission for Children	0.20	--	--	--	--		
<b>Total (A)</b>		<b>18.20</b>		<b>2.70</b>		<b>1.32</b>		
<b>B Welfare and Development of Women</b>								
4.	Working Women's Hostels(WWH)	15.00	--	--	5	0.75	It is stipulated that 15% and 7.50% of seats will be reserved for SCs and STs Respectively	
5.	Women's Economic Programme (NORAD)	25.00	15	3.75	8	2.00		
6.	Support to Training-cum-Employment Programme (STEP)	25.00	15	3.75	8	2.00		
7.	Swadhar	15.00	15	2.25	5	0.75		
8.	National Commission for Women (NCW)	6.00	--	--	--	--		
9.	Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)	1.00	--	--	--	--		
10.	Distance Education	0.55	--	--	--	--		
11.	GIA to CSWB	37.30		0.96		1.38		
a)	GIA to Vol. Organizations through CSWB	16.00	5	0.80	2.50	0.40		
b)	Short Stay Homes (SSH)	15.00	--	--	5	0.75	It is difficult to earmark funds for SCP	
c)	Awareness Generation Programme (AGP)	4.30	--	--	5	0.22	It is difficult to earmark funds for SC	
d)	Condensed Course	2.00	8	0.16	5	0.01		
<b>Total B</b>		<b>124.85</b>		<b>10.71</b>		<b>6.88</b>		
<b>C Other Schemes</b>								
12.	Other Grants-in-Aid	6.50						
a)	PREM & Innovative Action-cum-Research Projects	5.00	15	0.75	7.5	0.38		
b)	Innovative Work on Women and Children	1.50	15	0.23	7.5	0.11		

**Annexure -III (Contd.)**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes/ Programmes	Plan Outlay 2002-03	Earmarking of Funds				Remark	
			SCP for SCs		TSP for STs			
			%	Amount	%	Amount		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
13.	Information & Mass Media	6.00	5	0.30	2	0.12		
14.	Information Technology	0.50	--	--	--	--		
<b>Total (C)</b>		<b>13.00</b>		<b>1.28</b>		<b>0.61</b>		
<b>Total I (A+B+C )</b>		<b>156.05</b>		<b>14.69</b>		<b>8.81</b>		
<b>II. Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>								
<b>D Welfare and Development of Children</b>								
15.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	1635.44	30	490.63	15	245.32		
16.	World Bank Assisted ICDS	288.48	30	86.54	15	43.27		
17.	Udisha	72.00	15	10.80	7.50	5.40		
<b>Total (D)</b>		<b>1995.92</b>		<b>587.97</b>		<b>293.99</b>		
<b>E Welfare and Development of Women</b>								
18.	Swayamsidha	20.00	15	3.00	7.50	1.50		
19.	Swa-shakti Project (RWDEP)	25.00	15	3.75	7.50	1.85		
<b>Total (E)</b>		<b>45.00</b>		<b>6.75</b>		<b>3.35</b>		
<b>Total (D+E)</b>		<b>2040.92</b>		<b>594.72</b>		<b>297.34</b>		
<b>Total ( I + II)</b>		<b>2196.97</b>		<b>609.41</b>		<b>306.15</b>		
<b>III. Food and Nutrition Board</b>		<b>2.00</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>0.15</b>		
<b>Central Schemes</b>								
<b>IV. New Schemes</b>								
<b>F Central Schemes</b>								
20.	National Resource Centre for Women (NRCW)	0.01	--	--	--	--		
21.	CRÈME	0.01	--	--	--	--		
<b>Total (F)</b>		<b>0.02</b>		<b>--</b>		<b>--</b>		
<b>G Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>								
22.	National Nutrition Mission (NNM)	1.00	--	--	--	--		
23.	CIDA Asstt. Prog.HP	0.01	--	--	--	--		
<b>Total (G)</b>		<b>1.01</b>		<b>--</b>		<b>--</b>		
<b>Total IV (F+G).</b>		<b>1.03</b>		<b>--</b>		<b>--</b>		
<b>Total (I+II+III+IV)</b>		<b>2200.00</b>		<b>609.71</b>		<b>306.30</b>		



**Annexure - IV**

**Budget and Revised Estimates of the Programmes  
of the Department of Women and Child Development  
for the year 2002-2003**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	Budget Estimates 2002-2003			Revised Estimates 2002-2003		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

**I. CENTRAL SCHEMES (CS)**

**A. CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

1.	Crèches/Day Care Centres for Children of Working/Ailing Mothers	10.80	15.00	<b>25.80</b>	7.10	15.00	<b>22.10</b>
2.	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD)	5.50	6.00	<b>11.50</b>	2.50	6.00	<b>8.50</b>
3.	National Commission for Children(NCC)	0.20	–	<b>0.20</b>	0.01	–	<b>0.01</b>

<b>Total A</b>	<b>16.50</b>	<b>21.00</b>	<b>37.50</b>	<b>9.61</b>	<b>21.00</b>	<b>30.61</b>
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**B. WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT**

4.	Hostels for Working Women (WWH)	13.50	–	<b>13.50</b>	7.20	–	<b>7.20</b>
5.	Women's Economic Programme (Swawlamban)	22.00	–	<b>22.00</b>	22.00	–	<b>22.00</b>
6.	Support to Training-cum-Employment Programme (STEP)	23.00	–	<b>23.00</b>	23.00	–	<b>23.00</b>
7.	Women in Difficult Circumstances-Swadhar	13.50	–	<b>13.50</b>	9.00	–	<b>9.00</b>
8.	National Resource Centre for Women (NRCW)	0.01	–	<b>0.01</b>	–	–	–
9.	National Commission for Women (NCW)	5.40	–	<b>5.40</b>	3.70	0.80	<b>4.50</b>
10.	National Credit Fund for Women (RMK)	1.00	–	<b>1.00</b>	0.01	–	<b>0.01</b>
11.	Distance Education for Women's Development and Empowerment	0.55	–	<b>0.55</b>	0.55	–	<b>0.55</b>
12.	Women's Empowerment Year	–	–	–	0.10	–	<b>0.10</b>
13.	CRÈME	0.01	–	<b>0.01</b>	0.01	–	<b>0.01</b>

**Annexure - IV (Contd.)**

(Rs. in crore)

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Scheme/ Programme</b>	<b>Budget Estimates 2002-2003</b>			<b>Revised Estimates 2002-2003</b>		
		<b>Plan</b>	<b>Non-Plan</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Non-Plan</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
14.	Gender Awareness Project	0.01	–	<b>0.01</b>	0.01	–	<b>0.01</b>
15.	Grant in Aid (GIA) to CSWB						
a)	GIA to Voluntary Organizations through CSWB & Strengthening of its Field Organization	14.40	12.50	<b>26.90</b>	14.40	12.50	<b>26.90</b>
b)	Short Stay Homes (SSH)	13.50	2.84	<b>16.34</b>	10.00	2.84	<b>12.84</b>
c.)	Condensed Courses of Education and Vocational Training for Women(CC&VT)	1.80	–	<b>1.80</b>	1.80	–	<b>1.80</b>
d)	Awareness Generation Projects for Rural & Poor Women (AGP)	3.80	–	<b>3.80</b>	3.80	–	<b>3.80</b>
<b>Total B</b>		<b>112.48</b>	<b>15.34</b>	<b>127.82</b>	<b>95.58</b>	<b>16.14</b>	<b>111.72</b>
16.	<b>Other Grants-in-Aid</b>						
a)	GIA to Research, Publication & Monitoring	4.50	–	<b>4.50</b>	1.00	–	<b>1.00</b>
b)	General Grant-in-Aid in the Field of Women & Child Development	1.40	–	<b>1.40</b>	1.00	–	<b>1.00</b>
17.	Information & Mass Media	5.60	–	<b>5.60</b>	3.60	–	<b>3.60</b>
18.	Information Technology (IT)	0.50	–	<b>0.50</b>	0.50	–	<b>0.50</b>
<b>Total C</b>		<b>12.00</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>6.10</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6.10</b>
<b>Total I</b>		<b>140.98</b>	<b>36.34</b>	<b>177.32</b>	<b>111.29</b>	<b>37.14</b>	<b>148.43</b>
II.	<b>CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES</b>						
	CHILD DEVELOPMENT						
19.	Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS)	1442.24	–	<b>1442.24</b>	1287.95	–	<b>1287.95</b>
20.	World Bank Assisted ICDS Project	288.48	–	<b>288.48</b>	378.77	–	<b>378.77</b>
21.	Training of ICDS Functionaries	62.00	–	<b>62.00</b>	60.00	–	<b>60.00</b>
22.	National Nutrition Mission (NNM)	1.00	–	<b>1.00</b>	0.01	–	<b>0.01</b>



**Annexure - IV (Contd.)**

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	Budget Estimates 2002-2003			Revised Estimates 2002-2003			(Rs. in crore)		
		Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT</b>										
23.	Indira Mahila Yojana <b>(IMY)-Swayamsidha</b>	18.50	–	<b>18.50</b>	9.00	–	<b>9.00</b>			
24.	Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project - <b>Swa-Shakti</b>	25.00	–	<b>25.00</b>	25.90	–	<b>25.90</b>			
25.	Balika Samridhi Yojana (BSY)	–	–	–	1.80	–	<b>1.80</b>			
<b>Total II</b>		<b>1837.22</b>	–	<b>1837.22</b>	<b>1763.43</b>	–	<b>1763.43</b>			
<b>Total III(I+II)</b>		<b>1978.20</b>	<b>36.34</b>	<b>2014.54</b>	<b>1874.72</b>	<b>37.14</b>	<b>1911.86</b>			
<b>IV FOOD AND NUTRITION BUREAU CENTRAL SCHEMES</b>										
26.	Nutrition Education (NE)	1.80	–	<b>1.80</b>	1.78	–	<b>1.78</b>			
27.	Food & Nutrition Bureau and its Regional Offices	–	6.07	<b>6.07</b>	–	5.80	<b>5.80</b>			
<b>Total IV( FNB)</b>		<b>1.80</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>7.87</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>7.58</b>			
<b>V NON-PLAN SCHEMES (EXCLUSIVE)</b>										
1.	National Children's Board (NCB)	–	0.01	<b>0.01</b>	–	–	–			
2.	Institution of National Awards to Individuals and Institutes	–	0.40	<b>0.40</b>	–	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.40</b>			
3.	Contribution to UNICEF	–	3.89	<b>3.89</b>	–	3.10	<b>3.10</b>			
4.	Universal Children's Day	–	0.01	<b>0.01</b>	–	0.01	<b>0.01</b>			
5.	Contribution to UN Voluntary Fund for Women's Decade	–	0.06	<b>0.06</b>	–	0.11	<b>0.11</b>			
6.	Indo-Foreign Exchange Programme	–	0.01	<b>0.01</b>	–	–	–			
7.	Others Items	–	0.15	<b>0.15</b>	–	0.15	<b>0.15</b>			
8.	Secretariat	–	6.70	<b>6.70</b>	–	6.70	<b>6.70</b>			
<b>Total V</b>		–	<b>11.23</b>	<b>11.23</b>	–	<b>10.47</b>	<b>10.47</b>			
<b>VI NE Region</b>										
<b>TOTAL WCD (I+II+III+ IV+V+VI)</b>		<b>2200.00</b>	<b>53.64</b>	<b>2253.64</b>	<b>2085.00</b>	<b>53.41</b>	<b>2138.41</b>			

**Annexure - V**

**Girl Enrolment by Stages and Sex in India  
2000-2001**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>States/UTs</b>	<b>Pre-Primary/ Pre-Basic Stage</b>			<b>Primary/Jr-Basic (Classes I-V)</b>			<b>Middle/Sr.Basic (Classes VI-VIII)</b>		
		<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	183243	141175	324418	4553047	4352906	8905953	1571579	1251773	2823352
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20772	16339	37111	88840	73701	162541	28912	24308	53220
3.	Assam	7201	5233	12434	2214047	1826584	4040631	852236	653251	1505487
4.	Bihar	60	38	98	6677210	3896035	10573245	1754294	796813	2551107
5.	Goa	0	0	0	64161	59598	123759	38373	33690	72063
6.	Gujarat	100737	73244	173981	3815558	2965246	6770804	1272410	951771	2224181
7.	Haryana	1081	859	1940	1063730	954125	2017855	521128	413886	395014
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2546	1620	4166	354962	339964	694926	219126	193658	412784
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	22987	19346	42333	587877	475065	1062942	235493	189148	424641
10.	Karnataka	113041	78838	191879	3462982	3195021	6658003	1463417	1293075	2756492
11.	Kerala	29034	24388	53422	1331458	1262551	2594009	933164	855724	17588888
12.	Madhya Pradesh	91131	70018	161149	6141829	4971349	11113178	2159422	1323164	3482586
13.	Maharashtra	386910	320149	707059	6128312	5592379	11720691	2881675	2455887	5337562
14.	Manipur	52500	49430	101930	148240	137340	285580	64260	56940	121200
15.	Meghalaya	84562	86009	170571	162738	162300	325038	45460	48631	94091
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	63331	56406	119737	22813	22083	44896
17.	Nagaland	44400	39785	84185	110274	100297	210571	34985	33430	68415
18.	Orissa	17000	14000	31000	2758000	1952000	4710000	896000	569000	1465000
19.	Punjab	18856	13042	31898	1120484	991740	2112224	521847	468695	990542
20.	Rajasthan	83868	60325	144193	5091685	2830160	7921845	2323628	954812	3278440
21.	Sikkim	12293	11322	23615	45590	43986	89576	13152	13934	27086
22.	Tamil Nadu	325	247	572	2918410	2791035	5709445	1832337	1719153	3551490
23.	Tripura	92717	90421	183138	248659	222021	470680	83527	71428	154955
24.	Uttar Pradesh	24577	15601	40178	8959669	5200121	14159790	3404703	1565511	4970214
25.	West Bengal	0	0	0	5256087	4759868	10015955	1787768	1265622	3053390
26.	A & N Islands	3089	2687	5776	21080	19124	40204	11649	10441	22090
27.	Chandigarh	6763	5447	12210	35194	31464	66658	21144	19092	40236
28.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	15864	12329	28193	5305	3353	8658
29.	Daman & Diu	1143	914	2057	8404	7540	15944	3952	3361	7313
30.	Delhi	26792	25545	52337	500760	495373	996133	249673	225751	475424
31.	Lakshadweep	664	627	1291	4279	3716	7995	2586	2187	4773
32.	Pondicherry	12397	10065	22462	53670	49203	102873	33401	31014	64415
<b>India</b>		<b>1440689</b>	<b>1176714</b>	<b>2617403</b>	<b>64006431</b>	<b>49820547</b>	<b>113826978</b>	<b>25289419</b>	<b>17520586</b>	<b>42810005</b>

Source: Department of Secondary and Higher Education, Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division,  
Selected Education Statistics 2000-2001. New Delhi. the author. p. 19-20.

(2002).



**Annexure - V (Contd.)**

		High/Post Basic IX-X Classes			Grand Total Schools		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
		12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	718687	534009	1252696	7511519	6563592	14075111
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13181	8972	22153	157925	126949	284874
3.	Assam	330664	255397	586061	3605751	2860624	6466375
4.	Bihar	924077	328656	1252733	9675169	5105439	14780608
5.	Goa	19989	18550	38539	133323	122077	255400
6.	Gujarat	607165	416471	1023636	6094809	4620867	10715676
7.	Haryana	290449	208276	498725	2072607	1698979	3771586
8.	Himachal Pradesh	111812	96832	208644	756935	685141	1442076
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	127044	91600	218644	1023948	810654	1834602
10.	Karnataka	653286	529283	1182569	6340162	5527186	11867348
11.	Kerala	518351	531079	1049430	2965320	2874478	5839798
12.	Madhya Pradesh	838662	418902	1257564	9678359	7014215	16692574
13.	Maharashtra	1471622	1136405	2608027	11658314	10065466	21723780
14.	Manipur	33970	30710	64680	307720	281290	589010
15.	Meghalaya	18023	16526	34549	321568	322148	643716
16.	Mizoram	11795	12193	23988	102898	95394	198292
17.	Nagaland	14934	13260	28194	212442	192528	404970
18.	Orissa	386000	267000	653000	4402200	2949800	7352000
19.	Punjab	291674	261344	553018	2120415	1859344	3979759
20.	Rajasthan	650635	241025	891660	8440377	4202488	12642865
21.	Sikkim	4332	3992	8324	77465	74782	152247
22.	Tamil Nadu	846259	705217	1551476	6020083	5589805	11609888
23.	Tripura	39346	32236	71582	480824	426309	907133
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1812985	587820	2400805	14897963	7689779	22587742
25.	West Bengal	743560	492235	1235795	8141185	6733522	14874707
26.	A & N Islands	5767	5496	11263	44199	40219	84418
27.	Chandigarh	12643	11264	23907	86115	77130	163245
28.	D & N Haveli	1812	1259	3071	23949	17562	41511
29.	Daman & Diu	2078	1670	3748	16907	14358	31265
30.	Delhi	104219	95823	200042	932451	898873	1831324
31.	Lakshadweep	1146	1012	2158	9189	7875	17064
32.	Pondicherry	16632	15385	32017	123729	113682	237411
<b>India</b>		<b>11622799</b>	<b>7369899</b>	<b>18992698</b>	<b>108435820</b>	<b>79662555</b>	<b>188098375</b>

**Annexure - VI**
**Financial and Physical Achievement under-Swayamsidha  
(as on 28.01.2003)**

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ UT	Year-wise Funds Released			Physical Achievement No. of Block Projects Approved (Cumulative)
		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	
		1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.19	–	38.60	38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.16	2.05	9.00	2
3.	Assam	7.68	–	71.50	24
4.	Bihar	16.95	–	76.00	61
5.	Jharkhand	7.68	45.00	34.00	24
6.	Goa	2.41	–	–	–
7.	Gujarat	8.43	–	–	27
8.	Haryana	4.92	1.20	18.00	13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.66	27.36	–	8
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.92	–	33.05	13
11.	Karnataka	6.67	–	64.00	20
12.	Kerala	6.17	15.64	35.00	18
13.	Madhya Pradesh	10.68	64.72	51.00	36
14.	Chhattisgarh	5.92	55.00	–	17
15.	Maharashtra	10.68	55.25	–	36
16.	Manipur	2.41	7.00	4.00	3
17.	Meghalaya	2.91	15.60	–	5
18.	Mizoram	2.41	–	11.00	3
19.	Nagaland	3.16	14.00	9.00	6
20.	Orissa	10.68	23.30	51.00	36
21.	Punjab	5.42	49.36	–	15
22.	Rajasthan	8.43	87.34	–	27



**Annexure -VI (Contd.)**

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ UT	Year-wise Funds Released			Physical Achievement No. of Block Projects Approved (Cumulative)	(Rs. in lakh)
		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03		6
		1	2	3	4	5
23.	Sikkim	2.41	7.00	4.00	3	
24.	Tamil Nadu	12.69	15.00	62.00	44	
25.	Tripura	2.41	7.00	4.00	3	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25.23	159.18	—	70	
27.	Uttaranchal	4.41	22.00	16.00	11	
28.	West Bengal	11.44	—	49.94	39	
29.	A&N Islands	—	—	7.90	3	
30.	Chandigarh	—	—	0.90	1	
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	6.00	1.00	1	
32.	Lakshadweep	—	—	7.90	3	
33.	Delhi	2.66	—	—	—	
34.	Pondicherry	2.41	4.73	4.00	3	
<b>Total</b>		<b>210.20</b>	<b>683.73</b>	<b>662.79</b>	<b>613</b>	



**State-wise Break-up of Projects Sanctioned and the Number of Beneficiaries  
during 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2003-03 under STEP Scheme  
(as on 28.01.2003)**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	No.of Approved Projects				No.of Approved Beneficiaries				Grants Released			
		2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	5	6	7	8	9	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	2	-	600	3000	-	37.38	50.70	2.24	-	-	-
2.	Assam	-	2	2	-	10000	5600	-	153.80	93.1	-	-	-
3.	Bihar	1	-	-	625	-	-	20.73	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	-	1	-	-	3375	-	-	-	40.87	-	-	-
5.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1	-	-	1500	-	-	-	72.88	-	-	-
6.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	75.41	-	-
7.	Kerala	-	-	1	-	-	-	10000	4.82	4.26	160.51	-	-
8.	Karnataka	1	2	-	10000	11200	-	235.12	444.92	-	-	-	-
9.	Manipur	1	2	-	500	1000	-	24.64	26.91	7.47	-	-	-
10.	Nagaland	2	3	-	1250	1500	-	32.95	35.44	14.25	-	-	-
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1	-	-	5400	-	-	93.54	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Meghalaya	-	1	-	-	500	-	-	-	9.03	-	-	-
13.	Maharashtra	1	1	1	9975	500	9975	106.35	54.83	82.35	-	-	-
14.	Orissa	-	2	1	-	9775	3000	245.04	138.09	53.94	-	-	-
15.	Sikkim	-	1	-	-	1000	-	-	-	39.43	-	-	-
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3	5	1	18800	16350	1200	499.79	373.17	206.95	-	-	-
17.	Uttarakhand	1	1	1	5400	3000	3046	40.43	121.44	56.92	-	-	-
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	1	-	-	3000	-	-	-	15.00	59.85	-	-
19.	Tripura	-	1	-	-	840	-	94.58	17.55	-	-	-	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	-	1	-	-	10000	-	-	-	132.48	-	-	-
21.	West Bengal	-	2	-	-	10600	-	-	-	125.68	-	-	-
22.	NIPCCD (Not State/UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.02	-	-	-	-
23.	NIC (Not State/UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.45	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>52550</b>	<b>87140</b>	<b>32821</b>	<b>1436.39</b>	<b>1856.93</b>	<b>812.99</b>			



**Annexure-VIII**

**Sector-wise Break-up of New Projects Sanctioned  
under STEP Scheme  
during 2001-2002 and 2002-2003**

(Rs. in lakh)

<b>Sector</b>	<b>2001-2002</b>		
	<b>Number of Projects</b>	<b>Number of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
Dairy	11	62150	728.85
Handloom Weaving	4	11500	176.23
Poultry	3	1940	47.96
Jute Craft	1	1500	19.09
Lace Making	1	1050	13.48
Goatery	3	1500	32.48
Piggery	2	1000	23.45
Carpet Weaving	2	2500	50.10
Rabbit Rearing	1	1000	39.43
Aromatic Plants	1	3000	15.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>87140</b>	<b>1146.07</b>

(Rs. in lakh)

<b>Sector</b>	<b>2002-2003 (up to 28.1.03)</b>		
	<b>Number of Projects</b>	<b>Number of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
Woollen Craft	1	3046	56.92
Piggery	1	600	16.20
Chikan Kari	1	1200	23.74
Fisheries	1	3000	53.94
Handloom Weaving	1	5000	76.90
Dairy	1	9975	82.35
Poultry	1	10000	141.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>32821</b>	<b>451.80</b>

**Annexure-IX**

**State-wise Break-up of Projects Sanctioned and Beneficiaries  
under the Swawlamban Scheme  
during 2002-03  
(as on 04.02.03)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of the State/UT</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	
		<b>No. of Projects Sanctioned</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiaries</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	2875
2.	Assam	13	650
3.	Bihar	3	110
4.	Chandigarh	1	50
5.	Delhi	7	1080
6.	Gujarat	91	6268
7.	Haryana	29	3250
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	590
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20	960
10.	Karnataka	9	4210
11.	Kerala	3	110
12.	Madhya Pradesh	51	2830
13.	Maharashtra	31	3650
14.	Manipur	39	1935
15.	Nagaland	4	250
16.	Orissa	73	3360
17.	Punjab	4	540
18.	Rajasthan	19	1040
19.	Tamil Nadu	3	140
20.	Uttaranchal	7	380
21.	Uttar Pradesh	193	11000
22.	West Bengal	62	2920
	CSWB (Not State/UT)	*	10260
<b>Total</b>		<b>673</b>	<b>58458</b>

Note: The state-wise distribution also includes the grants released to CSWB.

