

Chapter 1

Introduction

- 1.1 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 organisations 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.
- 1.2 For the empowerment of women the Department made major policy initiatives during the year. Government declared the year 2001 to be the Women's Empowerment Year. The Year was formally launched by the Prime Minister on 4th 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 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.
- 1.3 The National Policy on Empowerment of Women was announced by the Government. The main objective of this Policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women, to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and to ensure their active participation in all spheres of life and activities. A National Plan of Action on Empowerment of Women with measurable goals to be achieved by the year 2010 is currently under formulation.
- 1.4 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. A major legislative initiative in the shape of Domestic Violence Against Women (Prevention) Bill 2002 has been finalized for introduction before the Budget session of Parliament. Two new schemes on women, Swyamsidha and Swadhar were launched, one for the integrated empowerment of women and the other for women in difficult circumstances.
- 1.5 For the holistic development of the child, the Department has been implementing, the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS), which provides a package of services comprising supplementary nutrition.

immunisation, 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. During the year Government took the historic decision to universalize the ICDS in all the 5652 blocks of the country. Nearly six hundred thousand anganwadi centers 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. The Department also worked towards setting up a National Commission for Children on the lines of National Human Rights Commission to safeguard the constitutional and legal rights of children. A draft Cabinet Note on the 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 2002. The Department has also prepared a draft National Charter for Children that is in the final stages for approval of the Cabinet.

- 1.6 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) contributed their existing and special programmes during the year.
- 1.7 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 watchdog of the development initiatives for the empowerment of women and development of children.
- 1.8 The following Chapters of the Annual report broadly cover the main activities of the Department during the year 2001-02.

CHAPTER 2

An Overview

- 2.1.1 Government of India declared the year 2001 as the Year of Women's Empowerment. The year was formally launched by the Prime Minister in a function held at Vigyan Bhavan on 4th January, 2001 when he also awarded the first Stree Shakti Puraskars to five distinguished women from the grassroots who had made outstanding services for the social, educational and economic empowerment of women in remote and difficult areas.
- 2.1.2 The year saw very intense and hectic activities on various fronts. Each month of the year was dedicated to a theme around which numerous programmes, activities, discussions and symposiums were organised by the Central, State and Local Governments, Universities, Colleges, Voluntary and private organisations throughout the country. These themes included Economic and Social Empowerment of Women, Women and Education, Women's Health and Nutrition, Human Rights of Women, Women and Technology, Women and Governance, Women and Media, Entrepreneurship in Women, Women in Difficult Circumstances, etc. All these programmes and activities created a nation wide awareness about the enormous discriminations and difficulties faced by women despite the significant achievements made by many women in various sectors and strengthened the resolve of the country to make sustained and multi faceted efforts for the all round development of women.
- 2.1.3 A National Policy for the Empowerment of Women was announced by the Government on 20th March, 2001. The main objective of this Policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women, to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and to ensure their active participation in all spheres of life and activities. The Policy prescribes affirmative action in areas like Legal System, Decision Making Structure, Mainstreaming of Gender Perspective in Development Process, Social Empowerment of Women through, inter-alia, universalisation of education, adoption of holistic approach to women's health etc. and Economic Empowerment through increased access to resources like micro credit, better resource allocation through Women's Component Plan, Gender Budget exercises and development of Gender Development Indices.
- 2.1.4 A National Plan of Action for the Empowerment of Women with measurable goals to be achieved in a time frame of the next 10 years is being formulated in consultation with the State Governments and various Ministries and Departments of Government of India.
- 2.1.5 The Department drafted a Domestic Violence Against Women (Prevention) Bill 2002 through an elaborate process of consultation at different levels involving various women's groups, activists, lawyers, national institutions, State Governments and all concerned Ministries and Departments of Government of India. The draft Bill has been approved by the Cabinet and is likely to be introduced in the Budget Session of the Parliament.

- 2.1.6 The Department also worked towards setting up a National Commission for Children on the lines of National Human Rights Commission to safeguard the constitutional and legal rights of children. A draft Cabinet Note on the 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 2002.
- 2.1.7 The Department has also prepared a draft National Charter for Children that is in the final stages for approval of the Cabinet.
- 2.2.1 The Department launched two schemes for women during the year. The first scheme, known as Swayamsidha, is an integrated programme for the empowerment of women through the network of Self-Help Groups of women. It seeks to achieve convergence of all women related schemes of State and Central Governments at the block level. The programme shall be implemented through the State Governments in 650 blocks throughout the country, but the State Governments will be at liberty to choose the Implementing Authority, which could be either a Department of the Government or a Corporation or an autonomous body or even a Voluntary Organization. The scheme was formally launched on 29 November, 2001 by Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Minister of State for Women and Child Development.
- 2.2.2 The second scheme, known as Swadhar, provides for holistic rehabilitation 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 disaster 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 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. This will be a central scheme, which will be implemented by the Department through the State Government or its agencies, Voluntary Organisations or Trusts. The scheme has provisions for grants for construction or renting of shelter homes, food, medical care, counseling, training of the inmates etc. The scheme also provides for a Help line for Women in Difficult Circumstances.
- 2.3.1 A Task Force under the Chair-personship of Shri K.C.Pant, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission went into the whole gamut of laws, programmes and schemes on women and finalized its report, which will soon be presented to the Government.
- 2.3.2 Three Working Groups on Tenth Plan were constituted by the Planning Commission involving experts, professionals, representatives of various Ministries and Departments of Central and State Governments to review the existing approach, strategies, priorities and ongoing policies and programmes and their implementation in the areas of development and empowerment of women and children and the improvement of nutritional status of the people, with special focus on vulnerable groups. While Secretary of the Department was the Chairperson of all the three Working Groups, Joint Secretaries in charge of WD,

CD and CW Bureaus were the Convenors of these three Groups respectively. The reports of these three Groups provided valuable inputs for the preparation of Tenth Five Year Plan.

- 2.3.3 The National Commission on Population set up another Working Group on Empowerment of Women, Development of Children and Issues on Adolescents under the Chairpersonship of Mrs. Margaret Alva M.P and Chairperson of the Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Women. Joint Secretary (WD) of the Department was nominated as the Convenor of the Committee. The Group had many distinguished social scientists, demographers, and activists as its members. The Group submitted its report to the National Commission. Subsequently a presentation was also made before the Ministers in charge of various social sector Ministries and Departments.
- 2.4.1 The scheme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) completed another glorious year of service. 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. During the year Government took the historic decision to universalize the ICDS in all the 5652 blocks of the country. Nearly six hundred thousand anganwadi centers 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. No other development programme of the Government has such a wide network of services as the ICDS. The programme employs more than a million women workers, mostly from the poorer strata of society, for providing nutrition, childcare, immunization and early education services to child and mothers. This also distinguishes the ICDS as the single largest employer of women workforce for the delivery of social care services.
- 2.4.2 The World Bank continued to assist the Department to implement Udisha, the unique programme to train 6.5 lacs ICDS workers, supervisors and programme managers through the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, its three regional centres at Bangalore, Guwahati and Lucknow, the newly created regional center at Indore, 41 middle level training centres and 541 Anganwadi Workers Training Centres located all over the country.
- 2.4.3 Under the scheme of Day Care Centres for Children 12,470 creches provided day care services to children of migrant, casual, agricultural labourers and construction workers. The Central Social Welfare Board, Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha and Indian Council for Child Welfare are implementing the scheme. Under the National Crèche Fund, the Department has set up 3114 additional creches as on 19 February, 2002.
- 2.4.4 Since the inception of the scheme of Working Women's Hostels, 881 hostels have been sanctioned to provide accommodation to 62,308 working women and day care facilities to 8226 children as on 21 February, 2002
- 2.4.5 Thirty-one new projects under the programme of Support for Training and Employment of Women were sanctioned raising the number of such projects to since its inception in 1987. The programme seeks to upgrade the skills of poor and

assess women in the traditional sectors of agriculture, sericulture, handicrafts, fisheries, dairying, poultry, etc. for enhancing their productivity and income generation. 5.20 lakh women have so far been benefited under the programme.

- 2.4.6 1040 project benefiting 52,050 women were sanctioned under the NORAD assisted programme for Training-cum-Production Centers for Women in various traditional and non-traditional trades.
- 2.4.7 The Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project, also known as Swa-Shakti, in the nine States of Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttranchal.
- 2.5.1 The Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) disbursed loans of Rs.2.58 crore during 2001-02 for the benefit of 6009 women. Since its inception, the Kosh has sanctioned credit of Rs.106.05 crore to benefit 4.13 lakh women.
- 2.5.2 The National Commission for Women continued to work for the review of laws, intervention in specific individual complaints of atrocities and sexual harassment of women at work place, and initiated remedial action to safeguard the interest of women.
- 2.6.1 In addition to all the above continuing activities, some of the highlights of the activities undertaken by the Department during the year are listed below:
- v A National Assessment of Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Women was held at Hyderabad on 2-4 May, 2001 in collaboration with Department of Science and Technology and National Institute of Rural Development. The five sectors chosen for the National Assessment included, reduction for drudgery of women, energy, health, nutrition, water, disaster preparedness and income generation in the areas of sericulture, mushroom cultivation and horticulture and medical plants.
 - v World Health Assembly in Geneva in May, 2001 upheld India's Stand to protect and promote the social practice of breastfeeding of infants of the developing world and recommended exclusive breastfeeding for first six months, introduction of home-based complementary foods thereafter and continued breastfeeding upto 2 years of age and beyond as a global public health recommendation.
 - v Department organized Orientation Workshop on Gender Sensitization of Judiciary and Police Officers of the State of Uttar Pradesh on 4-6 May, 2001.
 - ✍ National Commission for Women organized a 2-day seminar on 'Women in Detention' in New Delhi on 17-18 May 2001 to examine and assess the extent to which the recommendations of the National Expert Committee on Women Prisoners headed by Justice Krishna Iyer have been implemented in the States.
 - v Four Regional workshops on Gender and Law Enforcement were organized at Patna, Bangalore, Chandigarh and Bhopal. This was followed by a National Workshop held at New Delhi on 1-2 June, 2001 for identifying ways and means of forging meaningful partnerships between various law enforcement agencies especially with the objective of securing a healthy environment to ensure gender

justice in the country.

- v Tele-Conferencing between Parliamentarians and grassroot level women workers were held on 29 June, 2001. The TeleConference covered 9 States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Haryana, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and covered beneficiaries of RMK, Swa-shakti and other schemes of ICDS, Kishori Shakti Yojana, IWEP, Gram Panchayats/Zila Panchayats etc.
- v The World Breastfeeding Week was observed from 1-7 August, 2001 on the theme of 'Breastfeeding in the Information Age' throughout the country. Special programmes were organised by the field infrastructure of FNB of the Department in collaboration with Breastfeeding Promotion Network of India, State Government, Voluntary Organizations and Home Science Colleges.
- v Prime Minister in his Independence Day speech of 2001, expressing concerned about the hunger and malnutrition, announced the launching of a National Nutrition Mission and distribution of food grains at subsidized rates to adolescent girls, expectant and nursing mothers belonging to below poverty line families. The Department is working towards the formulation and operationalisation of the Mission.
- v The Department celebrated twentieth National Nutrition Week from 1-7 September, 2001 on the theme of 'Break the Cycle of Malnutrition and Improve Women's Health' enlisting the support of the State Government, Educational Institutions, Social Organisation and the Media.
- v The first meeting of the Central Committee to Monitor the Implementation of the Supreme Court's guidelines was held on 5-9 September, 2001 to discuss the cases of sexual harassment at work places.
- v A meeting with the representatives of concerned Ministries/Departments of Government of India was held on 10-11 October 2001 to review the preparation of Annual Action Plan for the implementation of National Policy for Empowerment of Women.
- ✍ The World Food Day was observed on 16th October, 2001 on the theme of 'Fight Hunger to Reduce Poverty'. The Department organized special programmes in collaboration with Department of Agriculture.
- ✍ The Department in collaborations with Consortium of Women Entrepreneurs in India (CWEI) organized the Women Entrepreneurs Meet at New Delhi on 22-24 November 2001.
- v The Department hosted an UN Expert Group Meeting on "Empowerment of Women throughout the Life Cycle" in Collaboration with United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, in New Delhi on 26-29 November, 2001.
- ✍ National Bravery Awards 2001 were conferred by the Prime Minister on 25 children who have shown exceptional courage and bravery. The awards were

presented on the eve of Republic Day celebration.

- vi National Child Award for Exceptional Achievement for the year 2000 and 2001 were presented by the Vice President of India on 5 February, 2002.
- ✍ National Award for Child Welfare 2000 were presented to 5 organisations and 3 individuals by the President of India at Rashtrapati Bhavan on 14 February, 2002.

CHAPTER 3

Organisation

- 3.1.1 The Department of Women and Child Development remained under the charge of Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Hon'ble Minister for Human Resource Development. Smt. Sumitra Mahajan continued to be in charge of the Department as Minister of State. Shri B.K. Chaturvedi was the Secretary of the Department till 25 July, 2001, when Dr. R.V. Vaidyanatha Ayyar took over the charge. He is assisted by four Joint Secretaries who head the four Bureaux of the Department, namely the Child Development, Child Welfare, Women's Development and Women's Welfare. Besides Joint Secretary and Financial Adviser of the Ministry of Human Resource Development concurrently looks after the financial matters of the Department. During the year an Economic Advisor joined the Department to look after the various economic matters of the Department.
- 3.1.2 The work of the Department is divided in nine Divisions or Units, each headed by an officer of the rank of Director or Deputy Secretary. The Department has three Director and six Deputy Secretary ranking officers, besides Under Secretaries, and Desk Officers/Section Officers. In addition one Joint Director, Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors hold various technical posts in the Department. The organisational chart of the Department of Women and Child Development is at **Annexure - I**
- 3.1.3 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 organisations on this subject.

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 organisations in connection with this subject.
- iii. Care of pre-school children.
- iv. Coordination of National Nutrition Programmes, Nutrition feeding of Pre-School Children and 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 organisations concerned with any of the subjects specified in this list.
- viii. Administration of Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (104 of 1956).
- ix. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (28 of 1961).
- x. Coordination of Activities of Cooperative American Relief Everywhere (CARE)
- xi. Planning, Research, Evaluation, Monitoring, Project formulation, Statistics and Training relating to the welfare of Women and Children.
- xii. References from the United Nations Organisations 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 Samridhi Yojana (MSY).
- xx. National Nutrition Policy (NNP).
- xxi. Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY).
- xxii.

3.2.1 The Department has four autonomous organisations 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 organisations are fully funded by the Government of India. The activities of these organisations during the year have been detailed in separate Chapters.

Parliamentary Standing Committee

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- 3.3.1 The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Demands for Grants (2001-02) of Department of Women and Child Development was set up by the Parliament under the Chairpersonship of Shri S.B. Chavan to scrutinize the Demands for Grants of the Department for the year 2001-02. The Committee comprises 13 Members of Rajya Sabha and 30 Members of Lok Sabha.
- 3.3.2 The meeting of the Committee was held in the last week of March, 2001 in which Secretary, along with senior officers of the Department explained the requirement of funds to the Committee. The Committee presented its 105th Report to the Rajya Sabha on 24 April, 2001 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 in October, 2001.

Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Women

- 3.4.1 The Parliament has constituted a Committee on the Empowerment of Women consisting of 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 appended at **Annexure-II**
- 3.4.2 The functions of the Committee is to 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.
- 3.4.3 The Committee undertook on the spot study tour to Bhubaneswar, Puri, Kolkatta and Darjeeling during June, 2001 to examine matters connected with the subjects under its examination
- 3.4.4 The Committee took the oral evidence of Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development on 19 April, 2001 on the subject `Women in Detention'.
- 3.4.5 Second Report of the Committee on Empowerment of Women (13th Lok Sabha) on the subject `Functioning of National and State Commissions for Women' was presented to Lok Sabha on 19 April, 2001. Third Report of the Committee on Empowerment of Women presented its Report to Lok Sabha on 24 August, 2001 on the subject of `Women in Detention'

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 organisations under its control. Out of 35 Group 'A' officers in the Department, 6 belong to the Scheduled Castes (SC) and 2 to the Scheduled Tribes (ST). Out of 100 Group 'B' officers, 11 belong to SC and 3 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 2 to ST communities.

Expenditure Reforms

- 3.6.1 The Department had imposed 10% cut in its sanctioned strength during 1993 itself. A further downsizing of the Department in pursuance of the recommendations of the Expenditure Reforms Commission is being implemented. 10% reduction in the sanctioned strength of two organisations under the control of the Department, namely Central Social Welfare Board and National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development is also being enforced in pursuance of Government instructions on rightsizing.

Public and Staff Grievances

- 3.7.1 A Facilitation Counter has been opened in the Department which has unhindered access to the public. Copies of the schemes, programmes and guidelines of the 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 Organisations for grants and other assistance as also the details of the Organisations blacklisted by the Department have been posted in the website of the Department. This can be accessed at the address www.wcd.nic.in. The Department has also adopted a Citizen's Charter which proclaims its mission, objectives and commitments.
- 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 AR & PG.
- 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.

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- 2.4.4 Since the inception of the scheme of Working Women's Hostels, 881 hostels have been sanctioned to provide accommodation to 62,308 working women and day care facilities to 8226 children as on 21 February, 2002
- 2.4.5 Thirty-one new projects under the programme of Support for Training and Employment of Women were sanctioned raising the number of such projects to since its inception in 1987. The programme seeks to upgrade the skills of poor and assetless women in the traditional sectors of agriculture, sericulture, handicrafts, fisheries, dairying, poultry, etc. for enhancing their productivity and income generation. 5.20 lakh women have so far been benefited under the programme.
- 2.4.6 1040 project benefiting 52,050 women were sanctioned under the NORAD assisted programme for Training-cum-Production Centers for Women in various traditional and non-traditional trades.
- 2.4.7 The Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project, also known as Swa-Shakti, in the nine States of Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttranchal.
- 2.5.1 The Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) disbursed loans of Rs.2.58 crore during 2001-02 for the benefit of 6009 women. Since its inception, the Kosh has sanctioned credit of Rs.106.05 crore to benefit 4.13 lakh women.

2.5.2 The National Commission for Women continued to work for the review of laws, intervention in specific individual complaints of atrocities and sexual harassment of women at work place, and initiated remedial action to safeguard the interest of women.

2.6.1 In addition to all the above continuing activities, some of the highlights of the activities undertaken by the Department during the year are listed below:

- v A National Assessment of Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Women was held at Hyderabad on 2-4 May, 2001 in collaboration with Department of Science and Technology and National Institute of Rural Development. The five sectors chosen for the National Assessment included, reduction for drudgery of women, energy, health, nutrition, water, disaster preparedness and income generation in the areas of sericulture, mushroom cultivation and horticulture and medical plants.
- v World Health Assembly in Geneva in May, 2001 upheld India's Stand to protect and promote the social practice of breastfeeding of infants of the developing world and recommended exclusive breastfeeding for first six months, introduction of home-based complementary foods thereafter and continued breastfeeding upto 2 years of age and beyond as a global public health recommendation.
- v Department organized Orientation Workshop on Gender Sensitization of Judiciary and Police Officers of the State of Uttar Pradesh on 4-6 May, 2001.
- ✍ National Commission for Women organized a 2-day seminar on 'Women in Detention' in New Delhi on 17-18 May 2001 to examine and assess the extent to which the recommendations of the National Expert Committee on Women Prisoners headed by Justice Krishna Iyer have been implemented in the States.
- v Four Regional workshops on Gender and Law Enforcement were organized at Patna, Bangalore, Chandigarh and Bhopal. This was followed by a National Workshop held at New Delhi on 1-2 June, 2001 for identifying ways and means of forging meaningful partnerships between various law enforcement agencies especially with the objective of securing a healthy environment to ensure gender justice in the country.
- v Tele-Conferencing between Parliamentarians and grassroot level women workers were held on 29 June, 2001. The TeleConference covered 9 States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Haryana, Maharastra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and covered beneficiaries of RMK, Swa-shakti and other schemes of ICDS, Kishori Shakti Yojana, IWEP, Gram Panchayats/Zila Panchayats etc.
- v The World Breastfeeding Week was observed from 1-7 August, 2001 on the theme of 'Breastfeeding in the Information Age' throughout the country. Special programmes were organised by the field infrastructure of FNB of the Department in collaboration with Breastfeeding Promotion Network of India, State Government, Voluntary Organizations and Home Science Colleges.

- v Prime Minister in his Independence Day speech of 2001, expressing concerned about the hunger and malnutrition, announced the launching of a National Nutrition Mission and distribution of food grains at subsidized rates to adolescent girls, expectant and nursing mothers belonging to below poverty line families. The Department is working towards the formulation and operationalisation of the Mission.
- v The Department celebrated twentieth National Nutrition Week from 1-7 September, 2001 on the theme of 'Break the Cycle of Malnutrition and Improve Women's Health' enlisting the support of the State Government, Educational Institutions, Social Organisation and the Media.
- v The first meeting of the Central Committee to Monitor the Implementation of the Supreme Court's guidelines was held on 5-9 September, 2001 to discuss the cases of sexual harassment at work places.
- v A meeting with the representatives of concerned Ministries/Departments of Government of India was held on 10-11 October 2001 to review the preparation of Annual Action Plan for the implementation of National Policy for Empowerment of Women.
- ✍ The World Food Day was observed on 16th October, 2001 on the theme of 'Fight Hunger to Reduce Poverty'. The Department organized special programmes in collaboration with Department of Agriculture.
- ✍ The Department in collaborations with Consortium of Women Entrepreneurs in India (CWEI) organized the Women Entrepreneurs Meet at New Delhi on 22-24 November 2001.
- v The Department hosted an UN Expert Group Meeting on "Empowerment of Women throughout the Life Cycle" in Collaboration with United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, in New Delhi on 26-29 November, 2001.
- ✍ National Bravery Awards 2001 were conferred by the Prime Minister on 25 children who have shown exceptional courage and bravery. The awards were presented on the eve of Republic Day celebration.
- vi National Child Award for Exceptional Achievement for the year 2000 and 2001 were presented by the Vice President of India on 5 February, 2002.
- ✍ National Award for Child Welfare 2000 were presented to 5 organisations and 3 individuals by the President of India at Rashtrapati Bhavan on 14 February, 2002.

CHAPTER 4

Policy and Planning

- 4.1.1 As the year 2001 came to a close, India became a land of one billion and twenty-seven million people, of which 495 million are women and 526 million are children below the age of 18 years. 158 million of them are in their early childhood of 0-6 years. India 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 traveled 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 hundreds and thousands. A rigid and highly stratified male dominated society left little scope for independence and autonomy of women who were subjected to many discrimination, oppression and exploitation. The spread of liberal education and values on the one hand and 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 nation's life. Similarly concern for children, as the future of architects of the nation, found expression in the writings of our national leaders particularly Pandit Nehru. All these concern for women and children greatly 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 women and children of India

Constitutional Provisions

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 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.

Constitutional guarantees to India's women

Fundamental Rights

- 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."
- 15(1): "The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them".
- 15(3): "Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children".
- 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

- 39: "The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards 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 avocations unsuited to their age or strength; "
- 42: " The State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief".

4.2.2 Realizing that the 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 occupations; 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 mental and material abandonment

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 will soon be enshrined as a fundamental right of the children through the Ninety-third Amendment Constitution which was passed by the Lok Sabha in its last winter session.

Constitutional guarantees to India's children

Fundamental rights

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

Article 15: "The State shall not discriminate against any citizen...Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provisions for women and children."

Article 21: "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law."

Article 23: "Traffic in human beings and begar and other forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law."

Article 24: "No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment."

Directive Principles of State Policy

Article 39: "Right of children and the young to be protected against exploitation and to opportunities for healthy development, consonant with freedom and dignity."

Article 42:	"Right to humane conditions of work and maternity relief."
Article 45: check and change	"Right of children to free and compulsory education."
Article 46:	"To promote educational and economic interests of weaker sections to protect them from social injustice."
Article 47: and	"The State shall endeavour to raise the level of nutrition and standard of living and to improve the public health."

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 recognised 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 the right to a girl 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 woman committing suicide within 7 years of her marriage due to acts of cruelty. A new criminal offence of 'Dowry Death' was incorporated in the Indian Penal Code. A further amendment in 1983 provide for a punishment by imprisonment of 7 years in ordinary cases of rape and 10 years for custodial rape cases. The maximum punishment may go up to life imprisonment.

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 eighteen years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier."

The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act of 1956 as amended and renamed in 1986 made the

According to UN estimates, there are close to 400 million children below the age of 18 years living in India more than even 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 fourteen 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 sixteen years, and a girl who has not attained the age of eighteen years. According to the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929, "child" means a person who, if a male, has not completed twenty-one years of age, and if a female, has not completed eighteen 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 eighteen 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.

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(PNDT) came into force in 1994 to prevent induced abortions of female foetus.

4.3.3 Various labour laws laid down specific provisions for social security for women workers. The Beedi & Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment Act, 1966) provided for provision of crèche 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 crèche

be set up wherever 50 or more women are employed or where women with children below 6 years of age exceeds 20. The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 directs that women can not be employed to work beyond 9 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 condition 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 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 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 or more 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 working 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 has received the approval of the Cabinet and is scheduled to be introduced in Parliament during the Budget Session 2002.

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; Orphanage & Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Act, 1960; Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulations Act), 1986; Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply & Distribution) Act, 1992; Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights & 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

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 organisations 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 organising activities for the benefit of 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 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 crystallising new perspectives and paradigm to initiate multilinear interventions required to fulfill 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 Home in the Fourth Plan (1969-74). These were the only women specific schemes of the Department during the first twenty-eight years of the 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 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 recognised 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 Norwegian Development Agency (NORAD). In 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 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, mobilisation 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 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments wherein one third of seats of rural and urban self governing institutions were reserved for women. The Government declared its commitment to the development of 'every child', which was manifested in the two National Plan of Action adopted in 1992, one for the 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

create an enabling environment where women can freely exercise their rights both within and outside home, as equal partners along with men. For this purpose a 'National Policy for Empowerment of Women' was approved in 2001. Secondly, 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 year 2001-2002 witnessed hectic activities for the preparation of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07). Planning Commission constituted three Working Groups under the Chairpersonship of Secretary of the Department namely, (a) Working Group on Empowerment of Women, (b) Working Group on Child Development and (c) Working Group on Improving Nutritional Status of Population with Special Focus on Vulnerable Groups. Joint Secretaries in charge of WD, CD and CW Bureaus were Convenors of the Groups, which had experts, professionals, activists, and representatives of all concerned Ministries/Departments and some State Governments as Members. Each Group developed its own methodology for consultations and preparation of reports. The reports of the first two Working Groups were presented before the Steering Committee of the Planning Commission on Women and Children: The third report was presented to the Steering Committee on Nutrition Both the Committees were chaired by Shri K.Venkatasubramaniam Member, Planning Commission

Working Group on Empowerment of Women

4.6.1 A Base Paper was developed for the Working Group on Empowerment of Women, which was discussed in the first meeting of the Group. Subsequently two sub-groups were constituted, one focusing on Social empowerment of women and the other on Economic empowerment of women. The reports of the sub-groups were discussed in the plenary again and thereafter the final report was prepared. The following is the summary of the main recommendations of the Working Group on the approach of the Tenth Plan.

- v The global setting of the Tenth Five Year Plan characterised by 'market driven forces' on the one side, and expectations of women on the other, calls for an approach based on recognition of 'people's entitlements' and the responsibilities of the State to provide conditions for achieving these entitlements.
- v 'Access' to benefits of development has been conditioned by the prevailing social discrimination against women. The challenge is to design strategic investments whose outcome will enhance social gains in terms of good health, education and capabilities, in effect holistically bringing about empowerment of women.
- v The trend of decline in expenditure on social sectors is a cause for serious worry.

It is critical to sharpen the approach in the Tenth Plan to substantially step-up investment in this sector and also to focus on strategies to optimize the scarce public resources to increase gains for larger numbers of women and men.

- v The process of liberalization has exacerbated existing regional disparities creating pockets of prosperity amidst poverty and deprivation, since investments have tended to flow in regions, which have taken a lead in infrastructure development. This has further slowed down the process of their social development. It is urgent to evolve a new set of sustainable strategies to eliminate the regional imbalances in social and economic development.
- v The planning process for the development of women has evolved through 'welfare' to 'development' to 'empowerment' to 'participation'. Despite the dynamism of the approach, the constitutional and legal provisions for affirmative action, the institutional build up and attendant step up in investments, gender discrimination continues to be a daunting challenge.
- v Significant gains have, however, been made in the life expectancy of women, literacy and representation in the local self-governing institutions. An active and grassroots level leadership is emerging from among women. If properly harnessed this can be a very effective and catalytic agent for transforming the social conditions of women in the country.
- v The National Policy for Empowerment of Women, announced by the Government in April 2001, has laid down a number of policy prescriptions for the national, state and local governments. The approach to the Tenth Five Year Plan for the development of women should be based on the prescriptions of the National Policy for Empowerment of Women.
- v The Tenth Plan on women should essentially be in the nature of an Action Plan for the implementation of the National Policy. The Plan should set certain measurable goals in different social sectors in consonance with the National Policies in the related fields.

Working Group on Child Development

- 4.7.1 The Working Group on Child Development constituted four sub-groups focusing on
- (i) Policy and Legislative Framework,
 - (ii) Innovation and Quality Improvement in Child Care Service,
 - (iii) Girl Child and (iv) Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances.

The main recommendations of the Working on Child Development were:

- v ICDS should be universalized to cover the entire eligible child population both in rural and urban areas and should not be restricted to any ceiling of numbers in a village or block:

- v Anganwadi Centres be converted into anganwadi-cum-crèches, specially in areas where women work force is large;
- v Panchayati Raj Institutions, NGOs and community should be actively involved with the functioning of the centers;
- v Kishori Shakti Yojana as a component of ICDS Scheme should be universalized;
- v States must ensure availability of funds for Supplementary feeding;
- v Central share of SNP should be enhanced to 50%;
- v Nutrition and health education be redesigned with emphasis on Mahila Mandals;
- v Pre-School Education component of ICDS be strengthened;
- v Special schemes should be formulated for the Special Child Groups (Street Children etc) to bring them into mainstream of the society;
- v Children's Homes be set up in all districts for rehabilitation of children in conflict with law;
- v Different existing legislations for the child should be reviewed and harmonized.

Working Group on Improving Nutritional Status of Population

4.8.1 The Working Group on Improving Nutritional Status of Population with Special Focus on Vulnerable Groups similarly constituted four sub-groups on specialized areas,

- (i) Food and Nutrition Insecurity at National, State, District and Household levels,
- (ii) Strategies and Interventions for Addressing the Problem in Children, Adolescents and Women adopting the Intergenerational Approach,
- (iii) Strategies and Interventions for Geriatric Population, Tribal population and Lifestyle related disorders and
- (iv) Mechanism for Nutrition Monitoring, Surveillance and Improving inter-Sectoral Coordination.

The following is the summary of the main recommendations of the Working Group on Nutrition:

- v the national problem of malnutrition should be addressed in a 'mission mode approach' with enhanced budgetary support;

- v onset of malnutrition in children be prevented by promoting sound infant and young child feeding with special emphasis on breastfeeding and complementary feeding;
- v healthy eating habits be promoted for preventing micronutrient malnutrition as well as diet related chronic disorders like diabetes, hyper-tension, cardiovascular diseases etc,
- v production and consumption of low cost nutritious foods from locally available food materials be promoted in partnership with public and private sector involving self-help women groups and community so as to ensure accessibility of these foods to rural masses;
- v production and consumption of fruits and vegetables at household and community level be encouraged;
- v national programmes for addressing under-nutrition and micronutrient malnutrition namely ICDS, iron and vitamin A supplementation programmes and IDD control programme be reoriented, intensified and expanded;
- v area specific nutrition programmes for tribals particularly in Maharashtra, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, be taken up;
- v nutritional problems of elderly population, reducing work load of women for improving their nutritional status be given due emphasis in national programmes;
- v information, education and communication (IEC) activities at all levels be intensified;
- v a system of nutrition monitoring, mapping and surveillance be established in the country from community level to the national level utilising the network of ICDS.

Approach to Tenth Plan

4.9.1 The first draft Approach Paper to Tenth Plan did not adequately capture the concern for the women and children. On the intervention of the Department some of these concerns found place in the final Approach Paper which was approved by the National Development Council on 1st September 2001. relevant excerpts from the Approach Paper are reproduced below:

- v The decline in the juvenile sex ratio over the last decade, visible in the data from Census 2001, is an indication that the Constitutional assurances of freedom and equality for women is still far from being fulfilled. The tenth Plan must prioritise specific measures to halt and reverse such regressive trends, which are rooted in women's social subordination and the discrimination practiced against them on many fronts, and ensure 'survival, protection and development' of children, especially the girl child.(Introduction)
- v In pursuance of the Ninth Plan objectives of empowering women as agents of

socio-economic change and development, the National Policy on Empowerment was adopted in April 2001. On this basis, a National Plan of Action (NPA) is being formulated to ensure the requisite access of women to information, resources and services. The Tenth Plan shall stress upon the effective implementation of the NPA. (Para 1.20)

- v Since the majority of women workers are engaged in agriculture, investments in this sector have enormous implications for gender equality and must be designed to have maximal impact on this dimension. (Para 1.19)
- v Probably the first victims of any environmental degradation are the women among the poor. A fuel wood crisis as a result of deforestation, for example, forces village women to travel for miles in search of wood. This involves waste of energy and time, which the women could have devoted to more remunerative work. They have to bring water for cooking and washing from great distances. Fodder scarcity also affects women first: the care of livestock is their responsibility. the burden of women I turn has an impact o
- v girl children. When the mother' time is spent on fetching fuel wood and drinking water, girl children are kept at home and discouraged from attending schools. They have to look after younger children, sweep the house and do other household chores. (para.29)
- v There will be a continuing need to supplement the impact of growth with special programmes aimed at special target groups which may not benefit sufficiently from strategy and they will have to continue in the Tenth Plan. However, it is important to ensure that they are effective in ensuring their objectives. Women being the most vulnerable group within every category, there is an urgent need to review the outcomes and impacts of ongoing programmes of "social safety nets" for women, and redesign them as necessary to ensure that they advance gender equality goals. (para 1.19).

