



Towards a new dawn



Annual Report 2006-07

Ministry of Women and Child Development
Government of India



सत्यमेव जयते

Annual Report

2006-07



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Introduction

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Introduction

1.1 **Growth of the economy has to be not only faster but also inclusive to achieve overall human development. The flow of benefits should be sufficiently wide spread and equally distributed among all sections of society especially women and children. The dreams of the founding fathers of India — to have an India which is prosperous and equitable; an India which is caring and inclusive; an India which provides opportunities for every citizen to excel in her chosen area of work and live up to her fullest potential, are to be realized and the various developmental programmes are to aim in this direction.**

1.2 **As per 2001 Census of India, of the total population of 102.9 crores, there are 49.6 crores (48.3%) women. Women and children (child 0-14 years) constitute 68.6 crores (66.7%). Development of Women and children is of paramount importance and sets the pace for overall development. Principles of Gender Equality and protecting the rights and privileges of women are enshrined in the Indian constitution. Our Constitution grants equality and also emphasises positive discrimination in favour of women.**

1.3 **The tenth plan continued with the approach of empowering women as agents of social change and development using the three pronged strategy of social empowerment, economic empowerment and gender justice. One of the six basic principles of Governance laid down in the National Common Minimum Programme is “To empower women politically, educationally, economically and legally.” The National Common Minimum Programme envisages universalisation of Integrated Child Development Scheme and Anganwadi Centres in each settlement.**

Vision

1.4 **The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), Government of India, is the nodal ministry for**

all matters pertaining to the welfare, development and empowerment of women and children in the country. A separate Ministry for Women & Child Development came into existence from 30th January 2006. The vision of Ministry of Women & Child Development is “Ensuring overall survival, development, protection and participation of women and children of the country”. The Ministry has evolved policies, plans of action, legislations, programmes and schemes for advancement of women and children and has been implementing these with the support of State Governments, other Govt. agencies and voluntary sector for achieving its mandate.

Subjects allocated to the Ministry

1.5 **The list of subjects being dealt with in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is at Annexure I. Vide Govt. notification dated 16.2.2006, all subjects relating to child welfare/protection like the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000, Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA), and Adoption which were earlier under M/o Social Justice and Empowerment have since been transferred to the newly created Ministry of Women and Child Development.**

Organisation

1.6 **The Ministry of Women and Child Development is headed by Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, Minister of State (Independent Charge). Smt. Reva Nayyar remained the Secretary of the Ministry upto 31.7.2006. Smt. Deepa Jain Singh took charge of the Ministry thereafter on 1.8.2006. She is assisted by three Joint Secretaries, Economic Adviser and a Statistical Adviser who head the five Bureaux of the Ministry namely; Child Development (also Food and Nutrition Board); Women Welfare &**

Development; Child Welfare and Protection; Prevention of Trafficking, Girl Child & Gender Budgeting; and Plan, Research, Monitoring & Statistics. Besides Joint Secretary and Financial Adviser of the Ministry looks after the financial matter of the Ministry.

1.7 The Ministry has 4 autonomous organizations viz. National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) and Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA) working under its aegis. NIPCCD, RMK and CARA are societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. CSWB is a charitable company registered under section 25 of the Indian Companies Act, 1956. These organizations are fully funded by the Govt. of India and they assist the Department in its functions including implementation of some programmes/schemes. The National Commission for Women was constituted as a national apex statutory body in 1992 for protecting and safeguarding the rights of women. The organization chart of the Ministry is at Annexure II.

Thrust Areas, Policies, Plans of action, Legislations, and Programmes/ Schemes for advancement of women and children

Improving Nutritional Status of Women and Children — ICDS, KSY and NPAG

1.8 Although there has been a significant improvement in the nutritional levels of women and children during the last three decades, the present levels of malnutrition are still unacceptably high. In order to achieve sustainable improvement in the nutritional status of women and children, it is necessary to recognize and address the silent emergency of malnutrition within the context of overall development policy. Women, especially in the reproductive age group, are particularly vulnerable to the risk of maternal mortality and hence the Ministry has focused on inputs such as supplementary nutrition for pregnant women and lactating mothers, pre and post natal health care check up and health and nutrition education, through the ongoing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

programme. Under this programme, supplementary nutrition is given to children (0-6 years), pregnant and lactating mothers and facilitate, immunization, health checkup, referral (through health set up) services, pre school non formal education (3-6 years children), nutrition and health education through the Anganwadis.

1.9 The Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) and Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) are schemes which target undernourished adolescent girls and are implemented through the infrastructure of ICDS.

1.10 The National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) and other training centres in various parts of the country train the ICDS project officials on a continuing basis to enable them deliver the services in a very efficient manner. NIPCCD also conducts other training awareness programs and details are available in the chapter 8 of this report.

1.11 The National Nutrition Policy adopted in 1993 identified a series of actions in different sectors. In pursuance of that, the food and Nutrition Board of Ministry of Women and Child Development has been undertaking a number of initiatives in the area of addressing infant and young child nutrition, nutrition monitoring etc.

Ensuring Survival and Welfare of Girl Child, Prohibition of Child Marriage Bill

1.12 The rising incidence of female foeticide and infanticide, which has led to decline in the sex ratio from 976 in 1961 to 927 in the year 2001 (for 0-6 years) is a reflection of society's perception of the values and respect accorded to a girl child. The problem of child marriage needs to be tackled in order to reduce maternal mortality and infant mortality.

1.13 Nation wide awareness and sensitization campaigns have been organized to educate the masses that the girl child is an asset and not a burden. A number of awareness programmes and sensitization programmes have been organized by the Ministry during 2006-07 to sensitize and generate awareness among different sections of societies and stakeholders about ill effects of female foeticide and infanticide. The Ministry is closely working with M/o Health & Family Welfare in implementing and monitoring "Preconception and Prenatal Diagnostic techniques Act, 1994".

1.14 The cabinet in its meeting held on 21.9.2006 approved the proposal on proposed **Legislation on Child Marriage Prohibition Act and Repeal of child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929**. Thereafter the amendment to the prevention of Child Marriage Bill, 2004 was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 14.12.06 and the **Prohibition of Child Marriage Bill, 2006** was passed by the Lok Sabha on 19.12.06.

Legislations, Programmes for Child Protection

1.15 A Child Budget exercise carried out by the Ministry of Women and child Development revealed the persistently low level of fund allocation for child protection. The total share of child protection in the Union Budget for 2005-06 was just 0.034% and the budget estimates for the current financial year 2006-07 has remained the same. Scarcely any allocations have been made for child protection since independence, a reflection of the low priority it has received in government's own planning and implementation, resulting in scant state interventions toward child protection.

1.16 Various legal measures, programmes and initiatives have been taken by the Ministry for child protection and these are as follows :

- **Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005:** The Government notified the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 in the Gazette of India on 20th January 2006 as Act No.4 of 2006. The Act envisages setting up of a National Commission at the National level and the State Commissions at the State level. The Commissions would be working for proper enforcement of children's rights and effective implementation of laws and programmes relating to children. The National Commission is likely to be set up shortly.
- **Offences Against Children (Prevention) Bill :** Offences Against Children (Prevention) Bill provides for dealing with offences against children and punishments for offenders along with procedures to be followed. There are other provisions for reporting obligations and monitoring also. The draft cabinet note on Bill defining the various offences against children and corresponding punishments has been circulated among various ministries dealing with child sector.
- **Amendment to the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 :** This amendment was passed by both houses of the Parliament and it came into effect from 23.08.2006. An important amendment has been made in the Act with the sole objective to provide for the effective implementation of the Act through constitution of Child Protection Unit at State and district level.
- **An integrated Child Protection Scheme :** The Ministry of Women and Child Development has also initiated steps to formulate a comprehensive scheme, 'An integrated Child Protection Scheme' which will seek to have a complete child protection framework in place across the country. The proposed scheme includes components for providing institutional as well as non-institutional support for children in difficult circumstances in order to provide for their immediate care and protection as well as long term rehabilitation. It also seeks to address the capacity building and training needs for all categories of functionaries concerned with children, be they police, judiciary, voluntary organizations and State Governments besides advocacy and awareness generation.
- **Schemes for welfare of working children in need of care and protection :** A scheme for welfare of working children in need of care and protection which was started from January 2005 provides non formal education, vocational training to working children to facilitate their entry/re-entry into main stream education in cases where they have either not attended any learning system or where for some reason their education has been discontinued.
- **Integrated Scheme for Street Children :** The objective of this programme is to prevent destitution of children and facilitate their withdrawal from life on the streets. The programme provides for basic facilities like shelter, nutrition, health care, education and recreation facilities to street children and seeks to protect them against abuse and exploitation.
- **Innovative scheme for women and children :** Under the scheme, assistance is given to voluntary organizations working in the field of child and women welfare for innovative projects and activities, which are not covered in the existing schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

A number of programmes are being supported for rehabilitation of children of sex workers, destitute children and rehabilitation of families of Drug addicted people particularly in North East, rehabilitation of widows providing counseling and support to traumatized women and children particularly those who have been victims of physical violence and sexual abuse.

- Scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social maladjustment : The scheme aims at :-
 - (i) To extend help to State Governments to bear the cost of infrastructure and services development under the Juvenile Justice Act.
 - (ii) To ensure minimum quality standards in the juvenile justice services
 - (iii) To provide adequate services for prevention of social maladjustment and rehabilitation of socially maladjusted Juveniles.

Under the scheme, the Ministry provides 50 percent assistance to State Governments and UT Administrations for establishment and maintenance of various levels of institutions for juveniles in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection.

- Adoption of Orphans : Taking care of children who have become orphan due to various reasons and rehabilitating them through adoption is one of the important functions undertaken by the Ministry. The Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA) which is an autonomous body under the Ministry promotes domestic adoption and regulates inter country adoption. Sishu Grih scheme (for assistance to homes) to promote in country adoption of children is implemented by CARA in which grant-in-aid is provided to Govt. Institutions and Non Governmental organizations for promoting adoptions within the country.

Prevention of Trafficking in Women and Children

1.17 The growing incidence of trafficking for prostitution is a matter of growing concern, especially as it is estimated that as much as 40% of the prostitutes are children. To deal with this problem, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a pilot project for prevention and combating trafficking in source, destination and traditional areas. During 2006-07, the Ministry initiated action to deal with the emerging problems such as repatriation of cross border victims, development of training modules and training and capacity building of various functionaries, streamlining inter State rescue and repatriation measures etc. The premier legislation, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA) is being amended in order to widen its scope, focus on the trafficker and prevent revictimization of the victims. The ITPA amendment Bill has been examined by the Parliamentary Standing Committee and their recommendations are being processed.

1.18 The Ministry of External Affairs has been requested to set up an internal Task force to ensure that the legislations, programme etc. are in place for operationalising the provisions of the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking of Women and Children in Prostitution. Further, the need for helpline and emergency rescue facilities to be made available in embassies/high commissions for trafficked victims abroad has been emphasized.

National Plan of action for children, 2005 (NPAC) - Monitoring

1.19 Ministry of Women and Child Development has prepared a National Plan of Action for Children, 2005 after harmonizing the goals for children set in the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children held in 2002 and the monitorable targets set in the Tenth Five Year Plan, and goals for children in related Ministries/Departments. The Action Plan has been prepared in consultation with concerned Ministries and Departments, States/Union Territory Governments, Non Governmental Organizations and experts. The National Plan of Action includes goals, objectives, strategies and activities for improving nutritional

status of children, reducing IMR and MMR, increasing enrolment ratio and reducing drop out rates, universalization of primary education, increasing coverage for immunization etc. The Ministry is preparing quarterly monitoring reports for the National Plan of Action for Children, 2005 on the basis of eight parameters prescribed by the Prime Minister's Office and sends it regularly to PMO.

Socio Economic Empowerment of Women

1.20 The Ministry of Women & Child Development has been implementing various programmes and schemes aimed at improving the socio economic empowerment of women, support services for enabling the women reach the take off level for empowerment, schemes providing relief, protection and rehabilitation to women in difficult circumstances and policies, legislations and initiatives to enable gender justice.

Schemes for Socio Economic Empowerment of Women

1.21 The poor assetless women suffer from the high poverty incidence levels and in order to tackle this problem, initiatives such as mobilization of women into Self Help Groups (SHGs), provision of training in various livelihood skills, upgradation of skills to enable them take up income generation activities through self employment or wage employment have been undertaken by the Ministry. Swayamsidha, STEP are some of the important programmes of the Ministry working in this direction. Under the scheme of Swayamsidha, women's SHGs have been formed and these SHGs are involved in various developmental activities. Under the programme STEP, updated skills and new knowledge are provided to poor and asset-less women in the traditional sectors such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Khadi and Village Industries, Sericulture Social Forestry and Wasteland Development for enhancing their productivity and income generation.

Micro credit for women

1.22 The Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) which is the micro credit agency of M/o Women and Child Development has in place a unique credit delivery model 'RMK-NGO-SHG-Beneficiaries' and has flexible credit

norms, hassle free loans, no collateral and reasonable rate of interest to help women start livelihood activities.

Support Services for Women

1.23 To facilitate the employment of women away from their homes/towns, schemes providing support services for women such as Working Women Hostels with day-care centres and crèches/day care centres are implemented. Revamping of the scheme of working women hostels is in pipeline.

1.24 children of working and ailing mothers will enable the mothers to engage themselves in income generation activities. Creche facilities for children have been increased under the aegis of Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme initiated in January 2006 by the Ministry. This scheme is implemented by Ministry through CSWB and the two voluntary organizations Adim Jati Sevak Sangh and Indian Council for Child Welfare.

Schemes providing relief, protection and rehabilitation of women

1.25 Providing relief, protection and rehabilitation of women in distress is one of the focused areas and this is achieved through Swadhar Shelter Homes, Short Stay Homes and Women Helplines. The women in the Swadhar and Short Stay homes are provided shelter, food, clothing, emotional support and counseling in order to rehabilitate them socially and economically. While Swadhar Shelter homes scheme is run directly by the Ministry. The scheme of Short Stay Homes is implemented through CSWB. During 2006-07 Rs.1750 lakhs is allocated and an amount of Rs.1247.47 lakhs released to voluntary organizations as on 6.2.2007.

Schemes of Mahila Mandals, Awareness Generation, Condensed Course of Education, Family Counseling Centre implemented by Central Social Welfare Board.

1.26 Mahila Mandals provides services like Balwadis for children, craft activities, social education, maternity services for women etc.

1.27 Awareness Generation Programme aims at generating awareness amongst women and community at large on rights, status and problems of women in particular

and other social concerns. The main objective of awareness generation camps is **to identify the needs of rural and poor women and to increase women's active participation in development and other allied programmes.**

1.28 The scheme of **Condensed Course of Education** aims **to provide educational opportunities to girls/women** above the age of 15 years **alongwith additional inputs of skill development/vocational training.** The **contents of the course are need based and modified according to local requirement.**

1.29 The scheme of **Family Counselling Centre** provides **counseling, referral and rehabilitative services to women and children who are victims of atrocities, family maladjustments etc.**The centers **work in close collaboration with local administrator, police, courts, medical institutions etc.**

1.30 Some of the **Family Counseling Centres** are being **run at Police Headquarters, Mahila Jails, Rape Crisis Intervention Centres, Pre-Marital Counseling Centre and Centre for Devdasis/ Red Light Areas.**

Gender Justice and Legal Safeguards

Attending to complaints relating to atrocities on women, review of central acts concerning women

1.31 **Safeguarding the interest of women covering all aspects of women's rights is a mandate of National Commission for women (NCW).** NCW **receives and attends to complaints received from women.** NCW has also **sponsored many workshops, awareness programmes, legal awareness programmes and Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats concerning women related issues.** **Online registration of complaints has been started at www.ncw.nic.in with effect from 9th Sept. 2005.** The **National Commission for women conceptualized a nation wide programme titled 'CHALO GAON KI ORE' in February, 2006.** The programme is a **step towards empowerment of the rural woman throughout the country with knowledge of their rights under the law.** The programme has been **launched in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Tripura.**

1.32 There are about **44 Central Acts concerning or impacting women** of which **41 acts have been reviewed** by the **National Commission for Women for their efficiency and removing gender discriminatory provisions.**

Legislation on Domestic Violence, Bill on prevention of sexual harassment of women at workplace

1.33 To fulfill the **commitment made in the National Common Minimum Programme regarding enactment of legislation on domestic violence,** the **Ministry of Women & Child Development has enacted the "Protection of women from domestic violence Act, 2005"** which is a **comprehensive legislation to protect women from all forms of domestic violence.** This act has been **brought into force on 26.10.2006 and it provides immediate and emergent relief to women who face situation of violence in their homes.** The **protection of women from domestic violence rules, 2006** have also been **notified as per the provisions contained in the act.** The **code of criminal procedure has been amended through CrPC amendment Act, 2005 w.e.f. 23.6.2006 to provide that no women shall be arrested after sunset and before sunrise and where exceptional circumstances exist, the women police officer shall, by making a written report, obtain the prior permission of the judicial magistrate of the first class within whose local jurisdiction, the offence is committed or the arrest is to be made.**

1.34 The **Ministry is examining a Bill on prevention of sexual harassment of women at the workplace to give effect to the guidelines and norms laid down by the Supreme Court in the Vishaka judgement.**

Rehabilitation of Victims of Rape

1.35 The **Supreme Court, in a judgement dated 19.10.94, had directed the Government to evolve a scheme to mitigate the sufferings of victims of rape and to constitute Criminal Injuries Compensation Board to pay them compensation.** It is in this context that the new scheme '**Scheme for relief and rehabilitation of victims of rape**' is being formulated. The scheme is proposed to be **administered by the National Commission for Women and has broadly two components.** The first component is the **constitution of a Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Board at every district to award compensation to the victims; the second component calls for district monitoring committees to provide shelter, protection, legal and medical aid and rehabilitation to the victims.** The scheme has been **included in the report of the working group on empowerment of women for the XIth Plan.** The scheme is **under examination of the Ministry in consultation with other line Ministries**

National Plan of Action for implementing the National Policy for the Empowerment of Women:

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

1.37 To ensure that the Policy prescriptions get implemented, the Ministry is in the process of drafting a Plan of Action (POA). Under the Policy's operational strategy, the Action Plan has to be drawn up with goals achievable by the year 2010. The POA will also identify commitment of resources and responsibilities for implementation and strengthen institutional mechanisms and structures for monitoring. The operational strategy also mentions the need to develop Gender Development Index as a method of gender auditing and stresses the importance of collecting gender-disaggregated data which will be useful for planning, implementation and monitoring.

Gender Disaggregated Database and Gender Budgeting

1.38 Gender disaggregated database and gender budgeting have been emphasized as the major monitoring tools to examine that the benefits of policies and programmes are reaching those for whom these are intended. Gender budgeting is perceived as a powerful tool not only for tracking allocation of resources for women but also covers implementation issues and outcomes. Ministry of Women and Child Development has been identified as the Nodal Ministry for Gender Budgeting and the Ministry is pursuing vigorously with the Central Ministries/ Departments and State Governments to implement the techniques of gender budgeting.

1.39 The 2006-07 budget speech revealed an estimated allocation of Rs 28,737 crores for benefit of women under 24 Demands for grants in 18 Ministries and Departments. In 2006-07, the task was to carry forward the exercise of universalizing Gender Budgeting exercises in the centre and the States. So far Gender Budget cells have been set up in 50 Central Ministries/ Departments and several States have also undertaken steps in this regard. Apart from

quantification of allocation of resources for women, the other initiatives include mainstreaming gender concerns in policies and implementation process, collection and compilation of gender disaggregated data, gender development indices, review and analysis of programs, policies/ interventions with a gender perspective. Several new initiatives such as review and effective implementation of all legislations and laws with a gender perspective to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, sensitizing gender concerns in various organs of administrative setup, training and capacity building, have been taken.

1.40 The Ministry has also initiated steps to compile and prepare Gender Development Index and Gender Empowerment Measure for India and States with the UNDP assistance. The Ministry is also taking steps to set up a full fledged Statistical Division in the Ministry, which may, inter-alia create and maintain databases on women and children. The task of preparation of a gender database for SAARC member countries is being undertaken by SAARC-UNIFEM. In India, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has been identified as the focal point for the database. The National Committee on SAARC Gender database under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of WCD comprised of Statistical Adviser of Ministry of Women and Child Development, representatives of National Planning Commission, Centre for Women Development Studies, Delhi University, National Statistical Office, National Sample Survey Office and Representative of Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai. The first meeting of the National Committee was held on 23rd Aug. 2006 to discuss the issues related with the preparation of database. The SAARC-UNIFEM review meeting on preparation of gender database was held on 29-30 August 2006 in Bhutan. The thematic areas identified for the database are:

- Violence against women (with focus on trafficking and domestic violence)
- Feminization of poverty and livelihood
- Health issues including HIV/AIDS
- Access to factors of production (productive resources)
- Decision Making
- Qualitative information

Currently, the indicators reflecting the above areas are being identified.

Promoting Gender Equality — GOI — UNDP project

1.41 Ministry signed a Memorandum of Understanding with UNDP in July 2004 for implementation of a project titled “Promoting Gender Equality”. The project has three components as given below :-

- Action Research on Women Leaders - Increased understanding of the factors that enable/constrain women to assume leadership in various spheres
- Action research on Vulnerable women- Increased information base of the approaches and actions adopted by the diverse agencies to address the social security concerns of women belonging to the vulnerable groups
- Impact of macroeconomic policies on women workers — National and State level dialogue and consensus on benchmarking and tracking gender-related impacts of key processes such as globalization, liberalization and WTO.

During the year 2005-06, an amount of Rs.1.186 crores have been released under the project.

During the year 2006-07, the following proposals were approved :

- A Study on Ageing, Disability and Gender Trade
- Documenting lessons and learning in organizing Home Based Workers
- On Gender and Trade by National Productivity Council and IIT
- Preparation of GDI/GEM
- Preparation of a Women’s Development Report
- Engendering the process of XI Plan
- Second Time Use Survey
- Printing a volume on gender and macro economics

Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

1.42 India signed the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) on 30th July

1980 and ratified it on 9th July 1993 with one reservation and two declaratory statements. The convention obligates the State parties to undertake appropriate legislative and other measures to eliminate discrimination against women and for guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedom on the basis of equality with men. The First Report was submitted (on 21st October) in 1997. This was considered (on 24th and 30th) in June 2000, when the Indian delegation led by the Secretary, Ministry of Women & Child Development made an oral presentation before the Committee. A combined 2nd and 3rd Periodic Report was submitted in June 2005. The UN Committee on CEDAW considered the Report on 18th January 2007.

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

Beijing Platform for Action

1.44 The Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995 was a landmark event that set the pace for women’s empowerment when a Declaration and Platform for Action (BFPA) were adopted. India adopted both without any reservations and identified critical areas of concern. The Committee on Status of Women reviews progress made by member countries in the critical areas. The 50th session of the committee was held in New York from 27th February to 10th March 2006. A delegation headed by Dr. Sayeda Hamid, Member Planning Commission attended the meeting. The 51st session of Committee on Status of Women has been scheduled from 26th February — 9th March 2007.

Grant-in-aid for Research, Publications and Monitoring

1.45 The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the scheme of grant-in-aid for research, publication and monitoring since 1986-87 with the objective to promote research studies for testing the feasibility and efficacy of existing programmes and

services on emerging issues in the field of women and child development. Under the scheme, the Ministry also supports workshops/seminars which help in formulating research proposals and disseminating research findings or in social situational analysis, likely to be helpful in planning, programming and review of implementation.

Media activities

1.46 The activities of Media Unit of the Ministry aims to generate awareness in country about issues concerning the development of women and children by giving wide publicity to the policies, programmes and developmental activities formulated and implemented by the Ministry.

1.47 Evaluation of the schemes of the Ministry during 2006-07

- **Integrated Child Development Services Scheme - National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) did the evaluation of ICDS in 1992 ; National Council of Applied Economic Research did the evaluation in 1998 and the latest evaluation has been done by NIPCCD in 2005-06. The evaluation report “Three Decades of ICDS — An Appraisal” 2005-06 has since been published during December 2006.**
- **Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) — Evaluation by National Institute of Medical Statistics (NIMS), ICMR, New Delhi is in progress.**
- **Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls — The Nutrition Foundation of India has completed the evaluation of the scheme in December 2006.**
- **Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) — The mechanism of concurrent evaluation is built into the scheme.**
- **Swadhar Homes and Women Helpline — The process of identifying the consultants/agencies for doing the evaluation is going on.**
- **Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme — There is inbuilt mechanism for monitoring of crèches through independent monitoring agencies, identified in consultation with concerned State Government.**

Integrated Programme for Street Children — Evaluation of the scheme by NIPCCD is in progress.

- **Scheme of Assistance to home for children (Shishu Grih) to promote in country adoption — Evaluation of the scheme by NIPCCD is in progress.**

Vatsalya Mela

1.48 The Ministry of Women and Child Development organized a festival for women and children, Vatsalya Mela, from 14 to 19 Nov., 2006 in Delhi. The function was inaugurated in the presence of Hon’ble Prime Minister. The National Child Awards for Exceptional Achievements were presented to the 29 Awarded children on the occasion. About 600 children participated in the function (to omit the phase). The Vatsalya Mela was subsequently opened by Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, MOS(WCD) in the evening of 14th Nov. 2006 for public. The Mela facilitated the aim of increased participation and promotion of positive portrayal of women.

Notification of guidelines for adoption

1.49 The Central Adoption Resource Agency has notified “Guidelines for Adoption from India — 2006, Family Adoption Guidelines and definition of special needs”.

Felicitation of recipients of the National Child Bravery Awards 2006

1.50 The Hon’ble Minister of State for Women and Child Development (Independent Charge) felicitated the recipients of the National Bravery Awards 2006 in a function held on 23.1.2007 which was followed by a dinner hosted in honour of them. In all 21 awardees were present in the function (out of 24 awardees, 3 have been posthumously awarded) alongwith their parents and guardians. During the function, the representative of Sahara Airways announced that the airways will provide two free tickets to the awardee and an escort for any place in India.

National Nutrition Week

1.51 The National Nutrition Week was observed throughout the country from 1-7 Sept. 2006. The theme selected for this year celebration was “Nutrition literacy”.

National Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding

1.52 The **second edition** of the **National Guidelines on infant and young child feeding** was **released on 17th May 2006** and these **guidelines** have been **integrated into the reproductive and child health programme under the National Rural Health Mission and in the training curricula for Integrated Child Development Services personnel.**

Observation of World Breastfeeding Week

1.53 The **world breast feeding week (1-7 August 2006)** was **observed on the theme “Infant Milk Substitute Act : Making it Known to People”.**

Double Fortification of Salt

1.54 The **double fortification of salt with iron and iodine** was **considered by the Central Committee for Food Standards and approved.** The **standard for the double fortified salt is under finalization.**

Health Awareness Week for Parliamentarians

1.55 **Health Awareness week** was **organized for parliamentarians at Parliament Annex during 7-11 August 2006.** **Food and Nutrition Board put up a nutrition exhibition in the Vatsalya Mela organized by Ministry of Women and Child Development in New Delhi during 14-19 Nov. 2006.**

Investigation into child abuse and murder in Nithari village, Noida

1.56 The **Ministry of Women & Child Development constituted a Committee under the chairpersonship of Smt. Manjula Krishnan, Economic Adviser in the Ministry to investigate into the allegations of large scale sexual abuse, rape and murder of children in Nithari village of Noida on 3rd January, 2007.** The **committee also had Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs and director, Min of women & Child Development, as members.** The **Committee Visited**

NOIDA twice and met officials of the District Administration, local police and Chief Medical Superintendent apart from the members of the affected families and local community. They also **examined the various documents made available to them by the District Officials/Police.** Based **upon these documents** as well as the **information gathered from their meetings with all concerned,** the **Committee prepared a report which was submitted to the MOS(WCD) on 17th January 2007**

Visit of Committee of National Commission to resettlement colonies for riot victims in Gujarat

1.57 A **committee of the National Commission for Women led by the Chairperson Dr. Girija Vyas visited on 6th May 2006,** the **resettlement colonies in Gujarat set up for riot victims** affected by the **2002 Communal riots to assess the conditions of living of the affected women.** Expressing **deep concern at the deplorable living conditions of women and emphasizing on the lack of basic amenities in the colonies,** the **NCW has asked the Government to take steps to improve the infrastructure to ensure better living conditions for the riot victims.**

New scheme of Resource Centres launched by RMK

1.58 The **Governing Board of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) under the chairpersonship of Hon'ble MOS (Independent Charge), MWCD, in its meeting on 6 September 2006 has approved a new scheme called Resource Centre Scheme which will enable RMK to identify/designate various national level organizations like IIMs, NIDM, Universities, Research Centres, and reputed NGOs etc. with requisite infrastructure as RMK Resource Centres to provide the facilities of capacity building, training for new skills, vocations and professions, skill upgradation, design improvement, enterprise development, livelihood management etc. which are key components of micro credit programme.** These **facilities will be provided in a regular and periodic manner to the grass root beneficiaries (SHG members/leaders), and staff of implementing agencies including NGOs.**

Stree Shakti Puraskar

1.59 As a measure of recognition of achievements of individual women in the field of social development, the Government of India has instituted five national awards, known as 'Stree Shakti Puraskar'. These awards will be in the name of the following eminent women personalities in the Indian history, who are famous for their personal courage and integrity :

- Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar
- Kannagi
- Mata Jijabai
- Rani Gaidenlou Zeliang
- Rani Lakshmi Bai

The award carries a cash prize of Rs.1 lakh and a

citation. The Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Women and Child development gave the awards to the women who have been selected for the years 2002 and 2003 on 19th November 2006.

Ananya Festival

1.60 During the week 5-9 March, Ananya festival was celebrated with great fervor to mark the International Women's Day 8th March 2007. On 5th March a film festival was inaugurated for showing films portraying and glorifying the role of women. On 6th March 2007, a special flag on women's empowerment was hoisted; on 7th March 2007, the foundation stone was laid for working women's hostels for women from North East ; on 8th March 2007 a set of four stamps was released in honour of women and on the concluding day 9th March 2007, women achievers were felicitated. "Survival to Success Celebrate Her Life" was the theme of the Ananya festival.



Smt. Sonia Gandhi at the Ananya Festival on 6th March 2007. She is flanked by Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, Minister of State (IC) Women & Child Development, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyer, Minister for Panchayati Raj and Smt. Deepa Jain Singh, Secretary, Women & Child Development



Hoisting of the Women's Empowerment Flag by Smt. Sonia Gandhi on 6th March 2007 at National Stadium, New Delhi. She is flanked by Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyer, Smt. Veena Devi (Woman Sarpanch of Bihar), Smt. Usha Uthup, renowned singer and Smt. Deepa JainSingh, secretary, Women and Child Development

Working Groups on Women Empowerment, Child Development and Integrating Nutrition with Health for 11th Five Year Plan 2007-2012

Working group on Empowerment of Women

1.61 The Planning Commission vide its order dated 17th April 2006 constituted a Working Group on “Empowerment of Women” for the 11th Five Year Plan under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Women & Child Development with the basic objective to carry out a review, analysis and evaluation of the existing provisions/programmes for women and make recommendations for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

The Working Group met on 12th June 2006 and it was decided to set up four Sub Groups :

- Engendering Policies and Strategies
- Violence against Women
- Schemes of Empowerment, Advocacy, Awareness Generation and Support Services for Women
- Women’s Component Plan and Gender Budgeting

1.62 As a part of the plan process, five regional workshops to cover North, South, East, West and North-East and one at the National level were held with assistance from UNDP and UNIFEM to engender the XI Plan were held.

1.63 Based on the Subgroup Reports and the recommendations that emerged from the Workshops on Engendering the XI Plan, a draft Working Group Report was prepared and was placed before the Group in its second meeting held on 10th November 2006. Based on the deliberations of the Working Group, the Report of the Working Group was finalized. The vision or philosophy of empowerment for the XI Plan is Inclusive and integrated economic, social and political empowerment with gender justice.

Recommendations on the following topics were made in the working group report :-

- Women and the Economy
- Women and the Law

- Socio economic and Cultural Interventions for Vulnerable Groups
- Social Empowerment
- Political Empowerment
- Institutional Mechanisms
- Schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development

1.64 The working group on empowerment of women for formulating 11th Five year Plan has recommended to study the feasibility of developing pilot projects to address specific requirements of vulnerable women such as women impacted by violence, women impacted by internal displacement, disasters and migration, domestic or bonded women labour, landless or marginal women in agriculture, women affected by HIV/AIDS or with disabilities, elderly and aged or suffering from life threatening diseases, slum dwellers, women prisoners, women belonging to ethnic and socially vulnerable communities, women of religious minorities, single women like widows, divorcees, women whose husbands are absent due to conflict, economic migration, widows of farmers who commit suicide due to failure of crops or heavy indebtedness. In the context of growing globalization and resultant liberalization of economy as well as increased privatization of services, women have to be mainstreamed into new and emerging areas of growth by providing them training and upgrading their skills. Globalization also paves way for setting up of more industrial parts, special economic zones and national highway, resulting in massive displacement; thus resettlement policy needs to be formulated and put in place to clearly reflect the needs of displaced women. The women in local self governments need to be empowered so that they can play a more proactive role in decision making.