\* Not yet finalised



**Annexure-X**

**Distribution of Working Women's Hostels with Day Care Centres  
(DCC) for Children  
up to 29.1.2003**

S.No.	State/UT	No. of Hostels	No. of Working Women	No. of DCCs	No. of Children
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47	3016	11	310
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	441	2	45
3.	Assam	15	837	5	80
4.	Bihar	8	482	4	105
5.	Goa	2	120	-	-
6.	Gujarat	37	1868	6	180
7.	Haryana	18	1453	9	255
8.	Himachal Pradesh	14	564	-	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	352	2	40
10.	Karnataka	80	6678	29	801
11.	Kerala	142	1258	81	2221
12.	Madhya Pradesh	66	3431	14	391
13.	Maharashtra	126	9449	45	1090
14.	Manipur	12	579	7	200
15.	Meghalaya	3	214	1	15
16.	Mizoram	3	104	-	-
17.	Nagaland	14	772	3	60
18.	Orissa	29	1825	8	140
19.	Punjab	14	1460	4	110
20.	Rajasthan	37	1711	13	300
21.	Sikkim	2	144	1	30
22.	Tamil Nadu	91	5902	34	830
23.	Tripura	1	50	-	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	40	2982	11	325
25.	Uttaranchal	2	134	2	74
26.	West Bengal	39	2744	15	376
27.	Chhattisgarh	1	50	-	-
<b>Total States</b>		<b>858</b>	<b>48620</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>7978</b>
<b>Union Territories</b>					
27.	A & N Islands	1	36	-	-
28.	Chandigarh	6	580	2	55
29.	Delhi	20	2620	7	193
30.	Pondicherry	4	223	-	-
<b>Total UTs</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>3459</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>248</b>
<b>All India Total</b>		<b>889</b>	<b>52079</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>8226</b>

**Annexure-XI**

**State-wise Funds Released and Number of Beneficiaries under the Swadhar Scheme  
during the year 2002-03  
(as on 28.1.2003)**

(Rs. in lakh)

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the State/UT</b>	<b>2002-03 (as on 28.2.2003)</b>	
		<b>No. of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Funds Released</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200	32.83
2.	Delhi	100	66.88
3.	Gujarat	560	95.50
4.	Haryana	100	7.90
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	100	7.65
6.	Karnataka	100	20.77
7.	Rajasthan	50	3.99
8.	Tamil Nadu	370	29.35
9.	Uttar Pradesh	663	82.88
<b>Total</b>		<b>2243</b>	<b>347.75</b>



## Annexure- XII

### Critical Statistics of ICDS Scheme as on 30.09.2002

1.	<b>Blocks/ States &amp; UTs :</b>	
1.i.	Total No. of Blocks/ States & UTs in the Country* [Tribal : 759; Urban : 360; Rural : 4533]]	5652 Blocks; 35 States/UTs
1.ii.a	Total No. of ICDS II (W.B.) Blocks/ States & UTs [Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand & M.P.]	461 New Blocks; 4 States
1.ii.b	Total No. of APER (W.B.) Blocks in Andhra Pradesh	143 New Blocks; 1 State
1.ii.c	Total No. of ICDS III (W.B.) Blocks/ States & UTs [Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu & Uttar Pradesh]	318 New Blocks; 5 States
1.ii.d	Total No. of Operational ICDS Projects*	4761 Projects [General + World Bank]
1.ii.e	Total No. of ICDS Projects Reporting* (latest)	4743 Projects
1.iii	Total No. of Blocks Covered by KSY/ States & UTs	2000 Blocks; 35 States/ UTs
1.iv.	Total No. of CARE Blocks/ States & UTs [A.P., Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, M.P., Rajasthan, Orissa & U.P.]	702 Blocks; 8 States
1.v	Total No. of WFP Blocks/ States & UTs [M.P., Rajasthan, Orissa, U.P. & Uttaranchal]	371 Blocks; 5 States
1.vi.a	No. of AWCs Sanctioned in Reporting ICDS Projects*	629043
1.vi.b	No. of AWCs Reporting*	578457
2.	<b>Norms*</b>	
2.i.	<b>Nutritional Norms [300 Days in a Year]</b>	
2.i.a.	0-3 Years:	300 Calories & 8-10 g Protein
2.i.b.	3-6 Years:	- do -
2.i.c.	[Severely Malnourished]:	Double of the above
2.i.d.	P&LM :	500 Calories & 20-25 g Protein
2.i.e.	AG:	-do-
2.ii.	<b>Financial Norm:</b> As much as is required to meet the prescribed nutritional norms	
2.iii.	<b>Registration Norms(indicative):</b>	
	40 for 0-3 Years; 40 for 3-6 Years; 20 (16 + 4 referral ) for P&LM and 2 for AG, per AWC.	

**Annexure-XII (Contd.)****3. Registration\*****3.i. Beneficiaries for Supplementary Nutrition**

		<b>Number</b>	<b>Coverage per AWC</b>
3.i.a	0-3 Years	15453477	34
3.i.b	3-6 Years	17766553	39
3.i.c	P&LM	6232355	14
<b>3.i.d</b>	<b>Total :</b>	<b>39452385</b>	<b>87</b>

**3.ii. Beneficiaries for Pre-School Education**

3.ii.a	3-6 Years	17658684	32
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**4. Staffing Position [in Reporting Projects]\***

		<b>Sanctioned</b>	<b>In-Position</b>	<b>Vacant</b>
4.i.	CDPOs/ACDPOs	6710	4759	1951
4.ii.	Supervisors	29937	20469	9468
4.iii.	AWWs	629043	582194	46849

**5. Financial (Rs. in lakh)**

## ICDS (General)

5.I	<b>Budget</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03 (as on 29.1.03)</b>
	<b>B.E.</b>	<b>119250.00</b>	<b>144224.00</b>
	<b>R.E.</b>	<b>121624.00</b>	<b>147740.00</b>
	<b>Released</b>	<b>122467.61</b>	<b>73700.44</b>

\*including World Bank Assisted ICDS Projects.



**Annexure-XIII**

**State-wise Number of Sanctioned and Operational ICDS Projects\*  
and Number of KSY Blocks Sanctioned  
as on 30.09.2002**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the State/UT</b>	<b>No. of ICDS Projects</b>		<b>No. of KSY Blocks Sanctioned</b>
		<b>Sanctioned as on 31.03.02</b>	<b>Fully Operational</b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	363	251	63
2	Arunachal Pradesh	56	49	21
3	Assam	196	151	62
4	Bihar	428	171	159
5	Chhattisgarh	152	152	96
6	Goa	11	11	1
7	Gujarat	227	227	40
8	Haryana	116	116	85
9	Himachal Pradesh	72	72	15
10	Jammu & Kahsmir	121	120	2
11	Jharkhand	170	152	66
12	Karnataka	185	185	38
13	Kerala	163	163	13
14	Madhya Pradesh	336	335	234
15	Maharashtra	370	331	98
16	Manipur	34	34	14
17	Meghalaya	32	32	23
18	Mizoram	21	21	22
19	Nagaland	54	52	41
20	Orissa	326	308	112
21	Punjab	142	142	47
22	Rajasthan	257	257	165
23	Sikkim	5	5	1
24	Tamil Nadu	434	431	37
25	Tripura	42	39	16
26	Uttar Pradesh	839	518	423
27	Uttaranchal	96	54	40
28	West Bengal	358	337	57
29	Delhi	5	5	1
30	Pondicherry	3	3	1
31	A & N Islands	29	28	3
32	Chandigarh	1	1	1
33	D & N Haveli	2	2	1
34	Daman & Diu	1	1	1
35	Lakshadweep	5	5	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>5652</b>	<b>4761</b>	<b>2000</b>

\* including World Bank Assisted ICDS Projects

**Annexure-XIV****State-wise Number of Crèches Sanctioned and Number of Beneficiaries  
(as on 06.02.2003)**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of State</b>	<b>No. of Crèches Sanctioned under Crèches/Day Centre Scheme</b>	<b>No. of Crèches Sanctioned under National Crèche Fund</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiaries under Both the Schemes</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1340	1291	65,775
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	98	8	2,650
3.	Assam	195	280	11,875
4.	Bihar	249	104	8,825
5.	Delhi	229	10	5,975
6.	Goa	31	8	975
7.	Gujarat	853	79	23,300
8.	Haryana	431	269	17,500
9.	Himachal Pradesh	504	38	13,550
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	153	—	3,825
11.	Karnataka	583	177	19,000
12.	Kerala	643	20	16,625
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1327	216	38,575
14.	Maharashtra	1171	400	39,275
15.	Manipur	240	29	6,725
16.	Meghalaya	171	8	4,475
17.	Mizoram	143	8	3,775
18.	Nagaland	41	8	1,225
19.	Orissa	619	260	21,975
20.	Punjab	145	36	4,525
21.	Rajasthan	348	76	10,600
22.	Sikkim	126	8	3,350
23.	Tamil Nadu	962	377	33,475
24.	Tripura	166	8	4,350
25.	Uttaranchal	—	180	4500
26.	Uttar Pradesh	740	368	27700
27.	West Bengal	706	594	32500
28.	A&N Islands	88	4	2,250
29.	Chandigarh	37	5	1,050
30.	D&N Haveli	9	4	325
31.	Daman & Diu	—	4	100
32.	Lakshadweep	10	4	350
33.	Pondicherry	112	4	2,900
<b>TOTAL :</b>		<b>12470</b>	<b>4885</b>	<b>4,33,875</b>

**Annexure-XV****List of the National Bravery Award Winners for the Year 2002**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Child</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Type of Award</b>
1.	Km. Guddiben Kalubhai Mashar	Gujarat	Geeta Chopra Award
2.	Master Chandan Paswan alias Pintoo	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Chopra Award
3.	Km. Sweety Pandey	Uttar Pradesh	Bapu Gayadhani Award
4.	Master Rinku Barman	Madhya Pradesh	Bapu Gayadhani Award
5.	Kumar Dhananjay Ramrao Ingole	Maharashtra	Bapu Gayadhani Award
6.	Master K. Prithi Singh	Manipur	National Bravery Award
7.	Master Aparajit Singh	Chhattisgarh	National Bravery Award
8.	Km. Swapnali Harishchandra Ghag	Maharashtra	National Bravery Award
9.	Km. Rukaiya Begum	Chhattisgarh	National Bravery Award
10.	Km. Nikky Maria Jacob	Kerala	National Bravery Award
11.	Km. Jessamma George	Kerala	National Bravery Award
12.	Master Ashok Kumar Choudhary	Uttar Pradesh	National Bravery Award
13.	Master Abdul Razak C.M.	Kerala	National Bravery Award
14.	Km. Mumthaz T.M.	Kerala	National Bravery Award
15.	Master Balkrishna Upadhyay	Rajasthan	National Bravery Award
16.	Km. Shambhavi Ray	Uttar Pradesh	National Bravery Award
17.	Km. Shreshthi Amrit Gorule	Maharashtra	National Bravery Award
18.	Km. Charu Sharma	Maharashtra	National Bravery Award
19.	Master Chinmay Sharma	Maharashtra	National Bravery Award
20.	Master U.P. Naseer Khan	Lakshadweep	National Bravery Award
21.	Master Justin K. Tom	Kerala	National Bravery Award

**Annexure XVI**

**List of Research Studies and Seminar Sponsored by Department of Women  
and Child Development  
during 2002-03  
(as on 17.2.2003)**

1. Research Study on Child Prostitution and Women in Trafficking In Orissa and West Bengal
2. Research Study on Kashmiri Pandit Migrants With Special Reference to their Women and Children as Victims of Conflict and Violence
3. Evaluation of Gender and Governance in the Indian Republic
4. Research Study on Indian Family Trends and Trauma
5. Evaluation Study of Crèches run by NCF
6. Research Study on Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Women and Child Development
7. Research Study on Linguistic Investigation of Developmental Language Delay in Pre- primary School Children and Curriculum Development Based on Linguistic Principles
8. Research Study on Impact of Globalization of WTO Regime on Women Workers in the Leather and Allied Industry of Kanpur
9. An Indepth Study on Exodus of Tribal Women / Girls from Chhattisgarh for New and Upcoming Opportunities - Dimensions of Moral Physical and Economic Exploitation
10. Research Study on Psycho-social and Economic Problems Encountered by Female Commercial Sex Workers with HIV / AIDS in Kolkata
11. Survey on Working Women's Hostels
12. Comparative Study on Role of National / Regional Press in Projection and Dissemination of Development Needs with a Thrust on Women
13. Survey on the Role and Use of Volunteers in the Work of NGOs Working in the Field of Women and Child
14. Preparation of Gender Profile in the State of U.P.

**Conferences/Seminars**

15. National Forum to Discuss the National Policy for Empowerment of Women
16. Four Workshops for Analyzing State Budgets
17. Workshop for Women on Natural Health Care and Holistic Lifestyle
18. State Level Workshop on Women's Empowerment on Health Issue
19. National Level Workshops on Women and Children of North - East
20. State Level Conference on Growing Trends of Organized Flesh Trade in the Metropolitan Cities of UP
21. Workshop on Empowerment of Women With Respect to Gender Issues and Human Rights Violation with Special Focus on Women
22. Tenth Beijing International Conference on Sustaining Democracy
23. Training Workshops for NGOs/Individuals of North East States for Development of Project Proposals



## **Annexure-XVI (Contd.)**

### **Monitoring**

24. Monitoring of Projects Implemented in the State of Andhra Pradesh
25. Monitoring of Projects Implemented in the State of Karnataka
26. Monitoring of Projects Implemented in the State of Maharashtra
27. Monitoring of Projects Implemented in the State of Kerala
28. Monitoring of Projects Implemented in the State of Orissa
29. Monitoring of Projects Implemented in the State of Rajasthan
30. Monitoring of Projects Implemented in the State of Uttar Pradesh
31. Monitoring of Projects Implemented in the State of West Bengal

**Annexure - XVII****List of of Voluntary Organizations who have Received Grants from Department of Women and Child Development during 2002-03**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
<b>Swadhar (as on 28.1.03)</b>			
1.	The Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA), Bhadra Ahmedabad-380001 Gujarat	59.58	Women widowed as a result of recent riots in Gujarat
2.	The Gujarat Masturat (Mahila) SEWA Trust Bukhara Mohalla, Dhalgarwad, Khamasa Ahmedabad Gujarat	18.72	Riot affected women
3.	Coalition for Rural Empowerment (CORE) H 3/74, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Enclave Palm Dabri Road New Delhi-45	7.90	Distressed girls/women
4.	Govt. of Rajasthan for the following Samitis 1. Zilla Mahila Sahayata Samiti, Bharatpur 2. Zilla Mahila Sahayata Samiti, Jaipur 3. Zilla Mahila Sahayata Samiti, Alwar 4. Zilla Mahila Sahayata Samiti, Bhilwara	3.99	Bedia girls rescued in Delhi
5.	The Guild of Service C-25, Qutab Institutional Area New Delhi-16	7.65 6.60	Destitute widows(For J & K) Destitute widows & children(For Gujarat)
6.	Ahmedabad Women's Action Group-AWAG Awagkunj, 506, Bhudarpura Ahmedabad Gujarat	10.60	Destitute widows
7.	Central Social Welfare Board Qutab Institutional Area New Delhi-16	60.69	Helpline for 51 centres
8.	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh	82.88	Construction of building for widows in Vrindavan (Mathura)
9.	The Banyan 6th Main Road Mogapair ERI Scheme Mogapair West Chennai-58 Tamil Nadu	13.40	Destitute women
10.	The CEDA Trust 98A, Kooturava Nagar, Opp Beschi College Dindigul-624005 Tamil Nadu	8.70	Widows
11.	Dept. of Social Defence No. 153, Purasawa-Walkar High Road Kellys Chennai-10 Tamil Nadu	4.35	Destitute women

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
12.	Odanadi Seva Samithi (Regd) 15/2B, SRS Colony Hootagali Village, Hunsur Mysore Road Belavadi Karnataka	1.07	Helpline
13	The Schizophrenia Research Foundation (India) Plot R/7A, North Main Road Anna Nagar Chennai(West Extn.) Tamil Nadu	2.90	Mentally ill women
14.	Odanadi Seva Samithi (Regd) 15/2B, SRS Colony, Hootagali Village Belavadi Post, Hunsur Mysore Road Mysore-571186 Karanataka	19.70	To combat trafficking of children for commercial sexual exploitation for 150 victims
15.	Coalition for Rural Empowerment (CORE) H 3/74, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Enclave New Delhi-45	1.22	Helpline Palm Dabri Road
16.	Govt. of Andhra Pradesh	32.83	To combat trafficking of children for commercial sexual exploitation
17.	Department of Social Welfare Govt. of NCT Delhi.	2.14	For rescued victims of child trafficking
18.	Central Social Welfare Board Qutab Institutional Area New Delhi-16	2.83	For conducting 3 orientation training programmes.
19.	State Govt of Maharashtra	50.00	Construction of building for destitute women

**GIA to Voluntary Organizations in the Field of Women and Child Development  
(as on 31.1.2003)**

1.	Vimochana Forum for Women's Rights 40/1, Second Floor, Richmond Road Bangalore Karnataka	0.75	Mobilization of neighbourhood groups to fight crimes against women
2.	M. Venkataramaiya Foundation Plot No. 28, Road No. 1, Marredpalloy Secunderabad Andhra Pradesh	7.00	Elimination of child labour through UEE with focus on girl child
3.	Shivalal Shah Pratishtan P.O. Hiraj, Tq. Sholapur Distt. Sholapur Maharashtra	1.00	Organizing Bal Sanskar Sangam for destitute & illiterate children
4.	Delhi Police	2.00	To reimburse the carrying out of rescue operations

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
5.	STOP, A-25, Chittaranjan Park New Delhi-19	4.11	For helping in the rescue of minor girls from brothels of G.B.Road Delhi
6.	Odanadi Seva Samithi (Regd) 15/2B, SRS Colony, Hootagali Village Belavadi Post Hunsur Mysore Road Karnataka	2.78	For combatng the trafficking of children for commercial purposes
7.	Coalition for Rural Empowerment (CORE) H 3/74, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Enclave Palam Dabri Road New Delhi-45	4.11,5	For combating the trafficking of children for commerical purposes
8.	Society for Development Research & Training SFDRT, 34, Chetty Street Pondicherry-1	3.61	To combat trafficking of children for commercial sexual exploitation
9.	Government of Tamil Nadu	12.05	To combat trafficking of children for commercial sexual exploitation
10.	MANDLA, Space for Arts Collaboration Research and Education 904 Dheeraj Valley Tower Sai Baba Complex, Ciba Road Goregaon (E) Mumbai-63 Maharashtra	3.70	For rehabilitation & empowerment of trafficked girls
11.	Prajwala Hyderabad	3.70	
<b>National Crèche Fund (as on 29.1.2003)</b>			
1.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Memorial Programme Sangham, D.No.2-108 Gurunagar Colony Distt. Chittoor Andhra Pradesh	1.00	To run Crèche Programme
2.	People's Organization for Welfare Employment and Rural Development FF-72, IRC Village Distt. Khurda Orissa	2.65	-do-
3.	Shejarin Tal, Miraj, Distt. Sangli, K. Digras Maharashtra	1.46	-do-
4.	Kuritha Unnayan Samitee P.O.Kayakuchi Bazar Distt. Barpeta Assam	1.00	-do-

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
5.	Ganga Prasad Shiksha Prasar Samiti Mishra Bhavan,Loha Mandi Distt.Gwalior Madhya Pradesh	1.32	To run Crèche Programme
6.	Dwarika Samaj Kalyan Samiti Station Road,Bachhrawan Rae Bareli Uttar Pradesh	1.12	-do-
7.	Gyan Jyot Khadi Gramodhyog Sangh Moti Adraj Ta. & Distt.Gandhinagar Gujarat	1.12	-do-
8.	Bikramnagar Udayan Sangha Village Bikramnagar P.O. Harai Block Khejuri-1 Madhya Pradesh	1.12	-do-
9.	Vishwa Bandhu Ramautar Jamuna Madhya Vidyalaya Halimpur,P.O. Dumarkala Distt. Sitamarthi-843315 Bihar	11.24	-do-
10.	Sivasakthi Social Service Women's Centre Katharippulam Est(Post), No.614808 Vedi (TK) Nagapattinam Tamil Nadu	1.12	-do-
11.	Barabari Srikrishna Seva Sangha Vill.& P.O.Barabari (South) Distt. Medinipur West Bengal	2.25	-do-
12.	Naveenodaya Gramodhyog Vikas Sansthan Social Voluntary Organization 1/273, Ruchi Khand, Shardanagar Lucknow Uttar Pradesh	4.5	-do-
13.	Swami Vivekanand Education Trust 5, Hinmanshu Society Ramiji Mandir Road,Ranip Ahmedabad-380005 Gujarat	1.12	-do-
14.	Disha Bharti Post Maiki Mandi, Distt. Rudraprayag Uttaranchal	11.24	-do-
15.	People's Association for Rural Women Development (PARWD) Trust 29,Meyiapan 2nd Street, Gnanaolivupuram, Madurai Tamil Nadu	1.12	-do-

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
16.	Jaya Balwadi Educational Society Aravakkurichipatti Assor Post Trichy –620015 Tamil Nadu	2.25	To run Crèche Programme
17.	Bahumukhi Krishi Aru Samaj Kalyan Samity Chota Rupathi Noor Nagar P.O. Herpati Via Haiborgaon Distt.Nagaon Assam-782002	11.24	-do-
18.	West Bengal Council for Child Welfare 42, Ramesh Mitra Road Kolkata –700025 West Bengal	42.71	-do-
19.	Vivekananda Welfare and Development Society 18 C Kalimuddin Lane Kolkata-700 006 West Bengal	13.48	-do-
20.	Kolongpar Mohila Bikash Kendra P.O.Ghanhi Bhatikuri, 781 444 Distt.Nagaon Assam	2.25	-do-
21.	Education Trust of India 36, Jeeva Street, Bethaniapuram Madurai –625016 Tamil Nadu	1.12	-do-
22.	Dhula Regional Physically Handicapped Development Association P.O. Dhula Darrang Assam	11.24	-do-
23.	Romit Shiksha Samiti, Shri Krishan Chowk Head Post Office Chatukhera Distt. Rajgarh Byavarra Madhya Pradesh	1.12	-do-
24.	Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Bal Vikas Kendra Vill. Kharauwa, Shivdayalganj Gonda Uttar Pradesh	2.25	-do-
25.	Dr. Ambedkar Bahuudeshiya Shiksha Evan Prashikshan Shodh Sansthan	2.25	-do-
26.	Muthamil Education and Rural Development Society MERDS Uluppagudi & P.O.Nathan T.K. Dindigul Dt. Tamil Nadu	1.12	-do-