National Policy and Plan of Action for Children

4.10.1 The National Policy for children was adopted in 1974 with a view to provide adequate services to children, both before and after birth and through the period of growth to ensure their full physical, mental and social development. The National Plan of Action for Children, 1992 set quantified goals for priority areas such as health, nutrition, education, safe drinking water, sanitation and environment with special consideration for children in difficult circumstances. Through these goals the NPA aimed at providing the framework for the actualization of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in India. The Department urged all the State /UT Governments to prepare a Plan of Action for Children particularly with reference to regional differences. Almost all the States adopted State Plans of Action for Children that indicate need based and area based goals.

4.10.2 The achievements and shortcomings of the National Policy on Children 1974 and National Plan of Action for Children 1992 were reviewed in India's Report on the World Summit for Children which was scheduled to be held in September 2001. In the light of the experiences gained, the realities on the ground and the visions

In the light of the experiences gained, the lessons on the ground and the vision for the future, the Department has prepared a draft National Policy and Charter for Children in consultation with the State Government /UT Administration, concerned Central Ministries/Departments and experts in the field. The proposed National Policy and Charter for Children is in the final stages for approval of the Cabinet.

National Policy for Empowerment of Women

4.11.1 One of the landmark achievements of the year 2001 was the approval of the first ever National Policy for the Empowerment of Women. 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.

4.11.2 The Policy prescribes affirmative action in areas such as Legal System, Decision Making Structure, Mainstreaming of Gender Perspective in Development Process, Economic Empowerment through increased access to resources like micro credit, better resource allocation through Women's Component Plan, Gender Budget exercises and development of Gender Development Indices and Social Empowerment of Women through, inter-alia, universalisation of education, adoption of holistic approach to women's health etc. The Policy commits to making compulsory the registration of marriages and to eliminate child marriage by 2010. The Policy takes into account the new developments initiated by the process of economic reforms and the impact of globalization and liberalization on women, particularly in the informal sector. The Policy further prescribes that the provisions of various legislation including personal laws, which are discriminatory against women shall be reviewed and amended with the support and initiatives of concerned communities. Review of women oriented legislations will be completed by 2003.

4.11.3 The Policy envisages setting up of a Council at the National level to oversee

the implementation of the Policy. The National Council will be headed by the Prime Minister. Similar Councils will also be set up at the State levels to be headed by the concerned Chief Ministers. All Central and State Ministries/Departments would be required to draw up Action Plans with measurable goals to be achieved in a time frame of the next 10 years.

National Nutrition Policy

4.12.1 The National Nutrition Policy was adopted in 1993 under the aegis of Department of Women and Child Development. The Policy recognised the multifaceted problem of malnutrition and advocated a multi-sectoral approach for controlling the same. A series of actions were identified in various spheres like food production and distribution, health and family welfare, agriculture, horti-culture and rural development. In pursuance of this Policy, the Food and Nutrition Board was transferred to this Department on 1st April 1993. A National Nutrition Mission will soon be launched in 180 selected nutritionally backward districts of the country to further carry forward the goals on National Nutrition Policy.

Women's Component Plan

- 4.13.1 The Department of Women & 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.
- 4.13.2 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.
- 4.13.3 On the instruction of PMO the Department has also been monitoring 27 Beneficiaries Oriented Scheme for Women implemented by 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 (SSP) for SC and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)

- 4.14.1 Programmes for women and children implemented by the Department are primarily directed towards the most disadvantaged groups of population like scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other economically backward classes living in backward rural and tribal areas and urban slums. The nature and design of implementation of the programmes is such that it is rather impossible horizontally either to have schemes exclusively for SCs and STs or to earmark funds for SCP and TSP. However, the basic consideration in all the schemes is to ensure that the benefits of the schemes flow to the disadvantaged section of the population, the SCs and STs, women and children.
- 4.14.2 The Department has been implementing one of the largest area based scheme of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), which consumes more than two-third of the Department's annual budget. The Annual Plan outlay for the Department for the year 2000-2001 was Rs.1650 crores (BE), out of which Rs.935. crores was earmarked for ICDS. The ICDS 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 4350 ICDS projects operationalised in the country, 750 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.
- 4.14.3 Under the scheme of Hostels for Working Women implemented by the Department. there are stipulations that 15% of the seats in hostels will be

reserved for SCs and 7.5% for STs. The schemes of Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) are aimed at improving nutritional status of people in general and of the vulnerable sections of the population including SCs and STs in particular. The major thrust of the programmes of the Board is on the rural, tribal and urban areas.

- 4.14.4 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 Organisations 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

- 4.15.1 The Plan and Non-Plan outlays for the year 2001-2002 were fixed at Rs 1650 crore and Rs. ---- crore respectively. The overall outlays have remained unchanged in the revised estimate. A statement indicating scheme-wise allocations is given at **Annexure III**.
- 4.15.2 The Department, at the instance of the Cabinet Secretariat, 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.
- 4.15.3 The Department completed the exercise for the preparation of the Annual Plan 2002-03. The Plan was discussed in the Planning Commission in a meeting held on . Planning Commission allocated an amount of Rs 2200 crores for the Department for the year 2002-03 which represented a step up of % over the outlay of the previous year. One of the highlights of the Plan this year was that all the schemes of the Department were reviewed as per the guidelines of the zero based planning and as many as schemes were either weeded out or merged with related schemes or transferred to the States.

Plan for the North-East Region

As per the guidelines of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance, the Department has allocated 10% of the Annual Plan outlay for the implementation of its programmes in the seven North-Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura and the State of Sikkim. Secretary reviewed the implementation of the programmes in these States with State Secretaries and other concerned officers

of the State Governments in a meeting at Guwahati on . A Regional Consultation with Voluntary Organisations in the North East was also held in Guwahati the next day under the chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister of State to identify the difficulties and constraints faced by the voluntary organizations in working with the Department and its agencies and to remove the bottlenecks for the speedy implementation of some of the programmes through social organisations actively working for welfare and development of North East States. Special efforts were also made to involve social organisations of North East with the existing support available under various grants-in-aid schemes of the Department of Women & Child Development.

CHAPTER 2

An Overview

- 2.1.1 Government of India declared the year 2001 as the Year of Women's Empowerment. The year was formally launched by the Prime Minister in a function held at Vigyan Bhavan on 4th January, 2001 when he also awarded the first Stree Shakti Puraskars to five distinguished women from the grassroots who had made outstanding services for the social, educational and economic empowerment of women in remote and difficult areas.
- 2.1.2 The year saw very intense and hectic activities on various fronts. Each month of the year was dedicated to a theme around which numerous programmes, activities, discussions and symposiums were organised by the Central, State and Local Governments, Universities, Colleges, Voluntary and private organisations throughout the country. These themes included Economic and Social Empowerment of Women, Women and Education, Women's Health and Nutrition, Human Rights of Women, Women and Technology, Women and Governance, Women and Media, Entrepreneurship in Women, Women in Difficult Circumstances, etc. All these programmes and activities created a nation wide awareness about the enormous discriminations and difficulties faced by women despite the significant achievements made by many women in various sectors and strengthened the resolve of the country to make sustained and multi faceted efforts for the all round development of women.
- 2.1.3 A National Policy for the Empowerment of Women was announced by the Government on 20th March, 2001. The main objective of this Policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women, to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and to ensure their active participation in all spheres of life and activities. The Policy prescribes affirmative action in areas like Legal System, Decision Making Structure, Mainstreaming of Gender Perspective in Development Process, Social Empowerment of Women through, inter-alia, universalisation of education, adoption of holistic approach to women's health etc. and Economic Empowerment through increased access to resources like micro credit, better resource allocation through Women's Component Plan, Gender Budget exercises and development of Gender Development Indices.

- 2.1.4 A National Plan of Action for the Empowerment of Women with measurable goals to be achieved in a time frame of the next 10 years is being formulated in consultation with the State Governments and various Ministries and Departments of Government of India.
- 2.1.5 The Department drafted a Domestic Violence Against Women (Prevention) Bill 2002 through an elaborate process of consultation at different levels involving various women's groups, activists, lawyers, national institutions, State Governments and all concerned Ministries and Departments of Government of India. The draft Bill has been approved by the Cabinet and is likely to be introduced in the Budget Session of the Parliament.
- 2.1.6 The Department also worked towards setting up a National Commission for Children on the lines of National Human Rights Commission to safeguard the constitutional and legal rights of children. A draft Cabinet Note on the 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 2002.
- 2.1.7 The Department has also prepared a draft National Charter for Children that is in the final stages for approval of the Cabinet.
- 2.2.1 The Department launched two schemes for women during the year. The first scheme, known as Swayamsidha, is an integrated programme for the empowerment of women through the network of Self-Help Groups of women. It seeks to achieve convergence of all women related schemes of State and Central Governments at the block level. The programme shall be implemented through the State Governments in 650 blocks throughout the country, but the State Governments will be at liberty to choose the Implementing Authority, which could be either a Department of the Government or a Corporation or an autonomous body or even a Voluntary Organization. The scheme was formally launched on 29 November, 2001 by Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Minister of State for Women and Child Development.
- 2.2.2 The second scheme, known as Swadhar, provides for holistic rehabilitation 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 disaster 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 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. This will be a central scheme, which will be implemented by the Department through the State Government or its agencies, Voluntary Organisations or Trusts. The scheme has provisions for grants for construction or renting of shelter homes, food, medical care, counseling, training of the inmates etc. The scheme also provides for a Help line for Women in Difficult Circumstances.

- 2.3.1 A Task Force under the Chairpersonship of Shri K.C.Pant, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission went into the whole gamut of laws, programmes and schemes on women and finalized its report, which will soon be presented to the Government.
- 2.3.2 Three Working Groups on Tenth Plan were constituted by the Planning Commission involving experts, professionals, representatives of various Ministries and Departments of Central and State Governments to review the existing approach, strategies, priorities and ongoing policies and programmes and their implementation in the areas of development and empowerment of women and children and the improvement of nutritional status of the people, with special focus on vulnerable groups. While Secretary of the Department was the Chairperson of all the three Working Groups, Joint Secretaries in charge of WD, CD and CW Bureaus were the Convenors of these three Groups respectively. The reports of these three Groups provided valuable inputs for the preparation of Tenth Five Year Plan.
- 2.3.3 The National Commission on Population set up another Working Group on Empowerment of Women, Development of Children and Issues on Adolescents under the Chairpersonship of Mrs. Margaret Alva M.P and Chairperson of the Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Women. Joint Secretary (WD) of the Department was nominated as the Convenor of the Committee. The Group had many distinguished social scientists, demographers, and activists as its members. The Group submitted its report to the National Commission. Subsequently a presentation was also made before the Ministers in charge of various social sector Ministries and Departments.
- 2.4.1 The scheme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) completed another glorious year of service. 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. During the year Government took the historic decision to universalize the ICDS in all the 5652 blocks of the country. Nearly six hundred thousand anganwadi centers 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. No other development programme of the Government has such a wide network of services as the ICDS. The programme employs more than a million women workers, mostly from the poorer strata of society, for providing nutrition, childcare, immunization and early education services to child and mothers. This also distinguishes the ICDS as the single largest employer of women workforce for the delivery of social care services.
- 2.4.2 The World Bank continued to assist the Department to implement Udisha, the unique programme to train 6.5 lacs ICDS workers, supervisors and programme managers through the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, its three regional centres at Bangalore, Guwahati and Lucknow, the newly created regional center at Indore, 41 middle level training centres and 541 Anganwadi Workers Training Centres located all over the country.
- 2.4.3 Under the scheme of Day Care Centres for Children 12,470 creches provided day care services to children of migrant, casual, agricultural labourers and

construction workers. The Central Social Welfare Board, Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha and Indian Council for Child Welfare are implementing the scheme. Under the National Crèche Fund, the Department has set up 3114 additional creches as on 19 February, 2002.

2.4.4 Since the inception of the scheme of Working Women's Hostels, 881 hostels have been sanctioned to provide accommodation to 62,308 working women and day care facilities to 8226 children as on 21 February, 2002

2.4.5 Thirty-one new projects under the programme of Support for Training and Employment of Women were sanctioned raising the number of such projects to since its inception in 1987. The programme seeks to upgrade the skills of poor and assetless women in the traditional sectors of agriculture, sericulture, handicrafts, fisheries, dairying, poultry, etc. for enhancing their productivity and income generation. 5.20 lakh women have so far been benefited under the programme.

2.4.6 1040 project benefiting 52,050 women were sanctioned under the NORAD assisted programme for Training-cum-Production Centers for Women in various traditional and non-traditional trades.

2.4.7 The Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project, also known as Swa-Shakti, in the nine States of Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttranchal.

2.5.1 The Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) disbursed loans of Rs.2.58 crore during 2001-02 for the benefit of 6009 women. Since its inception, the Kosh has sanctioned credit of Rs.106.05 crore to benefit 4.13 lakh women.

2.5.2 The National Commission for Women continued to work for the review of laws, intervention in specific individual complaints of atrocities and sexual harassment of women at work place, and initiated remedial action to safeguard the interest of women.

2.6.1 In addition to all the above continuing activities, some of the highlights of the activities undertaken by the Department during the year are listed below:

- v A National Assessment of Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Women was held at Hyderabad on 2-4 May, 2001 in collaboration with Department of Science and Technology and National Institute of Rural Development. The five sectors chosen for the National Assessment included, reduction for drudgery of women, energy, health, nutrition, water, disaster preparedness and income generation in the areas of sericulture, mushroom cultivation and horticulture and medical plants.
- v World Health Assembly in Geneva in May, 2001 upheld India's Stand to protect and promote the social practice of breastfeeding of infants of the developing world and recommended exclusive breastfeeding for first six months, introduction of home-based complementary foods thereafter and continued breastfeeding upto 2 years of age and beyond as a global public health

recommendation.

- v Department organized Orientation Workshop on Gender Sensitization of Judiciary and Police Officers of the State of Uttar Pradesh on 4-6 May, 2001.
- ✕ National Commission for Women organized a 2-day seminar on 'Women in Detention' in New Delhi on 17-18 May 2001 to examine and assess the extent to which the recommendations of the National Expert Committee on Women Prisoners headed by Justice Krishna Iyer have been implemented in the States.
- v Four Regional workshops on Gender and Law Enforcement were organized at Patna, Bangalore, Chandigarh and Bhopal. This was followed by a National Workshop held at New Delhi on 1-2 June, 2001 for identifying ways and means of forging meaningful partnerships between various law enforcement agencies especially with the objective of securing a healthy environment to ensure gender justice in the country.
- v Tele-Conferencing between Parliamentarians and grassroot level women workers were held on 29 June, 2001. The TeleConference covered 9 States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Haryana, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and covered beneficiaries of RMK, Swa-shakti and other schemes of ICDS, Kishori Shakti Yojana, IWEP, Gram Panchayats/Zila Panchayats etc.
- v The World Breastfeeding Week was observed from 1-7 August, 2001 on the theme of 'Breastfeeding in the Information Age' throughout the country. Special programmes were organised by the field infrastructure of FNB of the Department in collaboration with Breastfeeding Promotion Network of India, State Government, Voluntary Organizations and Home Science Colleges.
- v Prime Minister in his Independence Day speech of 2001, expressing concerned about the hunger and malnutrition, announced the launching of a National Nutrition Mission and distribution of food grains at subsidized rates to adolescent girls, expectant and nursing mothers belonging to below poverty line families. The Department is working towards the formulation and operationalisation of the Mission.
- v The Department celebrated twentieth National Nutrition Week from 1-7 September, 2001 on the theme of 'Break the Cycle of Malnutrition and Improve Women's Health' enlisting the support of the State Government, Educational Institutions, Social Organisation and the Media.
- v The first meeting of the Central Committee to Monitor the Implementation of the Supreme Court's guidelines was held on 5-9 September, 2001 to discuss the cases of sexual harassment at work places.
- v A meeting with the representatives of concerned Ministries/Departments of Government of India was held on 10-11 October 2001 to review the preparation of Annual Action Plan for the implementation of National Policy for Empowerment of Women.

- ✍ The World Food Day was observed on 16th October, 2001 on the theme of 'Fight Hunger to Reduce Poverty'. The Department organized special programmes in collaboration with Department of Agriculture.
- ✍ The Department in collaborations with Consortium of Women Entrepreneurs in India (CWEI) organized the Women Entrepreneurs Meet at New Delhi on 22-24 November 2001.
- v The Department hosted an UN Expert Group Meeting on "Empowerment of Women throughout the Life Cycle" in Collaboration with United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, in New Delhi on 26-29 November, 2001.
- ✍ National Bravery Awards 2001 were conferred by the Prime Minister on 25 children who have shown exceptional courage and bravery. The awards were presented on the eve of Republic Day celebration.
- vi National Child Award for Exceptional Achievement for the year 2000 and 2001 were presented by the Vice President of India on 5 February, 2002.
- ✍ National Award for Child Welfare 2000 were presented to 5 organisations and 3 individuals by the President of India at Rashtrapati Bhavan on 14 February, 2002.

CHAPTER 5

State of Indian Women

5.1.1 The politico-legal, social and economic changes that have taken place during the recent decades have impacted women in the country. Many of these changes have been strongly in a positive direction, such as grassroots level democracy, and increasing awareness about rights and access to productive services. However, a declining trend in sex ratio and increasing violence against women, while many other changes have been adequately captured in the statistical system of the country. Most of these changes have still seen wide ranging variations between and within regions and States which can not be attributed to lack of governance or delivery of services. This Chapter makes a broad summary of the state of Indian women and regions of the country.

Female Sex Ratio

5.2.1 The world over, based purely on biological factors, the number of females exceeds or at least equals that of males. In India, like in some south and east Asian countries, have resulted in adverse sex ratio, often that sex ratio in India has been declining consistently over the century, from 972 in 1901 to 912 in 2001. There has been improvement in the last decade by 6 points. Census 2001 records overall female sex ratio at 918. However, since the overall sex ratio in urban India has declined and what are even more worrisome are the rural areas.

5.2.2 If demographic balances were affected by economic factors, then poor states of Orissa, Bihar and Jharkhand, contrary, it is the prosperous states of Haryana, Punjab and Delhi that are among the worst in terms of sex ratio and states with large tribal populations. Kerala (1071) and Pondicherry (1007) are the only States with sex ratio above 1000.

5.2.3 Comparison over the decade 1991 to 2001 based on rank analysis shows that ranks of States with low sex ratio have dropped by 2 or more places, while it has improved in the States of West Bengal, Manipal and Karnataka.

Sex Ratio in 6+ Age Group

Ranks in 1991 and 2001 and

Decadal Differences (1991-2001) and

Rank	Adult	Sex Ratio	Rank	Differences	
2001	States/UTs	2001	1991	1991	2001-1991
1	Sikkim	858	860	2	2
2	Haryana	869	862	3	7
3	Punjab	886	883	6	3
4	Arunachal Pradesh	888	829	1	59
5	Uttar Pradesh	895	867	5	28
6	Nagaland	899	865	4	34
7	Bihar	916	899	7	17
8	Madhya Pradesh	917	926	12	9
9	Maharashtra	923	931	13	8
10	Rajasthan	925	908	9	17
11	Assam	926	910	10	16
12	Gujarat	927	936	14	9
13	West Bengal	929	907	8	22
14	Mizoram	932	911	11	21
	INDIA	934	923	11	
15	Tripura	947	940	15	7
16	Goa	964	967	19	3
17	Karnataka	966	960	18	6
18	Meghalaya	974	947	16	27
19	Orissa	976	972	20	4
20	Andhra Pradesh	980	972	21	8
21	Himachal Pradesh	981	980	23	1

22	Manipur	981	955	17	26
23	Tamilnadu	992	978	22	14
24	Kerala	1071	1049	24	22

Source : Calculated from Census of India, 1991 and 2001

Child Sex Ratio
(Number of Female per 1000 Male in)
Ranks in 1991 and 2001 &
Decadal Differences (1991-2

Rank	Child	Sex Ratio	Rank	Difference	
2001	STATES	2001	1991	1991	
				2001-1991	
1	Punjab	793	875	1	82
2	Haryana	820	879	2	59
3	Gujarat	879	928	4	49
4	Himachal Pradesh	897	951	8	54
5	Rajasthan	909	916	3	7
6	Uttar Pradesh	915	928	5	13
7	Maharashtra	917	946	6	29
	INDIA	927	945	18	
8	Goa	933	964	13	31

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9	Madhya Pradesh	933	952	9	19
10	Bihar	938	959	11	21
11	Tamilnadu	939	948	7	9
12	Karnataka	949	960	12	11
13	Orissa	950	967	15	17
14	Manipur	961	974	19	13
15	Arunachal Pradesh	961	982	22	21
16	Kerala	963	958	10	5
17	West Bengal	963	967	16	4
18	Andhra Pradesh	964	975	20	11
19	Assam	964	975	21	11
20	Mizoram	971	969	18	2
21	Tripura	975	967	17	8
22	Nagaland	975	993	24	-18
23	Meghalaya	975	986	23	-11
24	Sikkim	986	965	14	21

Source : Calculated from Census of India, 1991 and 2001

Missing Girls per 1000 Boy

Punjab	207
Haryana	180
Chandigarh	155
Delhi	135

Gujrat	121
Himachal Pradesh	103
Uttaranchal	94
Rajasthan	91
Uttar Pradesh	85
Maharashtra	83
Daman & Diu	75
INDIA	73

5.2.4 Over the last decade, child sex ratio has declined sharply in all the States, with the exception of Western State/UT of Kerala and Lakshadweep, which confirms that decline in the overall States but due to widespread practice of female foeticide and infanticide. The States with the lowest sex ratio are Haryana (59 points), Himachal Pradesh (54 points) and Gujarat (49 points). Various studies have reported the use of scientific technology of sex determination to do away with girls before they are even born.

Life Expectancy at Birth

5.3.1 The life expectancy at birth among females has been steadily improving over the years from the eighties. Here again the disparities are wide ranging from 55.2 in Madhya Pradesh to 75 in Kerala. The urban female life expectancy is higher at 68. The rural-urban difference is the highest in Kerala.

5.3.2 The life expectancy indicator highlights that the number of older women will be on the increase. The tendency of nuclearisation of families. The absence of social security measures for them on the other, indicate the plight of these already low status aged women.

Female Life Expectancy

1992-96 & 199

Total and Ra

93-97	India/States	1992-96	19 93-97
1	Madhya Pradesh	54.7	55.2
2	Uttar Pradesh	56.4	56.9
3	Orissa	56.6	57.0
4	Assam	56.6	57.1
5	Bihar	58.2	58.4
6	Rajasthan	59.6	60.1
	India	61.4	61.8
7	Gujarat	62.5	62.9
8	Andhra Pradesh	63.0	63.5
9	West Bengal	63.1	63.6
10	Haryana	64.3	64.6
11	Karnataka	64.5	64.9
12	Tamil Nadu	64.8	65.1
13	Himachal Pradesh	65.0	65.2
14	Maharashtra	66.2	66.6
15	Punjab	68.6	68.8
16	Kerala	75.8	75.9

Females Infant Mortality Rates and Gender Gap - 1999 (Total, Rural, Urban)

India/States	Total	Rural	Urban			
	FIMR	Gender	FIMR	Gender	FIMR	G
	Gap		Gap`		Gap	
India	70.8	1.0	75.2	-0.4	39.7	-7.7
Andhra Pradesh	63.5	-5.4	70.6	-8.6	39.9	4.8
Assam	76.4	1.7	79.5	1.7	35.6	-0.5
Bihar	62.3	-0.9	62.8	-1.5	57.7	5.2
Gujarat	64.8	3.1	72.6	4.7	43.3	-2.4
Haryana	78.4	19.3	86.1	29.3	43.5	-25.9
Himachal Pradesh	51.1	-5.8	51.9	-6.1	34.9	-3.
Karnataka	56.7	-1.9	65.1	-8.3	31.5	13.0
Kerala	15.3	1.6	15.4	3.0	14.9	-3.1
Madhya Pradesh	89.5	-0.1	96.8	1.9	50.7	-8.9
Maharashtra	48.5	0.7	51.9	-12.2	42.8	2
Orissa	96.0	-1.3	99.2	-2.0	65.5	1.7
Punjab	56.4	5.9	67.2	18.4	16.2	-40.3
Rajasthan	83.9	5.0	90.5	10.6	40.5	-33.0
Tamilnadu	54.5	4.2	58.8	1.3	45.1	11.
Uttar Pradesh	83.5	-1.7	89.4	3.3	49.6	-
West Bengal	43.0	-17.7	47.1	-14.8	24.0	-3

Note : FIMR refers to Female Infant Mortality Rate Gender Gap provides the difference between female and male IMR

Source : SRS, 2000-1. Source - SRS 1999

Female Infant Mortality Rate

- 5.4.1 In many States, the number of infant deaths among girls exceed that of boys due to discrimination. The gender difference in IMR is 19. This is followed by Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Girls have marginally higher chance of survival than boys.

Maternal Mortality Rate

- 5.5.1 In India the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), which is calculated as the number of maternal deaths per 1000 live births, has worsened in the recent years. As per the NFHS-2 the MMR has gone up from 400 in 1992 to 540 in 1998 per child birth.
- 5.5.2 There is a wide range of variation in MMR across regions and States - from 28 in Gujarat to 540 in Uttar Pradesh across India. In Kerala and Goa, for instance, more than 90% of births were attended to by health professionals. In Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, and Meghalaya, the percentage is much lower.
- 5.5.3 In only 20 per cent of births, Indian mothers receive all the required antenatal care components - tetanus toxoid injections, and iron and folic acid tablets or syrup for three or more months. There is substantial variation across States. In Kerala and Goa, antenatal care of all kinds is available in 65 per cent and 61 of births respectively. In Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, and Meghalaya, only 4 per cent of births receive these benefits. Other states where performance is almost as poor as Uttar Pradesh are Bihar, Assam, and Meghalaya. In these states, women received the required components of antenatal care.
- 5.5.4 In India, most deliveries take place at home without professional assistance often under unqualified health professional and only 34 per cent of births took place in a medical institution. The percentage is much higher in Kerala, with over 90 per cent deliveries taking place in medical institutions with a similarly high percentage in Nagaland, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, only 12-16 per cent of births are in medical institutions. In these states, deliveries are assisted by a health professional.

Delivery Care Indicators by State

**State of births % of deliveries
delivered assisted by a
n a medical health
nstitution professional**

Nagaland	12.1	32.8
Bihar	4.6	23.4
Uttar Pradesh	15.5	22.4
Manipur	17.3	20.6
Meghalaya	17.3	20.6
Assam	7.6	21.4
Madhya Pradesh	20.1	29.7
Rajasthan	21.5	35.8
Haryana	22.4	42.0
Orissa	2.6	33.4
Himachal Pradesh	28.9	40.2
Arunachal Pradesh	31.2	31.9
Sikkim	1.5	35.1
India	3.6	42.3
Jammu & Kashmir	35.6	42.4
Punjab	7.5	62.6
West Bengal	40.1	44.2
Gujarat	6.3	53.5
Andhra Pradesh	49.8	65.2

Karnataka	51.1	59.1
Maharashtra	52.6	59.4
Mizoram	57.7	67.5
Delhi	9.1	65.9
Tamil Nadu	79.3	83.8
Goa	0.8	41.0
Kerala	3.0	94.0

Source: NFHS 2, 1998-99

5.5.5 The states which are identified for consistently poor performance below the national average are Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Age at Marriage

5.6.1 Although the average mean age of marriage of girls is marginally less than the legally stipulated age of 18, the States of Goa, Mizoram, Kerala, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Tamilnadu do not generate a significant number of women between the ages 25-49 who were married before they were 18. The age at marriage among women in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh, is significantly below the age of 18.

	Mean Age at Marriage	Percent of Women (25-49 Years)
1991 married before the age of 18		
Census)		

**NFHS-2,
1998-99)**

INDIA	7.68	65.0
Madhya Pradesh	16.62	79.0
Rajasthan	16.67	82.0
Andhra Pradesh	16.81	80.0
Bihar	6.95	84.0
West Bengal	17.21	62.0
Uttar Pradesh	17.27	80.0
Goa	0.42	-
Mizoram	20.30	-
Nagaland	20.12	-
Kerala	9.85	27.0
Punjab	9.70	23.0

Women's Health

5.7.1 Lack of adequate resources prevents women belonging to poorer households from availing most women from such households are extremely vulnerable to ailments and diseases, which surroundings, difficulty in procuring safe drinking water are some of the factors that affect the

Percentage of Women with An

Rank	State	Any	Mild	Moderate	Severe
1	Assam	69.7	43.2	25.6	0.9
2	Bihar	63.4	42.9	19.0	1.5

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3	Meghalaya	63.3	33.4	27.5	2.4	
4	Orissa	63	45.1	16.4	1.6	
5	West Bengal	62.7	45.3	15.9	1.5	
6	Arunachal Pradesh		62.5	50.6	11.3	0.6
7	Sikkim	61.1	37.3	21.4	2.4	
8	Jammu & Kashmir		58.7	39.3	17.6	1.9
9	Tamil Nadu	56.5	36.7	15.9	3.9	
10	Madhya Pradesh		54.3	37.6	15.6	1.0
	India	51.8	35.0	14.8	1.9	
11	Andhra Pradesh		49.8	32.5	14.9	2.4
12	Uttar Pradesh		48.7	33.5	13.7	1.5
13	Maharashtra	48.5	31.5	14.1	2.9	
14	Rajasthan	48.5	32.3	14.1	2.1	
15	Mizoram	48.0	35.2	12.1	0.7	
16	Haryana	47.0	30.9	14.5	1.6	
17	Gujarat	46.3	29.5	14.4	2.5	
18	Karnataka	42.4	26.7	13.4	2.3	
19	Punjab	41.4	28.4	12.3	0.7	
20	Delhi	40.5	29.6	9.6	1.3	
21	Himachal Pradesh		40.5	31.4	8.4	0.7
22	Nagaland	38.4	27.8	9.6	1.0	
23	Goa	36.4	27.3	8.1	1.0	
24	Manipur	28.9	21.7	6.3	0.8	
25	Kerala	22.7	19.5	2.7	0.5	

Source : MFJS-2, 1998-99

5.7.2 Every second woman in India suffers from some degree of anaemia. 2 per cent of them anaemia levels respectively. Here again, the inter-State differences are very pronounced.

Female Literacy

5.8.1 Literacy or the ability to read and write is the first step towards formal education. For women who are literate has increased by 15 per cent over the last decade from 39 per cent illiterate in India.

5.8.2 All the States and UTs have registered improvements in female literacy levels. Rajasthan went up to rank 7 by doubling the proportion of literate women to 44 in 2001. The other State in efforts and educational programmes such as Mahila Samakhya, DPEP, Adult Literacy are in development.

5.8.3 Female literacy are the highest in the States of Kerala, Mizoram and Goa as well as UT of Chandernagore. Some improvement continues to remain at the lowest end of the ladder. Other States below Chandernagore for low literacy in these states can be factors like non-availability of schools, teacher as females. Apart from this, social attitudes and perceptions giving lower precedence to girls' education are also factors.

Female Literacy 1991 and 2001

Rank	2001	1991	Rank	
2001			1991	
1	Bihar	33.57	21.99	2
2	Jharkhand	39.38	25.52	4
3	Jammu &			

	Kashmir	41.82	NA	
4	Uttar Pradesh	42.98	24.37	3
5	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	42.99	26.98	5
6	Arunachal Pradesh	44.24	29.69	8
7	Rajasthan	44.34	20.44	1
8	Madhya Pradesh	50.28	29.35	7
9	Orissa	50.97	34.68	10
10	Andhra Pradesh	51.17	32.72	9
11	Chhatisgarh	52.40	27.52	6
	INDIA	54.16	38.79	
12	Assam	56.03	43.03	13
13	Haryana	56.31	40.47	11
14	Karnataka	57.45	44.34	14
15	Gujarat	58.60	48.64	19
16	Manipur	59.70	47.60	18
17	West Bengal	60.22	46.56	16
18	Uttaranchal	60.26	41.63	12
19	Meghalaya	60.41	44.85	15
20	Sikkim	61.46	46.76	17
21	Nagaland	61.99	54.75	25

21	Nagaland	61.92	54.75	25
22	Punjab	63.55	50.41	21
23	Tamil Nadu	64.55	51.33	22
24	Tripura	65.41	49.65	20
25	Maharashtra	67.51	52.32	24
26	Himachal Pradesh	8.08	52.13	23
27	Daman & Diu	70.37	59.4	26
28	Pondicherry	74.13	65.63	28
29	Delhi	75.00	66.99	29
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	75.29	65.46	27
31	Goa	75.51	67.09	30
32	Chandigarh	76.65	72.34	31
33	Lakshadweep	81.56	72.89	32
34	Mizoram	86.13	78.60	33
35	Kerala	87.86	86.17	34

Source: Census of India, 2001

Literacy Gap 1991 and 2001

Rank	2001	1991	Rank
2001		1991	

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1	Rajasthan	32.12	34.55	1
2	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30.33	26.58	1
3	Jharkhand	28.56	30.28	5
4	Uttar Pradesh	27.25	30.45	4
5	Bihar	26.75	29.38	6
6	Madhya Pradesh	26.52	29.19	7
7	Chhatisgarh	25.46	30.55	3
8	Orissa	24.98	28.41	9
9	Jammu & Kashmir	23.93	NA	
10	Uttaranchal	23.75	31.16	2
11	Haryana	22.94	28.63	8
12	Gujarat	21.9	24.49	11
	INDIA	21.69	24.52	
13	Arunachal Pradesh	19.83	21.76	19
14	Andhra Pradesh	19.68	22.4	18
15	Karnataka	18.84	22.92	16
16	Maharashtra	18.76	24.24	12
17	Manipur	18.17	24.03	13
18	Daman & Diu	18.03	23.26	14
19	Himachal			

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	Pradesh	17.94	23.23	15
20	Tamil Nadu	17.78	22.42	17
21	West Bengal	17.36	21.25	20
22	Tripura	16.06	20.93	21
23	Assam	15.9	18.84	23
24	Sikkim	15.27	18.94	22
25	Pondicherry	14.76	18.05	24
26	Goa	13.37	16.55	26
27	Delhi	12.37	15.02	28
28	Punjab	12.08	15.25	27
29	Lakshadweep	11.59	17.29	25
30	A & N Islands	0.78	13.53	29
31	Nagaland	9.85	12.87	30
32	Chandigarh	9.0	9.7	31
33	Kerala	6.34	7.45	33
34	Meghalaya	5.73	8.27	32
35	Mizoram	4.56	7.01	34

Source: Census of India, 2001

5.8.4 Gender gap in literacy continues to be very high at 22 percentage points. The gaps are even higher in tribal areas. Among scheduled castes (SCs), 50 per cent males are literate while only 24 per cent females are literate. In Scheduled Tribes (STs), 18 per cent males and 12 per cent females respectively are literate.