Working group on Child Development

1.65 The Planning Commission constituted the working group on development of children under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (WCD) on 17.4.2006.

The Working group on ‘Development of Children’ suggested constitution of the following 4 sub-groups on the following :-

- **Child Protection**
- **Girl Child**
- **ICDS and Nutrition**
- **Early Childhood Education**

The sub groups held meetings **independently and finalized their reports**. The sub group reports were **considered by the working group and the report of the working group was finalised and copies furnished to Planning Commission for consideration in the steering committee of the Planning Commission**.

1.66 Some of the **important recommendations** made by the working group are the following :-

- **Universalisation of ICDS scheme**
- **Provision of an additional Anganwadi Worker to impart pre-school education in Anganwadi Centre**
- **Introduction of a new centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)**
- **Expansion of Creche and Day Care Programme**
- **Review and reorganization of adoption system in India**
- **Data systems research**
- **A cradle baby scheme for girl child**
- **Expansion of Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) and its merger with Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY)**
- **Pilot scheme on conditional cash and non cash transfer for girl child**

Working group on Integrating Nutrition with Health

1.67 A **Working Group on Integrating Nutrition with Health for the XI Five Year Plan (2007-2012)** was **constituted in the Ministry by the Planning Commission under the chairpersonship of the Secretary (WCD), the first meeting of which was held on 14th July 2006**. **Four**

Sub Groups were constituted to give concrete suggestions on important issues covered by this Working Group. Based on the **discussions**, a **Draft Report of the Working Group** was prepared. The **final report of the Working Group on Integrating Nutrition with Health for the XI Five Year Plan (2007-2012)**, was **submitted to the Planning Commission on 1.11.2006**.

Information Technology

1.68 **National Informatics Centre (NIC)** is managing the **computer centre of Ministry of Women & Child Development and provides software, hardware and consultancy support to Ministry in developing computer based management information system**. A team of officers of **NIC works in close coordination with the officials of Ministry to maintain existing software and develop new programmes**. Some of the **programmes introduced in 2006-07 by the Ministry with the help of NIC** are :-

- **National Resource Centre for Women**
- **Dak Diary and NGO Grant Monitoring System**
- **GIS Mapping of Schemes of the Ministry**
- **Application software in use in the Ministry such as Intranet based integrated office automation, budget monitoring system, Swawlamban and STEP Grant Monitoring System & Management Information System for ICDS, File Tracking System, Computerisation of State wise MPR of Grants released for all the schemes of Centre Social Welfare Board, online transmission of parliament questions to Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Maintenance of MWCD website and its updation, various software like store inventory, payroll and hardware maintenance package.**
- **Technical Consultancy and guidance to various organizations under the control of Ministry like National Commission for Women, NIPCCD, RMK and CSWB.**

Reservation for SCs & STs

1.69 **Reservation Policy of the Government of India in the services is being followed in this Ministry and the organizations under its control**. A **special recruitment drive to fill up backlog vacancies reserved for SCs and STs**

keeping in view the commitment of the Government under the Common Minimum Programme was conducted. While there were no backlog vacancies in the SC/ST category in the Ministry, backlog vacancies in Food and Nutrition Board (one), NIPCCD (7 SC and 3 ST) and CSWB (1SC and 1 ST) have been duly filled up under the drive.

DoPT has also been intimated about the 4 backlog reserved vacancies of OBCs for necessary action.

Public and Staff Grievances

1.70 The Public Grievances received in the Ministry are attended on priority. Public Grievances officer has been nominated for this purpose. There is a facility for redressal of Grievances of Staff at all levels and at regular intervals. It is a small Ministry which enables greater interpersonnel interactions leading to speedy redressal of Grievances.

Right to Information Act

1.71 In pursuance of the provisions contained in sub section (1) of section 5 of the Right to information Act, 2005, the ministry has designated subject wise public information officers at the level of deputy secretary/director and assistant public information officers at the level of undersecretary for receipt and disposal of applications received under the Act. In addition, officers at the level of joint secretary have been designated as appellate authorities in terms of sub section (1) of section 19 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 for considering appeals against the decisions of the PIOs. The details of Appellate Authority and PIOs/APIOs have been posted on the official web site of the ministry www.wcd.nic.in

The official web site of the ministry is also being updated from time to time to provide information on the schemes/ programs and Acts being administered by the ministry for information to the public.

Composition of Parliamentary Standing Committee

1.72 The composition of the Ministry related Parliamentary Standing Committee (PSC) on Human

Resource Development is at Annexure III . The Composition of the Committee on Empowerment of women for the year 2006-07 is at Annexure IV .

Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development

1.73 The meeting of the Ministry related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development to discuss the Demands for Grants 2006-07 was held on 17th April 2006 under the chairmanship of Shri Janardhan Dwivedi.

1.74 The Parliamentary Standing Committee presented its Hundred Seventy-Fifth Report on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, for the year 2006-07, to the Rajya Sabha on 22nd May 2006 and laid a copy of the Report on the Table of Lok Sabha on the same date.

1.75 The Committee in its Report, inter-alia, appreciated the Government's move to bring all the child related issues under one Ministry and desired that all out efforts should be made by this Ministry to implement these schemes in an effective way. The Ministry has already furnished Action Taken Note on the 175th Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee to the Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

Use of Hindi in official work

1.76 Hindi Section has been mandated to implement the Official Language policy of the Central Government in the Ministry. In pursuance of this policy, efforts were made during the period under report to maximize the use of Hindi in the Ministry. The officers and employees have acquired working knowledge of Hindi. Departmental Entries in the service books were continued to be made in Hindi. Letters received in Hindi were replied to in Hindi. Article 3 (3) of the official Language Act is being complied with in the Ministry. Hindi fortnight was celebrated from 14th to 28th Sept. 2006. Independent Hindi Advisory Committee of the Ministry is being constituted.

Annual Plan and Action Plan

1.77 The Plan and Non-Plan outlays for the year 2006-07 were fixed at Rs.4795.85 crore and Rs.57.09 crore respectively. The revised outlays (Plan) have been fixed

at the same level i.e. Rs.4795.85 crore whereas Non-Plan have been revised to Rs.60.00 crores. The Ministry 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

Ministry to review the financial and physical achievements as per the targets fixed at the beginning of the year.

The Ministry completed the exercise for the preparation of the Annual Plan 2007-08. The Plan was discussed in the Planning Commission.



Programmes for Women

2

Programmes for Women

2.1 As per 2001 census, women constitute 48 % of the total population. Women as an important human resource were recognized by the Constitution of India which not only accorded equality to women but also empowered the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in their

favour. Drawing strength from the Constitution, the Government of India has been engaged in committed and continuous endeavours towards ensuring the all round well being, development and empowerment of women. One of the six basic principles of governance laid down in the National Common Minimum Programme is to empower women politically, educationally, economically and legally. The upgradation of Department of Women and Child Development to a Ministry under the independent charge of Minister of State for Women and Child Development with effect from 30.01.2006 is an important milestone in that direction. In its nodal capacity, the Ministry has been striving for the holistic empowerment of women by reviewing the laws to remove gender bias, bringing new legal measures aiming at protection/gender justice, implementing programmes to achieve the social and economic empowerment of women.



Smt. Sonia Gandhi & Smt. Renuka Chowdhury at the Ananya Festival on 6th March 2007, to mark the week long celebrations honouring Indian Women

Planning Process and women empowerment

2.2 The planning process has evolved over the years from a purely 'welfare' oriented approach to the development approach and currently to 'empowerment.' It was only from the Sixth Five year Plan onwards that women secured a special niche and space in the national plans and planning process primarily with thrusts on health, education and employment. A paradigm shift occurred in the Eighth Plan where 'empowerment' of women was recognized and accepted as a distinct strategy. A further impetus for sectoral contribution to women's programmes was received with the introduction of the concept of Women's Component Plan in the Ninth Plan whereby identified ministries were required to indicate the flow of funds to the women's programmes and schemes. In the tenth Plan, for the first time, monitorable targets were set for a few key indicators of human development, which include reduction in gender gaps in literacy, wage rates and reduction in MMR. The Ninth Plan Document

(1997- 2002) laid emphasis on the participation of people in the planning process, and the promotion of self-help groups. The approach was to access women living in poverty and to guide them to help themselves. The Tenth Five Year Plan called for the three pronged strategy of social empowerment, economic empowerment and providing gender justice to create an enabling environment of positive economic and social policies for women and eliminating all forms of discrimination against them and thus advance gender equality goals. During the 10th Plan also, emphasis continued on empowerment of women through SHG movement. The vision document for the 11th Plan contains the following “11th Plan will seek to reduce disparities across regions and communities by ensuring access to basic physical infrastructure as well as health and educational services to all. It will recognize gender as a cross - cutting theme across all sectors and commit to respect and promote the rights of the common person”.

2.3 In keeping with its mandate, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has taken several initiatives during the past years for bringing about gender equality, empowerment and development of women. These initiatives are discussed below:

Swayamsidha

2.4 Swayamsidha is an integrated scheme for women’s empowerment through formation of women into Self-Help Groups (SHGs). The scheme was launched in February 2001 across the States and Union Territories of the country with a total budget outlay of Rs. 116.30 crore. But subsequently the scheme was discontinued from Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh due to lack of interest among the UTs. The scheme is expected to culminate in March 2007. The long-term objective of the programme is holistic empowerment of women through a sustained process of mobilization and convergence of all the on-going sectoral programmes by improving access of women to micro credit, economic resources etc. The programme is being implemented in 650 blocks in the country including 238 Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY) blocks, covering 335 districts. Each block consists of 100 Self Help Groups. The programme is being implemented in many States through ICDS infrastructure; while in some States, the scheme is implemented through State Women Development Corporations.



International Legal Literacy Day celebration in Emtralam Village with Swayamsidha SHG Women

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

- Group formation/mobilisation activities;
- Community oriented innovative interventions;
- Convergence with specific schemes of the Ministry, namely Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), Socio Economic Programme (SEP) Awareness Generation Programme (AGP) and other schemes, if there is a felt need for the same; and
- Schemes of other Ministries, whether converged under Government of India’s directions or State Government initiative.

Achievements :

- 68,575 SHGs have been formed against the target of 65,000 SHGs
- 10.00 lakh women are covered under the scheme
- 9280 clusters of SHGs have been formed
- 480 block level federations of SHGs have been formed
- Rs. 110.10 crores have been saved by SHGs under the scheme
- 61,826 SHGs (95%) have Bank Accounts
- Rs. 82.80 crores have been deposited by the SHGs in Banks
- 27,123 SHGs (42%) have availed Bank loan
- Rs. 102.83 crores loan has been taken from Banks by SHGs

- 44,276 SHGs (68%) involving over 4.81 lakhs women are engaged in Income Generation Activities (IGA)
- 34,945 SHGs (54%) are benefiting from convergence with other Government schemes
- Many States have created Community Assets and the process is going on. Till now, 3400 Community Assets have been created
- Trainings on ten basic topics (concept of Swayamsidha, SHG concept, Savings and credit, Group Rules, Group Dynamics, Confidence building, Conflict resolution, Book keeping and cash management, opening bank account, Leadership development) have been imparted to SHGs

Financial achievements under Swayamsidha

2.6 Against the BE of Rs.30.00 crore for 2006-07 under Swayamsidha, an expenditure of Rs.18.85 (as on 31.1.2007) has been incurred. State-wise funds released during 2005-06 and 2006-07 (as on 31.1.2007), number of districts covered, blocks allocated and SHGs formed under Swayamsidha are given in Annexure V and Annexure VI respectively.

Review Meetings for nodal officers of Swayamsidha

2.7 The Ministry has organized two review meetings for Nodal Officers of Swayamsidha, the details of which are as given below:

Date	Venue	Participants
25-27 May 2006	Guwahati	27
20-21 December 2006	Delhi	21

2.8 The review meeting and exposure meets served as a platform to discuss the achievements made in the previous quarter with focus on training, convergence, bank linkage, income generation/micro enterprise activities and community assets created under the project. Expenditure and utilization of funds, problems and issue relating to implementation etc. were also discussed. Technical guidance was also given to the States. The Nodal Officers were taken to field to study base practices adopted in the States during exposure visits.

2.9 The Ministry through Lead Training Agency of Swayamsidha [(National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD))] organized a Training of Trainers on Building SHG Network through Clusters and Federations of Swayamsidha from 15-18 May 2006 at NIPCCD Regional Centre, Bangalore. The programme was organized for the CDPOs, District Programme Officers, DPMs, NGOs and Block Project Officers. In all, 20 participants attended the programme.

Golden Bridge

Thapatar Village located in Kalimpong-I block of Darjeeling District, West Bengal is a hilly area. The people of Thapatar Village had to climb down about 200 feet on one hill and climb up the same height on the next hill to move from one part of the village to the other part. Therefore, a bridge between the two hills was long felt need of the village. The Aradhana Self Help Group formed under Swayamsidha in the village decided to build the bridge under the component “Community Oriented Innovative Intervention” of Swayamsidha. The total cost of the bridge and the Cave way was Rs.1,23,000/- out of which Rs.42,000/- was drawn from Swayamsidha funds. The women members of the SHG contributed Rs.28,000/- out of their own savings. Since funds were insufficient, they collected donation from the local village and raised Rs.20,000/-. Even then the SHG was short of funds for completion of the work. Smt. Rita Tamang, leader of Aradhana Self Help Group and helper in the local Anganwadi Centre, motivated her fellow women members to mortgage whatever gold they had for raising the balance amount required. The 11 members of the SHG decided to mortgage their gold and raised the balance requirement of Rs.33,000/-.

Thus, construction of a 25 metre long RCC bridge was completed in the first week of July, 2006 and the same was inaugurated on 14th July 2006. The entire village assembled for the inauguration ceremony, cultural programmes and a community meal. As remembrance for the gold mortgaged by the women SHG members for construction of the bridge, the community named the bridge as ‘Golden Bridge’.

“Woman is all powerful”

‘Indira Women Centre’ was formed under Swayamsidha at Ramsagar village of Challakere Taluka , District Chitradurga (Karnataka). This centre has 18 women SHGs. The members decided to get training in ‘Light Vehicle Driving’ which is traditionally done by man. This Training was given to 13 interested members under the joint collaboration of Women and Child Development Department and MYRADA an NGO. Out of these, 3 women secured jobs as Conductors in Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation. The remaining trained women purchased Auto Rickshaws with the help of loan from District Backward Class & Minority Development Corporation. By driving these auto rickshaws, the women have become an example for other women in the village. The villagers really applaud the courage and determination of these women and say that “Woman is all powerful and not helpless”

DIARY, a honorable activity for a honorable Woman

This is the story of “Gundagalayya SHG formed under Swayamsidha scheme at Muddabeeranahundi village of T. Narasipur taluk, Mysore District, Karnataka.

There were a lot of difficulties and problems in forming this Self Help Group. Formed on 18.4.2001, the group managed to come out of the initial problems and as a result, today, they have a herd of cows grazing before them. Together with their savings of Rs. 13,580/-, the members availed Bank Loan and found a new way for their livelihood they started dairying to enhance their income. Since there is huge demand for milk and gobar (Cow dung), they face no problem in marketing. The women are leading a much honorable and contented life today.

Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)

2.10 This Programme launched in 1987, seeks to provide updated skills and new knowledge to poor and asset-less women in the traditional sectors such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Khadi and Village Industries, Sericulture, Social Forestry and Wasteland Development for enhancing their productivity and income generation. This would enhance and broaden their employment opportunities, including self-employment and development of entrepreneurial skills. A comprehensive package of services, such as health care, elementary education, crèche facility, market linkages etc. are provided besides access to credit.

2.11 During the 9th Plan period about 255635 women beneficiaries were covered under 66 projects implemented in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Tamil

Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal. During the 10th Plan period about 215651 women beneficiaries have so far been provided training under the Scheme. So far, women in the dairying sector have been receiving the maximum support, keeping in view the nature of demands.

2.12 In the year 2005-06, 8 projects were sanctioned to benefit 34575 women and an amount of Rs.1717.919 lakh was released. During the current financial year 2006-07, 12 new projects have been sanctioned and an amount of Rs.1101.497 lakh has so far been released benefiting 15695 women beneficiaries. State wise funds released and the number of beneficiaries covered during 2005-06 and 2006-07 (as on 20.02.2007) are given in Annexure VII .

Swawlamban scheme

2.13 Swawlamban Scheme, previously known as NORAD/Women’s Economic Programme, was started in 1982-83 with the objective to provide training and skills to the poor and needy women and women from weaker sections of the society, such as Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes, etc. to facilitate them to obtain employment or self-employment on a sustained basis.

2.14 There are 36 traditional and non-traditional trades for which assistance is provided under the scheme. The State Women Development Corporations (WDCs) are the nodal agencies for implementation of the scheme mostly through voluntary organizations in the States. However, in the States with no WDCs, the programme is being implemented by CSWB/State Social Welfare Advisory Boards, through the NGOs.

2.15 The Scheme, in consultation with the Planning Commission stands transferred to States with effect from 1.4.2006. State Governments have been requested to make

provision in their Annual Budget for the Swawlamban Scheme so as to maintain continuity in the implementation of the scheme in the States. Separately, the Ministry is making vigorous efforts to liquidate its committed liabilities on the on-going projects/activities under the Scheme. As many as 75 proposals involving release of second installment to the tune of Rs.112.06 lakh and benefiting 4380 beneficiaries have been sanctioned by the Ministry during the current financial year (as on 22.02.2007). State wise funds released and the number of beneficiaries covered and projects sanctioned under swawlamban scheme during 2005-06 and 2006-07 (as on 31.1.2007) are given in Annexure VIII .



Smt. Sonia Gandhi, hoists the Women's Empowerment Flag at the Ananya Festival on 6th March, 2007 at the National Stadium, New Delhi. Also seen are Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, Minister of State (IC), Women & Child Development & Shri Mani Shankar Aiyer, Minister for Panchayati Raj, Smt. Veena Devi, Sarpanch from Bihar stands alongside Smt. Gandhi

Hostels for Working Women

2.16 The scheme of assistance for construction or expansion of hostel buildings for working women with day care centre for children is in implementation since 1972-73. Under this Scheme financial assistance is provided to non-governmental organizations engaged in the field of women's or social welfare or women's education, women's development corporations, local bodies, universities etc., for construction of building for Working Women's Hostel. This scheme envisages provision of safe and affordable hostel accommodation to working women (single working women, women working at places away from their hometowns, working but husband out of town, widows, divorcees, separated women etc.), women being trained for employment and girl students studying in post school professional courses. Trainees are permitted to stay for a period of one year and girl students for a period of five years, but with the conditions that first preference would be given to working women. It is also stipulated in the scheme that the category of women who are being trained for

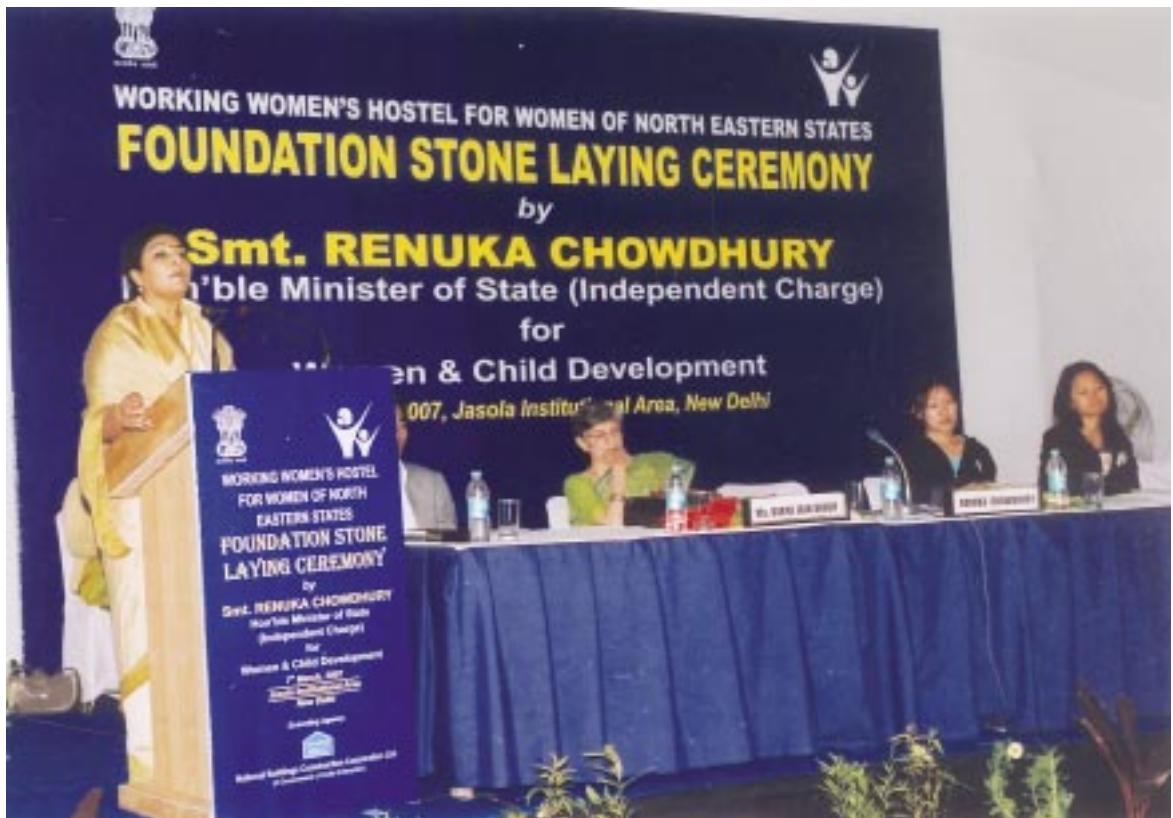
employment and girl students should not exceed 30% of the capacity of the hostel.

2.17 Though the scheme was initiated in 1972-73, so far (upto Feb. 2007) only 873 hostels have been sanctioned throughout the country. Since the demand for Working Women Hostels is on the increase due to increasing number of women in employment, a Committee has been set up to revamp the scheme so as to make it more viable. The Committee has met four times. The Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Women has also examined the scheme and made recommendations for its revamping and better implementation.

2.18 It has been decided to set up a 520 seat hostel at Jasola in Delhi for working women from the North Eastern States, the foundation stone for which is being laid on 7.3.2007. No other new hostel has been sanctioned in the year so far. During the current financial year an amount of Rs.1.88 crore has been released to 8 Organizations (as on 21.02.2007) towards subsequent installments. State wise funds released during 2005-06 & 2006-07 (as on 31.12.2006) are given in Annexure IX .



Smt. Renuka Chowdhury at the foundation stone laying ceremony for a working women's hostel for working women from the North East, at Jasola, New Delhi on 07-03-07



Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, Minister of State (IC) Women & Child Development speaking at the foundation stone laying ceremony of the 520 seater working women's hostel for working women from the North Eastern States at Jasola, New Delhi, on 07-03-07 as part of International Women's Day celebrations.



Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, Minister of State (IC) Women and Child Development with a Model of the 520 seater working women's hostel for women from the North East, at the foundation stone laying ceremony on 07-03-07, during Ananya Festival

Swadhar - A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances.

2.19 This scheme was launched by the Ministry during the year 2001-2002 for the benefit of Women in Difficult circumstances with the following objectives:

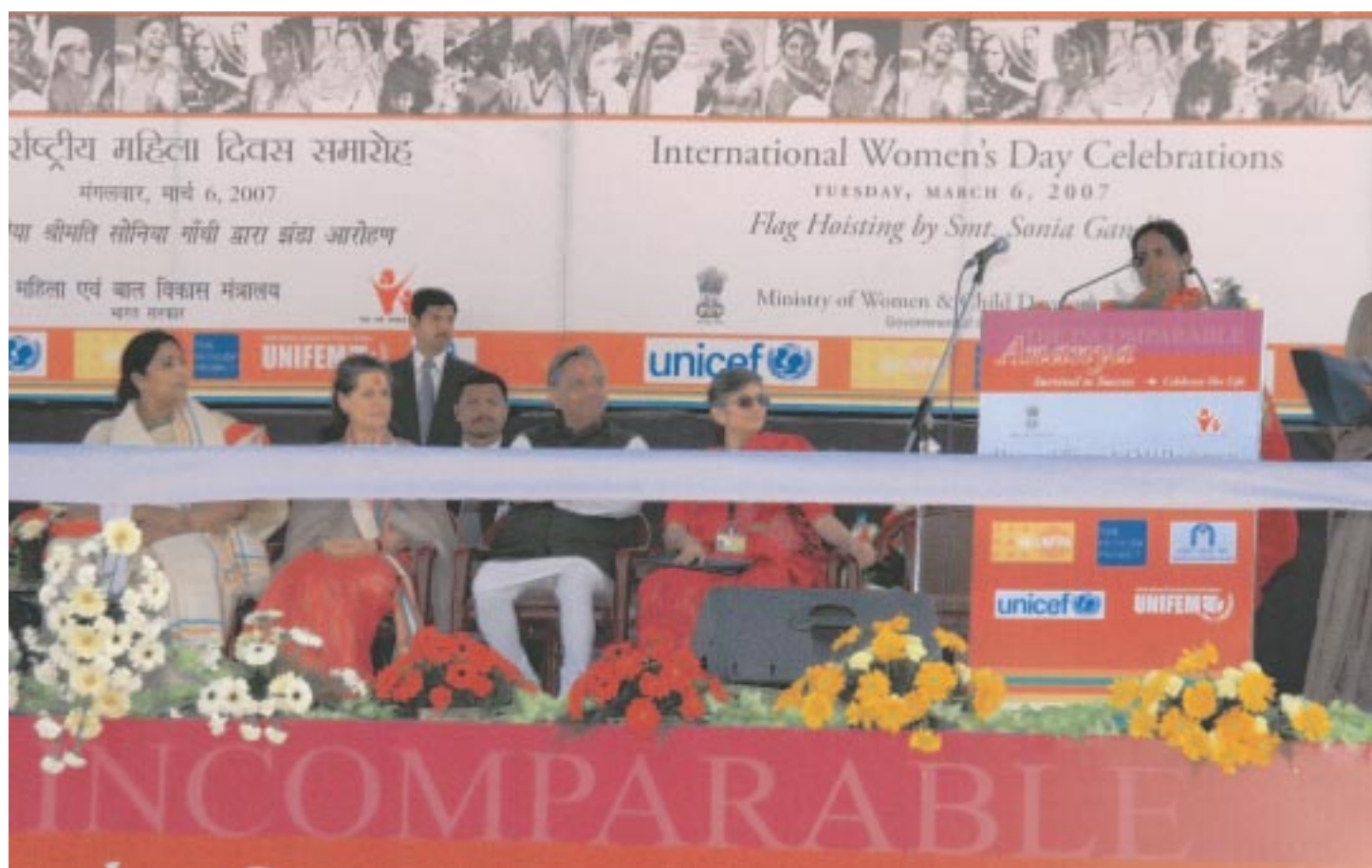
- To provide primary need of Shelter, food, clothing and care to the marginalized women/girls living in difficult circumstances who are without any social and economic support;
- To provide emotional support and counseling to such women;
- To rehabilitate them socially and economically through education, awareness, skill upgradation and personality development through behavioral training etc;
- To arrange for specific clinical, legal and other support for women/girls in need of those

interventions by linking and networking with other organizations in both government and Non-Government Sectors on case to case basis;

- To provide Help-line (24 hour Telephone facility) or other facilities to such women in distress; and
- To provide such other services as will be required for support and rehabilitation of such women in distress.

Target Group/ Beneficiaries

- Widows deserted by their families and relatives and left uncared at religious places where they are victims of exploitation;
- Women prisoners released from jail and without family support;
- Women survivors of natural disaster, who have been



Smt. Veena Devi, Sarpanch from Nawadah, Bihar addressing the audience at the Ananya Festival on 6th March, 2007 at the National Stadium, New Delhi. Seated on the dais is Smt. Sonia Gandhi. She is flanked by Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, Minister of State(I/C) Women and Child Development, Shri Manishanker Aiyer, Minister, Panchayati Raj and Smt. Deepa Jain Singh, Secretary, Women and Child Development

rendered homeless and are without any social and economic support;

- Trafficked women/ girls rescued or runaway from brothels or other places or women/girl 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/ extremist violence who are without any family support and without any economic means for survival;
- Mentally challenged women (except for the Psychotic categories) who are without any support of family or relatives;
- Women with HIV/AIDS deserted by their family or women who have lost their husband due to HIV/AIDS and are without social and economic support;
- Similarly placed women in difficult circumstances.

Implementing Agencies

2.20 The implementing agencies can be the Social Welfare/Women and Child Welfare Department of State governments, women's Development Corporation, Urban Local Bodies and reputed Public/ Private Trusts or Voluntary Organizations, who are willing to take up the responsibility of rehabilitating such women. The organizations must have adequate experience/ expertise for taking up such work of rehabilitation.

Performance during 2006-2007

2.21 Against the BE of Rs.8.00 crore for 2006-07 under the scheme of Swadhar, an expenditure of Rs.6.05 crore (as on 15.1.2007) has been incurred. 20 Swadhar Shelter Homes including 2 under construction and 23 Women Helplines project have been sanctioned in the financial year 2006-07 (upto 15.1.2007). At present, a total of 151 Swadhar Shelter Homes and 200 Women Helplines are functional across the country (upto 4.12.2006). State wise funds released during 2005-06 and 2006-07 (as on 15.01.2007) are given in Annexure X .

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

2.22 Trafficking of persons is a global phenomenon that adversely affects millions of human lives. It not only undermines democratic values, rule of law and human rights but also constitutes the most heinous crime against humanity especially women and children. Globalization, easier transportation and modern technology are some of the factors that have facilitated this trend. Another alarming factor for the growth of trafficking is the increased involvement of transnational and organized criminal networks. Evidence indicates that trafficking industry is closely interwoven with other criminal activities such as money laundering, drug abuse, and sex tourism.

2.23 The last decade witnessed a paradigm shift in perceiving trafficking for sexual exploitation and prostitution as the outcome of various factors linked to gender discrimination and disparity in development. Poverty, illiteracy, little or no access to educational and health care, lack of livelihood options, natural disasters like earthquakes, floods, droughts and man made disasters like terrorist activities have made women and children the most vulnerable sections for trafficking and sexual exploitation.

Indian Scenario

2.24 The right against exploitation is a fundamental right guaranteed by the Constitution of India. Clause (1) of Article 23 of the Constitution provides that "Trafficking in human beings and beggary and similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law." The premier legislation in combating trafficking for sexual purposes is the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956 which supplemented by the Indian Penal Code prohibits trafficking in human beings including children and lays down severe penalties.

2.25 While there is no census or head count of the number of sex workers in the country, surveys and studies place the number at about 3 million of which it is estimated that children form about 40-45% of the total prostitutes. In India, combating trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation is especially challenging due to its myriad complexities and variation. The matter becomes even more complex when trafficking for sexual

exploitation is interlinked with traditional cultural practices of communities like Bedias, Bacchdra, Sansi, Kanjar, Nats and the Devadasis and Jogin tradition which have the tacit support of family and society and is still prevalent in certain parts of the country. The matter of concern is the prevalence of child sex tourism, tourism sex, pedophilia in different parts of the country.

2.26 The following major initiatives taken by the Ministry to combat trafficking include:

(i) Policies and Plan of Action

- Ministry of Women and Child Development has formulated a National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children in 1998, with the objective to mainstream and to reintegrate the women and child victims of commercial sexual exploitation in society. The Ministry has issued guidelines to the States for the implementation of National Plan of Action.
- The Ministry constituted a Central Advisory Committee (CAC) which functions under the chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India with members from Central Ministries like Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Information Technology, Ministry of Law and Justice, State Governments which are important source, transit or destination for trafficking; prominent NGOs working in this area, international organizations working in this field, National Commission on Women (NCW), Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) and National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), Director, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB); Director General, Border Security Force (BSF); Director, Intelligence Bureau (IB); Director, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) etc. and some of the Director Generals of Police of important States where the magnitude of the problem is stated to be acute, are being nominated on the Advisory Committee as special invitees. The CAC holds meetings at three months intervals.
- The Ministry formulated a protocol for Pre-rescue, Rescue and Post-rescue operations of child victims

of trafficking for the purpose of Commercial Sexual Exploitation.