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
27.	Gram Vikas Parishad Vill.Rangaloo, P.O.Jumamur Distt. Nagaon Assam	11.24	To run Crèche Programme
28.	Mahila Bal Utthan Evam Kala Manch E-11,323, JJ Colony, Madangir Dr. Ambedkar Nagar New Delhi-62	22.48	-do-
29.	Don Public Welfare Organization (DAWN) 31,A, Sannathi Street, Woraiyur Post Tiruchchirappalli Tamil Nadu	1.12	-do-
30.	Annai Kasthuribai Mahalir Mandram 9-B, Veerapandiypuram West Devakottai Sivaganga Distt. Tamil Nadu	1.12	-do-
31.	Social Awareness & Development Organization for Women 119,D/68, Behind Central Theatre, Natham Dindigul Tamil Nadu	1.12	-do-
32.	Development Education for Rural Masses 3885/2,West Main Street Pudukkottai Tamil Nadu.	1.12	-do-
33.	Yuvak Vikas Kendra Myladumparai Theni Distt Tamil Nadu-625579	1.12	-do-
34.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs At Ashwakhola, P.O.Karamul Distt. Dhenkanal Orissa	2.25	-do-
35.	Adarsh Shikshan Sanstha At- Post Andhalgaon,Taluka – Mohadi Distt. Bhandara Maharashtra	8.54	-do-
36.	Padmavathi Mahila Mandali 7/555 (B), N.G.O. Colony Distt. Cuddapah Andhra Pradesh	1.12	
37.	Priyadarshini Mahila Mandali, Annapusarstrulapalli Duvoor (M0Social Service Organisation D.No.27/957) Upstair, Ram Nagar Masjid Centre Nellore Andhra Pradesh	2.25	-do-

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
38.	Rural & Urban Development Agency 14-163, Nakash Street Cuddapah Andhra Pradesh	2.25	To run Crèche Programme
39.	Swamalatha Mahila Mandali D.No.7/108, N.G.O.Colony Cuddapah Andhra Pradesh	2.25	-do-
40.	Victory Rural Development Society 10-16, Reddy Street, Distt. Chittoor Nagalapuram Andhra Pradesh	1.32	-do-
41.	Community Development, D.No.6-928 Nunivaripalli, Rajamper(M) Distt. Cuddapah Andhra Pradesh	4.50	-do-
42.	Indira Mahila Mandali 1-22-14E, Chinna Chowk(V) &(PO)Distt. Cuddapah Andhra Pradesh	3.37	-do-
43.	Women's Association for Rural Development 14-1224, Ram Nagar Colony Distt. Chittoor Andhra Pradesh	4.50	-do-
44.	Udaya Bhaskara Praja Seva Samiti 1-214-1E Chinna Chowk (Vill&P.O.) Distt. Cuddapah Andhra Pradesh	4.50	-do-
45.	Social Service Society D.No.4/261, Navabpet, Opp.BVS HIGH School, Nellore Andhra Pradesh	2.25	-do-
46.	Comprehensive Rural Development Society 6-683-C7, Andhra Bank, Colony Extension Distt. Anantapur Andhra Pradesh	4.50	-do-
47.	Sri Ayyappa Swamy Seva Sangham H.No.7/288-12A Bhagya Nagar Colony P.O.Cuddapah Andhra Pradesh	1.12	-do-
48.	Mrunalini Brundavan Mahila Samaj, 22/45, Brahmin Street, First Floor Distt. Anantapur Andhra Pradesh	2.25	-do-
49.	Kamala Nehru Mahila Mandali, Pottapir (V&PO), Nandalur(M) Distt. Cuddapah Andhra Pradesh	3.37	-do-

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
50.	Bamibari Yubak Sangha Village & PO Bamibari Assam	5.62	To run Crèche Programme
51.	Saraswathi Women Educational Service Training Improvement Centre 864/3, Anna Nagar, 3rd Street, Salaipudur(P.O.) Oddanchatram Dindigul Distt. Tamil Nadu	1.12	-do-
52.	Nature Nexus Activity and Social Empirical Institute 3/78, Middle Street, Thiru Nagar Road Vilachery (PO) Madurai Tamil Nadu	1.12	-do-
53.	Shri Bhulaibaba Gram Vikas Pustkalaya Akbarpur, The Tarabgani Distt. Gonda Uttar Pradesh	1.12	-do-
54.	Ambedkar Shiksha Samiti 126, Samar Vihar, Kamal Villa Alam Bagh Lucknow Uttar Pradesh	1.12	-do-
55.	Shubh Kamna Kalyan Samiti 357/20, Rukundipur, Sector-12, Rajajipuram Lucknow Uttar Pradesh	2.91	-do-
56.	Bharat Vikas Sangh 1/13, JB, Medical Enclave Rohtak Haryana	3.60	-do-
57.	Haryana State Council for Child Welfare 650, Sector, 16-D, Chandigarh	26.08	-do-
58.	Kasturba Socio & Educational Development Organization, Wood Nagar, Distt. Prakassam Chirala Andhra Pradesh	4.50	-do-
59.	Saraswati Mahila Mandali Kattubadi Palem (PO)Kondapi(M)  Distt. Prakasam Andhra Pradesh	1.12	-do-
60.	People's Organization in Development & Action Parasurampura Challakere Taluk Chitradurga Distt. Karanatka	4.50	-do-

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
61.	Hastkala The Rural Handicraft Development Association of Hirebudnur Tq.Saundati Distt. Belgaum Karnataka	1.12	To run Crèche Programme
62.	Shri Eknath Sarvajanik Wachanalaya (Paismal)Tq. Mukher Maharashtra	2.25	-do-
63.	Deulpota Kalyan Sangha Deulpota Barbasudevpur Distt. Medinipur West Bengal	1.12	-do-
64.	Scotlane Poverty Eradication Centre 27,Gokul Boral Street Kolkata West Bengal	11.24	-do-
65.	Dakshin Kalamdan Noble Club Vill.&Po Dalkshin Kalamdan, Block Khejuri Distt. Medinipur West Bengal	12.36	-do-
66.	Shri Tajudin Gram Vikas Mahila Mandal Smt. Lilabai Taklikar Rambhaji Road, Timki, Topre's Well Nagpur, Maharashtra	2.25	-do-
67.	Society for Health & Education Development 12/288, Cuddapah Road Distt. Cuddapah Mydukur Andra Pradesh	1.12	-do-
68.	Tamil Nadu Rural Environment Economic Development Organization Plot No.3, Arul Malar Convent St. K.K. Nagar Madurai Tamil Nadu	1.12	-do-
69.	Sri Rajeswari Khadi Gramodyog Sangam Pormamilla (M) Distt. Cuddapah Porumamili Andhra Pradesh	4.5	-do-
70.	Shri Bajrang Lok Manas Kalyan Samiti, Vill. & PO Gauramafi, Amargarh Distt. Pratapgarh Uttar Pradesh	2.25	-do-
71.	Lok Kalyan Foundation Blue Jay Road, Samalkha Panipat Haryana	2.25	-do-

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
72.	Gramin Samaj Kalyan Sansthan, Plot No.708, Chimabai Peth Ward No.112, Topre's Well Nagpur-18 Maharashtra	2.25	To run Crèche Programme
73.	Saransh Shiksha Sansthan Village Sendha Post Mohammedpur Pathra Awanla Uttar Pradesh	11.24	-do-
74.	Women's Association for Rural Development Chitirakudi Ramnad Distt. Tamil Nadu	1.12	-do-
75.	Vighneswara Mahila Mandali 2/123, Padmavathi Street Distt. Nellore Podalakur Andhra Pradesh	11.24	-do-
76.	Chetna Vikas Parthibanur-623608 Ramnad Distt. Tamil Nadu.	1.14	-do-
77.	Aruna Udyog Samity Bhuyan Patty, A.B.Road PO & Distt. Nagaon Assam	2.25	-do-
78.	Ichapur Brahampara Silpa Niketan Brahmanpara, Ichapur Nawabganj Distt. 24, Parganas (North) West Bengal	1.12	-do-
79.	Barabari Netaji Seva Sangha Vill. & P.O. Barabari (South) Distt. Medinipur West Bengal	6.74	-do-
80.	People's Organization for Rural Health, Education and Economic Development 4/404, Arvind Nagar, 2nd Street PRC Colony, Thirunagar Madurai Tamil Nadu	1.12	-do-
81.	Samaj Shishu Niketan Balika Vidyalaya Samiti 304, A, Sanjay Gandhi Nagar Naubasta Kanpur Uttar Pradesh	1.12	-do-

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
82.	All India Common Weal Organization 665/20, Prem Nagar Rohtak Haryana	4.05	To run Crèche Programme
83.	Annapuma Association (R) Near Under Bridge, Guttal Road Haveri-581110 Karnataka	3.37	-do-
<b>Crèches/Day Care Centres for Working/Ailing Women (as on 31.1.2003)</b>			
1	Central Social Welfare Board New Delhi	1349.00	To run Crèche Programme
2	Indian Council for Child Welfare New Delhi	131.75	-do-
3	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh New Delhi	100.00	-do-
<b>Women's Economic Programme (Swawlamban) (as on 31.1.2003)</b>			
<u>Maharashtra</u>			
1.	Sur Mandir Art Institute C/O. Swamy Vivekanand Wachanalaya Ambika Talkies Road, Hingoli Road Distt. Parbhani	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment (Revalidation)
2.	Lok Shikshan Prasarak Mandal 7, Laxmi Narayan Apartment, Near Shivaji Nagar Nanded	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
3.	Adarsh Shikshan Prasark Mandal 74, Adarsh Colony, Nakane Road Deopur, Dhule	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
4.	Takshashila Bahudeshiya Shishan Sanstha Snehal Nagar, W.No. 7, Sevagram Road Distt. Wardha	1.82	Screen Printing (Revalidation)
5.	Maharashtra Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal Mumbai	52.77	Food Processing
6.	Samaj Sanshodhan and Sarvangin Vikas Sanstha Sneha Karellaon Road Parbhani	3.03	Computer (Revalidation)
7.	Jyotiba Phulke Seva Trust Laxmi Narayan Apartment, Shivaji Nagar Nanded	1.78	Computer (Cont.)
8.	Jai Laxmi Mahila Mandal Vijay Nagar Nanded	1.78	Computer (Cont.)

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
9.	Gramin Shaikshanik and Sanskrutik Vikas Mandal Chamorshi Distt. Gandchirali	0.77	Readymade Garments 2nd Instalment (Revalidation)
10.	West Khadesh Bhagini Seva Mandal, Kamalabai Ajmera Nagar Vidyanagar, Deopur Dhule	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment (Revalidation)
11.	Gramin Shaikshanik and Sanskrutik Vikas Mandal Chamroshi Distt. Gadchirali	1.67	Computer 2nd Instalment (Revalidation)
12.	Saraswati Mahila Vikas Sangha ND-42K, 10/7, Sai Baba Nagar HUDCO Nanded	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
13.	Shrirampur Education Society Gondhvani Road, Shrirampur Zilla Ahmednagar	0.77	Readymade Garments 2nd Instalment
14.	Shri Sant Gadge Baba ASP Mandal C/o Mauli Mahila Typewriting Training Centre, Line Lane, Degloor District Nanded	0.77	Readymade Garments 2nd Instalment (Revalidation)
15.	Sampark Pratishtan Rajesh Nagar Purna Nanded	1.14	Readymade Garments
16.	Swapanpurti Khadi Gramodyog Prasarak Yuvalmal	0.85	Beautician
17.	Mahan Tapaswini Fule Magaswargly Sansthan Amravati	2.49	Zari Craft & Patch Work
18.	Sandhi Niketen Shikshan Sanstha Udgir	3.03	Computer
19.	Gramya Vikas Yuvak Mandal Udgir	1.35	Consumer Electric Repair
20.	Kasturi Shaikshanik & Sevabhavi Sanstha	3.03	Computer
21.	Sulabh Nari Kendra	1.78	Computer
22.	Public Progressive Development Circle Latur	2.04	Radio & TV
23.	Wangheshwar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Akola	3.03	Computer
24.	Bhartiya Evam Vikas Sanstha Nanded	2.64	Food Processing

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
25.	Informative Motivation Academy for Global Academy Swapnil Computer Nanded	3.03	Computer
26.	Bhatai Devi Vikas Mahila Mandal Navalnagar Dhule	1.14	Readymade Garments
27.	Pratik Sevabhavi Sanstha Rahul Nagar Parbhani	0.85	Beautician
28.	Jay Bajrang Bahu Udeshiya Sanstha Mahakal Wardha	1.82	Screen Printing
29.	Stree Shakti Samvardhan Kendra Mumbai	0.79	Handicraft
30.	Sarvodaya Educational Voluntary Education Nanded	0.85	Beautician
31.	Sh. Sant Ravidas Baba Bahuudeshiya Shikshan Sanstha Amravati	0.77	Readymade Garments
32.	Arunoday Bahudeshiya Gramin Sanstha	0.77	Readymade Garments
33.	Mata Balak Pratishthan Nasik	1.78	Computer
34.	Santoshi Mata Mahila Vikas Sanstha	1.78	Computer
35.	Vaishnav Devi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Osamabad	3.03	Computer
<b>Orissa</b>			
36.	Women's Moral Education Centre At. Sabalpur, P.O.Bentkar Distt. Cuttack	0.77	Readymade Garments
37.	Balyani Devi Education Society At/P.O. Korei Distt. Jajpur	1.07	Typing & Shorthand 2nd Instalment
38.	Subhadra Women's Welfare Development Organization At. Radhabhallavsaхи PO and Distt. Khurda	0.62	Modern Applique Making 2nd Instalment
39.	Maa Bhagabati Mahila Samiti At/P.O.Tarava Via. Dhenkanal	0.60	Food Processing 2nd Instalment (Revalidation)
40.	Gandhian Institute of Technology Advancement Sailashra Vihar Bhubaneshwar	0.57	Leather 2nd Instalment



**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
41.	Bhagyalaxmi Women's Industrial Co-operative Society Limited At. Rajabazar, P.O. Jatni Distt. Khurda	0.93	Rexine Bag Making 2nd Instalment (Revalidation)
42.	Social Welfare and Rural Development Organization 55, Kharaval Nagar Bhubaneshwar	1.78	2nd Instalment Computer
43.	Dr. Ambedkar Rural Olympic Association New Colony, Naya Bazar Cuttack	0.77	Readymade Garments 2nd Instalment (Revalidation)
44.	Rabindranath Sanskrutika Parisad Bhubaneshwar	0.60	Coir Crafts 2nd Instalment (Revalidation)
45.	Holi Home At. Kashipur, PO. & Distt. Keonjhar Vidyanagar, Deopur Dhule	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
46.	Rural Institute for Education & Social Affairs NFE Project Office, At/P.O. Kolar, Via. Tirtol Distt. Jagatsinghpur	0.78	Coir Crafts 2nd Instalment (Revalidation)
47.	Public Welfare Organization VI-M/824 Sailasri Vihar Bhubaneshwar	0.59	Coir Crafts 2nd Instalment (Revalidation)
48.	Bhairabi Club At. Kurumapada Distt Khurda	0.44	Handloom 2nd Instalment (Revalidation)
49.	Satyaranayan Jubak Sangh At/P.O. Panigangutia, Via. Meramandal Distt Dhenkanal	1.39	Handloom Weaving (Revalidation)
50.	Citizen Tubsipur Distt. Cuttack	0.65	Embroidery (Cont.)
51.	Jivan Jyoti Club At. Motarangapal, P.O./Distt. Jajpur Distt. Cuttack	0.57	Typing & Shorthand 2nd Instalment (Revalidation)
52.	Jhansi Mahila Samiti, Paramanandapur P.O. Ragadi Jajpur	0.57	Typing & Shorthand 2nd Instalment
53.	Bharasa Community Management Group At/Po. Tangi Distt. Cuttack	0.44	Handloom Weaving 2nd Instalment
54.	Samagra Bikash Parishad At/P.O. Baliapal Balasore	0.74	Handicrafts 2nd Instalment

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
55.	Women's Awareness & Rural Development Dasaratipur Distt. Jajpur	0.77	Readymade Garments 2nd Instalment
56.	Jeevan Rekha Parishad Plot No.N1/150, Nayapalli, IRC Village Bhubaneshwar	0.65	Embroidery 2nd Instalment
57.	Eastern Institute of Information Technology(EIIT) At/PO Mangalpur District Jajpur	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
58.	Rural Development Action Cell Ward No.14, Baripada District Mayurbhanj	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
59.	Institute for Communication Development Action At. Naripur, P.O./District Bhadrak	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
60.	Udaya Bhanu Club At. Golden Street P.O. Dhenkanal	0.57	Typing & Shorthand 2nd Instalment
61.	Juba Jyoti Jubak Sangha, At. Jankiagadasahi, P.O. Gadasahi, Kanas Puri	0.65	Embroidery 2nd Instalment
62.	Orissa Socio-Economic Development Association, 120-A, Suryanagar Bhubaneshwar	0.55	Food Processing 2nd Instalment
63.	Jeevan Rekha Parishad Bhubaneshwar	0.65	Embroidery 2nd Instalment
64.	Phalasakmi Mahila Samiti VSS Ngr.	1.82	Screen Printing
65.	Ashray Bhubaneshwar	1.10	Typing & Shorthand
66.	Supreme Club Jagatsinghpur	1.10	Typing & Shorthand
67.	Basti Area Development Council Savarampur Balasore	1.82	Screen Printing
68.	National Resource Centre for Women Development Chandrashekharpur, Sambalpur	1.10	Typing & Shorthand
69.	Mangal Jyoti Voluntary Organization Balram Prasad	2.04	Radio & TV
70.	Nibedita Mahila Samiti Markandaswar Puri	2.49	Zari Craft & Patch Work

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
71.	Basudev Pathagar Cuttack	1.74	Readymade Garments
72.	Ratnakar Rural & Urban Bikash Institute Dhenkanal	1.14	Honey Production
73.	Kalyan Samiti Nandasahi Jagatsinghpur	0.60	Coir Craft
74.	Sanjay Smriti Shikhya Sanskrutik Parishad Jagatsinghpur	2.09	Zari Craft & Patch Work
75.	Nilanchal Nari Sewa Samiti Puri	0.69	Coir Craft
76.	The Educationist Kendrapara	0.77	Readymade Garments
77.	Kissan Club 1336/6, Sector-5 Cuttack	0.77	Readymade
78.	Indira Social Welfare Dhenkanal	2.09	Zari Craft & Patch Work
79.	Indian Institute of Education & Care Bhubaneshwar	0.68	Soft Toys Making
80.	Association of Development for Human Action & Reflection	1.10	Typing & Shorthand
81.	MEERA, Jajpur	0.57	
82.	National Rural Development Institute Dhenkanal	0.44	Handloom Weaving
83.	Kasturibai Mahila Samiti Dhenkanal	0.44	Handloom weaving
84.	Holy Home Kendrapara	1.78	Computer
85.	Orissa Socio Economic Development Association Bhubaneshwar	0.20	Food Processing
86.	Shiv Shankar Sewa Sadan Jajpur	1.14	Readymade Garments
87.	Sachetan, Dasarathpur Jajpur	2.64	Food Processing
88.	BLISS Jagnathpur Kendrapara	0.79	Handicraft
89.	Foundation for Rural Development Mayurbhanj	1.14	Readymade Garments

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
90.	Rupayan Cuttack	2.64	Food Processing
91.	Bajra Maha Shakti Yubak Sangha	3.03	Computer
92.	Natural Institute for Social Welfare Jajpur	1.14	Readymade Garments
93.	Youth Services Centre Puri	3.03	Computer
94.	Project Pragya Rourkela	2.64	Food Processing
95.	Jajpur Harijan Seva Samiti Jajpur	2.64	Food Processing
96.	Nikhil Utkal Harijan Adivasi Sewa Sangha Khurda	0.44	Handloom Weaving
97.	Jay Jaganath Club Khurda	0.79	Coir Trade
98.	Block Voluntary Organization for Improvement of Culture & Eco-environment Cuttack	0.57	Typing & Shorthand
99.	Nimble Association for Social Progress in Rural Orissa Dhenkanal	0.57	Typing & Shorthand
100.	Union for Learning Training of Reformative Activities Khurda	1.23	Typing & Shorthand
101.	Sh. Rama Krishna Seva Ashram Chakpada Khurda	1.78	Computer
102.	Women & Organization for Socio Culture Bhubaneshwar	0.77	Cutting & Tailoring
103.	Jayant Pathagar Bramaband Jajpur	0.79	Handicraft
104.	Development Agency for Social Improvement Maduban	0.79	Handicraft
105.	Rural Training Social Organization & Association	1.21	Beautician
106.	Mukti Gandhimandir Road Dhenkanal	4.80	Computer
107.	Integrated Social Welfare Research Centre Dhenkanal	1.67	Typing & Shorthand
108.	Natural Institute of Social Welfare	3.03	Computer
109.	Siddhant Cuttack	1.14	Fashion Designer

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
<b>Gujarat</b>			
110.	GWDC Gandhinagar	53.85	Different Trades
111.	GWDC Gandhinagar	19.11	Different Trades
112.	Navgurjari Mahila Grah & Gramodyog Vikas Mandal P.O.Bhatua District Valsad	0.94	Carpet Weaving
113.	Navchetan Karwani Mandal Ahmedabad	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
114.	GWDC Gandhinagar	25.00	Different Trades
115.	GWDC Gandhinagar	18.67	Different Trades
116.	GWDC Gandhinagar	16.35	Diferent Trades
117.	GWDC Gandhinagar	12.90	Diferent Trades
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
118.	Gyan Uday Education Society Behind Thana Telliya Bhopal	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
119.	Vimal Shiksha Parishad Lal Bahadur Shastri Nagar Vidisha	0.77	Readymade Garments 2nd Instalment
120.	Shaline Mahila Mandal 53, Devendra Nagar, Kesar Bagh Road Indore	0.77	Readymade Garments 2nd Instalment
121.	Abhinav Shiksha Samiti Shri Nav Niketan Higher Secondary Co-ed School Kainchi Chhola Bhopal	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
123.	Keshav Bal Vikas Samiti 47, Chhoti Kajrani, Ravi Shukla Nagar Indore	1.14	Readymade Garments (Revalidation)
124.	Gulafishan Mahila Jan KalyanSamiti 14, Mehandi Wali Gali, Ibrahimpura Bhopal	0.35	Beautician 2nd Instalment