5.8.5 12 states/UTs are below all-India average in literacy and this includes the economic

Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar along with Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, gender disparity levels coming down are Maharashtra, Manipur and Himachal Pradesh.

- 5.8.6 Urban-rural differences are significant, with urban females almost matching up to rural male is only 47, while it is 73 in urban locations. Bihar and Jharkhand, the two poor literacy states are in third and eighth ranks respectively.

Enrolment and Dropout Rates

- 5.9.1 Among girls between the ages 6-11 years, 85 per cent enrolled into primary schools (classes I-V) and 85 per cent at the upper primary class level (VI-VIII) among girls of 11 to 14 years. This is primarily due to the responsibility of sibling care at home. Inadequate facilities for girls in schools, absence of separate toilets, and lack of transport facilities contribute to the high drop out rates.

Drop-out rates

Boys and Girls

Primary and Upper Primary

	1992-93	1999-2000
Classes I-V		
Boys	43.83	38.67
Girls	46.67	42.28
Total	45.01	40.25
Classes I-VIII		
Boys	58.20	51.96
Girls	65.21	58.00
Total	61.10	54.53

Source: Selected Educational Statistics

Statewise Dropout Rate Primary

Rank States & UT Total Girls

1	Rajasthan	52.53	62.68
2	Uttar Pradesh	56.64	62.16
3	Bihar	57.27	58.64
4	West Bengal	54.07	58.48
5	Meghalaya	57.43	57.22
6	Sikkim	58.94	56.35
7	Mizoram	51.64	51.27
8	Arunachal Pradesh	50.23	50.81
9	Tripura	49.47	49.25
10	Jammu & Kashmir	51.84	47.39
11	Nagaland	46.73	46.68
12	Orissa	36.12	44.38
13	Manipur	43.30	42.90
	INDIA	40.25	42.28
14	Assam	33.69	42.20
15	D&N Haveli	31.53	41.29
16	Andhra Pradesh	40.28	41.23
17	Tamil Nadu	41.10	39.19
18	Himachal Pradesh	35.35	33.90

19	Gujarat	29.49	28.10
20	Karnataka	28.87	27.19
21	Madhya Pradesh	19.03	22.97
22	Maharashtra	20.29	21.72
23	Punjab	22.49	20.15
24	Haryana	14.57	12.78
25	Goa	8.58	11.51
26	Daman & diu	3.59	6.60
27	Delhi	5.67	6.03
28	A & N Islands	5.64	5.77
29	Lakshadweep	2.70	4.08
30	Kerala	-7.05	-5.00
31	Pondicherry	-6.32	-6.19
32	Chandigarh	-66.70	-66.17

Source: Selected Educational Statistics, 1999-2000

5.9.2 Low enrolment is compounded by higher dropout among girls. In 1999-2000, 42 per cent of girls are out of school. The percentage of girls out of school is very high in the states of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and

Girls Outperform Boys in Boards

5.10.1 The number of girls who reach high school level is much lower than the boys. Among all girls. Apart from the BIMARU States, girls in Punjab and Andhra Pradesh constituted less than 10 per cent of the total number of students. But girls outperformed boys in most of the States, exhibi

Work Participation of Women

5.11.1 The Female Work Participation Rate (FWPR) was registered very low at 22.3 in 1991 at primary sector and only 8 and 11 per cent are involved in secondary and tertiary sectors respectively. FWPR to 25.6%

Performance of Boys and Girls in School Boards

Name of the Board	Students Appeared		Students Passed		
	Boys	Girls	Total %	% boy	
Board of Sec. Edu., Rajasthan 69	47.01	25.7	74.3	48.6	27.
Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad, U.P. 57	47.95	26.0	74.0	47.9	37.
Uttar Pradesh School Exam. Board 48	37.59	28.2	71.8	43.6	33.
Board of Sec. Exam., (M.P.) 13	35.49	28.9	71.1	42.3	34.2
Punjab Board of School Edu. 62	60.6	35.1	64.9	29.7	33.4
Board of Sec. Edu. (Andhra Pr.) 29	46.26	35.3	64.7	29.4	37.
Central Board of Secondary Education al	35.7	64.3	28.5	39.4	59.0
National Open School 51	28.2	35.9	64.1	28.3	38.8
Board of School Edu. Haryana 84	52.49	36.0	64.0	28.0	38.3

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49	Maharashtra State Board of Sec. Edu.	37.9	62.1	24.1	41.7
	43.21				
	Sec. Education				
64	M.P. Board of School Edu.	38.3	61.7	23.4	56.1
	40.04				
86	Gujarat Hr. Sec. Edu. Board	38.9	61.1	22.1	43.4
	40.24				
42	West Bengal Board of Sec. Edu.	39.1	60.9	21.9	36.
	61.9				
67	Board of Sec. Edu., Orissa, Cuttack	39.7	60.3	20.7	39.
	53.14				
29	Karnataka Sec. Edu. Board	41.8	58.2	16.5	44.5
	45.34				
14	Madhyan Pradesh Board of Sec. & Sec. Edu., Kohima	42.5	57.5	15.0	37.4
	46.11				
37	Central Board of Sec. Edu., N.D.	42.5	57.5	15.0	42.6
	64.27				
9	Council for Indian School Cert.	42.5	57.5	15.0	43.0
	93.85				
01	Chhatisgarh Board of Sec. Education	42.8	57.2	14.4	40.5
	38.02				
	Boards of Sec. Edu. Assam	45.3	54.7	9.4	0.0
	28.94				
98	Board of Hr. Sec. & Exams, TN	45.6	54.4	8.7	48.
	68.26				
98	Uttarakhand Board of School Edu.	46.1	53.9	7.7	31.7
	36.35				
14	Goa Board of Sec. & Hr. Sec. Edu.	48.1	48.1	51.9	3.8
	69.02	68.56			
75	West Bengal Bd. Of School Edu.(S)	48.7	51.3	2.7	43.
	31.04				
	Uttar Pradesh Board of School Edu.	49.4	50.6	1.3	44.

89	34.21				
	Board of Sec. Edu., Manipur		50.3		49.7
			43.78		
86	Board of Sec. Exam, Kerala	53.2	46.8	-6.4	54.2
	50.86				

Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education in India, 2000

5.11.2 Latest Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR) Published by CSO shows that rural FLFPF and Nagaland (45.1%) and lowest is in Tripura (7.6%) an Assam (16.1%) Urban FWPR is Kashmir (6.8%) and Bihar (8.2%).

5.11.3 Women's share in organised sector employment is only 17 per cent and most of it is local organised sector is in Kerala (38.6%) and the lowest is in Bihar (6.7%).

Gender Differences in Work Participation -2001

Rank	States	Gender Gap	Rank	States	Gender WGap
1	Daman & Diu	48	INDIA	26	
2	Delhi	43	19	Karnataka	25
3	Chandigarh	42	20	Haryana	23
4	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	41	21	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23
5	Lakshadweep	36	22	Jharkhand	22
6	West Bengal	36	23	Andhra Pradesh	21
7	Pondicherry	36	24	Maharashtra	20
8	Kerala	35	25	Uttaranchal	19

9	Punjab	35	26	Sikkim	19
10	Goa	33	27	Madhya Pradesh	19
11	Uttar Pradesh	31	28	Rajasthan	17
12	Tripura	30	29	Arunachal Pradesh	15
13	Bihar	29	30	Meghalaya	13
14	Assam	29	31	Chhatisgarh	13
15	Jammu & Kashmir	28	32	Himachal Pradesh	11
16	Orissa	28	33	Nagaland	9
17	Gujarat	27	34	Mizoram	9
18	Tamil Nadu	27	35	Manipur	8

Source : Census 2001

Issue of Non-recognition: Time Women Spend

5.12.1 A recent Time Use Study has shown that the activities recognized by national accounting systems do not fully capture women's involvement in what is termed extended SNA activities, which refer to the unpaid work that women do. However, the share of time spent on unpaid work by women is significantly higher. Of the total time spent, 40 per cent is devoted to unpaid work that largely remains unrecognised. The intensity of unpaid work is higher for women than for men.

Male and Female Work Force Participation Rates

- Rural/ Urban (1999-2000)

State/Union Territory	Rural Rank		Urban Rank		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Delhi	54.1	3.6	1	54.6	10.9
Tripura	50.7	7.6	2	52.2	8.1
Chandigarh	79.0	12.8	3	56.6	15.3
Assam	54.6	16.1	4	56.5	13.8
West Bengal	54.9	16.5	5	61.2	12.9
Bihar	50.3	17.4	6	46.6	8.2
A&N Islands	56.0	19.3	7	65.3	24.9
Lakshadweep	55.1	19.9	8	46.0	22.1
Uttar Pradesh	48.6	20.1	9	51.2	9.7
Haryana	48.1	20.2	10	52.0	10.1
Goa	57.8	21.5	11	58.5	15.9
Sikkim	51.9	24.5	12	55.7	22.5
Manipur	50.6	25.7	13	47.8	22.5
Kerala	58.7	27.3	14	59.1	25.4
Punjab	54.3	28.2	15	56.5	12.8
Pondicherry	58.7	29.4	16	57.4	18.1
Daman, Diu	66.5	30.0	17	55.7	20.3
All India	54.0	30.2		54.2	14.7
Orissa	56.4	30.2	18	51.1	15.3
Arunachal Pradesh		42.5	31.0	19	40.6
Jammu & Kashmir		55.4	33.0	20	50.0

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Dadra & N. Haveli	59.2	35.4	21	66.4
Karnataka	60.1	38.1	22	56.2
Madhya Pradesh	54.0	38.3	23	50.9
Rajasthan	50.3	38.9	24	49.9
Gujarat	58.7	41.3	25	54.7
Meghalaya	55.9	41.9	26	40.7
Tamil Nadu	61.0	43.4	27	58.5
Maharashtra	54.2	43.7	28	56.3
Mizoram	56.3	44.1	29	48.7
Nagaland	53.2	45.1	30	43.3
Himachal Pradesh	54.6	47.4	31	53.3
Andhra Pradesh	61.1	48.0		

Source : CSO, 2001

5.12.2 In extended SNA activities, the scenario of work participation reverses with women doing 11 hours while men contributed only 4 hours of weekly time on extended SNA activities. Cons women spend 32 per cent of their weekly time in these activities, while men spent around 27

5.12.3

**Percentage of Weekly Average Time Spent on
and Non-SNA Activities in Six**

Activities	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	Male	Female	Male	Female

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Haryana					
SNA 17.97	22.61	13.98	18.67	21.75	6.67
Extended SNA 18.49	9.07	1.04	18.26	8.88	1.85
Non-SNA 72.93	76.32	67.74	72.43	76.38	73.86
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Madhya Pradesh					
SNA 18.77	25.92	13.46	20.02	21.64	5.06
Extended SNA 21.3	11.44	2.63	21.11	11.38	2.64
Non-SNA 69.76	71.42	65.39	68.57	75.71	72.95
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Gujarat					
SNA 10.48	26.68 18.6	14.23	20.68	24.89	
Extended SNA 23.26	12.07	1.93	22.25	11.74	1.84
Non-SNA 69.31	71.39	63.4	67.55	73.27	71.11
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tamil Nadu					
SNA 17.08	23.54	11.33	17.42	25.11	4.98

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Extended SNA		2.58	21	11.8	2.98
21.25	11.85				
Non-SNA	73.87	67.66	70.79	71.91	72.65
71.05					
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00					
Orissa					
SNA	25.01	13.96	19.51	25.76	6.56
18.26					
Extended SNA		2.09	17.57	9.84	1.61
18.13	10.04				
Non-SNA	72.88	68.45	70.66	72.58	
70.6	71.7				
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Meghalaya					
SNA	28.74	17.33	22.89	21.08	8.58
21.36					
Extended SNA		4.18	20.57	12.58	4.74
20.55	12.67				
Non-SNA	67.08	62.09	64.51	74.17	70.98
65.98					
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00					
Combined States					
SNA	25.18	13.41	19.48	24.44	
11.14	18.3				
Extended SNA		2.23	20.21	10.95	2.05
20.61	11.13				
Non-SNA	72.61	66.37	69.58	73.49	72.88

70.61

Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
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Source: CSO, 2000

Women's Autonomy

5.13.1 NFHS-2 survey on the degree of autonomy and independence enjoyed by women on m. is not involved in any of these decisions that can be categorised as personal. Women are " involved in the major decisions of their personal needs. The power to take decisions is wiel

Women's Participation in Public Decision Making

5.14.1 In the public sphere, women's participation is gradually improving. They have more space i freedom struggle and various movements. While these are signs of their empowerment level

Women's Autonomy Levels by

State with	% not involved		% involved in decision	
	in any decision making	What to Cook /relatives	making on: Own Health Care	permis: Purchasing
market				etc.

Andhra Pradesh 57.7	7.4	86.2	56.1	61.4
Arunachal Pradesh 78.6	1.4	93.6	70.0	76.5
Assam 35.0	4.6	88.4	65.1	54.3
Bihar 66.7	13.5	82.4	47.6	42.9
Delhi 82.3	5.3	83.0	68.7	58.5
Goa 82.4	3.6	89.9	61.6	62.5
Gujarat 73.6	4.1	90.4	71.4	73.6
Haryana 70.8	3.4	93.5	67.2	77.8
Himachal Pradesh 80.1	0.8	95.1	80.8	93.4
Jammu & Kashmir 58.1	12.4	80.0	55.5	58.2
Karnataka 67.0	8.1	88.4	49.3	47.3
Kerala 66.2	7.2	80.9	72.6	63.4
Madhya Pradesh 49.3	12.5	81.7	36.6	44.3
Maharashtra 64.2	7.2	87.5	49.9	50.3
Manipur 76.8	3.3	87.4	43.3	66.3
Meghalaya 81.5	2.6	91.7	78.9	70.6

Mizoram 55.0	5.8	88.2	73.2	77.8
Nagaland 27.9	0.4	97.4	69.4	77.3
Orissa 46.3	10.6	86.3	38.6	54.8
Punjab 78.3	1.0	96.7	78.5	75.3
Rajasthan 40.5	13.3	82.3	40.6	42.7
Sikkim 78.9	2.7	92.1	60.2	57.9
Tamil Nadu 79.0	2.4	92.1	61.1	67.4
Uttar Pradesh 52.3	16.4	77.8	44.8	41.4
West Bengal 51.4	8.0	87.4	45.1	48.4
India 59.6	9.4	85.1	51.6	52.6

Source : National Family Health Survey II, 1998-1999

5.14.2 In the last eight general elections, the percentage of women voters has been ranging from 56 per cent participated as voters. Among contestants, females constitute a small number generally higher than that of men.

Contestants and Winners- Male

General Election	Male Contestants	Female Contestants	%Male Contestants	%Female Winners
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5.14.3

Sixth	4509	10	22.1	21.1
Seventh	4478	142	11.5	19.7
Eighth	5406	164	9.2	25.6
Ninth	5962	198	8.4	13.6
Tenth	8374	325	5.8	11.1
Eleventh	13353	599	3.8	6.7
Twelfth	4476	274	11.2	15.7
Thirteenth	4364	284	11.3	17.2

Source: Election Commission of India; CSO, 2001

Women	Panchayat		Samiti	
	Women %			
Andhra Pradesh 34	78000	34	5420	37
Assam 18	5469	18	669	26
Goa 36	468	37		
Gujarat 18	21351	17	1275	33
Haryana 31	16704	31	858	35
Himachal Pradesh 6657	33	6015	33	558
Karnataka	35305	44	1343	40

Chapter 5

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Madhya Pradesh 34	160077		34	3031	33
Maharashtra 33	101182		33	1174	33
Manipur 36	555		36		
Orissa 33	27036		33	1754	33
Punjab 26939	26939			36	
Rajasthan 30	33566		30	1740	32
Sikkim 37	326		37		
Tamilnadu 25	31548		25	2295	35
Tripura 33	1809		33	67	34
Uttar Pradesh 16	120591		15	13865	23
West Bengal 36	17883		36	2997	35
A & N Islands 34	229		34		
D & N Haveli 33	46		34		
Daman & Diu 38	25		40		
Lakshadweep 38	30		38		
Total	685155	27	37071	29	3460

Source : Ministry of Rural Development, 2000

5.14.3 The space created in local body governance structures for women by the 73rd and 74th Amendments. The variations across states in women's representation in the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Block Samiti, District Panchayat, etc. The performance of 4 southern states, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Maharashtra.

Violence Against Women

5.15.1 Placed on the wrong side of power and hierarchies, in their homes and workplaces, women are victims of reported cases of crimes against women, but much of the violence goes unreported. In fact,

Incidents of All India Crimes Against Women (No. of Cases Reported)

Category	1998	1999	% Change in 1999 over 1998
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Rape	15151	15468	2.09
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Molestation	30959	32311	4.37
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Sexual

Harassment	8054	8858	9.98
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Kidnapping

& Abduction	16351	15962	-2.38
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Dowry Deaths	6975	6699	-3.96
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Cruelty at

Home	41376	43823	5.91
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Crimes

Against Women	118866	123121	3.58
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NCRB, 1998-1999

5.15.2 The crimes women face have been increasing at a higher rate than overall crimes in society. Cases per million persons, while total cognisable crime rate declined from 1837 to 1823 over

“Dowry system is not only responsible for snuffing out lives of our women at a very young age but in the country. Incidences of rape, domestic violence, sexual harassment at workplace and trafficking in India are killed in their bedrooms. Rise in cases of sexual harassment by 40% dowry deaths by traumatized existence. No place is safe for them, not even their mother’s wombs. They are put to death. The Kauravas has become symbolic of the ill treatment of women in our country if I may quote from o

“I every panchayat Draupadi is robbed of her honour”

She is today not only dishonoured in Panchayats but also in the city transport buses in the city. Inequality and indignity to women in our country”.

5.15.3 Cruelty and torture by husband and his relatives, as registered under IPC Section 498A, molestation (26%) and kidnapping (14%). Pattern of crime rates over 1999 over 1998 shows an increase in all categories, but sharp increase in sexual harassment and cruelty at home.

Crime Rates Against Women and Ranks of States/UTs

Rank 1999	States/UTs	Crime Rate 1998	Rank 1998
1	Lakshadweep	35	3
2	Nagaland	18	1
3	Meghalaya	33	2
4	Manipur	39	4
5	Bihar	54	7
6	Sikkim	75	10
7	Goa	61	8
8	Punjab	53	6
9	Andhra Pradesh	50	5

Chapter 5

Sl. No.	State/UT	1998-99	1999-00
10	Daman & Diu		0
11	Karnataka	74	9
12	West Bengal	89	13
13	Andaman & N Islands	79	11
14	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	89	14
15	Tripura	102	15
16	Tamil Nadu	83	12
17	Uttar Pradesh	103	16
18	Orissa	121	18
19	Himachal Pradesh	134	21
20	Assam	130	20
21	Gujarat	139	22
22	Maharashtra	151	24
23	Arunachal Pradesh	123	19
24	Kerala	153	26
25	Andhra Pradesh	143	23
26	Jammu & Kashmir	184	28
27	Haryana	152	25
28	Mizoram	171	27
29	Chandigarh	113	17
30	Delhi	201	29
31	Madhya Pradesh	206	30
32	Rajasthan	231	31
	All India		
	<i>Source : NCRB (relevant years)</i>		

5.15.4 Recorded crimes against women are the highest in Rajasthan with a rate of 246 cases per 100,000 population (190) in 1999. Over 1998-99, the States/UTs where women reported more crime are Pondicherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Andhra Pradesh. Torture and killing/burning of women is most prominent among States/UTs. Capital Delhi is the most unsafe place for girls and women since the highest rate

CHAPTER 6

State of Indian Children

6.1.1 An estimated 350 million children below the age of 14 years live in India – accounting for nearly 30 percent of the country's population. Nearly 46 percent of them – about 158 million – belong to the age group of 0-6 years. This child population, however, is unevenly spread over the country's 28 states and 7 Union Territories. Six states – Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and West Bengal – account for 50 percent of children between 0-6 years. Lakshadweep, had only 8,860 children between 0-6 years, whereas Uttar Pradesh had more than 30 million – larger than the population of

Infant and Child Mortality

6.2.1 In the context of massive low birth weight, lack of health care and immunization, under nutrition and mal nutrition, the reduction in under-five mortality rate (U5MR) has, over time, emerged as a powerful measure of progress. It is more than just a measure of child deaths. It is a comprehensive indicator which captures many aspects of life in society – income and earnings of families, educational attainments of parents, the prevalence of malnutrition and disease, the availability of clean drinking water, the efficacy of health services, and the health and position of women in society.

6.2.2 India has established a reliable system for reporting infant mortality rate (IMR) which is the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Data on U5MR are, however, not regularly published especially for States. Latest data for 1999 reveal an IMR of 70 deaths per 1,000 live births – down from 129 in 1971 and 80 in 1990. An IMR of 70 implies that of the 27 million children born every year in India, close to 1.7 million die before celebrating their first birthday.

6.2.3 Progress in reducing IMR has slowed down on recent years. For instance, between 1980-90, IMR went down from 114 to 80 – by 30 percent. However, between 1990-1999, reduction in IMR has been much less – from 80 to 70 - only 12.5 percent. It has been stagnating between 70-74 since 1993. The important causes of child deaths in India in the recent years are pneumonia, diarrhea and neonatal sepsis, mainly because of a lack of timely attention and treatment of children and low rates of routine immunisation.

Source: Sample Registration System 1999

6.2.4 Analysis of IMR data reveals widespread inequalities across the country. According to the Sample Registration System, in 1999, rural IMR was 75 and urban 44. Kerala reported the lowest IMR of 14 and Orissa – almost 7 time higher – 97 per 1,000 live births. Seven States – Jharkhand, Assam, Chatisgarh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa –accounting for 38 percent of India's Population an IMR higher than the national average of 70.

6.2.5 There are also other differentials in IMR that are striking. According to the National Family Health Survey-2 (1998-99), for instance, IMR among Scheduled Castes was 83, and among Scheduled Tribes, it was 84 – almost 30% higher than in the rest of society.

6.2.6 Orissa and Andhra Pradesh rank along with Kerala, West Bengal and Maharashtra in the top five states that have recorded maximum reduction in IMR in the 1990s. At the bottom of the list are three relatively 'rich' states – Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Haryana – along with Assam and Rajasthan.

Progress in reducing IMR: 1990-99

	Major states	1990	1999	% reduction
1	Orissa	122	97	20.5
2	Madhya Pradesh	111	90	18.9
3	Kerala	17	14	17.6
4	West Bengal	63	52	17.5
5	Maharashtra	58	48	17.2
6	Karnataka	70	58	17.1
7	Bihar	75	63	16.0
8	Uttar Pradesh	99	84	15.2
9	Punjab	61	53	13.1
10	Gujarat	72	63	12.5
	INDIA	80	70	12.5
11	Tamil Nadu	59	52	11.9
12	Andhra			

	Pradesh	70	66	5.7
13	Rajasthan	84	81	3.6
14	Haryana	69	68	1.4
15	Assam	76	76	0.0

Note: IMR data for 1990 pertain to the undivided states of Madhya Pradesh , Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

Source: Sample Registration System

Registration of Birth

6.3.1 Of the 27 million children are born in India every year, barely 35% of births get registered. The proportion varies from over 90% in Goa and Himachal Pradesh to 10% or less in Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

Health Care and Protection

6.4.1 The vaccination of children against six serious but preventable diseases (diphtheria, pertussis, polio measles, tetanus and tuberculosis) has been a cornerstone of the child care system in India. The Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) was launched in 1985-86 specifically for this purpose. By 1998-99, 42 percent of children aged 12-23 months were fully vaccinated (as against 36% in 1992-93). Coverage for individual vaccinations is much higher than the percentage of fully vaccinated. BCG, the first dose of DPT and first and second doses of polio vaccine are received by over 70 percent children, but only 55 and 63 percent of children receive all the three doses of DPT and polio vaccine respectively. Measles vaccine was received by 51 percent of the children.

6.4.2 Immunization coverage has been uneven across the country. The proportion of children not fully immunised varied from less than 20% in Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu to 75% and above in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Meghalaya, and Nagaland. Also, progress in recent years in achieving full immunization coverage varies from state to state.

6.4.3 Progress of immunization in recent years has been slow. Between

6.4.3 Progress of immunization in recent years has been slow. Between 1992-93 and children between 12-23 months went by only seven percentage points – from 35 percent to 42 percent. Also progress in achieving full immunization coverage varies from state to state. Between 1992-93 and 1998-99, the

proportion of fully immunized children did not show any improvement in Bihar, and declined in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh

6.4.4 India has achieved considerable success in its campaign to eradicate polio. Launched in 1996, the Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme (PPI) has adopted a novel strategy by identifying National Immunisation Days and by involving partners from the community in a mass community mobilisation initiative. India is headed for zero certification for polio in 2002.

6.4.5 Acute respiratory infections (ARI) are the leading cause of child mortality in India accounting for about 30 percent of all the under-five deaths. Under the ARI Control Programme, health workers have been imparted training in ARI management and Cotrimoxazole is distributed through all health outlets. It is estimated that two-thirds of children with symptoms of ARI are taken to a health facility. Diarrhoea is the second most important cause of death, accounting for about 20 percent of all under-five deaths. The government has launched the Oral Dehydration Therapy Programme to prevent deaths due to dehydration. In 1998-9, 62 percent of the mothers knew about ORS packets, an increase from 43 percent in 1992-93.

Percentage of children 12-23 months who receive all vaccinations

		1992-93	1998-99	Difference
1	Tamil Nadu	54	80	25
2	Kerala	65	89	24
3	Himachal Pradesh	63	83	21
4	Maharashtra	64	78	14
5	Andhra Pradesh	45	59	14
6	Manipur	29	42	13
7	Delhi	58	70	12
8	Nagaland	4	14	10
9	Punjab	62	72	10

10	West			
	Bengal	34	44	10
11	Haryana	54	63	9
12	Karnataka	52	60	8
13	Goa	75	83	8
14	Orissa	36	44	8
	India	35	42	7
15	Meghalaya	10	14	5
16	Mizoram	56	60	3
17	Gujarat	50	53	3
18	Uttar			
	Pradesh	20	21	1
19	Bihar	11	11	0
20	Arunachal			
	Pradesh	23	21	-2
21	Assam	19	17	-2
22	Rajasthan	21	17	-4
23	Madhya			
	Pradesh	29	22	-7

Source: NFHS-1 and NFHS-2

6.4.6 Anaemia is a serious concern for young children because it can result in impaired cognitive performance, behavioural and motor development, coordination and language development. Anaemia also increases the morbidity from infectious diseases. Iron deficiency is the most widespread form of malnutrition in the world, affecting more than two billion people. In India, 74% of the children between 6 to 35 months of age are anaemic. Some 51% of children 6-35 months are moderately and severely anaemic. The proportion varies from less than 25% in Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland to over 60% in Punjab, Rajasthan and Haryana.

Malnutrition and undernutrition

- 6.5.1 Malnutrition among children is highly prevalent in many of the Indian states. In 1998-99, some 47 percent of children under three years were moderately or severely underweight. More than 50 percent of such children were malnourished (under-weight) in Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. On the other hand, less than 25 percent of children under three years were malnourished in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Sikkim.
- 6.5.2 Progress in terms of reducing child malnutrition has been extremely slow. Between 1992-93 and 1998-99, child malnutrition came down by only 6 percentage points. In Orissa and Rajasthan, child malnutrition appears to have worsened between 1992-93 and 1998-99.
- 6.5.3 A major cause for such high rates of child malnutrition is the birth of low birth weight babies. Birth weights of less than 2,500 grams are very closely associated with poor growth not just in infancy but throughout childhood. Estimates for India reveal that 20-30 percent of all babies are born low birth weight representing an inter-generational transfer of malnutrition. A major factor adversely affecting the birth of healthy babies is the poor nutritional status of women. Data from the National Family Health Survey-2 for 1998-99 suggests that more than one-third (36 percent) of Indian women have a Body Mass Index (BMI) of less than 18.5 kg/m² indicating a high level of nutritional deficiency. Added to this, given the heavy burden of work on most women and the persistent anti-female biases in society, pregnant mothers rarely get adequate attention, care, diet and rest. As a result, the child in the womb is affected, and the birth of a low birth weight baby.

Reduction in child malnutrition:

1992-93 to 1998-99

Percentage who are

Moderately and severely malnourished

		1992-93	1998-99	Difference in % points
1	Punjab	46	29	17.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	40	24	15.4

Sl. No.	State	2005	2015	Change
1	Andhra Pradesh	40	44	10.4
2	Assam	50	36	14.4
3	Kerala	48	37	11.5
4	Andhra Pradesh	49	38	11.4
5	Karnataka	54	44	10.4
6	Bihar	63	54	8.2
7	West Bengal	57	49	8.1
8	Meghalaya	46	38	7.6
9	Uttar Pradesh	59	52	7.3
10	Delhi	42	35	6.9
11	Goa	35	29	6.4
12	India	53	47	6.4
13	Gujarat	50	45	5.0
14	Maharashtra	54	50	4.6
15	Nagaland	29	24	4.6
16	Himachal Pradesh	47	44	3.4
17	Haryana	38	35	3.3
18	Manipur	30	28	2.6
19	Madhya Pradesh	57	55	2.3
20	Tamil Nadu	29	27	1.6
21	Mizoram	28	28	0.4
22	Orissa	53	54	-1.1
23	Rajasthan	42	51	-9.0

Source: NFHS-1 and NFHS-2

6.5.4 The proportion of low birth weight babies in India is estimated at 22 percent. It varies from 16 percent in Kerala to over 30 percent in Rajasthan and Uttar

Pradesh. Lessons from experiences in India suggest that the critical requirement for making major progress on malnutrition is improvement in early childcare practices. Care for girls and women during pregnancy and lactation; their physical health and nutritional status, autonomy and respect in the family and considerations of workload and time; birth spacing and delayed age at first birth; and equal access to education are essential components of care practices. Achievements on these fronts are closely linked to gender equality and changing the attitudes of boys and men in family and society. Equally important components are breastfeeding and feeding practices, psychosocial care, hygiene practices and home health practices. Scientific evidence shows that early childcare also impacts significantly on learning in school. These are all actions that need to take place within the family and dependent on the knowledge, understanding and practices of mothers, fathers, older siblings and other caregivers. The nutrition challenge is, therefore, one of reaching into the communities and homes of new-borns and inducing a massive social and cultural change in care practices.

Access to drinking water

- 6.6.1 There is a close link between access to safe drinking water, health and nutritional status of children. The most common reason for child deaths (particularly under age three) is still diarrhoeal diseases, which in their turn are closely linked to the access and use of safe drinking water.
- 6.6.2 Ensuring the right of children to safe drinking water is a top priority of the Government of India. Considerable success has been achieved in this regard. Most recent estimates indicate that some 83% of habitations are 'fully covered', 15% are 'partially covered', and only 2% of habitations are 'not covered'. According to MICS-2000, almost all households (99.1%) have access to a source of drinking water within 1,600 metres. Improved drinking water sources are available to 83% of households and 42% households have a drinking water source within their premises. The sustainability of this success is, however, under threat due to environmental degradation because of over exploitation of ground water, arsenic, fluoride, iron and salt-water intrusion into aquifers. Drought in many parts of the country, which are supposed to have achieved improved access to drinking water is now an annual occurrence. Drought mitigation can no longer be responded on an emergency basis alone. A better understanding of the water crisis and appropriate water resource management strategies and policy initiatives are needed.

Right to education

- 6.7.1 Evidence from around the world and India shows that education is the single most important intervention for improvement in child survival. An educated mother marries later, has fewer children, is better able to take care of her children and is more empowered to address her and her children's needs. This sets in motion a virtuous intergenerational cycle.

6.7.2 Major achievements have been made in terms of enrolment of children in

6.7.2 Major achievements have been made in terms of enrolment of children in primary school. Still, of the 200 million children in the age group 6-14 years, 50-60 million are out of school. The school attendance is lowest in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Kerala, Mizoram and Manipur have the highest school attendance in the country.

6.7.3 Another major concern is the quality of the education and the retention of children. Strategic investments are being made in the education sectors through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the District Primary Education Programme. However, quality education remains a major challenge.

Children needing special protection

6.8.1 Not easily captured in statistics is the plight of several millions of children needing special protection – those who are victims of child labour, sexual exploitation, cross-border trafficking and children affected by armed conflict.

6.8.2 India has among the largest number of child labourers in the world. There have been many competing explanations for the high incidence of child labour and out-of-school children in India ranging from poverty and under-development to the failure of policies and poor implementation of educational services. The problem is compounded by caste, gender, ethnicity and other social and economic disparities. Education is one of the primary strategies to tackle the problem. But it is commitment at the national and local level and engagement of the local community that is equally important. Focus on the community to generate solutions and providing livelihood opportunities to families has been found to be important complementary strategies to deal with the problem.

6.8.3 India is one of the countries that has adopted the Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour. The Convention prohibits the forced or compulsory recruitment of children under 18 years in armed conflicts and mandates immediate action to eliminate it.

**Percentage of household population
age 6-17 years Attending school**

%

1 Himachal Pradesh 94.3

2 Tamil Nadu 90.9

3 Goa 88.1

4 Delhi 86.7

5 Manipur 86.6

6 Mizoram 85.4

7 Punjab 84.9

8 Sikkim 82.9

9 Haryana 82.2

10 Nagaland 82.2

11 Maharashtra 81.8

12 Arunachal Pradesh 80.1

13 Kerala 79.7

14	Meghalaya	79.2
15	Jammu & Kashmir	77.8
16	Orissa	72.1
17	Assam	72.1
	India	72.1
18	Karnataka	71.4
19	West Bengal	70.9
20	Uttar Pradesh	69.9
21	Madhya Pradesh	69.6
22	Rajasthan	69.1
23	Gujarat	69.1
24	Andhra Pradesh	67.7
25	Bihar	59.6

Source: National Family Health

6.8.4 Several thousands of children have been adversely affected by militancy and conflict in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and some parts of the North east. Police protection and immediate relief are the main interventions made by the State in these situations. The government extends financial and humanitarian assistance to all victims of conflict. However, education, recreation and proper development of the children suffer greatly in such situations.

6.8.5 It is estimated that in six cities of India there are about 100,000 children who are victims of sexual exploitation. The number is likely to be a gross underestimate given its limited coverage. Many cities in India have also become the destination for cross-border trafficking of children, primarily for prostitution.