- State Secretaries, Department of Women and Child Development have been requested for holding regular meetings of State Advisory Committee constituted under National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of women and children, 1998 and to monitor initiatives being undertaken for prevention, rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of victims of trafficking in their respective States.
- Trafficking in human beings are for various purposes — sexual exploitation, prostitution, domestic labor, child labor, bonded labour, slavery, organ trade, camel jockeying etc. The need for perceiving trafficking in a much more comprehensive way has been felt for quite some time, especially as India has adopted the definition of trafficking as per the UN convention against Transnational Organized Crime with its protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons especially women and children. The trafficking definition as per the UN protocol states that ‘trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion of abduction of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others, or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.’
- To formulate a more holistic policy and program for trafficking in persons which will incorporate all the above forms of trafficking and enable an integrated approach to tackle the problem, the Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and National Commission for Women (NCW) is organizing regional and nation wide consultations with a view to update the existing Plan of Action to combat trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of women and children and make

it more comprehensive to cover ‘Trafficking in persons’ for any purpose. The first of such regional consultations was held in Guwahati in November 2006, attended by the State government representatives of the North East States and West Bengal, prominent NGOs and experts in the field. It is hoped that eventually these consultations will pave the way for a composite legislation on the subject.

- A number of studies have shown that economic poverty is one of the prime causes for trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of women. Therefore, poverty alleviation programmes of the Government should target people living below poverty line in backward rural areas and urban slums. Some of these programmes are Swaran Jayanti Rojgar Yojana, Employment Guarantee Scheme, Food for Work Programme and self Employment through Training & Micro- Credit for Setting up Micro Enterprises. The Ministry of MWCD has written to State Governments to give special attention to economically backward areas or areas prone to natural or man made disasters as women and children in such areas become extremely vulnerable to trafficking.

(ii) Training and Capacity Building

- The ministry in collaboration with National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development (NIPCCD) and UNICEF has developed three manuals - ‘Judicial Handbook on combating Trafficking of women and Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation’; ‘Manual for Medical Officers for Dealing with Child Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation’; and ‘Counseling services for Child survivors of trafficking’.
- The ministry in collaboration with MHA and UNODC is developing Training Manuals for Police and Prosecutors and also setting up Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTU) in selected states like Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Goa.
- As a part of the above project, a data base for trafficking offences as well as convictions achieved, on a disaggregated basis will be developed. The data format is under preparation by UNODC in consultation with the ministry.

- All Chief Secretaries have been requested to sensitize the lower level functionaries at cutting edge level, on issues related to sexual abuse or molestation, so that perpetrators of child abuse is severely dealt under the provisions of Indian Penal Code and other child specific laws.
 - The ministry in collaboration with National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development (NIPCCD) is organizing a series of workshops for NGOs on issues relating to trafficking of children for commercial sexual exploitation. A special module for counselors of trafficked victims has been formulated.
 - The ministry in collaboration with NIPCCD organized training courses for Inter-national delegations such as Mauritius delegation on various aspects of trafficking.
 - It is proposed that issues related to trafficking and sexual exploitation will be added in the training curriculum of Anganwadi workers in order to sensitize them and generate their awareness on these issues.
 - A number of steps have been taken to impart training to Police personnel on issues of trafficking by the Bureau of Police Research and Development.
 - Wide dissemination of women’s’ help line numbers and also if necessary have a special exclusive helpline number for trafficked victims.
- (iii) Initiatives with Ministry of Home Affairs
- On a request from Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has set up a dedicated nodal Cell in the MHA for prevention of trafficking. The main function of such a cell would be to coordinate, network and provide feedback to the State Governments, develop inter State Protocol for rescue and repatriation of victims of trafficking and other concerned agencies as well as share data inputs, best practices, innovations etc. on a sustained and continuous basis to enable better outcomes.

- The ministry has requested the Ministry of Home Affairs for recruiting women to fill at least 30% of the police force. It has also suggested the setting up of Women's Help desk in every police station.
- The MHA has also been requested to prepare a comprehensive Witness Protection program which will enable the victims of trafficking to be protected and secure till such time, the trafficker is prosecuted.

(iv) *Legislation*

- Certain amendments are proposed to Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 to widen its scope, focus on traffickers, prevent re- victimisation of victims and to make its implementation more effective. The major amendments include deletion of section 8 which provides punishment for seducing or soliciting for purpose of prostitution and section 20 that relates to removal of a prostitute from any place. Deletion of these sections have been proposed in view of the fact that women and children involved in prostitution are victims of trafficking and booking under these sections re- victimises them. The other major amendments include insertion of new sections defining the offence of "Trafficking in Persons" on lines of definition of trafficking as available in optional protocols on trafficking to UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime, punishment for persons involved in "Trafficking in Persons" and punishment for a person who visits or is found in a brothel for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The other amendments include constitution of a Central Authority as well as State Authority for the purpose of effectively combating the offence of the "Trafficking in Persons" at Central and State level. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Bill 2006 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 22nd May 2006. The Bill has been examined by the Parliamentary Standing Committee (PSC) and the Report submitted on 23rd November 2006.
- The PSC in its Report has recommended that definitions of 'sexual exploitation' 'prostitution' etc be more clearly defined to avoid ambiguity. The Committee also recommended that rehabilitative facilities for sex workers should be expanded and upgraded; and that instead of punitive measures in correction homes, these victims of trafficking should be provided with protection and rehabilitation

facilities. A strong recommendation was made for the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) to work in tandem with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to develop diverse strategies for prevention of HIV/ AIDS amongst sex workers in different physical settings, such as brothels prostitution, street based workers, mobile brothels, highway based prostitution, child sex tourism, sex tourism etc. The recommendations of the PSC are being processed by the Ministry.

(v) *Schemes*

- The Ministry runs Shelter based homes, such as Short Stay Homes, Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances. They cater to trafficked women/girls rescued or runaway from brothels or other places, for 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. The Scheme provides for shelter, food, and clothing for women and children below the age of 18 years; counseling, clinical, medical, legal and other support, training and economic rehabilitation and helpline facilities.
- Three pilot projects are being implemented viz (i) to combat trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation under the sanction of tradition (ii) Pilot project to combat trafficking of women and children for commercial, sexual exploitation in source areas and iii) pilot project to combat trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation in destination areas. So far about 39 projects have been sanctioned benefiting 1950 women and girls.
- Based on the favorable feedback on the implementation of the pilot projects, it has been decided to convert these three projects into a comprehensive scheme in the Eleventh plan. The Working Group for Children in the Eleventh Plan has recommended that the proposed scheme should have focused interventions on comprehensive rehabilitation specially designed for victims of trafficking as also address issues like child trafficking ,children of sex workers etc.
- The proposed new scheme which is under formulation consists of various components — one, for preventive activities to be undertaken through

awareness generation programs like peer education, rally, campaign, poster, booklet, wallpaper, handbill, street play, puppet show or through any other traditional art, and use of radio and local news paper. Prevention activities will also encompass special interventions for children of sex workers so that they will not be pushed into prostitution but will receive all facilities of education and life skills to lead a decent and respectable life. The other component is for rescue and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation with the setting up of special homes and provision of rescue cost, counseling to overcome psychological trauma, medical care, legal aid, witness/victim protection, education vocational training, networking with various stakeholders, repatriation and restoration etc. Special inputs are also contemplated for emerging areas of concern like — child sex tourism, pedophilia, sex tourism, pilgrim town tourism, children of sex workers, cross border trafficking etc

Cross Border Trafficking

2.27 The problem of cross border trafficking especially of young children and women trafficked from Bangladesh and Nepal into India for the purpose of prostitution has been growing in recent years. A major problem faced is the repatriation and reintegration of these victims of trafficking back to their country of origin, after their rescue. At present there are no streamlined procedures which are in place which will enable a humane and quick repatriation of the victims. For this purpose the ministry requested UNICEF to initiate a rapid assessment of the existing processes and mechanisms concerning rescue, recovery and reintegration of child victims of trafficking between India and Bangladesh to begin with which can then be extended to other countries also.

2.28 A draft report has been prepared in consultation with stake holders both from the Government and NGOs in India and Bangladesh and preliminary talks with representatives of both countries is under way in Kathmandu in December, 2006. It is expected that the outcome of the talks will lead to the preparation of guidelines or protocol for repatriation and reintegration of victims of cross border trafficking.

SAARC convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking of Women and Children in Prostitution

2.29 The M/o External Affairs has been requested to set up an internal Task force to ensure that the legislations, programs etc are in place for operationalising the provisions of the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking of Women and Children in Prostitution. Further, the need for help line and emergency rescue facilities to be made available in embassies/ high commissions for trafficked victims abroad has been emphasised.

Proposed Action Points for Regional Cooperation for Cross Border Trafficking

2.30 The following Action points for regional cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in women and children for prostitution were suggested for discussions in the meetings of the Regional Task Force as well as in the forum of the SAARC Social Charter:

- Identification of gaps in relevant domestic legislations of the different countries vis a vis provisions of the SAARC convention and incorporate the same into the domestic laws, ensuring at the same time that there is no conflict / contradiction with other major pieces of national legislation;
- Compatible legislation in accordance with SAARC convention to be enacted in all the SAARC countries so that there are no problems, contradictions or lacuna in implementing them across the borders;
- Harmonize the definitions and terminology especially with regard to sensitive definitions such as ‘prostitute’ sex worker’ ‘sexual exploitation’ ‘trafficker’ etc between the countries so that there is no ambiguity in the implementation;
- Provide a common platform for sharing and dissemination of information, experience, success stories, best practices etc between the countries;
- Put into action a methodology for developing an information and data base systems on select and key parameters of trafficking for the SAARC countries;

- Capacity building and training of community based organizations, media, policy makers, law enforcement, legislators etc. in the SAARC countries on the major issues pertaining to trafficking and relevant legislation ;
- Effectively put into place mechanisms for repatriation of rescued victims back to their country of origin;
- Put in place, mechanism for extradition of offenders for all extraditable offences;
- Tighter border patrolling and sealing of porous borders to prevent illegal migration, smuggling and trafficking;
- Analyze inter country (both multi laterally or bilaterally) broader issues that are offshoots of trafficking — sex tourism, entertainment industry, pornography in media etc.
- Also analyze the root causes of prostitution and sexual exploitation such as poverty, illiteracy, lack of employment, discrimination against women etc and take measures to redress these shortcomings.

National Plan of Action for implementing the National Policy for the Empowerment of Women

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

2.32 To ensure that the Policy prescriptions get implemented, the Department is in the process of drafting a Plan of Action (POA). Under the Policy's operational strategy, the Action Plan has to be drawn up with goals achievable by the year 2010. The POA will also identify commitment of resources and responsibilities for implementation and strengthen institutional mechanisms and structures for monitoring. The operational strategy also mentions the need to develop Gender Development Index as a method of gender auditing and stresses the importance of collecting gender-disaggregated data which will be useful for planning, implementation and monitoring.



Smt. Sonia Gandhi addresses the audience on 6th March, 2007 at Ananya Festival. The highlight of the festival was the hoisting of the women's flag by Smt. Gandhi.

Scheme for relief and rehabilitation of victims of rape

2.33 The Supreme Court, in a judgment dated 19-10-94, directed the Government to evolve a scheme to mitigate the sufferings of victims of rape and to constitute Criminal Injuries Compensation Board to pay them compensation. A meeting of the Committee of Secretaries (COS) was held on 4-3-2005 to discuss the implementation of the Supreme Court judgement. In pursuance of the decision taken in the COS meeting, the NCW has formulated a scheme titled 'Scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation of Victims of Rape, 2005' providing for constitution of (i) Criminal Injuries Relief and Rehabilitation Board at each and every district

to award compensation to rape victims; and (ii) District Monitoring Committees to provide shelter, protection, legal and medical aid and other rehabilitative measures for the victims. The Scheme has been included in the Report of the Working Group on Empowerment of Women for the XIth Plan.

Laws on Women

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

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

2.35 The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 was notified in the Gazette of India on 14-9-2005. The said Act is a comprehensive legislation to protect women from all forms of domestic violence. The Act covers women who have been/are in a relationship with the abuser and are subject to violence of any kind - physical, sexual, mental, verbal or emotional. The Act has been brought into force with effect from 26-10-2006.

2.36 The Ministry has also notified the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Rules, 2006 laying down the rules for implementation of the Act. The copies of the Act and the Rules have been circulated to all State Chief Secretaries with the request to appoint Protection Officers, register service providers and to give wide publicity for the Act for creating awareness of its provisions among the public. A proforma has been devised and circulated to the State Governments with the request to send quarterly reports on various aspects of implementation of the Act indicated in it.

Salient features of the Act:

- It covers those women who are or have been in a relationship with the abuser where both parties have lived together in a shared household and are related by consanguinity, marriage, a relationship in the nature of marriage, or adoption. In addition, relationships with family members living together as a joint family are also included. Even those women who are sisters, widows, mothers, single women, or living with the abuser are entitled to the protection under the proposed legislation.

However, whereas the Act enables the wife or the female living in a relationship in the nature of marriage to file a complaint against any relative of the husband or the male partner, it does not enable any female relative of the husband or the male partner to file a complaint against the wife or the female partner.

- It defines “domestic violence” to include actual abuse or the threat of abuse that is physical, sexual, verbal, emotional or economic. Harassment by way of unlawful dowry demands to the woman or her relatives would also be covered under this definition.

- It confers on the aggrieved woman the right to reside in a shared household, whether or not she has any title or rights in the same. In fact, a respondent, not being a female, can be directed under the Act to remove himself from the shared household or to secure for the aggrieved woman the same level of alternate accommodation as enjoyed by her in the shared household or to pay rent for the same.

- The orders for reliefs the aggrieved woman is entitled to under the Act include protection orders, residence orders, monetary reliefs, custody orders and compensation orders.

- It empowers the Magistrate to pass protection order in favour of the abused to prevent the abuser from aiding or committing an act of domestic violence or any other specified act, entering a workplace or any other place frequented by the abused, attempting to communicate with the abused, isolating any assets used by both the parties and causing violence to the abused, her relatives or others who provide her assistance against the domestic violence.

- It provides for appointment of Protection Officers and recognizes and involves non-governmental organisations as service providers for providing assistance to the abused with respect to her medical examination, obtaining legal aid, safe shelter etc.

The Protection against Sexual Harassment of Women Bill, 2005

2.37 A Bill seeking to confer upon women the right to protection against sexual harassment at workplace has been drafted in consultation with the National Commission for Women and prominent women organisations working in the area having requisite expertise. The proposed new legislation would cover women working in organised, unorganised and informal sectors and even in those establishments where a formal employer-employee

relationship does not exist such as students and would have clear provisions about the employers' obligations to prevent and redress sexual harassment at workplace. Advice of the Ministry of Law and Justice has been sought on the various provisions proposed in the draft Bill.

National Commission for Women

2.38 The National Commission for Women (NCW) was constituted on 31-1-1992 as an apex level statutory body under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. The main task of the Commission is to study and monitor all matters relating to the Constitutional and legal safeguards provided for women and to review the existing legislations and suggest amendments, wherever necessary. NCW is also mandated to look into the complaints and take suo moto notice of the cases involving deprivation of the rights of women in order to provide support, legal or otherwise, to helpless and needy women. Ensuring custodial justice is another important function. The NCW is empowered to monitor the proper implementation of all the legislations made to protect the rights of women so as to enable them to achieve equality in all spheres of life and equal participation in the development of the nation. (More details are given in Chapter 10 on 'National Commission for women')

Millennium Development Goals

2.39 The Millennium Development Goals has adopted two goals specifically on women i.e. 'Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women' and 'Improve Maternal Health' and the measures being taken to achieve the targets and the level of achievements are being monitored regularly at Country and International Platforms.

UNDP Programme

2.40 The Ministry signed a Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) with UNDP in July 2004 for implementation of a project titled "Promoting Gender Equality". A Standing Committee under the chairpersonship of JS (WW) was constituted to facilitate programme implementation. The project has three components as given below:

- Action Research on Women Leaders: Increased understanding of the factors that enable/ constrain women to assume leadership in various spheres

- Action research on Vulnerable women — Increased information base of the approaches and actions adopted by the diverse agencies to address the social security concerns of women belonging to the vulnerable groups
- Impact of macroeconomic policies on women workers - National and State level dialogue and consensus on benchmarking and tracking gender-related impacts of key processes such as globalisation, liberalisation and WTO

The project aims at supporting the Ministry of Women & Child Development in its role of tracking and monitoring progress across sectors in achievement of national commitments to gender equality and empowerment of women. The areas of focus of these projects are aligned to cross cutting strategies that are central to gender mainstreaming efforts in the country. During the year 2005-06 we have released Rs 1.186 crores. During the year 2006-07, the following proposals were approved:

- ❖ A Study on Ageing , Disability and Gender Trade
- ❖ Documenting lessons and learning in organising Home Based Workers
- ❖ On Gender and Trade by National Productivity Council and IIT
- ❖ Preparation of GDI/GEM
- ❖ preparation of a Women's Development Report
- ❖ Engendering the process of XI Plan
- ❖ Second Time Use Survey
- ❖ Printing a volume on gender and macro-economics

Under this GOI-UNDP project, the work of 'Preparation of Gender Development Index/ Gender Empowerment Measure' has been initiated by this Ministry. The Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) is the collaborating National Professional Institution in this work. A Technical Advisory Committee to provide guidance in finalizing the methodology, list of indicators and other technical inputs has already been constituted.

SAARC -UNIFEM Gender Data base

2.41 The task of preparation of a gender database for SAARC member countries is being undertaken by

SAARC- UNIFEM. In India, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has been identified as the lead agency and the Central Statistical Office (erstwhile Central Statistical Organisation) as the focal point for the data base. The National Committee on SAARC Gender data base under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of WCD comprises of

Statistical Adviser of Ministry of Women and Child Development, representatives of National Planning Commission, Centre for Women Development Studies, Delhi University, National Statistical Office, National Sample Survey Office and Representative of Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai. The first meeting of the National Committee was held on 23rd August 2006 to discuss the issues related with the preparation of data base. The SAARC- UNIFEM review meeting on preparation of gender database was held on 29-30, August, 2006 in Bhutan. The thematic areas identified for the data base are,

- Violence against women (with focus on trafficking and domestic violence)
- Feminization of poverty and livelihood
- Health issues including HIV/AIDS
- Access to factors of production (productive resources)
- Decision Making
- Qualitative information

2.42 Currently, the indicators reflecting the above areas are being identified. Once the indicators are finalized the gender data base will be prepared as per the SAARC-UNIFEM prototype.

Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

2.43 India signed the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) on 30th July 1980 and ratified it on 9th July 1993 with one reservation and two declaratory statements. The convention obligates

the State parties to undertake appropriate legislative and other measures to eliminate discrimination against women and for guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedom on the basis of equality with men. The First Report was submitted (on 21st October) in 1997. This was considered (on 24th and 30th) in June 2000, when the Indian delegation led by the Secretary, Ministry of Women & Child Development made an oral presentation before the Committee. A combined 2nd and 3rd Periodic Report was submitted in June 2005. The UN Committee on CEDAW considered the Report on 18th January 2007

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

Beijing Platform for Action

2.45 The Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995 was a landmark event that set the pace for women's empowerment when a Declaration and Platform for Action (BFPA) were adopted. India adopted both without any reservations and identified 12 critical areas of concerns which include Poverty, Education & Training, Health, Violence Against Women, Women in Armed Conflict, Economy, Power & Decision Making, Institutional Mechanism for advancement of Women, Media, Environment, Human Rights of women and girl child. The Commission on the Status of Women reviews the progress made by the member countries in these areas. The 50th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) was held in New York from 27th February to 10th March 2006. A delegation headed by Dr. Sayeda Hamid, Member, Planning Commission attended the meeting. The themes considered were:

- Enhanced participation of women in development, an enabling environment for achieving gender equality and the advancement of women taking into account, inter alia, the fields of education, health and work.

- Equal participation of women and men in decision-making process at all levels

2.46 There was also a high level panel on “The Gender Dimensions of International Migration” and a high level Round Table on ‘incorporating Gender Perspective into the national development strategies for implementing the internationally agreed development goals requested at the 2005 World Summit. The 51st Session of CSW has been scheduled from 26th February — 9th March 2007.

Stree Shakti Puraskar

2.47 Indian Women have taken on different roles before and after Independence and excelled in many fields. The fact that in most cases, success has been achieved in the face of adversity and difficulties and with the strength of courage, initiative and determination makes them precious.

2.48 It is important that such success stories should be publicly recognized so that such women become role models for the future generations of Indian women. As a measure of recognition of achievements of individual women in the field of social development, the Government of India has instituted five national awards, known as ‘Stree Shakti Puraskar’. These awards are in the name of Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar, Kannagi, Mata Jijabai, Rani Gaidenlou Zeliang and Rani Lakshmi Bai- eminent women personalities in the Indian history, who are famous for their personal courage and integrity.

2.49 The award carries a cash prize of Rs.1 lakh and a citation. On 19th November 2006, Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Women and Child development presented the awards to the women who have been selected for the years 2002 and 2003.

International Women’s Day 8th March, 2007 - Ananya Festival

2.50 Celebrated on 8th March, International Women’s Day is the global day connecting all women around the world and inspiring them to achieve their full potential. The United Nation’s theme for 2007 is : Ending Impunity for Violence against Women and Girls.

The theme for the Ministry of Women and Child Development is

“Survival to Success

Celebrate her life”

A weeklong celebration called the “Ananya (The Incomparable)” festival was organized beginning 5th March 2007. The day —to-day events were as below:

5th March 2007: Inauguration of Film Festival at Siri Fort auditorium. Two films per day were shown from 6th to 9th . All the films are on women’s empowerment.



Smt. Renuka Chowdhury releasing the CD of the women’s empowerment song on 05-03-07 at a press conference on the occasion of International Women’s Day at the start of Ananya Festival.



Smt. Renuka Chowdhury releasing the CD of the women's empowerment song on 05-03-07 at a press conference on the occasion of Ananya Festival. Also seen are the writer of the song Sh. Z.A. Zaidi, Chairperson CSWB, Smt. Rajni Patil, Secretary, WCD, Joint Secretary WCD, UNIFEM Representative and the Representative from the Hunger Project.

6th March 2007 : A flag specially designed on women's empowerment was hoisted at National Stadium, New Delhi.

7th March 2007 : Foundation stone for a 520-seater hostel for working women from the North-East was laid.

8th March 2007: A series of stamps symbolizing women's empowerment were released at Vice President's residence.



Hon'ble Vice President of India releasing a set of four stamps on International Women's Day, 8 March 2007 Hon'ble Vice President is flanked by Sh. Dayanidhi Maran, Minister for Communications & IT and Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, Minister of State (IC) Women & Child Development. The stamps depicting women are designed by renowned painter Smt. Jaya Shree Burman.



Hon'ble Vice president of India, Sh. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, Sh. Dayanidhi Maran, Minister for Communications & IT, Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, Minister of State (IC) Women & Child Development and Smt. Deepa Jain Singh, Secretary, Women & Child Development at the stamp release function on 08-03-07, International Women's Day. This function was part of the Ananya festival

9th March 2007: Ten women achievers were felicitated at National Museum Hall.



Hon'ble Speaker Sh. Somnath Chatterjee at a function honouring women achievers during Ananya Festival with Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, Minister of State (IC) Women & Child Development. on 09-03-07 at New Delhi.



Hon'ble Speaker, Sh. Somnath Chatterjee honouring Dr. Monisha Behal, activist from the north east for her contributions to women's empowerment on 09-03-07 as part of the Ananya Festival



Hon'ble Speaker Sh. Somnath Chatterjee alongwith Smt. Renuka Chowdhury honouring Smt. Veena Devi Sarpanch, from Nawada, Bihar at a function for women achievers on 09-03-07 during the Ananya Festival

Working Groups on Women Empowerment for 11th Five Year Plan 2007-2012

2.51 The Planning Commission vide its order dated 17th April 2006 constituted a Working Group on “Empowerment of Women” for the 11th Five Year Plan under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Women & Child Development with the basic objective to carry out a review, analysis and evaluation of the existing provisions/programmes for women and make recommendations for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

2.52 The Working Group met on 12th June 2006 and it was decided to set up four Sub Groups :

- Engendering Policies and Strategies
- Violence against Women
- Schemes of Empowerment, Advocacy, Awareness Generation and Support Services for Women
- Women’s Component Plan and Gender Budgeting

2.53 As a part of the plan process, five regional workshops to cover North, South, East, West and North-East and one at the National level were held with assistance from UNDP and UNIFEM to engender the XI Plan were held.

2.54 Based on the Sub Group Reports and the recommendation that emerged from the Workshops on Engendering the XI Plan, a draft Working Group Report was prepared and was placed before the Group in its second meeting held on 10th November 2006. Based on the deliberations of the Working Group, the Report of the Working Group was finalized. The vision or philosophy of empowerment for the XI Plan is Inclusive and integrated economic, social and political empowerment with gender justice.

Recommendations on the following topics are made in the working group report :-

- Women and the Economy
- Women and the Law
- Socio economic and Cultural Interventions for Vulnerable Groups



Smt. Sonia Gandhi accompanied by Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, Minister of State (IC) for Women & Child Development, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyer, Minister for Panchayati Raj & Smt. Veena Devi, Sarpanch, waving to the audience at the Ananya Festival on 6th March, 2007 at National Stadium, New Delhi



A section of the massive audience at the Ananya Festival on 6th March,2007 at the National Stadium, New Delhi

- Social Empowerment
- Political Empowerment
- Institutional Mechanisms
- Schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development

2.55 The working group on empowerment of women for formulating 11th Five year Plan has recommended the feasibility of developing pilot projects to address specific requirements of vulnerable women such as women impacted by violence, women impacted by internal displacement, disasters and migration, domestic or bonded women labour, landless or marginal women in agriculture, women affected by HIV/AIDS or with disabilities, elderly and aged or suffering from life threatening diseases, slum dwellers, women prisoners, women belonging to ethnic and socially vulnerable communities, women of religious

minorities, single women like widows, divorcees, women whose husbands are absent due to conflict, economic migration, widows of farmers who commit suicide due to failure of crops or heavy indebtedness. In the context of growing globalization and resultant liberalization of economy as well as increased privatization of services, women have to be mainstreamed into new and emerging areas of growth by providing them training and upgrading their skills. Globalization also paves way for setting up of more industrial parts, special economic zones and national highway, resulting in massive displacement; thus resettlement policy needs to be formulated and put in place to clearly reflect the needs of displaced women. The report also emphasized that women in local self governments need to be empowered so that they can play a more proactive role in decision making.



Programmes for Children

3

Programmes for Children

3.1 As per the 2001 Census, India has around 347.54 million children (0-14 years) constituting 33.8 % of the total population. These future human resources of the country deserve concerted support for their survival, development and protection. The Ministry of Women and Child Development's policies, programmes and schemes are aimed at a holistic full-fledged development of children in terms of tackling declining sex ratio, infant mortality, health and nutrition issues, early childhood education, protection of their rights, prevention of abuse of children, provision of care and protection and so on. The schemes / initiatives of the Ministry of Women and Child Development are enumerated in the ensuing paras.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme

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

- (i) to improve the nutritional and health status of children below the age of six years and pregnant and lactating mothers;
- (ii) to lay the foundation for the proper psychological, physical and social development of the child;



Immunization at Anganwadi centre

- (iii) to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, mal-nutrition and school drop-outs;
- (iv) to achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation among various departments to promote child development;
- (v) to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper health and nutrition education.

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

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

Pattern: It is an ongoing Centrally sponsored scheme implemented through the State Governments with 100 per cent financial assistance from the Central Government for all inputs other than supplementary nutrition which the States were to provide from their own resources. However, from the year 2005-06, the Government of India has been providing Central assistance to States for supplementary nutrition also to the extent of 50% of the actual expenditure incurred by States or 50% of the cost norms, whichever is less.

Population Norms

Existing Norms: The Scheme envisages that the administrative unit for the location of ICDS Project will be the CD Blocks in rural areas, tribal blocks in tribal areas and ward(s) or slums in urban areas. An Anganwadi Centre is sanctioned on an average, for 1,000 population in rural/urban projects and 700 population in tribal Project, with suitable adjustments, wherever necessary, in the light of local conditions.

Sparsely populated hilly/desert areas: In hilly or desert areas, which may be sparsely populated, villages may be very small or divided into small hamlets. In such cases, an Anganwadi may be set up in a village or a hamlet having a population of 300 or more.

Mini-AWCs : Mini Anganwadi Centre can be set up to cover the remote and low populated hamlets/villages in tribal blocks, having a population between 150 to 300.

Revised Norms: An Inter-Ministerial Task Force was set up in 2004 to review the existing population norms for sanction of an ICDS Project/AWC and suggest revised norms. The Task Force Submitted its reports / recommendations in May 2005. The revised population norms recommended by the Task Force are as follows:

Project: CD block in a State should be the unit for sanction of an ICDS Project, in rural/tribal areas, irrespective of number of villages/population in it.

Anganwadi Centre (For Rural projects)

Population		
500-1500	-	1 AWC
150-500	-	1 Mini AWC

(For Tribal Projects)

Population		
300-1500	-	1AWC
150-300	-	1 Mini AWC

[For habitation with less than 150 population, specific proposal should be submitted by the State Governments for consideration and appropriate decision by the Government of India.]

(For Urban Projects)

Population		
500-1500	-	1 AWC

3.3 To consider further expansion of the ICDS Scheme, States/UTs were requested to carry out micro-level planning and furnish their requirement of additional AWCs/Mini-AWCs, if there are still some villages/habitations, which are not covered by the Scheme. Based on the requirements of States/UTs, further expansion of the Scheme is underway.

3.4 Support to States for Supplementary Nutrition: It has been decided that from 2005-06, the Government of India will support States up to 50% of the financial norms

or 50% of the expenditure incurred by them on supplementary nutrition, whichever is less. Statewise details of funds released to States in 2005-06 and 2006-07 (upto 31.12.2006) are given in Annexure - XI .

Supplementary Nutrition norms:

Nutritional Norms: On an average the effort should be to provide daily nutritional supplements as indicated below:

Beneficiaries	Calories (cal)	Protein (g)
Children below 3 years*	300	8-10
Children 3-6 years	300	8-10
Severely malnourished Children (on medical advice after health check-up)	(double of above)	
Pregnant & Lactating (P&L) Mothers (Adolescent girls, (under KSY) should be provided supplementary nutrition at the same scale as admissible to P&L mothers)	500	20-25
*Provisions regarding promotion of breast-feeding in the Infant Milk Substitute Act are also relevant.		

Financial Norms: Under the Schematic pattern, the States are responsible for providing supplementary nutrition. The nature and type of food provided as supplementary nutrition vary from State to State. In view of Supreme

Court's order and price escalation over the years, financial norms for supplementary nutrition under the ICDS Scheme, fixed in 1991, have been revised in October 2004, which are as follows:

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

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

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

Coverage

Projects: The ICDS Scheme was introduced in 33 Blocks (Projects) in 1975. It was gradually expanded to 6277 Projects as on 14.12.06 of which 5724 Projects with 7.81 lakh AWCs have become operational as on 30.9.2006. State-wise number of sanctioned and operational Projects/AWCs are given in Annexure XII .

Beneficiaries: As on 30.9.06, services under the scheme are being provided to about 654.65 lakh beneficiaries, comprising of about 543.43 lakh children (0-6 years) and



Growth monitoring of children at Anganwadi centre

Registration of beneficiaries: States have to ensure registration of all eligible beneficiaries in accordance with the applicable guidelines & norms. The norms are based on average population coverage in an AWC and were indicated in 1982 (based on the 1981 census). They imply a coverage of 40 for 0-3 years, 40 for 3-6 year and 20 for P & LM (including 4 being those recommended by the ANM/Doctor on medical grounds), per AWC, in non-tribal areas and 42,42 & 25, respectively, in tribal areas. By the very nature of these norms, the same (i) would vary from area to area, (ii) are but indicative and (iii) cannot be construed to imply either an upper-limit or a lower-limit for registration. All eligible beneficiaries who come to Anganwadi Centre have to be registered and provided services under the Scheme.

about 111.22 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers through a network of 9.46 lakh Anganwadi Centres. State-wise details of beneficiaries are given at Annexure XIII .

Holistic Development

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

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

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

Citation at Central level and Rs.5000/- cash and a Citation at State level.

Convergence: There has been emphasis on convergence of services under various schemes/programmes viz. health, education, safe drinking water so as to achieve the desired impact. States have been requested to activate/set up Coordination Committees at State, district/block and village level to ensure proper delivery of services at



Nutrition services at Anganwadi centre

Major initiatives

Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana: In line with the aim of the Government to provide risk coverage for workers in the unorganized sector, a benefit has been extended to Anganwadi Workers and Helpers through an insurance scheme under the Life Insurance Corporation's Social Security Group Scheme. The Scheme is optional for the target group.

Awards: To motivate the Anganwadi Workers, a Scheme of Awards for exemplary work done by them has been introduced. This provides for Rs.25,000/- cash and a

Anganwadi level by concerned line functionaries of various Departments.