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
125.	Swami Vivekanand Shiksha Samiti Saket Nagar, Sanchi Distt. Raisen	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
126.	Bushra Jan Kalyan Samiti Bhopal	0.79	Zari Work Handicrafts 2nd Instalment
127.	Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Education Society Chowki Imambara Bhopal	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
128.	Pooja Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Samiti Naka Chandervadni Lashkar Gwalior	0.66	Screen Printing 2nd Instalment
129.	Educational Society of Professionals 170, Zone-II, M.P Nagar Bhopal	0.77	Fashion Designing 2nd Instalment
130.	Reenu Silai Kadhai Sahkari Samiti House No.7, Master Colony Road Mohan Giri, Near Manohar Kinara Stores Vidisha	1.14	Readymade Garments
131.	Kalchuri Shiksha Evam Samaj Kalyan Samiti Bhopal	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
132.	Lucky Yuva Evam Samaj Kalyan Samiti Sidhi	1.10	Typing 2nd Instalment
133.	Sandeep Shiksha Prasar Evam Samaj Kalyan Samiti Gwalior	1.36	Handloom Weaving (4 months)
134.	Ankit Shikshan Prasar Evam Samaj Kalyan Samiti GDA Complex, Vinay Nagar Gwalior	3.03	Computer
135.	Madhya Pradesh Praratik Chiksalaya That Mahila Vidya Samiti Tansen Road Gwalior	2.49	Zari Craft & Patch Work
136.	Moral Convent School Samiti 87-A, Brajshwar Indore	1.10	Typing
137.	Gramin Vikas Mandal Baloghat	2.04	Radio & TV Training
138.	New Bright Moon School Shiksha Samiti Indore	1.47	Electronic Assembly

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
139.	Mukesh Shirivastava Memorial Samaj Kalyan Samiti 173, Rajendra Nagar Bhopal	0.57	Typing 2nd Instalment
140.	Tulsi Adarsh Shiksha Samiti Sahajanabad Bhopal	1.17	Zari Craft & Patch Work
141.	Ojaswani Samdashi Nays 100/22, Shivaji Nagar Demoh	3.03	Computer
142.	Bal Vikas Vidya Samiti Near Durg Mandir, Durga Colony Guna	1.14	Readymade Garments
143.	Shri Ram Kishore Vikash Eevam Samaj Kalyan Mandal Morena	1.39	Handloom Weaving
<b>Rajasthan</b>			
144.	Human Welfare & Employment Service Society Sadhna Kuttir Muri Char Bagh Bharatpur	1.39	Handloom Weaving (4 M)
145.	Nafish Shiksha Samiti 1125, Rajendra Nagar, Nahari Ka Naka Jaipur	0.43	Handicrafts 2nd Instalment (Revalidation)
146.	Social Welfare Charitable Trust 638-A, Barkat Nagar, Tonk Phatak Jaipur	0.71	Readymade Garments 2nd Instalment (Revalidation)
147.	Yauwan Sansthan, 3/25, Housing Board Sriganganagar	0.48	Weaving 2nd Instalment
148.	Adivasi Sanskritik Sewa Sansthan Jaipur	0.77	Readymade Garments 2nd Instalment
149.	Academy of Computer Science & Application Jodhpur	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
150.	Swami Vivekanand Public Welfare Society 133, Vivek Vihar New Sanganer Road, Sodala Jaipur	1.78	2nd Instalment
151.	Bharati Bal Mandir Samiti 1106, Subhash Chowk Jaipur	1.14	Readymade Garments


**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
152.	Self Development Jaipur	1.78	2nd Instalment
153.	Chankaya Yuva Sangh Jaipur	1.78	2nd Instalment
154.	Academy of Computer Technocrats Udaipur	1.78	2nd Instalment
155.	Creative Development Action Society 8, Hospital Road, Amber Jaipur	3.03	Computer
156.	Bhagyalaxmi Mission Alwar,	3.03	Computer
157.	Radha Bal Mandir Vidyalaya Jodhpur	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
158.	Academy of Kanishka Computers Chamber Power House, Civil Line Jaipur	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
159.	Nehru Vidya Mandir Samiti 119, Shriji Nagar, Durgapura Jaipur	3.03	Computer
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
160.	KSR Educational and Charitable Trust 47-A, Kumaresapuram Tiruchangode Namakkal Distt.	3.03	Computer (12 M)
161.	St. John Sangam Trust Roevara Campus Perambalru	0.85	Office Management (6 M)
162.	Saraswati Educational Cultural and Charitable Trust C-26, Fort Indraprastha, 18-A, Kaiakshetra Road Thruvanhiyur	1.63	House Keeping (6 M)
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>			
163.	Modern Art & Designing Co-op.Society Ltd. 38, Malhotra Street Jammu	1.90	Screen Printing
164.	Moonlight Sozni Embroidery Karfali Mohalla Srinagar	1.11	2nd Instalment
165.	S.S. Institute of Professional and Technical Education 564, Subhash Nagar Jammu	0.77	Readymade Garments 2nd Instalment
166.	Mahila Vikas Kendra Jammu	1.14	Readymade Garments



**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
167.	Krosia Embroidery Work Jammu	1.21	Embroidery
168.	Baba Tailoring Centre Srinagar	1.21	Embroidery
169.	Ladies Crewel Embroidery	1.21	Embroidery
170.	Socio Economic Women's Development Society	1.82	Screen Printing
171.	Pumposh Welfare Society,	1.21	Embroidery
172.	Social Work & Rural Development Society	1.14	Readymade Garments
173.	Centre for Slum Devleopment Pulwama	0.65	Embroidery
174.	Lalded Mahila Mandali, Budgam	1.14	Readymade Garments
175.	Kong Pash Welfare Society	0.77	Readymade Garments
176.	Arfeen Gabas & Grawal ICC Ltd.	0.65	Embroidery
177.	Kashmir Arts & Embroidery ICC Ltd	0.77	Readymade Garments
178.	Kashmir Gift Embroidery Workers ICS Ltd	0.44	Handloom Weaving
179.	Pakeezah Sozni Embroidery ICS Ltd	0.65	Embroidery
180.	Sharja Sanitation Forum, Srinagar	0.77	Readymade Garments
181.	Women & Child Welfare Society	0.44	Handloom Weaving
182.	Jagdama Typing & Shorthand Institute	1.10	Typing & Shorthand
<b>Haryana</b>			
183.	HARTRON, ERDC Campus, 1, Udyog Vihar Gurgaon	29.10	2nd Instalment
184.	Mahila Kalyan Samiti 47/1, Shyam Colony, Hissar Road Rohtak	0.73	Craft 2nd Instalment
185.	Women's Organization for Emancipation & Movition Govind Nagar Hissar	3.03	Computer (12 M)

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
186.	Luxmi Gram Udyog Mandal Pundri Distt. Kaithal	1.39	Handloom Weaving (4 M)
187.	Vivekanand Education Society Shastri Nagar, W.No. 2 Kharkhoda Distt. Sonepat	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
188.	Ambey Gram Udyog Mandal VPO. Fathepur, Kaithal	0.39	Handloom 2nd Instalment
189.	Sri Sanatan Ashram Education Trust Jhajjar	0.77	Tailoring 2nd Instalment
190.	Haryana State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd Gurgaon	53.25	2nd Instalment
191.	Adhunik Women's Welfare Organization Opposite ESIC Hospital Hansi Road Bhiwani	3.19	Food Processing
192.	Luxmi Gram Udyog Mandal Pundri Distt. Kaithal	1.39	Handloom Weaving
193.	Sri Sanatan Ashram Education Trust Jhajjar	0.77	Tailoring 2nd Instalment
194.	Adhunik Women's Welfare Organization Opposite ESIC Hospital Hansi Road Bhiwani	3.19	Food Processing
195.	Hans Khadi Gramodyog Samiti Kothi No.280, Sector VIII Urban Estate Karnal	0.44	Handloom Weaving 2nd Instalment
196.	Jan Jati Sangathan, 326/13, Urban Estate Kurukshetra	0.35	Beautician 2nd Instalment
197.	Women's Welfare Association 183/77, Azad Nagar Rohtak	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
198.	Sarv Hitkari Mahila Eevam Bal Kalyan Samiti 2541/5, Sai Khan Moholla Thanesar Kurukshetra	0.44	Handloom Weaving 2nd Instalment



**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
199.	All India Samaj Kalyan Mahavir Colony, Gali No.5, Ladwa Kurukshetra	0.44	Handloom Weaving 2nd Instalment
200.	Nari Chetna Sangathan 1322, Sector 14 Sonepat	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
201.	Grameen Vikas Vigyan Kendra Main Chowk Bazaar, Bilaspur Yamuna Nagar	0.65	Embroidery 2nd Instalment
202.	Bhagwan Parsuram Sewa Dal Vijay Nagar, Jhajjar Chungi Rohtak	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
203.	Karam Bhoomi Sansthan, Village Kheri Markanda, P.O. Sirsala Kurukshetra	0.77	Readymade Garments 2nd Instalment
204.	Ex-Serviceman's Education Society Swami Chander Arya School Ward No.12, Swami Mandi, Bhiwani	3.03	Computer
205.	Bhartiya Gram Vikas E�am Shiksha Sansthan Karnal	0.39	Handloom Weaving 2nd Instalment
<b><u>Bihar</u></b>			
206.	Bajjikanchal Vikas Vill. Kakimpur, PO. Fullar Distt. Vaishali	0.77	2nd Instalment
207.	Mithila Kala Vikas Samiti Ranti Distt. Madhubani	1.04	HandiCraft (12m)
208.	Sershah Suri Jan Kalyan Sanstha Fatuiha Patna	1.36	Leather
<b><u>Manipur</u></b>			
209.	Nupi Khunai Bishnupur	1.78	Computer
210.	Social Environment & Educational Organization Wangjing	1.39	Handloom Weaving
211.	Citizen Welfare Upliftment Organization Imphal	2.04	Radio TV Repair
212.	The Child & Women Welfare Association Imphal	1.21	Embroidery

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
213.	People Improvement Organization in Rural Areas Thoubal	1.21	Embroidery
214.	Indigeneous World, Imphal East,	1.82	Screen Printing
215.	Social Awareness & Education Development Organisation, Imphal	1.21	Embroidery
216.	People's Association For Development Imphal,	1.82	Screen Printing
217.	Meaningful Life Foundation Thoubal	1.14	Readymade Garments
218.	Youth Adventure for Rural Development Organization, Thoubal	1.39	Handloom Weaving
219.	Rural Voluntary Services Wangbal Thoubal	0.44	Handloom Weaving (Con)
220	Ladies Guidance Centre Kyamgei, Imphal East	1.21	Embroidery
221.	Southern Manipur Rural Technical Service Institute Kakching Bazar	0.65	Embroidery
222.	Youth Development Organization, Imphal	0.65	Embroidery
223.	Youth Progressive Organization, Thoubal	0.57	Typing & Shorthand
224.	Farmers Development Centre Wangjing	0.44	Handloom Weaving
225.	Centre for Development Activities Wangjing	0.39	Shoe Making
226.	Rural Health Organization Moremthong	0.77	Readymade Garments
227.	Manipur SC Welfare Association Imphal	2.04	Radio TV Training
228.	Rural Reconstruction & Economic Development Organization	0.61	Typing & Shorthand
229.	Education & Research Development Rural Service Organization, Wangjing	0.65	Embroidery
230.	Women Treasure Development Association Imphal	0.46	Embroidery



**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
231.	Chingamathak Makha	0.44	Handloom
232.	Urban Welfare Association	0.44	Handloom
233.	Manipur Rural Service	0.77	Readymade
234.	Help & Development Organization	3.36	Gem Cutting
235.	Resource Development Agency	1.39	Handloom Weaving
236.	Rural Resource Foundation	1.78	Computer (Cont)
237.	Highland Welfare Association Senapati Distt.	3.03	Computer
238.	Socio Rural Development Organization Chandel Distt.	3.03	Computer
239.	Society for Better Environment Imphal	1.39	Handloom Weaving
240.	Centre for Development Activities Wangjing	3.03	Computer
241.	Paradise Women's Association, Imphal	1.21	Embroidery
242.	New Integrated Rural Management Agency	2.04	Radio & TV Repair
243.	Self Employment Voluntary Association, Imphal	1.14	Radymade Garments
244.	Imphal Urban & Rural Development Society	1.10	Typing & Shorthand
245.	Lambuland Women Welfare Association	0.57	Typing & Shorthand
246.	Man & Social Service Bishnupur	2.04	Radio & TV Repair
247.	Youth Progressive Organization Thoubal	1.10	Typing & Shorthand
<b>Kerala</b>			
248.	St. Jude Charitable Society Kottayam	1.78	Computer (Cont)
249.	Priya Niketan Thiruvananthapuram	1.14	Readymade Garments
250.	Kerala State WDC	0.32	Workshop for Two Days
<b>Nagaland</b>			
251.	Sister MPCS Ltd. Kohima	2.49	Zari Craft & Patch Work

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
252.	Benny MPCS Ltd, Kohima	1.47	Electronic Assembly
253.	Rudo MPCS Ltd	1.14	Readymade Garments
254.	Elhio Women Welfare Society Wokha	1.10	Typing & Shorthand
<b>Karnataka</b>			
255.	Karnataka Shanthala Kala Niketan, Vijay Nagar	1.04	Printing & Dying
256.	Karnataka State Electricity Development Corporation Ltd.	59.16	Computer
257.	Divyajyoti Vidya Kendra Bangalore	1.47	Electronic Assembly
258.	Karuna All India Society for Welfare of Women & Children Karwar	2.37	Handicraft
259.	Bhartiya Vikas Trust	3.55	Computer
260.	Parithri Mandali Shippma	0.59	Embroidery
261.	Ashrya Mahila Mandali Hassan	2.49	Zari Craft & Patch Work
262.	Tirmula Education & Social Welfare Society Bijapur	3.03	Computer
263.	Karnataka State Electricity Corporation Ltd.	47.93	Computer
<b>West Bengal</b>			
264.	Shree Ramakrishna Satyanand Ashram, Kolkata,	0.83	Embroidery 2nd Instalment
265.	Social Welfare & Rural Development Medinipur	0.60	Jute Craft 2nd Instalment
266.	Badkula Khadi Society Naida	2.64	Food Processing
267.	Barasat Unnayan Prostuti Basundhara 24 Parganas	0.57	Rexine Bag 2nd Instalment
268.	Barrackpore Sayahogi Social Welfare Society 24 Parganas	0.48	Community Health Workers
269.	Dhamkuria Rural & Urban Development Organization Medinipur	1.21	Embroidery



**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
270.	Elmhirst Institute of Community Studies Shantiniketan	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
271.	Council for Advancement of Rural & Downtrodden Howrah	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
272.	Birkota Rural Development Organization Medinipur	0.44	Handloom Weaving 2nd Instalment
273.	Kolaghat Lok Shiksha Niketan Medinipur	0.44	Handloom Weaving 2nd Instalment
274.	Midnapore Music & Dance Circle Medinipur	1.07	Food Processing 2nd Instalment
275.	Radhapure Blue Blood Association Howrah	0.44	Handloom Weaving 2nd Instalment
276.	Pargati Sangha Public Library Bhupatinagar, Medinipur	0.86	Rexine Bag
277.	Narendra Palli Unnayan Sanstha Medinipur	0.46	Jute Diver 2nd Instalment
278.	Sri Krishna Club Barabati Medinipur	0.60	Jute Diver 2nd Instalment
279.	Kantalberia Sri Ramakrishna Ashram Trust 24 Parganas	0.65	Embroidery 2nd Instalment
280.	Satiplur Anunnata Samaj Kaslyan Samity Medinipur	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
281.	Sadhna Sangh 24 Parganas	0.47	Mushroom Cultivation 2nd Instalment
282.	Social Welfare & Rural Development Medinipur	1.10	Typing & Shorthand
283.	Kamalpur Sarda Social Welfare Society	1.21	Embroidery
284.	Jankalyan Samity 24 Parganas	1.21	Embroidery
285.	Deulichak Pally Unnayan Samity	2.49	Zari Craft & Patch Work
286.	Temathani Social Welfare Society Medinipur	0.69	Mat Making
287.	Gondolpara Shri Maa Mahila Udyog	2.49	Zari Craft & Patch Work
288.	Ganesh Chandra Sarkar Samriti Sangha 24 Paraganas	0.86	Rexine Bag

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
289.	AGRAUT Howrah	3.03	Computer
290.	Nari-o-Shishu Kalyan Kendra Howrah	2.49	Zari Craft & Patch Work
291.	Basudha Center for New World Kolkata	1.21	Embroidery
292.	Naba Kishore Sangha Medinipur	2.04	Radio & TV
293.	Barasat Pally Unnayan Samity	2.04	Radio & TV
294.	Bagnan Chamber of Commerce & Industry	3.03	Computer
295.	Bahumukhi Sangha Medinipur	2.04	Radio & TV
296..	Tutranga Bapuji Lodhi & Adivasi Vinayak Samity	0.79	Mat Making
297.	Tajpur Maa Sardamayee	1.39	Handloom Weaving
298.	Durgapur Indira Pragati Society Burdwan	1.21	Embroidery
299.	Jagannathchak New Athletics Club Medinipur	0.94	Jute Goods
300.	Basirhat Women Development Society 24 Parganas North	0.65	Embroidery 2nd Instalment
301.	Kumarchak Shakti Sangha Howrah	0.65	Embroidery 2nd Instalment
302.	Dakshin Gholepukuria Medinipur	0.57	Rexine Bag 2nd Instalment
303.	Tarun Sangha Medinipur	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
304.	Jirakpur Sister Nivedita Seva Mission	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
305.	Sri Aurbindo Anusilan Society	0.44	Handloom Weaving 2nd Instalment
306.	Dakshin Kalamdan Noble Club Medinipur	1.39	Handloom Weaving
307.	Dakshin Durgapur Kshuduram Smtiri Sangha	0.86	Rexine Bag
308.	Council for Rural Welfare Medinipur	0.44	Handloom Weaving 2nd Instalment
309.	Sonarpur Gorkhera Ghospara Taruntirtha	1.21	Embroidery
310.	Narayantala Mass Communication Society	3.03	Computer



**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
311.	Siddhaswar Milan Sangha Medinipur	1.39	Handloom Weaving
312.	Porachingra Vivekananda Pathagar	1.21	Embroidery
313.	Khardaha Public, Cultural & Welfare Association	2.49	Zari Craft & Patch Work
314.	Dharaninagar Rural Development Society	0.94	Jute Goods
315.	Anirban Howrah	1.10	Typing & Shorthand
316.	Kenduaahihi Bikas Society	1.39	Soft Toys Making
317.	Cherabedia Rural & Economic Development Society	1.10	Typing & Shorthand
318.	Sea Right Hospital & Welfare Society	0.48	Community Health Workers
319.	Susunia Dakshin Roy Kishore Club	1.21	Embroidery
320.	Phakirchak Matri Mangal Samity	0.94	Jute
321.	Sarbik Pally Kalyan Kendra Medinipur	1.10	Typing & Shorthand
322.	Kalitala Shishu Bikas Kendra 24 Parganas	1.21	Embroidery
<b><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></b>			
323.	Village Development Society RR Distt.	3.03	Computer
324.	Kirnam Organization for the Welfare of Disabled Hyderabad	1.22	Typing & Shorthand 2nd Instalment
325.	Valmiki Seva Sangam Prakasam	1.78	Computer
326.	Sri Sai Education Society Kurnool	1.36	Leather
327.	Kasturba Mahila Mandali Nalgonda	1.21	Embroidery
328.	Navodaya Seva Sangham Mahboobnagar	0.35	Beautician 2nd Instalment
329.	AP WDC, Hyderabad	54.15	Different Trades 2nd Instalment
<b><u>Assam</u></b>			
330.	Welfare Sangha Nalbari	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
331.	Wodwichee Hailkandia	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
332.	Pathari Vocational Institution	1.26	Radio & TV Repair 2nd Instalment
333.	Barchala Gramya Sakhyarta	0.44	Handloom Weaving 2nd Instalment
334.	Global Health Immunization & Population Control Organization Nagaon	0.66	Screen Printing 2nd Instalment
335.	Gram Vikas Parishad Nagaon	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
336.	Pathari Vocational Institute Nagaon	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
337.	Dr. Ambedkar Mission Kamrup	3.03	Computer
338.	Gram Vikas Parishad Nagaon	1.10	Typing & Shorthand
339.	North East Voluntary Organization of Rural Development Dispur	3.03	Computer
340.	Kuriha Unnayan Samity Barpeta	1.21	Embroidery
341.	Pathari Vocational Institute Nagaon	1.78	Computer, 2nd Instalment
342.	Kolangapar Mohila Bikas Kendra	0.44	Handloom Weaving 2nd Instalment
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>			
343.	Women Welfare Organization for SCs STs Development Shamshi Kullu	2.64	Food Processing
344.	HP Mahila Vikas Nigam, Solan	3.55	Computer 2nd Instalment
<b>Punjab</b>			
345.	Punjab State Electronics Development & Production Corporation Ltd. Udyog Bhavan, Sector - 17 Chandigarh	3.55	Computer (Cont.) (12 M)
346.	Chandigarh Children and Women Development Corporation Limited Chandigarh	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment (12 months)

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
347.	Consumer Electronics (Punjab) Ltd. B99, Eltop Complex, Phase-VIII SAS Nagar Mohali-160059	24.00	Medical Transcription (12 months)
<b><u>Uttar Pradesh</u></b>			
348.	Panchsheel Social Welfare Society Village Lohagarh, Post Kalal Kheria Fatehabad Agra	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
349.	Ganga Rani Balika Vidyalay Rampur Baiju, Chhigramau Kannauj	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
350.	Rashtriya Nav Chetna Sansthan Gram Benepur, Post Ashapur, Tehsil Handia Allahabad	0.77	Readymade Garments 2nd Instalment
351.	Mother India Educational and Technical Welfare Society Durbiganj Sarai Lucknow	0.57	Typing & Shorthand 2nd Instalment
352.	Adarsh Bharti Vidya Mandir Samiti Naya Ourwa, Purnia, Sitapur Road Lucknow	0.77	Readymade Garments 2nd Instalment
353.	Durga Sewa Sadan, Village Dostpur P.O. Daruyapur District Bulandshahr	1.78	Computer (Continuation)
354.	Adarsh Mahila Kalyan Samiti Village and P.O. Baraut District Baghpat	1.14	Readymade Garments
355.	Arsi Gramodyog Sansthan Mohammad Husainpura District Shahjahanpur	0.65	Embroidery 2nd Instalment (Revalidated)
356.	Shyam Bal Niketan Syam Nagar, Narora District Bulandshahr	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment (Revalidated)
357.	Chodhery Brij Kishore Singh Vidyalaya Samiti Asalal Nagar, Chhigramau Kannauj	0.77	Readymade Garments 2nd Instalment
358.	Adarsh Sarvodaya Kalyan Sewa Sansthan Jawala Nagar District Rampur	0.77	Readymade Garments 2nd Instalment
359.	Mahila Utthan Kendra 524, Karamganj, Punjabi Colony District Etawah	0.57	Typing & Shorthand 2nd Instalment