Children with AIDS

- 6.9.1 Children are faced by the increasing threat of HIV/AIDS. The first case of AIDS was detected in 1986. Since then, HIV prevalence has been reported in all states. Data from sentinel surveillance sites show that over the years, while the HIV infection has increased sharply among commercial sex workers, it is also spreading to low-risk populations.
- 6.9.2 Current estimates indicate that over 3.86 million people are already living with HIV/AIDS. About six states in India are already experiencing a generalised epidemic with over 1 per cent prevalence rate. It is estimated that there are annually between 100,000 and 200,000 infected pregnancies giving birth to approximately 30,000 infected babies.
- 6.9.3 As part of the AIDS prevention programme, the Government of India has been using mass media, especially electronic media, extensively to create awareness among the general public about AIDS and its prevention. But the awareness of HIV-AIDS is uneven in the country. It is the lowest in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar and highest in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Mizoram and Manipur.

Knowledge about AIDS among women

% of ever-married

women who have

heard about AIDS

1	Mizoram	93
2	Manipur	93
3	Kerala	87
4	Tamil Nadu	87

5	Delhi	79
6	Goa	76
7	Nagaland	72
8	Maharashtra	61
9	Himachal Pradesh	61
10	Arunachal Pradesh	60
11	Karnataka	58
12	Andhra Pradesh	55
13	Punjab	55
14	Sikkim	54
15	Haryana	44
16	Meghalaya	44
	India	40
17	Orissa	39
18	Assam	34
19	Jammu & Kashmir	32
20	Gujarat	30
21	West Bengal	26
22	Madhya Pradesh	23
23	Rajasthan	21
24	Uttar Pradesh	20
25	Bihar	12

Source: National Family Health

Chapter 6



CHAPTER 7

Programmes for Women

7.1.1 The Programmes, schemes and activities of the Department during the year of women can be grouped under the following categories :

- v Social and economic empowerment of women
- v Training, employment and education .
- v Attitudinal change towards the girl child.
- v Support services.
- v Women's rights and the law.
- v General

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

SWAYAMSIDHA

7.2.1 The Swayamsidha, which is an integrated scheme for women's empowerment, v replacing the erstwhile Indira Mahila Yojana and subsuming the Mahila Samri programme is based on the formation of women into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) empowerment of women through awareness generation, economic empowerment :

7.2.2 The long term objective of the programme is the all-round empowerment of control over, resources through a sustained process of mobilisation and converg The immediate objectives of the programme are :

- a. Establishment of self-reliant women's Self-Help Groups (SHGs);
- b. Creation of confidence and awareness among members of SHGs regarding women and hygiene, legal rights, economic upliftment and other social, economic and political
- c. Strengthening and institutionalizing the savings habit in rural women and their communities
- d. Improving access of women to micro credit; Involvement of women in local level
- e. Convergence of services of DWCD and other Departments.

7.2.3 The programme will cover 650 blocks throughout the country including 238 IM of 9,29,250 new women beneficiaries shall be set up throughout the country under

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

- a. Group formation/mobilisation activities;
- b. Community oriented innovative interventions;
- c. Other schemes of DWCD, namely NORAD, STEP, SEP and AGP, and other schemes and
- d. Schemes of other departments, whether converged under GOI directions or State

7.2.5 These composite projects will be implemented by the Project Implementing government or non-government agency, to be nominated by the State Government

7.2.6 The total estimated cost of the programme is rs. 116.30 crores out of which Rs 16.00 crores at the State level and rs 8.00 crores at the national level.

Current Status of Implementation of Swayam

Current Status of Implementation of Swayamsidha		
S.No.	Item	Status
1	CCEA Approval	On 27-2-2001.
2	Salient Project Details & Guidelines of Swayamsidha	Formed and circulated.
3	National-level Project Sanctioning Committee (PSC), Steering Committee (NLSC) and Inter-Departmental Coordinating Committee (IDCC)	Formed. [6 Meetings of PSC held.]
4	Block-specific Project Reports	Illustrative Format formed and circulated to 42 Block-specific Projects of 22 States approved by the [Power to sanction residual Block-specific Projects (323) Projects in 4 States approved by State SRCs
5	State Action Plan	Illustrative Format formed and circulated to 20 State Action Plans have been approved.
6	National-level Workshop on Orientation / Sensitization, Block-specific Project Reports and State Action Plans	A 2-day Workshop for State Secretaries and Officers held on 2 & 3 July 2001 at Vigyan E New Delhi. [With NIPCCD]
7	Release of funds	Rs. 2.102 crore released in 2000-01 towards expenses. Rs. 4.2109 crore released towards State-level expenses in 2001-02 till date. [States are to utilize Rs. 1.0382 crore from unspent balance erstwhile IMY.]

Swa-Shakti Project

7.3.1 The Swa-Shakti Project, also known as Rural Women's Development and Empowerment, was launched in 1998 as a Centrally-sponsored Project for a period of 5 years with an estimated outlay of Rs.5 crore was provided for facilitating the setting up of Revolving Funds for groups of women, primarily during their initial formative stage. The project aims at enhancing women's income through use of drudgery and time reduction devices, health, literacy & confidence building activities. Their income through their involvement in skill development and income generating activities are:

- a Establishment of 7400 to 12000 self-reliant women's self-help-groups (SHGs) having revolving funds;
- b Developing linkages between SHGs and lending institutions to ensure women's access to credit for income generation activities;
- c Increased control of women, particularly poor women, over income and expenditure through income generation activities, which will help in poverty alleviation.
- d Enhancing women's access to resources for better quality of life, including those related to health, education and social services;
- e Sensitizing and strengthening the institutional capacity of support agencies to provide technical assistance to SHGs.

7.3.2 The project originally covered parts of 7 States and 35 districts, as mentioned in the following table:

State	Districts	Number of SHGs		Estimated women beneficiaries	
		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Bihar	1	200	400	4,000	8,000
Gujarat	4	1,200	1,200	24,000	24,000
Haryana	3	600	1,200	12,000	24,000
Jharkhand	2	400	800	8,000	16,000

Department of Women and Child Development: Programmes for Women

Karnataka	4	1,200	1,200	24,000	24,00
M.P.	6	1,000	2,000	20,000	40,000
U.P.	15	2,800	5,200	42,000	78,000
Total	35	7,400	12,000	1,34,000	2,14,000

The mid-term review of the Project after taking stock of the situation recommen Project. Consequently, two newly created States of Chattisgarh and Uttranchal an project.

7.3.3 The project is implemented through the Women's Development Corporations Gujarat Women's Economic Development Corporation Ahmedabad, Madhya Pr Pradesh Mahila Kalyan Nigam Lucknow, Uttar Praseh Bhoomi Sudhar Nigam I Society, Ranchi. The implementing agencies actively associate NGOs to form and Unit at the central level (CPSU) provides technical and managerial support. A System that includes both project and process information and a Computerised F information back up for effective project implementation. The MIS is designed t them to provide better services to the Self-Help Groups. Concurrent Moni throughout the Project. Four rounds of the CME have been undertaken so fa corrections.

7.3.4 A substantial part of the outlay for the project will become available as soft-ter the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and International De credit needs of the beneficiaries will be met from institutional sources. Roughly, th

Sourceoffunding	Contribution as % of total	Presumptive amount (Rs. in crore)		
		cost		
IDA	36.43	67.84		
IFAD	35.87	66.79		
Institutional Finance	15.85	29.51		

Government of India	6.82	12.7		
Beneficiary women	5.03	9.37		

Funds needed for setting up of the Revolving Funds in project states are being pro resources.

7.3.5 Swa-Shakti is using innovative methods to mobilize the community and create ap traditional media are being encouraged all over the project. Conscious efforts are other service providers. Programmes and projects of other entities are being sensitization workshops are used frequently.

7.3.6 The Project has developed strong systems for induction and contracting of NG Strong focus on grass roots training of SHG members, field workers and o maintained. Keeping in mind the dearth of local printed material, the Project has a other issues in the area of self-help group promotion.

7.3.7 After the mid-term review, the Project had focused on micro-enterprise pr convergence, networking and bank-linkages. A recent assessment has zeroed do enterprise promotion in the on-farm and non-farm sector, convergence, improving asset creation and health, hygiene & environmental sanitation.

Need based interventions:

7.3.8 Apart from the core components, the project has also sought to increase its sco issues such as water harvesting techniques, agro processing etc. Collaboration w National and State level institutions like Central Institute of Agricultural Engineer Avian Research Institute etc, has been established to link the SHGs with technol development.

7.3.9 Considering adolescent girls as a section closely linked to the target category in on nutrition, reproductive health and confidence building of adolescent girls. This adolescent girls schemes like Kishori Shakti Yojana in Madhya Pradesh. In Gujarat of capacity building among women's SHGs who have effectively channelised. Consequently, functional literacy is being promoted in women's SHGs with the help of volunteers, in the process giving a tremendous boost to their confidence and self-e

Innovative Works under Swa Shakti Project

Working with Musahars in Bihar:

7.3.10 Musahars, an extremely poor backward castes of Bihar, live on the fringes of society and are often caught in case of crime. Recognising that the efforts required to work in this area, research has been initiated along with an NGO partner to mobilize and nurture 60 SHGs over 6 years. The process of mobilization of these SHGs would be systematically documented. The interventions would be need-based mainly focusing upon on health and sanitation, legal rights and social awareness. Action research has been formed and strategic interventions are being planned.

Action research on primitive tribes:

7.3.11 Action research has been initiated with Birhors in Jharkhand. This tribe is facing challenges in their developments around them to maintain their identity and way of life. The action research interventions through formation of SHGs while exploring the effectiveness of such interventions are planned with the Gola community of Chitradurga, Karnataka. Working with this tribe, the area of beliefs and superstitions associated with the ante and postnatal period is being explored. She has to undergo unsupervised delivery with almost no medical assistance for a month after the birth of the child. Women and adolescent girls also face this isolation.

Working with victims of AIDS:

7.3.12 In Jharkhand, women, whose husbands migrate for long periods of time every women have come ahead to form an SHG and are depending on the group for soc

Working with Commercial Sex workers:

7.3.13 After looking at the process of forming an SHG, commercial sex workers in one interest in forming an SHG. Field workers are helping these women to mobilize th

Reaching remote areas:

7.3.14 Malini cluster is a part of the Bhora sanctuary located in Hoshangabad district more often than not bypassed by most developmental initiatives. The reason being animals. Especially during monsoons, the entire region gets cut out due to the formed in this area through collaboration with forest department that has helped area.

Saving in kind:

7.3.15 The concept of grain bank is not new but Swa-Shakti has been able to enc Hoshangabad district of M.P. being characterized by dense forests and heavy rain during monsoons. Grain banks have been started in these villages to ensure food s

Working with head loaders:

7.3.16 Swa-Shakti SHGs have been able to include women whose only source of live revolves around the sale of one head load of wood everyday along with which personnel, middlemen and railway personnel while they travel to Itarsi from Hc away a lot of what they earn so as to continue earning their livelihood through an : helping them look at other income generating options while enhancing their resour

Coping with migration:

7.3.17 Women belonging to migrant families have come together to form SHGs in Haryana. However, field workers are now faced with a novel task with entire groups going to migrate in search of livelihood. The NGO working in this area is looking at increasing the recurring deposit while focusing on health of migrant workers with focus on AIDS and identifying local sources of livelihood.

HARYANA INTEGRATED WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

7.4.1 The project has been under implementation since July 1994 with financial support from the United Nations Population Agency (UNFPA). The first phase of the project which covered 371 villages of Rewari District, was completed on 31.12.1998. The second phase which commenced on 1.1.1999 for a period of 3 years. UNFPA has agreed to continue support for more year to coincide with the completion of UNFPA's 5th Country Programme. The project cost was Rs.945 lakh against which a sum of Rs.933.28 lakh was released by UNFPA. The costing of the second phase was Rs.1561.10 lakh (representing the exchange rate of Rs.150 per US dollar). The cost of the first two years in the second phase was Rs.731.24 lakh (1999) and Rs.212.24 lakh (2000) so far been incurred in the current year (as of December 2001).

7.4.2 The project strategies include generating awareness, mobilising women into groups, sensitising men to evoke their support for the development and empowerment of women, and envisages direct interventions in the health, education and training. The project will focus on the link between population and resources to sustain the population. The immediate objectives are:

- a to mobilise women into groups through an intensive awareness campaign supported by the government.
- b to reduce the infant mortality rate by 10% and the material mortality rate by 20% by the end of the project.
- c to increase the enrolment of girls in the formal school system to 120% and their retention to 80%.
- d to provide a carefully designed educational capsule relevant to the daily life situation of women, school or who are school drop-outs, and

SCHOOL OF THE GOVT. SCHOOL GROUPS, AND

e to encourage and motivate women to take up economic generating activities by prov

7.4.3 The implementation of the project has been reviewed and it has been decided that groups by integrating with related activities of other departments for carrying forward building on the gains. For example, Health Department, Haryana has decided to work with emphasis on RCH (Reproductive and Child Health), under European Commis

TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION

SUPPORT TO TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME FOR W

7.5.1 This Programme launched in 1987, seeks to provide updated skills and new k traditional occupation, such as, agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, fisher industries, sericulture, social forestry and wasteland development for enhancing would enhance and broaden their employment opportunities, including self em skills. Women beneficiaries are organised into viable and cohesive groups or co-o such as, extension, inputs, market linkages etc. are provided besides linkage with ci

7.5.2 Since the inception of the programme, about 5,20,315 women have been covered in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujrat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, J Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and sector have been receiving the maximum support, keeping in view the nature handicrafts, sericulture and poultry.

7.5.3 In the year 2000-2001, 12 projects were sanctioned to benefit 52,550 women and During the current financial new projects have so far been sanctioned at a total benefit 6,600 women in 3 States. State wise break-up of projects sanctioned and total 2001-2002 is at **Annexure. IV** Trade-wise position of STEP projects sanctioned du

WOMEN'S ECONOMIC PROGRAMME

7.6.1 This programme was launched in 1982-83 with assistance from Norwegian Ac

- Under this programme, financial assistance is given to Women's Development autonomous bodies, and voluntary organisations, to train poor women, mostly employment in these areas. Some of the trades are computer programming, electrical repairs, garment making, secretarial practices, community health work, embroidery, grantee organisation for hiring of training-cum-production sheds, training costs, and remuneration for the trainers. The upper ceiling for assistance under this programme is ₹ 10 lakhs per beneficiary.
- 7.6.2 Since 1996-1997, the assistance by NORAD has been supplemented with domestic share of the Norwegian Government constitutes only about 20% of the total outlay known as NORAD. As per the current agreement, an amount of NOK 38 million is provided by the Norwegian Government under the Scheme for the years 1997-2000.
- 7.6.3 An independent team of NORAD evaluated the project and based on its recommendations, ₹ 100 crores have been released by the Norwegian agency during the current year. The project is being replicated in other developing countries.
- 7.6.4 The State Women Development Corporations are the nodal agencies for implementation of the scheme in the state. Many training programmes in new areas like computer, etc. are conducted by the State Govt undertakings specializing on computers etc. The Women's Development Corporations conduct pre-appraisal of project proposals and mid term monitoring and evaluation.
- 7.6.5 The procedure for sanctioning NORAD projects has been considerably streamlined. A State Sanctioning Committee. As many as 1076 projects benefiting 45,211 women have been sanctioned during the year. A State-wise list of NORAD projects sanctioned during the year is appended at Annexure 1.

DISTANCE EDUCATION FOR WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT & MPO

- 7.7.1 Self-Help Groups have emerged as one of the major strategies for women's empowerment. The experience of these schemes has indicated that the sustainability of the groups is a major problem and one of the prime reasons for that was lack of a proper training strategy. The full potential of women's groups formed in different States could not be realized due to the slow transmission of messages in time and without distortion. The project called Distance Education for Women's Development & MPO is being implemented in the State.

Empowerment aims to address some of these critical areas of concern. It is the fir

- 7.7.2 The Scheme entails a certificate course by IGNOU to train a large mass of train the projects, their supervisors and district level functionaries. Such trainers, after would be able to guide sustainable group formation work in their areas. Such an process since a large number of centres could be activated simultaneously and accessed. Considering that roughly 7 lakh Government supported women's gro there will be a need of about 2.30 lakh facilitators and 11,600 supervisory level fun
- 7.7.3 The implementation of the project is being jointly undertaken by the Departme Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and Indian Space Research support of policy direction, sharing of available material and funds for the p experience in development and accreditation of software so that a standardised pa and video material with tutorial support through tele-conferencing could be develc at least 80 hours per year for the programme and will arrange some of the hardw cycles in English and 5 cycles in Hindi.
- 7.7.4 The total cost of the project is about Rs.3.90 crore consisting of Rs.105 lak preparation and rest for printing, distribution and support services. The projec receiving terminals with T.V. facilities and 250 new telephone connections at the 16th August 2000. An expenditure of Rs crores have been incurred so far.

ATTITUDINAL CHANGE TOWARDS THE GIRL CHILD

Balika Samridhi Yojana

- 7.8.1 The Scheme of Balika Samridhi Yojana was launched on 2nd October, 1997 with girl child and bringing about a positive change in family and community attitudes children born on or after 15th August, 1997 in a family living below the poverty line rural or urban area. During 1997-98 and 1998-99, the scheme was implemented a funds were released to district-level implementing agencies such as DRDAs and mothers of the new born girl children.
- 7.8.2 The scheme was reviewed in 1999 and was recast as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and UTs to provide benefits under the scheme through Integrated Child Development As per the recast scheme, the post delivery grant of Rs.500/- will be deposited in office in the name of girl child. In addition the girl child will be entitled to successfully completed by her, ranging from Rs. 300/- for class I to Rs. 1000/- for deposited in the above account. The accumulated value of the deposits in the account attaining the age of 18 years and having remained unmarried till then.

7.8.3 The Plan outlay for 2001-2002 under the Scheme was Rs.25.00 crores. About 5.00 during the year.

SUPPORT SERVICES

Hostel for Working Women

7.9.1 Under the scheme of construction/expansion of Hostel Building for Working Women, assistance is given to voluntary organisations, local bodies and cooperative institutions for welfare/women's education, Public Sector Undertakings, Women Development Corporations and State Governments for the construction of hostels for working women in order to enable them to receive technical training. The objective of the Scheme is to provide cheap and safe hostels for women of their homes. The target beneficiaries are single working women, widows, divorced women whose husbands are out of town. Women getting training for employment and girl students who are also eligible to stay in the hostel.

7.9.2 During the year 2000-2001, an amount of Rs.7.42 crores was sanctioned under the scheme and an amount of Rs.1.48 crores has been sanctioned so far for construction of 5 new Hostels for Working Women. The State/Ut wise total number of Hostels sanctioned since inception is as follows:

SWADHAR

7.10.1 This is a new scheme launched by the Department during the current year in order to assist women in difficult circumstances, like destitute widows deserted by their families in relation to their husbands; prisoners released from jail and without family support; women survivors of natural disasters and are without any social and economic support; trafficked women/girls rescued by the State; women/girls victims of sexual crimes who are disowned by family or who do not have any family support; women victims of terrorist violence who are without any family support; women who are mentally disordered women who are without any support of family or relatives etc.

7.10.2 The package of assistance that will be available under the scheme shall include financial assistance for such women; and counseling for such women; measures for social and economic rehabilitation and personality development through behavioral training etc; help line or other services as will be required for the support and rehabilitation to such women.

7.10.3 The implementing agencies can be the Social Welfare/ Women and Child Welfare Corporations, Urban Local Bodies, reputed Public/Private Trust or other organizations. The responsibility of rehabilitating such women on a project basis. The organizations should be selected on the basis of their capability of taking up such work of rehabilitation. Organizations with adequate

expertise or taking up such works of rehabilitation. Organizations with adequate experience preferred.

- 7.10.4 The scheme has been divided in seven projects modules having provision of Self Counseling, Medical Centres, Training Centres and Help Line for women in distress for the current year.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND THE LAW

Education Work for Prevention of Atrocities on Women

- 7.11.1 The scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations for Education Work for Prevention of Atrocities on Women, 1982. Under this scheme, universities, colleges, women studies centres, institutions are given financial assistance for undertaking various activities such as production of articles, books, conducting surveys and studies on violence against women, awarding of such material from one language to another language, holding seminars, festivals etc. holding of training camps for social workers including Govt. functionaries, use of traditional media such as street plays, puppetry etc. organising institutes and legal and counselling services to women prisoners etc. A budget provision of Rs. 10000000 for 2002-02.

Review and Amendment of the Legislations Administered by Department of Women and Child Development

- 7.12.1 The Department of Women and Child Development is reviewing the following legislations concerned with a view to make the provisions more stringent and to remove the lacunae:
- a) The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.
 - b) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
 - c) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

- d) The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
- e) The National Commission of Women Act, 1990

The present status of review of these five Acts is as follows:

The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1886.

7.12.2 Based on the recommendations made by the National Commission for Women seeking approval to the proposed amendment of the title of the Act to 'The Decent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act' and to its consequential amendments, such as amendments to include electronic and other media), and Section 6 (to enhance punishment for section 2(g) (definition of the word 'publish' to cover the web services) and organisations to make complaints). The proposal was considered by the Cabinet and the Department of Legal Affairs is taking place before it is resubmitted to the cabinet.

The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

7.12.3 The Commission has informed that they are holding state level workshops to finalise the Act. Further action on review of the Act will be taken up after receipt of the final recommendations.

The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.

7.12.4 In respect Dowry Prohibition Act, the NCW is holding nation-wide consultation. The final recommendations of NCW are awaited.

The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987.

7.12.5 The amendments to this Act were discussed in a meeting taken by Secretary(WCD) were circulated to all concerned Ministries/Departments. Legislative Department on the amendments proposed by NCW in Sec.3 of the Act. A draft Cabinet Note decisions taken in the meeting held on 25-7-2000 is presently under consideration.

National Commission for Women Act, 1990

7.12.6 At the instance of the Department, the National Commission for Women sent National Commission for Women Act, 1990 to the Department during July, 2000 Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development on 19-7-2000. Based on the recommendations received from NCW during November 2000. The amendments provide for strengthening the Act on the basis of decisions taken in the meeting held on 25-7-2000 at the Department.

Protection from Domestic Violence Bill, 2002

7.12.7 In order to address the phenomenon of domestic violence, which is widely prevalent in public domain, the Department proposes to bring forth a legislation in the Parliament to provide relief to victims of domestic violence and provide other relief. The draft Bill envisages a victim of domestic violence to be secure from violence and help her access shelter.

7.12.8 The Department had circulated a draft Bill in this regard prepared by the National Commission for Women to the States and Union Territories during May, 1997, who had by and large concurred. The Department had also organised a workshop on 11-8-2000 to consider the draft Bill. The workshop was attended by lawyers, personnel from the law enforcement machinery, representatives from various Ministries/Departments. Based on the inputs received from the workshop and other sources, the Department has drafted the Protection from Domestic Violence Bill, 2002. The Bill has been approved by the Cabinet for introduction in Parliament. The Bill is scheduled to be introduced in Parliament.

Session, 2002.

Implementation of Supreme Court Order regarding Sexual Harass Institutions.

7.12.9 The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 13.8.1997 had passed an order followed by the employers for tackling the incidents of sexual harassment of women. The guidelines issued by the Supreme Court included setting up of a complaints redressal committee and the disciplinary/conduct rules governing employees by incorporating the norms of the Supreme Court's order to all Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. A National Commission for Women for compliance. A Complaints Committee for sexual harassment of women at workplace has been constituted in the Department in conformity with the Supreme Court's order.

A Central level Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, Labour, Secretary, DOP&Trg. and State Government to monitor the implementation of the Supreme Court's guidelines. The first meeting was held to discuss the implementation of the Supreme Court's judgement in the unorganized sector.

GENERAL

Stree Shakti Puraskars

7.13.1 Five National Awards known as Stree Shakti Puraskars were instituted in 1999 to honour and recognise the achievements of individual women who have triumphed in their struggle for and established the rights of women in various areas such as education, health, forest and environment, awareness generation and consciousness on women's issues.

7.13.2 Each award carries a cash prize of Rs.1 lakh and a citation in roll. The selection

Committee headed by the Minister of Human Resource Development. The first Prime Minister of India at a glittering function held at Vigyan Bhavan on 4th January 2001. The awardees were

7.13.3 A number of nominations were received for the second Stree Shakti Puraskars are

National Resource Centre for Women (NRCW)

7.14.1 This Department has proposed to set up National Resource Centre for Women.

- i) orient and sensitize elected representatives, policy planners, administrators towards gender issues;
- ii) facilitate leadership training for grass root level workers, newly elected representatives;
- iii) 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's development;
- iv) facilitate and coordinate the monitoring and evaluation of existing Govt. programmes;
- v) undertake and coordinate policy and programme related research on women's development;
- vi) provide networking facilities to institutions and individuals actively engaged in the field of women's development;
- vii) Strengthen institutional capacity of Department of Women and Child Development in relation to planning and implementation processes which are gender sensitive and effective;
- viii) assimilate gender perspective in policies, planning, implementation and monitoring in selected sectors;
- ix) undertake advocacy and provide policy support on women's issues and programmes;
- x) take up all or any other activity for the holistic development for women. The proposed Centre will be set up as a separate entity, but in view of the restrictions imposed by the Government, the possibility of anchoring the proposed Resource Centre with an existing institution is

CHAPTER 8

Programmes For Children

Integrated Child Development services (ICDS) Scheme

8.1.1 The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme aims to improve health status of preschool children, pregnant women and nursing mothers through of services including Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school education, Immunization Referral Services and Nutrition & Health Education. In addition, the Scheme convergence of inter-sectoral services in the anganwadi centres.

8.1.2 The ICDS Scheme has now come to be regarded as the most viable vehicle for set for in the National Plan of Action for Children. These, inter-alia, include Mortality Rate (IMR) to less than 60 per thousand, reduction in Child Mortality than 10 per thousand, reduction in Maternal Mortality Rate by atleast 50 percent and moderate malnutrition among children under 5 by atleast 50% and univ retention in primary schools.

Objectives of ICDS

8.2.1 The following are the objectives of the ICDS:

- v Improve the nutritional and health status of children below the age of six years.
- v Lay the foundation for the proper psychological, physical and social development
- v Reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropouts.
- v Achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation among various dep: child development.

- v Enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutrition of the child, through proper health and nutrition education.

8.2.2 The Scheme targets the most vulnerable groups of population including children belonging to poorest of the poor families and those living in disadvantaged areas rural areas, tribal areas and urban slums. In addition to children below six years of care of the essential needs of pregnant women and nursing mothers residing in economically backward villages and urban slums. The identification of beneficiaries is done by surveying the community and identifying the families living below the poverty line.

Services and Beneficiaries

8.3.1 The child-centred approach of ICDS is based on the rationale that care, protection and the child's health and nutritional well-being mutually reinforce each other. For all beneficiaries under the scheme, that is, children below six years, expectant and lactating women in the age group 15 to 45 years receive supplementary feeding, growth monitoring, immunisation, health check-ups, referral services, nutrition and health education, early childhood care and pre-school education. In addition, there is coverage of other services such as safe drinking water, environmental sanitation, women's development programmes.

8.4.1 The three essential components of the ICDS are

- A) Nutrition
- B) Health Care
- C) Early Childhood Care and Pre-School Education

A) Nutrition

Growth Monitoring and Promotion

8.5.1 Growth monitoring and nutrition surveillance are two important activities at the field level in ICDS. Both are important for assessing the impact of the health services. Children below the age of three years are weighed once a month and children between three and six years are weighed quarterly. Fixed-day immunisation sessions or days when ration is distributed at home for younger children (below two years of age) can be used as opportunities for growth monitoring and promotion of younger children. In ICDS, weight-for-age growth monitoring is done for all children below six years. Their growth is charted both to detect growth faltering and to assess their nutritional status.

8.5.2 Growth monitoring and promotion helps the mother/family and AWW/AI to take a cost effective preventive action, to arrest any stagnancy or slipping down in weight gain on detection of growth faltering. Through discussion and counseling, growth monitoring encourages the participation and capabilities of mothers in understanding and improving child growth practices, for promoting child growth. It helps families understand better the link between nutrition intakes, healthcare, safe drinking water, environmental sanitation and child growth. Growth monitoring and promotion can thus also be an effective entry point for primary healthcare.

8.5.3 The concept of community-based nutrition surveillance has been introduced in ICDS. A growth chart for nutrition status monitoring is maintained at each Anganwadi. This chart records the growth status of all children registered with the Anganwadi, at any given point of time - helps the mother in understanding what the nutrition status of its children is, why it is so and how to improve it. This mobilises community support in promoting and enabling better child growth by contributing local resources and in improving service delivery and utilisation.

Supplementary Feeding

8.6.1 Adequate Nutrition for all is among the most obvious priorities of holistic child development. Malnutrition impairs development and malnourished children are at a greater risk than healthy ones. To combat the problem of malnutrition and to further reduce child mortality and morbidity among the vulnerable sections of the society the ICDS supplementary feeding should be the most important intervention.

8.6.2 The nutrition component of the package of services offered under ICDS includes Nutrition, nutrition and health education and prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and deficiency. The scheme provides supplementary nutrition to needy children and nursing mothers from low income families for 300 days a year. The aim is to supply 300 calories and 8-10 grams of proteins for children, 600 calories and 20-25 grams of protein for severely malnourished children and 500 calories and 20-25 gram protein for nursing mothers.

8.6.3 This pattern of feeding aims only at supplementing and not substituting for breast feeding. It provides an important contact opportunity with pregnant women and mothers of children, to promote improved behavioral actions for the care of pregnant women and children. Specifically, it serves to reinforce the key message to promote appropriate and timely feeding at home, starting among infants who are four to six months of age, with continued breast feeding up to two years.

8.6.4 The type of food varies from State to State, but usually consists of a hot meal served in an Anganwadi, containing a varied combination of pulses, cereals, oil, vegetables and fruits. It provides a ready-to eat meal, containing the same basic ingredients. There is flexibility in the choice of food items, to respond to local needs. The expenditure towards supplementary nutrition is provided from the State under the Plan budget, available for Minimum Needs Programme. Food is provided to pregnant women and nursing mothers (up to six months of nursing), to meet their increased requirements during this period. This provides a crucial opportunity for pregnant women, enabling utilization of key services i.e. antenatal care, iron folic acid supplementation and improved care during pregnancy. Pregnant women and nursing mothers are also encouraged to practice exclusive breastfeeding of infants up to about six months of age. They are encouraged to attend immunization and commencement of appropriate and timely complementary feeding.

Supplementary Nutrition Component under ICDS			
Recipients	Calories	Grams of Protein	
Children up to 6 years	300	10-15	
Adolescent girls	500	20-25	
Pregnant and nursing mothers	500	20-25	

Malnourished children	Double of daily			
	supplement provided			
	to the other children			
	and /or special			
	nutrients on medical			
	recommendation			

8.6.5 Special care is also taken to reach children below the age of two years, and their parents and siblings to either take home ration or to bring them to the Anganwadi for supplementary feeding. The take-home ration is a contact opportunity for growth monitoring and promotion of children below two years of age and nutrition counseling of mothers, for improved childcare and feeding practices.

8.6.6 The national prophylaxis programme for prevention of blindness caused by vitamin A deficiency, and control of nutritional anaemia among mothers and children, are two direct interventions under ICDS. Dietary promotion is an important part of nutrition health education. Vitamin A supplementation is also provided. At nine months of age, 100,000 International Units of Vitamin A solution is administered to infants, along with immunisation against measles. Children of one to five years receive 200,000 IU of vitamin A solution every six months. All children under three years of age.

8.6.7 Tablets of iron and folic acid are administered to expectant mothers for prophylaxis of iron deficiency and to children with anaemia. These supplements are dispensed by AWW/ANM and their utilisation. The usage of only iodised salt is promoted, especially in the rural areas.

8.6.8 In addition to the State's contribution for nutrition component under ICDS, assistance component is being received from various other international/national organisations like UNICEF, World Bank, etc. Wheat/Rice Based Nutrition Programme. The details are given in the following page.

Expenditure on nutrition component under ICDS:

8.7.1 The expenditure towards supplementary feeding is met by the State under the Plan for Minimum Needs Programme. However, most of the States have not been able to provide for provision in their States' budget in view of their resource constraints. It has been observed that contribution of sufficient counterpart funds for Nutrition Component or due to constraints in funds in the Plan/Non-Plan budget or in some cases diversion of funds allocated for other Schemes has led to a situation that there is a large gap in the availability of funds which has caused interruptions in the delivery of this vi. States/UTs have been requested to ensure adequate provision and utilisation of Supplementary Nutrition component under ICDS in the State's budget .

Nutrition and Health Education

8.8.1 Nutrition, Health and Education (NHED) is a key element of the work of the Department. This has the long term goal of capacity building of women - especially in the age group 15-45 - so that they can look after their own health and nutrition needs as well as that of their families. All women in this age group are expected to be covered by this component.

8.8.2 Anganwadi workers use fixed-day immunization sessions, mother-child days, small group meetings of mothers/Mahila Mandals, community and home visits, health drives and other women's groups meetings (DWCRA, Mahila Samakhya etc.) and group gatherings for nutrition and health education. Presently there are nearly 1,00,000 Mahila Samakhya workers are actively involved in extending nutrition and health education activities.

8.8.3 All efforts are made to reach out to women, including pregnant women and lactating mothers. Sustained support and guidance has to be provided in the period spanning pregnancy and childhood, to mothers of young children, building upon local knowledge, attitudes and skills. This helps promote antenatal care, maternal nutrition, exclusive breastfeeding of infants up to six months of age, timely immunisation, introduction of timely and appropriate complementary feeding at home, starting in infants at four to six months of age with a full diet by 12 months of age, exclusive breastfeeding up to two years. NHED also promotes appropriate prevention of diarrhoeal diseases (through ORT and continued feeding) and management

infections, to promote child growth.

(B) Health Care

8.9.1 Health care includes: (i) Ante natal care of expectant mothers; (ii) Post natal care and care of new born infants; and (iii) Care of children under 6 years of age. The services provided for children - AWWs and PHC staff include regular health check-ups, immunization, management of malnutrition, treatment of diarrhoea, deworming and simple medicines etc.