Expansion of the ICDS Scheme: To fulfill its commitments contained in the National Common Minimum Programme and to comply with Supreme Court's directives to increase the number of Anganwadi Centres, the Government has expanded the ICDS Scheme to cover all community Development Blocks and major slums of the country. With the expansion of the Scheme, the total number of Projects has increased to 6118 and that of Anganwadi Centres to about 9.46 lakhs as on 30.9.2006.

Financial — Plan Allocation and Expenditure under ICDS: Alongside gradual expansion of the Scheme, there has also been a significant increase in the Central Government's spending on implementation of the Scheme, as indicated Below:

(Rs. In crore)

Year BE	RE						Actual Expenditure		
	Non-NER	NER	Total	NOR-NER	NER	Total	Non-NER	NER	Total
2002-03	1442.24	193.20	1635.44	1287.95	189.45	1477.40	1313.40	191.58	504.98
2003-04	1444.32	231.20	1675.97	1341.46	196.68	1538.14	1333.46	125.22	1458.68
2004-05	1623.44	214.00	1837.44	1458.59	247.00	1705.60	1477.65	248.90	1726.55
2005-06	1792.25	218.05	2010.30	1766.97	218.05	1985.02	1947.31	352.09	2299.40
ICDS (G)									
KSY				55.39	4.82	60.21	46.84	2.33	49.17
2006-07	2598.30	291.54	2889.84	2598.30	291.54	2889.84	1600.45	150.56	1751.01
ICDS (G)									
KSY	59.46	5.22	64.68	59.46	5.22	64.68	28.82	2.44	31.26

Statewise details of funds released by GOI during 2005-06 and 2006-07 (upto 31.12.2006 under ICDS Scheme find at ANNEXURE XIV .

Supplementary nutrition: With a view to improving the nutritional and health status of children and women, the Government has decided to share the cost of supplementary nutrition, with the States in the ratio of 50:50, which was hitherto the responsibility of the States/UTs.

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

to Department of Food & Public Distribution for tentative allocation of foodgrains. During 2006-07, Department of Food & Public Distribution has allocated 2.75 lakh MTs of wheat and 2 lakh MTs of rice under WBNP for further allocation to States/UTs and, this Ministry in turn allocated 2.52 lakh MTs of wheat and 1.58 lakh MTs of rice to various States/UTs under WBNP (as on 30.11.2006).

CARE: Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), an International voluntary organization, has been

Period	No. of operational Projects	No. of operational AWCs	No. of supplementary nutrition beneficiaries
31.3.2003	4903	6.00 lakh	3.88 crore
31.3.2004	5267	6.49 lakh	4.15 crore
31.3.2005	5422	7.06 lakh	4.84 crore
31.3.2006	5659	7.48 lakh	5.62 crore
30.9.2006	5724	7.81 lakh	6.55 crore

Wheat Based Nutrition Programme: Under Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP), foodgrains (wheat & rice) are allocated to States/UTs for use as supplementary nutrition under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. Every year, this Ministry makes a request

providing food aid namely Refined Vegetable Soya Oil (RV/SO) for providing supplementary nutrition under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme in 78 districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh (8 districts), Bihar (3 districts), Jharkhand (17 districts), Madhya Pradesh

(3 districts) Chattisgarh (10 districts), Orissa (9 districts), Rajasthan (7 districts), Uttar Pradesh (12 districts) and West Bengal (9 districts projects). CARE has also been implementing several non-food projects in the areas of population and Reproductive health, Girl's primary education, maternal & infant survival, provision of micro credit facilities etc. Under the Integrated Nutrition and Health Programme (INHP-II), during 2006-07, CARE India proposes to provide 9938 MTs of R/SO to cover 66.25 lakh beneficiaries (till September 2006). INHP II, as per original schedule ended in September 2006 and is under no-cost extension till 31.12.2006. The Ministry has approved the next phase of project namely INHP III for the period from January 2007 to December 2009.

WFP: World Food Programme (WFP), a United Nations Agency has been extending food aid for supplementary nutrition in 11 districts in the States of Madhya Pradesh (2 districts), Orissa (3 districts), Rajasthan (3 districts) and Uttaranchal (3 districts) covering about 8.65 lakh beneficiaries. During 2006-07, WFP proposes to provide 25775 MTs of fortified blended food to cover 8.65 lakh beneficiaries.

UNICEF

UNICEF extends technical and material support to strengthen the ICDS Scheme. Material support of UNICEF

during 2006 was to supply the weighing scales, growth monitoring charts and photocopiers to new projects.

Pre-School Education

Subject of 'Pre-School Education' has been allocated to the Ministry of Women and Child Development by an amendment of Allocation of Business Rules, 1961 vide Notification No. Doc. CD-87/2006 of the Cabinet Secretariat dated 16.02.2006.

Education being on the concurrent list, States/UTs have been requested to give feedback regarding the present state of affairs of Pre-Scheme education viz. regulatory framework, syllabus etc. to decide the future course of action.

Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG)

3.10 The Planning Commission implemented the pilot project during 2002-03 & 2003-04. The Government approved continuation of Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) in the year 2006-07 on a pilot project basis. The project is being implemented in 51 identified districts i.e. in 2 backward districts each, in major



Preschool education at Anganwadi centre

States, identified on the basis of ranking developed by RD (Rural Development) Division of the Planning Commission and in the most populous district excluding the capital district) each, in smaller States/UTs. The list of the districts is at Annexure -XV

3.11 Undernourished Adolescent Girls in the age group 11-19 years (weight < 35 kg.) are covered under the scheme. Free food grains @ 6 kg. per beneficiary per month, are provided to these undernourished adolescent girls. The programme has been operationalised through the administrative set up of ICDS at the state, district, block and Anganwadi Center level. The success of the intervention is dependent on effective linkages with the Public Distribution System (PDS) and effective synergy and convergence with health services.

3.12 Allocation of funds for NPAG is made as Special Central Assistance (SCA), on 100% grant basis, to States/UTs. Ministry of Finance has released a sum of Rs. 6028.61 lakh [50% of estimated requirement] as first installment to the States. Similarly, Ministry of Home Affairs has allocated a sum of Rs. 91.55 lakh as first installment to Delhi and Pondicherry. Department of Food & Public Distribution allotted 41,000 MTs of Rice and 3250 MTs of Wheat under NPAG for Annual Plan 2006-07 on 23rd August 2006, the food grains have been allotted to States/UTs.

3.13 Statement indicating state-wise SCA & food grains released under NPAG in the year 2006-07 is at Annexure XV.

Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY)

3.14 The Ministry of Women & Child Development is implementing a scheme named Kishori Shakti Yojana using the infrastructure of ICDS. The scheme targets adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years, for addressing their needs of self-development, nutrition and health status, literacy and numerical skills, vocational skills etc. In 2006-07, KSY has been expanded from 2000 ICDS projects to all the 6118 ICDS projects. List of the blocks sanctioned for KSY is at Annexure XVI.

3.15 Under KSY, various programmatic options are available to the States / UTs to selectively intervene for the development of the adolescent girls on the basis of specific needs of the area. This scheme also seeks convergence with schemes of the Health department in order to improve the nutritional and health status of the Adolescent Girls

3.16 Grant- in-aid @ of Rs.1.10 lakh only per block per annum is released to the States/UTs for the implementation of KSY. In the year 2006-07, a sum of Rs. 31.25 crore as first installment under KSY has been released to States /UTs. State-wise details of funds released under KSY (as on date) are given at Annexure XVII.

World Bank assisted ICDS-III Project (Women & Child Development Project) (1999-2006)

3.17 The World Bank assisted ICDS-III Project ended on March 31, 2006 after 6.5 years of implementation. The project was made effective in October 1999, originally for a period of five years, in five States of Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh with an outlay of Rs. 1600.66 crore and committed IDA assistance of 225 million SDR (equivalent to US\$ 300 million). In addition, the project aimed at strengthening the ICDS programme in all States/UTs, by improving the quality of training of ICDS functionaries. Under the project, 318 new blocks and about 44,000 AWCs were operationalized in these States except Tamil Nadu (where all blocks covered were the existing blocks). Another 685 old blocks in the five States were also included for strengthening through several quality improvement interventions. The project included civil works and items for better service delivery.

Physical Progress: The project, overall, has been successful in implementing most of the quality inputs, such as institutional/infrastructural development, training of ICDS functionaries, Information Education Communication (IEC), empowerment of adolescent girls, Free Expression for Quality improvement (FREQI), awards and incentives, operations research, study tours, and computerized MIS. Establishment of a result-oriented Monitoring & Evaluation system both at the central and state levels, clearance of the huge backlogs of job training of ICDS functionaries, especially that of Anganwadi workers, and increased capacity in implementing the IEC activities focusing on the needs of under-threes, are some of the major achievements of the project. Under the Project, a total of 19,730 AWC buildings (78% against the target of 25,179), 469 Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) office-cum-godowns (94% against the target of 497) were constructed in the States as on March 31, 2006. Also, 8,136 handpumps (68% against the target of 11,906) were installed in the newly constructed Anganwadi Centre premises in 11 Project States (Table 1).

Financial Progress: Against a revised allocation of Rs.1906.84 crore (ICDS-III: Rs.1523.85 crore + Udisha(Training of ICDS functionaries): Rs.383.00 crore), an amount of Rs.1798.51 crore (94%) [ICDS-III: 1416.29 crore + Udisha: 382.22 crore] was released to the States/UTs [including Central Project Monitoring Unit (CPMU)] up to March 31, 2006. As on June 26, 2006, an amount of US\$ 213.74 million was disbursed by the World Bank under the Project, against the available US\$ 234.49 million under the Credit. Statewise funds released under World Bank assisted ICDS - III Projects during 2005-06 and 2007 - 2008 as on 31-12-2006 are given at Annexure XVIII .

Impact Evaluation: Endline surveys were conducted in the original five States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu during 2005 through State-based research agencies to gauge the impact of the Project in respect of its development objectives. The

project had a development objective of reduction in child malnutrition with the defined impact indicator as 'Reduction in severe and moderate malnutrition in 0-36 month old children (<-2SD, NCHS Growth Standards) in the project blocks at the rate of 2 percentage points per annum in project blocks presuming a secular trend of 1 percentage point in the country.' As per the endline evaluation (2005), overall the project has been able to achieve its development objectives by reaching very near to the target. The impact indicator has been achieved to the extent of about 90% of the target. That is, if the target is taken as 10-percentage points reduction in five years of effective project implementation, the actual achievement has been 8.95 percentage points as per the End Line Survey (Base Line Survey (BLS): 45.04%, End Line Survey (ELS): 36.09%). This difference has been found to be statistically significant (p<0.0001).

Table 1: ICDS-III Project - Physical Progress in Civil Works
[As on March 31, 2006]

Project	AWC Buildings [@Rs.1.25 lakh: 75% GoI share)			CDPO Offices [@Rs.5 lakh: 100% GoI Share]			Handpumps [@ Rs.0.4 lakh: 100% GoI Share]		
	Sanctioned	Completed	% of Target	Sanctioned	Completed	% of Target	Sanctioned	Completed	% of Target
ICDS-III (Original)*	14,121	12,830	90.86%	440	425	96.59%	5232	4,417	84.42%
ICDS-III (Restructured)**	6,569	4,681	71.26%	57	44	77.19%	6674	3,719	55.72%
Model AWCs ***	4,489	2,219	49.43%						
All Projects	25,179	19,730	78.36%	497	469	94.37%	11,906	8,136	68.34

*Sanctioned during 1999-2000 in five States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu

** Sanctioned in April 2003 in six States of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa & Uttaranchal

*** Sanctioned during 2003-04 & 2004-05 in 9 States/UTs, viz., West Bengal, Gujarat, Karnataka, Haryana, Punjab, J & K, Himachal Pradesh, Pondicherry, A & N Islands

Figure 1 below shows the State-wise percent age of underweight (<-2SD from normal) children 0-36 months in both baseline and endline surveys alongwith the change in percentage points between the two surveys. It may be seen that Uttar Pradesh achieved a maximum reduction of 13.4 percentage points, followed by Tamil Nadu with a

reduction of 11.4 percent age points. Next comes Maharashtra with a reduction of 9.2 percentage points, followed by Kerala with a reduction of 7.83 percentage points and Rajasthan with a reduction of 7.6 percentage points. All these reductions have been found to be statistically significant with p<0.0001.

World Bank assisted ICDS-III Project
Percent of underweight children (0-36 months)
 (<-2SD from normal)

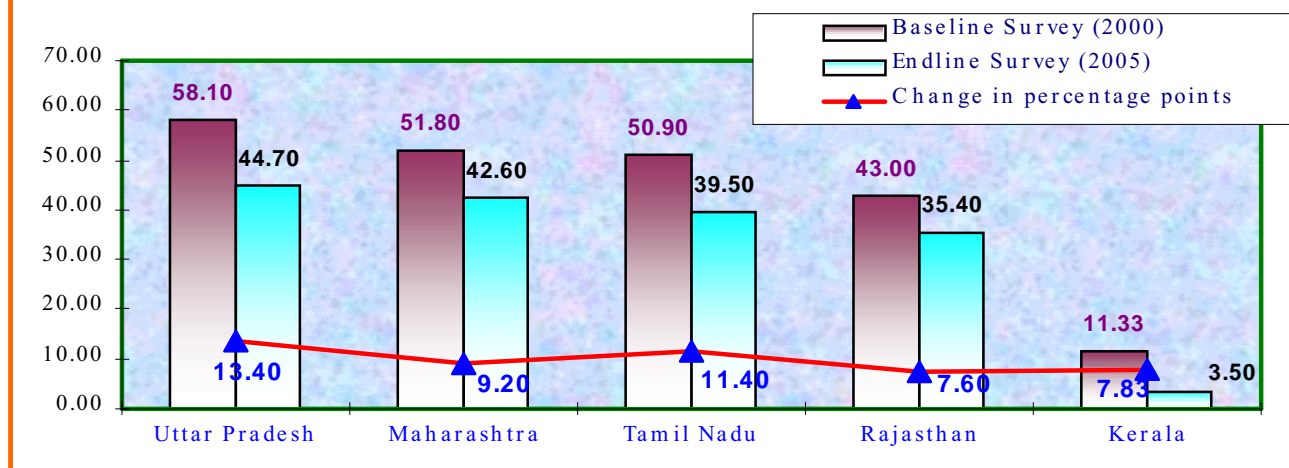


Fig-1: Endline Survey under World Bank assisted ICDS-III Project (2005)

National Consultation

3.18 The GOI and World Bank jointly organized a National Consultation-cum- Workshop on ‘Child Undernutrition and ICDS in India: A Call for Reform and Action’ in May 2006 to discuss the findings of a report that the Bank had

prepared in 2005 on child undernutrition in India and the ICDS program, and the preliminary findings of the endline evaluation under the project. The Consultation was inaugurated by Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, Hon’ble Minister for Women and Child Development.

Key issues with recommendations, emerged from the National Consultation, are as follows:

Strategic choices

- Preventing malnutrition as early as possible, in the life cycle
- Improving family care and health-related behaviour Targeting
- Poorest and most marginalized households
- Most vulnerable under-3 children
- Worst off communities/ blocks/ districts/ states.
- Decentralization
- Local relevance and flexibility

Key recommendations

- Focus ICDS service delivery for under-3s on prevention of undernutrition
- Ensure accountability in terms of nutrition outcomes
- Develop two distinct cadres of functionally trained workers (for 0-3 and 3-6)
- Enhance convergence with health department for care of underweight babies, etc
- Encourage community involvement to reach most vulnerable children / groups
- Offer a basket of services to address micronutrient malnutrition, including supplementation, fortification, dietary diversification and nutrition education
- Promote optimal home-based care, breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices through nutrition education and counseling of mothers and families
- Build a special thrust on states/blocks with poor indicators
- Encourage customized local planning and management
- Introduce decentralization in procurement, data management, human resource appointment, reporting and monitoring
- Enhance role of community committees in planning and monitoring

Implementation Completion Report (ICR)

3.19 An ICR Mission from the World Bank visited Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and also held discussions with the Ministry in July 2006 to assess the performance of the project. As part of the project completion process, the Ministry has submitted a Borrower's Evaluation Report to the World Bank for inclusion in the ICR. The World Bank rated achievement of the development objective of the ICDS-III Project as 'moderately satisfactory' in the Implementation Completion Report.

Preparation for ICDS-IV Project

3.20 The Ministry has initiated the preparation for the next phase of ICDS with the IDA assistance from the World Bank. A draft Project Concept Note was prepared by the Ministry and shared with the World Bank. As part of the preparation, an International Development Association (IDA) Mission from the World Bank visited the Ministry during Sept 18-29, 2006 to carry out an Identification Mission for the proposed ICDS-IV Project. The Mission held several rounds of discussions with the Ministry and also with the Planning Commission, Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) and other development partners. The Ministry is currently working on identification of the States for possible inclusion under the ICDS-IV Project and also finalizing the project interventions. A Preparation Mission of the World Bank is scheduled to visit the Ministry during January 29-Feb 16, 2006 to conduct high-level policy dialogues and to agree with the GoI on the scope and key components of the support that has been requested from IDA, and a process and time line for preparation of the proposed support.

The ICDS Training Programme

3.21 Training is the most crucial element in the ICDS Scheme, as the achievement of the programme goals

depends upon the effectiveness of frontline workers in improved delivery of packages under ICDS. From the inception of the ICDS scheme, the Government of India has formulated a comprehensive training strategy for ICDS functionaries. Keeping in view the importance of the programme and its likely positive impact on the quality of ICDS Scheme, the World Bank agreed to provide financial assistance for implementation of the programme of ICDS training during a period of five years w.e.f. 1998-1999. Christened as 'UDISHA' (meaning new dawn), the focus of the programme has been on eliminating the heavy backlogs in job and refresher training of all functionaries. The national training component was a part of the World Bank assisted Women and Child Development Project (ICDS-III Project). Assistance from the World Bank ended on March 31, 2006, when the project was closed alongwith the ICDS-III Project after 1.5 years of extension from the original closing date i.e., Sept 30, 2004

Achievements under Project Udisha [1999-2006]

3.22 Project Udisha has achieved its main objective of clearing the backlogs of pre-service 'job' training. Overall performance under the 'job training' of different categories of ICDS functionaries is 115% of the PIP target, while such performance under refresher training has been reported as 128%. The performance figures as per the revised targets are 84% for all categories of functionaries under job training and 68% under refresher training [Table 1]. It is worth mentioning that a mammoth total of about 928,000 ICDS functionaries, out of which 366,000 AWWs and another 759,000 persons have been imparted on-the-job and refresher training respectively under the Udisha Project through a countrywide network of about 600 Anganwadi Training Centres, 40 Middle level training centres and the National Institute of Public Cooperation & Child Development (NIPCCD) and its Regional Centres.

Table 1: Physical Status in Udisha Training Programme- All India [35 States/UTs]—As on March 31, 2006

Functionaries	Job Training					Refresher Training				
	PIP Target *	Revised Target **	Trained	% of PIP Target	% of Revised Target	PIP Target*	Revised Target **	Trained	% of PIP Target	% of Revised Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AWW	341,365	440,070	365,832	107.17%	83.13%	554,352	731,255	567,795	102.42%	77.65%
Supervisor	18,180	15,017	12,107	66.60%	80.62%	28,496	30,113	23,925	83.96%	79.45%
CDPO/ACDPO	4,419	4,821	3,824	86.54%	79.32%	6,586	3,613	1,566	23.78%	43.34%
AWH	440,104	645,494	545,851	124.03%	84.56%		349,344	165,968		47.51%
ALL	804,068	1,105,402	927,614	115.37%	83.92%	589,434	1,114,325	759,254	128.81%	68.14%

* Targets given in the Project Implementation Plan (PIP), project during 1998-99. Based on the current manpower position, actual training targets vary from State to State.

** Revised Target estimated as: No. of persons trained up to 31.3.2006 under Udisha Project (+) No. of untrained persons as on 31.3.2006, which include vacancies and anticipated recruitment in view of the expansion of ICDS Scheme

New initiatives taken during the implementation of Project Udisha

Flexibility in providing training to ICDS Functionaries through Mobile Training Teams: Different options have been given for organizing Job Training courses for AWWs. The State Government/Union Territories will be free to adopt one or more options depending upon their requirements.

Induction Training: To operationalize the newly sanctioned Anganwadi Centres and also to clear the backlogs of training of newly recruited Anganwadi Workers, short duration induction training was introduced in several States. Starting from 2006-07, Induction training has been standardized with duration of 6 working days and a batch-size of 20.

Other Training: A new concept introduced to involve other stakeholders for effective implementation of ICDS through Other Training Component, whereby the states are given the flexibility to identify state specific problems, that need more focused or innovative training and to take up such training schemes. Most states have undertaken

such 'other training'. Kerala and Tamil Nadu have done the largest number of such other training schemes under Project Udisha.

ICDS Training Programme during 2006-07

3.23 On completion of Project Udisha on March 31, 2006, Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) approved continuation of training programme during 2006-07 with domestic resources. A provision of Rs. 87 crore has been allocated under the ICDS Training Programme during 2006-07.

State Training Action Plans (STRAPs) during 2006-07

3.24 STRAPs for the year 2006-07 have been approved for all States/UTs excepting Pondicherry. Total amount approved for Regular and Other Trainings is Rs. 8721.29 lakh. Majority of the STRAPs have been approved during Q1 (2006-07). An amount of Rs. 3762.88 lakh has so far been released to States/UTs and the Food & Nutrition Board during 2006-07 till November 16, 2006. State wise details of the approved STRAPs for 2006-07 are at Annexure XIX. State wise release of grants-in-aids to States/UTs during 2005-06 and 2006-07 are at Annexure XX.

Impact Evaluation

3.25 The Endline survey (ELS) carried out in five States under the ICDS-III Project has captured some of the aspects of the training and its impact on service delivery. During 2006-07, an impact evaluation of the erstwhile Project Udishā is being initiated through NIPCCD in 15 selected States (Rajasthan, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh) covering all regions of the country. Process of selection of Research Agency at the National Level through NIPCCD is underway.

NTTF Meeting

3.26 A meeting of the National training Task Force (NTTF) was held in NIPCCD, New Delhi on 27.10.2006. The NTTF discussed about the present training methodology and made several recommendations for further improvement in the implementation of ICDS Training Programme.

Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working / Ailing Mothers

3.27 Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers was launched from 1st January, 2006 by merging the National Creche Fund with the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organizations for crèches for Working/Ailing Women's Children. The scheme is being implemented through the Central Social Welfare Board and two national level voluntary organizations, namely Indian Council for Child Welfare and Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh. In the revised scheme the financial norms have been enhanced from Rs. 18,480/- to Rs. 42,384/- per crèche per annum. The honorarium to crèche workers has been enhanced from Rs. 800/- to Rs. 2000/- per month for two crèche workers. The component of supplementary nutrition has been raised from Rs. 1.05 to Rs. 2.08 per child per day for 25 children for 26 days in a month. User charges of Rs. 20/- from BPL families and Rs. 60/- from other families per month have also been introduced. The income eligibility limit of family has been enhanced from Rs. 1800/- per month to Rs. 12,000/- per month. According to the schematic pattern the implementing organization receives 90 percent of the total expenditure as grant except the honorarium of two crèche workers. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 10,000/- per crèche is sanctioned to the implementing organization at the time of setting up of a crèche.

3.28 The Scheme provides crèche services to the children of age group of 0-6 years, which includes supplementary nutrition, emergency, medicines and contingencies.

3.29 The Scheme has in built component of Monitoring of crèches. State-wise independent monitoring agencies have been identified in consultation with the State Governments. Monitoring agencies are State Women Development Corporations, Women Study Centres in the Universities, National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi and other agencies recommended by the State Government. During the year grant in aid of Rs. 40.00 lakh approx. has been released to monitoring agencies for monitoring of the crèches.

3.30 The component of the crèche workers training has been added to the scheme to orient the crèche workers to provide it better services and to build child friendly environment in the crèche centres. A 10 days training module for 30 creche workers training has been finalized in consultation with National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi. Total grant in aid of Rs. 2.00 Crore has been released to the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi and Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi.

3.31 During the current financial year a budget provision of Rs. 103.00 Crore (Rs. 81.00 Crore Plan, Rs. 13.00 Crore Non Plan and Rs. 9.00 Crore for North Eastern States) has been made under the scheme and as on 1st Dec. 2006, an amount of Rs. 66.05 Crore has been sanctioned for running the sanctioned crèches.

3.32 So far about 30902 creches have been sanctioned including 5137 creche sanctioned under erstwhile National Creche Fund up to Dec.2006.Statewise number of ereches sanctioned and number of beneficiaries are at Annexure XXI .

3.33 With growing opportunity for employment of women and the need to supplement house-hold income more and more women are entering the job market. With the breaking up of joint family system and the increased phenomenon of nuclear families, working women need support in terms of quality, substitute care for their young children while they are at work. National Policy for Children 1994, National Policy for Education 1986, National Policy for Empowerment of Women 2001 and National Plan of Action for Children 2005 have emphasized the need for child care services.

Cooperation with UNICEF

3.34 UNICEF projects are being implemented in India through Master Plan of Operations (MPO), which is an agreement prepared after mutual consultation and consensus within the framework of Basic Agreement signed between India and UNICEF in 1978. India is the largest Country Programme of UNICEF in the world.

3.35 The Programmes are being implemented through various Ministries and Departments dealing with children which includes Ministry of Women and Child Development, Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and NACO, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, and Department of Drinking Water Supply (Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission).

3.36 The Ministry of Women Child Development is the nodal Ministry for coordinating the implementation of the Master Plan of Operations. The Ministry of Women and Child Development conducts periodic review meetings to coordinate and monitor the implementation and expenditure of the UNICEF programmes in India.

3.37 The total allocation for the last UNICEF-GOI Programme of Co-Operation for the period 2003-2007 is US\$ 400 million. Additional funds of US \$ 100 million have also been approved by UNICEF for utilization in the current MPO period. The current Master Plan of Operations for the period 2003-07 was signed by GOI & UNICEF on 13th January, 2003.

3.38 The MPO aims to achieve the following objectives:
- (a) to empower families and communities with appropriate knowledge and skills to improve the care and protection of children (b) to expand partnerships as a way to leverage resources for children and scale up interventions (c) to strengthen the evaluation and knowledge base of best practices on children.

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

The major activities included in different sectoral programmes are given below:

- Education
- Child Development and Nutrition
- Child Protection
- Reproductive and Child Health
- Child's Environment: Water, Environment and Sanitation
- HIV/AIDS
- Advocacy and Partnerships

India is annually contributing an amount of Rs. 3.80 crore to UNICEF

The Commissions for Protection of the Child Rights Act, 2005

3.40 The Government has recently notified the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 in the Gazette of India on 20th Jan., 2006 as Act No.4 of 2006. The Act envisages setting up of a National Commission at the National level and the State Commissions at the State level. The proposed Commission would be set up for proper enforcement of children's rights and effective implementation of laws and programmes relating to children. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights will be a statutory body to be set up under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act. The proposed Commission will have a Chairperson and six other Members, including two women members, a Member Secretary and other supporting staff. The Chairperson would be a person of eminence in the field of child development. The members would be the experts in the field of child health, education, child care and development, juvenile justice, children with disabilities, elimination of child labour, child psychology or sociology and laws relating to children. The officers and the staff of the Commission will be provided by the Central Government. The proposed Commission would be set up for proper enforcement of children's rights and effective implementation of laws and programmes relating to children.

3.41 State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights

- The Bill also provides that State Governments may constitute State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights in their State and designate a State level and other district level children's Court in their respective State.
- The Bill has similar provisions for State Commissions in respect of their constitution, reporting, functions and powers.

Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for providing Social Defence Services

3.42 Under the scheme, assistance is given to voluntary organisations working in the field of child and women welfare for innovative projects and activities, which are not covered in the existing schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Under the Scheme in addition to the innovative projects being sanctioned in the field of women and child development projects are also sanctioned for combating trafficking in source areas and destination areas. Rs. 39 lakhs have been utilised in the current year till November, 2006 from the allocated funds of Rs. 45 lakhs for the year.

Children's Day/Vatsalya Mela

3.43 The Ministry of Women and Child Development



Children's Day celebrations - 2006

organized a festival for women and children, Vatsalya Mela, from 14 to 19 Nov., 2006 in Delhi. The function was inaugurated in the presence of Hon'ble Prime Minister. The National Child Awards for Exceptional Achievements were presented to the 29 Awarded children on the occasion. A list of the Awardees is annexed. About 600 children participated in the function. The Vatsalya Mela was subsequently opened by Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, MOS(WCD) in the evening of 14th Nov., 2006. The Mela facilitated the increased participation and promotion of women and children in various activities.

National Plan of Action for Children, 2005

3.44 Ministry of Women and Child Development has prepared a National Plan of Action for Children, 2005 after harmonizing the goals for children set in the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children held in 2002 and the monitorable targets set in the Tenth Five Year Plan, and goals for children in related Ministries/Departments. The Action Plan has been prepared in consultation with concerned Ministries and Departments, States/Union territory Governments, Non Governmental Organizations and experts. The National Plan of Action includes goals, objectives, strategies and activities for improving nutritional status of children, reducing IMR and MMR, increasing enrolment ratio and reducing drop out rates, universalization of primary education, increasing coverage for immunization etc. The Ministry is preparing quarterly monitoring reports for the National Plan of Action for Children, 2005 on the basis of eight parameters prescribed



Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, Hon'ble Minister of State, (I/C) WCD at the children stall in Vatsalya Mela held at Talkatora Ground, New Delhi

by Prime Minister's Office and sends it regularly to PMO. The eight parameters prescribed are as under :

1. Reduce IMR to below 30 per 1000 live births by 2010.
2. reduce Child Mortality Rate to below 31 per 1000 live births by 2010.
3. to reduce Maternal Mortality Rate to below 100 per 100,000 live births by 2010.
4. universal equitable access and use of safe drinking water and improved access to sanitary means of excreta disposal by 2010.
5. 100% rural population to have access to basic sanitation by 2012.
6. to eliminate child marriages by 2010
7. to eliminate disability due to poliomyelitis by 2007
8. to reduce the proportion of infants infected with HIV by 20 percent by 2007 and by 50 percent by 2010, by ensuring that 80 per cent of pregnant women have access to ante natal care, and 95 per cent of men and women aged 15-24 have access to care, counseling and other HIV and prevention services.

First monitoring report which contained the detailed status of these parameters was submitted in July, 06 and for the quarters ending September 06 and December, 06 report in a tabular format was submitted to PMO. The list of indicators is being finalized through consultations with the concerned Central Ministries and Organisations.

National Awards

National Child Award for Exceptional Achievement

3.45 The National Child Award for Exceptional Achievement was instituted in 1996 to give recognition to the children with exceptional abilities and who have achieved outstanding status in various fields including academics, arts, culture and sports etc.. Children between the age of 4 to 15 years who have shown an exceptional achievement in any field including academics, arts, culture

and sports etc. are to be considered for this award. One Gold Medal and 35 silver Medals (one for each State/UT) are to be given annually.

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

(A) Gold Medal — 1 (One)

(i) A cash prize of Rs.20,000/-

(ii) A Citation and certificates, and

(iii) A Gold Medal

(B) Silver Medals — 35 (Thirty five)

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

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

(iii) A Silver Medal for each awardee.

The Awards for the year 2005 were presented in a function held in New Delhi on the occasion of Children's Day, the 14th November 2006. The Awards were presented by Hon'ble Prime Minister in the presence of Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, MOS(IC)(WCD). The list of Awardees is enclosed as Annexure XXII .

National Award for Child Welfare

3.46 The Award was instituted in 1979 to honour five institutions and three individuals for their outstanding performance in the field of child welfare. The National Award for Child Welfare includes a cash prize of Rs. 3 lakh and a certificate for each institution and Rs. 1 lakh and a certificate for each individual. The Awards for the year 2005 were presented in a function held on 15th Nov., 2006. List of Awardees is enclosed as Annexure - XXIII.

Rajiv Gandhi Manav Seva Award

3.47 This Award was instituted in 1994 to honour an individual who makes outstanding contribution towards service for children. The Award carries a cash prize of



Conferment of National Child Awards for Exceptional Achievement by Dr. Manmohan Singh, Honorable Prime Minister of India in the presence of Smt. Renuka Choudhury, Minister of State (independent Charge) for Women and Child Development on the occasion of CHILDREN'S DAY on 14th November 2006 in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi



Conferment of National Child Awards for Exceptional Achievement by Dr. Manmohan Singh, Honorable Prime Minister of India in the presence of Smt. Renuka Choudhury, Minister of State (independent Charge) for Women and Child Development on the occasion of CHILDREN'S DAY on 14th November 2006 in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

Rs. 1 lakh, a silver plaque and a citation. The Award were increased to three from the year 2006 The Awards for the year 2006 were presented in a function held on 15th Nov., 2006 by Shri Janardhan Diwedi, Chairperson, Parliament Standing Committee). The list of Awardees is enclosed as Annexure XXIV .