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
360.	Akhil Bhartiya Seva Sansthan Village and PO Kasmandi Kalan, Maliabad Lucknow	0.57	Typing & Shorthand 2nd Instalment
361.	Human Care, C-172, Nirala Nagar, Lucknow	0.57	Rexine Bag Making 2nd Instalment
362.	Akhil Bhartiya Madhurani Ganga Dhar Seva Sansthan,0.57 Village Tikera, P.O. Rasoolpur, Via Kursi, Block Niondoora, District Barabanki		Typing & Shorthand 2nd Instalment
363.	Shanti Devi Memorial Gram Vikas Shiskha Sanstha, 0.57 Village Hasanpur, P.O. Rawatpur, District Kanpur		Typing & Shorthand 2nd Instalment
364.	Sansmaran Seva Sansthan, 146/38, Charas Mandi, Aminabad, Lucknow	2.21	Computer 2nd Instalment
365.	Kokila Devi Rashtriya Lok Kalyan Sansthan, 36-B, Chedi Singh Ka Purwa, Barra, Kanpur	1.78	Computer 2nd instalment
366.	Shubham Jan Kalyan Samiti, A-281/2, Rajendra Nagar, Post Izzat Nagar, Bareilly	0.57	Typing & Shorthand 2nd Instalment
367.	M.K. Deepak Shiksha Samiti Primary School, Meerpur Cantonment, Kanpur	0.57	Typing & Shorthand 2nd Instalment
368.	Kamla Mahjila Evam Bal Kalyan Samiti, 98, Mandi Tiraha, Pilkhuwa, Ghaziabad	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
369.	Kalka Prasad Smarak Society, 19/84, Patkapur, Kanpur	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
370.	Sanjay Jyoti Vikas Mandal, 3/8, Pili Colony, Juhi, Kanpur	0.57	Typing & Shorthand 2nd Instalment
371.	Mahila Gramin Utthan Samiti, Taluq Dhukri, PO and District Pithoragarh	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
372.	Krishi Evam Audyogik Vikas Sansthan, Village Chhayapurwa, P.O. Pakari, Dhaorahara, District Basti	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
373.	Master Zari Arts Sewa Sansthan, 21217, Khatakpura, Izzat Khan, Farrukhabad	1.33	Zari & Embroidery 2nd Instalment



**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
374.	Bharat Sewa Sansthan, Village and PO Chitson, District Bulandshahr	1.10	Typing & Shorthand
375.	Sangam Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Gram Purgeda, PO Mohna, Colonel Ganj, Gonda	0.57	Typing & Shorthand 2nd Instalment
376.	Samajik Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Chaturvedi Market, Mausam Bagh, Sitapur Road Lucknow	0.57	Typing & Shorthand 2nd Instalment
377.	U.P. Industrial Consultants Ltd. Fifth Floor, Kabir Bhavan, G.T. Road Kanpur	2.88	Zari Zardozi 2nd Instalment
378.	M.D. Electronics Research & Development Centre of India NOIDA	10.65	Computer 2nd Instalment
379.	Hath Kargha Vikas Kendra Bunkar Sahakari Samiti Limited	0.65	Embroidery 2nd Instalment
380.	Lalji Gramodyog Sewa Samiti Village and P.O. Dhamera Kirat Bulandshahr	2.49	Zari & Patch Work
381.	Children's Development Education Society Nangda Narain, P.O. Regu District Firozabad	3.03	Computer
382.	Aadi Jyoti Sewa Samiti Village Surajpura District Deoria	1.14	Readymade Garments
383.	Navodaya Prashikshan Evam Vikas Sansthan Station Road, Faridpur Bareilly	1.14	Typing & Shorthanad
384.	Nav Chetana Samaj Sevi Sansthan Awadh Nagar Mainpuri	1.14	Readymade Garments
385.	Varsha Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan ED 34, Rajajipuram Lucknow	1.82	Screen Printing
386.	Late S. Narinder Singh Shikshan Evam Samaj Kalyan Samiti 47, S.K. Building Road, Bazar Cantt. Kanpur	0.77	Readymade Garments 2nd Instalment
387.	Bal Kalyan Shiksha Gramin Udyog Samiti 328, Dak Bangla, Prem Nagar District Firozabad	1.14	Readymade Garments
388.	Jay Vikas Evam Kalyan Samiti 99/A/2, Ashok Nagar Allahabad	2.64	Food Processing (Revalidation)

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
389.	Akhil Bhartiya Jan Kalyan Vikas Samiti Rajiv Gandhi Nagar Farrukhabad	1.10	Typing & Shorthand (Revalidation)
390.	Khadi Gramodyog Eevam Samaj Kalyan Sansthan 14/4A, Beiley Road, New Katra Allahabad	1.10	Typing & Shorthand (Revalidation)
391.	Bharat Rashtra Jan Parishad, 35, Subhash Nagar, Kamala Nagar, Agra	3.03	Computer (Revalidation)
392.	Maharani Laxmi Bai Shiksha Sansthan, P.O. Rath District Hamirpur	3.03	Computer (Revalidation)
393.	Babu Ram Gramothan Sansthan, Village Parmi, P.O. Phulai, Hardoi	3.03	Computer (Revalidation)
394.	Pragati Pathagamini, D.I. Sahu Colony, Sitapur Road, Lucknow	1.14	Readymade Garments
395.	Shanti Sewa Niketan, Mahauli Bazar, Pratapgarh	1.14	Readymade Garments
396.	Gramothan Sewa Samiti	1.14	Zari Zardozi
397.	Shivaji Gramodyog Samiti, 15/45, Indira Nagar, Lucknow	1.14	Readymade Garments
398.	Pragatisheel Udyog Samiti, Tara Ka Purwa, Juggur, Lucknow	2.04	Radio/TV Training
399.	Social Educative Welfare Association (SEWA), Shahjadpur, District Ambedkar Nagar	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
400.	Gramodhyog Vikas Kendra, Village Badshahpur, P.O. Naugawa, District J.P. Nagar	1.14	Readymade Garments
401.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Memorial Shikshan Sansthan, Village Vikrampur, Post Sharbat Khani, District Bhadohi	1.14	Readymade Garments
402.	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Patrakarita Eevam Prodyogik Sansthan, 41/1, New Sohabatiygarh, Allahabad	1.78	Computer
403.	Sushila Jan Sewa Samiti, Sahwara, Kalimganj, Farrukhabad	1.10	Typing & Shorthand



**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
404.	Women's Career Institute, 303, Puliya Garvi, Tehsil Sadar, Block Sheetalpur, Etah	2.64	Food Processing
405.	Younik Social and Cultural Society, C-135, Sector H, Aliganj, Lucknow	1.14	Readymade Garments
406.	Harijan and Tribal Society 8/18, Muir Road, Dwarkapuri Colony Allahabad	1.14	Readymade Garments
407.	Evergreen Shiksha Samiti Air Force Gate, Nainital Road District Bareilly	0.85	Beautician
408.	Jan Kalyan Sewa Sansthan 548/Cha-I, Danda Khera, Manak Nagar Lucknow	3.36	Gem Cutting
409.	Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant Institute of Studies in Rural Development 42, Shivani Vihar, Kalyanpur Lucknow	0.46	Hand Weaving 2nd Instalment
410.	Shri Ganesh Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Samiti Nai Basti, Jain Temple Firozabad	0.77	Readymade Garments 2nd Instalment
411.	Mahila Utthan Sansthan 1475, Sector-I, LDA Colony, Kanpur Road Lucknow	0.50	Zari and Patch Work 2nd Instalment
412.	Mahila Gramodyog Samiti Village Zamin Baramdpur, Post Mohammadabad Gohna District Mau	0.57	Typing & Shorthand 2nd Instalment
413.	G.S.D. Charitable Hospital and Research InstituteSociety G-17, Harsha Vihar, Sector H, Aliganj Lucknow	0.35	Beautician 2nd instalment
414.	Madhu Mahila Silai Kadhai Prashikshan Kendra V&P.O. Bandipur, Tehsil Jalaspur Faizabad	0.77	Readymade Garments 2nd Instalment
415.	Mahila Sewa Sansthan 1, Cooper Road, Lal Bagh Lucknow	0.57	Typing & Shorthand 2nd Instalment
416.	Gramya Vikas Evam Sangathan Sansthan Kanpur Road, Chander Nagar, Alambagh Lucknow	1.82	Screen Printing
417.	Purna Devi Shikshan Sansthan 156, Brahm Nagar District Auraiya	1.10	Typing & Shorthand

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
418.	Dr. Ambedkar Swasthya Vikas Sewa Samiti Village Pitamber Khera, Rajajipuram Lucknow	1.10	Typing & Shorthand
419.	Karamsakshi Sewa Sansthan (Yash Kunj) Village Semarnar, PO Bhimapur District Siddharth Nagar	2.64	Food Processing
420.	Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan Town Area, Musafir Khana District Sultanpur	1.10	Typing & Shorthand
421.	Bright Children's Education and Cultural Committee Old Fazil Nagar, Kasia, Kushianagar District Kausambi	1.14	Readymade Garment
422.	Jan Sewa Sansthan V&PO Bheelampur Lucknow	1.10	Typing & Shorthand
423.	National Gramoudhyog Seva Samiti 53/276, C/0 Bilal Payphone District Bulandshahr	1.14	Readymade Garments
424.	Mayur Gramin Vikas Sewa Sansthan Guian Talab Chakki Wali Gali District Rampur	1.82	Screen Printing
425.	Shivalik Rural Development & Women's Society Kanpur	2.64	Food Processing
426.	Rahul Utthan Evam Vikas Samiti Near Railway Station, Bahrana Rai Bareily	1.14	Readymade Garments
427.	Sharda Mahila Prashikshan Kendra Gola Q.No.1, Shishu Mahila Road Ballia	1.14	Readymade Garments
428.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar U.P. Garib Evam Dalit Uthan Samiti Village Karenhua, PO Maharajgunj Azamgarh	1.14	Readymade Garments
429.	Rajiv Memorial Junior High School Club D-1/ 220, Sector-F, Jankipuram Lucknow	3.36	Gem Cutting
430.	Bahuudeshya Antyodaya Shiksha Samiti V& PO Paraur District Farrukhabad	1.78	Computer (Cont.)
431.	Jaaya Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan D-33, Sarvodaya Nagar Lucknow	1.78	Computer
432.	Shakti Electronics Institute Village Rampur, Post Basani, Baragaon Block Varanasi	2.04	Radio/TV Training

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
433.	Shri Dhara Singh Smarak Prasar Samiti Yadav Nagar, Anupshahr Bulandshahr	2.64	Food Processing
434.	Akhil Bhartiya Jan Seva Sansthan, Sharma Bhavan, Near Aashirwad Complex, Village Baksar, Ghaziabad	2.64	Food Processing
435.	Dalit Gramodyog Samiti 6, Gandhi Ashram, G.T. Road Aligarh	2.64	Food Processing
436.	Mangla Shah Gaya Prasad Dharamshala Chorbagh Lucknow	1.14	Readymade Garments
437.	Ramesh Chandra Katheriya Bal Vidya Mandir Village Rajpur, Post Kailai District Firozabad	1.14	Readymade Garments
438.	Maitryee Literary, Cultural and Social Organization 40/1, Motilal Nehru Road, Chayal Block Allahabad	1.14	Readymade Garments
439.	Jai Karan Bind Gram Vikas Sewa Sansthan Village Khujipur, PO Sarai Mamrej, Tehsil Handia District Allahabad	0.57	Readymade Garments 2nd Instalment
440.	Mother Teresa Welfare Association Lucknow	1.78	Computer
441.	The Tiger International Human Welfare Wing 4/93, Vikas Nagar Colony, Aliganj Lucknow	0.79	Handicrafts
442.	Abhivyakti Foundation 249/109, Dr. A.K. Sur Road, Tagore Town Allahabad	1.20	Embroidery
443.	Shanti Samaj Sevi Samiti 2/377, Khatrana Street Farrukhabad	1.78	Computer (Cont.)
444.	Satya Sewa Sansthan Kikroha, Pandah Ballia	3.03	Computer
445.	Ramkishan Sewa Samiti Civil Lines South Pilibhit	3.03	Computer
446.	Yogendra Gram Vikas Samiti Village Tatapuri, PO Nayagaon Bulandshahr	2.49	Zari & Patch Work
447.	Raj Prashikshan Kendra, 281/387, Mill Road, Mawaiya Lucknow	3.36	Gem Cutting

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
448.	Manav Kalyan Eevam Mahila Jagriti Sansthan F 3034, Rajajipuram, Alamnagar Lucknow	5.86	
449.	U.P. Prashikshan Svam Sewa Sansthan M2/827, Vinay Khand-2, Gomti Nagar Lucknow	0.30	Readymade Garments (Balance Grant) 2nd Instalment
450.	Purnima Gramodyog Sansthan Prince Nagar, Matroj Byepass, G.T. Road Aligarh	0.26	Food Processing
451.	Shiv Sewa Sansthan B-496 Rae Bareli	1.14	Readymade Garments
452.	Mahila Sewa Sansthan Eevam Shiksha Samiti Pure Buddhidhar, Babaganj Pratapgarh	1.14	Readymade Garments
453.	Nutan Women Development Institute ESI/361, Sector A, Sitapur Road Lucknow	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
454.	Maharishi Ved Vyas Institute of Social Development B-26/73, Nawabganj Varanasi	0.85	Beautician
455.	Kusum Audyogik Sansthan Village Gurwan, PO Middha Ballia	0.61	Beautician 2nd Instalment
456.	U.P. Industrial Consultants Limited 5th Floor, Kabir Bhavan G.T. Road	1.80	Computer 4 projects
457.	Shiv Mahesh Shaikshik Sansthan Gauriganj Sultanpur	0.57	Typing & Shorthand 2nd Instalment
458.	Shahbaz Gramodyog Samiti, Moh. Lohani PO Hardoi	0.57	Typing & Shorthand 2nd Instalment
459.	Mahadevi Yadav Balika evam Shishu Kalyan Shiksha Prasar Samiti Bilgram Hardoi	0.57	Typing & Shorthand 2nd Instalment
460.	U.P. Bhartiya Gramin Vikas Sansthan ESI/171, Sector-IX, Sitapur Road, Yojna Aliganj Lucknow	0.30	Computer
461.	All India Women's Conference, 3/1351, New Bhagat Singh Colony Bajoria Road Saharanpur	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
462.	Patel Nagar Vikas Samiti Raghuraj Nagar, Indira Nagar Lucknow	2.49	Zari & Patch Work

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
463.	Janta Vikas Sewa Sansthan E2/407, Vinay Khand, Gomiti Nagar Lucknow	1.82	Screen Printing
464.	Gramin Mahila Seva Sansthan V&PO Manpur Allahabad	1.39	Handloom
465.	Prayas 131/1, Canal Colony Lucknow	2.64	Food Processing
466.	Rashtriya Jan Sahyog E�am Lok Kalyan Sansthan 174/8B, New Behdurri Allahabad	2.64	Food Processing
467.	Dr. Lohiya Gramin Sewa Samiti Gram Dhenkashra Ashepur	1.14	Readymade Garments
468.	Kanchan Mahila Udyog Shilp Kala Prashikshan Kendra Civil Lines Azamgarh	1.14	Readymade Garments
469.	Nagesh Sarv Sewa Sansthan Village Aththasia, Mustafabad District Bahrach	1.14	Readymade Garments
470.	Shri Sadhu Sharan Singh Bal Vidya Niketan V&PO Bareypur Fatehpur	1.14	Readymade Garments
471.	Yuva Kalyan Samiti, Post Anurakalan Lucknow	1.14	Readymade Garments
472.	Indian Public Welfare Society 101, Patnala Lucknow	1.14	Readymade Garments
473.	Shri Daya Nidhi Khadi Ashram 1212/90, Awadh Nagar Mainpuri	1.14	Readymade Garments
474.	Lohiya Public School Samiti 3, Patel Nagar, Star Colony, Indira Nagar Lucknow	0.57	Typing & Shorthand 2nd Instalment
475.	Pathak Gramodyog Vikas Seva Sansthan 3/347 Ganga Udyog, Behind D.M. Colony Bulandshahr	1.06	Electrician Training
476.	Deep Jan Kalyan Samiti Krishnayan Colony, Delapur Bareilly	1.74	Screen Printing
477.	National Development Research &Training Institute Kodra, Amethi Lucknow	1.21	Embroidery

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
478.	Dalit Uddhar Samiti L-35, VDA Colony, Chandmari, Baralapur PO Lambi (Sarnath) Varanasi	1.10	Typing & Shorthand
479.	Samayak Prayatna 46, Ishwar Puri, Sector 12, Indira Nagar, Lucknow	2.49	Zari & Patch Work
480.	Lucknow Educational Welfare Society, 39, Adarsh Nagar, Alambagh, Lucknow	0.76	Typing & Shorthand 2nd Instalment
481.	Janta Sewa Samiti, Post Nabson, Basti District	0.77	Readymade Garments 2nd Instalment
482.	Shri Madhav Bal Vidya Mandir Samiti, Block Karhal, Village Tikrahar, PO Sahan, Mainpuri	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
483.	Akash Ganga Technical Welfare Society, 1/422, Vikas Khand, Gomati Nagar, Lucknow	0.77	Readymade Garments 2nd Instalment
484.	Raza Hussain Memorial Charitable Society, PO Majhwan, District Kanpur	0.57	Typing & Shorthand 2nd Instalment
485.	Beni Prasad Arya Sewa Sansthan,. 11/25, Govt Colony, Rakabganj, Agra	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
486.	Khadi Gramoudhyog Vikas Sansthan Imlia, Ghazipur	0.44	Handloom 2nd Instalment
487.	Atal Gramoudhyog Sewa Samiti, Amethi Sultanpur	0.44	
488.	Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Sarai Malikhan Ahiri Tola Chowk Lucknow	1.10	Typing & Shorthand
489.	Bhartiya Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Gram Narharpur, Ambedkar Nagar	1.10	-do-
490.	Pooja Sewa Sansthan, VPO Selapur, Hardoi	1.10	Typing & Shorthand
491.	Adarsh Jan Kalyan Gramoudhyog Vikas Samiti Bhetua, Sultanpur	1.10	Typing & Shorthand
492.	Upmaan Mahila Sansthan, Mauranipur, Jhansi	1.10	Typing & Shorthand

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
493.	Adarsh Gram Sewa Samiti, Munshikhera, Lucknow	3.03	Computer
494.	Vision-2020 HIG 70, Avas Vikas Colony Agra	3.03	Computer
495.	UP Mansik Prdushan Niwaran Samiti Hardoi	1.14	Readymade Garments
496.	Lala Prabhu Dayal Jan Kalyan Samiti Subji Mandi Hardoi	1.14	Readymade Garments
497.	Akhil Bhartiya Sidharat Sansthan Bajbraha Alambagh Lucknow	1.14	Readymade Garments
498.	Jan Jagaratee Sewa Samiti Rai Bareli	1.14	Readymade Garments
499.	Rashtriya Sewa Sansthan Hardoi	1.14	Readymade Garments
500.	Nirbal Uthan Gramodyog Sewa Samiti Aliganj Lucknow	2.64	Food Processing
501.	Shadab Sansthan Papnamow Lucknow	2.64	Food Processing
502.	Mahila Sewa Sansthan Sitapur Road, Lucknow	1.82	Screen Printing
503.	Tara Bal Vedhyalaya Samiti Rijore, Etah	1.14	Readymade Garments
504.	Chandra Gramin Vikas Sansthan Pratapgarh	1.14	Readymade Garments
505.	Durga Sewa Sansthan Lucknow	1.14	Readymade Garments
506.	Pragatisheel Manav Kalyan Ektakhuda Kanpur Dehat	1.14	Readymade Garments
507.	Vindhayasini Gram Vikas Samiti Orai, Jaluan	1.14	Readymade Garments
508.	Saurabh Sewa Sansthan, Mawpariyana Lucknow	1.14	Readymade Garments
509.	Aalha Sanskritik Eevam Samaj Kalyan Sansthan Sarangpur, Sultanpur	1.14	Readymade Garments

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
510.	Saryu Gramoudhyog Sewa Sansthan Kachnapur Gonda	1.14	Readymade Garments
511.	Shanti Jan Kalyan Sewa Sansthan Hardoi	1.14	Readymade Garments
512.	Mahila Kalyan Shiksha Sansthan Sikandrapur Ghazipur	1.14	Readymade Garments
513.	Samriti Daliganj, Lucknow	1.14	Readymade Garments
514.	Anusuchit Jati Khadi Evam Gramodyog Samiti Sahakari Colony Ghazipur	1.14	Readymade Garments
515.	Shiv Pal Samarak Nidhi(Mahila Evam Gramya Vikas Sansthan Rae Bareli	18.82	Screen Printing
516.	Shri Roop Kishore Gautam Manav Sewa Sansthan Jalesar Etah	2.64	Food Processing
517.	Kavita Khadi Gramodhyog Sanstha Deputyganj Bulandshahr	2.49	Zari Craft & Patchwork
518.	Samachandra Sewa Sansthan Rajajipuram Lucknow	2.49	Zari Craft & Patchwork
519.	Arpan Shiksha Evam Jan Kalyan Samiti Vikas Nagar Lucknow	2.04	Radio & TV Training
520.	Rashtriya Gramin Jan Kalyan Sansthan Indira Nagar, Lucknow	1.82	Screen Printing
521.	Asha Mahila Shilpkala Bal Vidhyalay Samiti, Maunpur Firozabad	2.04	Radio & TV training
522.	Gayadin Prasad Smiriti Jan Vikas Samiti Keshopur Firozabad	3.36	Gem Cutting
523.	Mahila Uthan evam Gramoudyog Vikas Chirdi, Sambhal Muradabad	1.39	Handloom Weaving
524.	Madarsha Anwarul Uloom Talimi Society Samiti Indira Nagar Lucknow	1.14	Readymade Garments

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
525.	Gram Niyojan Ashram VPO Chharra Aligarh	1.21	Embroidery
526.	AK Model Public School Samiti Nai Basti Bijnor	1.36	Leather Works
527.	Natural Human Resources Development Institute Paharganj Faizabad	0.86	Rexine Bag Making
528.	Anjana Samaj Kalyan Samiti Sikohabad Firozabad	3.36	Gem Cutting
529.	Agargami Sewa Sanstha Juggaur Lucknow	1.14	Readymade Garments
530.	Daraganj Gramoudhyog Vikas Sansthan Tagore Town Allahabad	1.98	Soft Toy Making
531.	Shri Deenodaya Gramodyog Vikas Sewa Sansthan Maudaha Hamirpur	1.14	Readymade Garments
532.	Krishi Evam Gramodyog Sansthan Allenganj Allahabad	1.63	Computer 2nd Instalment
533.	Pratibha Bal Kalyan Unnayan Samiti Robertsganj Sonebhadra	1.14	Readymade Garments 2nd Instalment
534.	Janki Gramothan Mahila Bal Vikas Sansthan Jamon Sultanpur	0.65	Embroidery 2nd Instalment
535.	Gramin Manav Uthan Sansthan Bankata Balia	1.10	Typing & Shorthand
536.	Ram Chandra Gramodyog Samiti, Kausuambhi Nawabganj Unnao	0.51	Typing Continuation
537.	Kamala Lok Sangeet Shiksha Evam Samaj Sewa Sansthan Allahabad	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
538.	Lok Sewa Sansthan Ghazipur	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
539.	Shri Raj Kishore Memorial Jan Kalyan Samiti Farukhabad	3.03	Computer