8.9.2 At the Anganwadi, children, adolescent girls and pregnant women and nursing mothers are visited at regular intervals by the Lady Health Visitor (LHV) and Auxiliary Nurse Midwife. They diagnose minor ailments and distribute simple medicines. They provide a link between the Anganwadi and the Primary Health Care Sub-centre. Maternal and child health facilities are geared to provide adequate medical care during pregnancy, at the time of childbirth and subsequently, thereby reducing complications during pregnancy and reducing perinatal mortality.

Immunisation

8.10.1 Immunisation of pregnant women against tetanus and immunization of infants against preventable diseases - poliomyelitis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, tuberculosis and measles protect children from these diseases. These are major preventable causes of child morbidity and related malnutrition. Immunisation of pregnant women against tetanus reduces maternal and neonatal mortality.

8.10.2 PHC and its subordinate health infrastructure carry out immunisation of infants as per the national immunisation schedule. Children are also given booster doses. The health functionaries in charge ensure coverage of the largest population for immunization. They organise fixed-day immunisation sessions. They maintain a register of immunisation beneficiaries and follow up to ensure full coverage.

Referral Services

8.11.1 During health check-ups and growth monitoring, sick or malnourished children who require medical attention are provided referral services through ICDS. The AWW has a system to detect disabilities in young children. She enlists all such cases in a special register maintained by the medical officers. The effectiveness of this service depends on timely action by health functionaries and the willingness of families to avail of these services. The AWW in States/UTs identifies one hospital at the district level, which attends to the referral of children from the ICDS areas.

(C) Early Childhood Care And Pre-school Education

8.12.1 Early Childhood Care and Pre-school Education under ICDS - non formal pre-school education which is a crucial component of the package of services envisaged under ICDS for the universalisation and qualitative improvement of primary education in remote and backward areas with primary attention being given to girls. The Early Childhood Education (ECE) component of the ICDS may well be considered the backbone programme, since all its services essentially converge on the AWW. This is also the most important daily activity, visibly sustained for three hours a day. It brings and keeps young children to the Anganwadi Centre - an activity that motivates parents and communities. ECE, under ICDS, focuses on the total development of the child, in the age range of up to 6 years, especially for underprivileged groups. It includes promotion of early stimulation of the child through intervention with mothers/ caregivers. Child-centered play way activities, which include singing and practices, using local support materials developed by Anganwadi workers, and training, are promoted. The early-childhood pre-school education programme, through the medium of play, aims at providing a learning environment for the promotion of cognitive, physical and aesthetic development of the child. Through ICDS, nearly 100% of children (3-6 years of age), from disadvantaged groups, are participating in centre-based activities.

8.12.2 The ECE component of the ICDS is a significant input for providing a solid foundation for child development. It also contributes to the universalisation of primary education, by providing the necessary preparation for primary schooling and offering substitute care to children, thus freeing the older ones - especially girls - to attend school.

8.12.3 For this, improved coordination between the Anganwadi centres and primary schools, timings, location and supportive linkages between the Anganwadi worker and primary school teachers are being promoted.

Beneficiaries

8.13.1 By the end of VIIIth Plan i.e. March 1997, about 2.27 crore beneficiaries were covered under the scheme which included about 189 lakh children below 6 years of age and more than 100 lakh lactating and nursing mothers. About 113 lakh children in 3-6 age group were also getting pre-school education services. The number of beneficiaries under the Scheme have increased significantly since then. ICDS today reaches out to 3.60 crores beneficiaries which includes 63.81 lakh lactating mothers and 295.89 lakh children of disadvantaged groups. Of these, 162.85 lakh children (below 6 years of age) participate in centre-based pre-school education activities. The feedback from the ICDS reported a faster decline in the incidence of infant and early childhood mortality in ICDS areas. There was also better utilisation of vitamin 'A', iron-folic acid, and immunisation services in ICDS projects compared to non-ICDS areas.

The ICDS Team

8.14.1 The ICDS team comprises of the Anganwadi Helpers/ Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and the Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs). In larger rural and tribal areas, the Child Development Project Officers (ACDPOs) are also a part of the team. The lady health visitors and female health workers from nearby primary health centres form a team with social welfare/women and child development department functionaries to provide ICDS.

- 8.14.2 The AWW is a community-based front-line voluntary worker of the ICDS programme in the community, she assumes a pivotal role due to her close and continuous contact with, especially women, she works with. As a crucial link between the village Government administration, she becomes a central figure in helping the community meet the needs of their children and women. The AWW is expected to monitor and promote the health of children, with the active participation of communities/ mothers. She enhances preventive and promotive action for child growth - through improved childcare and health services. She also enables them to prevent disease infection. The AWW organises supplementary immunisation sessions, distributes vitamin A supplements and iron and folic acid tablets, and treats minor injuries and ailments, and refers cases to medical centres. The more visible role of the AWW is in making the Anganwadi literally a courtyard play centre - nurturing and joyful activities attracting and sustaining the participation of pre-school children.
- 8.14.3 The Supervisor(Mukhya Sevika) is responsible for 17-25 Anganwadis, depending on the project. She supports and guides AWWs, assists in recording home visits, conducts meetings, visits of health personnel and provides on-the-job orientation to AWWs. She provides the link between ICDS functionaries and the Government administration. She is responsible for securing Anganwadi premises, identifying beneficiaries, ensuring the quality of centres, flow of health services, monitor the programme and reports to the State Government. At the community level, other frontline workers, including the Gram Sevikas, primary health workers converge with the Anganwadi worker. Local women's groups, Mahila Mandals, Mahila Samitis, Panchayat Samitis and Bal Vikas Mahila Samiti members also support the AWWs.
- 8.14.4 The ICDS team facilitates creation of partnerships between frontline workers and women's groups, ensuring an integrated approach for improved childcare, health, nutrition and development at Anganwadi Centre (AWC), literally a courtyard play centre, in the village or the slum area itself. It is the focal point for the delivery of services at the community level. The AWC is a meeting ground where women's/mother's groups can come together, to discuss their problems, workers, to promote awareness and joint action for child development and women's empowerment.

Scheme of Awards to AWW

- 8.15.1 In order to motivate the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and give recognition to voluntary workers, the Government has decided to give Annual Awards to selected Anganwadi Workers on the basis of their performance. Under the scheme the awards will be provided at two levels - first at State/ UT

personnel. Under the scheme the awards will be provided at the levels, first at State or National level. State Government will nominate the Anganwadi workers for National Awards. S Rs. 2500/- and a citation will be given to 1275 selected AWW through out the country and 20 Rs. 25000/- and a citation will be given to 20 selected AWWs for National Award.

Coverage of the scheme

8.16.1 The ICDS was conceived in the early years of Fifth Five Year Plan when there was a strategic development approach for the children with emphasis on integration of multi-sectoral services. The Government witnessed the Pilot Integrated Child Development Services Scheme launched in 33 experimental areas in the country. The Sixth Plan saw consolidation and expansion of the programmes started earlier. The National Policy on Child Development adopted in 1983 set the goals and the targets for health by the year 2000 AD and in pursuance of this policy, the scheme was expanded further, with the sanction of 1037 projects. The Seventh Plan continued the strategy of childhood survival and development through programmes in different sectors, important among which are immunisation, maternal and child care services, nutrition, pre-school education, protected drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, and family planning.

8.16.2 As of the now, number of sanctioned ICDS projects is 5652. The number of ICDS Project in the country (as on December, 2001). Statewise details are given at **Annexure VIII**.

Expansion of ICDS projects			
	Sl.No.	Year	No.of ICDS projects
	1	1975	33
	2	1982	357
	3	1990	2426
	4	2000	4384
	5	2001	5171
	6	2002	5652

Financial resources and funding pattern under the ICDS Scheme

8.17.1 The ICDS Scheme is a centrally sponsored Scheme implying thereby a Central share and a State share. While the Central Government bears the full cost of meeting the operational requirements, the State Government bears the cost of the supplementary nutrition component. In addition to mobilising domestic resources, significant contributions have been received from UN Agencies, bilateral donors and the World Bank. The Status at present is enumerated below:

UN agencies support to ICDS at present

UN agencies support to ICDS at present	
UNICEF	Essential supplies since 1975
WFP	Since 1976
CARE	Since 1976
WORLD BANK	
ICDS-I	Andhra Pradesh & Orissa)
	(Closed on 31.12.97)
ICDS-II	(Bihar & Madhya Pradesh)
ICDS-III	(Kerala, Maharashtra,

Central Government expenditure on ICDS Scheme

8.18.1 Alongside gradual expansion of the Scheme, there has also been a significant increase in the expenditure on implementation of the Scheme. As against the expenditure of only Rs. 1190.21 crore in the years, i.e. 1975-76 to 1991-92, the expenditure during the Eighth Plan (1992-97) was Rs. 2275.76 crores. During the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) it is expected to touch Rs. 4000 crores. During 1999-2000, against the total allocation of Rs. 855.76 crores, an amount of approximately Rs. 881.46 crores was released. Against the total allocation of Rs. 935 crore for the year 2000-2001, a sum of Rs. 1047 crore was released to States/UTs for the scheme. In the last year of the 9th Plan, the allocation and expenditure has further gone up. In 2000-2001, the allocation of Rs. 1198 crore, an amount of Rs. 849.38 crores has already been released to the States/UTs.

Monitoring of ICDS

Management Information Systems

- 8.19.1 The ICDS programme is characterised by a built-in monitoring system for promoting assessments at different levels, at which data is generated. A central cell established at the Department collects work reports. Based on this, programme strategies are refined, and timely interventions made in programme planning, implementation and monitoring. A national ICDS Management Information System group facilitates this process. Each State Government also has an MIS coordination cell. District projects also have an ICDS monitoring cell, at the district level, to facilitate programme monitoring. ICDS is closely monitored at regular intervals. The emphasis is on functional monitoring. Corrective levels flow from such monitoring. Monitoring continues to evolve and improve the quantity and quality and to generate prompt and appropriate action. Like implementation, monitoring and evaluation in health and social welfare sectors. In both the sectors, these functions are carried out through inter-project, district and state levels. MIS ensures a regular flow of information and feedback between the project, between the ICDS project and the State Government, and between the State Government and India.
- 8.19.2 The State Governments/ UT Administration are required to send the consolidated State level ICDS reports by 17th day of the following month. Most of the State Governments/ UTs are sending the 2001-02, additional variables/ indicators pertaining to Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PM Yojana (KSY) have been added into CDPOs' MPRs Formats. These information are being coordinated at State and National level on a monthly basis and follow up advisory notes are sent to the States to improve tardy progress.

Evaluation of the Scheme

- 8.20.1 The Integrated Child Development Services is a visionary scheme concerned with the holistic development of children. The National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) has completed a nation-wide evaluation of the Scheme in July, 2001 on behalf of Department of Women & Child Development. The evaluation was to assess the performance of the Scheme on the ground with a view to assess the capability of the future to meet the objectives of the programme and to draw policy lessons for further improvement. The current survey covered 60,000 AWCs and 1.80 lakh beneficiaries household randomly selected from 4,000 operations as on 31st March, 1996.
- 8.20.2 The evaluation study shows that Goa, Gujarat, Orissa, Maharashtra and Mizoram were among the top 5 States. Adequate infrastructure and inventories, relatively superior profile of functionaries and better management were among the main reasons for their better performance. Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Manipur and West Bengal were ranked among the bottom 5 states, mainly due to inadequate infrastructure facilities and poor management of the AWCs. The performance of various States emerging from survey findings is comparable with the national average.

of the households regarding the functioning of the programme. However, there is lack of one between the overall performance and households' perception for some of the States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

8.20.3 Overall the ICDS programme seemed to have played an important role in addressing the nutritional needs of children and women across the country. Percentage of ICDS beneficiary mothers reported by NFHS and RHS-RCH survey for general population in 11 out of 26 States. The percentage of ICDS beneficiary children was reported to be higher than the children of general population in Bihar. Further the malnourishment status of ICDS beneficiary children was comparable with similar population. This demonstrates the ability of the ICDS programme to make a greater impact in health services of the most disadvantaged children and women.

8.20.4 The Department has decided to organize Regional Consultation Meets on dissemination and evaluation of ICDS so that, corrective measures may be taken where necessary. A National Level and a Regional Meet for southern states have already taken place. A Technical Committee has been set up by the Department to recommend new areas for conducting studies for improving delivery of services under ICDS.

ICDS moves towards life-cycle Approach

8.21.1 Adolescence is a crucial phase in the life of woman. At this stage, she stands at the threshold stage which is intermediary between childhood and womanhood and it is the most eventful for psychological well being. The life-cycle approach for holistic child development remains unaddressed as adolescents are excluded from the developmental programmes aimed at human resource development.

8.21.2 ICDS, with its opportunities for early childhood development, seeks to reduce both socioeconomic and gender inequalities. In order to better address concerns for women and the girl child, it was necessary to design interventions for adolescent girls. This is aimed at breaking the intergenerational life cycle of nutritional disadvantage, and providing a supportive environment for self-development. For the first time in India, a special intervention was devised for adolescent girls. The ICDS infrastructure. The Adolescent Girls (AG) Scheme under ICDS primarily aimed at breaking the intergenerational life-cycle of nutritional and gender disadvantage and providing a supportive environment for self-development. It was initially introduced in 1992 in 507 blocks in the country benefiting 3.5 lakh adolescent girls.

Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY)

8.22.1 The Adolescent Girls (AG) Scheme was revised last year and renamed as Kishori Shakti Yojana component particularly on the vocational aspects aimed at empowerment and enhanced self perception with other programmes of similar nature in the education, rural development, employment and skill development. The objectives of the revised Scheme are as follows: -

- ✍ to improve the nutritional and health status of girls in the age group of 11-18 years;
- ✍ to provide the required literacy and numeracy skills through the non-formal stream of education, more social exposure and knowledge and to help them improve their decision making capabilities;
- ✍ to train and equip the adolescent girls to improve/ upgrade home-based and vocational skills;
- ✍ to promote awareness of health, hygiene, nutrition and family welfare, home management and child protection measure as to facilitate their marrying only after attaining the age of 18 years and if possible, even later;
- ✍ to gain a better understanding of their environment related social issues and the impact on their lives;
- ✍ to encourage adolescent girls to initiate various activities to be productive and useful members of the society.

8.22.2 The KSY is being implemented through Anganwadi Centres in both rural and urban settings. The scheme is for adolescent girls who are unmarried and belong to families below the poverty line and school dropouts. They are attached to the local Anganwadi Centres for six-monthly stints of learning and training activities. The scheme has two sub-schemes. The Sub-scheme 1 (Girl to Girl Approach) was designed for adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years belonging to families whose income level is below Rs. 6400/- per annum. The Sub-scheme 2 is for adolescent girls intended to reach to all adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years irrespective of income level.

8.22.3 Researches have indicated that acute inter-State and inter-regional differences in the status of adolescent girls exist in India. Therefore a single tailor-made Scheme for adolescent girls may not be able to achieve the objectives of Kishori Shakti Yojana. There should be a basket of programmatic options available with the State/ UT/ Central Government to intervene for the development of the adolescent girls on the basis of State/ UT/ area specific needs. Therefore the State Govts have been advised to adopt strategies most suitable to their specific requirements.

8.22.4 However, despite the inter-State and inter-regional differences, the most common similarity is the deficiency of folic acid among the adolescent girls leading to nutritional anemia and low health status in comparison to boys. Therefore a concerted effort is needed to provide nutritional and health education including hygiene aspects. Under the health sector, the RCH programme has been launched in Ninth Plan.

- adolescent girls also. The States have been advised to prepare a schematic Plan of Action stipulated under the RCH Scheme. Under this option, adolescent girl groups can be formed at Anganwadi Centres and deworming tablets may be ensured along with provisions for nutritional and health education. The curriculum should emphasize life education, which may include knowledge of physical and psychological development and the psychosexual development.
- 8.22.6 Another option could be emphasis on education with particular attention on school dropout among illiterate adolescent girls. Under this option, educational activities should be conducted in a regular education pattern. There exists provision for non-formal education with the States/UTs. A model Department of Education may also be established through utilizing those provisions for imparting education to adolescent girls. Emphasis on life education aspects including physical, developmental and sex education should be given. The adolescent girls may be congregated at Anganwadi Centres and the education could be provided by private consultants, NGOs and specialised Government functionaries.
- 8.22.7 Alternatively, vocational training activities may be undertaken for adolescent girls for their empowerment. At Anganwadi Centres, a group of 20-25 girls may be identified by the Supervisor (Mukhya). A nomination of 2 selected girls from each Anganwadi Centre may be sent to the Office of District Programme Officer in consultation with CDPO, officer's in-charge of these sectors for undertaking vocational training courses, non-formal education course, life education courses, health and nutrition education and literacy etc. The courses should be of minimum 60 days duration. Following completion of the training, the remaining girls (2 adolescent girls from each Anganwadi Centre) will provide training to the remaining adolescent girls in the Centre.
- 8.22.8 The Government of India and State Governments/UT Administrations implement a number of Schemes for self employment and income generation. Synergy between KSY and these self-employment Schemes should be a strategy that has been recommended to the States. The AGs who have been trained in various vocational courses should be given preference under these Schemes. Similarly, these AGs should also be motivated to form self-help groups covered under schemes such as Swa-Shakti etc.
- 8.22.9 Another alternative could be formulating a Plan of Action for improvement of social status of adolescent girls. Some of the studies on situational analysis of adolescent girls indicate a low social status of adolescent girls due to early marriage and pregnancy. The components addressed under this alternative could be focussed on self-esteem, addressing the problems of social abuses, strengthening of will power and self-confidence. Education on marriage and pregnancy on gender equity and equality could also be included in the curricula. Further, knowledge of rights could be also provided. Under this option, a module for training in self-empowerment of adolescent girls should be developed in consultation with local experts/consultants.
- 8.22.10 State Governments /UT Administrations have been advised to prepare Plan of Actions under the RCH Scheme.

An allocation of Rs. 1.10 lakh per ICDS project per annum only will be available for this purpose made available to the States/UTs along with other releases under ICDS Scheme. In case, so required for vocational training purposes, the State Govt. may access fund under ICDS Training for which specific proposals are required to be submitted to the Department for consideration. with many sectoral schemes pertaining to education, health and family welfare, rural development etc. implemented in the States/UTs should be part of the action plan.

8.22.11 The Scheme is thus in operation in 2000 blocks throughout the country. Statewise list of blocks is at **Annexure IX**

Comprehensive Revision of financial norms under ICDS

8.23.1 With a view to enhance the quality of various essential inputs, the financial norms related to centres, POL, rents etc. have been revised. An effort has been made to bring parity in the Government Bank Assisted ICDS, financial norms.

(a) **Supply of Medicine Kits for use of Anganwadi Centres under ICDS-Decentralisation of Medicine Kits**

8.24.2 As a vital input to provide the essential service of health checkup and referral service, each AWC with a Medicine Kit consisting of easy to use and dispensable medicines to remedy common ailments such as common cold, skin infections etc. If the ailment requires specialised treatment the case is referred to the health system. The distribution of Medicine Kits would be decentralized in 2000-01. The State Governments should procure and distribute the kits at the State level/UT level.

(b) **Strengthening of Pre-School Education under ICDS -Provision and Procurement of Pre-school Education for AWCs**

8.25.1 The pre-school education component under ICDS Scheme is a crucial component of the package under the Scheme. It aims at psycho-social, cognitive, conative and affective development of children in a holistic manner. The pre-school education in Anganwadi Centres is provided through non-formal education. Recognizing the significance of early child development in attainment of the cherished goal of Education for All, the Government of India has decided to improve the quality of the pre-school education in AWCs

Education, the Govt. of India has decided to improve the quality of the school education in AWC of regular provision of Pre-school Kits in AWCs. So far, Anganwadi Centres were not provided a regular manner.

(c) Provision of Equipment/Furniture (Non-recurring) under ICDS Scheme

8.26.1 Financial norms for equipment/material were revised last year. As per revised norms, now Rs.5000/-, CDP Office Rs.91,700/- and District Programme Office/District ICDS Cell gets Rs and furniture.

Revision of financial norms for contingencies at various levels under ICDS Scheme

8.27.1 Contingencies are provided each at the level of Anganwadi Centre, CDP Office, District level cells to meet the unforeseen and emergent operating items of expenditure under the Scheme. The provision of contingency has also been increased upwards fulfilling the time demand. Now the revised norms are: Anganwadi Centre gets Rs.600/- per annum, CDP Office Rs.30, Programme Office Rs.50,000 per annum and State /UT ICDS Cell gets Rs.60,000/-, Rs.80,000 with projects below 50, between 50 and 200 and more than 200 respectively.

Revision of guidelines for provision of POL

8.28.1 In ICDS, provision for Petrol, Oil & Lubricants (POL) is made for meeting the operative and maintenance vehicles at CDP office, District Programme Office and State/UT ICDS Cell. Financial norms were revised and the new norms include: CDP Office (R/T/U) Rs.50,000/- per annum, District Programme Office Rs.10,000/- per annum and State/UT ICDS Cell Rs.60,000/- per annum.

Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism at the State Government/UT Administration level

8.28.2 Though the Scheme has been regularly monitored and has been evaluated periodically, a system has been introduced to strengthen built-in monitoring system for promoting assessment, analysis and action at a specially close level to the level at which data is generated as well as for undertaking evaluations.

Information, Education & Communication (IEC) and Community Mobilisation component

- 8.29.1 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Community Mobilisation activity component under the ICDS Scheme aimed at sustainable behaviour and attitudinal change and development of young children. A need was long felt to address these issues comprehensively.
- 8.29.2 The objectives of the IEC and community mobilisation are to (i) create awareness and build programme; (ii) stimulate demand for ICDS services; (iii) affect and sustain behavioural and attitudinal change in caring, nutrition and health behaviour and (iv) muster and sustain community participation. Principles to be followed to formulate need based, area specific and target oriented IEC strategy.

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)

- 8.30.1 PMGY envisages an Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the States for the basic minimum components, viz. rural roads and other basic minimum services, with an allocation of 50% each. Services include primary health, primary education, shelter, drinking water, rural electrification and rural extension. An allocation is mandatorily allocated to each of the six sectors, including nutrition. There is also a discretionary component from which allocation can be made by the State for any of the six sectors. In 2001-02, the mandatory allocation for nutrition continued to be 15% and the allocation for the discretionary component has been 35%. The allocation under PMGY is essentially meant as an additionality for providing the enhanced, requisite nutrition to children in 0-3 years. The total allocation to individual States/UTs is determined on the basis of a formula by the Planning Commission.
- 8.30.2 Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under PMGY is an additionality for providing nutrition to States. States are required to ensure that all below poverty line (BPL) children in the target age group of 0-3 years are registered for PMGY and are provided requisite nutrition to meet the recommended dietary Allowance) in contrast with providing only normative supplementary nutrition. In special category States, the Planning Commission has clarified that if the funds available for nutrition are not required to provide take home food supplement to children in 6-36 months of age, the same amount can be used for adequate supplements as per ICDS guidelines to children with Grade III & IV under-nutrition and also to undernourished pregnant and lactating women.
- 8.30.3 The maximum admissible amount for nutrition under PMGY in 2001-02 was limited to the Minimum Nutrition Component plus contribution made by the State for nutrition from the discretionary component. Unutilised funds from the previous year may also be utilised, if specifically permitted by Government.

Also, Minimum- ACA for nutrition or last year's savings under PMGY cannot be diverted to showing the Minimum-ACA, contribution from discretionary component, proposal approved 20001-02 & 2001-02 is at **Annexure X**

WORLD BANK ICDS PROJECT

8.31.1 The World Bank has supported early childhood development efforts in India since 1980 though committed an investment of about US\$ 750 million since 1980, which is the largest in this and details are as follows:

I. Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project - I (1980-89)

8.31.2 TINP I was implemented in 173 blocks in 16 districts in Tamil Nadu and a population of over 10 million. The Project emphasized growth monitoring through monthly weighting of all children 6-36 months, delivery of health, nutrition and food supplementation and to educate mothers for better caring of children. A total of US\$ 32 million was received as IDA credit. This was a State sector project.

II Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project-II (1990-97)

8.31.3 TINPII was implemented in 318 blocks in 19 districts and IDA credit of US\$ 67.5 million was received.

III. ICDS I Project (1991-97)

8.31.4 The project was implemented in the States of Andhra Pradesh (110 blocks in 13 districts) and Orissa (100 blocks in 10 districts). The population served in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa was 12.9 million and 9.5 million respectively. The project disbursed a total of US \$ 74.3 million and helped to expand ICDS to a large number of states and also supported infrastructure development viz. Construction of Anganwadi Centres, Development Project office buildings and installation of hand-pumps and standard supplies. The

success stories. In Andhra Pradesh under the women's empowerment component, a very large imparted masonry training. The women income generation component also achieved good Adolescent Girls Scheme and training of ICDS functionaries was introduced.

IV. ICDS II Project (1993-2002)

8.31.5 The project is under implementation in the States of Bihar (210 blocks - 135 new and 75 old) and Madhya Pradesh (133 new and 113 old). The total project outlay was Rs.596.2 crores (Madhya Pradesh Rs.257.1 crores). The approved IDA credit is US\$ 194 million. Despite a slow start the project has been progressing very well in both the States. The expansion of ICDS scheduled under the project has been achieved. Civil works completed. The service quality improvement is being addressed through inter-agency coordination (joint training) and improved decentralised pre service and in service training and improved physical inputs. Comparison of the National Family & Health Survey (1992-93) data and the India Nutrition Profile (1998) data indicates that there has been improvement in Bihar in growth over the life of the project.

Restructuring and Expansion of ICDS II Project

8.31.6 ICDS-II Project was expected to come to an end on 30th September, 2000. Owing to a host of reasons it has been restructured and extended upto September 2002 with State of Andhra Pradesh included. Extension envisage 62 new projects in Bihar and 133 new projects in Madhya Pradesh. During the project will continue with the same funding pattern i.e. all costs are reimbursable for new projects and 50% are reimbursable for old projects. Following re-organisation of the States of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh in 2000, bifurcation of the projects and apportionment of the approved provisions between the States of Bihar, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh have been ordered which is as follows:-

PHYSICAL			
Bihar (Before re-organisation)			
	New	Old	Total
No.of Project	197	75	272

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	(135 + 62)		(210 + 62)
Bihar (after re-organisation)			
Bihar			
	New	Old	Total
No.of Project	146	-	146
Jharkhand			
No.of Project	51	75	126
Grand Total	197	75	272
Madhya Pradesh (Before re-organisation)			
	New	Old	Total
No.of Project	264	113	377
	(131 + 133)		(244 + 133)
Madhya Pradesh (After re-organisation)			
M.P			
	185	65	250
Chhattisgarh			
	79	48	127
Grand Total	264	113	377

FINANCIAL (RS. IN LAKHS)	
Before re-organisation	
Bihar	14461.23
After re-organisation	
Bihar	10241.66
Jharkhand	4219.567
Grand Total	14461.23
Before re -organisation	
Madhya Pradesh	22417.6
After re-organisation	
Madhya Pradesh	15663.45
Chhattisgarh	6754.15
Grand Total	22417.6

8.31.7 So far, Rs. 624.76 cores has been released to the States for implementation of the project as per

(Rs. In Crores)			
SI.No.	Name of State	Funds released	
1	Bihar	214.81	
2	Chhattisgarh	6	
3	Jharkhand	4	
4	Madhya Pradesh	399.95	
TOTAL		624.76	

V. ICDS APER Project

8.31.8 The ICDS component of the Andhra Pradesh Economic Restructuring Program was approved in a total of 251 blocks inclusive of 143 new blocks, universalising ICDS in the rural and tribal blocks which were not covered under ICDS I project for quality improvement. The total outlay IDA (World Bank) credit of US\$ 75 million. The Government of India has so far released project has made satisfactory progress and is on a fast track as far as construction activities women are being oriented to work as social mobilizers for reaching project development object procurement and distribution of supplementary feeding is being decentralized with greater monitoring at the village level.

Year-wise phasing of operationalization of new ICDS block under ICDS - APER

(Rs. In Crores)			
SI.No.	Year	New blocks to be operationalised	
1)	1999-2000	42	
2)	2000-2001	35	
3)	2001-2002	35	
4)	2002-2003	31	
TOTAL		143	

This project has been restructured and merged into ICDS-II project from October, 2000. The ID

the project are not been utilized for the present.

V. ICDS -III/Women and Child Development Project (1998-2004)

8.31.9 The World Bank assisted ICDS III Project covers the five states of Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh. The Project has laid special emphasis on improving service quality through (a) targeting 3 year old children, (b) targeting the most needy and marginalised households, (c) improving coordination by supplementing supply of drugs (iron-folic acid and deworming drugs for a year old children), (d) improving growth monitoring and promotion, (e) effectively improving health referral services, (f) improving Early Childhood Education, (g) improved community participation, empowerment of women and adolescent girls, training, community programme management (quality circles, award/incentives etc.) form the core of the service strategies. The approved IDA (World Bank) Credit over the project period is US \$ 300 million (including training component). It is proposed to cover 1003 blocks with 318 new blocks where ICDS services would be enriched. The year wise details are as follows:

YEAR WISE PHASING OF ICDS BLOCKS UNDER ICDS III PROJECT

State	Year I (1998-99)		Year II (2000-2001)		Year III (20001-2002)		Total		Grand Total	
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Uttar Pradesh	100	20	90	30	-	-	60	190	110	300
Rajasthan	318	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	318	-
Maharashtra	74	54	-	45	-	-	74	99	173	173
Uttar Pradesh	66	32	-	-	34	-	-	66	66	132
Kerala	37	20	-	-	23	-	-	37	43	80
Total	595	126	90	132	-	60	685	318	1003	1003

8.31.10 The total outlay of the project excluding the training component is Rs.1000.11 crores. An amount has been released to the States so far for implementation of the Project. The details are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)				
Sl.No.	State		Fund released so far	
	1	Kerala		31.31
	2	Maharashtra	31.48	
	3	Rajasthan		62.99
	4	Tamil Nadu	26.61	
	5	Uttar Pradesh	58.51	
	6	CPMU	-	
		Total		209.9

8.31.11 The project would support all costs for the expansion and incremental operation costs for the components are as follows:-

- (i) Service Delivery: Service Quality Improvement, Women's Empowerment, staffing and infrastructure
- (ii) Program Support: Management and Institutional Development, Community Mobilizations and Impact and Evaluation.

8.31.12 The project is in the third year of implementation and the states have overcome the challenges. State Project Management Unit (SPMU) is in place in all the 5 States. State Government operationalisation of all projects. SPMUs have registered substantial progress towards implementation component of the Project. Sites have been identified for construction of CDPO offices and Construction agencies have been identified and funds transferred to them for starting the construction. In the States substantial progress has been achieved in construction. Large number of CDPOs, IAW workers and Anganwadi Helpers have been recruited. Supplies of goods and equipments to CDPOs have commenced in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Other States have also accorded due priority to

supplies of goods and equipments to CDPO offices and AWCs in those States will also start organisations have completed the work of carrying out Baseline surveys in the States to have which the success of the Project would be measures/determined.

World Food Programme (WFP) Project 2206

8.32.1 World Food Programme (WFP) a United Nations agency extends food aid under its Project : nutrition to children below 6 years of age and to expectant and nursing mothers under the Integr Services (ICDS) programme. There is a India Country Programme (ICP) for WFP Projects in years (1st April, 1997 to 31st March, 2001). The WFP Project 2206 has completed 6 phas March, 1999.

8.32.2 The Plan of Operations for Expansion Phase VI of WFP Project 2206 was signed between the C the WFP on 1 June, 1999 for a period of three years in the five States of Assam , Kerala, Mac and Uttar Pradesh. The State of Orissa has been taken up under WFP assistance w.e.f 11.11.99. MTs of food is also available from Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) as Rajasthan which will cover an additional 4200 beneficiaries. Hence, in the current year WFP w food commodities to cover 26.07 lakh beneficiaries. State-wise allocation of food and numb covered are shown in the following table.

State	Proposed number of beneficiaries (in lakhs)	2001-2002				
		Quantity of food allotted (in MTs)	(In country balance)			
Assam *	1.57	2160				
				Kerala **	2	6160
Pradesh	7.2	16800				Madhya
Rajasthan***	4.19	15050		Uttar Pradesh	7.64	18200
Orissa	3.47	10440				
Total	26.07	68,810				

* To utilize in country balance till December, 2001 and proposed to be phased out bthereafter

**Proposed to be phased out after December, 2001.

****It includes 4900 MTs of Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) assistance for the which will cover 4200 beneficiaries.*

8.32.3 WFP is providing a single micronutrient fortified blended food-either Corn Soya Blend (CSB) or Indiamix. CSB is being imported through the Ports of Cochin, Calcutta and Jamnagar and can be modified with spices and condiments to suit local tastes. The WFP Project 2206 is being reviewed by the Departmental meetings of the Food Aid Advisory Sub-Committee (FAASC).

8.32.4 WFP also gives assistance for the following non-food programmes :

- I. Improving Child Survival Through the ICDS (with a total cost of 81.65 lakhs) in Banswara district for a period of two years w.e.f. December, 1996. The project has been extended and will come to an end in December, 2002. The project mainly aims to reduce the extent of childhood malnutrition through a campaign of supplementary feeding and increased convergence of on going women and child development projects.
- II. WFP, Command Area Development Authority, Bikaner, Department of Women & Child Development, Government of India, SWACH (a Governmental Organisation), Udaipur are implementing a Nutrition and Health Project in the district of Jaisalmer. The Project started in April, 2000 and will come to an end by December, 2002.

CARE-India assisted programmes

8.32.5 Government of India signed an agreement with CARE (Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere) in March, 1950. The primary purpose of this agreement is to facilitate and maximize voluntary contribution of urgently needed commodities by individuals and organisations outside India. The Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India is the nodal Department for implementation of CARE-India assisted programmes. The implementation of the programmes is carried out by the State Governments looking after the ICDS. CARE-India assisted programmes have been broadly classified in two parts (i) Food Programme and (ii) Non-Food Programmes.