National Bravery Award

3.48 This is an award instituted through the Indian Council for Child Welfare since 1957. The award carries a prize of Rs. 5000/- each, a medal and a certificate. The list of awardees for the year 2006 is at Annexure XXV .

Recent initiatives

Parliamentary Forum on Children

3.49 A Parliamentary Forum on Children under the Chairpersonship of Speaker of Lok Sabha has been constituted to deal with all issues pertaining to children. MOS(WCD)/I/C is one of the Vice Chairperson of the forum. She gave a presentation before the Parliamentary Forum on Children on 22nd May, 2006 on the 'Situation of Girl Child'. Several issues relating to girl child were discussed during the meeting.

Cultural Exchange Programme

3.50 Under the Cultural Exchange programme with Government of Mauritius, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is organising workshops for the Mauritius delegation. In the series of such workshops a workshop on 'Gender Training on Women Empowerment' and another workshop on "Prevention and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation: an orientation" were organised by NIPCCD on behalf of the Ministry from 14-23 Feb., 2006 and 18th to 27th September, 2006 in New Delhi.

Deputation of a Child Delegation to Mongolia

3.51 A Child Delegation from India attended an International Seminar Camp "Tracing Nomads Pathways" organized by International Children's Center, Nairamdal,

Mongolia from 1st to 8th August, 2006. The Deputation to Mongolia consists of nine children, five from Juvenile Justice Homes and four from different parts of country. Composition of child delegation to Mongolia is at Annexure XXVI .

Working Group on Development of Children

3.52 The Planning Commission for preparing the Eleventh Plan has constituted a Working Group on Development of Children under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development. The working group constituted four sub-group as follows.; Child protection, Girl Child, ICDS and Nutrition, Early childhood Education. Taking into account recommendation of sub-groups, the working group report was prepared and sent to Planning Commission. The Working Group has recommended among other things a comprehensive centrally sponsored 'Integrated Child Protection Scheme', expansion of Creche and day care program, Data systems, a cradle baby or 'Palna' scheme to save girl child, a pilot scheme for Conditional Transfer for girl child, expansion of NPAG and its merger with KSY, amendment and implementation of child marriage law, universalisation of ICDS with quality, strengthening Infrastructure and service delivery, strengthening nutrition and health education, strengthening monitoring and evaluation provision of additional anganwadi workers for Preschool education component etc.

Offences Against Children Bill

3.53 Child abuse involves several aspects, such as, sexual exploitation, economic exploitation, domestic violence, trafficking for prostitution, corporal punishment at school, and others. The Ministry felt the need to have a dialogue on the issue. from all quarters and to formulate a consensus, After few consultations with voluntary organizations and experts dealing with the subject, it has been decided to constitute a small group consisting of representative from Government, NGOs, legal experts and social workers which will go into all aspects of the subject and legal provisions available on the subject and formulate a draft legislation to address all issues pertaining to child abuse. After wide consultations, a draft Bill for Offences Against

Children was prepared and circulated to the State Governments for their comments and views. After obtaining the comments of concerned Ministries and Departments, a draft Cabinet Note has been referred to Law Ministry for their vetting. The proposal will be placed before the Cabinet shortly.

Programmes for Care and Protection of Children

3.54 These programmes focus on children in crisis situation such as:

- Street children,
- Working children,
- Orphaned infants,
- Children in conflict with law,
- Children affected by conflict or disasters, etc.

These programmes were mainly being implemented so far in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. However, vide a notification dated 16.02.2006, all the subjects relating to Child Welfare / Protection like the Juvenile Justice {Care and Protection of Children} Act, 2000; Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA), adoption etc. have been transferred to this Ministry.

An Integrated Programme for Street Children

3.55 The objective of this programme is to prevent destitution of children and facilitate their withdrawal from life on the streets. The programme provides for basic facilities like shelter, nutrition, health care, education, and recreation facilities to street children and seeks to protect them against abuse and exploitation. The target group of this programme is children without homes and family support who are driven to the streets and are especially vulnerable to abuse and exploitation.

3.56 State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, Local Bodies, Educational Institutions and Voluntary Organizations are eligible for financial

assistance under this programme. Upto 90% of the cost of the project may be provided by the Government of India and the remaining has to be borne by the Organization/ Institution concerned. Under the programme no predefined cost heads are stipulated. Depending upon the type of activity and the nature of service an appropriate amount not exceeding Rs.15 lakh per annum can be sanctioned as recurring cost for each project. The grant under the programme is released to selected organizations in two equal half-yearly installments.

3.57 The main programme components of a project under this scheme are:-

- City level surveys;
- Documentation of existing facilities and preparation of city level plan of action;
- Contact programmes offering counseling, guidance and referral services;
- Establishment of 24 hours drop-in shelters;
- Non-formal education programmes;
- Programmes for reintegration of children with their families and placement of destitute in foster care homes/hostels and residential schools;
- Programmes for vocational training and placement;
- Programmes aimed at health care and reducing the incidence of drug and substance abuse, HIV/AIDS etc.;
- Programmes for capacity building and for advocacy and awareness.

3.58 Since inception of the Scheme, 3,32,011 Street Children have been extended help by the Ministry through 192 released during the year 2006-07 States / UTs.

Childline Services

3.59 Child Line having a dedicated number 1098 is a 24-hour toll free telephone service available to all children in distress or by adults on behalf of children in distress. At present, Child Line is working in 73 cities. A list of these cities is at Annexure - XXVII. The basic objectives of Child Line are:

- (i) To respond to the emergency needs of the children in difficulty and refer him/her to such services as he/she is in need of.

- (ii) To provide a forum for networking among Government agencies and non-Governmental agencies dedicated to the network of services in child care and protection.
- (iii) To sensitize hospitals, medical personnel, police, municipal corporations etc. towards needs of children.
- (iv) Ensure protection of rights of the child.
- (v) To provide an opportunity to communities to respond to the needs of children in difficult circumstances.

Childline India Foundation

3.60 Child Line operations are coordinated, monitored and expanded by Childline India Foundation, which is the umbrella organization, set up by the Government of India. Childline India Foundation lays down minimum quality standards of the services provided to children. Childline India has responded to more than 1 crore (up to 31.08.2006) number of calls since its inception in 1998. Overwhelming majority of calls has been for shelter, medical assistance,

protection from abuse, emotional support and guidance, information regarding referral services and missing children.

Juvenile Justice {Care and Protection of Children} Act, 2000

3.61 The Juvenile Justice [Care and Protection of Children] Act, 2000 recognizes the legal necessity of care and protection of children i.e. below 18 years. It is an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to juveniles in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection by providing them proper care, protection and treatment by catering to their developmental needs and by adopting a child friendly approach in the adjudication and disposition of matters in the best interest of children and for their ultimate rehabilitation.

3.62 The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 gives legal sanctity to the intentions and efforts of this Ministry. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 lays down the primary law for not only the care and protection of the children but also for the adjudication and disposition of court matters relating to children.



National children meet at Mumbai

3.63 The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 has been enforced in the entire country except the State of Jammu & Kashmir w.e.f. 1st April, 2001. The Act lays down the setting up of Juvenile Justice Boards consisting of a Metropolitan Magistrate/Judicial magistrate and two social workers one of which shall be female social worker in every district. The State Governments are also required to set up for every district one or more Child Welfare Committees for discharging all functions regarding children in need of care and protection as laid down in the Act.

3.64 A Bill seeking amendment to The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 was introduced by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in Lok Sabha on 29th August, 2005 and Hon'ble Speaker referred it to the Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare for examination. The Standing Committee has examined the Bill and submitted its report to both the Houses of Parliament on 12.12.2005. After the subject matter was transferred to this Ministry, consultations were held with State Governments as well as experts in the field of Child Welfare on the basis of which more comprehensive amendments were proposed keeping in view the recommendations of the Standing committee as well as other suggestions received during consultations. An amendment Act was passed by both houses of the Parliament and it came into effect from 23.08.2006.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme

3.65 The Ministry of Women and Child Development has also initiated steps to formulate a comprehensive scheme, 'An Integrated Child Protection Scheme' on the basis of wide spread consultations with the voluntary organizations, child welfare experts and State Governments. This scheme includes setting up of child protection units in each State and District with financial assistance from the Government of India for ensuring the implementation of the Act and coordination of other child protection related activities in these States / District. The proposed scheme includes components for providing institutional as well as non-institutional support for children in difficult circumstances.

A Programme for Juvenile Justice

3.66 The Ministry is implementing a Scheme called "A

Programme for Juvenile Justice". The objectives of Programme for Juvenile Justice are:

- (i) To extend help to State Governments to bear the cost of infrastructure and services development under the Juvenile Justice Act.
- (ii) To ensure minimum quality standards in the juvenile justice services.
- (iii) To provide adequate services for prevention of social maladjustment and rehabilitation of socially maladjusted juveniles.

3.67 Under the scheme, the Ministry provides 50 per cent assistance to State Governments and UT Administrations for establishment and maintenance of various levels of institutions for juveniles in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection. In the year 2004-05, grant-in-aid of Rs 19.71 Crores was released to 22 States/UTs and during the year 2005-06, grant-in-aid of Rs.20.03 Crores released to 23 States/UTs. The details of the grant released during the year 2006-07 (as on 31.12. 2006) are given at Annexure XXVIII .

Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection

3.68 In pursuance of the provisions of the Act, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its order dated 29.03.2001, in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 465/86 filed by Shri M.C. Mehta against State of Tamil Nadu and Others, had directed the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to prepare a scheme taking into consideration all that would be required for the welfare for child Labour and to submit the same before the Court for consideration. The Ministry had formulated a scheme titled "Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection" and submitted the same to the Hon'ble Court on 22.3.2002.

3.69 The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Judgment dated 12.1.05 gave directions to the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment to implement the scheme. Accordingly, the scheme implementation commenced in Jan 2005. The objective of the scheme is to provide non formal education, vocational training, to working children to facilitate their entry/ re-entry into mainstream education in cases where they have either not attended any learning system or where for some seasons their education has been discontinued with a view to prevent their continued exploitation in future.

3.70 This scheme has been implemented from the financial year 2004-05. In the year 2004-05, grant-in-aid of Rs.7.55 lakhs was released to 3 Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and in the year 2005-06, grant-in-aid of Rs.111.92 lakhs was released to 18 Non-Governmental Organisations(NGOs). The details of the grant released during the year 2006-07 up to 30.11.2006 are given at Annexure XXX .

Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA)

3.71 Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA) was set up on 20th June, 1990. It was registered as an autonomous body under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860 on 18.3.1999. On the recommendation of State Governments, CARA gives recognition to agencies to facilitate inter-country adoptions. It also gives enlistment to foreign adoption agencies, as recognized under the appropriate laws of their own country, and recommended by Indian Missions abroad. So far, CARA has recognized 64 Indian Placement Agencies in the country and 152 Enlisted Agencies, which also include Government Departments in more than 25 countries.

3.72 The overall goal of CARA has been to promote domestic adoption and regulate inter-country adoption as provided under Guidelines of Government of India. CARA also works as Programme Division for implementing Sishu Greh Scheme.

CARA Associated Agencies

- (i) Recognised Indian Placement Agencies(RIPAs) : At present, there are 64 adoption agencies which are recognized by CARA for inter-country adoption placements. However, they are required to give priority to in-country adoption under the Supreme Court directives as well as Govt. of India Guidelines.
- (ii) Enlisted Foreign Adoption Agencies (EFAAs) : At present, there are 106 foreign adoption agencies and 46 Government Departments enlisted with CARA for processing the applications of the prospective adoptive parents (living in such countries) for adoption of Indian children. The enlistment of such agencies is in the process of renewal.

- (iii) Adoption Coordinating Agencies (ACAs) : At present, there are 18 ACAs recognized by CARA for (a) promoting in-country adoptions, (b) maintaining a state level centralized list of children available for adoption and prospective parents willing to adopt (c) publicity & awareness about adoption, (d) issuance of Clearance for inter-country adoptions, (e) maintaining state-level database on adoption and related matters.

Trainings

3.73 Since 2000-2001, under “National Initiative on Adoption”, Orientation Programmes are being organized by CARA for different stakeholders and partner agencies such as professional social workers, government officials, judicial officers, juvenile justice functionaries, Shishu Grih functionaries, medical professionals, functionaries of Placement Agencies and other professionals stakeholders associated with adoption programme. Orientation Programmes for 10 states and one regional training programme are proposed for the year 2006-07.

Some Major Achievements

Some of the major achievements in the year 2006-07 include the following:

- Notification of “Guidelines for Adoption from India — 2006”;
- Family Adoption Guidelines;
- Definition of Special Needs;
- Promotional Activities such as Production of the Films on “Adoption Counseling” and “Preparation of Home Study Report”;
- “National Consultation on Adoption” on 24th May 2006 wherein Placement Agencies and Adoption Coordinating Agencies participated.
- Officials from CARA inspected number of institutions in the country coming under Juvenile Justice System;

Adoption Data

Year	In-country Placement Agencies	Inter-country Placement Agencies	In-country Sishu Grehs
2000	1890	1364	404
2001	1960	1298	573
2002	2014	1066	690
2003	1949	1024	636
2004	1707	1021	587
2005	1541	867	743
Dec.,2006	1529	853	400

Scheme of Assistance to Homes (Shishu Grih) for Children to Promote in-country Adoption

3.74 The Ministry is implementing a scheme wherein CARA provides grant — in- aid to Government Institutions and Non-Governmental Organisations for increasing and

promoting adoptions within the country. The upper ceiling for annual grant-in-aid assistance is Rs. 6.00 lakh for adoption homes. Up to November 2006, an amount of Rs. 82 lakh for 22 Units was sanctioned to 15 NGOs and 2 State Govts. under the Shishu Grih Scheme.

The status of grant-in-aid as follows:

(In Crores)

Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Expenditure
2001-02	4.50	2.00	1.60 (44 NGOs)
2002-03	3.60	2.20	2.13(44 NGOs)
2003-04	2.70	2.70	2.29 (35 NGOs, 04 State Govts, 60 (units)
2004-05	2.65	-	2.23 (39 NGOs, 03 State Govts., 53 (units)
2005-06	5.00	2.00* (+0.27 lacs from NE budget)	2.24 to 37 NGOs, 02 State Govts. (Mizoram and Gujarat), 49 units (40 NGO units and 9 Govt. units)
2006-07	2,50	2.50	2,02 crore to 30 NGOs, 05 State Govts. (Manipur, Mizoram, Gujrat, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh)

Voluntary Coordinating Agencies (VCAS)

3.75 As a step towards promoting and strengthening in country adoption, CARA has initiated the process of setting up Voluntary Coordinating Agencies (VCAs). The VCAs are responsible for coordination of all matters relating to adoption in a State as also to promote in-country adoption. They also maintain list of prospective adoptive parents.

Girl Child

3.76 Girl child's status is dramatically profiled in female to male sex ratios of younger age groups in the population. The 2001 Census reveals a sex ratio of 927 in the 0-6 age group. The sharp decline in female sex ratios over the years suggests that female foeticide and infanticide are primarily responsible for this phenomenon followed by general neglect of the girl child. Gender discrimination is also



Health check up at Anganwadi centre

evident from the marked malnutrition level of girl prevailing: 56 percent of girls (15-19) years continue to suffer from anemia; 45 per cent of the girls suffer from stunted growth as opposed to 20 per cent of boys. Due to dietary deficiencies, adolescent girl do not achieve their potential weight and height. Also, 35 per cent of rural adolescent girls have a weight below 38 kg and a height below 145 cm. Undernourished girls who grow into undernourished mothers continue a vicious intergenerational cycle of under-nutrition and wastage of women. The Girl Child is also highly susceptible to abuse, violence and exploitation. It is a known fact that crimes against girl child have been increasing over the years but very few cases get reported. Rape, trafficking, sexual exploitation, child labour, beggary are some of the form of violence perpetuated on the girl child.

3.77 The Working Group Report on Children for the 11th plan comprised of a sub group on the Girl Child. The Working Group recommendations seek to holistically empower the girl child in all aspects. The suggestions include addressing the various constraints/persisting problems facing the girl child and to undertake special measures to protect the girl child's prospects of survival and security, from conception to birth, in her early years, and throughout the period of her childhood. The focus is on four Es - equality, education, enabling environment and empowerment

Tracking Female foeticide and declining sex ratio

The inferior status and the crime and violence against the girl child starts even before she takes birth. This is evident from the incidence of female foeticide which has been increasing over the years denying the girl child the right to be born.

Effective implementation of the PC and PNDT Act

3.78 The premier Act to prevent pre conceptual and pre natal sex determination and consequent female foeticide is the pre conception and pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (prohibition of Sex selection) Act, 1994 (PC and PNDT Act seeks to prohibit the techniques of pre conception and prenatal sex determination and to preempt the misuse of

such technologies. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has suggested to Ministry of Health to strengthen the existing administrative, enforcement and monitoring provisions under the Act and put in place such mechanisms that can tackle the problem of sex determination and foeticide in a more effective manner.

Nationwide awareness and sensitization campaign for the girl child

3.79 There is urgent need to embark on a massive nationwide sensitization and advocacy campaign with specific focus on the importance of the girls child to reinforce the view that she is an asset and not a burden. The campaign would need to be multi pronged involving the services of multi media as well other community and peer advocacy groups specifically designed for different sections of society.

Schemes to address faulting female sex ratio and welfare of girl child

3.80 There are certain sections of society (mainly BPL families) where awareness and sensitization of the value of girl child may not be solely sufficient impetus for them to retain their daughter for various reasons unique to that

family/community. In order to allow the female child in such families to be born and not aborted, a special provision should be put in place whereby those who do not want to raise their daughters can place them in specially appointed cradle centers supported by the State under the “palna” scheme. In addition the scheme of conditional Cash transfer to provide a set of staggered financial incentives for families of girl children on the completion of four important conditions — survival, immunization, retention in school, and delay of marriage beyond 18 years of age, would also be launched. The scheme would also have an insurance cover for the girl child. In addition, schemes focusing on vocational training and skill development for adolescent girls as part of their education (formal and non-formal) should also be focused upon, so that she is made economically independent.

Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006

3.81 Child marriage is a major stumbling block to the achievement of Human Rights. Child Marriages retard the economic, social and healthy development of girl child.

3.82 There has been global concern for prevention of child marriage. Recognizing evils of early marriage, the right to free and full consent to marriage has been given importance in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The



Chief Minister of Tamilnadu Dr. Karunanidhi giving nutritious meal to children

Convention of the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women also mentions the right to protection from child marriage.

3.83 Even after more than 77 years of enactment of the Child Marriage restraint Act of 1929, the evil practice of solemnization of Child Marriages in the country continues.

3.84 In order to plug the shortcomings/inadequacies in the Act, the Ministry of Law and Justice introduced the Bill “The Prevention of Child Marriage Bill, 2004” in the Rajya Sabha on 20.12.2004 which was referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee.

3.85 The Cabinet in its meeting held on 21.9.2006 approved the proposal on proposed Legislation on Child Marriage Prohibition Act and Repeal of Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929. Thereafter the amendment to the prevention of Child Marriage Bill, 2004 were passed by the Rajya Sabha on 14.12.06 and The Prohibition of Child Marriage Bill, 2006 was passed by the Lok Sabha on

19.12.06. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 has received the assent of the President on 10.1.2007.

Report of the Committee constituted by the Ministry of Women & Child Development to look into the allegations of large scale sexual abuse, rape and murder of children in Nithari, NOIDA.

The Ministry of Women & Child Development constituted a Committee under the chairpersonship of Mrs. Manjula Krishnan, Economic Adviser in the Ministry to investigate into the allegations of large scale sexual abuse, rape and murder of children in Nithari Village of NOIDA on 3rd January, 2007. The committee also had joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri K.Skandan and Director Shri J.S.Kochher, Ministry of Women & Child Development, as members. The Committee visited NOIDA twice and met officials of the District Administration, local police and Chief Medical Superintendent apart from the members of the affected families and local community. They also examined the various documents made available to them by the District Officials/Police. Based upon these documents as well as the information gathered from their meetings with all concerned, the Committee prepared a report which was submitted to the MOS (IC)WCD on 17th January, 2007. Some of the important suggestions made by the Committee are, inter-alia, as under:

- All complaints of missing children need to be registered and treated as a cognizable crime and investigation conducted on priority basis, accordingly. All State Governments including Uttar Pradesh would need to issue appropriate instructions in this regard.
- Wherever police negligence or inaction has been reported when missing children complaints are received, State Governments should take serious cognizance of this and investigate the complaints and on the basis of the same, exemplary punishment meted out to the guilty police officials.
- The daily diary register maintained by the police should be regularly monitored to ensure that all missing children reports entered therein have been duly taken cognizance of and FIR filed.
- Tracking of missing children needs to be made more effective through web-based and other intra and inter



Nutrition health education at Anganwadi centre

State networking linkages so that the police in any one particular State/District of the country will have access to data of missing children in other parts of the country.

- There is urgent need for training and sensitization programmes in gender and child related issues, laws and programmes for police at all levels especially cutting edge level. There is need for carrying out regional/State consultations to educate the police functionaries for becoming more serious in handling cases of missing children.
- The best safeguards for any society come from within the society to prevent such criminal activities against children. Therefore, measures to strengthen the community bond and families must be taken up on a priority basis. Some suggestions include:
- The police station should set up neighbourhood watch system;
- Local bodies such as the PRI and Municipal Corporations need to become more proactive and ensure that the children are protected.

Specific recommendations regarding the investigations of Nithari Crimes:

- The CBI should look into all angles including organ trade, sexual exploitation and other forms of crimes against women and children.
- As the motive, modus operandi and method of disposal of bodies are not clear, the involvement of other persons as well a larger geographical spread needs to be investigated. This is all the more important as the CBI investigation is discovering more new bodies spread over a larger area.
- The discovery of more and more bodies in the area is a cause of grave suspicion whether these crimes are the work of just two individuals or whether a larger gang is involved. The original motive as on being sexual crimes needs to be reinvestigated.

The CBI may also examine the violations of legal provisions attracted under Indian Penal Code, such as, Section 300 pertaining to murder, Section 359 pertaining to kidnapping, section 362 pertaining to abduction, Section 375 pertaining to rape, etc; select provisions of Criminal Procedure Code which invest Police Officers to investigate cognizable cases; provisions of special legislations, like Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 such as Section 9 pertaining to seduction of person in custody, etc.



Other Programmes

4

Other Programmes

Grant-in-aid for Research, Publications and Monitoring

4.1 The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the scheme of grant-in-aid for research, publication and monitoring since 1986-87 with the objective to promote (i) research studies for testing the impact and efficacy of existing programmes and services (identify gaps in services and suggest remedial measures for enhancing the impact of programme and services) and on emerging issues in the field of women and child development (ii) Workshops / seminars which help in promoting awareness, discuss the problems and strategies to resolve the problems of women and children and (iii) publications on women and child related topics for wide dissemination of results.

4.2 Priority is given to research projects of an applied nature keeping in view the policy requirements of the Ministry, social problems requiring urgent public interventions and evaluation of the ongoing programmes. A list of new research and Workshop projects supported under the scheme during the year 2006-07 is at Annexure XXIX . The funds released under the scheme during the current financial year 2006-07 is at Annexure XXX .

Information and Mass Education Activities

4.3 The activities of Media Unit of the Ministry aims to generate awareness in country about issues concerning the development of women and children by giving wide publicity to the policies, programmes and developmental activities formulated and implemented by the Ministry. During the current financial year 2006-07, budget of Rs. 1500.00 lakh (including Rs. 150.00 lakh for NER) has been allocated for awareness generation.

4.4 Publicity to inform, educate and motivate people for bringing about attitudinal changes to achieve social development goals were launched. The focus of the campaign has been to mobilize public opinion on issues pertaining to girl child, the development of children, women's empowerment, early childhood development, nutrition, equal status for women, social evils like child marriage, dowry, trafficking, gender inequality, sexual abuse of girl child, exploitation of women and children. Multi-media publicity was given to the issues through release of advertisements in prominent newspapers, and magazines, telecast of spots on Doordarshan-I (DD-I) (National Network channel) and also broadcast of radio programmes, based on social issues through All India Radio (AIR).

Print Media

4.5 Following advertisements were issued in prominent newspapers in Hindi, English and regional languages across the country :-

1. Quarter page (colour) advertisement on Girl Child
2. Advertisement in Hindustan Times and Times of India, New Delhi inviting Expression/Letters of Interest from the professional advertising agencies.
3. One half page (colour) advertisement on domestic violence and one full page (colour) advertisement on Universal Children's Day 2006.
4. Release of advertisement on 13-11-2006, 14-11-2006, 15-11-2006 and 19-11-2006 in connection with Vatsalya Mela and award of Stree Shakti Puskar 2002 and 2003.
5. Two half page (colour) advertisement on domestic violence on 9-12-2006 and Women Rights on 10-12-2006.

Television

4.6 Telecast of 30 Seconds duration, following video spots on Doordarshan National Network during ICC champions Trophy 2006 on 21-10-2006, 25-10-2006, 26-10-2006, 29-10-2006, 2-11-2006 and 5-11-2006 (6 days):

1. Female Foeticide
2. Dowry
3. Falling Female Sex Ratio
4. Domestic Violence
5. Child Marriage

All India Radio (AIR)

4.7 A 15 minutes duration weekly sponsored radio programme "Aakash Hamara Hai" to highlight policies and programmes of the Ministry and to generate awareness on social issues concerning women and children is being regularly broadcast in Hindi, and regional languages from Commercial Broadcasting Service Stations of AIR across the country and also from primary stations of AIR in North East Region. A prize of Rs.200/- per question per episode has been introduced. Following spots were broadcast: -

1. Dowry
2. Gender Discrimination
3. Educational Empowerment of Girl Child
4. Child Marriage

Vatsalya Mela

4.8 The Ministry organized a week long festival for women and children called Vatsalya Mela from 14th to 19th November 2006 in Talkatora Cricket Ground, New Delhi with the objective of publicizing the profile and interventions of the Ministry and to create awareness on the issues concerning women and children. The opportunity was also utilized for dissemination of information about the schemes and programmes of the Ministry. A large number of women and children participated in various activities organized for them. The mela was inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 14th November, 2006 with the distribution of National Child

Award for Exceptional Achievement. The Mela was visited by several dignitaries, which included Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Ministers Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Shri Kapil Sibal and Smt. Kanti Singh, Member of Parliament Shri Janardhan Dwivedi, and celebrities such as Shri Kapil Dev and Shri Vivek Oberoi.

Innovative Work on Women and Children

4.9 Under the scheme, assistance is given to voluntary organisations working in the field of child and women welfare for innovative projects and activities, which are not covered in the existing schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. An amount of Rs.47.00 lakhs was utilized during the year 2005-06. The revised allocation for the year 2006-07 is Rs.131.00 lakhs. The funds will be utilized during the year 2006-07.

Use of Hindi in official work

4.10 Hindi Section has been mandated to implement the Official Language policy of the Central Government in the Ministry. In pursuance of this policy, efforts were made during the period under report to maximize the use of Hindi in the Ministry. The officers and employees have acquired working knowledge of Hindi. Entries in the Service books were continued to be made in Hindi. Letters received in Hindi were replied to in Hindi. Article 3(3) of the official Language Act is being complied with in the Ministry.

4.11 Copies of the Annual Programme brought out by the Department of official Language were circulated for compliance. Bilingual Calendars depicting Nutrition aspects published by the Ministry were also distributed. Quarterly progress Reports received from the officers under the Administrative control of this Ministry were reviewed and short comings if any, were pointed out to them for taking remedial action. Language Implementation Committee meeting was held on 21-7-2006 under the Chairpersonship of Joint Secretary incharge of Hindi in which a review of the progressive use of Hindi in the Ministry as well as in the offices under the administrative control of Ministry was undertaken and remedial measures to overcome the shortcomings suggested. Hindi fortnight was celebrated in the Ministry from 14th to 28th September, 2006. During this period Debate, Noting and Drafting, General Knowledge and Essay competitions were organized. Thirteen officials have been awarded and distributed prizes. Independent Hindi Advisory Committee

of the Ministry is being constituted. Resolution to this effect has been sent to the Department of Official Language.

4.12 In addition to the above items of work relating to the implementation of Official Language policies, the important documents/material translated in Hindi during the period under report include Annual report, 2005-06, Performance Budget, 2005-06, material for Parliamentary Standing Committee, material relating to **Rajiv Gandhi Manav Sewa Puraskar**, National Award for Child Welfare, Awards to Anganwadi Worker, replies to Parliament Questions, Cabinet Notes etc.

Information Technology

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

A brief description of some of the programmes introduced in 2006-07 by the Ministry with the help of NIC is as follows:

(i) National Resource Centre for Women (NRCW)

Spreading awareness on Schemes of various Central, State Government bodies and of Non-Government sector to large masses of population especially through modern IT gadgets is an essential requirement. Taking advantages of IT innovations, NRCW portal has been launched totally on virtual cyber space for its location and access not only in India but across the entire world. The abstract of Research Studies are also put up in the website.

(ii) Dak Diary and NGO Grant Monitoring System

Dak Diary - The system tracks all proposals received under various grants-in-aid schemes and gives an on line status of action taken on the proposals.

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

Sanctioned Project Detail— Captures all important information including location, amount sanctioned and number of beneficiaries of sanctioned projects under various grant-in-aid schemes.

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

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

(iii) GIS Mapping of Schemes of the Ministry

The Ministry commissioned the National Informatics Centre to develop network based GIS application, integrating spatial data up to State, District and Village level and non-spatial data including MWCD data and census.

This software maps all sanctioned projects under grants in aid schemes, up to the district level, to give a graphical depiction of regional spread of various schemes and identify areas requiring interventions. For example, the software enables listing of districts where no projects have been sanctioned under any scheme (like Working Women Hostel or Short Stay Homes) and lists all districts where no projects of Women and Child Development have been sanctioned so far. This software will enable a more focused approach in planning for investments under various schemes.

(iv) Application Software in use in the Ministry

Intranet Based Integrated Office Automation – a web based application has been designed and developed for office automation procedures like Personnel Information, Office Orders/Circulars, Payroll, GPF, Income Tax, Leave Records, Official Forms, etc. The Ministry is updating the relevant data regularly and the employees are using this system to get their Circulars, Pay

Slips, GPF Statements, IT Statements, Forms, etc. from this website directly. This system is developed using ASP and MS-SQL Server.

Budget Monitoring System was developed and implemented in the Finance wing of the Ministry. It is an online application capturing scheme wise details of funds sanctioned and released.

Swawlamban and STEP Grant Monitoring System was developed for monitoring the implementation of Women's Economic Programmes. The database consists of information regarding details of voluntary 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.

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. The following initiatives have been taken during the year:

- File Tracking System (FTS) and other related software were developed in the Ministry.
- NIC has computerized the State wise MPR of Grants Released for all the Schemes from Central Social Welfare Board.
- NIC provided assistance to the Parliament Section for regular on line transmission of replies of Parliament Questions to Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariat.
- The Ministry of Women and Child Development has a website which is maintained by the NIC and updated periodically.
- With the help of NIC, Ministry is running various software like Store Inventory, Payroll and Hardware Maintenance Package very successfully.
- Technical consultancy and guidance to various organizations under the control of the Ministry like National Commission for Women, NIPCCD, RMK and CSWB is provided by NIC.

Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organizations

4.14 A list of voluntary organizations and Government Organization that have received assistance from the Ministry for Various activities in the field of women and child development during 2006-07 is given at Annexure XXX .

Annual Plan and Action Plan

4.15 The Plan and Non-Plan outlays for the year 2006-07 were fixed at Rs.4795.85 crore and Rs.57.09 crore respectively. The revised outlays (Plan) have been fixed at the same level i.e. Rs.4795.85 crore whereas Non-Plan have been revised to Rs.60.00 crores. Scheme-wise details are given at Annexure XXXI . The Ministry 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 Ministry to review the financial and physical achievements as per the targets fixed at the beginning of the year.

4.16 The Ministry completed the exercise for the preparation of the Annual Plan 2007-08. The Plan was discussed in the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission allocated an amount of Rs. 5793.00 crores under plan for the Ministry for the year 2007-08, which represented a step up of 20.79% over the outlay of the previous year.

Plan for the North-East Region

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

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

4.18 The schemes and programmes of the Ministry are directly impacting the lives of women and children belonging to the most disadvantaged sections of the society. Most programmes are located in the areas where the

women and children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SC & ST) populations have easy access to the benefits of these services. Although pre-quantification of flow of funds and benefits to SC/ST population is not workable, however, the basic consideration under all the schemes of the Ministry is to ensure that the benefits of the schemes flow to the disadvantaged sections of the SC/ST population, women and children. While selecting the location for the project, preference is given to those areas which are predominately inhabited by vulnerable and weaker sections of the society, i.e. scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and families in absolute poverty.