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
<b><u>Delhi</u></b>			
540.	IETE, New Delhi	12.63	Computer (Cont.)
541.	AIWC New Delhi	15.98	Computer (cont.)
542.	Bharat Ratan Dr. BR Ambedkar Dalit Uthan Shiksha Samiti Gharoli Extn. Delhi	1.78	Computer 2nd Instalment
543.	Manav Propkari Sanstha, Sec.A Pkt B Vasant Kunj New Delhi	1.14	Readymade Garments
544.	Bhartiya Parivardhan Sanstha Basti Vikas Kendra, Nand Nagri New Delhi	0.85	Beautician
545.	Bhartiya Parvardhan Sanstha Nand Nagri New Delhi	1.21	Embroidery
546.	Bhartiya Parivardhan Sanstha Nand Nagri, New Delhi	1.14	Readymade Garments
<b><u>Uttaranchal</u></b>			
547.	Janjati Mahila Kalyan evam Balothan Samiti Sarukhet Uttarkashi	3.55	Computer (Continuation)
548.	Uttarakhand Gramin Vikas Samiti Village and PO Gwladam District Chamoli	0.77	Readymade Garments 2nd Instalment
549.	Mukti Nivesh Society for Parpartory Development and Education Amravati Colony District Nainital	3.03	Computer
<b>Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) (as on 01.2.2003)</b>			
1.	Joint Effort Suppressed Upliftment Services (JESUS) Near 132, K.V. Substation, Bommuru Rajahmundry Rural Mandal E.G. Distt. Andhra Pradesh	2.24	Mushroom
2.	Haryana Dairy Develeopment Corp. Ltd. Chandigarh	75.41	Dairy
3.	Women's Development Organization 4/54 D.A.V College Road Dehradun - 248001 Uttaranchal	56.92	Woolen craft

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
4.	Kerala State Cooperation Fed. for Fisheries Development Ltd. Thiruvananthapuram Kerala	1.56	Fisheries
5.	J & K Ex-services League Ambphalla Jammu - 180005 Jammu & Kashmir	59.85	Medicinal Plant
6.	Biswa Santi Sakti Parishad Guwahati Assam	16.2	Piggery
7.	Gramothan Audyogic Samiti Lucknow Uttar Pradesh	23.74	Chikan Kari
8.	Kyamgei Khoiram Leikai Women Welfare Association, Kyamgei Mayai Leikai Imphal - 795001 Manipur	2.48	Handloom
9.	PCDF, 29, Park Road Lucknow -226001 Uttar Pradesh	26.26	Dairy
10.	Bijnor Sewa Sansthan, Mehdi Shopping Complex, Vidur Kuti Road Bijnor-246701 Uttar Pradesh	10.1	Jute craft
11.	Kerala State Co-op. Fed. for Fisheries Development Ltd. Thiruvananthapuram Kerala	10.24	Fisheries
12.	Kerala State Poultry Development Cooperation Ltd T.C. 3/2408 Jesovil, Marappalam pattam-695004, Thiruvananthapuram Kerala	1.09	Poultry
13.	Kerala State Women's Cooperation Ltd. K.V. Towers, Marappalam, Pattom Thiruvananthapuram - 695004 Kerala	5.87	Note Book Development Production
14.	Integrated Rural Development Centre Distt. Kohima Nagaland	11.77	Piggery
15.	PCDF 29, Park Road Lucknow -226001 Uttar Pradesh	63.69	Dairy

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
16.	PCDF 29, Park Road Lucknow -226001 Uttar Pradesh	64.04	Dairy
17.	New Public School Samiti 504/21-D, Krishna Bhawan, Tagore Marg, Daliganj Lucknow -226020 Uttar Pradesh	6.09	Carpet Weaving
18.	Thujo Multipurpose Cooperation Society Ltd. Chozouba - 797104, Distt. Phek Nagaland	2.48	Goatery
19.	Kerala State Poultry Development Cooperation. Ltd.,-695004 T.C. 3/2408 Jesovil, Marrappalampattam Thiruvananthapuram Kerala	141.75	Poultry
20.	Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Durdh Mahasangh Maryadit, NKM International House, Babubhai M. Chinai Marg Mumbai - 400020 Maharashtra	82.35	Dairy
21.	Assam Apex Weavers & Artisans Cooperative Fed.Ltd. Gopinath Bordoloi Road, Ambari Guwahati - 781001 Assam	76.9	Handloom
22.	Mahila Kalyan Samiti 73, Sher Mohd. Pilibhit -262001 Uttar Pradesh	13.03	Lace Making
23.	Orissa Pisciculture Development Cooperation Ltd. Orissa	53.94	Fisheries
24.	Manipur Tribal Farmers' Development Association Mission Lane Sanjenthong Imphal -795001 Manipur	4.99	Goatery

**Short Stay Home (SSH)**Bihar

1.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh Thakkar Bapa Smarak Sadan Dr. Ambedkar Marg New Delhi (for Deoghar, Bihar)	4.64	To run Short Stay Home
2.	Sister Nivedita Memorial Trust Firoz Gandhi College, Old Bhawan' Jakkanpur Patna	2.33	-do-

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
3.	Harijan Sevak Sangh At & Po Murliganj Near Koshi Yojana Parisar Distt. Madhepura	3.50	To run Short Stay Home
4.	Self Employed Women's Association Mangrauni Road Madhubani	3.50	-do-
5.	Adithi, 2\30, State Bank Colony-II, Bellary Road Patna.	3.50	-do-
6.	Manav Seva Ashram Kapiya Hizamat, Post, Maharajganj Siwan.	4.67	-do-
7.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh Thakkar Bapa Smarak Sadan Dr. Ambedkar Marg, New Delhi (for Ranchi, Uttarakhand)	3.50	-do-
8.	Harijan Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Sanstha At & Po. Pupri, Janakpur Road Sitamarhi	3.50	-do-
9.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh Thakkar Bapa Smarak Sadan Dr. Ambedkar Marg New Delhi	3.50	-do-
10.	Mahila Kalyan Sewa Ashram New Gopalpur, Raza Bazar East Champaran	3.50	-do-
11.	Nutan Vikas Vihar, At. Magardahi, Ward No. 15 Po & Distt. Samastipur	3.50	-do-
12.	Grameen Vikas Anusandhan Evam Prashikshan Sangathan Janardan Path, Mahisour At & Po Jamui	3.50	-do-
13.	Mithilanchal Samagra Vikas Sanstha Mohalla Mogulpura Noniatola, P.O. Lal Bagh Darbhanga	3.50	-do-
14.	Daudnagar Organization for Rural Development Badi Mazid, Old Town, Daudnagar Aurangabad	3.50	-do-
15.	Singhbhum Mahila Samaj Kalyan Parishad Road No.4, Sankosai Marg, Jamshedpur, East Singhbhum Jharkhand	3.50	-do-

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
16.	Priyadarshini Swasthya Sanstha Mishri Tola, Tekari Road P.O. Mahandru Patna	3.50	To run Short Stay Home
17.	Vir Kunwar Singh Smarak Samiti East Ashok Nagar, Road No.14-A Kankerbagh Patna Ph. 0612-354305	3.50	-do-
18.	Scientific Educational Promotion and Medical Aid Foundation 1, Nitibagh, P.O. B.V. College Patna	2.33	-do-
19.	Ram Tahal Singh Jan Chetna Samiti At. Sultanpur, Koraia, Po. Jamui Patna	2.33	-do-
20.	Chandra Kalyan Kendra Head Office Village/P.O. Gaonawan Distt. Nalanda	3.50	-do-
21.	Rahul Vihar At & P.O. Balaiha, Via- Gogari, Jamalpur Distt. Khagaria-851219	3.50	-do-
22.	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Vill. Rostampur, P.O. Lekahi Purnea	3.50	-do-
23.	Help Vihar At Hanuman Tekari, Ward No.9 P.O. Deoghar, Distt. Deoghar Jharkhand-814112	3.50	-do-
24.	Shashwat Seva Sansthan At & Po. Urbarak Nagar Distt. Begu Sarai -851101	3.50	-do-
25.	Pragati Foundation At & Po. Baksama Distt. Vaishali.	2.33	-do-
26.	Gram Swaraj Sewa Sansthan Kaiomur	1.87	-do-
27.	Kasturba Mahila Vikas Kalyan Samiti Vill. Stree Krishnapuri, P.O. Kasipur Distt. Samastipur	1.67	-do-
28.	Daroga Prasad Roy Mahila Prashikshan Evam Audhyogik Kendra, At & Po. Sutihar, Distt. Saran. Patna - 841222	1.67	-do-

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
<b><u>Uttar Pradesh</u></b>			
29.	Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh Dr. Ambedkar Marg New Delhi	3.50	To run Short Stay Home
30.	Banvasi Vikas Ashram Lal Bahadur Shastri Complex, Meja Allahabad Pin-212302	3.50	-do-
31.	Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh Thakkar Bapa Smarak Sadan Dr. Ambedkar Marg, Link Road New Delhi-55	3.50	-do-
34.	Swamy Dharmanand Shiksha Samiti Murain Tola, Civil Lines Near Mahila Degree College Fatehpur-212601	3.50	-do-
35.	Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh Dr. Ambedkar Marg At Shikohabad New Delhi-55	3.50	-do-
36.	Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh SSH, Pawan Kumar Bhawan, Subedar Nagar At-Bithoor Kanpur	3.70	-do-
37.	Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh Dr. Ambedkar Marg New Delhi-55 At-Lakhimpur Kheri	3.50	-do-
38.	All India Women's Conference 6, Bhagwan Das Road, At Mathura New Delhi	3.50	-do-
39.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh Dr. Ambedkar Marg At Mirzapur New Delhi-55	3.50	-do-
40.	Sabla, 57, RDA, Indira Nagar Rai Bareli	3.50	-do-
41.	All India Women's Conference 6, Bhagwan Das Road At Saharanpur New Delhi	3.50	-do-
42.	Gramothan Mahila Sansthan, Moh. Mahadev (Master Colony), Mandi, Dhanaura, Distt. Jyotiba Phule Nagar. Pin-244231 (Amroha)	3.50	-do-

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
43.	Ex-Service Men Social Welfare Society C/O. Stanley Road, Kamala Nagar Allahabad	3.50	To run Short Stay Home
44.	Parivartan Sewa Sansthan, At & Po.Taudhakpur, Near Mandi Samiti Hamirpur Road Kanpur	3.70	-do-
45.	Madrasa Anwarul Uloom Talimi Society 12/563, Indira Nagar Lucknow	3.50	-do-
46.	Janjati Mahila Kalyan Evam Balothan Society Sarukhet, Barkot Distt. Uttarkashi -249141 Ph.013752-45008	3.50	-do-
47.	Shiksha Mahila Samiti 387, Awas Vikas, Katra Distt. Basti.	2.33	-do-
48.	Gramya Mahila Kalyan Sansthan Wing No.3, Barrack No.24/1, Prem Nagar Dehradun- 248007	3.50	-do-
49.	Maa Vindhya Vasini Mahila Prasikshan Evam Samaj Sewa Sansthan Chinni Mill Colony, Bhatni Deoria	3.50	-do-
50.	New Public School Samiti 504/21-D, Krishna Bhawan Tagore Marg, Daliganj Lucknow-226020 Ph.788199,788192	3.50	-do-
51.	Shri Mundran Gramodyog Sansthan 35 E/2, Rampur Bagh, Gopi Hospital Bareilly Tel.No.98370-28360	2.33	-do-
52.	Adarsh Samaj Kalyan Evam Khadi Gramodhyog Ganeshipur, Khaptiyan Allahabad	2.33	-do-
53.	Jai Gayatri Maa Balvidya Mandir Samiti Karmer Road, Rajendra Orai Jalaun-285001	2.33	-do-
54.	Nagrik Seva Samiti B-53, Avas Vikas, Civil Lines Badaun-243601 Ph.No.05882/28262/26078	2.33	-do-

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
55.	Saqalani Gramodyog Vikas Samiti A-51, Model Town Bareilly	2.33	To run Short Stay Home
56.	Nagesh Sarv Sewa Sansthan Atthaisa, Vill & Po. Mustafabad Distt. Behraich	2.33	-do-
57.	Uttarakhand Gramin Vikas Samiti Vill. Gwadham, Post. Gwadham, Distt. Chamoli Uttaranchal	2.33	-do-
58.	Patel Nagar Vikas Samiti 129, Raghuraj Nagar, Patel Nagar Indira Nagar Lucknow	2.33	-do-
59.	A.K. Model Public School Samiti Nai Basti, B-14 Bijnor-246701	2.33	-do-
60.	Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Samajothan Samiti Naya Bazar P.O. Berinag Distt. Pithoragarh	2.33	-do-
61.	Shri Devi Charan Lok Kalyan Samiti (Katra Fateh Mohammad Khan) Etawah, Pin-206001	2.33	-do-
62.	Mahila Bal Uthan Evam Kala Manch Dehradun	1.86	-do-
<b>Kerala</b>			
63.	Mujahid Education Trust 17/194-A, M.Square Complex Pavamani Road, P.B. No.60, Calicut-673001 Ph.720601	3.50	-do-
64.	Abhaya 'Varada', Nandanavanam Thiruvananthapuram-695033 Ph.341556	4.80	-do-
65.	Association for Social Health in India, New Delhi Ashi, Mudavanmugal Road, Poojapura P.O, Trivandrum-695012 Ph. 353249	3.70	-do-
66.	Kerala Association for Social & Women's Welfare Mupparayil Building, Vellayittambalam Kollam Pin-691012	2.33	-do-

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
67.	Desasevini Vanitha Samajam Thenguvila, Puthagam Kothukal P.O. Thiruvananthapuram, Pin-695601	3.50	To run Short Stay Home
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
68.	Dr. Ambedkar Dalithvarga Abhividdhi Sangham 16/382, Gajula Street, Masapet Cuddapah (Distt.)-516001 Ph.No.08562/22819	4.67	-do-
69.	Down Trodden and Community Development Society H.No.7/353/1, Bhagyanagar Colony Cuddapah-516002	3.50	-do-
70.	Depressed People's Development Society 20/398, Cooperative Colony, Nirmala Mphw(P) Training Institute Compound Cuddapah-516001	3.50	-do-
71.	Telugu Bharati Mahila Mandali Anjeneyaswamy Temple Street Punganur-517247 Chittoor Distt., Ph.-53663	3.50	-do-
72.	Udyasri Mahila Samajam D.No.4-11-6, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Lane, Naidupet Guntur(Distt.)	3.50	-do-
73.	Udyasri Mahila Samajam D.No.4-11-6, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Lane, Naidupet Guntur(Distt.) (Additional Home)	2.33	-do-
74.	Nivedita Mahila Mandali C/O. Mr. Sajjarao, Behind Dal Mill Besides NSP Canal, Kothapet, Vinukonda, Guntur (Distt), Pin-522647	3.50	-do-
75.	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust P.O. Sitanagaram, (Via) Rajah-Mundry East Godawari(Distt.) Ph.No.0883-458802	3.78	-do-
76.	Help the Women D.No.69-3-17, Nagavanam Kakinada-533003 East Godawari(Distt.)	3.50	-do-
77.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh New Delhi Nellore (Distt.)	4.65	-do-
78.	A.P. Mahilabhyu-Daya Samithi D.No.20-5-43, Back Side Of Rtc. Bus Stand Guaranga, Aruna Nagar Cook Colony, Ongole-523001 Prakasam (Distt.)	3.50	-do-



**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
79.	Viveka Educational Foundation Kapu Street Pamur Prakasham (Dt)- 523208 Ph.No.08490-46333	2.33	To run Short Stay Home
80.	Mahila Dakshta Samiti H.No.8-3-430/1/21, NSC Employee's Society Yellarugudda, Ameerpet Hyderabad R.R.(Distt.).Ph.No.3732366	3.91	-do-
81.	Sri Padmavathi Educational Society Karukuna Road Atmakur-518422 Kurnool (Distt.)	3.50	-do-
82	Hyderabad Zilla Mahila Mandalula Samakhya Flat No. 469, Satya Sai Appts. Sreeni-Vasa Nagar Ameerpet (East) Hyderabad, R.R(Distt.)	5.41	-do-
83.	All India Women's Conference H.No.5-8-170, Laskhar Bazar, Hanamakonda Warangal(Distt.)	3.50	-do-
84.	Association for Social Health in India Ahmed Nagar Colony 1 <sup>st</sup> Lancer Road Hyderabad	3.91	-do-
85.	Chaitanya Mahila Mandali 30-2-36, Mamillagudam Khammam, Distt.	3.50	-do-
86.	Pragati Charitable Trust Opp. Walter Park, A.U. Campus Visakhapatnam (Distt.) - 530 003 Ph.No.755811	2.33	-do-
87.	Mahalaxmi Welfare Society 5-8-10, Dakkini Street Vizianagaram (Distt.)	2.33	-do-
88.	Navodaya Seva Sangham H.O.No. 10/107, Netaji Road, Jadcherela Mehboobnagar (Distt.)	3.50	-do-
89.	Integrated Development Agency Rythupet, Nandi-Gama Disst. Krishna - 521185	3.50	-do-
90.	Laxmi Mahila Mandali Chejrala Nellore(Distt.) -524341	3.50	-do-

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
91.	Society For Health & Education Development 12/288, Mydukur Cuddapaha Road Near Sanjiv Reddy Hospital Cuddapah (Distt.)-516172	4.69	To run Short Stay Home
92.	Shri Bhavani Mahila Mandali 6-6-37, Kavadi Guda, Secunderabad, R.R.(Distt.)	2.33	-do-
93.	Priyadarshini Service Organization D.No.45-56-9, Saligrama Puram Vishakhapatnam Distt. Ph.No.0891-752813	3.50	-do-
94.	Hyderabad City Welfare Women's Council Plot No. 7-70/38-B, Habsiguda, Street No. 8 Maheshwari Nagar R.R. Distt. Hyderabad.	2.60	-do-
95.	Sanjay Memorial Technical Education Society Dehradun	4.67	-do-
<b>Rajasthan</b>			
96.	Shakti Stambh Ruwa B-182-A, Mangal Marg Bapu Nagar Jaipur	3.70	-do-
97.	Rajasthan Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj 1294, Rishi Niwas Baba Harish Chandra Marg Jaipur	3.70	-do-
98.	Sree Karni Nagar Vikas Samiti Gordhanpura Kota-324007	3.70	-do-
99.	Madhu Smiriti Mahila Eevam Bal Kalyan Utthan Sansthan L-59/A, Himmat Nagar, Gopal Pura, Mad Tank Road.	3.70	-do-
100.	Nav Jagriti Vidyalaya Sanchalan Samiti Sawai Madhopur Gangapur City	3.50	-do-
101.	Navodaya Lok Kalyan Samiti 1-G-41, Mahaver Nagar Kota.	2.33	-do-
<b>Delhi</b>			
102.	Shakti Shalini J-13, Jangpura Extn. New Delhi-110014 Ph.4312483 Fax.4310741	2.60	-do-



**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
103.	All India Women's Conference Bapnu Ghar Delhi	3.90	To run Short Stay Home
104.	Mahila Dakshta Samiti 19, Fire Brigade Lane Opp. Campa Cola Factory Connaught Place New Delhi	3.90	-do-
<b>Punjab</b>			
105.	Association for Social Health in India New Delhi At Jalandhar	2.47	-do-
106.	All India Women's Conference Chowk Sharif-Pura, G.T. Road Amritsar	2.47	
<b>Chandigarh</b>			
107.	Association for Social Health in India New Delhi At "Savera", Chandigarh	3.70	-do-
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
108.	Priyadarshini Gramin & Adivasi Seva Bhavi Sanstha At. Gulawadi, Tq. Sangamur Ahmednagar	3.50	-do-
109.	People's Education Society Sh. Shivaji Vidyalaya Road Near Navjeevan Hospital, Suvarna Nagar Buldhana.	3.50	-do-
110.	Grameen Vikas Mandal Bansarola 79, Tq. Kajj Beed	3.50	-do-
111.	Saraswati Shikshan Mahila Mandal Balashagopan, Near Azad Bagh Chandrapur	3.50	-do-
112.	Samajwadi Mahila Sabha, Kalyani Ashram, Plot No.44, Jai Hind Colony Dhule	2.33	-do-
113.	Lok Mangal Sanstha Ghot P.O. Chamorshi-Tq. Gadchiroli	3.50	-do-

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
114.	Bal Vikas Mahila Mandal Shambaji Nagar, Khadagoan Road Latur	3.50	To run Short Stay Home
115.	Association For Social Health In India Mumbai	3.91	-do-
116.	Legal Literacy Movement for Women 44, Justice Kotwal Nagar Pratap Nagar Square, Ring Road Nagpur	3.50	-do-
117.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh At. Nagpur	3.50	-do-
118.	Nagpur Muslim Welfare Society C/O Azeem Khan, Plot.No.90 Awasthi Nagar Nagpur	3.50	-do-
119.	Rachana Trust Narsinha Nagar Near Nerlikar Hospital, Gangapur Road Nasik	3.50	-do-
120.	Samata Yuval Mandal Wadgaon, Tq. Mukhed Distt. Nanded	3.50	-do-
121.	Sandhi Niketan Shikshan Sanstha, Wadgaon Taluka, Mukhed Nanded-431715 Ph.02461-46148	3.50	-do-
122.	Akhil Bharatiya Magasvargiya Samaj Prabodhan Sanstha	4.59	-do-
123.	Prakash Apartments, Katemanveli Kalyan(East), Thane		
124.	Late Smt. Jankibai (Akka) Tendulkar Mahila Ashram Lanja Distt. Ratnagiri	3.50	-do-
125.	Rashtriya Vidayan Manch 11, Central Bank Colony Behind Silk Mill, Pimpala Jalgaon	2.33	-do-
126.	Chaitanya Mahila Mandal 13/1, Gururaj, Housing Society, Bhosari Pune-411039	3.50	-do-
127.	Swayam Sidha Mahila Mandal Vishva Sadan, Near Satgirani Latur-413512	3.50	-do-



**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
128.	Rutuja Shikshan Sanstha Venus Niwas, Subhash Chandra Bose Colony Jalkot Road, Udgir Distt. Latur	2.33	To run Short Stay Home
129.	Jaiprakash Gramlaya Sanstha Gopal Nagar, Sangvi Nanded - 431605	2.33	-do-
130.	Pragati Vidya Prasarak Sanstha 5, Vishal Lokmanya Colony Nandurbar- 425412	2.33	-do-
131.	Bhagini Nivedita Pratisthan Nivedita Bhawan, Wwh, Ganesh Durga, Rajwada Sangli.	2.33	-do-
132.	Smt. Narsabai Mahila Mandal Wadgaon, Tq. Mukhed Distt. Nanded-431715	3.50	-do-
133.	Kalawati Adarsh Mahila Vikas Kendra Siddhakala Dyandep Colony Lane-2, below Canal, Karve Nagar Pune-411052	2.33	-do-
<b>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</b>			
134.	Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh Silvasa, Dadra Nagar & Haveli Silvassa(Distt)	2.33	-do-
<b>Pondicherry</b>			
135.	Association for Social Health in India 29, Villianur Road Reddiarpalayam-605010	4.49	-do-
136.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh Pondicherry Branch, No.2, 1 <sup>st</sup> Cross, Vivekananda Nagar Pondicherry-605005	3.50	-do-
<b>Goa</b>			
137.	Association for Social Health in India 4, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg New Delhi	3.50	-do-
<b>Orissa</b>			
138.	All India Women's Conference Sarojini House, 6 Bhagwan Das Road New Delhi At. Balasore	2.33	-do-