Food Programmes :

8.32.6 CARE-India extends food aid for supplementary nutrition to children below 6 years of age and mothers in the ICDS programme. In accordance with the List of Provisions (LOP) approved India has to supply food aid to 72.58 lakhs beneficiaries distributed in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The food commodity is a highly nutritious blend of corn and soya. These are cooked with other food items such as to make the food tasty and acceptable. CARE food is received in India at the ports of Calcutta and Paradeep. The State-wise beneficiaries and food allocation is given below :

Non-Food Programmes :

State	No. of Beneficiaries	Annual Allocation of food commodities in MTs.			
Andhra Pradesh	787,000	20682			
Jharkhand	1,085,431	28525			
Madhya Pradesh	2,54,900	6699			
Chattisgarh	9,59,936	25227			
Orissa	12,16,000	31957			
Rajasthan	790503	20774			
Uttar Pradesh	1070730	28139			
West Bengal	1093000	28724	Total	72,57,500	1,90,727

8.32.7 The non-food programmes of CARE are as under :

I **Integrated Nutrition and Health Programme (INHP)-II** is being implemented in all the eight States. The Project would be in operation for a period of 5 years from 2002-2006. Based on the success

The project would be in operation for a period of 5 years from 2002-2006. Based on the success the project has been extended for another five years. The second phase of INHP II will emphasize up of proven best practices and successful strategies in sustainable manner. To achieve this, underlying causes of the health and nutrition working at both the community and the systems level.

- II Improving Women's Reproductive Health & Family Spacing Project** in the State of Uttar five years with a total budget of Rs. 3.22 Crores. The project is in operation in two districts of Sitapur and Shahjahanpur. The project aims to empower women to make informal decisions on health including the number and spacing of children.
- III Improving Women's Health in Urban Slums Project in Allahabad**, Uttar Pradesh has completed phase for a period of six years with a total budget of Rs. 89.65 lakhs with an aim to significantly reach 28,000 women (15-45 years) in 65 of the neediest authorised slums of Allahabad. Comprehensive reproductive health care services are created and extended, along with increased professional Practitioners (PMPs) and public sector personnel in providing reproductive health care. Consideration for extension of this project for another term of 5 years with an estimated cost of Rs.3.42 crores under consideration by this Department. If considered, the project will be renamed ASRHA (Accredited Reproductive Health Allahabad).
- IV Improved Health Care for Adolescent Girls in Urban Slums Project** in Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh for six years with a total budget of Rs. 2.22 Crores. The project aims at a significant reduction in the morbidity associated with reproductive health among adolescent girls, both unmarried and married, in the slums.
- V Girls Primary Education (GPE) Project** for a period of five years with a total budget of Rs. 6 Crores of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The project's aim is to increase girls' access to education in slums through NGO's and community groups.
- VI Credit Rotation for Empowerment and Development through Institution Building and Savings Project** for a period of 5 years at a total cost of Rs.11.22 Crores. The proposal is a joint venture with CARE-India. The project proposes to expand the savings and credit portfolio of rural women in slums through NGOs in the State of Jharkhand.
- VII Maternal and Infant Survival Project** with Canadian International Development Agency in operation in the State of Madhya Pradesh with an aim to improve the health and nutritional status of 5 Blocks in Hoshangabad Division and 6 Blocks in Bhopal Division. The total cost of the project is Rs.19.66 Crores for a period of two years and six months w.e.f. 22.10.1998.

- VIII Sustainable Tribal Empowerment Projects (STEP):** STEP Project is for a period of 7 years. Rs.54.60 Crores funded by European Commission is being implemented in the State of Andhra. The project is to improve the quality of life of most disadvantaged persons of tribal society in North Andhra on a sustainable basis through community empowerment.
- IX Credit and Savings for Household Enterprise (CASHE):** CASHE Project is for a period of 5 years with a budget of Rs.59.50 Crores funded by DFID is being implemented in the State of Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. The aim of the project is to increase significantly the income and economic security of rural households.
- X Orientation of Key Truckers, Associates and Transporters on AIDS (OK-TATA):** OK-TATA Project is for a period of 5 years with a budget of Rs.18.23 lakhs funded by DFID. The project is being implemented in Raipur in the State of Chattisgarh. The aim of the project is to bring positive change in the behavior of commercial sex workers.
- XI Promoting Linkages for Urban Sustainable (PLUS):** PLUS Project is for a period of 5 years with a budget of Rs.6.16 Crores funded by DFID and is being implemented in the State of Delhi. The aim of the project is to improve women's control of their productive and reproductive lives and facilitate slum dwellers access to an improved environment in the selected slum areas in Delhi.
- XII Area Approach for Nurturing Child's Holistic Development and Active Learning (AAN):** AAN Project (with a budget of US\$ 727,622 (Rs.3.35 Crores)) is funded by CIDA and CARE and is being implemented in the district of UP. The aim of the project is to demonstrate a sustainable area to Early Childhood Development in 50 rural villages and 20 urban wards of Ghaziabad.
- XIII Improving reproductive health status and reducing HIV/AIDS transmission among workers:** This project is implemented in Agra city, Uttar Pradesh jointly by CARE with S.N.M. in close collaboration with the State Government of Uttar Pradesh with a budget of 200000 UK Pounds. The aim of the project is to reduce reproductive health related morbidity and mortality among the reproductive age group.
- XIV Control of tuberculosis through community based DOTS:** This is a project with a budget of Rs.10.00 Crores (funded by CIDA outside the CIDA Country Frame (ie. not through Government of India) and CARE in 5 districts of West Bengal namely Kolkota, Mushidabad, Malda, Hawra and Hoogly in close collaboration with the Government of West Bengal. The aim of the project is to improve the cure rates and reduce the incidence of Tuberculosis in the community.

UDISHA, the ICDS Training Programme

- 8.33.1 UDISHA, which in Sanskrit means the first rays of the new dawn, is the nation wide training programme under the World Bank assisted Women and Child Development Project. The aim of UDISHA is to develop agents of social change, people who can shape situation and who can act positively at all times with parents and communities, as the ultimate link in the training chain where behavioural change through quality care, development and active learning of the young child.
- 8.33.2 It envisages a key transformation in approaches to the training of child-care functionaries and care through a holistic approach to the young child, reflected in a new child centered curriculum, that is life cycle and development continuum of the child. Greater emphasis is placed on addressing the development of the prenatal and the under three-year-old child. The emphasis is on locally responsive participatory processes.
- 8.33.3 UDISHA seeks to address the physical, social, emotional and intellectual development of children through the convergence of actions in the areas of health, nutrition, early learning and better parenting. It aims to take action to raise the status of women and support improved care of women and girls as well as men and families in childcare. UDISHA is seen as an important element in empowering child-care communities for a continuous process of assessment, analysis and informed action - to promote and protect children's rights in the communities in which children live, grow and develop.
- 8.33.4 The functionaries trained in the programme include the Anganwadi Workers, Supervisors, Additional Project Officers (ACDPOs), Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs), Medical Officers and other staff. Training Institutions include the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, three Regional Centres, Middle Level Training Centres (MLTCs) and Anganwadi Workers Training Centres run by voluntary organisations in cooperation with the State Governments.

Training of Anganwadi Workers/Helpers

- 8.34.1 For imparting training to Anganwadi Workers, the grassroot level functionaries of the scheme, the Government is setting up Workers Training Centres (AWTCs) in the country. AWTCs are being opened at the Government/UT level based on their requirement.

8.34.2 Anganwadi Workers initially receive three-months basic job training, followed by refresher training after two years. During 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, 48690 and 57911 Anganwadi Workers were trained. During 2001-2002, 46787 Anganwadi Workers have been trained upto November, 2001.

Training of Supervisors

8.34.3 For imparting training to Supervisors, the middle level functionaries of the scheme, there are a number of Training Centres (MLTCs) in the country, which are academic and professional institutions, in the public and voluntary sector. The four regional centres of NIPCCD at Lucknow, Guwahati, Bangalore and Hyderabad are MLTCs. Training is imparted to Supervisors to help them acquaint themselves with various concepts and in developing appropriate skills in supervision, and programme management. Refresher training is given once in a half year. In 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, 709 and 1232 Supervisors were trained respectively. During 2001-2002, 674 Supervisors have been trained upto November, 2001.

Training of Additional Child Development Project Officers (ACDPOs), Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs)

8.34.4 The training of CDPOs/ACDPOs is conducted by NIPCCD at its headquarters at New Delhi, and at approved State Institutes. On joining service, CDPOs/ACDPOs are given job training of a week's duration, and a refresher training of a week's duration, on completion of two years' service. During the training, we familiarize them with various aspects of the ICDS scheme, including organisational and administrative aspects, with special emphasis on field training and placement in rural, tribal and urban ICDS projects. In 1999-2000, 329 and 779 CDPOs/ACDPOs were trained respectively. During 2001-2002, 243 CDPOs/ACDPOs have been trained upto November, 2001.

Training of Instructors

8.34.5 NIPCCD also conducts courses for orientation /refresher training of instructors of MLTCs. It also provides training for instructors of AWTCs.

Financial Position

8.34.6 UDISHA has an outlay of Rs. 600.55 crores over a five year period from 1999-2000 to 2003-04. A technical collaborator in the programme. During the year 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, amount Rs. 20.00 crore respectively were released to the State Governments/UTs/ NIPCCD under the project. In 2001-2002, a provision of Rs. 40.00 crore exists for the project against which an amount of Rs. 20.00 crore has been released (till December, 2001) to the State Governments/UTs/ NIPCCD for the implementation of the project.

General Information

8.34.7 Progress Review Meetings with the State/UTs were organized both at the National and State level in order to monitor the progress of implementation of the project. The Minister of State, Women and Child Development, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan reviewed the progress of implementation of World Bank assisted ICDS Training Programme Project Udisha at Varanasi on 17th & 18th July 2001. Secretaries of the project at regional levels through the following meetings:-

- a. Review of progress of World Bank assisted ICDS-II & III Project States and the ICDS Training Programme Project Udisha, at New Delhi on 21st August, 2001.
- b. Review of progress of Project Udisha in the North-Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, at Guwahati on 5th October, 2001.
- c. Review of progress in Chandigarh, Chattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal, at New Delhi on 11th October, 2001.
- d. Review of progress in Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Andhra Pradesh, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, at Bangalore on 17th October, 2001.
- e. Review of progress in Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Orissa, Tripura, and West Bengal, at New Delhi on 24th November, 2001.

Financial Management System (FMS)

8.34.8 A Software and a Manual for the computerized Financial Management System (FMS) has been developed by the Department for the World Bank assisted ICDS-III Project States and all Udisha Project States. The objective of the FMS would be to make available timely and reliable information to the project monitoring authorities to enable them monitor the progress of the project towards agreed objectives. The FMS is being organized by the Department of Women & Child Development, Government of India for the project.

the States/UTs, on the operation of the FMS. The training is expected to be completed during the

Networking with Univerisites/Institutes/Organisations

8.34.9 Having regard to the training needs of various functionaries associated with the training programme, it is envisaged to associate Institutions at National/Regional/State level in the training progress. It is envisaged to networking with institutions like NCERT, SCERTs, NIN, NIHF, NIFM, NIMHAS, IIM, LBSNAA, State Administrative Academies, other Technical Institutes, University Departments, the goal of imparting training to all the functionaries. The idea is to make use of the infrastructure available in these institutions, to organize collaborative training programmes which would be both the quality of training. Many institutions/universities have indicated their willingness to be associated with the programme. NIPCCD has been entrusted with the responsibility of further tying up the institutions/universities.

Creches/Day Centres for Children of Working /Ailing Mothers

8.35.1 The Central Sector scheme of running Creches/Day Care Centres was started in 1975 in pursuance of the objectives of the National Policy for Children adopted in 1974. It aims to provide day care services (for 3-6 years) of mainly casual, migrant, agricultural and construction labourers. The children of those who are incapacitated due to sickness or suffering from communicable diseases are also covered under the scheme. The scheme is framed to cater to the very low economic groups. Only those children whose parents' total income does not exceed Rs.1800/- are covered under the scheme. The services available to the children include day care facilities, supplementary nutrition, immunization, medicine, entertainment and medical check-ups.

8.35.2 The scheme is being implemented by the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) through various State level organisations, and by two other national level organisations, namely, the Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW) and Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh (BAJSS) all over the country.

8.35.3 The scheme was started in 1975-76 with 247 creche units covering 6,175 children. The scheme has since expanded and it now covers about 12,470 creche units covering around 3.11 lakh beneficiaries. Each unit covers 25 children. The implementing organisation receives 90% of the total expenditure according to the approved pattern of budget for a creche centre for 25 children provides for a grant-in-aid of Rs.18, 480/- per unit per month. The per centre is Rs.4,000/-. In addition to this, a grant of Rs.2, 000/- is also available for reimbursement of expenditure at an interval of every five years. There has been no expansion under the scheme in the current Financial Year, a budget provision of Rs.21.95 crore (Rs.14.50 crore Non-Plan and Rs.7.45 crore Plan) is available for the scheme.

been made under the scheme.

National Creche Fund

- 8.36.1 The National Creche Fund was set up on 21.3. 1994 with a Corpus Fund of Rs.19.00 crore and Social Safety Net Adjustment Credit of World Bank to meet the growing requirement of opening
- 8.36.2 The scheme envisages that 75% of the centres to be assisted by the National Creche Fund would be Anganwadi-cum-Creche centres. The general creches assisted by the pattern of the Creche scheme of the Department of Women and Child Development and would provide five years services which would include day-care facilities, supplementary nutrition, immunization and recreation. Children of parents whose monthly income does not exceed Rs.1800/- are eligible for the scheme. The scheme is being implemented through Voluntary Organisations/Mahila Mandals. The financial assistance under the National Creche Fund (NCF) are the same as that for the creches under the scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Creches for Working and Ailing Mothers. The voluntary organisations/Mahila Mandals selected are required to open creches in schools or in places close to schools, in rural and urban slum areas and SCs/STs. The Voluntary organisations/Mahila Mandals are encouraged to involve the community members of the scheme so that the creches become self-sustaining.
- 8.36.3 The scheme envisages that 25% of the centres to be assisted by the NCF would be Anganwadi-cum-Creche Centres which would be run by the same agency which runs the ICDS Scheme, which in most cases is the Anganwadi-cum-Creche Centre works for eight hours a day. Each Anganwadi cum-Creche Centre receives an assistance of Rs.8,100/- per creche per annum under a schematic pattern of assistance. This includes the salaries of creche workers per creche @ Rs.600/- per month and contingency and emergency expenditure.
- 8.36.4 A token provision (BE) of Rs.0.97 lakh has been made for the year 2001-2002 under NCF to meet the requirements of NCF. So far 3114 creches (3515 general creches and 599 Anganwadi-cum-Creche Centres) have been opened under the NCF.

Early Childhood Education

- 8.37.1 In view of the universalization of the ICDS, the scheme has been discontinued with effect from 1.4.2002. The over liabilities are being met during the year. A budgetary provision of Rs.1.50 crore under

over liabilities are being met during the year. A budgetary provision of Rs.1.50 cores under available for this purpose.

Balwadi Nutrition Programme

- 8.38.1 In view of the universalization of the ICDS, the scheme has been discontinued with effect from liabilities, if any, will be met during the year. A budgetary provision of Rs.1.50 cores under available for this purpose.

National Commission for Children

- 8.39.1 The Department of Women & Child Development is in the process of setting up the National C The Commission which will be a statutory body will examine all issues concerning children, programmes and implementation, dealt with by concerned Ministries/Departments at the Central also monitor and evaluate the status of safeguards provided to children constitutionally, legally o the Government from time to time on steps and measures to be taken.
- 8.39.2 The proposal for setting up the national Commission was considered by the Parliamentary C attached to the Ministry of HRD in its meetings held on 26th October and 23rd November 1 August 2001 under the Chairmanship of HRM. The Committee endorsed the initiative. Based o of the Committee and after widespread consultation with experts in the field and National Law setting up the National Commission for Children was prepared and circulated to all State Govts concerned Ministries/Departments of the Central Govt. for their comments/views and suggestio Govts./U.T. Admns./Ministries/Departments have agreed to the proposal. The proposal was o 2001 with the social scientists under the chairmanship of Dr. Murli Mnaohar Joshi, Ministi Development to discuss the proposal to set up a National Commission for Children. It was unan the Commission. The draft Cabinet Note on the Bill for setting up the National Commission fo stages of approval and is expected to be introduced in 2002.

National Children's Board

- 8.40.1 The National Policy for Children, 1974 envisages the creation of a National Children's Board un the Prime Minister to function as a focus and forum for planning, review and proper co-ordinat services aimed at meeting the needs of children. The Board was initially set up in December 1974 as its Chairman. A nronosal for reconstitution of the Board is now under consideratio.

STATE RECOGNITION FOR VOLUNTARY ACTION

Rajiv Gandhi Manav Seva Award

8.41.1 This Award was instituted in 1994 in the memory of the late Prime Minister to honour an outstanding contribution towards service for children. The Award carries a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh and a citation. So far awards have been given to five individuals. Smt. Smt. Sumati Sukalakar of Nagpur presented the Award for the year 1999. Nominations for the Awardees for the year 2000 are under consideration. The previous recipients of this Award are Rev. Fr. Thomas Felix in 1994, Shri J. Anand Karricherril in 1996, Smt. Putteeramma in 1997 and Shri Anantrao K. Shah in 1998.

National Child Award for Exceptional Achievement:

8.42.1 The Award was instituted in 1996 for children between the age of 4 to 15 years who have achieved an outstanding achievement in any field including academics, arts and culture and sports, etc. There is one Gold Medal (one for each State/UT). The Gold Medal carries a cash prize of Rs.10,000/- and a certificate. The Silver Medal carries a cash prize of Rs.5,000/- and a certificate. The Awards for the year 2000 and 2001 were presented by the Vice President of India on 5 February, 2001.

National Award for Child Welfare:

8.43.1 The Award was instituted in 1979 to honour five institutions and three individuals for their outstanding contribution in the field of child development and welfare. The Awards carry a cash prize of Rs. 2 lakhs and a citation for each institution and Rs. 50,000/- and a citation for each individual. So far 83 Institutions and 61 individuals have received the Award. The Awards for the year 2000 were presented by the Hon'ble President of India on 14th February, 2001.

National Bravery Award

8.44.1 The Scheme of National Bravery Award to children for bravery, gallantry and meritorious service. Every year selected children are given National Bravery Award. The National Bravery Award is administered by the Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi, which is a voluntary organisation of national reputation. The Department of Women & Child Development provides financial support to the scheme, as many as 579 children have been awarded. The names of National Bravery Award winners are given in **Annexure XII**.

National Child Award for Exceptional Achievement

8.25.2	15 Silver Medals were awarded for the year 2000 and 18 for the year 2001.		
National Child Award for Exceptional Achievement:			
Silver Medalists for the Years 2000 and 2001			
Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2000	2001
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kum. Naralasetty Tejeswi alias Tejeswhani Swimming and Martial Arts.	Miss Nistala Lakshmi, Mathematics(Ganita Astavac
2	Goa	Master Akash R. Telgu, Sports, Dance & Drama.	Km Sayuli V. Pai Raikar Aquatics (Diving) & Academi
3	Gujarat	Kum. Hardee Bharatbhai Desai Yoga	Master Shivam Mahesh Raw Karate.
4	Haryana	Kum. Indu Bala Shotput & Discus throw.	Kum. Neha Narwal Roller Skating.
5	Jammu & Kashmir	-	Master Munish Sadhu, Classical Instrumental Music
6	Karnataka	Master Sagar Ajit Patil Academic	Master Abhijit, Computer Software
7	Kerala	Master Varun M. Academic	Master Nikhil Krishnan Art and Culture
8	Madhya Pradesh	Kum. Palak Muchhal Singing	Master Nikhil Krishnan Drawing and Painting
9	Maharashtra	Kum. Charu Sharma Academic, Sports & Arts.	-
10	Manipur	Master Puyam Loushing Khomba Mountaineering and Trekking	-
11	Meghalaya	-	Km. Aibaanrihun Lyngdoh, Academics
12	Orissa	-	Km. Kabita Mahakud, Academics.

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13	Punjab	-	Km. Heena Bharti, Roller Skating
14	Rajasthan	-	Km. Veena Ajmera, Folk Dance.
15	Tamil Nadu	Master Avinash Chandrashekar Quiz, Debate and Painting.	Km. Jananiy S.J., Classic Music(Vocal)
16	Tripura	Master Saumik Chakraborty Painting and Writing	Master Niladri Saha, Painting
17	Uttar Pradesh	-	Master Satyavan Gaud, Martial Art.
18	Andaman & Nicobar	Master Avinash Music	Master Nitish Chourasia, Academics
19	Chandigarh	Master Tushar Liberhan Lawn Tennis.	Km. Kriti Puri, Academics, Sports and Arts

Universal Children's Day

8.44.1 India observes Universal Children's Day on 14th November every year, on the birthday of Ind Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, who was an ardent lover of children. The Day enables us to review attaining the decadal goals, identify gaps and constraints and work out strategies to reach the target. Each year a theme for the occasion of the Children's Day is decided by the Department of Women & Child Development. The theme for the year 2001 was "A Healthy, Educated Girl Child Ensures a Healthy, Literate Society". A programme was organised on 14th November, 2001 at Indore with blind, orphan and disabled children in the presence of Sumitra Mahajan, Minister of State in charge of Women and Child Development.

The Infant Milk Substitute Act, 1992

8.46.1 In 1981, the World Health Assembly adopted an International Code on the Marketing of Breastfeeding Substitutes. The Government of India recognized this Code and adopted the Indian National Code for Protection of Breastfeeding in December 1983. To give effect to the provisions of this Code, the Infant Milk Substitutes, Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992 was in force w.e.f. 1.8.1993. The Act provides for the regulation of production, supply and distribution of infant feeding bottles and infant foods with a view to the protection and promotion of breastfeeding and of infant foods and for matters connection therewith or incidental thereto. The Rules framed under the Act came into force w.e.f. 1.8.1993. In addition to food inspectors appointed under PFA Act, the Central Government has notified the following four voluntary organizations engaged in the field of child welfare and development as agencies to receive a complaint in writing against violations of the Act:

1. Central Social Welfare Board

Samaj Kalyan Bhavan,

B-12, Tara Crescent

Institutional Area,

South of IIT

New Delhi-110 016.

2. Indian Council for Child Welfare

4, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Marg,

ICCW Building

New Delhi-110 002.

3. Association for Consumer Action of Safety

and Health (ACASH)

Room No. 21, Lawyer's Chambers

R.S. Sapra Marg,

Mumbai-400 002.

4. Breastfeeding Promotion Network of India(BPNI)

BP-33, Pitampura

Delhi-110 034.

8.46.2 The efforts made in this direction have placed India as one of the leading countries in the world to protect, promote and support breastfeeding. As per UNICEF's 1997 report on the "Progress of

16 countries in the world to have enacted legislation to implement the International Code of M
Substitutes in its entirety.

8.46.3 The Government of India was awarded with Hopeful Baby Award during 1998 by the UK Foc
and effective implementation of the World Health Organisation's International Code of M
Substitutes.

The Government of India is contemplating amendments in this Act to strengthen the provisions of exclusive

CHAPTER 9

FOOD AND NUTRITION BOARD

- 9.1.1 The problem of malnutrition continues unabated despite significant achievements made in various spheres, particularly agricultural production, food sufficiency and industrial growth. High levels of malnutrition particularly among women and children have been directly and indirectly influencing mortality rates in infants, children and women. Although the country has been able to eliminate florid nutritional deficiency syndromes like pellagra, beri beri, scurvy etc, chronic energy deficiency among adults, undernutrition among children and micronutrient deficiencies across all sections of the population continue to be a cause of concern.
- 9.1.2 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.
- 9.1.3 The Food and Nutrition Board, a non-statutory ministerial wing of the Ministry of Food, was transferred to the Department of Women and Child Development on 1st April 1993 as per the orders of the Prime Minister in pursuance of the National Nutrition Policy, which was adopted by the Government in 1993 under the aegis of this Department. The non-plan infrastructure of FNB comprising of a technical wing at the Centre, 4 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 (the details are provided at **Annexure-XIII**) is engaged in its conventional activities as well as in new initiatives undertaken as a follow up of National Nutrition Policy. Some of the important areas of FNB activities are as under:

- v Nutrition Education and Orientation
- v Training in Home scale Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables
- v Monitoring of Supplementary Feeding under ICDS
- v Development, Production and Distribution of Educational/Training Material
- v Mass Awareness Campaigns
- v Mass Media Communication
- v Development and Promotion of Nutritious Foods
- v Fortification of Foods
- v Food Analysis and Standardisation
- v Research and Development
- v Follow up Action on National Nutrition Policy

Nutrition Education and Orientation

9.2.1 Awareness generation on various aspects of nutrition is the most important sustainable strategy to combat malnutrition and promote nutrition of the people. Advocacy and sensitisation of policy makers, nutrition orientation of programme managers and capacity building of field functionaries is one of the important activities of Food and Nutrition Board towards creating nutritional awareness for promoting nutrition of the people. Different activities are carried out for different target groups for disseminating nutrition information.

9.2.2 Education of the community is undertaken by organising nutrition demonstration programmes in rural, urban and tribal areas by CFNEUs in 29 States/UTs, which are equipped with a mobile van, audio visual aids and equipments and are manned by technical personnel to undertake these activities. About 13,000 programmes benefiting about 5 lakhs persons are organised

annually. This component is undertaken as a Non Plan activity of FNB.

9.2.3 Education and capacity building of the grassroots level functionaries is undertaken by organising 5-day Integrated Nutrition Education Camps (INEC) at the field level. About 75 participants comprising of Anganwadi workers, ANMs, Multi Purpose Health Workers, Adult Education Instructors etc, are covered in one camp. The participants are deputed by the State Government and the expenditure is met under the plan scheme of Integrated Education in Nutrition.

9.2.4 Nutrition orientation of trainers and supervisors is undertaken by organising 5-day Orientation Training Courses (OTCs) at State and District level training institutions. About 30 participants comprising of CDPOs, Medical Officers, Adult Education Supervisors, Mahila Mandal Adhyaksh and representative of NGOs are covered under the programme. This activity is also covered under the Plan scheme of IEN.

Training in Home scale Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables and Nutrition

9.3.1 The CFNEUs impart education and training in home-scale preservation of fruits and vegetables and nutrition to housewives and adolescent girls with a view to promote preservation and consumption of fruits and vegetables which provide much needed micronutrients, as well as skills which could be useful for income generation. About 850 training courses of two-week duration are organised annually benefiting about 23,000 trainees throughout the country.

9.3.2 Processing facilities are also offered to the community at these units at nominal charges. The members of the community can bring the raw material at the unit and get their preserved products prepared under the technical guidance of the staff.

9.3.3 Four CFNEUs located at Udaipur (Rajasthan), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Ranchi (Jharkhand) and Vizag (Andhra Pradesh) also organize two-week training courses in fruit and vegetable preservation only for SC/ST adolescent girls and women

under the Accelerated Programme for the Development of SC/ST Communities. A stipend of Rs.50/- is given to each candidate so as to enable her to meet the expenditure on the raw material required for the training purpose. These are also non-plan activities of FNB.

9.3.4 The performance of the field units during the year 2001-2002 and the areas covered are given **in Annexure-XIV and Annexure-XV** respectively.

Monitoring of Supplementary Feeding under ICDS

9.4.1 The CFNEUs monitor the supplementary feeding component of ICDS in areas of their location. About 7200 anganwadies are inspected by CFNEUs annually and suggestions are given to the field staff and State Governments for improving the quality of supplementary feeding under ICDS.

Development and distribution of educational/training material

9.5.1 Development of educational and training material for different level functionaries and the community is one of the important activities of FNB. The educational/training material including electronic software is developed and produced in various regional languages and distributed widely throughout the country. During the year, the existing folders on importance of green leafy vegetables, fruits and vegetables and the activities of CFNEUs were reprinted in regional languages.

9.5.2 Guidelines for management of Grade I and II malnutrition in children were printed in Regional Languages. A Booklet on 'Home Remedies for Common Ailments' was printed and distributed widely. The following three posters were developed during the year and printed in Hindi, English and Regional Languages for distribution to various field agencies, particularly ICDS and health infrastructure.

- v Ensure Nutrition of the Girl Child and Eradicate Malnutrition.
- v Prepare Infant Food Mixes at Home to enable frequent and adequate feeding of the child from six months of age.
- v For Your Child to be Intelligent, Use Iodized Salt.

9.5.3 A Nutrition Calendar for the year 2002 on the theme 'Nutritional Health in All Age Groups Represents a National Economic Asset' carrying nutrition messages particularly for infants, children, adolescents and women was developed, printed and distributed to State Governments, national institutions, social organisations, ICDS projects, hospitals, Kendriya Vidyalayas etc.

Mass Awareness Campaigns

9.6.1 Nationwide celebration of events like National Nutrition Week (1-7 September), World Breast Feeding Week (1-7 August), World Food Day (16th October) etc on specific themes, enlisting cooperation of State Governments, educational institutions, NGOs and the media was undertaken with a view to create mass awareness among people on different aspects of nutrition. Dissemination of nutrition information to people was also undertaken by organising exhibitions in prestigious melas/fairs. During the of year the CFNEUs organised 853 exhibitions, arranged 1136 video film/slide shows, 317 TV/AIR coverage and 590 press coverage.

National Nutrition Week

9.7.1 The 20th National Nutrition week was celebrated throughout the country from 1-7 September, 2001 on the theme of 'Break the Cycle of Malnutrition and Improve Women's Health'. The Chief Secretaries of all the States and State Secretaries in charge of Women and Child Development were provided background material on the theme with the request to disseminate the same

background material on the theme with the request to disseminate the same through their field infrastructure. A half-page and a quarter-page advertisements highlighting the theme were released in national dailies in Hindi, English and regional languages during the week. TV, Radio and press covered various programmes organized by 43 CFNEUs during the week.

Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Minister of State for Women and Child Development addressed the nation on All India Radio on the eve of the National Nutrition Week. An interview with the Minister on nutrition was also telecast on Doordarshan during the Week. Other programmes on Doordarshan during the Week included a panel discussion on nutrition, a health show and a women's programme. 27 State level workshops to disseminate information on importance of nutrition for women throughout their life cycle to break the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition were organised by CFNEUs in different States.

Six audio jingles were prepared on Infant and Young Child Feeding and Nutrition of the Adolescent Girls were broadcast during the month of September through AIR. Five video spots on these critical issues were also developed and telecast.

World Breast Feeding Week

The World Breast Feeding Week was observed from 1st to 7th August, 2001 on the global theme of 'Breastfeeding in the Information Age' by CFNEUs throughout the country. Background information and necessary guidance was given to all the field units with a view to disseminate the importance of breastfeeding, mandate of the World Health Assembly 2001 advocating exclusive breastfeeding for first six months, introduction of home based complementary foods from six months and continued breastfeeding upto two years and beyond. The CFNEUs organised programmes in various States/UTs in collaboration with Breastfeeding Promotion Network of India, State Governments, NGOs and Home Science Colleges. A quarter page advertisement was released in Hindi, English and Regional language newspapers highlighting the correct facts about breastfeeding during the week. Four audio jingles on 'importance of breastfeeding', 'early initiation of breastfeeding', 'exclusive breastfeeding for first 6 months' and 'continued breastfeeding for two years with introduction of complementary foods from 6 months' were prepared and broadcast throughout

the month through AIR.

World Food Day

9.9.1 FNB collaborated actively with the Ministry of Agriculture in organizing World Food Day on the theme 'Fight Hunger to Reduce Poverty' on 16th October, 2001. This year's theme had special relevance to nutrition as it highlighted the adverse impact of hunger and malnutrition on productivity and economic growth. A nutrition exhibition was put up at the function on World Food Day organised by Ministry of Agriculture at Krishi Bhavan. Technical Adviser (FNB) delivered a keynote address on the theme of the World Food Day at the State level workshop organised at Patna on 16th October, 2001. Special programmes on the theme of the World Food Day were organised by CFNEUs in different parts of the country.

Global Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) Day

The Global IDD Day was observed on 21st October, 2001 for disseminating information on consequences of iodine deficiency at various stages of life and how the simple technology of iodisation of salt can help eliminate the iodine deficiency disorders. The field infrastructure of FNB organized special nutrition education programmes on prevention of Iodine Deficiency Disorders and observed this day in collaboration with State Health Departments.

Universal Children's Day

9.11.1 Universal Children's Day (14 November 2001) was also observed by field infrastructure of FNB by way of organising special programmes on nutritional needs of children. In addition to celebrating the national nutrition events through special programmes, FNB put up nutrition exhibitions in fairs/exhibitions organised in different parts of the country by other organisations, some of which are as under:

- v Social Development Fair, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi (May 16-21, 2001),
- v Shimla Knowledge. Com. 2001, International Exhibition (June 7-9, 2001).
- v National Diabetes Mela, New Delhi (September, 30-2 Oct., 2001)
- v Swadeshi Mela, Indore (October 2-8, 2001),
- v Seminar on the Role of Voluntary Organisations in the Development of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow (22-23 October, 2001)
- v Perfect Health Mela, Lal Qila Grounds, Delhi (November 17-25, 2001),
- v Science, Agriculture and Industrial Fair, Kolkata (November 30-December 11 2001)
- v Gramin Mela, District 24 Parganas (South), West Bengal (23-27 January, 2002).

Mass Media Communication

- 9.12.1 A radio sponsored programme on 'Poshan aur Swasthya' (Nutrition and Health) with 30 episodes on various aspects of nutrition was developed in Hindi and 10 North Eastern languages and was broadcast through 15 AIR Stations in North Eastern Region during the year.
- 9.12.2 Six audio jingles on Infant and Young Child Feeding and Nutrition of Adolescent Girls were developed in Hindi and 16 regional languages and were broadcast during the National Nutrition Week and the entire month of September 2001. A consolidated cassette containing 6 audio jingles in Hindi and regional languages was also prepared.
- 9.12.3 Five video spots on topics like Nutrition and National Development, Nutrition of the Young Infants, Inter Generational Cycle of Malnutrition were developed and produced during the National Nutrition Week for telecast. A documentary film on Nutrition was produced by the Films Division in collaboration with FNB

for the Women's Empowerment Year.

Development and promotion of nutritious foods

9.13.1 FNB had been promoting setting up Energy Food/Ready-to-Eat Food Units through State Governments. The Units sanctioned for Orissa, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana are in different stages of establishment. Twelve units for Community Based Production of Nutritious Foods involving social organisations and women groups are producing low cost nutritious foods at the community level for use in supplementary feeding programmes.

Fortification of Foods

9.14.1 FNB participated in various Task Forces and Steering Committees of Ministries of Food Processing Industries and Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution on fortification of cereal products, sugar and oil. The idea of fortification of salt with both iron and iodine was advanced through Working Groups of Planning Commission on Nutrition and Micronutrients. Fortification of wheat flour with soya flour and utilising soyabeans in supplementary foods for vulnerable groups comprising of infants, children, pregnant and lactating women was also promoted. Fortification of milk with vitamin A was continued by 32 dairies in the country producing about 24 lakh litres of fortified milk per day.