4.19 The Ministry has been implementing one of the largest area based scheme of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS). This is perhaps the world's largest programme for holistic development of the child. More than 2/3rd of the Ministry's annual budget is earmarked for ICDS. The Annual Plan outlay of the Ministry for 2006-07 is Rs.4795.85 crores (BE), out of which Rs.4454.52 crores is for ICDS (General), Rs.1.48 crores is for World Bank ICDS Project and Rs. 87.00 crores is for Training of ICDS functionaries. The scheme is being implemented in backward rural areas, tribal areas and urban slums. The ICDS envisages provision of vital child development services to most vulnerable groups in disadvantaged areas with a focus on:

- a. Areas inhabited pre-dominantly by SCs.
- b. Areas inhabited by tribes particularly backward tribes.

4.20 Of the 6118 ICDS projects sanctioned (by 31.3.2006) in the country, 809 are tribal projects, which are predominantly inhabited by tribes. Even in respect of rural/urban projects, the focus is on coverage of most vulnerable groups including SCs/STs and other backward castes. As on 31.3.2006, under 5659 operationalised ICDS projects, the out-reach of the services is being extended to 5.62 crores of beneficiaries (pregnant & lactating mothers and children below 6 years of age) out of which more than 30% beneficiaries belong to SC & ST population.

4.21 The Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) made the following stipulations under their grant-in-aid rules to encourage voluntary action in tribal areas:

- i. Normally, only such institutions are eligible for grant-in-aid from the Board, which are engaged in Social Welfare activities for a minimum period of

three years. This condition is relaxed in the case of institutions located in tribal areas.

- ii. Institutions are normally given assistance under the grant-in-aid programme on an equal matching basis (50% grant from the Board and other 50% raised by the institutions). In regard to the institutions in tribal areas, the Board allows grants up to 75% of the approved expenditure and in certain deserving cases, grants even up to 95%.
- iii. Similarly, under the scheme of Condensed Courses of Education for Adult Women, the institutions are required to make 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.

4.22 The scheme of Hostels for Working Women implemented by the Department, provides for seats upto 15% and 7.5% for women belonging to SC and ST communities, respectively. Under various training, employment and education programmes for women, the Department is implementing the schemes of Support for Training and Employment Programme (STEP) and Setting up of Employment-cum-income Generation Training — cum-production units for Women, under which training is given to women to upgrade skill, knowledge in traditional as well as non-traditional trades. The implementation agencies are directed by the Department to enroll more SC/ST women.

4.23 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. Community Food and Nutrition Extension Units (CFNEU) of FNB are organizing training courses in the fields in fruit and vegetable preservations only for SC/ST adolescent girls and women under accelerated programmes for the development of SC/ST community. The major thrust of the programmes of the Board is on the rural and tribal areas.

4.24 Most of the programmes of Ministry, particularly, those for women, are implemented through voluntary organizations. Efforts are made to encourage more and more voluntary organizations to come forth with proposals to start welfare programmes in tribal and backward rural areas by extending special concessions and relaxations under grant-in-aid.



Food and Nutrition Board

5

Food and Nutrition Board

5.1 The importance of nutrition for human resource development, productivity of the people and economic growth of a nation is increasingly being recognised all over the world. Studies reveal that various forms of malnutrition like anaemia result in reducing Gross National Product of the countries. What is not commonly or fully recognised is the impact of nutritional status of population on economic development.

5.2 Micronutrient deficiencies afflict all age groups and both sexes. Its cost to the economy of the nation is extremely high. The three micronutrient deficiencies of public health significance namely vitamin A, iron and iodine alongwith under nutrition has shown to reduce India's GDP by 3-9% during the year 1996 [Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), 1997]. The cost of treating malnutrition is 27 times more than the investment required for its prevention.

5.3 The current nutrition interventions have often been consumption oriented which can temporarily address problems of certain population groups, but to realize long-term goals of optimum nutrition, human resource development, productivity and economic growth, it is necessary to complement these efforts by addressing the root causes of malnutrition. In order to achieve sustainable improvement in nutritional status, nutrition needs to be recognized and addressed within the context of overall development policy.

5.4 The National Nutrition Policy adopted in 1993 identified a series of actions in different spheres by different sectors of the Government. A number of initiatives in the area of nutrition advocacy and sensitization of policy makers at Centre and State levels, addressing infant and young child nutrition, district-wise disaggregated data on food and nutrition situation, nutrition monitoring, mapping and surveillance have been taken up by the Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) of Ministry of Women & Child Development.

5.5 The FNB infrastructure 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 has been engaged in the following activities during the year 2006-07:

- Capacity Building of Trainers on Nutrition
- Nutrition Orientation of Field Functionaries and Volunteers
- Training in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables and Nutrition
- Nutrition Education Programme in Rural, Urban and Tribal Areas
- Mass Awareness Campaigns on Nutrition
- Development and Production of Nutrition Education and Training Material
- Monitoring 'Supplementary Feeding' Component of ICDS.
- Food Analysis and Standardization
- Promoting Instruments of National Nutrition Policy

5.6 The performance of Community Food & Nutrition Extension Units (CFNEUS) in respect of Nutrition Education & Training Activities during the year 2006-07 (up to November 2006) is given in the Annexure XXXII .

5.7 The FNB is primarily engaged in empowering the field personnel as well the public with basic knowledge of nutrition and health with a view to improve nutritional status of the people with special focus on women and children. The CFNEUs are organizing various nutrition

education and training activities, mass awareness campaigns, empowering women, adolescent girls and the community at large on critical issues of nutrition like infant and young child feeding, management of malnourished children, micronutrient malnutrition control, nutrition monitoring and surveillance etc. Some of the initiatives undertaken during the year (2006-07) in the areas of Nutrition Advocacy, Infant and Young Child Feeding, Micronutrient Malnutrition Control, Awareness Generation on Nutrition, Development and Promotion of Low Cost Nutritious Recipes etc are as under:

Nutrition Advocacy

5.8 The 5th Regional Consultation Meet on Nutrition for Central States (Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh) was organised at Bhopal on 9-10 June, 2006. The basic objective of these Nutrition Meets was to create awareness among the policy makers of the key sectors about the importance of nutrition for human resource development, productivity of the people, economic growth and ultimately the national development with active involvement of senior policy makers from WCD, Health, Food & Civil Supplies, Education and Panchayati Raj and, professional bodies, Home Science and Medical Colleges, NGOs and international organisations.

5.9 The National Nutrition Week was observed throughout the country from 1-7 September, 2006. The Chief Secretaries were requested to mobilise the development machinery of the State to intensify creation of nutritional awareness among the people at different levels. The theme selected for this year's celebration was 'Nutrition Literacy'. The FNB of the Ministry organised 29 State level workshops, orientation training for ICDS personnel and special programmes during the Week for creating nutritional awareness among the functionaries as well as public on critical aspects of nutrition.

5.10 A Working Group on Integrating Nutrition with Health for the XI Five Year Plan (2007-2012) was constituted in the Ministry by the Planning Commission under the Chairpersonship of the Secretary (WCD), the first meeting of which was held on 14th July, 2006. Four Sub Groups were constituted to give concrete suggestions on important issues covered by this Working Group. Based on the discussions, a Draft Report of the Working Group was prepared. The final Report of the Working Group on Integrating Nutrition with Health for the XI Five Year Plan (2007-2012), was submitted to the Planning Commission on 1.11.2006.

5.11 A National Workshop on Adoption of New WHO Child Growth Standards was organized on 8-9 February



National Nutrition Week 1-7 September 2006



Inaugural Session of the National Workshop on Adoption of New WHO Child Growth Standards Organized by FNB, MWCD jointly with MHFW on 8-9 February, 2007.

2007 at New Delhi, jointly with the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, UNICEF & WHO, with a view to deliberate on the importance of new WHO child growth standards and the methodology for adopting the same. The workshop facilitated a national consensus for adopting the new child growth standards launched by WHO in June 2006 at Bangkok. These new growth standards are scientific, gender specific and are based on multicentric growth studies from six countries of the world including India. These are important for promotion of breast feeding as these are based on growth of breast-fed infants.

Infant and Young Child Feeding

5.12 The second edition of the National Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding was released on 17th May, 2006 in the meeting of the Executive Committee of National Nutrition Mission. These guidelines have been integrated into the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH II) programme under the National Rural Health Mission by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and the training curricula of ICDS personnel by the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD). The guidelines are being translated into regional languages to reach the same to remote corners of the country. The training and nutrition

education programmes of FNB lay special emphasis on promoting correct norms of infant and young child feeding.

5.13 The World Breastfeeding Week (1-7 August) was observed on the Theme “Infant Milk Substitutes Act: Making it Known to People”. 29 State level workshops, orientation training programmes, community meetings were organized enlisting cooperation of State Departments of WCD, Health, National Institutions, etc. The State Secretaries (WCD) were requested to mobilize the ICDS network to organize special awareness generation programmes in the States.

Micronutrient Malnutrition Control

5.14 An Expert Consultation on Vitamin A was organised under the chairpersonship of the Secretary (WCD) involving eminent national and international experts on vitamin A on 10.5.2006. The disaggregated prevalence of vitamin A deficiency in children under-5 years, sub-clinical deficiency of vitamin A in children and the need to revive the original programme which was for children under 3 years for children upto 5 years was deliberated and recommended in the meeting. These efforts have led to policy guidelines on extending the coverage under vitamin A programme to children upto 5

years of age issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in November, 2006.

5.15 Second meeting of the Executive Committee of National Nutrition Mission (NNM) was held on 17.5.2006 under the chairpersonship of Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, Minister of State (IC), Women and Child Development to deliberate on the issues requiring attention of the NNM. The Recommendations of the Committee are as under:

- Nutrition is one of the most important indicators of development and it is high time that nutritional issues affecting the population are addressed in a mission mode so that the pace of development in the country could be accelerated.
- Each arm of the Government has to work towards nutrition promotion. The mission is needed to mobilise the key sectors having a bearing on nutrition of the people so that the services under PDS, Agriculture, Health, Rural Development, Education and Women & Child Development are at optimum level of efficiency and there is 100% activation of all sectors with requisite convergence to achieve synergistic impact on nutritional status of the population.
- Infant and young child nutrition is the most critical area for promoting nutrition of the people. Appropriate infant and young child feeding practices are critical for child survival, development, growth, nutrition and health and need aggressive promotion on the pattern of pulse polio campaign.
- Nutrition Advocacy of policy makers, Capacity building/training of different level field functionaries and education of the public for nutrition promotion is extremely important for bringing about a significant change in the nutrition scenario in the country.
- Awareness generation is needed in a campaign mode so that supplementary nutrition does not become substitute feeding, compliance under IFA supplementation increases, sound food habits are promoted for preventing non-communicable diseases.

- Micronutrient malnutrition has not been addressed effectively in the country so far. There is need to adopt fortification of common foods like wheat flour fortified with iron and folic acid, RTE foods and supplementary foods for children under ICDS and MID Day Meal with micronutrients, double fortification of salt with iron and iodine and so on. A policy on food fortification was necessary.
- A nation wide nutrition monitoring system in the form of “Nutrition Information System (NIS)” was needed so that the country has regular information on nutrition situation of the people and steps could be taken to monitor and improve the same. A nation wide National Nutrition Education Programme is needed in the country.
- The National Institute of Nutrition with the help of the existing NNMB units in 8 States and other research organisations should take up the task of nutrition monitoring, mapping and surveillance in the country. The NIN should be expanded to serve as the Resource Centre. All good practices should be documented and disseminated widely.
- The Executive Committee of NNM should ask for funds for different activities under NNM so that intensive interventions in high malnutrition districts/tribal areas could be undertaken on priority.
- It was considered essential to “give teeth to the NNM” so that the mandate of the National Nutrition Policy and National Nutrition Mission for different sectors of the Government could be implemented in totality. In other words, the directives of the recommendations of the NNM should be binding on all concerned sectors/organisations.
- The Ministry of Women & Child Development, the secretariat for the National Nutrition Mission, would need to be strengthened to effectively take up the cause of nutrition to the forefront.

5.16 Inter Ministerial Coordination Committee on Micronutrient Malnutrition Control was constituted under the chairpersonship of the Secretary (WCD) to review the existing interventions and identify strategies for addressing micronutrient malnutrition in a holistic manner. The first meeting was held on 30.5.2006.

5.17 Committee of Secretaries under the Chairpersonship of the Cabinet Secretary has been meeting

regularly to deliberate on the need to accelerate programmes to overcome micronutrient deficiencies. In the last meeting held on 17th October, 2006 the Ministry of Women & Child Development was asked to prepare the Agenda Papers for the meeting. The Committee considered the Issues of Concern and Suggested Solutions prepared by FNB, MWCD. A five-pronged strategy had been advised to accelerate the programmes to overcome micronutrient deficiency in the country.

5.18 The cause of double fortification of salt (DFS) with iron and iodine successfully brought by the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad was taken up with the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, ICMR, Department of Bio Technology and DGS&D. It is heartening to know that the double fortification of salt was considered by the Central Committee for Food Standards (CCFS) and the NIN formula of DFS has been approved. The standard for the DFS is under finalization.

Awareness Generation on Nutrition

Advertisement campaign

- o A bilingual Wall Calendar on Nutrition for the year 2007 on the theme Improving Nutrition Means

Accelerating the Pace of National Development' was printed with nutrition messages appearing on all the 12 sheets. These were disseminated to the Women & Child Development, Health and Education infrastructure with a view to create nutritional awareness among the functionaries as well as the community.

- o During the year, FNB brought out advertisements on Nutrition during World Breastfeeding Week highlighting the importance of breastfeeding and complementary feeding, National Nutrition Week giving information on healthy eating, 31 years of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), World Food Day, Global Iodine Deficiency Disorders Prevention Day.

Audio-video software

- o FNB sponsored a programme on 'Khel Khel Mein Badlo Duniya' giving Nutrition messages, to Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA), which was telecast twice through National Channel of Doordarshan.
- o Three video spots and 3 audio spots on Infant and Young Child Feeding were telecast/broadcast



Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge), Women and Child Development, Smt. Renuka Chowdhury examining exhibits at FNB Exhibition in Vatsalya Mela.

- o Three audio and video spots on deficiencies of Vitamin A, Iron and Iodine, in Hindi and 14 Regional languages were broadcast/telecast

Exhibitions

5.19 FNB participated in prestigious Melas/Exhibitions/Fairs organized in different parts of the country with a view to disseminate nutrition information to the people who visit these events. Some of these are as under:

- Perfect Health Parade at New Delhi on 6th April, 2006.
- CFNEU Imphal had put up a Nutrition Exhibition in the Multi Media Campaign organized by Inter Media Publicity Coordination Committee, Manipur at Ngangkhalawai, Bishnupur districts on May 20-21, 2006.
- Health Awareness Week was organized for Parliamentarians at Parliament Annexe with effect from 7th to 11th August, 2006. FNB had put up a nutrition exhibition, which was visited by Members of Parliament and commended by them.
- Bharat Nirman Information Campaign exhibition

was organized by Press Information Bureau of Ministry of Information & Broadcasting at Nalgonda with effect from 29th August to 2nd September, 2006. CFNEU Hyderabad had put up an informative and impressive stall

- FNB had put up a Nutrition stall at the Food and Technology Expo 2006 at Pragati Maidan during 31st August to 3rd September, 2006. Hand outs/posters/charts on nutrition were distributed to the general public.
- CFNEU Kidwai Nagar participated in the MTNL Health Mela at Sheikh Sarai, New Delhi on October 10-11, 2006 and put a nutrition exhibition at the Mela.
- FNB had put up Nutrition Exhibition in the “Vatsalya Mela” organised by MWCD from 14-19 November, 2006 at Talkatora Cricket Grounds, New Delhi. Various activities like Nutrition Quiz Competition, live demonstration of preparation of Low Cost Nutritious Recipes, Nutrition games, etc. made the FNB stall very popular among the school students and visitors from all walks of life. Nutritional status assessment and nutritional counselling based thereon was undertaken at the stall



Hon'ble Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge), Women and Child Development, Smt. Renuka Chowdhury in Vatsalya Mela .



Nutrition demonstration by C.F.N.E.U Jabalpur



Orientation training course on Nutrition by C.F..N.E.U Jaipur

for all children as well as adult visitors. Hon'ble MOS (IC) (WCD), Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha, other noted Members of Parliament and eminent public personalities visited the stall and complemented the efforts of FNB.

- CFNEU Chandigarh participated in "Samarthya 2006" organized by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, GOI in collaboration with the Government of Haryana at Chandigarh w.e.f. November 6-9, 2006 and put up a nutrition exhibition there.
- CFNEU Hyderabad participated and put up a Nutrition stall in the Public Information Campaign Exhibition at Nizamabad District, Andhra Pradesh during November, 2006
- CFNEU Kolkata put up a Nutrition Exhibition at Sundarban Krishi Mela 'O' Lok Sanskriti Utsav organized at Kultali Narayantala, Basanti from December 20-29, 2006.

Development and Promotion of locally available Nutritious Foods

5.20 Popularizing low cost nutritious foods from locally available food material is one of the mandates to the FNB. The field units of FNB have been developing low cost nutritious recipes from locally available foods for infants, preschool children, school children, pregnant and lactating mothers and propagating the same through various nutrition education and extension programmes in rural, urban slums and tribal areas as well as during training programmes. A recipe book on low cost nutritious recipes for complementary feeding of infants and young children is under print.

5.21 A Booklet for school children and adults on "Dietary tips for better health" was also developed and is under print.

Food Analysis and Standardization

5.22 Food and Nutrition Board has four Quality Control Laboratories (QCLs) at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai, which analyze various supplementary foods consumed in feeding programmes under ICDS scheme. The samples are received from the State Governments as well as field units of FNB, collected by them during the course of regular inspections of anganwadi centres. The QCLs of FNB are also analyzing the processed fruits and vegetable products under the regulation of quality control of these products for domestic consumption as well as for export. These samples are received from Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

5.23 FNB rendered technical expertise on food quality and standardization of various committees of Department of Health, including Codex Food Labelling Committees etc and of Bureau of Indian Standards and DRDO (Defence Research Development Organisation). FNB also organized two Shadow Committee meetings of Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses (CCNFSDU) under the chairmanship of the Joint Secretary (Nutrition and Child Development) and prepared India's View Point on the agenda items for 28th session of CCNFSDU held from November 30 to December 3, 2006 at Thailand. FNB contributed to the quality aspects of food standards for infant milk substitutes and infant foods through the expert committee of MOHFW.



Gender Budgeting - Budgeting for Gender Equity

6

Gender Budgeting

- Budgeting for Gender Equity

6.1 The goals of human development are closely intertwined with development and empowerment of women, who, as an independent group constitute about 496 million (2001 Census) representing 48% of the total population in the country. They comprise not only the valuable human resources of the country but their socio economic development sets the pace for sustainable growth of the rest of the economy.

6.2 However, the reality is that women face disparities in access to and control over resources. These disparities get reflected in important parameters like health, nutrition, literacy, educational attainments, skill levels, occupational status etc. The poor status and value attached to women is reflected in the fact that the female sex ratio for 0-6 age group declined steeply from 945 in 1991 to 927 in 2001 implying that millions of girls went missing in just a decade.

6.3 There are a number of gender specific barriers, which prevent women from gaining access to their rightful share in the flow of public goods and services. Unless these gender requirements and their felt needs are incorporated and mainstreamed in the planning and development process it is apprehended that the fruits of economic growth are likely to completely bypass a significant section of the country's population which does not augur well for the future growth of the economy.

6.4 The planning process in the country had recognized this fact, but it is only in the last two decades has there been an explicit strategy to tackle gender related issues in a systematic manner by introducing an element of gender sensitivity in allocation of resources for women by identifying women beneficiary oriented schemes of various sectors, propagating the Women's Component Plan (WCP) to ensure not less than 30% of the funds / benefits flow to women as well as encouraging Gender Budgeting to be applied in all sectors. The Approach Paper to the Eleventh

Plan specifically states that 'gender equity requires adequate provisions to be made in policies and schemes across Ministries and Departments . It also entails strict adherence to gender budgeting across the board'

6.5 The importance of Gender Budgeting has been stressed time and again in different forums. To provide further impetus to this objective, the Finance Minister in 2004-05 had mandated the setting up of Gender Budgeting Cells in all Ministries/ Departments and highlighted the perceived need for budget data to be presented in a manner that brought out the gender sensitiveness of the budgetary allocations.. This was followed by a more emphatic commitment in the budget speech of 2005-06, wherein the budgetary allocations under 10 Demands for Grant estimated at Rs. 14379 crore were shown in a separate statement as a part of the Gender Budgeting exercise. The 2006-07 Budget Speech revealed an estimated allocation of Rs.28,737 cr. for benefit of women under 24 Demands for Grant in 18 Ministries and Departments.

What is gender budgeting- a definition

6.6 Gender Budgeting is understood as a dissection of the Government budget to establish its gender-differential impacts and to translate gender commitments into budgetary commitments. Thus Gender Budgeting.

- Looks at Government budget from a gender perspective to assess how it addresses the needs of women in all sectors
- It does not seek to create a separate budget but to provide affirmative action to address the specific needs of women
- Gender responsive budgeting initiatives provide a way for assessing the impact of government revenue and expenditure on women.

6.7 Gender Budgeting lends itself to strengthening administrative processes and actions to achieve the targets for improvement in the position of women. It not only entails a look at allocation of resources for women but goes beyond to cover tracking the utilization of allocated resources, impact analysis and beneficiary incidence analysis of public expenditure and policy from a gender perspective.

6.8 Hence gender budgeting is not an accounting exercise as commonly perceived and understood. It encompasses incorporating a gender perspective and sensitiveness at all levels and stages of the developmental planning, programs, schemes, processes and implementation. An important outcome of the application of Gender budgeting is that it paves the way for gender mainstreaming in the developmental process and in understanding how the needs of women can be addressed in not only “traditional” areas like agriculture, health, education but also in so called ‘gender neutral’ sectors like Power, Defence, Chemicals, Bio technology, Commerce, Information Technology, etc. where in the first instance the gender implications do not seem apparent..

Distinction between Budgeting and Budget

6.9 Gender Budgeting is a process that entails maintaining a gender perspective at various stages like programme / policy formulation, assessment of needs of target groups, review of extant policies and guidelines, allocation of resources, implementation of programmes, impact assessment, reprioritization of resources and so on. A gender sensitive budget is the culmination of this process.

Why is Gender mainstreaming important

6.10 The bulk of the public expenditure and policy concerns lie in ‘gender neutral’ sectors like power, defence, petroleum, transport etc and the implications for women in these sectors are not recognized or identified. It is increasingly being felt that unless gender concerns are also mainstreamed in these sectors, public expenditure will always be skewed disadvantageously towards women. Hence the imperative need for gender mainstreaming as natural outcome of gender budgeting.

“Budgeting for Gender Equity” - A Mission Statement

6.11 The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) as the nodal agency for gender budgeting has

been undertaking several initiatives for empowerment of women. In this context the Ministry has honed Gender Budgeting as a tool for achieving the goals and targets enshrined for women in our Constitution and Plans and Policies. In 2004-05 the Ministry adopted “Budgeting for Gender Equity” as a Mission Statement. A Strategic Framework of Activities to implement this mission was also framed and disseminated across all Departments of Government of India. (Box 1)

6.12 The main essence of the Mission Statement is to reinforce that

- Gender budgeting is a process that entails maintaining a gender perspective at various stages — planning, policy, programs and schemes, assessment of needs of the target groups, allocation of resources, implementation, impact assessment, outcome assessment, and reprioritization of policy/program objectives and allocations bringing about gender mainstreaming into the development process
- Gender Budgeting translates stated gender commitments into budgetary commitments
- Thus gender sensitive budgets is a culmination of the gender budgeting process

Critical activities constituting the gender budgeting exercise include

- a) Addressing gap between policy commitment and allocation for women through adequate resource allocation and gender sensitive programme formulation and implementation
- b) Mainstreaming gender concerns in public expenditure and policy
- c) Gender audit of public expenditure, programme implementation and policies

6.13 The year 2005-06 was devoted to carrying forward this exercise and universalizing gender budgeting initiatives in the Government at the Centre and States. In the year 2006-07 the gender budgeting and mainstreaming received a further thrust when the Ministry took up training and capacity building as well as orientation workshops for gender budgeting cells set up in Ministries/ Departments and training institutes, advocacy and awareness generation. .

Box -1:
Mission statement- “Budgeting for Gender Equity” - Strategic Framework of Activities

Mission statement- “Budgeting for Gender Equity”

Broad framework of activities

- Quantification of allocation of resources for women in the Union, States and *Local Administration* budgets and expenditure thereof.
 - Refining and standardizing methodology and development of tools.
 - Trend Analysis
 - Analysis of change in pattern, shift in priorities in allocation across clusters of services etc
 - Variations in allocation of resources and actual expenditure
 - Adherence to physical targets
- Gender Audit of policies of the Government- monetary, fiscal, trade etc. at the Centre and State levels
 - Research and micro studies to guide macro policies like credit policy, taxes etc
 - Identification of gender impact of policies/interventions viewed as gender neutral
 - Micro studies to identify need for affirmative action in favour of women towards correcting gender imbalances
- Impact assessment of various schemes in the Union and State budgets
 - Micro studies on incidence of benefits
 - Analysis of cost of delivery of services
- Analyzing programmes, strategies, interventions and policy initiatives from the perspective of their impact on status of women as reflected in important Macro Indicators like literacy, MMR, participation in work force
 - E.g.- analysis of substance and content of various interventions directed at health of women and correlate the same with indicator like MMR to establish need for corrective action in formulation of scheme/ approach.
- Institutionalizing the generation and collection of gender dis-aggregated data
 - Developing MIS for feed back from implementing agencies
 - Inclusion of new parameters in data collection in Census and surveys by NSO, CSO etc
- Consultations and Capacity building
 - Collation of research and exchange of best practices
 - Developing methodologies and tools for dissemination
 - Forums and Partnerships amongst experts and stakeholders.
- Review of decision making processes to establish gender equity in participation- review of extant participation of women in decision making processes and to establish processes and models aimed at gender equity in decision making and greater participation of women.
- Formulation and reflection of satellite accounts to capture the contribution of women to the economy by way of their activities in areas that go unreported like care economy, unpaid work in rearing domestic animals etc.

Broad framework of activities

6.14 The challenge of Gender Budgeting lies in translating stated policy commitments in to budgetary

allocations and outcomes. The commitments towards women are reflected in our Constitution, Policies and Plan documents (Box 2 and Box 3). Gender Budgeting lends itself to realizing the goals outlined therein.

Box - 2 : Policy Commitments for Women

Constitutional Provisions

The commitment to gender equity is well entrenched at the highest policy making level- the Constitution of India. A few important provisions for women are:

- Article 14 — Equal Rights and Opportunities in Political Economic and Social Spheres
- Article 15 — Prohibits discrimination on grounds of sex
- Article 15(3) — Enables affirmative discrimination in favour of women
- Article 39 — Equal means of livelihood and equal pay for equal work
- Article 42 — Just and Humane conditions of work and maternity relief
- Article 51(A)(e) — Fundamental Duty to renounce practices, derogatory to dignity of women

The National Policy for Empowerment of Women 2001 envisaged introduction of a gender perspective in the budgeting process as a operational strategy.

These provisions are effected and supplemented by the legal framework. A few laws and legislations are:

Women specific Legislations

- Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, •The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961,•The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986,•The Commission of Sati (Prevention)Act, 1987,; Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

Economic

Factories Act, 1948, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, The Plantation Labour Act, 1951, The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976

Protection

Relevant provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973; Special provisions under IPC, The Legal Practitioners (Women) Act, 1923, The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994.

Social

Family Courts Act, 1984, The Indian Succession Act, 1925, The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 (& amended in 2005),The Indian Divorce Act, 1969

The plan documents have over the years reflected the evolving trends in gender matters. Formal earmarking of funds for women began with the Women's Component Plan. However, gender sensitivity in allocation of resources starts with the Seventh Plan

- The Seventh Plan introduced the concept of monitoring of 27 beneficiary oriented schemes for women by DWCD. The exercise continues and the number of schemes covered is being expanded.
- The Eighth Plan (1992-97) highlighted for the first time a gender perspective and the need to ensure a definite flow of funds from the general developmental sectors to women. The Plan document made an express statement that "...the benefits to development from different sectors should not bypass women and special programmes on women should complement the general development programmes. The later, in turn, should reflect great gender sensitivity".
- The Ninth Plan (1997-2002) adopted the 'Women's Component Plan' as one of the major strategies and directed both the Central and State Governments to ensure "not less than 30 per cent of the funds/benefits are earmarked in all the women's related sectors. Special vigil advocated on the flow of the earmarked funds/benefits through an effective mechanism to ensure that the proposed strategy brings forth a holistic approach towards empowering women.
- The Tenth Plan reinforces commitment to gender budgeting to establish its gender-differential impact and to translate gender commitments into budgetary commitments. It states "—the Tenth plan will continue the process of dissecting the Government budget to establish its gender —differential impact and to translate gender commitments into budgetary commitments. —the Tenth Plan will initiate immediate action in tying up these two effective concepts of Women Component Plan and Gender Budgeting to play a complementary role to each other , and thus ensure both preventive and post facto action in enabling women to receive their rightful share from all the women — related general development sectors."
- Approach Paper to the Eleventh Plan The Approach Paper to the Eleventh Plan clearly states 'gender equity requires adequate provisions to be made in policies and schemes across Ministries and Departments . It also entails strict adherence to gender budgeting across the board'

Tools of Gender Budgeting

6.15 The tools of Gender budgeting that have been disseminated by the MWCD in Workshops/ Orientations, are indicated below:

a) Guidelines for Gender Sensitive Review of Public Expenditure and Policy

Specific guidelines have been formulated by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in the form of Checklists I and II (Box 4 and Box 5). Checklist I is for programmes that are beneficiary oriented and consciously target women. Checklist II covers mainstream sectors. These guidelines help in reviewing Public expenditure and policy from a gender perspective to enable identification

of constraints in outreach of programmes and policies to cover women and to enable suitable corrective action.

b) Gender Based Profile of Public Expenditure

Preparation of the Gender Based profile (Box 6) facilitates review of all schemes and public expenditure from a gender perspective and isolating the gender component by way of expenditure and physical targets. The profile would give a clear situational analysis of constraints like non availability of Gender disaggregated data, need to determine reasons for non adherence to targeted expenditure on women etc. Trend of the gender component, allocation and expenditure, is indicative of extent to which budgeting is gender responsive.

Box - 4 :
Checklist I for Gender Specific Expenditure

Checklist I for Gender Specific Expenditure

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

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

Planning and Budgeting

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

Performance Audit

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

Future Planning and Corrective Action

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

Box 5 :
Checklist II for mainstream sectors

Mainstream sectors like Defence, Power, Telecom, Communications, Transport, Industry, Commerce etc. may consider adopting the following check list to determine the gender impact of their expenditure.

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

These exercises can be commenced by each Ministry/Department of the Government, to start with, for a few select programmes/schemes which may be selected either in terms of their perceived gender impact, or the selection can be based on considerations of heaviest budget allocation. Based on the result of carrying out the above steps, the gender budgeting exercise may be institutionalized in the manner detailed in checklist I

b) Gender Based Profile of Public Expenditure

Preparation of Gender Based profile (Box 6) facilitates review of all schemes and public expenditure from a gender perspective and is isolating the gender component by way of expenditure and physical targets.

The profile would give a clear situational analysis of constraints like non-availability of gender disaggregated data , need to determine reasons for non-adherence to targeted on women etc. Trend of the gender components ,allocation and expenditure is indicative of extent to which budgeting is gender responsive.