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
139.	Association for Social Health in India 4, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg New Delhi-110002 At. Cuttack.	2.33	To run Short Stay Home
140.	Nysasdri At-Santhasara, P.O Santhapur Via Gondia Distt. Dhenkanal-759016	3.50	-do-
141.	Jayanti Pathagar Sahapada, Brahmapurada Jajpur- 755 005	3.50	-do-
142.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh Thakkar Bapa Smarak Sadan Dr.Ambedkar Marg New Delhi At. Dhramgarh, Kalahandi	3.50	-do-
143.	Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh Thakkar Bapa Smrak Sadan, Dr. Ambedkar Marg, New Delhi-55 At Phulbani	3.50	do-
144.	Subhdra Mahtab Sewa Sadan At & PO. Udayagiri, Distt. Kandamal Phulbani-762100	3.50	-do-
145.	Dhakotha Jubak Sangh PO Dhakotha Keonjhar-758049	3.50	-do-
146.	Bhairabi Club, Kurumpada, PO Hadapada Khurda	3.50	-do-
147.	Rural Development Action Cell Ward No.14, Tulasichaura, P O Baripada Mayurbanj-757001	3.50	-do-
148.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh Thakkar Baba Marak Sadan Dr. Ambedkar Marg New Delhi	3.50	-do-
149.	Sunadrargarh Zilla Mahila Parishad Vitiriapara, P.O.Sundargarh Distt. Sundargarh-770001	3.50	-do-
150.	Radhakrishna Club At - Sana Bazar, Po & Distt. Jagatsinghpur	3.50	-do-
151.	Institute for Women's Welfare, Court Peta, Berhampur, Distt. Ganjam	3.50	-do-



**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
152.	Nilachal Seva Pratishthan Dayavihar, (Kanas) Distt. Puri	3.50	To run Short Stay Home
153.	All India Women's Conference 6, Bhagwan Das Road New Delhi At Puri	3.50	-do-
154.	Anchalik Seva Sangathan Dhankanda Sambalpur-768 001.	2.33	-do-
155.	Assoication for Voluntary Action At Dampur, P.O. Berboi, P.S. Delang Distt. Puri	3.50	-do-
156.	Action for Social & Human Acme, (Asha) At. Tolona, Post. Gunupur Distt. Rayagada,	3.50	-do-
157.	Society for Environmental Development & Voluntary Action Nayagarh,	3.50	-do-
158.	Basudeb Pathagar At/Po. Nuagan, Via-Niali Cuttack - 754004	3.50	-do-
159.	Centre for Rural Reconstruction & Social Solidarity (CROSS) At & Po. Fulnakhara Distt. Cuttack-754001	2.33	-do-
160.	Voluntary Institute of Rural Development At- Titigam, P.O. Aida Via-Athmalik Angul	2.33	-do-
161.	Maharshi Dayanand Service Mission Joranda, P.O. Mahimardi Dhenkanal.	3.50	-do-
<b>Assam</b>			
162.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh Guwahati (Distt.)	2.33	-do-
163.	Association for Social Health in India Nirmal Ashray, Milapur Guwahati-21	2.33	-do-
164.	Wodwichee, Vill. & P.O. Lakshirbond Distt. Hailakandi -788155 Ph.03844-22380	2.33	-do-

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
165.	Sadou Assom Gramya Puthibharal Sanstha P.O.Telipathy Chanmari Road Haibargaon, Distt. Nagaon -782002 Ph.03672-20718	2.33	To run Short Stay Home
166.	Borchala Grammya Sakharta Somity P.O. Barchala (Via-Raha) Distt. Morigaon Pin-782103	2.33	-do-
167.	Jaluguti Agrani Mahila Samity Vill. Noornagar Po. Jaluguti Cd Block, Kapili Distt. Morigaon Pin-782104	2.33	-do-
168.	Global Health Immunization & Population Control Organization At Rangaloo, P.O. Jumarmur Via-Kathiatoli Nagaon(Distt) -782427	4.32	-do-
<b>Karnataka</b>			
169.	Ambika Mahila Sangha Chaitanya SSH, No.24 Rajiv Gandhi Nagar Doddabidrakallu, Post. Nagasandra Bangalore-560073	3.49	-do-
170.	Association for Social Health in India 4, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg New Delhi-2 At Bangalore	3.91	-do-
171.	Women's Welfare Society 2015, Kore Galli, Shakpur Belgaum Ph.No.436351	3.54	-do-
172.	Bhagyashri Mahila Mandal Kacheri Road, Jamkhandi Bagalkot Ph.No.08353-21573	3.50	-do-
173.	Bhartiya Gramin Mahila Sangh Vibhutipura Bangalore	2.06	-do-
174.	Sri Maitri Mahila Mandali Sugar Factory Road, Doddabathi-577566 Distt. Davangere Ph.No.80630	2.93	-do-



**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
175.	Sri Shakti Mahila Mandali Guttur Colony Harihar-577601 Davangere Ph.08192-40003/ 40004	2.93	To run Short Stay Home
176.	Jagruta Mahila Sangh 590/1, 6 <sup>th</sup> Main, P.I. Extn Near Ram & Co. Circle Davangere-2	2.33	-do-
177.	Karnataka Sarvodaya Seva Sangh 11-861, Basava Nagar M.S.K. Mill Road Gulbarga -585103	4.43	-do-
178.	Pastoral Sociology Institute P.S.I. Seva Bhawan Malur-563130, Kolar	2.33	-do-
179.	Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh New Delhi	2.36	-do-
180.	Durgabai Mahila Mandali 189, Muthyalapet, Mulabagar Kolar	3.50	-do-
181.	Association of Women for Awareness & Knowledge Earning, (Awake) Subramanye-Swara Nilaya Chamber of Commerce Road Challakere - 577522, Distt. Chitradurga Ph.08195-22149	2.33	-do-
182.	Basava Tatva Education Society, B.V.S. College Road, Bidar	2.33	-do-
183.	"Dhwani" Institute for Rural Development T.B.Extension Nagamangala Mandy	2.33	-do-
<b>Tripura</b>			
184.	All India Women's Conference 9/4, Krishna Nagar Road Agartala.	3.50	-do-
185.	Association for Social Health in India 4, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Marg New Delhi At. Agartala	3.50	-do-
186.	Tripura State Council for Child Welfare Lyongate(West), Laxminarayan Bari Road Agartala-799001, Ph.227026	2.33	-do-

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
187.	Blind & Handicapped Association Vill. Mantala Road, Deuranpasha P.O. Rajburi, Dharamnagar North Tripura (Distt.) Ph.221172	3.50	To run Short Stay Home
<b><u>Arunachal Pradesh</u></b>			
188.	Oju Welfare Association Near Police Station P.O. Naharlagun, B-Sector Papumpara (Distt)	2.33	-do-
189.	Indira Welfare Society 'A' Sector, Helipad Road Naharlagun (Distt)	2.33	-do-
<b><u>Manipur</u></b>			
190.	Social Agricultural & Rural Development Kotlenphai, P.O. Pallel Distt. Chandel-795135	3.50	-do-
191.	Rural Health Organizsation (RHO) Naoremthong Laishram Leirak Imphal- 795001 Ph.0385-311871	2.33	-do-
192.	Nightingale Education Trust Nongmeibung Chakpram, Leirak Imphal Ph. 443150	4.67	-do-
<b><u>Mizoram</u></b>			
193.	Zoram Drivers Ramthim Board, Zuangtui, C/O. Friends Auto Enterprise Chanmari Aizwal	1.87	-do-
<b><u>Tamil Nadu</u></b>			
194.	Kalai Selvi Karunalaya Social Welfare Society 124, Purasai Walkam, High Road, Kellys Chennai - 600010	3.91	-do-
195.	Andhra Mahila Sabha Trust Board 12, Rosary Church Road, Mylapore Chennai-600004 Ph.4942566	3.91	-do-
196.	Madras Christian Council of Social Service 21, VI <sup>th</sup> Main Road, Jawahar Nagar Chennai -600082	3.50	-do-

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
197.	Zonta Resource Centre No.1, 6 <sup>th</sup> Cross Street, C.I.T. Nagar Malapore Chennai-600004 Tel.No.4971578	3.91	To run Short Stay Home
198.	Nehru Social Educational Centre Ayakkaranpulam-2 Sethi(P.O) Pin-614707 Vedaraniam Tq. Distt. Nagai	3.50	-do-
199.	Avvai Village Welfare Society Kilvelur Nagapattnam Distt. Pin-611104	3.50	-do-
200.	Margaret Social Development Society 1345/4, New Vanakkara Street Manambuchavady Thanjavur-613001 Ph.04362/335181	3.50	-do-
201.	Thanjavur Multipurpose Social Service Society 1251/50, Trichy Road, P.B. No.77 Thanjavur – 613001	3.50	-do-
202.	Jaya Balwadi Educational Society (Cum) Jaya SSH Aravakuri-Chipatti Vill. Asoor (Post) Trichy -620015	3.50	-do-
203.	Integrated Rural Community Development Society (IRCDS) P.O. Box No.6, Namakkal Ramlingam Street Rajjipuram, Tiruvallur – 602001 Ph.No.04116/260084 Fax. No. 261327	3.50	-do-
204.	Bharathi Women's Development Centre, 28, Kannagi Building Thiruvarur Road, Thiruthuraipundi-614713 Thiruvarur Distt.	3.50	-do-
205.	Tiruchirapalli Multipurpose Social Service Society Melapudur, P.B. No. 12, Thiruchirapalli -620001 Ph.0431-410026 Fax.1412619	3.50	-do-
206.	St. John Sangam Trust, 7-A/O2, Bharathi Nagar, Perambalur-Distt - 621212 Ph. 77132	3.50	-do-
207.	Christ Faith Home for Children, 3/91, Mettu Colony, Manapakkam, Chennai-600116	3.50	-do-

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
208.	Imayam Social Welfare Organization 601, Manigam Complex, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Opp. Sakthi Muthama-Riamman Kovil 100 Feet Road, Gandhipuram Coimbtore – 841012	3.70	To run Short Stay Home
209.	Annai Karunalaya Social Welfare Association 57/82, Indra Nagar, Marakkanam Road Dindivanam Distt.Villupuram Pin- 604002 Ph.04147-50847	2.33	-do-
<b>Research and Monitoring (as on 17.2.2003)</b>			
1.	Institute for Development of Backward Regions Bhubaneshwar Orissa	2.92	Research study on 'Child prostitution & women in traffcking in Orissa and West Bengal'
2.	Kashmir Education Culture and Science Society New Delhi	4.24	Research study on 'Kashmiri Pandit migrants with special reference to their women and children as victims of conflict & violence'
3.	Centre of Women's Development Governance New Delhi	18.18	Evaluation of gender & studies in Indian Republic
4.	D.G. Rambhom Mhalgi Probodhini Mumbai Maharashtra	3.27	Research study on 'Indian family trends and trauma'
5.	NIPCCD, New Delhi	2.15	Evaluation study of creches under NCF
6.	Society for Applied Research in Education & Development Noida Uttar Pradesh	8.57	Research study on 'Analysis of budgeted expenditure on women and child development'
7.	International School of Dravidian Linguistics (ISDL), Thiruvananthapuram Kerala	8.53	Research study on 'Linguistic investigation of developmental language delay in pre-primary school children and curriculum development based on linguistic principles'
8.	International School of Dravidian Social Research, New Delhi	1.48	Research study on 'Impact of globalization of WTO regime on women workers in the leather and allied industry of Kanpur'
9.	Youth Forum for Social Action New Delhi	4.1	An indepth study on 'Exodus of tribal women / girls from Chhattisgarh for new and upcoming opportunities- dimensions of moral physical and economic exploitation'



**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
10.	Department of Psychology social University of Calcutta Kolkata West Bengal	1.35	Research study on 'Psycho- and economic problems encountered by female commercial sexworkers with HIV / AIDS in Kolkata'
11.	NIPCCD New Delhi	4.68	Survey on working women's hostels
12.	All India Women's Conference New Delhi	2.51	Comparative study on 'Role of national / regional press in projection and dissemination of development needs with a thrust on women'
13.	Sampradan Indian Centre for Philanthropy New Delhi	2.5	Survey on the 'Role and use of volunteers in the work of NGOs working in the field of women and child'
14.	PSU Foundation, Lucknow	3.11	Preparation of gender profile in the state of U.P.
<b>Seminars / Workshop</b>			
15.	Federation of Indian Women Entrepreneurs New Delhi	1.0	National forum to discuss the 'National policy for empowerment of women'
16.	NIPCCD New Delhi	0.49	Four workshops for analyzing state budgets
17.	Health Fitness Trust New Delhi	1.5	Workshop for women on 'Natural health care and holistic lifestyle'
18.	Ankan Academy Assam	0.6	State level workshop on 'Women's empowerment on health issues'
19.	Rural Women's Upliftment of Assam	1.23	National level workshops on 'Women in Assam and children of North - East'
20.	Gramin Sewa Sansthan Gorakhpur Uttar Pradesh	0.87	State level conference on 'Growing trends of organized flesh trade in the metropolitan cities of UP'
21.	Mahatma Gandhi Vidya Peeth Varanasi Uttar Pradesh	0.87	Workshop on 'Empowerment of women with respect to gender issues and human rights violation with special focus to women'
22.	Indian Association of Women's Studies (IAWS), Mumbai	3.5	Tenth Beijing International Conference on sustaining democracy

**Annexure-XVII (Contd.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Amount Released (Rs in lakh)</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>
23.	Media Management Group for Literacy & Development New Delhi	11.4	Training workshops for NGOs/ individuals of North East States for development of project proposals
<b>Monitoring</b>			
24.	Sri Padmavathi Mahila Visvavidyalayam Tirupati Andhra Pradesh	0.78	Monitoring of projects implemented in the State of Andhra Pradesh
25.	Centre for Women's Studies University of Mysore Mysore Karnataka	0.78	Monitoring of projects implemented in the State of Karnataka
26.	Tirupude College of Social Work Nagpur University Nagpur Maharashtra	0.78	Monitoring of projects implemented in the State of Maharashtra
27.	Centre for Women's Studies University of Kerala Kerala	0.78	Monitoring of projects implemented in the State of Kerala
28.	Centre for Women's Studies Berhampur University Orissa	0.78	Monitoring of projects implemented in the State of Orissa
29.	Mohanlal Sukhadia University Udaipur Rajasthan	0.78	Monitoring of projects implemented in the State of Rajasthan
30.	Banaras Hindu University Varanasi Uttar Pradesh	0.78	Monitoring of projects implemented in the State of Uttar Pradesh
31.	Vidyasagar University,	0.78	Monitoring of projects implemented in the State of West Bengal



**Annexure-XVIII**

**Percentage Allocations to Women Targeted and Pro Women Programmes in the Social Sector Budget in Selected States**

(Rs. in lakh)

<b>Name of State</b>	<b>Total Social Sector Budget</b>	<b>Allocations to Targeted Schemes</b>	<b>Allocations to Pro Women Schemes</b>	<b>Allocations to Women Schemes (Targeted + Pro)</b>	<b>Allocations to Targeted Schemes as % of Total Social Budget</b>	<b>Allocations to Pro Women Schemes as % of Total Social Budget</b>	<b>Allocations to Schemes as % of Total Social Budget</b>
<b>Assam</b>							
2000-01	534360	3262	48481	51743	0.61	9.07	9.68
2001-02	375104	2981	42842	45823	0.79	11.42	12.22
<b>Bihar</b>							
2000-01	609279	21656	118914	140570	3.55	19.52	23.07
2001-02	454994	10697	82844	93541	2.35	18.21	20.56
<b>Gujarat</b>							
2000-01	968603	34101	144945	179046	3.52	14.96	18.48
2001-02	1160513	23384	140637	164021	2.01	12.12	14.13
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>							
2000-01	197200	19931	5312	25243	10.11	2.69	12.8
2001-02	207026	18190	5357	23547	8.79	2.59	11.37
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>							
2000-01	632789	19182	29077	48259	3.03	4.6	7.63
2001-02	660779	15885	27064	42949	2.4	4.1	6.5
<b>Maharashtra</b>							
2000-01	1362349	33538	205484	239022	2.46	15.08	17.54
2001-02	1370715	36289	223456	259745	2.65	16.3	18.95
<b>Manipur *</b>							
2000-01	57773	381	19356	19737	0.66	33.5	34.16
2001-02	50776	520	11506	12026	1.02	22.66	23.68
<b>Meghalaya</b>							
2000-01	56677	2678	13817	16495	4.73	24.38	29.1
2001-02	67355	4471	14996	19467	6.64	22.26	28.9
<b>Orissa</b>							
2000-01	337423	7712	142000	149712	2.29	42.08	44.37
2001-02	353852	8846	137422	146268	2.5	38.84	41.34
<b>Rajasthan</b>							
2000-01	612002	45764	38795	84559	7.48	6.34	13.82
2001-02	770670	83192	41097	124289	10.79	5.33	16.13

Note: Allocation in Revised Estimates have been taken in above table except Manipur where data of Budget Estimates from RBI is indicated.

**Annexure-XIX**
**Allocation for Women Specific Programmes Clusterwise in Selected States  
(2000-01 & 2001-02)**

(Rs. in thousand)

State	2000-2001				2001-2002					
	Total Budget Clusters				Grand Total of Clusters		Total Budget Clusters			
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B
<b>Assam</b>	33563	242143	49890	600	326196	34302	210695	52556	531	298084
%	10.29	74.23	15.29	0.18	100.00	11.51	70.68	17.63	0.18	100.00
<b>Bihar</b>	3807	1542777	545062	73900	2165546	4024	984001	79459	2251	1069735
%	0.18	71.24	25.17	3.41	100.00	0.38	91.99	7.43	0.21	100.00
<b>Gujarat</b>	688698	2540463	134035	46946	3410142	574801	1585808	128151	49648	2338408
%	20.20	74.50	3.93	1.38	100.00	24.58	67.82	5.48	2.12	100.00
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	52293	1874914	1222	4691	1933120	13680	1800765	1208	3387	1819040
%	2.71	96.99	0.06	0.24	100.00	0.75	99.00	0.07	0.19	100.00
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	85826	1763826	66459	2125	1918236	125346	1398663	62578	1875	1588462
%	4.47	91.95	3.46	0.11	100.00	7.89	88.05	3.94	0.12	100.00
<b>Maharashtra</b>	218954	3105634	25234	4000	3353822	205077	3393874	25348	4550	3628849
%	6.53	92.60	0.75	0.12	100.00	5.65	93.52	0.70	0.13	100.00
<b>Manipur</b>	40	25996	12037	0	38073	41	39814	12126	0	51981
%	0.11	68.28	31.62	0.00	100.00	0.08	76.59	23.33	0.00	100.00
<b>Meghalaya</b>	250	253834	13709	0	267793	250	432403	14430	0	447083
%	0.09	94.79	5.12	0.00	100.00	0.06	96.72	3.23	0.00	100.00
<b>Orissa</b>	23239	674204	71927	1800	771170	44956	778421	58735	2500	884612
%	3.01	87.43	9.33	0.23	100.00	5.08	88.00	6.64	0.28	100.00
<b>Rajasthan</b>	39977	4468806	64265	3315	4576363	450543	7792786	70597	5310	8319236
%	0.87	97.65	1.40	0.07	100.00	5.42	93.67	0.85	0.06	100.00

(i) A= Protective &amp; Welfare Services B = Social Services C = Economic Services

D = Regulatory &amp; Awareness Generation

Note: (i) Allocations are RE figures except for Assam where BE figures have been taken for the year 2001-02  
(ii) RBI data used for Manipur (RE 2000-01 & BE for 2001-02) for total Social Sector Budgets



**Annexure-XX**

**Allocations for Pro Women Programmes Clusterwise in Selected States  
(2000-01 & 2001-02)**

(Rs. In thousand)

State	2000-2001				2001-2002							
	Total Budget Clusters				Grand Total of Clusters		Total Budget Clusters				Grand Total of Clusters	
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D				
<b>Assam</b>	53976	4421956	348366	23809	4848107	57784	3848910	354157	23363	4284214		
%	1.11	91.21	7.19	0.49	100.00	1.35	89.84	8.27	0.55	100.00		
<b>Bihar</b>	1106009	5500971	5277385	7054	11891419	977904	3528363	3772241	5849	8284357		
%	9.30	46.26	44.38	0.06	100.00	11.80	42.59	45.53	0.07	100.00		
<b>Gujarat</b>	722235	9707807	4058504	5904	14494450	697785	9811641	3546751	7490	14063667		
%	4.98	66.98	28.00	0.04	100.00	4.96	69.77	25.22	0.05	100.00		
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	132382	55291	340478	3000	531151	133311	51518	350884	0	535713		
%	24.92	10.41	64.10	0.56	100.00	24.88	9.62	65.50	0.00	100.00		
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	1402934	1297231	181239	26262	2907666	1157687	1407106	123843	17755	2706391		
%	48.25	44.61	6.23	0.90	100.00	42.78	51.99	4.58	0.66	100.00		
<b>Maharashtra</b>	4021607	7765747	8727269	33835	20548458	3353109	8554758	10413996	23700	22345563		
%	19.57	37.79	42.47	0.16	100.00	15.01	38.28	46.60	0.11	100.00		
<b>Manipur***</b>	58228	1765994	111296	100	1935618	264042	640993	245377	200	1150612		
%	3.01	91.24	5.75	0.01	100.00	22.95	55.71	21.33	0.02	100.00		
<b>Meghalaya</b>	65230	1127538	188958	0	1381726	79944	1231301	188350	0	1499595		
%	4.72	81.60	13.68	0.00	100.00	5.33	82.11	12.56	0.00	100.00		
<b>Orissa</b>	874884	9963686	3361423	0	14199993	861570	10708384	2172219	0	13742173		
%	6.16	70.17	23.67	0.00	100.00	6.27	77.92	15.81	0.00	100.00		
<b>Rajasthan</b>	5553	2357821	1516077	0	3879451	5433	2493722	1610588	0	4109743		
%	0.14	60.78	39.08	0.00	100.00	0.13	60.68	39.19	0.00	100.00		

(i) A= Protective & Welfare Services B = Social Services C = Economic Services

D = Regulatory & Awareness Generation

Note: (i) Allocations are RE figures except for Assam where BE figures have been taken for the 2001-02  
(ii) RBI data used for Manipur (RE 2000-01 & BE for 2001-02) for total Social Sector Budgets