Food Analysis and Standardisation

9.15.1 FNB has four Quality Control Laboratories (QCLs) at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai, which analyze processed fruit and vegetable products as well as various supplementary foods used in feeding programmes. The samples of the supplementary foods used in ICDS and Mid-Day Meal programme are received from the State Departments of Social Welfare and Women & Child Development for analysis. About 23 599 samples were analysed by the four

Development for analysis. About 20,000 samples were analysed by the four QCLs during April to December, 2001.

- 9.15.2 FNB rendered technical expertise on food quality and standardization in various committees of Department of Health, including Codex, BIS, etc.. FNB examined nutrition related agenda items of the Executive Board Meeting of WHO and offered comments on 'Global Strategy on Infant and Young Child Nutrition', 'Health of Children and Adolescents', and 'Diet, Physical Activities and Health' to the Department of Health.

Research and Development

- 9.16.1 Research and Development scheme of Food and Nutrition Board has been merged with the main Research and Development scheme of the Department. Two research proposals viz., (i) Mapping of Micronutrient Deficiencies in Uttaranchal State, and (ii) Social Mobilization for nutrition promotion, were considered during the year.

Follow up action on National Nutrition Policy

- 9.17.1 The National Nutrition Policy adopted by the Government of India in 1993 under the aegis of the Department of Women and Child Development, advocated a multi-sectoral strategy for eradicating malnutrition and achieving optimum nutrition for all. The implementation strategy involves setting up Inter Sectoral Coordination mechanism at Centre, State and District levels, Advocacy and sensitisation of policy makers and programme managers, intensifying micronutrient malnutrition control activities, reaching nutrition information to people, establishing nutrition monitoring and mapping at State, District and Community level, and developing district-wise disaggregated data on nutrition. Development of State Plans of Action on Nutrition by respective States was also an important mandate.

9.17.2 The Chief Secretaries and Secretaries in charge of Women and Child Development have been addressed from time to time for undertaking action under the National Nutrition Policy. Minister for Human Resource Development addressed the Chief Ministers of States having high levels of malnutrition apprising them of various nutrition and health indicators in their State in comparison to other States and other countries of the world, causes of such scenario and requesting them to direct the implementing Departments to:

- i. Formulate a State Plan for Eradication of Malnutrition and accord very high priorities to it.
- ii. Regularly review the malnutrition situation in the State, particularly with reference to children from 0-6 years, for which data exists at Anganwadi level, anaemia in women, adolescent girls and children, and Vitamin A deficiency.
- iii. Increase resource allocation and accelerate performance and coverage of the existing nutrition programmes such as ICDS, iron and folic acid and Vitamin A supplementation.
- iv. Set quantified, time-bound targets and fix responsibility and accountability on the implementing machinery to decrease the levels of malnutrition and anaemia.

9.17.3 The State Ministers and Secretaries in charge of Women and Child Development were also apprised of the current nutrition scenario and the strategies to be adopted for nutrition promotion in the meetings convened at Delhi.

Advocacy and sensitisation

9.18.1 Integration of nutritional concerns in policies and programmes of concerned sectors of the Centre and State Governments is the main thrust of the National Nutrition Policy. Advocacy and sensitisation of policy makers and programme managers on consequences of malnutrition, human resource development on productivity of the people and economic growth of the country besides propagating community based strategies for controlling the problem of malnutrition has been undertaken at national, regional, divisional and district levels.

9.18.2 A Nutrition Advocacy Workshop for Hissar Division was organised at Haryana Agricultural University at Hissar on 7-8 June 2001. The Commissioner of Hissar Division, Deputy Commissioners of 5 districts, Civil Surgeons, District Level Officers of education, Agriculture, Women and Child Development, representatives of State Commission for Women, State Council for Child Welfare were some of the important participants in the workshop. The workshop was followed by adequate press coverage in different newspapers.

Nutrition Monitoring and Surveillance.

9.19.1 Nutrition Monitoring, Mapping and Surveillance undertaken through ICDS infrastructure in Andhra Pradesh in collaboration with National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad and the State Government demonstrated a significant reduction in malnutrition levels in children in all the districts of the State. Encouraged by this experience, projects in 5 more States namely Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Meghalaya, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh are being undertaken in close collaboration with NIN and the State Governments. The project envisages orientation of various personnel involved in ICDS starting from State level to the Anganwadi level. State and district level workshops have been completed in the States of Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh during the year.

District Nutrition Profiles.

9.20.1 Disaggregated data on nutrition is available upto district level for 187 districts of 18 States/UTs in the India Nutrition Profile released by the Department in 1998. The district nutrition profiles for the States of Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal were completed during the year and the reports are under compilation by the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad. Proposals for developing district nutrition profiles for the remaining States/UTs were invited from established research organisations and NGOs.

Infant and Young Child Feeding

9.21.1 The Food and Nutrition Board has been striving to protect the interest of infants of developing countries through Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses and Codex Alimentarius Commission since 1996. Because of intensive efforts and a forceful projection of India's view point in the 54th World Health Assembly held in May 2001 at Geneva, the World Health Assembly passed a resolution in May 2001 recommending exclusive breastfeeding for first six months, complementary feeding from 6 months of age with home based nutritious foods and continued breastfeeding for two years and beyond for all sections of the population as a global public health recommendation. FNB development posters, audio jingles and video spots for disseminating correct facts about breastfeeding and complementary feeding. Wider disseminating of these guidelines has been planned through workshops at national and regional levels and training of trainers from WCD and Health Sectors and would be undertaken enlisting support of NIPCCD and BPNI.

National Nutrition Mission

9.22.1 Recognising the urgent need of addressing the widespread problem of malnutrition particularly in vulnerable groups comprising of infants, pre-school children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, the Department had been working towards a National Nutrition Mission with a view to address the problem in a mission mode approach. Prime Minister in his Independence Day speech of 2001, expressing concern about hunger and malnutrition, announced the launching of a National Nutrition Mission and distribution of food grains at subsidised rates to adolescent girls, expectant and nursing mothers belonging to below poverty line families. Supplying cheaper food grains to religious, social and educational organisations engaged in mass feeding programmes for the poor was also mentioned.

9.22.2 The basic objective of the Mission will be to address the problem of malnutrition in a holistic manner and accelerate reduction in various forms of malnutrition specially in women and children such as undernutrition, anaemia, vitamin A deficiency, iodine deficiency disorders and chronic energy deficiency

in adults so as to reduce prevalence of low birth weight, infant mortality rate, child mortality rate and maternal mortality rate. The National Nutrition Mission would become responsible for the review and implementation of the National Nutrition Policy and National Plan of Action on Nutrition. The existing nutrition interventions would be strengthened. Concerted efforts towards dissemination of nutrition information on infant and young child feeding, low cost nutritious foods for achieving nutrition security, significance of safe drinking water and sanitation, health and family welfare issues and research and development would be made. It is proposed to launch the Mission in 150 relatively most backward districts of the country through the Anganwadi Centres of the ICDS. A Cabinet note has been prepared and circulated to various Ministries and Departments for their comments on the proposal.

Chapter 10

Other Programme and Activities

Grant in Aid for Research, Publication and Monitoring

10.1.1 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.

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

- a) innovative activities like, setting up of Chairs in the Universities/Institutions on Women and Child, Fellowships for academic work, Lecture on major topics of the day,
- b) monitoring of women schemes,
- c) strengthening of institutions for monitoring purposes
- d) training of personnel etc. These activities are being carried out through Research Institutions, Universities/Colleges/Schools of Social Works and registered Social Organisations with minimum experience of three years in the field of women and child development.

10.1.3 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.

10.1.4 The Department has so far sponsored research studies, out of which studies have been completed and the reports submitted. A list of these completed projects is provided at Annexure __. During the year 2001-02, 7 new research projects and 31 workshops/conferences were funded by the Department. The list of these projects and conferences/workshops is provided in Annexure XVI The Department proposes to put all these reports in a website in 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

10.2.1 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 P.M.O and includes schemes of this Department, Department Family Welfare, Department of Elementary Education, Literacy, Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Science and Justice of Empowerment, Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Ministry of Rural Development. A critical assessment of the performance made during half year is done on the basis of progress reports generated under different schemes. Physical and financial progress, including internal reviews/evaluation of different

Department of Women and Child Development : other programmes and activities

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. The list of 27 Beneficiary orientation schemes for women is given at Annexure-XVII.

- 10.2.2 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% of the benefits/fund flow to women) or women related (where less than 100% but more than 30% of the funds/benefits flow to women). The methodological tools for monitoring Women's Component Plan are also being sharpened in consultation with Planning Commission. A project on National Gender Budget has separately been taken up in collaboration with UNIFEM to examine the relative impact of Government expenditure and revenue on males and females of the country.
- 10.2.3 The Department has also put on place a system of periodic monitoring of its own schemes and programmes by its own officers in all the States and Union Territories. Officers of the Department have been designated as Area Officers in one or more States. It is the responsibility of the Area Officers to visit their respective States/UTs to collect and exchange information as well as identify issues, which need to be resolved towards smooth implementation and strengthening of different programmes. The reports generated by the Area Officers are circulated to concerned Divisions in the Department for necessary action.
- 10.2.4 The Department also prepares an Annual Evaluatory 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 having bearing on the lives of women.

Monitoring and Evaluation of NGOs

- 10.3.1 The Department has formulated a scheme of monitoring projects implemented through Voluntary Organisations in various parts of the country. It has been envisioned to monitor such projects on 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.

Information and Mass Education Activities

- 10.4.1 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.
- 10.4.2 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 girl child, exploitation of women and children has been the focus for all media activities.
- 10.4.3 As a part of Women's Empowerment Year 2001 'MUKTA' a film festival on Women's Issues was organised at New Delhi, Thiruvananthapuram and Kolkata in collaboration with Directorate of Film Festival. The festival included award winning feature and documentary films of renowned

Department of Women and Child Development : other programmes and activities

of Film Festival. The festival included award winning feature and documentary films of renowned Directors in different Indian languages. The festival evinced keen interest among the film lovers and critics.

10.4.4 Department's quarterly newsletter 'Stree Shakti' was published regularly to highlight the policies, programmes and activities of the Department

10.4.5 TV and Radio spots were produced on different issues concerning women and children which were telecast/broadcast through the electronic media for wider reach and to promote positive social attitudes on issues like gender discrimination, violence against women, women's empowerment, breastfeeding, etc.

10.4.6 A new sponsored radio programme 'Aakash Hamara Hai' was launched in August 2001 to broadcast social messages on issues concerning women and children for generation of awareness. This programme is being regularly broadcast throughout India in Hindi and regional languages. A teleserial under the same title is also under preparation by the Department.

Grant in Aid to the Voluntary Organisation in the Field of Women and Child Development

10.5.1 Under the scheme, assistance is given to voluntary organisations working in the field of child and women welfare to take up innovative projects and activities, which are not covered, in the existing schemes of the Department. An allocation of Rs.25 lakh has been spent during the current year under this scheme.

Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations

10.6.1 A list of voluntary organisations who have received a recurring grant of Rs. 1 lakh and above from the Department for various activities in the field of women and child development during the year under report is given at Annexure-XVIII

Preparation of Gender Development Index

10.7.1 Department of women and Child Development had initiated an exercise to construct 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 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 organised a brain storming session on 30th 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 3rd and 4th October, 2001 and in the 'National Level Meet on Gender Analysis and State Budgets' held on 6th December, 2001 with the State functionaries, professionals and UN agencies.

Publications

10.8.1 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 Organisations for wider dissemination of information to enable a large number of women to take advantage of these

circulation of information to enable a large number of women to take advantage of these schemes. A separate publication on the new scheme of Swayamsiddha was published during the year. Another publication on the Grant in Aid Scheme for Research, Publication and Monitoring is also under preparation.

Use of Hindi in Official Work

- 10.9.1 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 2001-2002 in respect of use of Hindi. Article 3(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 there under. All officers and employees in the Department are having working knowledge of Hindi.
- 10.9.2 A meeting of Hindi Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Human Resource Development Minister, was held on 5 November 2001. Two meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee to review the progress made in the use of Hindi were held on 20 July and 14 Dec. 2001. Quarterly Progress Reports received from the offices under the administrative control of this Department were reviewed and shortcomings, if any, were pointed out to them for taking remedial action.
- 10.9.3 Hindi fortnight was celebrated in the Department and its subordinate offices from 14 to 29 September 2001. During this period, Essay, Noting and Drafting as well as Debate competitions were organised. 11 officials have been awarded prizes. A one-day Hindi workshop was organized to impart training to employees in Hindi noting & drafting, in which 8 employees participated. English-Hindi dictionaries were also distributed to the various Sections/Desk/Units of the Department to encourage the use of Hindi.
- 10.9.4 Among the important documents that were translated in Hindi during the year included Annual Report 2000-2001, Performance Budget 2001-2002, materials 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 Breastfeeding Week, Women's Empowerment Year 2001, materials relating to Rajiv Gandhi Manav Sewa Puruskar, National Award for Child Welfare, replies to Parliament questions, Cabinet Notes, monthly summaries for the Cabinet etc.

National Informatics Centre (NIC)

- 10.10.1 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 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 center developed a number of programmes and created database for better management of the programmes. Some of these works were:
- a. 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.

Department of Women and Child Development : other programmes and activities

- b. Budget Monitoring System was developed and implemented in the Finance wing of the Department. It generates daily reports on fund sanctioned, bills sent and fund released scheme wise and bureau wise.
- c. NORAD 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 training programme, duration and course content, enrolment and number of beneficiaries, financial sanctions etc. The system generates various types of reports for efficient management of the programme.
- d. 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.
- e. MIS for Monitoring of Disbursement of Loans to NGO by Rastriya 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 for was established in Rastriya Mahila Kosh.
- f. File Status Information System (FSIS) System and other related software were developed in the office of minister and residence of Minister of State.
- g. Computerised the Payroll System for Central Social Welfare Board
- h. Provided assistance to the Parliament Section for regular on line transmission of Parliament Questions to Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariat
- i. Started Implementing of client/server based File Tracking and Monitoring Information System (OPA Software).

10.10.2 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 Rastriya Mahila Kosh. It also provided every 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 centers Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai. Technical consultancy and guidance to various organisations 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.

10.10.3 The Computer center provided assistance to Ministers and officers for Multi-media 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 dialup connectivity. Accordingly the residential connections have been configured in all the residences of these officers after the

Department of Women and Child Development : other programmes and activities

Personal computers have been envisaged in all the residences of these officers and the personal user ids have been created on the universal server at NIC for the access of internet and email from the residences of the officers.

Outstanding Audit Objections

As per the latest audit inspection report, there are 102 audit paras pending for settlement.

GENDER BUDGET INITIATIVE

Gender Budgeting

11.1.1 Gender Budgeting is not a separate budget for women; rather it is a dissection of the government budget to establish its gender-differential impacts and to translate gender commitments into budgetary commitments. The main objective of a gender-sensitive budget is to improve the analysis of incidence of budgets, attain more effective targeting of public expenditure and offset any undesirable gender-specific consequences of previous budgetary measures.

11.1.2 Gender budgeting is gaining increasing acceptance as a tool for engendering macro economic policy-making. The Fourth World Conference of Women held in Beijing in September 1995 and the Platform for Action that it adopted called for a gender perspective in all macroeconomic policies and their budgetary dimensions. The Outcome Document of the UN General Assembly Special Session on Women held in June 2000, also called upon all the Nations to mainstream a gender perspective into key macroeconomic and social development policies and national development programmes. Emphasis on gender budgeting was also placed by the Sixth Conference of Commonwealth Ministers of Women's Affairs held in New Delhi in April 2000.

11.1.3 Australia was the first country to develop a gender-sensitive budget, with the Federal government publishing in 1984 the first comprehensive audit of a government budget for its impact on women and girls. Women's budget exercises were also undertaken by each of the Australian State and Territory governments at various times during the 1980s and 1990s. South Africa followed and initiated formation of gender sensitive budget in 1995, through a participatory process of involving parliamentarians and NGOs. The Commonwealth initiative to integrate gender into national budgetary processes was started in 1997 in four countries other than South Africa such as Fiji, St Kitts and Nevis, Barbados and Sri Lanka. Several other nations have also taken steps to engender their national budget (Canada, UK, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania and Uganda). Gender budget initiatives are currently being attempted in 35 countries following diverse trajectories in terms of the process and partners involved in undertaking the activity.

Gender Budgeting in India

11.2.1 In India, gender perspective on public expenditure had been gaining ground since the publication of the report of the Committee on the Status of Women in 1974. The Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) highlighted for the first time 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 of development from different sectors should not by pass women and special programmes on women should complement the general development programmes. The latter, in turn, should reflect greater gender sensitivity*”. This approach, however, could not make much dent in ensuring adequate flow of funds and benefits to women.

11.2.2 The Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002), while reaffirming the earlier commitment adopted Women Component Plan as one of the major strategies and directed both the Central and the State Governments to ensure “*not less than 30 per cent of the funds/benefits are earmarked in all the women’s related sectors*”. It also directed that a special vigil 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.

11.2.3 One of the major constraints in the gender analysis of public expenditure had been the non availability of gender disaggregated data at the State and district level and therefore the Department took the initiative of generating such data across the country on 18 different indicators. The National Policy for Empowerment of Women made a commitment that Gender Development Indices shall be developed by networking with specialised agencies.

Gender Development Indices

“In order to support better planning and programme formulation and adequate allocation of resources, Gender Development Indices (GDI) will be developed by networking with specialized agencies. Gender auditing and development of evaluation mechanisms will also

be undertaken along side. Collection of gender disaggregated data by all primary data collecting agencies of the Central and State Governments as well as research and academic institutions in the Public and Private Sectors will be undertaken. Data and information gaps in vital areas reflecting the status of women will be sought to be filled in. All Ministries/Corporations/Banks and financial institutions etc. will be advised to collect, collate, disseminate data related to programmes and benefits on a gender-disaggregated basis. This will help in meaningful planning and evaluation of policies.”

National Policy for Empowerment of Women 2001

11.2.4 The gender budgeting initiative in India started in July 2000 when a Workshop on ‘Engendering National Budgets in the South Asia Region’ was held in New Delhi in collaboration with the UNIFEM, in which Government representatives, UN agencies, media, NGOs, research institutions, civil society and members of the Planning Commission in the South Asia region participated. Noted gender auditing professional Professor Diane Elson made a presentation and shared her experiences on gender budgeting through an interactive session. National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPF&P) was commissioned to study Gender Related Economic Policy Issues, which included gender segregation of relevant macro data, quantification of contribution of women in economy, assessment of impact of Government Budget on women, the role women can play in improving institutional framework for delivery of public services and the policy alternatives for building a gender sensitive national budgeting process.

Gender Analysis of Union Budget 2001-02

11.3.1 NIPF&P submitted its first Interim Report in January 2001 on the ‘Status of Women in India and their Role in Economy’, which provided input for annual Economic Survey 2000-01. The survey, for the first time ever, incorporated a section on Gender Inequality in the Chapter on Social Sector. The second report of NIPF&P, submitted in August 2001, made a ‘Post Budget Assessment of the Union Budget 2001-02’. The Report categorized public expenditure in three main types (i) women specific allocations which are specifically targeted to women and girls, (ii) pro-women allocations which are the composite expenditure of schemes with women component, and (iii) mainstream public expenditure that have gender differential impacts.

11.3.2 While women specific allocations are easy to be identified and calculated, desegregation of pro women allocations pose greater methodological challenges. NIPF&P adopted its methodology that would require further refinement and validation.

NIPF&P Formula for Calculation of Pro-Women Allocation

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

$$\text{Pro-women allocation} = [\text{TE WSP}] * \text{WC}$$

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

$$\text{Pro-women allocation} = [\text{SCS} * \text{WC}]$$

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

11.3.3 The main findings of the NIPF&P study are:

- In Union Budget, 2001-02, the aggregate outlay for specifically targeted programmes for women is Rs. 3258.50 crores, which is much higher than the allocation of Rs. 2969.00 crores in B.E and Rs. 2541.70 crores in RE of 2000-01.
- The total plan allocation for women specific programmes in Union Budget, 2001-02 worked out to be 0.87 per cent of total outlay of Rs. 375223 crores, as against 0.76

per cent in 2000-01 RE. The direct allocation on women constituted 0.12 per cent of GDP in BE 2000-01, which increased to 0.17 per cent of GDP in BE 2001-02.

- The aggregate direct allocations specifically targeted for women and girls across various Ministries has shown a significant decline from Rs. 2969.00 crores in 2000-01 BE to Rs. 2541.70 crores in 2000-01 RE.
- Certain public expenditure schemes have pro-women allocations, though they are not exclusively targeted for women. For instance, Swarna Jayanti Swarozgar Yojana, Integrated Child Development Scheme, National Education Programme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) etc.
- Gender disaggregated benefit incidence analysis of public spending reveals the distributional impact of budgetary policies. Calculations show that there is an increasing trend in the per capita share of girls in elementary education budget from around Rs.115 in 1996-97 to Rs.286 in 2001-02. The increase is mostly on account of the quantum jump in the per capita allocation of the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) and nutrition support programme through mid-day meals. The per capita allocation for nutritional support through mid day meal programmes has decreased from Rs 112 in 1999-2000 to Rs. 70 in 2001-02, but the per capita allocation on non-formal education has shown a significant increase from Rs. 12 to Rs. 30 in 2001-02.
- The gender disaggregated public incidence analysis of elementary education budget reveals that girls received around 40 per cent of total public spending on elementary education. On a per capita basis, share of girls worked out at Rs. 286 against Rs. 344 per boy at elementary school stage.

11.3.4 The study concluded that gender incidence of the benefits of public expenditure is difficult to measure in precise quantitative terms, since the bulk of the expenditures are meant to provide services that are essentially public in nature, for instance, benefits of expenditures on defence, maintenance of law and order and dispensation of justice are enjoyed by all citizens irrespective of caste, creed or sex. Nevertheless, considering the gender bias inherent in a male dominated society the budget should provide some idea about how much is earmarked specifically for the benefit of women. The suggestion is not that the gender-wise break-up of all government expenditures should be provided but that the expenditures meant primarily for women be shown separately so that they can be easily culled out from budget heads of social and economic services in which it is possible to segregate such expenditures. With this objective in view, the report recommended

the following priority actions for gender-sensitive budgeting:

- Mechanism to collate gender disaggregated data from relevant Departments be developed to obtain the gender-wise relevant statistical database, targets and indicators.
- Gender audit of plans, policies and programmes of various Ministries with pro-women allocations should be conducted.
- The provisions for women in the composite programmes under education, health and rural development etc should be segregated to protect the provisions by placing restrictions on their re-appropriation for other purposes.

Gender Analysis of State Budgets

11.4.1 The findings of the study of NIPFP were discussed in a workshop held on 3rd - 4th October, 2001 in which representatives from the Finance Ministry, Census, State Governments, UN agencies, gender experts and activists participated. Another Workshop on Gender Analysis of State Budgets was convened on 6th December which was also attended by State Secretaries/Directors of the Department of WCD/Welfare. The workshop concluded that there is a need to analyse State budgets with a gender perspective since the States/UTs account for bulk of the expenditure in social sector which impinges on the welfare, development and empowerment of women. A network of research institutes and gender experts throughout the country were selected to guide the exercise of analyzing State budgets to track the gender differentiated impact and outcome of budgetary process and policies. The workshop also agreed to a framework for undertaking State level gender budget analysis. It was decided that a quick desk analysis of the State budget documents be made to identify the following categories of schemes and programmes:

- **Women Specific Schemes** – defined as schemes where 100% of allocation was meant for women;
- **Pro Women schemes** defined as those, which incorporate at least 30% of allocation for women or significantly benefit women;
- **Gender-neutral schemes** meant for the community as a whole.

11.4.2 These programmes will be further classified in four categories on the basis of

their potential impact on women's social position:

- § **Protective services**, such as 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.
- § **Social services**, such as 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.
- § **Economic services**, such as schemes for training and skill development, and provision for credit, infrastructure, marketing etc. which are critical to women's economic independence and autonomy.
- § **Regulatory services** which include institutional mechanisms for women's empowerment, such as State Commissions for Women, women's cells in Police Stations, awareness generation programme etc which provide institutional spaces and opportunities for women's empowerment.

11.4.3 Further compilation shall be made on:

- o Scheme-wise/Sector-wise/Year-wise BE/RE/Actual Expenditure in both Plan and Non-Plan Heads;
- o The percentage of BE/RE/Actual Expenditure in relation to total budget in both Plan and Non Plan Heads and also in relation to total social sector budget in both Plan and Non Plan Head;
- o The percentage of gap between BE and RE and between RE and Actual Expenditure in both Plan and Non Plan Heads in various identified schemes.

Preliminary results of gender analysis of State budgets pertaining to the year 2001-02 have been received from some of the institutions/social scientists, but due to wide variations in nomenclature of schemes and programmes across States and wide discrepancies in data which require further validation, immediate collation of results and comparative analysis is difficult at this stage. The work of coordinating field efforts and evolving uniform procedures for overcoming problems posed by differences in scheme descriptions is being actively pursued and it is expected to complete the exercise by June 2002. Initial reports received from 10 states have been compiled and tabulated below. The results are only indicative and would need to be further validated.

Social Scientists and Research Organisations Commissioned for Gender Analysis of State Budgets

State	Name of Social Scientists and Research Organisations
Punjab	Dr. Pam Rajput Centre for Women Studies, Punjab University, Chandigarh
Tamil Nadu	Ms. Padmini Swaminathan Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai
Assam	Prof. Atul Goswami O.K.D. Institute of Social Change & Development, Guwahati
Orissa	Ms. Asha Hans School of Women's Studies, Utkal University, Bhubhaneswar
Madhya Pradesh	Mrs. Nirmala Buch Mobile Chetana Manch, Bhopal

Gender Budget Initiative

	Dr. George Mathew Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi
Jammu&Kashmir	Dr. George Mathew Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi
Bihar	Dr. Alakh Sharma Institute of Human Development, New Delhi
Gujarat	Prof. Darshini Mahadevia School of Planning Centre for Environment Planning & Technology, Ahmedabad
Kerala	Prof.J.P Raghaviah &Smt. Lalitha Bhai Kerala Institute of Local Administration, Thrissur
Haryana	Dr. Rajini Lamba Chandigarh
Goa	Dr. Maria L. Noronha Tata Energy Research Institute, Panjim
Karnataka	Shri V.S. Badri Singamma Srinivasan Foundation, Bangalore
Rajasthan	Shri Pradeep Bhargava Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur
Himachal Pradesh	Dr. Rina Bhattacharya Institute of Social Studies Trust, New Delhi
Andhra Pradesh	Dr. Fatima Ali Women Study Centre, Hyderabad
West Bengal	Dr. Nirmala Banerjee SCHETANA, Kolkata
Uttar Pradesh	Prof. Roop Rekha Verma Women's Studies Centre, Lucknow University, Lucknow
Maharashtra	Dr. Veena Poonacha Centre for Women Studies, S.N.D.T. Women's University, Mumbai

Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development Regional Centre, Guwahati
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11.4.4 Preliminary results of gender analysis of State budgets pertaining to the year 2001-02 have been received from some of the institutions/social scientists, but due to wide variations in nomenclature of schemes and programmes across States and wide discrepancies in data which require further validation, immediate collation of results and comparative analysis is difficult at this stage. The work of coordinating field efforts and evolving uniform procedures for overcoming problems posed by differences in scheme descriptions is being actively pursued and it is expected to complete the exercise by June 2002. Initial reports received from 10 states have been compiled and tabulated below. The results are only indicative and would need to be further validated.

Rs in crores

State	Total Budget	Total Social Sector Budget	Allocation on women (womenspecific + pro - women)	Allocations on women as % total budget	Allocations on women as % of social sector budget
West Bengal	29328.33	8787.61	5028.01	17.1	57.0
Gujarat	33466.70	14523.32	5828.39	17.4	40.1
Arunachal Pradesh	1324.59	330.02	104.05	7.9	31.5
Tripura	2724.97	1022.74	258.84	9.5	25.3
Bihar	15599.02	4632.09	1039.67	6.7	22.4
Himachal Pradesh	5558.31	1718.45	334.16	6.0	19.5
Tamil Nadu	28471.71	9789.09	1603.21	5.6	16.4
Madhya Pradesh	16794.59	5182.68	400.27	2.4	7.8
Kerala	14495.55	4861.36	175.93	1.2	3.6
Orissa	12768.74	3521.63	88.80	0.7	2.5

Source : Union Budget 2002-2003

Gender Analysis of the Union Budget 2002-2003 - A first glance

11.5.1 Taking existing studies as a base, the Department has carried out a preliminary analysis of the Union Budget 2002-2003, which reveals the following pattern:

Allocation on Women Specific Schemes has increased from Rs 3260 crores in 2001-2002 to Rs 3358 crores in the Budget for 2002-2003, an improvement of three percent.

Allocations on most of the women specific schemes have 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)

Budgetary allocations on Pro Women Allocation has increased from Rs 10596.37 crores in 2001-2002 to Rs 13036.01 crores in 2002-2003 reflecting a percentage increase of 23% .

UNION BUDGET 2001-02 and 2002-03						
Public Expenditure with Pro women allocation						
<i>(Rs in cr)</i>						
SN	Ministry/Department	B.E. 2001-02	R.E 2001-02	B.E. 2002-03	Percentage Variation (BE 2001/ RE 2001) (BE 2002)	
		2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture and Co-operation	45	44.53	73.88	-1	64
2	Health	686.7	663.42	708.69	-3	3
3	Family Welfare	2025.68	1855.86	2932.06	-8	45
4	Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy	49.67	40.45	60.26	-19	21
5	Education	3359.25	3478.88	4048.03	4	21
6	Youth Affairs & Sports	94.5	96.64	C 101.82	2	8
7	Labour	287.15	238.81	240.02	-17	-16
8	Non-specified					

Gender Budget Initiative

	NON-CONVENTIONAL					
	Energy Sources	74.52	63.39	74.62	-15	0
9	Science & Technology	247.19	237.68	304.28	-4	23
10	Small Scale Industries and Agro & Rural Industries	276.68	259.1	282.81	-6	2
11	Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation	50.4	13.65	31.5	-73	-38
12	Rural Development	3299.39	4108.62	4052.45	25	23
13	Social Justice and Employment and Tribal Affairs	100.24	103.42	125.6	3	25
	Total	10596.37	11204.45	13036.01	6	23

Source : Union Budget 2001-2002 and 2002-2003

Gender Analysis of Integrated Child Development Services

11.6.1 ICDS is conventionally considered as a scheme that targets children. Review of the actual coverage of beneficiaries in December 2001, however, reveals that

§ out of the total 342 lakhs beneficiaries of supplementary nutrition (SNP) programme under the ICDS, 59.31 lakhs (17.34%) were pregnant and lactating mothers (P&LM). Besides 139 lakh girl children (0-6 years) were covered under the SNP forming 40.74% of the target group. Thus the total female beneficiaries of the scheme, comprising both women and girls, were as high as 58.08%.

§ Girl children in the age group 3-6 years comprised 49.28% of the total coverage of Pre School Education (PSE).

§ Expenditure on mother and girl child under the programme has been steadily on the rise - from Rs 433.76 crores in 1997-98 to Rs 834.90 crores in 2001-2002. Their share under the programme has also gone up from 56.93% in 1997-98 to 58.07% in 2001-02.

Tasks Ahead

11.7.1 The gender budget initiative of the Department has opened new vistas of research and analysis of public expenditure in the country and opened serious methodological debates for carrying out such analysis. This has also highlighted the urgency of sharpening the methodological tools for monitoring the progress of Women's Component Plan introduced in the Ninth Five Year Plan.

11.7.2 The most difficult task in the gender analysis of budget is to compile gender segregated data on allocation and expenditure on pro- women and gender neutral schemes which are not generated from the existing formats and schedules of budgetary procedures and reporting systems. Again, mere expenditure analysis does not give any true picture about the actual impact of such expenditure on women. This certainly calls for more in depth analysis on sectoral issues over a larger than annual time frame. It is also necessary to formulate uniform guidelines and procedures so that valid comparisons and inferences can be made at the regional and national level,

11.7.3 Therefore, initiatives of the Department, in the coming year, in the direction of a comprehensive assessment of gender impact of Government Budgets would be to:

- Organize workshops and studies on refining methodology for gender analysis of budgets;
- Formulate and disseminate uniform guidelines on gender budgeting and analysis to States and develop appropriate software for such analysis;
- Pursue formulation and adoption of schedules and formats for working out women's share in all public expenditure at center, state and district levels;
- Extend the nature and scope of gender analysis of budgets to include benefit incidence analysis in specific geographical and sectoral areas and over a larger time frame;
- Promote capacity-building of research organizations for such analysis.

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Chapter 12

International Cooperation

12.1.1 From the very beginning the Department of Women and Child Development has been working very closely with important international organizations. Major UN bodies and other multi-lateral and bilateral agencies and international voluntary organisations have extended their helping hands in supporting many major programmes of this Department for a long time. Besides the humanitarian grants and material support, the Department in the recent past has started utilizing long term soft loan of World Bank, IFAD etc for various developmental activities related to women and children. Most of these are used in time bound projects with specific objectives for specific target groups. Sizeable portion of international grants are also being used for capacity building specially training, skill up gradation and development of resource material.

12.1.2 The details of international cooperation in specific fields have been outlined in the Chapters on Programmes on Women and Programmes on Children. A summarized and consolidated position, besides a resume of the major international conferences organized during the year is presented in this Chapter.

UNICEF

12.2.1 UNICEF is operating their programmes in India since 1949. These programmes are implemented through their Master Plan of Operations (MPO) drawn up in consultation with Government of India and State Governments. The Department, being the nodal Department of Government of India in respect of matters relating to UNICEF, had finalised the GOI-UNICEF Master Plan of Operation for the period from 1999-2002 and signed an Agreement with UNICEF on 3rd May 1999.

12.2.2 The MPO involves 9 Central Ministries and Departments and the State Governments and UT Administrations. The areas covered are Child Development, Child Environment, Health, Education, Nutrition, Community Convergence, Action, Advocacy and Communication etc. The Department

CONVERGENT ACTION, ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATION, ETC. THE DEPARTMENT reviews the programmes and expenditure of other Ministries from time to time. A Mid-Term Review of the MPO was conducted in February 2001 under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of the Department. Another strategy Review Meeting for the next MPO was taken by the Secretary on 30th October 2001. The Review revealed that the infant mortality rate has stagnated at around 70 per 1000 live births for the fourth consecutive year. There has been significant success in polio eradication. Support to education has focused on quality, such as through the 'Joyful' learning strategy, access to reach the unreached, promoting decentralized community based initiatives, strengthening advocacy and partnerships. There has been consistent improvement in access to safe drinking water, 83% habitations being 'fully covered'. Convergent community action has been a successful major thrust area of the MPO. Disaster preparedness was identified one of the areas, which needs to become an integral part of UNICEF support. Another important area is the need to prevent transmission of HIV AIDS from mother to child.