Box—6 :
Gender based profile of Public Expenditure

Programme	Expected Outcome/ Objective	Gender Component of Programme/ Sub programme	Total Public Expenditure (Rs)		Public Expenditure on women /girls (Rs)		Gender Disaggregated Beneficiaries (extent of benefits to women)	Remarks
			GOI	State	GOI	State		
		By Definition or practice					Physical targets and performance i.e. number of female beneficiaries etc.	
1.								
2.								

c) Beneficiary Needs Assessment

Establishing requirements from the point of view of women and reviewing effectiveness of public expenditure accordingly.

d) Impact Analysis through monitoring, evaluation and field level surveys

Establishing actual impact of public expenditure and policies from gender perspective, through monitoring, evaluation and field level surveys. This would include tracking flow of intended benefits. Results of impact analysis of programmes from a gender perspective help identify barriers in access to public services/expenditure by women, enable gender sensitive review of policy & programme design, change in quantum of allocation and implementation guidelines etc.

e) Participative Budgeting

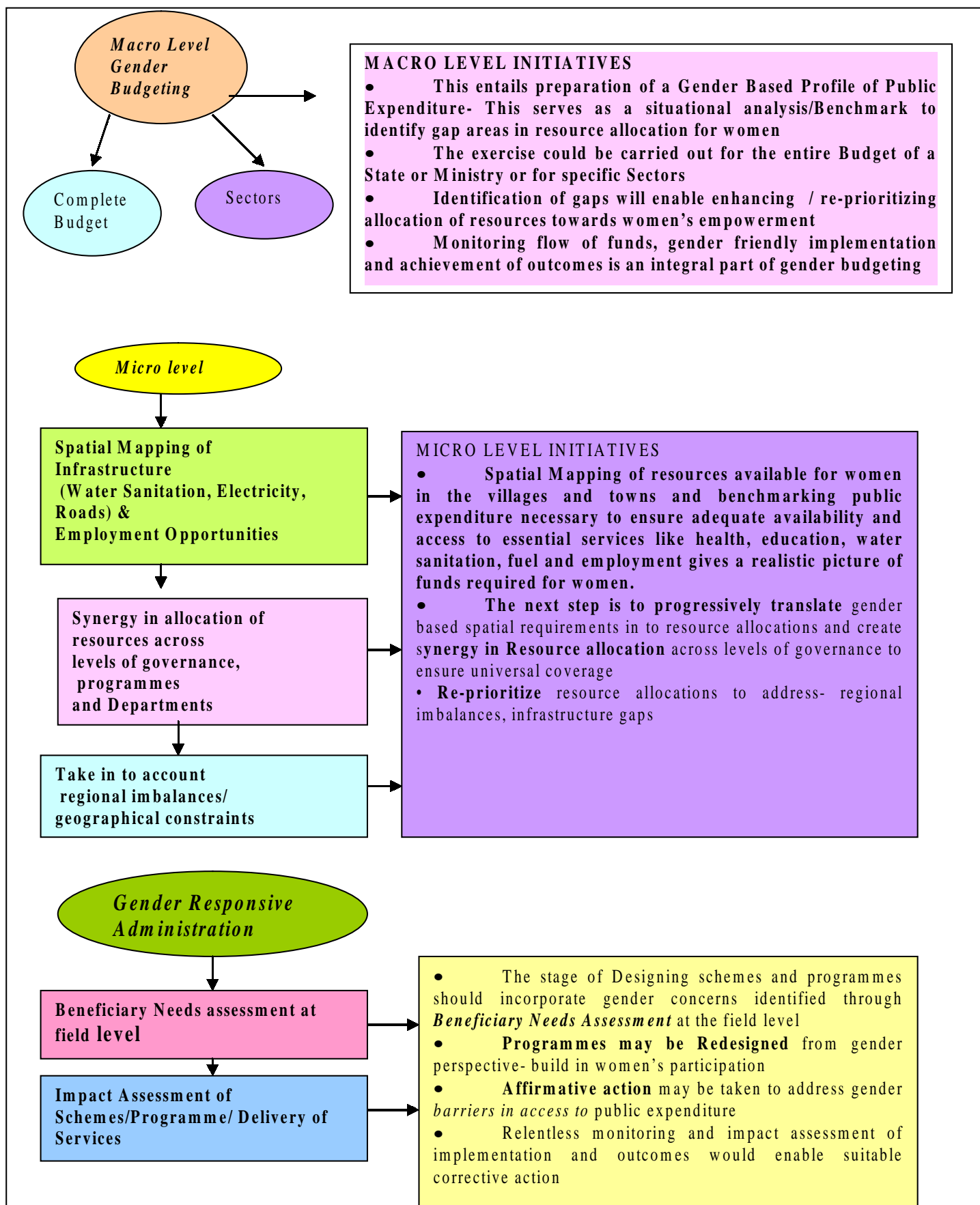
Involvement of women in decision making is seen as a key to success of all gender budgeting initiatives. Women have to be treated as equal partners in decision making and implementation rather than as beneficiaries. Thus Gender Budgeting advocates capacity building of elected women representatives, women self help groups etc and

their active involvement in decision making and budgeting at the field level.

f) Spatial Mapping- Macro level planning for micro level needs

Women's empowerment is a holistic concept which entails adequate resource allocation in all areas including health, education, water sanitation and nutrition, sustained employment, access to credit and asset ownership, skills, research and design technology and political participation. Further, regional imbalances have to be corrected. For this it is necessary to focus on specific needs of women residing in villages and towns. Spatial mapping of social infrastructure and access to employment opportunities for women, would clearly highlight resources available, overall gaps, resource allocation required based on size of population and yardsticks for availability of facilities etc. so that universalization of basic social-economic infrastructure is achieved progressively, and allocations and interventions are more focused. These spatial maps would then form the basis for concomitant regional plans and projections on funds for gender requirements, with maximum local participation This would also enable taking in to account regional imbalances within States and districts.

Box - 7 : Gender Budgeting- an Action Plan



Initiatives taken by the MWCD in 2006-07

6.16 In 2006-07 the Ministry adopted a multi pronged strategy to effectively wield gender budgeting as a tool for women's empowerment. Initiatives ranged from advocacy, training and capacity building to strengthening partnerships, supporting policy dialogues and strategy sessions.

Setting up of Gender Budgeting Cells

6.17 The Ministry has been continuously and actively pursuing with Ministries for setting up of Gender Budgeting (GB) cells. So far, 50 Ministries/ Departments have set up these cells. The Box 8 indicates the list of Ministries and Department that have set up GB cells. These cells serve as focal points for coordinating gender budgeting initiatives both intra and inter ministerial. The role envisaged for these cells includes:

- Act as a nodal agency for all gender responsive budgeting initiatives.
- Pilot action on gender sensitive review of public expenditure and policies (Expenditure/Revenue/Policies/Legislation etc.) as per Checklist I and II
- Guide and undertake collection of gender

disaggregated data- for target group of beneficiaries covered under expenditure, revenue raising/ policy/ legislation

- Guide gender budgeting initiatives within Departments as well as in field units responsible for implementing government programmes.
- Conduct gender based impact analysis, beneficiary needs assessment and beneficiary incidence analysis to
 - Establish effectiveness of public expenditure
 - Identify scope for re-prioritization of public expenditure
 - Improve implementation etc.
 - Collate and promote best practices on participative budgeting for and implementation of schemes

6.18 Apart from workshops, follow up discussions and one to one interactions with several Ministries/ Departments were pursued to ensure that gender concerns are incorporated in all sectors. Several Departments evinced interest and requested the Ministry to give detailed insight on gender budgeting for their officers and divisions.

Box - 8 : Gender Budgeting (GB) Cells set up by Ministries/Departments

S. No.	GB Cells set-up by Ministries/Departments
1.	Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperation
2.	Department of Biotechnology
3.	Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals
4.	Deptt. of Civil Aviation
5.	Deptt. of Coal
6.	Deptt. of Commerce
7.	Ministry of Culture
8.	Deptt. of Consumer Affairs
9.	Department of Development of North-Eastern Region
10.	Department of Drinking Water Supply
11.	Ministry of External Affairs
12.	Deptt. of Elementary Education & Literacy
13.	Ministry of Environment and Forests
14.	Deptt. of Family Welfare
15.	Department of Fertilizers

16.	Deptt. of Food & Public Distribution
17.	Deptt. of Industrial Policy & Promotion
18.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
19.	Ministry of Information Technology
20.	Deptt. of Heavy Industry
21.	Deptt. of Health
22.	Ministry of Home Affairs
23.	Ministry of Labour & Employment
24.	Deptt. of Legal Affairs
25.	Legislative Department
26.	Deptt. of Mines
27.	Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources
28.	Deptt. of Ocean Development
29.	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs
30.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
31.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
32.	Deptt. of Posts
33.	Ministry of Power
34.	Ministry of Rural Development
35.	Deptt. of Science and Technology
36.	Deptt. of Secondary Education & Higher Education
37.	Ministry of Small Scale Industries, Agro and Rural Industries
38.	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
39.	Deptt. of Scientific & Industrial Research
40.	Deptt. of Shipping
41.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
42.	Deptt. of Telecommunications
43.	Ministry of Textiles
44.	Ministry of Tourism
45.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
46.	Deptt. of Urban Development
47.	Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation
48.	Ministry of Women and Child Development
49.	Ministry of Water Resources
50.	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports

Mainstreaming of gender concerns taken with up with Ministries/ Departments

6.19 Gender concerns in sectors like Health and Education are very apparent and are often focused upon in allocations for gender component. However, what tends to be ignored is gender concerns in mainstream sectors like Finance, Energy, Transport, Industries, etc. Therefore, the Ministry of Women and Child Development also lays emphasis on gender mainstreaming as natural outcome of gender budgeting in all sectors.

6.20 The Ministry has been making efforts to generate awareness of the various important gender issues that have a bearing on policy and implementation of all Government programmes. A few of the gender concerns that the Ministry has raised with various Ministries in Government of India are highlighted below.

Ministry of Finance

- The importance of keeping a gender perspective while rationalizing interest subsidy on account of small savings, especially postal savings schemes like National Savings Schemes was stressed.
- The need to conduct a gender sensitive review of the micro credit facilities and streamline the mechanisms to enable easy access of micro credit to women SHGs and also prevent charging of exploitative interest rates was emphasised.
- Including a column on gender outcomes in the Outcome Budget of GOI.
- The need to conduct a gender sensitive review of incidence of taxes, trade off between higher taxes or lowering of subsidies, impact of inflation, regulation of interest rates in micro credit sector, and providing social security to women through insurance schemes.

Ministry of Environment

- In order to promote innovative financing for alternative sources energy for women, the Ministry of Environment has been requested to guide Departments like Non Conventional Energy and Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation in availing Carbon Emission Reduction (CER) credits under the Kyoto Protocol. This would give a major boost to provision of clean cooking and lighting fuel in rural and urban areas.

Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs

- Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs has been addressed on the need for raising participation of women in sports and according due recognition and publicity to success stories involving women.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

- The subject of Health Insurance Scheme for women in view of their vulnerabilities and barriers to access to medical services has been raised with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- More stringent implementation of the PC and PNDT Act has been advised stressed with suggestions to have more number of Appropriate Authorities, non medical officer heading the Authority, more close monitoring of USGs, especially mobile machines, blacklisting errant doctors/ clinics, suspension of their licenses etc.
- The need to reduce Maternal and Infant Mortality rates, better immunization levels and increasing the number of institutional deliveries was also taken up.

Planning Commission

- Engendering the State Plan and Annual Plan discussions and insisting upon quantifiable outcomes for women being reflected in state plans

Initiatives of Planning Commission for gender budgeting and mainstreaming

- Advised all Central Ministries/Departments to have a section on Gender Budgeting incorporated in the Annual Plan- 2007-08 and the 11th Five Year Plan. They are required to provide details on the following points : Gender Audit Policies of Government; quantification of allocation of resources for women; gender impact assessment of various schemes; analysing programmes and strategies in gender perspectives; mechanism for generation and collection of gender disaggregated data
- States have also been instructed to include gender budgeting in the planning process and engender the State Plans

Ministry of Urban Development

All Urban Development Plans should

- Focus to be on safe housing for women who belong to socially and economically disadvantaged sections
- Enabling access of women to cheap credit for income generating activities
- Ensuring of crèches, sanitation and drinking water facility, electricity and fuel requirements for such women.
- Providing Health Care Centers and Maternity Centers for Women, Provision of road side public toilets which are clean and hygienic for women. (toilet facilities should have provision for disabled women).
- Shelters for women in need of protection
- Proper street lighting and transport facilities which are gender friendly

Ministry of Information Technology

- Sharing and disseminating experiences of pilot projects undertaken by the Ministry of Information Technology with regard to Capacity Building, Entrepreneurship Development, Social and Economic Empowerment and Mother and Child Health Care.
- Under the flagship programme of e-governance kiosks could be allotted to women to be managed by them for which basic training should be imparted.
- Training of Self Help Groups in software solutions for capacity building, skill development, etc.
- Developing a CD having information on basic health, child health, reproductive education and social issues like rights of women etc. The CDs should be easy to understand and should be in the local language serving as a personal private tutor to the women.
- The Information Communication and Technology (ICT) tools should be effectively used for generating awareness. The same can be expanded to include awareness and knowledge, dissemination on health education, nutrition, social problems like foeticide, child marriage, trafficking, HIV/AIDS etc. and translated into different languages. These could be disseminated through NGOs.

- Developing simple modules to promote computer literacy which could be included in the syllabus at the elementary level.
- A website dedicated to women's issues on the lines of Wikipedia could also be developed which will provide wide ranging information on all social, economic, cultural, traditional, medical, health, educational issues for use by women.
- Strengthening existing schemes/projects for nurses, call center trainees etc Further innovative schemes on training girls, on network management could also be promoted.
- Developing packages for collection and compilation of gender disaggregated data in order to assess the impact of programmes.

Initiatives of Ministry of Information Technology for gender budgeting and mainstreaming

- A Core Group to take stock of the inventory of the existing technologies and services, which are gender oriented and can be disseminated to the concerned Departments/ Ministries has been set up. The group will also explore new areas for technology development which are gender oriented.
- Under the Banasathali Vidhyapith programme (launched on a pilot basis) for livelihood development, the Ministry has undertaken training of girls and about 30% of them have already set up IT kiosks
- The Ministry has launched a pilot project for women empowerment — Gyan Udyog Project which has been upgraded as the Vanita Project
- A pilot project taken up on computer literacy programme in schools in the North East Region.

Ministry of Rural Development

- Redefining work norms to involve less of intensive manual labour for women in terms of work activities, work timings, duration of work etc under NREGA.
- Identifying semi-skilled activities which are home based so that existing skills of the women can be well utilized and she can also take care of her home simultaneously.
- Developing flexible work norms, tools, work activities etc. which are gender friendly under wage employment programmes

- Ensuring adequate facilities at work site in terms of provisions for medical aid, drinking water, shade, crèche and toilet facility.

Initiatives of Ministry of Rural Development for gender budgeting and mainstreaming

Indira Awas Yojana - Rural Housing

- Improving smokeless chulhas and promoting them through IEC and other methods
- Promoting use of toilets in IAY houses and ensuring availability of water
- provision of homestead land on which other activities can also be carried out to enhance incomes of women which would also raise their health and nutrition levels.

NSAP

- targeting to meet requirements of destitute women

Water shed schemes

- collecting data on women beneficiaries on a regular basis and the extent of access of women to credit cooperatives , land holdings, and membership of women in the implementing water shed development team
- evaluation study on effectiveness of women self help groups on water shed programs

PMGSY

- ensuring that legal requirements regarding benefits to women workers in terms of field facilities, crèches will be ensured in all programs

NREGA

- regular monitoring of specific provision for reservation of women , on site facilities
- women friendly tools to be taken up under the NREGA council

SGSY

- Self help groups of women to be trained in maintaining accounts and marketing
- IEC activities for self help groups against social evils like dowry , female foeticide etc
- linkage of self help groups with literacy and health programs

Ministry of Law

- Compulsory registration of marriages
- Rationalisation of various laws to make them gender friendly.

Initiatives of Department of Science and Technology for gender budgeting and mainstreaming

- Earmark funds for undertaking research on health and nutrition of women and children
- Prepare a directory of technological innovations which are the focus on gender sensitivity

Ministry of Home Affairs

- Setting up of Women thanas wherever possible
- Setting up of women and child help desk in every thana
- Gender sensitization exercises and training for police on women and child issues/laws

Ministry of External Affairs

- To set up helpline in embassies/high commissions abroad for deserted wives/trafficked women
- Enable immediate shelter, medical and legal aid for women in distress

Initiatives of Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) for gender budgeting and mainstreaming

- MEA has decided to diplomatically engage the Governments of countries where there is high incidence of desertions of wives/ women and explore the possibility of concluding agreements of mutual legal assistance to provide relief to the spouses and children (abroad and in India) defrauded or deserted by NRIs.
- MEA is examining the existing conventions relating to NRI marriages such as 1965 convention on Service Abroad on judicial and extra judicial documents in civil or criminal matters ; the 1970 convention on recognition of divorce and legal separation ; the 1980 convention on civil aspects of international child abduction etc to ascertain the feasibility of becoming a party to these conventions.

- MEA is also looking into a possible Amendment of the Passport Act to deal with desertion and passport fraud.
- As suggested by the MWCD, the MEA is also proposing setting up of a help line for Indian women in distress abroad — and formulating a scheme to provide them immediate support by concerned missions / posts • In this process the MEA is consulting Missions/ posts abroad to obtain their feedback and recommendations on various steps to be taken such as — preventive measures such as verification and registration of NRI grooms , counseling and community contact programs and support and relief measures such as legal advice , short term support, assistance , repatriation etc.

Initiatives of Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs for gender budgeting and mainstreaming

- With regard to the issue of deserted wives from NRI marriages, regional consultations , workshops and constitution of a Gender advisory group comprising of women’s organizations, state governments etc are being taken up

Capacity building of Gender Budgeting Cells

6.21 Ministry of Women and Child Development along with the Indian Institute of Public Administration(IIPA), New Delhi organized in depth workshops for training of Gender Budgeting Cells set up in the various Ministries on 12-13th October 2006 for participants from 30 Ministries/ Departments. The Workshop oriented the officers on concepts, tools, approach and framework in order to facilitate effective functioning of the Gender Budgeting Cells and to carry forward the exercise of gender budgeting in their sectors. The two day session consisted of presentations, analysis of case studies, focused group discussions and group exercises for the participants and strategies for gender budgeting.

Some of the recommendations that emerged from the discussions are as under :

- at least, a Joint Secretary level officer, should head GB Cell. The Cell will need to be in continuous interaction with Divisional Heads looking after the plans, programs and schemes of the Ministry .
- All Plan / Non-Plan schemes should pass through GB Cells for examining their gender inputs. The GB Cells should review the existing schemes/ projects for gender concerns. .

- Ministries/Departments should initiate collection of gender disaggregated data of major schemes/ projects which could be analyzed by the GB Cells as non-availability of gender disaggregated data is a major constraint. In fact generation of gender-disaggregated data should be a part of the regular reporting and MIS activity in programme implementation
- An impact and outcome analysis for the major programmes should also be taken up.
- Ministries/Departments should be specially requested to focus on engendering of Eleventh Plan.
- Ministries/Departments should incorporate gender concerns in their Working Group Reports set up for the 11th Plan.
- The Planning Commission should act as watchdog for gender mainstreaming in the Government and should meticulously follow its approvals of plan schemes ensuring that they address the gender concerns.
- Annual Reports of all Ministries should have separate chapter for gender budgeting and gender mainstreaming and concerns
- Regular training of administrative cadres in gender budgeting perspectives and practices
- Undertaking a concerted multi-departmental action for successful and holistic empowerment of women
- Initiating research studies for strengthening gender budgeting and mainstreaming

6.22 Issues identified for Gender mainstreaming include

- Identifying and Breaking barriers to access faced by women availing services of public utilities like road transport, power, water and sanitation, telecommunication, banking and various employment generation public programmes
- Training of women as highly skilled workers- top end skills to enhance their productivity
- Research/Technology for women- women workers in sectors like agriculture, construction etc should be given women friendly tools

- Enhanced participation of Women in the work force
- Facilitating Asset ownership by women to establish their economic identity and enable access to credit
- Training Women as Entrepreneurs
- Implementation of *Laws* like Equal remuneration, Minimum Wages, Factories Act

Capacity building of administrative cadres

6.23 While interacting with various Ministries and Departments of Government of India and States, it has been observed that there is a considerable gap in awareness and knowledge about recent initiatives, in the realm of gender budgeting, amongst most administrators. to all officers in the Government. Further, it has to be imbibed as an approach to administration and therefore is of particular importance in the training of fresh recruits.

6.24 The Ministry of Women and Child Development has taken up this matter with the Department of Personnel and Training and has recommended that a compulsory capsule be introduced in the main training curriculum of the probationers who are trained by the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (*LBSNA*) and a more detailed capsule could be incorporated in the Refresher Training Courses in the Academy.

Training Programme at Institute of Secretariat Training and Management

6.25 A Training Programme was organised by Institute of Secretariat Training & Management, New Delhi on 20th December, 2006, for an orientation and sensitization of senior officials dealing with Budgeting and Finance in the Central and State Governments

Monthly Progress Reports to PMO

6.26 A monthly report on the activities carried out for promotion of gender budgeting is sent to the Prime Minister's Office by the MWCD as a part of the monitoring of the 75 Action Points pertaining to Mid Term Appraisal of Tenth Plan relating to Point-II — 'Beyond Gender Budgeting'.

Sharing our initiatives with other countries

6.27 The representative of the Ministry also participated in a training programme organized by International Training Centre at Turin, Italy on Mainstreaming Gender Equality : Concepts and Instruments — Best practices, Strategies and Tools to integrate a gender perspective in organizations. The representative of MWCD made a presentation which was widely appreciated. The initiatives taken by India in Gender Budgeting and Mainstreaming were lauded.

Gender Budgeting in Academic Curriculum

6.28 In order to address need for capacity building in the area of gender budgeting in public administration as well as academic circles, the Ministry requested the University Grants Commission to make the study of Gender Budgeting and Gender Mainstreaming practices an integral part of academic curriculum at university level especially in Departments like Economics, Sociology, Political Science, Public Administration and so on. As an example, the course syllabus of the Women Studies Center in the Economics Department of Mumbai University was also sent to UGC with the request that similar modules may be made an integrated part of all graduate and post-graduate courses in Central and State Universities. The UGC had responded positively and has addressed all Central Universities in this regard.

Taking Gender Budgeting to the States

6.29 MWCD has stressed upon the importance of State Governments taking up Gender Budgeting initiatives in view of their dominant contribution in allocation of resources for women and critical role in implementation of all major public expenditure programmes. The success of Gender Budgeting rests on gender sensitive implementation of important centrally sponsored schemes entrusted to the states and on engendering the State Budgets.

6.30 The Planning Commission has also instructed all State Governments that it should be ensured that Gender Budgeting is a part of the Planning Process of all States as part of the directions issued to States for the Eleventh Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08.

6.31 The representative of the Ministry participated as resource person in a workshop organized by the Rajasthan

and Gujarat Governments, to gender analyse their budgets



State level orientation workshop on Budgeting for Gender equity under the aegis of Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration at Ahmedabad.

Strengthening Partnerships: Consultations with experts

6.32 Consultations on Gender Budgeting are also held by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to ensure that views of various stake holders are obtained while formulating action plans. On 9.1.2007, a meeting was held with representatives of UNIFEM, UNDP and various experts to prepare a Manual For Gender Budgeting for the Central Ministries and States for the Eleventh Plan.

Path ahead

Working Group Recommendation for Gender Budgeting in the Eleventh Plan

6.33 A Sub-Group on Gender Budgeting was set-up as part of the Working Group on Empowerment of Women for Eleventh Five Year plan. Two meetings of the Sub-

Group were held along with consultations. The Report of the Sub Group was incorporated as a part of the Working Group on Women and submitted to the Planning Commission.

Major recommendations of the Working Group

6.34 Gender Budgeting cannot be restricted only to government programmes and schemes. If it is to be truly successful and beneficial to women, the process has to permeate and penetrate to all sectors (government and non government), policies and strategies and reach out to all sections of the governance and the community. Only then can gender budgeting completely fulfill its objective of truly empowering women keeping in view this macro vision of gender budgeting. The recommendations for the Eleventh plan are as follows :

Important National macro-economic policies to be engendered

6.35 Policies of the Government form the genesis for programs and schemes providing the direction and describing the components of inputs that go into them. They determine the quantum of flow of the funds to different schemes, its components and also spatial spread of the programme. It is very essential that all policies be thoroughly examined from a gender perspective. A few examples of engendering policies are given below:

6.36 The fiscal and monetary policies will need to be analyzed from a gender perspective as both have tremendous potential to have malefic or benign influence on the lives of women. Indirect taxation impinges heavily on women as the tax incidence, by and large, affects important items of sustenance which are generally highly price inelastic; subsidy needs a re-look to ensure that their withdrawal do not adversely impinge on women. The gender affirmative role of direct taxation could be further enhanced through various incentives like reduction in stamp duties and lowering of income tax slabs for women etc.

6.37 Monetary policy has to ensure easy access of women to financial instruments and attractive saving options. In this context the spread of private micro credit lending instruments needs to be carefully regulated to ensure that women and SHGs are not exploited through high interest rates.

6.38 Agricultural policies are of prime importance in gender budgeting exercises as there is a growing feminization of agriculture in recent years with migration of men moving to urban areas in search of work. Enhancing women's rights to land, providing infrastructure support to women farmers and advancing legal support on existing laws are some of the policy interventions needed.

6.39 Policies for the Non farm sector and information are important. As women tend to undertake non-farm activities, requirements of women in this sector needs to be identified and appropriate support facilities in terms of access to raw materials, micro credit, skill development, training, market linkages etc. have to be ensured.

6.40 Poverty alleviation programs should essentially focus on women as they are economically more disadvantaged than men and chronically poor. These alleviation programs should be geared and designed to meet

women's needs with strengthening of SHGs, easy access to cheap credit, equal wages for equal work and a judicious mix of cash and non cash in the wages etc. With the advent of mega poverty alleviation schemes like the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, more and more women are coming forward to work. It is important that the work place should be made safe from harassment and woman friendly with adequate provision of sanitation, drinking water and crèche facilities.

6.41 The existing public distribution system has failed to deliver the required food grains to the vulnerable groups on time in the requisite quality and quantity. The persisting problems of underweight, malnutrition, anemia are primary causes for early mortality, morbidity, high rates of MMR etc. There is urgent need to review and streamline the policy and strategy of PDS to ensure easy and timely distribution of food grains to women.

6.42 Public policy with respect to migration is another area for consideration. There are large numbers of social and economic consequences, which these women face such as exploitation in work place, wages differentials, low paid work, violence and abuse .

6.43 There is an urgent need for low cost and gender friendly insurance systems that cater to the specific life cycle needs of women.. More importantly, it is absolutely necessary to put in place a well designed Health Insurance scheme as also pension policy for older women and widows.

6.44 Environmental concerns through providing alternative sources of fuel for women especially in rural areas should be encouraged . Disaster management policy should become gender sensitive as experiences have shown that women are most affected by disasters whether manmade or natural.

6.45 Media policy needs to be gender proactive. There is a need to encourage media to project positive images and balanced portrayal of women and girls to enable attitudinal changes. The media policy should also help in generating awareness on gender issues and concerns so that the process of societal reorientation towards creating a gender just society gets widely disseminated.

6.46 Research and Development should also be geared with a view to identify technological needs of women and develop and adapt technology especially to reduce the

drudgery of women, facilitating her health and also income generating activities. The Information Technology Policy should also be women oriented imparting skills and strengthening the knowledge base of girls and women in the field of computer software and hardware especially in rural areas.

Review of and effective implementation of all legislations and laws with a gender perspective to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women.

6.47 The laws and legislations are the framework that provide women her rights as equal citizens of the country.. Thus while there are a plethora of Acts existing for the protection and socio-economic equality of women, it is only through their effective implementation that women receive the intended benefits. A review of the legislations is also required to bring about conformity in the laws. In this context, it may be noted that necessary provisions of Indian Penal Code be brought in harmony with the provisions of the women related Acts so that there is no dichotomy between the different legislations. Also for Mainstreaming and sensitizing gender concerns in various organs such as police, legislation, judiciary and trade unions, the setting up of “women” police stations, women’s help desk in every police station, and increasing the strength of women police to 30% of the total force is essential.

Gender mainstreaming to be extended to corporate sector and other civil society organizations

6.48 An increasing quantum of funds is being invested by the corporate sector in their businesses as well as in fulfilling their corporate social responsibility. The development of the corporate sector as an employer has grown tremendously in the wake of liberalization and globalization . Therefore, the time has come to apply the strategy of Gender Budgeting to the private sector. There is a three fold responsibility that rests with the corporate sector — one of extending the scope of their employment opportunities to more and more women, provide them with level playing fields , equal wages and promotion opportunities ; two, to support skill building, training ,vocational courses etc; and thirdly, to fulfill their social obligations towards women employees in terms of

extending maternity benefits, protection from occupational hazards and sexual harassment, provision of facilities like crèches, toilets, sanitation and hygiene, allowing formation of women’s associations, legal protection etc.

6.49 The civil society organizations whether NGOs, or other community based organizations are partnering government in formulation and implementation of government policies and programs.. They have to function as ‘watch dogs’ ensuring that Gender budgeting and mainstreaming is actually taking place right at the grass root levels and helping in implementing gender concerns effectively.

Estimation of value addition by women in the unorganized, informal and rural non farm sector and systemized mechanism in place to monetize the labour, efforts and output and include the same in the GDP

6.50 Informal farm work and non farm work where women are increasingly employed are mostly non monetized and therefore cannot be captured in the national accounting system. Despite the sizeable value addition to the national economy, on account of home based and other non farm and informal activities, the contribution of women’s work continues to be invisible. The statistical invisibility of such unpaid work implies that the economic system is missing out on a substantial part of the income generated and value added. The Eleventh Plan should ensure that the National Income includes these activities in their accounting system so that it forms a part of the GDP.

Gender Outcome Assessment

6.51 Gender outcome assessment and evaluation is of utmost importance for ensuring the success of Gender Budgeting.. The Finance Ministry has made it mandatory that Gender Outcomes form a part of the Outcome Budget prepared by every Ministry/ Department as part of the Budget documents. It is also understood the Gender audit process is also under way.

Strengthening of GB cells.

6.52 At present, the major task of the Gender budgeting Cells in the Ministries/ Departments is limited to

identification of schemes and computation of allocations meant for women. To bring a qualitative improvement in the functioning of the Cells and make Gender Budgeting exercises more meaningful and effective, the following approach can be followed by the Cells for extending gender outcomes.

- Assessing budget allocations and proposing for additional allocations for gender related schemes / components
- Analyzing and reviewing policy, strategies, programmes and schemes from the perspective of women as also improving the status of women, identifying constraints and taking into view their needs and requirements
- Identify constraints in flow of funds to women through expenditure tracking studies
- institutionalize generation, collection and compilation of gender disaggregated data through various mechanisms right from the grass root level and ensure that this should be an inbuilt part of the programme/ scheme.
- Identify data gaps and design the future steps for building gender disaggregated data
- Monitoring of spending and service delivery
- Assessing the extent to which women are benefiting under the schemes and programs of the Ministry
- Assessing beneficiary incidence
- Identification of areas where existing schemes can be further engendered and Initiating new initiatives, innovative ideas and schemes for gender benefit
- Spatial mapping of gender gaps and resource gaps by Planning Commission
- Gender audit of public expenditure, programmes and policies

6.53 Training and Capacity Building

- Setting up of Gender Budgeting Bureau in the MWCD

MWCD being the nodal Ministry for Gender Budgeting should have a full fledged Unit for

Gender Budgeting with appropriate staff and infrastructural facilities.

- Setting up of Regional Resource and Training Centers for Gender Budgeting (RRTCGB)

With the basic objective of building a core team of resource agencies and trainers to disseminate the tools, strategy and process of Gender Budgeting throughout the country, there is a need to set up Regional Resource and Training Centers for Gender Budgeting (RRTCGB). Institutions/ centers which have the requisite Infrastructure and expertise in the related disciplines of gender budgeting and gender related issues need to be identified in different parts of the country. Such centres should have experience in promotional activities such as outreach, advocacy and in facilitating networking and linkages through convergence and with sound financial capability.

- Preparation of Training manuals and undertaking training programmes
 1. Detailed training manuals will need to be prepared which can be used by the Trainers. These manuals will give the approach and the methodology to be taken in the engendering policies, schemes, programmes and assessing their gender outcomes.
 2. There is a need for developing a panel of Master Trainers on Gender Budgeting, in all Central Training Institutes (CTI s) and State Administrative Training Institutes (ATI s) so that administrative cadres have ready access to concepts, tools and best practices in Gender Budgeting. The State ATI s and CTI s would also act as Resource Centers on Gender Budgeting under the coordination of Ministry of Women and Child Development.
 3. Training of Panchayat functionaries, especially Elected Women Representatives, requires special attention Exposure on Gender Budgeting could be built in at the recruitment stage, induction stage and during in-service training.
 4. Field visits of trainee officers should include exposure on best practices in gender mainstreaming.

5. Case studies will have to be developed in consultation with Women Study Centres and experts to identify gender concerns in sectors like agriculture, industry, commerce, trade, unorganized sectors, etc. as a part of the training curriculum
6. Panel discussions and structured field visits should be an integral part of training on gender budgeting.
7. Research Centres will be tapped to undertake gender budgeting studies at the macro and micro level. This will help in identification and dissemination of best practices and sharing of methodology to conduct impact analysis and beneficiary incidence analysis of various public expenditure programmes

Taking Gender Budgeting forward— Working in coordination with all Stakeholders

6.54 The MWCD will take Gender Budgeting forward working in close consultations with community, beneficiaries, NGOs, PRIs, experts, etc. The gender budgeting initiatives undertaken by Departments/ Ministries and States will be supported by the Ministry to facilitate gender sensitive resource allocation and implementation in all Ministries/Departments and States in ensuring that application of gender budgeting concepts and tools strengthens the mission of empowerment of women. The Ministry would continue to coordinate with the Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission to engender the Planning and Budgeting process for all Ministries and States.