**Annexure-XXI****Major Schemes For Children**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Schemes</b>	<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Schemes</b>	
<b>Education</b>				
<b>Elementary Education</b>			<u>Ministry Of Social Justice &amp; Empowerment</u>	
1.	Operation Black Board	1.	Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi, Pre-matric Scholarships for SC,ST & OBC	
2.	Teachers' Training Programme	2.	Post-matric Scholarships for SC,ST & OBC	
3.	Non-formal Education	3.	Girls' Hostels	
4.	Shiksha Karmi Project	4.	Boys' Hostels	
5.	Mahila Samakhya	5.	Ashram Schools	
6.	National Bal Bhawan	6.	General Welfare of SC,ST & OBC	
7.	Lok Jumbish Rajasthan Project	<b>Child Development &amp; Nutrition</b>		
8.	District Primary Education Programme	<u>Department of Women and Child Development</u>		
9.	Mid-day Meal (NPNSPE)	1.	Integrated Child Development Services	
10.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	2.	World Bank Assisted ICDS Programme	
11.	Teachers' Education	3.	World Bank Assisted ICDS Programme - Training Programme	
12.	National Programme for Women's Education	4.	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development	
13.	Joint Indo-UN Education Programme	5.	National Fund For Child Care Services(General Component) GIA	
14.	Kasturba Gandhi Swatantra Vidyalaya	6.	National Children's Board Lumpsum Provision	
<b>Secondary Education</b>				
1.	National Council for Educational Research & Training (NCERT)	7.	Universal Children's Day Lumpsum Provision	
2.	Vocationalisation of Education	8.	Institution of Awards to Individuals and Institutions	
3.	Information Communication Technologies In Schools (ICT)	9.	National Commission for Children	
4.	Education Technology Programme (Insat Cell)	10.	Creches/Day Care Centres	
5.	Quality Improvement in Schools	11.	National Nutrition Mission	
6.	National Open School	12.	Nutrition Education & Extension	
7.	Environmental Orientation Programme	13.	Fortification of Milk	
8.	Population Education Project	14.	Food & Nutrition Board and its Regional Offices	
9.	Access & Equity	15.	Implementation of National Nutrition Policy	
10.	Integrated Education For Disabled Children			
11.	Central Tibetan School Society			
12.	UNDP Assistance to Children with Disabilities			

**Annexure-XXI (Contd.)**

S.No.	Schemes	S.No.	Schemes
<b>Child Protection</b>		<b>Health</b>	
<u>Ministry Of Social Justice &amp; Empowerment</u>		<u>Ministry of Health &amp; Family Welfare</u>	
1.	Central Adoption Resource Agency	1.	Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi
2.	Homes for Infant & Young Children for In Country Adoption	2.	Manufacture of Vaccine - BCG Vaccine Lab Guindy, Chennai
3.	Schemes for Street Children	3.	Child Care Training Centre, Singur
4.	Prevention & Control of Juvenile Maladjustment	4.	Strengthening of National Immunisation Programme & Polio Eradication
5.	Correctional Services	<b>Others</b>	
<u>Ministry Of Labour</u>		<u>Ministry Of Information &amp; Broadcasting</u>	
1.	Child Labour Cell - Improvement In Working Conditions of Children	1.	Children's Film Society of India

**Annexure-XXII**

**Comparative Status of Programmes Organized  
during 2001-2002 and 2002-2003  
(up to December 2002)**

Sl. No.	Headquarters/ Regional Centres	Type of Programme	Programmes Organized			
			2001-2002		2002-2003 (up to December 2002)	
			No. of Programmes	No. of Participants	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants
1	2	3	4	5	6	
I.	Headquarters	Regular Programmes	54	2968	32	4974
		Training of ICDS Functionaries	13	254	05	84
		Programmes under Other Projects	40	1156	17	488
		<b>Total Column (I)</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>4378</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>5546</b>
II.	Regional Centre Bangalore	Regular Programmes	18	804	16	413
		Training of ICDS Functionaries	07	183	02	53
		Training Programmes under Other Projects	02	40	-	-
		<b>Total Column (II)</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1027</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>466</b>
III.	Regional Centre Guwahati	Regular Programmes	06	278	18	426
		Training of ICDS Functionaries	10	226	06	120
		Training Programmes under Other Projects	-	-	-	-
		<b>Total Column (III)</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>546</b>
IV.	Regional Centre Lucknow	Regular Programmes	05	591	06	72
		Training of ICDS Functionaries	23	549	12	284
		Training Programmes under Other Projects	-	-	-	-
		<b>Total Column (IV)</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1140</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>356</b>
V.	Regional Centre Indore	Regular Programmes	-	-	05	134
		Training of ICDS Functionaries	-	-	-	-
		Training Programmes under Other Projects	-	-	-	-
		<b>Total Column (V)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>134</b>
		<b>Total Column I+II+III+IV+V</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>7049</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>7048</b>



## **Annexure XXIII**

### **A List of Training/Orientation Programmes Organized by NIPCCD during 2002-2003 (up to December 2002)**

#### **A. Regular Programmes**

##### **Headquarters**

1. Orientation Course on Best Practices in Community Nutrition for Functionaries of Mother NGOs Working for Maternal and Child Nutrition (01– 05 April 2002)
2. Meeting of Faculty to Make NIPCCD a Centre of Excellence (04–05 April 2002)
3. Orientation Course on Juvenile Justice Act (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 for Police Officers of Delhi (16– 19 April 2002)
4. Workshop on Gender Budgeting (29–30 April, 2002)
5. Meeting of HRM with Child Experts/Social Scientists on Issues Concerning Children for Receiving Inputs for India's Response to the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children (17 April 2002)
6. Training Programme on Combating Domestic Violence for Police Personnel of Crime Against Women Cells (01–03 May 2002)
7. Workshop on Gender Budgeting (13–14 May 2002)
8. Workshop on Gender Budgeting (29–30 May 2002)
9. Orientation Course on Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 for the Police Officers of Delhi (28–31 May 2002)
10. Training Workshop on Transactional Analysis and Faculty Retreat for Centre of Excellence (10 – 12 June 2002)
11. Workshop on State Gender Budget Analysis (10 and 12 June 2002)
12. Training on Capacity Building of Voluntary Organizations (17–28 June 2002)
13. Orientation Course on Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 for Police Officers (09–12 July 2002)
14. Meeting of the Core Group for the proposed National Seminar on Voluntary Organizations (16 July 2002)
15. Meet on Evaluation of Balika Samriddhi Yojana (18–19 July 2002)
16. Training on Combating Domestic Violence for Police Officials of Crime Against Women Cells (05 – 09 August 2002)
17. State Level Seminar on Role of Social Organizations in Development of Maharashtra State (31 August– 01 September 2002)
18. Meeting of the Working Group on Up-scaling Child Guidance Services in the Country (05 September 2002)
19. Training on Fund Raising and Donor Support for Voluntary Organizations (16 – 20 September 2002)
20. National Seminar on Impact of Insurgency on Women and Children in North-East Region (17 – 18 September 2002)
21. Orientation Course for Senior Government Officers of Southern Region in Use of CRC (19 – 21 September 2002)
22. Meeting of Steering Committee of Rashtriya Bal Sanskar Sangam (1 October 2002)
23. Meeting of Steering Committee of Rashtriya Bal Sanskar Sangam (7 October 2002)
24. Meeting of Steering Committee of Rashtriya Bal Sanskar Sangam (16 October 2002)
25. Meeting of Steering Committee of Rashtriya Bal Sanskar Sangam (22 October 2002)



### **Annexure-XXIII (Contd.)**

26. Meeting of Steering Committee of Rashtriya Bal Sanskar Sangam (31 October 2002)
27. Symposia on Alternative Model of Child Guidance Centre (1 November 2002)
28. Rashtriya Bal Sanskar Sangam (9–15 November, 2002)
29. Capacity Building of ICDS Manpower in Nutrition and Health Education and Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting in WFP Assisted Projects (9–13 December 2002)
30. Capacity Building of ICDS Manpower in Nutrition and Health Education and Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting in WFP Assisted Projects (16–20 December 2002)
31. Capacity Building of ICDS Manpower in Nutrition and Health Education and Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting in WFP Assisted Projects (16–20 December 2002)
32. John Barnabas Memorial Lecture (27 December 2002)

#### **Regional Centre, Bangalore**

33. Meeting of the Regional Committee on Women's Empowerment Year (29 May 2002)
34. Sensitization Programme on STEP for Chairpersons of Women Dairy Cooperatives of Karnataka (22–24 May 2002)
35. Sensitization Programme on Adoption as a way of Rehabilitation of Destitute/Orphan/ Abandoned Children for the Executive Members of Child Welfare Institutions (18– 20 June 2002)
36. Sensitisation Programme on Empowerment of Women for Managing Directors of Karnataka Milk Federation (21–22 June 2002)
37. Certificate Course on Mental Health Services for School Teachers ( 24 June – 18 July 2002)
38. Training of Trainers of SRCs of Adult Education (30 – 31 July 2002)
39. Sensitization Programme on Early Warning Signals for Cluster Coordinators (31 July - 02 August 2002)
40. Sensitization Programme on STEP for Chairpersons of Women Dairy Cooperatives (26 – 28 August 2002)
41. Orientation Programme on Creating Effective Linkages between ICDS and DPEP – A Programme under ILO Project (27 – 29 August 2002)
42. Sensitization Programme on STEP for Chairpersons of Women Dairy Co-operatives of Karnataka (02 – 04 September 2002)
43. Course on Capacity Building of Training on Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (24 – 26 September 2002)
44. Training of Trainers of Adolescent Girls (21-25 October 2002)
45. Training of Trainers of Adolescent Girls (28 October-1 November 2002)
46. Training of Trainers of Adolescent Girls (11-15 November 2002)
47. Training of Trainers of Adolescent Girls (18-22 November 2002)
48. Course on Gender Justice and Role of Police (9-14 December 2002)

#### **Regional Centre, Guwahati**

49. Review Meeting of Secretaries of Department of Social Welfare of N. E. States (09-10 April 2002)
50. Orientation Course on Creche for Welfare Officers under ABITA (04– 05 June 2002)
51. Computer Training to the Staff and Faculty of NIPCCD, Regional Centre, Guwahati



## **Annexure-XXIII (Contd.)**

- (13–18 June 2002)
- 52. Orientation Training for Counsellors of Family Counselling Centres  
(17–27 June 2002)
  - 53. Orientation Training for Office Bearers of Family Counselling Centres (01–02 July 2002)
  - 54. Orientation on Counselling for Childline and Street Children Functionaries  
(06–07 July 2002)
  - 55. TOT Programmes on Community Oriented and Child Friendly Policing  
(3 –7 September 2002)
  - 56. TOT Programmes on Community Oriented and Child Friendly Policing  
(16–20 September 2002)
  - 57. Orientation Programme for Assam Police Personnel on Community Oriented and Child Friendly Policing (7–11 October 2002)
  - 58. TOT Programme on Community Oriented and Child Friendly Policing  
(21–25 October 2002)
  - 59. Orientation Training for Block Elementary Education Officers (BEOO)/School Inspectors (SI) and DIET Lecturers on Early Childhood Education of District Primary Education Department (DPEP)  
(6–8 November 2002)
  - 60. Orientation Training for Block Elementary Education Officers (BEOO)/School Inspectors (SI) and DIET Lecturers on Early Childhood Education of District Primary Education Department (DPEP)  
(6–8 November 2002)
  - 61. Orientation Training for Assam Police Personnel on Community Oriented and Child Friendly Policing  
(11–15 November 2002)
  - 62. Orientation Training for Assam Police Personnel on Community Oriented and Child Friendly Policing  
(18–22 November 2002)
  - 63. Orientation Training for Assam Police Personnel on Community Oriented and Child Friendly Policing  
(25–29 November 2002)
  - 64. Skill Training in Imparting Nutrition and Health Education (NHED) for Social Organizations in Tribal Areas of North Eastern Region (11–20 November 2002)
  - 65. Orientation Training for Assam Police Personnel on Community Oriented and Child Friendly Policing  
(2–6 December 2002)
  - 66. Orientation Training for Assam Police Personnel on Community Oriented and Child Friendly Policing  
(9–13 December 2002)

### **Regional Centre, Lucknow**

- 67. Meeting of the Regional Committee on Women's Empowerment Year (17 May 2002)
- 68. Meeting of the Regional Committee on Women's Empowerment Year (6 June 2002)
- 69. Workshop for Health and ICDS Officials for Effective Coordination (27–29 November 2002)
- 70. Capacity Building of Trainers on Infant and Young Child Feeding (2–4 December 2002)
- 71. Orientation Course on Women and Child Development for Elected Women Members of Panchayati Raj Bodies (2–6 December 2002)
- 72. Workshop to Review the Existing Coordination Mechanism between Community Food and Nutrition Extension Units (CFNEU) and Anganwadi Centres (AWC) (9–10 December 2002)



### Annexure-XXIII (Contd.)

#### **Regional Centre, Indore**

73. Regional Level Meeting of Women's Empowerment Committee (10 July, 2002)
74. Regional Level Meeting of Women's Empowerment Committee (28–29 July, 2002)
75. Para Legal Training Programme for Block Coordinators and Field Workers (13–15 November, 2002)
76. Regional Level Meeting of Women's Empowerment Committee (16–17 December, 2002)
77. Seminar on Reach of ICDS Services in Tribal Areas of MP and Chhattisgarh (27–28 December, 2002)

#### **B. Training Programmes Under Uddisha Project and Other ICDS Related Programmes**

#### **Headquarters**

1. Job Training Course for CDPOS/ACDPOs (08 April–05 June, 2002)
2. Workshop for Planning Strategies for Implementation of Quality Improvement Component of ICDS III Project (08–10 May, 2002)
3. Training on Operationalisation of FMS Software (14–15 May, 2002)
4. Training on Operationalisation of FMS Software1(05–16 May, 2002)
5. Orientation Training for Trainers of State Institutes (29 July–09 August, 2002)

#### **Regional Centre, Bangalore**

6. Job Training Course for CDPOs/ACDPOs (22 April–30 May, 2002)
7. Job Training Course for CDPOs/ACDPOs of Southern States (24 June–20 August, 2002)

#### **Regional Centre, Guwahati**

8. Job Training Course for CDPOS/ACDPOs (22 April/019 June, 2002)
9. Training of Trainers (TOT) Programmes for Crash Training of Anganwadi Workers (02– 06 September, 2002)
10. Training of Trainers (TOT) Programmes for Crash Training of Anganwadi Workers (09–13 September, 2002)
11. Training of Trainers (TOT) Programmes for Crash Training of Anganwadi Workers (23–27 September, 2002)
12. Job Training Course for CDPOs/ACDPOs (19 September–20 November, 2002)
13. Training of Trainers (TOT) Programmes for Crash Training of Anganwadi Workers (25–29 November, 2002)

#### **Regional Centre, Lucknow**

14. Job Training Course for CDPOs/ACDPOs (23 April–19 June, 2002)
15. Job Training Course for CDPOs/ACDPOs (23 April–19 June, 2002)
16. Orientation Courses for Instructors of AWTCs (16 April–04 May, 2002)
17. Orientation Courses for Instructors of AWTCs (16 April–04 May, 2002)
18. Workshop on Capacity Building of Instructors of AWTCs/ MLTCs on Integrating ECCSGD in Training (01–05 July, 2002)
19. Job Training Courses for CDPOs (16 July–12 September, 2002)
20. Job Training Courses for CDPOs (16 July–12 September, 2002)
21. Capacity Building Workshop on ECC-SGD for Instructors of AWTCs and MLTCs (02–06 September, 2002)



22. Orientation Courses for Instructors of District Mobile Training Team for Training of AWWs (23 September–12 October 2002)
23. Orientation Courses for Instructors of District Mobile Training Team for Training of AWWs 5(23 September–12 October 2002)
24. Workshop on Capacity Building of Instructors of AWTCs and MLTCs on Integrating ECCSGD in Training (21–25 October 2002)
25. Capacity Building Workshop on ECCSGD for Instructors of AWTCs and MLTCs (11–15 November 2002)

### **C. Training Programmes Under Other Projects**

#### **Swa-shakti/Swayamsidha Project**

##### **Headquarters**

1. Foundation Course for TACs/Block Coordinators of Swa-shakti Project (12 August–05 September 2002)
2. Workshop for PIAs under Swayamsidha for North Eastern and Southern States (22–23 August 2002)
3. Para Legal Training Programme for Block Coordinators and Field Workers (22–23 August 2002)
4. Training Programme on Animal Husbandry Management (26 August–09 September 2002)
5. Orientation Course for Newly Inducted Officers of Women Development Corporations on Office Procedure, Swa-shakti Project and Self Help Groups (09–20 September 2002)
6. Para Legal Training Programme for Block Coordinators and Field Workers (13–15 September 2002)
7. Micro-Enterprise Appreciation Workshop for NGO Partners of Swa-shakti (16–21 September 2002)
8. Training Programme on Animal Husbandry Management (16 September–01 October 2002)
9. Advance Course for TACs of Swa-shakti Project (25 September–09 October 2002)
10. Training Programme on Animal Husbandry Management (07–22 October 2002)
11. National Training Programme on Self Help Groups for Trainers of State Resource Centres (28 October–1 November 2002)
12. Training Programme on Animal Husbandry Management (28 October–12 November 2002)
13. One Day Brainstorming Session on Off-Farm Activities to be Initiated with Self Help Groups under Swa-shakti Project (21 October 2002)
14. Micro-Enterprise Appreciation Workshop for NGO Partners of Swa-shakti Project (21–26 October 2002; Venue: National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore)
15. Para Legal Training Programme for Block Coordinators and Field Workers (13–15 November 2002)
16. Training Programme on Animal Husbandry Management (18 November–03 December 2002)
17. One Day Orientation on Integration and Convergence Under Swayamsidha (28 November 2002)



**Comparative Statement of Sanction and Release of Funds State-wise and Year-wise under the RMK Scheme  
(1999 onwards)**

S.No.	Name of State	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed	No. of NGOs	No. of Women	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed	No. of NGOs	No. of Women	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed	No. of NGOs	No. of Women	(Rs.in lakh)		
														2001-2002		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	795.30	635.25	44	23758	803.50	688.80	22	14558	255.50	333.25	40	4975			
2.	Assam	9.00	4.00	2	285	5.00	5.00	1	100	8.00	0	1	160			
3.	Bihar	33.50	7.00	26	648	83.40	33.30	16	2430	26.20	22.60	11	460			
4.	Delhi	23.72	15.32	15	300	30.00	18.30	3	810	7.00	13.00	2	90			
5.	Gujarat	2.00	3.00	1	60					6.00	0	1	120			
6.	Haryana	3.00	1.50	2	60	5.00	1.5	0	100	11.15	5.00	2	220			
7.	Himachal Pradesh	37.30	26.90	6	3100	26.40	32.65	8	365	5.00	8.60	1	70			
8.	Jammu & Kashmir				2.00	0	1	80	0	1.00	0					
9.	Jharkhand					8.40	3.40	6	100	6.83	1.80	2	105			
10.	Karnataka	47.00	27.99	3	1405	66.00	24.25	5	1078	10.00	13.51	1	200			
11.	Kerala	29.20	61.25	17	775	74.00	36.15	10	1040	24.90	27.50	6	490			
12.	Madhya Pradesh	55.00	27.00	3	790	101.40	25.00	2	1000	0	0					
13.	Manipur	15.00	8.50	6	365	18.50	6.75	4	300	0	0	0	0			
14.	Maharashtra	44.00	33.00	1	1520	190.00	166.00	0	5800	9.9	25.00	4	380			
15.	Nagaland					0	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0			
16.	Orissa	84.75	60.00	22	2405	97.00	75.00	13	2415	43.00	39.75	10	940			
17.	Pondicherry	1.00	0.50	1	0	0.00	0.50	0	0	15.00	0	1	300			
18.	Rajasthan	48.00	17.00	3	2510	34.60	28.30	11	403	4.60	0.50	6	30			
19.	Tamil Nadu	518.08	287.03	67	14178	341.00	296.40	15	6692	197.23	92.95	37	4477			
20.	Uttar Pradesh	81.40	64.50	53	2405	83.50	67.70	21	6453	52.00	24.00	16	1960			
21.	Uttarakhand									0	6.30	0				
22.	West Bengal	138.50	104.90	52	3525	136.00	158.70	9	2635	61.30	19.50	13	1206			
<b>Total</b>		<b>1965.75</b>	<b>1384.64</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>58089</b>	<b>2118.50</b>	<b>1675.80</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>46559</b>	<b>743.61</b>	<b>634.26</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>16183</b>			



**Annexure- XXV**

**Comparative Statement of Sanction and Release of Funds State-wise under the RMK Scheme  
during the year 2002-03 (as on 31.12.2002)**

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of State	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed	No. of New NGOs	No. of Women Beneficiaries	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed	No. of New NGOs	Cumulative since inception	
									No. of Women Beneficiaries	No. of New NGOs
<b>2002-03 (as on 31.12.2003)</b>										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	238.38	232.75	18	3705	4421.31	3730.89	231	160398	
2.	Assam	0.00	8.00	0	0	24.50	18.50	6	630	
3.	Bihar	7.00	38.70	3	240	206.60	150.80	61	8605	
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0	0	2.50	2.50	3	25	
5.	Delhi	50.00	0.00	0	1100	112.72	48.62	2370	21	
6.	Gujarat	0.00	3.00	0	0	103.50	70.50	8	5950	
7.	Haryana	25.00	12.50	1	740	55.01	21.36	7	1520	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0	0	136.68	115.63	23	5566	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	1.00	0	0	22.00	12.00	2	880	
10.	Jharkhand	30.00	1.00	1	215	56.43	9.60	17	720	
11.	Karnataka	10.75	5.00	2	149	360.25	117.49	32	12177	
12.	Kerala	0.00	13.50	0	0	659.22	498.32	51	31895	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0	0	189.40	83.00	12	4125	
14.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0	0	146.00	107.25	16	5890	
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	5.00	0	0	627.80	594.85	6	24295	
16.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0	0	2.00	2.00	1	70	
17.	Orissa	38.50	27.75	5	980	387.35	253.35	70	12735	
18.	Pondicherry	0.00	15.00	0	0	16.00	16.00	2	300	
19.	Rajasthan	30.00	25.00	2	333	306.40	244.23	25	13431	
20.	Tamil Nadu	340.45	171.03	14	6848	2717.34	1853.47	206	94679	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	43.00	14.50	4	786	495.85	312.12	129	21714	
22.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0	0	27.50	21.15	13	475	
23.	West Bengal	11.00	6.50	3	364	720.09	525.34	124	27085	
<b>Total</b>		<b>824.08</b>	<b>580.23</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>15460</b>	<b>11796.45</b>	<b>8868.97</b>	<b>1066</b>	<b>435535</b>	

From the enclosed statement it would be observed that Andhra Pradesh ranks first with Rs. 44.21 crore of sanctioned credit limits from Rashtriya Mahila Kosh followed by Tamil Nadu with sanctions of Rs. 27.17 crore and West Bengal with Rs. 7.20 crore . North Eastern States as a whole have been sanctioned credit limits aggregating t Rs. 1.72 crore.