12.2.3 Consultations on the next GOI-UNICEF MPO for the period 2003-2007 also commenced during the year. A Strategy Note indicating priority areas for the next MPO was discussed with State representatives, concerned GOI Ministries/Departments and experts in the field. This was the basis for formulation of the Country Note on India, which was presented in the UNICEF Executive Board Meeting held in January, 2002 in New York. Secretary of the Department attended the meeting.

12.2.4 UNICEF has been very closely involved with the programmes of the Department. It is a modest but steadfast partner in child development since the inception of the ICDS programme in India. UNICEF's involvement in ICDS over the past 25 years has evolved from providing support to pilot projects during the infancy of the programme to sharing the excitement as well as the pains of growth during the stage of adolescence. The aims of the ICDS and the mandate of UNICEF are largely similar since both accord highest priority on the early childhood for future development.

12.2.5 UNICEF extended valuable cooperation to the Department throughout the year. It was one of the first to respond to the needs of children affected by the devastating earthquake in Gujrat. An emergency team from the UNICEF reached the affected areas and organised missions for care and relief and restoration of safe water and sanitation system in the affected areas

and water and sanitation system in the affected areas.

- 12.2.6 UNICEF collaborated with the National Commission for Women and the Indian Medical Association to organize a convention of religious and political leaders on 24th June 2001 in New Delhi on the issue of female foeticide and infanticide. The convention was held against the backdrop of alarming decline of juvenile sex ratio as revealed by 2001 Census. Religious leaders representing a wide spectrum of faiths, ranging from the Parsis, Bahais, Jains, Christians, Hindus and Muslims, shared a common platform to condemn the practice of female foeticide.
- 12.2.7 UNICEF collaborated with the Department to organize a two day Regional Workshop at Bangalore on 16-17 October 2001 on Prevention of Trafficking of Women and Children. The Workshop was attended by senior officers of Government of India, State Governments, and many prominent voluntary organizations working in this field.
- 12.2.8 A manual for sensitizing the police force is being prepared in collaboration with UNICEF. A similar manual for the sensitization of districts and taluk level judiciary is in the process of being developed. A National Media Strategy covering the print as well as electronic media at the national as well as regional level is also being developed.

UNDP

- 12.3.1 The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and its predecessor organisations have been actively involved in supporting the national development priorities of India for the last five decades. UNDP activities in India constitute its largest programme in the world, envisaging a total input of \$200 million for the period 1997-2002. The broad parameters of UNDP's efforts are set out in the Country Cooperation Framework (CCF)I, which focuses on growth with equity, with poverty alleviation and human development as central concerns.

12.3.2 Department of Women and Child Development has been actively involved in the CCF-I activities in the following areas:

- 12.3.2 Promoting gender equality is a priority area of CCF-1 and several programmes were built around women's empowerment and gender equality. Subsequently, gender was identified in the Government of India's United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) as a major cross-cutting theme for synergy and cooperation between UN organisations and development partners for the next three years. A four fold strategy for collaborative action for promotion of gender equality was adopted: (a) developing a gender policy analysis framework, (b) supporting a comprehensive gender-disaggregated data base and (d) assisting in formulation of gender sensitive State Plans.
- 12.3.3 The UN System in India, as a first UNDAF initiative, commissioned a report "Women in India: How free? How equal?" which takes stock of the extent to which Constitutional freedom of women has become realities. The Report was launched in January 2001 by Dr. Najma Heptulla, Deputy Chairperson of Rajya Sabha and Chairperson of the Parliamentarians Forum for Human Development (PFHD).
- 12.3.4 The UN inter-agency process supported an initiative for "engendering" the Tenth Five Year Plan. As a part of the process the UNDP organized in November, 2001 a consultation with representatives from NGOs and community based organizations from Orissa, West Bengal, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh on "Women, Agricultural Policy and Food Security" in Bhubaneswar, Orissa. The meeting discussed the impacts of the new agricultural policies and changes in the macro-economic environment on women farmers and made specific recommendations to ensure their rights to development and well-being.
- 12.3.5 Efforts have also been initiated by the Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) to collect more reliable and better quality gender-disaggregated data on human development processes and outcomes at the State and district and wherever possible, at the community level. Earlier UNDP had supported an initiative of the Department to develop gender-disaggregated data at the district level and develop Gender Development Indicators for the States. As a follow up a Brainstorming Session of the experts and professionals was organized by the Department in May 2001 and two workshops were also held in and in which representatives of UNDP participated.
- 12.3.6 In November 2001 UNDP in collaboration with the Institute for Human

Development organized a National Workshop on "Getting Children out of Work and into School: Non-Negotiable Strategies and their Implications". Government and the corporate sector enriched the workshop and provided an interesting forum for discussion on how to get children out of work and into school.

UNFPA

12.3.3 United Nations Fund for Population Agency (UNFPA) started its programme in India in 1974 with an allocation of \$46 million mainly for improving family planning services and establishing a population database. Over the years, UNFPA's support to India has been increasing. In recognition of the vast, complex and multi-dimensional nature of India's population and development problems, the country has come to be the largest recipient of UNFPA assistance in the world.

12.3.3 UNFPA's Fifth Country Programme (CP5) (1997-2002), budgeted for an amount of \$100 million, was built around three sub-programmes, namely (a) Population and Development Strategies, (b) Reproductive Health and (c) Advocacy. Gender sensitization and training was supported across all sub-programmes resulting in a wider acceptance of the gender construct by service providers.

12.3.3 CP5 has been under implementation in 35 districts in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra and Orissa. As a part of this Programme, UNFPA supported two Integrated Women's Empowerment and Development Projects, one in Maharashtra and the other in Haryana, which were implemented in collaboration with the Department and the concerned State Governments. The Maharashtra Project, which was completed in 2000, developed a module and a guidebook for empowerment of women. The first phase of the Haryana project, covering 371 villages of Mahendergarh and 70 villages of Rewari District, was also completed in 1998. The second phase which covers remaining villages of the two districts started in January 1999 for a period of 3 years. UNFPA agreed to continue support to the project for a bridge period of one more year to coincide with the completion of UNFPA's 5th Country

Programme in December 2002.

12.3.3 The Outline of UNFPA's 6th Country Programme (CP6) (2003-07) was discussed in a National Strategy Meeting held on 8th December 2001. The approach of CP6 will be to view the improvement in reproductive health through addressing gender equity and rights. It will aim at convergence of policy and programmes at national, state and local levels.

UNIFEM

12.3.3 The United Nations Development Fund for Women, (UNIFEM), was born in response to the call of women from all over the world, for a Fund within the United Nations system, to aid and advocate for women of the developing world - to give them voice and visibility. The Fund was created to provide direct support to women and to promote the inclusion of women in the decision-making process of mainstream development programmes.

12.3.3 The most important initiative of UNIFEM in India during the year was the project on the National Gender Budgets, which was taken up in collaboration with the Department of Women Child Development and the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, Delhi. The project will diagnose the existing degree of gender inequality in economic policy issues in India. This will be done through gender segregation of relevant macro data, quantification of existing unpaid work of women and identification of policy alternatives enabling the development of a gender sensitive national budgeting process. The first two parts of the project (a) a pre- Budget assessment of the status women in India and (b) a post Budget analysis of the Union Budget for the year 2001-02 have been completed. The third part comprising of similar analysis of the budget of three States of Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and West Bengal is under progress. The major findings of pre- Budget assessment report were used as inputs for Annual Economic Survey 2001, which for the first time contained a section on Gender Inequality. The findings of post- Budget Assessment report were similarly incorporated in the Annual Survey of 2002. The study reports were discussed in a number of workshops and seminars. One such workshop was held at Kathmandu, Nepal, where experts from various South Asian countries

examined, Nepal where experts from various South Asian countries participated.

World Bank

12.6.1 The World Bank has been supporting early childhood development efforts in India since 1980 through Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project (TINP-I&II, 1980-89 and 1990-97) and ICDS Project I (1991-97). Currently ICDS Project II (1993-2002) and the ICDS Project III (Women and Child Development Project 1998-2004), involving World Bank credit of \$ million and \$ million respectively are under implementation in States.

12.6.2 World Bank is also assisting the programme on Women and Child Development Training Project, called Udisha to develop and empower the ICDS functionaries as agents of social change. Udisha seeks to address the physical, social, emotional and intellectual development of children by promoting a convergence of actions in the area of health, nutrition, early learning and better parenting.

IFAD and IDA

12.7.1 The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and International Development Association (IDA) are supporting the Integrated Women's Empowerment Project, also known as Swa Shakti Project, in the form of Short-term credit to the Government of India. Out of the total project cost of Rs. 191.21 crores, the contribution of IFAD is Rs. 66.79 crores and that of IDA is Rs. 67.84 crores. The Project will continue till

NORAD

12.8.1 The Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation (NORAD) continued to extend its support for the Women's Economic Programme for the development of women, specially poor and needy women in urban slums and rural areas and women from weaker sections through provision of training in traditional and non-traditional trades. The pilot phase of WEP had started with the signing of the Indo-Norwegian Agreement on 27th December 1982 and continued till 1991, at a total cost of NOK 64 million, provided by the Government of the Kingdom of Norway. During this period 250 economic projects were supported and 23632 women were trained in thirty vocational skills. In the Phase-I of WEP, which coincided with the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), a total amount of NOK 46.4 million was provided for the programme and 708 projects were implemented benefiting 50,863 women.

12.8.2 Encouraged by the success of the WEP Phase -I, Government of India adopted the Programme as a Plan Scheme and provided an amount of Rs 729.20 million for another period of five years (1997-2002), coinciding with the Ninth Five Year Plan and Government of Norway joined with a contribution of NOK 190 million. Agreement in this regard was signed on 13th November 1997, thus ushering in what is known as Phase-II of the Programme.

12.8.3 During this period nearly 1,800 projects were implemented which provided training to 1.25 lakh women in 46 different trades. An independent team from Norway evaluated the programme last year and following their report NORAD selected the programme as a best practice and recommended its replication in other developing countries. An additional grant of NOK million was sanctioned for the programme during the year.

WFP

12.9.1 World Food Programme (WFP), an agency of the United Nations, extends food aid for supplementary nutrition to children below 6 years of age and to expectant and nursing mothers under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme. The WFP operation in India has completed 6 phases from March 1976 to March 1999. The Plan of Operations for Expansion Phase VI was signed between the Government of India and the WFP on 1 June 1999 for a period of three years in the five states of Assam, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and

Uttar Pradesh. The new State of Orissa has been taken up under WFP assistance with effect from 11.11.99. During 2001 WFP supplied 68,810 MT of food commodities to cover 26.07 lakh beneficiaries.

12.9.2 World Food Programme has also been providing relief assistance to children affected by natural calamities. 8079 MTs of food items, which included Biscuits, Indiamix, Wheat Flour and Pulses were distributed by the WFP in the earthquake-affected areas of Gujrat.

CARE

12.10.1 Cooperation for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) had signed an agreement with Government of India on 6 March 1950 to facilitate and maximize voluntary gifts of food and other urgently needed commodities by individuals and organizations outside India. The Department of Women and Child Development is the nodal Department for implementation of CARE-India's programmes, which include food aid for supplementary nutrition to children below 6 years of age and pregnant and nursing mothers in the ICDS programme. In accordance with the List of Provisions (LOP) approved for 2001-2002, CARE-India supplied food aid to 72.58 lakhs beneficiaries spread over the States of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The food commodities included vegetable oil and a highly nutritious blend of corn and soya.

Participation in International Conferences

12.11.1 Joint Secretary (WD) led an inter-Ministerial Indian Delegation to Colombo, Sri Lanka to discuss the formulation of a Social Charter for South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries. The broad parameters for formulation of the Charter was discussed and it was decided that a draft Charter will be prepared by the SAARC Secretariat for further consultation among the member countries.

12.11.2 A high level preparatory meeting for South Asian countries for the World Summit on Children was held in Kathmandu, Nepal on May 22-23, 2001. India took the leading role in the deliberations of the meeting. The Indian delegation was led by Minister for Human Resource Development. The World Summit was scheduled to be held in New York from September 2001, but due to September 11 terrorist attacks in New York the Summit has been postponed to May 2002.

12.11.3 An Indian delegation under the leadership of Secretary, WCD participated in the South Asian Consultation for the Second World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children in Dhaka, Bangladesh on 4-6 November, 2001 and in the Second World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children held in Yokohama, Japan from 17-20 December, 2001. At both the World Conferences, the Indian delegation re-affirmed India's commitment to effectively curb the problem of zero tolerance limit.

CHAPTER 13

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC COOPERATION AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

About the Institute

12.9.1 The National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) is an autonomous organisation with its Headquarters in New Delhi. It functions under the aegis of the Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

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

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

13.1.4 The General Body and the Executive Council are the two main constitutional bodies of the 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.

13.1.5 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.

13.1.6 Recognising that in a country of such vast dimensions, an Institute located in Delhi will not be able to cater to the field level regional requirements in terms of training, research, consultancy etc., the Institute set up Regional Centres at Guwahati (1978), Bangalore (1980) and Lucknow (1982). The fourth Regional Centre of the Institute at Indore was inaugurated on 30 November 2001 by Hon'ble Minister of State for Women and Child Development and Chairperson, NIPCCD, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan. Smt. Jamuna Devi, Deputy Chief Minister and Minister for Women and Child Development, Government of Madhya Pradesh and Smt. Janki, Minister for Women and Child Development and Science and Technology, Government of Rajasthan were the Guests of Honour on the occasion.

Programmes and Activities

13.2.1 The programmes and activities of the Institute may be grouped under the broad categories of regular training programmes, training programmes under Udisha Project, research and documentation in the area of Public Cooperation and Child Development and other projects.

Regular Training Programmes

13.2.2 Under regular training programmes, the Institute organises orientation/training courses for representative of voluntary organisations and officials of government departments engaged in implementation of programmes of mother care, child development and women's development. The Institute also conducts programmes on subjects of topical interest in these fields to highlight the role of

programmes on subjects of topical interest in these areas to highlight the role of voluntary organisations and government departments in tackling emerging social problems including problems having a bearing on welfare and development of children and strengthening the service delivery system. These programmes are aimed at creating consciousness in the community about the needs of the child and mother and help channelising it into concrete action.

13.2.3 The Institute has been consistently trying to maximise the outreach of its regular programmes for officials and non-officials engaged in the area of women and child development with the resources available with it. During the year 2000-01 the Institute organised 89 programmes against the targets of 65 programmes. These programmes were attended by 3556 participants against a target of 1950. During the current year, i.e. 2001-2002, the Institute has organised 64 programmes upto December, 2001 against the target of 45 programmes for the year. 3,765 participants attended these programmes against the target of 1125 participants for the year.

13.2.4 In the year 2001-2002 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. A number of package programmes on women's empowerment were started during the year of Empowerment of Women. The Institute organised two Regional Committee Meetings on Women's Empowerment Year. One such meeting was held at Regional Centre, Guwahati on 13th February 2002 and another was held at Regional Centre, Indore on 18th February 2002. The specific objectives of the meetings were to : familiarize the members of the Regional Committees on Women's Empowerment Year about the major issues relating to women and children; eliciting response from the members about the programmes for women's empowerment; and discuss thread bear about the organisation of camps on terms of programmes and activities, participants, methodology and follow-up action. A total of 19 (8 and 11 respectively) members of the Regional Committees on Women's Empowerment Year attended these meetings. The meeting of the Regional Committee at Guwahati was chaired by meetings. The meeting of the Regional bCommittee at Guwahati was chaired by Prof. Amiya Bannerjee and the meeting at Indore was chaired by Dr. Sudha Malaya. 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 organise unpaid courses in addition to a few paid courses.

New Initiatives

- Child rights, policies and legislation
- Early childhood care and development
- Fund raising and its management
- Gender sensitisation of national machinery
- Teleconference between Parliamentarians and women at grassroots
- Reproductive health and HIV/AIDS
- Gender budgeting and gender indicators
- Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations
- Women and media
- Inclusive education for children with disabilities
- Research methodology
- Capacity building of women in difficult circumstances
- Implementation of National Policy for the Empowerment of Women
- Gender analysis of state budgets
- Mobilising and managing community resources
- Good governance in voluntary organisations
- Convergence of services for urban poor
- Gender justice and role of police
- Role of voluntary organisations in development

Training Under Udisha Project

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

13.2.6 NIPCCD Headquarters and its three Regional Centres located at Bangalore,

Guwahati and Lucknow plan and organise training of CDPOs. Since 1999-2000 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. Training of ICDS functionaries are given orientation and refresher training at NIPCCD Headquarters and its Regional Centres. From time to time, the Institute also provides skill training to the trainers of MLTCs and AWTCs.

13.2.7 NIPCCD also organises training programmes for Executive Heads of AWTCs, District Level Teams, District Programme Officers, Senior Officers of ICDS at States and Districts and Officers of allied departments and media professionals, so as to ensure effective implementation of ICDS Programme. Consultation, review meets and workshops are organised to obtain feedback on training from trainers and professionals.

13.2.8 The Institute organised 14 Job Training Courses for CDPOs/ACDPOs during the year up to Feb,2002 and trained 363 CDPOs/ACDPOs so far. It also trained 18 CDPOs/ACDPOs in refresher Course. At the request of the State Governments, NIPCCD Regional Centre, Guwahati organised Job Training Course for 55 Supervisors of Assam. During the period, 301 instructors of AWTCs & MLTCs received Orientation and Refresher training organised by NIPCCD and its Regional Centres.

13.2.9 The Institute organised four Orientation Courses on Kishori Shakti Yojana for DPOs/CDPOs in which 91 officers participated. Three Orientation Training Programmes were organised to train 89 Instructors of District Mobile Training Team.

13.2.10A Review Meet on Training and Communication Material for ECC & SGD was organised in which 28 officials took part. One Capacity Building Workshop on Integrating ECC & SGD in Training was organised to impart training to 28 Instructors of AWTCs/MLTCs.

13.2.11 NIPCCD in collaboration with WHO has undertaken a pilot project on

Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses. Under this project 12 training programmes were organised in which 287 AWWs of Haryana were trained.

Training Programmes Under Other Projects

13.3.1 The Department of Women and Child Development has identified NIPCCD to act as a National Level Lead Training Agency for Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project which is currently being implemented in the states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh in collaboration with International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) and International Development Association (IDA). Besides this, the Institute is also engaged in organising training programmes for functionaries implementing various schemes such as Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) etc.

13.3.2 A comparative status of programmes organised by the Institute in 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 (upto 21 Feb, 2002) is at Annexure-XIX. A list of training/orientation programmes organised by the Institute during 2001-2002 (upto 21 Feb, 2002) is at Annexure-XX.

Research/Evaluation Studies and Other Projects

13.4.1 The Institute undertakes research and evaluation studies as an integral part of its work. The Research Programme of the Institute, which has the approval of its Executive Council, focuses on the 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.

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 generate data on problems being faced by women and children; and
- f. establishing liaison with other research bodies/institutions;

13.4.2 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 2001-2002 are listed below:

- A Study of Voluntary Agencies in the area of Child Welfare in North-eastern Region
- Child Abuse in Guwahati;
- A Micro-level Study on Birth Weight and Neo-natal Deaths in Hospital Born Children in Hospitals of Guwahati City;
- Impact of ICDS A Study;
- Utilisation of Monthly Progress Report Outputs A Study;
- A Study of Functionaries of Self Help Group in the Southern Region;
- Child Labour in Hotels/Dhabas.
- Profile of Voluntary Organisations
- Preparation of AIDS Awareness Kit

Documentation and Publications

13.4.1 The Resource Centre on Children (RCC) of NIPCCD is a specialised research and reference centre on children, women and disadvantaged groups. It is actively involved in development, research and networking activities and provides a comprehensive perspective about the status, needs and welfare/developmental programmes of children and women. RCC Data Base has bibliographic details of documents received and indexed. The facility of 'on-line-search' in the computerised Centre provides the users an easy access to information.

13.4.1 RCC brings out 'RCC Newscip' on a monthly and 'RCC Research Bulletin' with abstracts of research studies and 'Current Awareness Service' on a quarterly basis. RCC has completed the project entitled 'Children in Difficult Circumstances: Summaries of Research' containing 77 summaries. In keeping with the theme of the Women's Empowerment Year 2001, RCC is compiling a document entitled 'Fact Sheet on Women'. Work on the document 'The Indian Child: A Profile' is nearly completed. Besides, RCC became a member of Developing Libraries Network (DELNET), American Information Resource Centre and British Council Division Library. INTERNET facilities are also available in RCC since October 1999. During the year 2001-2002 (upto 21 Feb, 2002) RCC collected about 750 unpublished documents and added 278 books to the library. It subscribed to 120 journals/magazines and 17 newspapers.

13.4.1 During the year the Institute brought about 8 publications comprising Research Report and training materials prepared for regular training programmes and training of ICDS functionaries.

Meetings of Committees Working in the Institute

13.4.1 A meeting of the Academic Committee of the Institute was held on 18 June 2001 to review programmes, studies and projects undertaken in 2000-2001 and approve proposals of training programmes, research/evaluation studies and other projects for the year 2001-2002.

John Barnabas Lecture

13.7.1 Prof. Jean Dreze delivered the annual John Barnabas Memorial Lecture of the institute on 28 February, 2002.

CHAPTER 14

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

13.4.1 Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) was conceived as an institution to be instrumental in bringing the neglected, weak, handicapped and backward sections of society into the national mainstream. Established in August 1953, the Board initiated several programmes for delivering welfare services to the most backward, marginalized and deserving sections of society. As a follow up, the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards were set up with the task of implementing and monitoring of different programmes of the CSWB. Over the years, the Board has not only widened the scope of its programmes but has also moved in policy approach from welfare to development to empowerment. Today it is the pioneering national level organisation in the field of development and empowerment of women in the country.

13.4.1 The CSWB was also envisaged as an interface between the Government and the voluntary sector for social development in the country. It has made a signal contribution in encouraging, assisting and promoting the growth of nearly twenty five thousand voluntary organisations for reaching the neglected women and children of the country.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

13.4.1 The Board is presently headed by Smt. Mridula Sinha, who assumed office on 2nd November 1998 for a period of three years. She was reappointed for a further period of three years on 1st November 2001. The Board has a 51-member General Body and a 15-member Executive Committee.

13.4.1 The composition of the General Body and Executive Committee is as follows:

General Body:

- All Chairpersons of State Social Welfare Advisory Boards (30)
- Representatives from the Parliament: Lok Sabha 2 & Rajya Sabha 1
- 5 Professionals (one each from Law, Medicine, Social Work, Education and Social Development)
- 3 Eminent persons with extensive experience in social work
- Representatives from Ministries/Departments/Govt. of India Department of Women & Child Development, Department of Rural Development, Department of Education, Planning Commission, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Family Welfare
- Executive Director, CSWB

Executive Committee:

- Chairpersons of State Social Welfare Advisory Boards : 5 by rotation
- Representatives from Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India Department of Women & Child Development, Deptt. of Family Welfare, Deptt. Of Rural Development & Poverty Alleviation, Deptt. of Education and Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
- Two Professionals
- Executive Director, CSWB

PROGRAMMES OF THE BOARD

13.4.1 The Board is running a number of programmes for the development of women and children. All these programmes are fully funded by the Department.

Awareness Generation Programme for Rural and Poor Women

- 14.4.1 The scheme of Awareness Generation Programme provides a platform for the rural and poor women to come together, exchange their experience, ideas and in the process, develop an understanding of reality and also the way to tackle their problems and fulfill their needs. The programme also enables women to organise themselves and strengthen their participation in decision making in the family and in the society and to deal with social issues including atrocities on women and children.
- 14.4.2 The programme was introduced by the Central Social Welfare Board in the year 1986-87. Under the programme voluntary organisations are provided a grant of Rs.10,000/- for organising awareness generation camps for 8 days plus follow up for two days. An allocation of Rs 400 lakhs were made during the year for organising such camps. During the year special emphasis was given to conduct such camps in the uncovered, tribal and remote villages. Till December 2001, as many as 1455 Awareness Generation camps have been organised, which were attended by 36375 women.

Condensed Courses of Education for Women

- 14.5.1 The Scheme of Condensed Courses of Education for Women were started by the Central Social Welfare Board during the year 1958 with the objective of providing education to those women who for various social and economic reasons dropped out of school and could not pursue their studies. The scheme was designed particularly to benefit women like young widows, women deserted by their husbands and those belonging to economically backward classes.
- 14.5.2 Under this Scheme, grant is given to Voluntary Organisations to conduct two types of courses, one of two years duration for preparing women candidates for Primary/Middle/Matric Examination and the other of one year duration for Matric failed candidates. Girls and women of 15 years plus age groups are entitled to avail the benefit of the scheme.
- 14.5.3 During the year 2000-2001, 794 courses were sanctioned and an expenditure of Rs. 741.01 lakhs was incurred benefiting 20025 women candidates. During the year 2001-2002 the CSWB has sanctioned 119 courses (Central Board/State

Board level) for women at a total cost of Rs lakhs.

Vocational Training for Women

- 13.4.1 The Central Social Welfare Board had started the scheme of Vocational Training Programme during the year 1975 to train women in the trades which are marketable and also to upgrade their skills in order to meet the demands of changing work environment. Main objective of training interventions is to enable and empower women to access remunerative employment opportunities, which will instill self-confidence and enhance their self-esteem.
- 14.6.2 From the year 1997-98, funds for Vocational Training are being provided under NORAD assisted scheme on Training and Employment of Women. The main emphasis of the programme is training and skill upgradation of women for their employment and self-employment on a sustainable basis. In view of a similar programme implemented by the Department through the Women Development Corporations of the States, CSWB concentrates mainly on the seven North Eastern States and Sikkim from where adequate number of proposals are not received through the State Governments. The network of State Social Welfare Advisory Boards and the voluntary organizations provide very useful support for running this programme.
- 14.6.3 During 1999-2000, 591 vocational training courses were organised at a total cost of Rs.722.24 lakhs benefiting 14973 women. During 2000-2001, the number of courses went up to 772. An amount of Rs.1221.55 lakhs was sanctioned and 24540 women were trained. The sharp increase in expenditure during the year was due to the utilization of unspent balance of the previous years.
- 14.6.4 During the year 2001-02 an amount of Rs.500 lakhs has been allocated to conduct 1120 courses under the scheme to train 13660 women. The amount will be utilised for fresh sanctions as well as for past-liabilities,

Socio-economic Programme

13.4.1 The Socio-Economic Programme of the Central Social Welfare Board endeavours to provide employment opportunities on full or part time basis to destitute women, widows, deserted and the physically handicapped, to supplement their meager family income. Besides, women entrepreneurs are encouraged to exhibit and sell their products through Exhibition-cum-Melas organised by State Boards at Distt. level. The Central Social Welfare has two different types of schemes of assistance under this Programme:

- **Agro-based Units**

The Board assists voluntary organisations for setting up agro-based units like dairy, poultry, piggery, goatery etc. for poor and needy women. However, for the past few years proposals for Agro-based Units are not being considered since another Programme of the Department of Women and Child Development, namely Support for Training and Employment of Women (STEP) is taking care of these sectors.

- **Production Units**

Voluntary organisations are encouraged to set up Production Units, which can provide employment on full or part time basis to women. Project proposals are examined by District Industrial Centres, KVICs etc. who look into viability of the projects. A grant is provided by the Board to facilitate setting up a Production Unit by the grantee institution. The grant is finalised on a case-to-case basis subject to a limit of Rs.3 lakhs.

13.4.1 During the year 2001-2002, grants amounting to Rs. 50.81 lakhs have been sanctioned under this scheme.

Crèche Programme

Crèche Programme

14.8.1 This programme has been in operation since 1975. The scheme provides for day care services to children in the age group of 0-5 years. The facilities are provided to the children of working women belonging to economically backward sections of casual, agricultural and construction labour in remote, rural and urban slum areas. Children of sick women also get the benefit of this programme. The schematic provision for recurring grant is Rs. 18,480/- per annum per Crèche Unit of 25 children of the age group of 0-5 years.

14.8.2 During the year 2000-2001, grants amounting to Rs. 1267.77 lakhs have been sanctioned for running 9477 crèches, to benefit 2,36,925 children.

Working Women's Hostels

14.9.1 Under this scheme the Board provides a maintenance grant to voluntary organisations for providing safe accommodation to working women whose salary does not exceed Rs.16,000/- p.m. so that they are not exposed to undesirable and anti-social elements. The following types of maintenance expenses are covered under the scheme:

- (i) Salary of Matron and Chowkidar
- (ii) Recreation facilities
- (iii) Difference of Rent of the Hostel building, and
- (iv) Maintenance of Hostel building

A minimum grant of Rs. 40,000/- and maximum grant of Rs.50,000/- is sanctioned to an institution in a year keeping in view the class or category of the city.

14.9.2 During the year 2000-2001, grants amounting to Rs. 7.89 lakhs have been sanctioned for the maintenance of 34 Working Womens Hostels, which benefited 810 working women.

Family Counselling Centres

14.10.1 The objective of the Family Counselling Centres is to provide preventive and rehabilitative services to women and children who are victims of atrocities and family maladjustments. The Scheme is being implemented since 1984 through voluntary agencies. It was evaluated through NIPCCD during the year 1990-91 and a revised scheme is in force since 1992-93. Under the revised scheme, a maximum of Rs.1 lakh per centre per annum is given for continuation of existing FCCs while Rs.1.15 lakh is given for new FCCs. The salaries of two counsellors who are either Post Graduate in Social Work or Psychology and Rs.15000/- for recurring items are borne fully the Board while the institution is required to contribute 20% towards other recurring expenditure.

14.10.2 During the year 2001-2002, grants amounting to Rs. 374.06 lakhs have been sanctioned for running 417 Family Counselling Centres where 27,749 women were given counselling.

Short Stay Home Programme

14.11.1 The scheme of Short Stay Home was launched by the Govt. of India in 1969 to provide temporary shelter to women and girls

- who are being forced into prostitution;
- who as a result of family tension or discord are made to leave their homes without any mean of subsistence and have no social protection from exploitation and are facing litigation on account of marital disputes;
- who have been sexually assaulted and are facing the problem of re-adjustment in the family or society;
- who are victims of mental mal-adjustment, emotional disturbances and social ostracism, or

- who escape from their homes due to family problems, mental or physical torture and need shelter, psychiatric treatment and counselling for their rehabilitation and re-adjustment in family and society.

14.11.2 This scheme was earlier being implemented directly by the Department of Women and Child Development through the Non Governmental Organisations. While the power to sanction new Homes still vests with the Department, the responsibility of supervision and monitoring of the existing Homes and release of fund to the NGOs running the Homes have been delegated to the Central Social Welfare Board from April, 1999. The financial norms and guidelines of the scheme of Short Stay Home has also been revised in June 1999 to make it more relevant and effective.

14.11.3 The budget allocation for Short Stay Home for 2001-2002 was Rs.1284 lakhs and an amount of Rs. 659.28 was released to these homes up to 31st January, 2002.

Other programmes of the Board

Border Area Projects

14.12.1 These Projects were taken up by the Central Board in all the 14 Border States of the country after the Chinese Aggression in 1962 with the aim of achieving emotional and cultural intergration of the Border population with the rest of the country. These Projects are of multipurpose nature and provide services for women and children in the field of maternity care, general medical aid, social education, craft training and balwadies. These services are rendered through multipurpose welfare centres which cater to a compact area of 25 contiguous village with a population of nearly 25,000 per centres. There are at present 87 Projects with 425 Centres functioning in 14 States. An amount of Rs.370.81 lakhs has been released on these projects during 2001-02.

Welfare Extension Project

14.12.2 The Welfare Extension Projects were started in the Community Development Blocks in 1958 to organise welfare services in the rural and remote areas for the benefit of Women and Children. The programme includes running of balwadies, adult literacy and social education, elementary medical aid, maternity services, art craft, cultural and recreational activities. Each Project covers 10 villages with population of 66,000 through 6 to 8 centres attached to a project. There are at present 41 Projects with 315 centres in 5 States. An amount of Rs.54.61 lakhs has been released on this Project during 2001-02.

Balwadi Demonstration Projects

14.12.3 Under this programme Balwadies are organised under the supervision of the State Boards. Each balwadi consists of a Balsevika and a helper. There are at present 11 Projects with 248 centres functioning in 11 States. An amount of Rs.17.25 lakh has been released during the year 2001-02.

Mahila Mandal Programme

14.12.4 The Mahila Mandal Programme was started by the Board to provide social services to Women and Children in rural areas where such welfare services did not exist at all. The services like Balwadies for Children, Craft activities, Social Education and Maternity Services for Women etc. are provided under this programme. The expenditure under the scheme is being borne by the Central Social Welfare Board to the extent of 75% of the approved budget and remaining 25% is being shared either by the Voluntary Organisation or by the State Government as matching contribution. An amount of Rs ---lakhs was spent during 2001-02 for this programme.

Durgabhai Deshmukh Award

14.12.5 The third Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh Award for Women's Development was

awarded to OJU Welfare Association of Arunachal Pradesh on 11th September, 2001 by Hon'ble Prime Minister at a function at Vigyan Bhawan.

State Board Administration

14.13.1 The establishment and administrative expenditure on State Boards is met on 50:50 basis by the Central Social Welfare Board and by the State Govt. A total allocation of Rs 261.46 Lakhs has been made for meeting the share of CSWB in this regard.

Publicity And Publications

14.14.1 During the year 2001-2002 the Board regularly brought out its magazine 'Social Welfare' on themes like Empowerment of Women, Empowerment through Education, Changing Family Trends, the Elderly and the Family, Child & Society etc. The Hindi magazine 'Samaj Kalyan' brought out issues on Educational Policy, Nutrition and Child Health, Legal Rights of Women, Empowerment of Women and Development of Society, Participation of Women in Politics and Administration, Violence against Women, and Social Security.

14.14.2 The Central Social Welfare Board participated in the Social Development Fair-2001 organised by India Trade Promotion Organisation at Pragati Maidan from 15th to 21st May, 2001.