Child Budgeting - Translating Outlays into outcomes

7

Child Budgeting: Translating Outlays into Outcomes

7.1 In its Annual Reports of 2002-03 and 2004-05, the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) had undertaken a series of analyses on 'Child Budgeting'. In 2004-05, the Ministry's Annual Report had noted that budget outlays by the Union Government and States on children's issues showed an increased commitment although actual expenditures 'may however fall short of budgets for reasons like lack of capacity to spend/ absorb funds, procedural delays, slackness in implementation'. The Ministry took forward this analytical work and commitment in several ways. In October 2005, it held a one-day workshop in New Delhi inviting officials representing Finance and Women and Child Development Departments from the States. This workshop had focused on the importance of 'Child Budgeting' and provided the framework for analysis for States to follow. In particular, the workshop had highlighted the gaps between outlays for children and the outcomes that are arising in relation to key child-related indicators: mortality, nutrition, and education, amongst others.

7.2 Analysis of the outlays made in the budget and the actual expenditures incurred subsequently on different sectors/ programmes/ schemes point to the priorities of the government. It must be noted here that better outcomes in any sector, for instance, in education, health or nutrition, depend not just on the outlays but also on proper utilization of those outlays. In India, there are many non-financial constraints that impede progress in several sectors, especially in the social sectors. However, financial constraints could pose serious challenges to developments in the social sectors, and hence the focus on identifying such constraints and advocating for their removal should be emphasized. The National Common Minimum Program (NCMP) had reiterated the present Union Government's commitment to rapid economic growth and targeted investments aimed at the marginalised sections of population. The NCMP had outlined important targets related to public spending on key services, including the

following: total public spending on education to be raised to 6% of GDP- with at least half to be spent on primary and secondary education, total public spending on health to be raised to at least 2% - 3% of GDP- focusing mainly on primary health care, by 2009-10.

Challenges in the Social Sector

7.3 Significant results have been achieved for children and women in India over the past decade in pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). There have also been several important policy developments. However, many trends in key human development indicators must accelerate if the national development targets — which are in line with and at times more ambitious than the MDGs — are to be met.

Box1:

Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) Goals for Women and Children

The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) had set the following goals and targets for women and children.

- all children in school by 2003; all children to complete five years of schooling by 2007
- reduction in gender gaps in literacy and wage rates by at least 50 percent by 2007
- reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 45 per 1000 live births by 2007 and 28 by 2012
- Reduction of Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) to 2 per 1000 live births by 2007 and to 1 per 1000 live births by 2012

Other notable objectives are:

- to arrest the decline in the child sex ratio
- increasing representation of women in premier services and in Parliament
- Universalisation of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme

7.4 One of the major concerns of policymakers in India, in the recent times, has been the relative stagnation in key human development indicators particularly among the disadvantaged sections of population even after one and a half decades of impressive economic growth since early

1990s. In terms of several indicators of human development including those relating to children, such as Infant Mortality Rate and Under Five Mortality Rate, India lags behind not only developed countries but also some of its neighboring developing countries (see Table 1 below).

Table 1: Child Survival Indicators for India & its Neighbouring Countries

Country	Under-Five Mortality Rate (per 1000)		Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	
	1990	2003	1990	2003
Sri Lanka	23	15	19	13
China	49	37	38	30
Bangladesh	144	69	96	46
India	123	87	80	63
Nepal	145	82	100	61
Pakistan	128	103	96	81

Source: Government of India, Economic Survey 2004-05; UNDP, Human Development Report 2005.

Moreover, the overall picture for India hides significant disparities across the States. Table 2 below shows the

wide differentials in child survival rates across the States.

Table 2: Child Survival Rates across Different States in India

Year	Under Five Mortality Rate (per 1000)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live Births)	
	1998-1999	1999	2004
Data System	(NFHS II)	(SRS)	(SRS)
India	94.9	70	58
Kerala	18.8	14	12
Maharashtra	58.1	48	36
TN	63.3	52	41
Orissa	104.4	97	77
Bihar	105.1	63	61
Rajasthan	114.9	81	67
UP	122.5	84	72
MP	137.6	90	79

Source: Government of India, National Health Policy 2002; SRS 2006.

7.5 There have been positive trends with certain indicators in the social sector, particularly those which respond to vertical, campaign-like approaches including the near

eradication of polio, a significant increase in the literacy rates and also in the enrolment of both boys and girls in primary schools. However, the progress has been slow in

areas requiring systemic changes, such as in provision of good quality public services (i.e. provision of primary health care, quality education, community-based nutrition services). The HIV/AIDS epidemic continues to accelerate and poses a significant threat to the progress of the country. Issues related to child protection, including child trafficking and child labour, are becoming more pronounced and these are yet to be addressed adequately. Repeated and extensive emergencies such as the tsunami, flooding and earthquakes have also adversely affected the lives of children in India. This uneven development path has been further exacerbated by striking and persistent gender and caste inequities and inequities between people living in different regions of the country. There has also been limited change in the practice of key behaviours which relate to the well being of children, such as hand-washing and exclusive breast-feeding, etc.

7.6 Many experts have argued that inadequate public spending continues to be one of the major factors accounting for the poor reach and quality of social services in the country. Ensuring that basic social services are adequately funded from public resources is necessary to secure accessibility to services by all. The challenge of universal access includes ensuring inclusion of poor and socially disadvantaged groups, and also ensuring a minimum standard of quality in the public services delivered. Adequate public resources are therefore a necessary, although insufficient, ingredient to accelerate progress towards the national development targets. The rapid growth of the economy since the early 1990s and

the increased commitment of the Union Government to accelerate social development present a unique opportunity in this regard.

Public Spending on Social Sector

7.7 Analysis of public spending on children needs to take into account wider social sector expenditures because these sectors particularly affect child well-being outcomes. For instance, while the total public expenditures in health and education may not be easy to disaggregate to identify the specific benefits that accrue to children as a group, general investments in health and education are likely to have a favourable impact on family well-being and poverty alleviation, which, in turn, can have positive implications for children. Thus, investment in social sectors shapes the wider resource envelope within which investments for children are being made.

7.8 Many observers have highlighted India's low levels of public spending on social services like health, education, and water supply and sanitation, of the major reasons for the persistence of problems in the domain of human development. A comparison of the public expenditures on health and education in different countries shows that India's public expenditure on these two important social services (as a proportion of the country's GDP) is low in comparison to not only the developed countries but also some of the developing countries. The gap between other countries and India is particularly sharp in case of public expenditure on health (see Table 3 below).

Table 3: Public Expenditure on Education and Health as proportion of GDP (Selected Countries)

Country	Public Expenditure on Health as % of GDP (in the year 2001)	Public Expenditure on Education as % of GDP (in the year 2000)
Japan	6.2	4
USA	6.2	6
Cuba	6.2	8.5
Malaysia	2.1	6
Brazil	3.2	4
China	2	-
India	0.9	4
Sri Lanka	1.8	-
Bangladesh	1.6	2.5
Pakistan	1	2

Source: World Health Report 2003, and World Bank Educational Statistics Database.

7.9 Hence, there is a strong case for improving significantly the priorities for social services in public spending in India. Again, while the overall public spending on important social services in India appears to be low in comparison to several countries, the picture is quite uneven when we compare the public spending by different States. Table 4 below presents a comparison of the per capita budget outlays on total Social Services, and the per capita budget outlays on Education, Health, and Water Supply & Sanitation, during the years 1998-99 to 2000-01, by the 15 larger States in India.

Table 4: Per Capita Budget Expenditures on Social Services by the 15 larger States in India

State	Average for the years 1998—99 to 2000—01 (in Rs.)			
	Social Services (Total)	Education	Health	Water Supply & Sanitation
Bihar	474.0	311.1	50.9	19.1
Orissa	931.2	463.1	94.7	56.2
U P	558.5	340.4	63.4	20.0
Assam	929.9	615.2	92.2	59.2
M P	781.3	344.5	86.2	63.4
Rajasthan	1020.7	545.3	128.3	111.5
W B	958.2	512.3	136.8	42.5
A P	1004.1	411.7	118.2	57.7
Kerala	1254.8	713.3	172.3	52.3
Karnataka	1083.9	558.3	135.7	60.3
T N	1240.9	651.5	154.4	38.3
Gujarat	1331.3	664.4	154.3	39.0
Haryana	1145.4	587.6	122.11	102.1
Maharashtra	1276.1	730.9	131.7	79.7
Punjab	1220.5	716.3	221.1	55.0

Note:

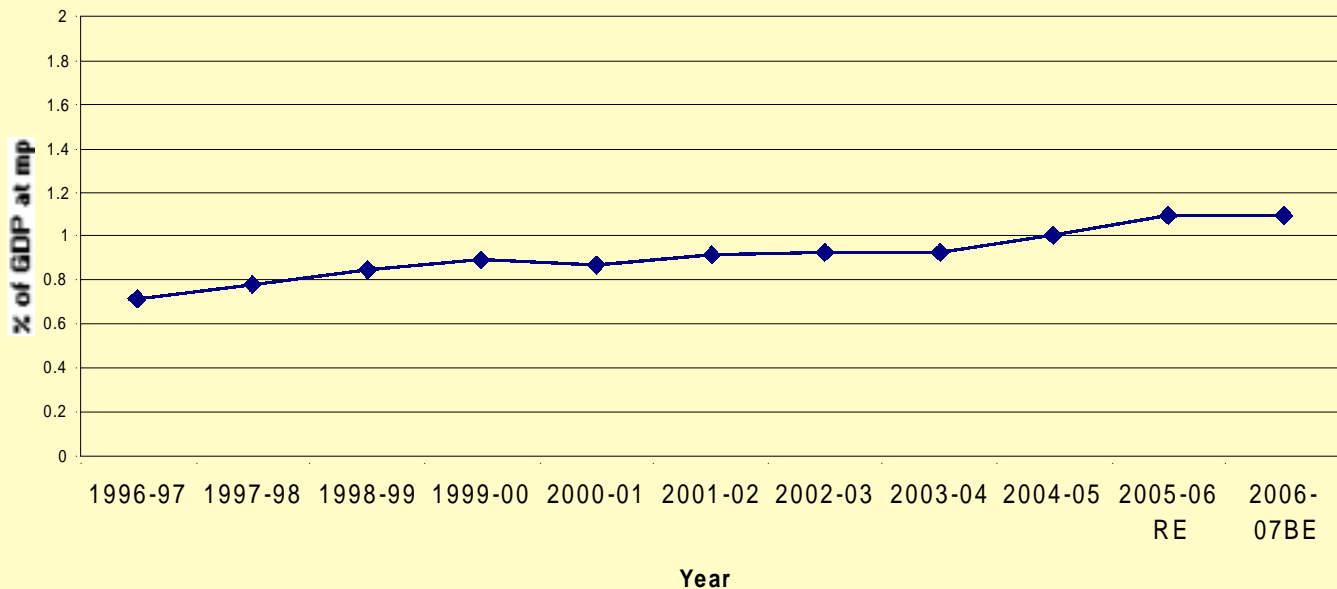
- (1) States are arranged in the increasing Order of per capita GSDP;
- (2) Bihar, U.P., and M.P. have been taken as undivided States.

Source: Government of India, Report of the Twelfth Finance Commission, December 2004.

7.10 This comparison shows that while the economically backward States, with lower levels of Per Capita Gross State Domestic Product, usually incurred lower per capita expenditures on social services (than the better off States), there were also wide variations within the per capita expenditures of these economically backward States. For instance, the per capita expenditures on social services by Rajasthan and Orissa were substantially higher than those by U.P. and Bihar. These variations in public expenditure could have translated into disparities in human development outcomes between the economically backward States. Thus, the emphasis on removing the financial constraints to human development is very pertinent in the policy discussions in India. And, it is quite pertinent to analyse the budgets of the Central and State Governments in order to get insights for appropriate policy making.

7.11 An analysis of the broad trends in budget outlays by the Union Government shows that its aggregate expenditure on social sector as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has been increasing over the last decade. As Chart 1 shows (refer to Annexure 1 for more detail), Union Government's total expenditure on Social Services has increased from around 0.71 % of GDP in 1996-97 to 1.1 % of GDP in 2006-07. However, this increase in Union Government spending between 1996-97 and 2006-07 represents just under 0.4 % of GDP, which is inadequate if we take into account the acute need for greater public resources for the social sectors as also the worsening fiscal health of the States over this period. Also, almost the entire increase over the decade from 1996-97 to 2006-07 BE has been in Revenue Expenditure (which has gone up from Rs. 9014.15 crore in 1996-97 to Rs. 41,698.73 crore in 2006-07 BE), while Capital Expenditure has been almost stagnant over this period (Rs. 658.09 crore in 1996-97 and Rs. 1164.83 crore in 2006-07 BE).

Chart 1: Union Govt. Expenditure on Social Services as a Proportion of GDP



7.12 The increase in Union Government’s budget outlays for social sector has been accounted for largely by three major schemes, viz. the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), the Mid Day Meal (MDM) scheme, and the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). Thus, we can expect the Union Government’s budget outlays for children also to show an increase over the last few years, as all of these three major schemes directly address the needs of children. However, a deeper analysis of the budget outlays for children would throw more light.

7.13 This brings us to child budget analysis of the Union Budget, an analytical tool pioneered by some prominent civil society organisations, most notably HAQ: Centre for Child Rights. All kinds of public expenditure, meant for development of a community, can be expected to have some benefits for children as well. However, in a country where children are clearly a disadvantaged section of the population, there exists a strong case for- identifying that part of the public expenditure which is meant specifically for addressing the needs of children; in other words segregating those programmes/ schemes from all kinds of developmental programmes/ schemes, which are specifically meant for addressing the needs of children.

Union Budget Outlays for Children

7.14 Since government budget presents the most comprehensive account of public expenditure in the country, the attempt to segregate child specific public expenditure leads to analysis of the government budget. Thus, the total magnitude of child specific public expenditure, i.e. the total magnitude of public expenditure on child specific programmes/ schemes, is what we refer to as the magnitude of total Child Budget. Thus, Child Budget is not a separate budget, but a part of the usual government budget. Hence, in the context of the Union Government, Child Budget refers to the total outlays for child specific schemes in the Union Budget.

Methodology and Data

7.15 The analysis presented in this chapter is based on research support provided by the Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability and UNICEF. It must be noted here that the approach towards segregating child specific public expenditure from the government budget is an ex ante approach, not an ex post approach. An ex post approach would require identifying the proportion of children among all beneficiaries in each of the development programmes/ schemes run by the government. Such an analysis would not only require quite

a lot of time and other resources but also confront serious obstacles in availability of information. On the other hand, the ex ante approach is much easier to apply and it also has its own significance. In this approach, selection of a particular scheme as child specific (and hence as a part of the Child Budget) depends on the policy goal underlying that scheme. Thus, in this ex ante approach, a scheme like “Strengthening of Immunisation Programme & Eradication of Polio” would be selected as child specific as the government policy underlying the scheme distinctively aims for improving the condition of children, but a scheme like “Grants for All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi” would not be considered a part of the Child Budget as the policy underlying this public expenditure does not specifically aim for better outcomes for children. However, if any component of a scheme, such as “Improvement in Working Conditions of Child/ Women Labour”, is meant specifically for children, a part or whole of the expenditure on it would be included in the Child Budget depending on availability of information.

7.16 Taking into account the child rights discourse and, in particular, the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the analysis takes all persons up to the age of 18 years as children.

7.17 Keeping in mind the different needs of children in our country, all programmes/ schemes included in the Child Budget are categorized into four sectors, viz.:

- Child Development,
- Child Health,
- Child Education, and
- Child Protection.

7.18 However, this categorisation is subjective to some extent as certain child specific schemes address multiple needs of children and hence they can be considered for more than one of the categories mentioned above. For instance, a scheme like “National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (or the Mid-day Meal scheme)” may be considered as a part of Child Education or as a part of Child Development (in the analysis presented here this scheme has been included under Child Education). But in order to avoid double

counting of child specific public expenditure every such scheme (addressing multiple needs of children) is included in any one of the four categories only.

7.19 The Union Government Ministries, which have child specific schemes, are as given below:

- Women and Child Development
- Human Resource Development
- Health and Family Welfare
- Labour and Employment
- Social Justice and Empowerment
- Tribal Affairs
- Youth Affairs and Sports.

7.20 The data pertaining to budget outlays on child specific schemes by the above-mentioned Ministries, used in the analysis presented here, have been compiled from the Expenditure Budget Volume II (Notes on Demands for Grants) in the Union Budgets of the relevant years.

7.21 Analysis of the composition of total Child Budget in Union Budget reveals important insights about the sectoral priorities within the sphere of public policies for children. The priorities given to the broad child-specific sectors identified earlier, in terms of the magnitude of public expenditure on them, should ideally be guided by the intensity of the problems afflicting children in these sectors. However, in practice, the total magnitude of public expenditure on children might be heavily tilted in favour of a particular sector (e.g. Education), while neglecting one or more of the other equally crucial sectors (e.g. Protection).

7.22 It may be noted here that the analysis presented here has certain limitations, which are as given below.

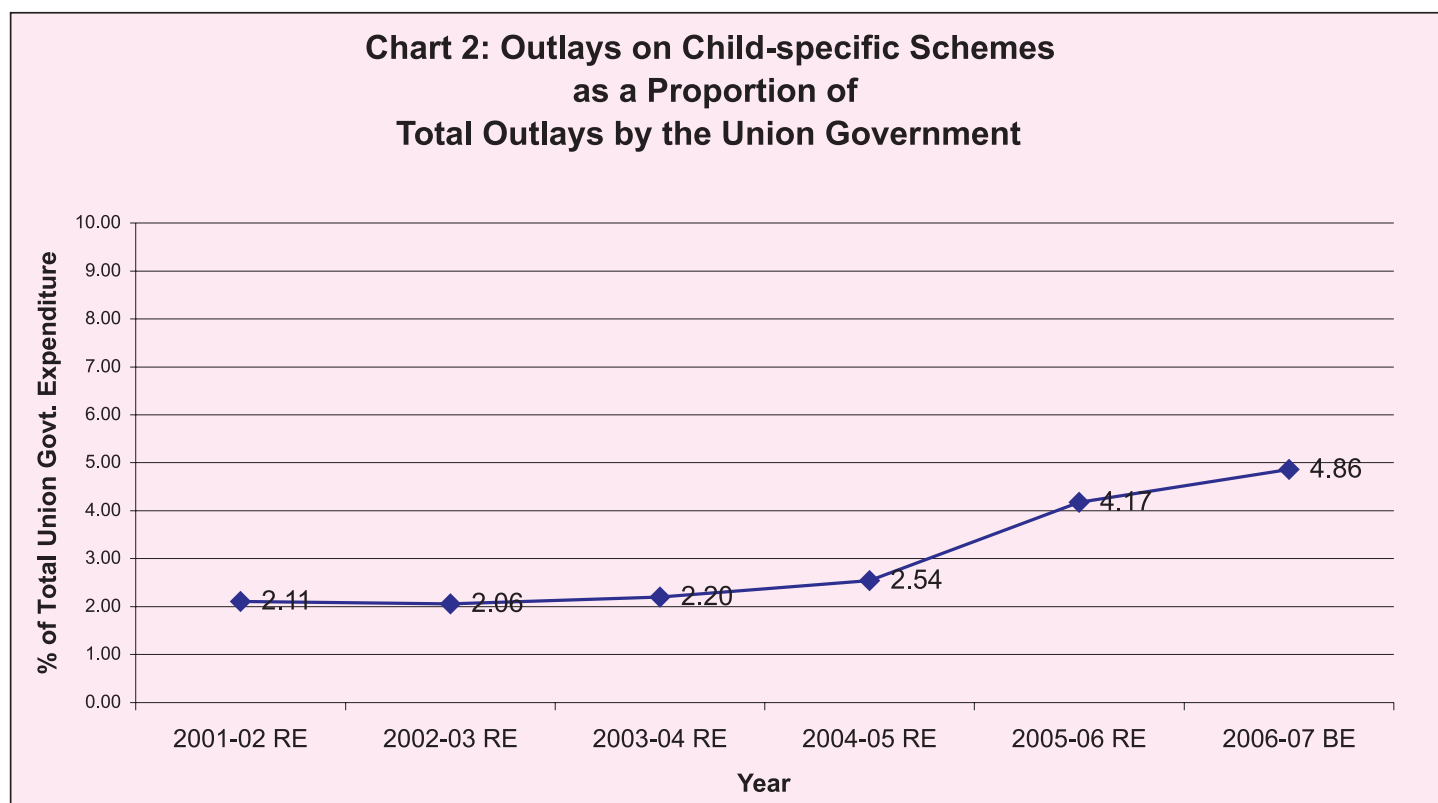
- It does not capture the child-specific component in some of the schemes funded by the Union Government (e.g. the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme [ARWSP], and the Total Sanitation Campaign [TSC]) while in some cases it makes a little over-estimation of child specific spending by including the total outlays for certain schemes (e.g. the outlays for Sports Authority of India).

- In the Union Budget documents, for the schemes run by different Ministries only Revised Estimates are available in Expenditure Budget Vol. II, not the actual expenditures. Hence, the analysis presented here only discusses the Revised Estimates of expenditures and not the actual expenditures on child-specific schemes.
- Also, in case of some of the schemes included in the present analysis, the figures for budget outlays by the Union Government exclude that part of the outlay which is provided for the North Eastern Area and Sikkim (which would be around 10% of the budget outlay for a scheme captured in this analysis).

7.23 In other words, the limitations of data provided in the Union Budget papers have led to certain limitations in the present analysis.

Key Findings

7.24 As shown in Chart 2 below, the total magnitude of Child Budget within the Union Budget, i.e. the aggregate outlay for child specific schemes as a proportion of total budget outlay by the Union Government, has increased from 2.11% in 2001-02 (RE) to 4.86 % in 2006-07 (BE). We must note here that a substantial part of this increase in the size of Child Budget accrued in 2005-06, which had happened mainly because of higher outlays on two schemes- SSA and ICDS. More importantly, even at 4.86 % of the total Union Budget in 2006-07 (BE), the magnitude of Child Budget is quite inadequate if we look at the proportion of children in the population and the serious deprivations confronting them in various sectors.



7.25 Budget outlays for Child Development as a proportion of total outlays by the Union Government have increased to 0.86 % in 2006-07 (BE) from 0.43 % in 2001-02 (RE) [refer to Annexure 2]. The significant rise in outlays for child development in 2005-06 was almost entirely due to the significant increase in outlay for ICDS scheme (under the MWCD). The same trend continues with the Budget Estimates for 2006-07, where ICDS accounts for almost the entire increase in Union Government's budget outlays for child development.

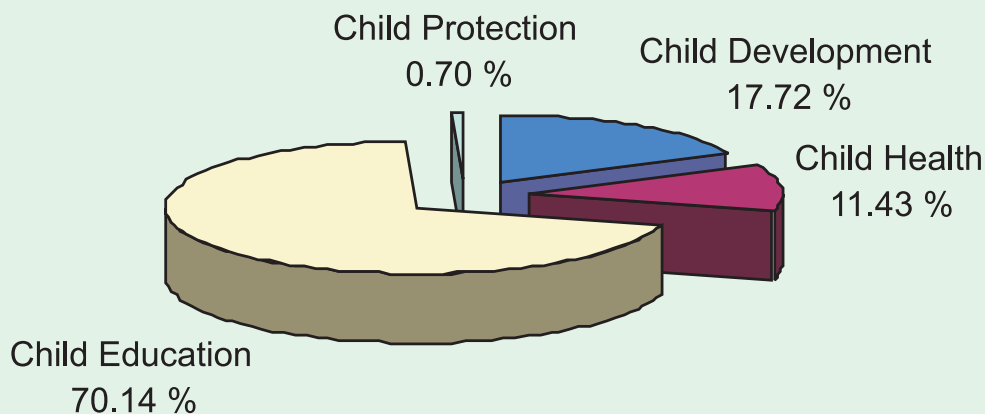
7.26 Union Government's outlays for Child Health as a proportion of its total budget outlay also shows an increase from 0.28 % in 2001-02 (RE) to 0.56 % in 2006-07 (BE) [refer to Annexure 3]. Union Government's outlays for Child Health show a noticeable increase between 2004-05 (RE) and 2005-06 (RE), which was mainly on account of stepped up allocations for the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Project under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

7.27 Budgetary provisions for Child Education (see Annexure 4) shows an increase from 1.37 % in 2001-02 (RE) to 3.41 % in 2006-07 (BE), which is mainly on account of the outlays on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan under Dept. of Elementary Education and Literacy of the Ministry

of Human Resource Development. Total outlays for child education in the Union Budget registered a significant increase from Rs. 8,852.19 Crore in 2004-05 (RE) to Rs. 14,294.1 Crore in 2005-06 (RE). This figure rises further to Rs. 19,231.24 Crore in 2006-07 BE. However, it has been argued by several observers that over the last decade, States' efforts towards containing their fiscal crisis have resulted in a reduction in the priority for education within their budgets. Also, even the current level of total public spending on education, at roughly 4% of GDP, is much less than the 6% of GDP, which the Kothari Commission had recommended (in the late 1960s) as the desirable level of total public spending on education in India to be achieved by 1986.

7.28 The increase in allocations on Child Protection (see Annexure 5), however, can be judged to be very small, from 0.027 % (of total Union Government outlays) in 2001-02 (RE) to 0.034 % in 2006-07 (BE). Chart 3 indicates the sectoral composition of the total outlays for children made by the Union Government in 2006-07 (BE). Needless to add that if we take into account the huge population of children who are exposed to various kinds of risks and deserve protection by the state, Union Government spending on Child Protection is too small.

Chart 3: Sectoral Composition of Total Budget Outlays for Children made by Union Government in 2006-07 (BE)



7.29 As shown in Chart 3 above, within the Child Budget at the level of Union Government, Child Education has the major chunk of resources meant for children. This has meant that the other needs of children, in the domains of early childhood care and development, health, and protection have been neglected in Union Budgets. The outlays for both Child Development and Child Health as a proportion of total Union Budget have improved over 2001-02 to 2006-07; however, the same for Child Protection has increased only marginally between

2001-02 to 2006-07. The very low magnitude of outlays for Child Protection in the Union Budgets raises major concerns about policymaking for protection of children in the country who are in difficult circumstances. Hence, the Union Government needs to step up its priorities for child specific programmes/ schemes in general, and for those relating to Child Protection, Child Health and Child Development, in particular. These figures make a strong case for greater priorities for children in public spending in the country.



**National Institute of Public Cooperation
and Child Development**

8

National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development

8.1 Established in 1966, National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) is an apex institution engaged in promoting voluntary action, research, training and documentation in the overall domain of child development and welfare, women empowerment and related issues. The Institute functions under the administrative control of the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

8.2 The two constitutional bodies of the Institute are: General Body and the Executive Council. The General Body formulates policy for management and administration of the Institute. The Union Minister of State

for Women and Child Development is President of the General Body and Chairman of the Executive Council. There are also committees to oversee academic programmes and administrative matters.

8.3 The ultimate objective of the Institute is to promote voluntary action in social development with emphasis on need-based programmes for the holistic development of child and for creating awareness about gender issues and women rights - political, social and economic.

8.4 In pursuance of above objectives, the Institute conducts research and training programmes, seminars/workshops, conferences etc. on different aspects of public



Meeting of the Committee to Discuss Workplan 2006-2007

cooperation, child development and women empowerment. The Institute is also an apex body for training of functionaries of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme. It has been providing technical advice and consultancy to government and voluntary agencies and implementing policies and programmes for child development and voluntary action. The Institute also collaborates with regional, national and international agencies, universities, research institutions, and technical bodies.

8.5 The partnership with national and international agencies has widened the vision of the Institute in making its training and research activities more relevant to the needs of its clients. The Institute is continuously strengthening its research base on issues of women and child development, developing its academic capabilities, expanding its contacts with voluntary organisations to enhance exchange of voluntary initiatives, undertaking innovations in training methodologies, designing and revising of training curricula and monitoring the situation of women and children in the country. Its Headquarters and four Regional Centres continue to build up capacities of the child care functionaries and civil society organisations and promote voluntary action. Besides, the Headquarters organises programmes sponsored by various international agencies such as WHO, UNODC, UNIFEM, UNESCO, UNICEF, CARE, WFP etc. The Institute also undertakes research and training activities sponsored by various Central Ministries and the State Governments. The Regional Centres also take up projects at the request of State Governments. The Institute and its Regional Centres have also been identified as a nodal agency for Early Childhood Care and Development, Childline Services, etc.

8.6 The activities of the Headquarters of the Institute are carried out through two Departments, viz. Department of Mother and Child Care and the Department of Training and Common Services. An Additional Director as an administrative head who is responsible for providing academic inputs to its activities and programmes heads each Department. Presently there are five programme divisions, viz. (i) Public Cooperation, (ii) Child Development, (iii) Women's Development, (iv) Training, and (v) Monitoring and Evaluation, each supervised by a Joint Director. The Documentation Centre of the Institute on Women and Children (DCWC) is a specialised documentation and reference centre, which disseminates information on children and women both within the country and abroad.

8.7 The Institute has four regional centres located at Bangalore, Guwahati, Lucknow and Indore which cater to the region-specific needs in training, research and consultancy in the areas of women empowerment, child development and voluntary action.

8.8 The Institute is supported by well qualified interdisciplinary faculty equipped with appropriate skills to generate innovative ideas on various issues related to women and children. Many faculty members, by virtue of their academic or professional contribution have been able to carve a niche for themselves both at national and international level.

Programmes and Activities

8.9 The Institute conducts training programmes under three broad categories, namely (i) regular training programmes, (ii) training of ICDS functionaries, and (iii) training programmes under Other projects, in the areas of Public Cooperation, Child Development and related issues.

Regular Programmes

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

8.11 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 available resources. The Institute progressively extends its target groups and areas of concern. The Institute has expanded its areas of coverage, inter-alia, early childhood care and development, adolescent development and health, juvenile justice system, trafficking among women and children, domestic

violence and gender budgeting. The Institute has also started the second course on Advanced Diploma in Child Guidance and Counselling, a one-year programme, from August 2006.

8.12 During 2006-07 (till December 2006), the Institute organised 99 programmes against the annual target of 60 programmes. 2963 participants attended these programmes against the target of 1500 participants for the year.

8.13 Following are the highlights of some of the major initiatives of the Institute during the year 2006-07 (till December 2006) under regular programmes.

Capacity Building of Voluntary Organisations

8.14 The Institute, with its mandate to promote and strengthen voluntary action in the country, organised series of programmes at its Headquarters and Regional Centres in the diversified fields. These included Community Mobilisation and participation for Social Development; Nutrition and Health Education; Integrated Management of Childhood Illness; Programme Planning and Management; Project formulation and Management techniques etc. Apart from this, the Institute organised six training programmes on Capacity Building of voluntary organisations on Legal Regulations and Financial Management and a course on Procedures for Seeking Financial Assistance. The Institute organised two Orientation Courses on Community Mobilisation and Participation for Social Development at Regional Centres Bangalore and Guwahati. Two courses were organised on Good Governance in Voluntary Organizations at New Delhi and Guwahati.

Major Initiatives of 2006-07

- Prevention of Micronutrient Malnutrition
- Training of PRI Members on issues like child marriage, female foeticide, domestic violence etc.
- Gender Sensitisation Training
- Sensitisation Programme on Female Foeticide and Infanticide for functionaries of voluntary organisations
- Parental Counselling Workshops
- Training on Counselling of Victims of Trafficking
- Training on Child Friendly Policing

Prevention of Micronutrient Malnutrition

8.15 Voluntary Organisations have been playing a key role in carrying out the task of improving nutrition and health status of people to achieve national and health related goals. The capacity of NGOs need to be enhanced to assess the nutritional situations, identify themes and planning appropriate strategies to prevent micro nutrient deficiency disorders among rural and urban population. In view of this the Institute organised four programmes on Prevention of Micronutrient Malnutrition in Rural and Urban Population. The objectives of the programmes were to: orient participants about the common prevalent macro and micro nutritional problems among vulnerable groups of urban and rural population due to changing life styles; enhance knowledge of the participants regarding causes signs and symptoms and prevention of macro and micronutrient deficiencies; and develop skills of the participants to identify and plan nutrition related intervention/advocacy activities.

Issues relating to Women and Children for PRI Members

8.16 Over the past one decade issues relating to women have increased manifold. The major issues which needed attention and focus are status of women with special reference to early marriage in India, female foeticide and infanticide, dowry, discrimination against girl child, domestic violence, and early marriage etc. To address these issues, the Institute organised six orientation courses on issues relating to women and children for members of Panchayati Raj Institutions with the objectives to: acquaint the participants about the consequences of early marriage on the overall status of women and; orient about social issues; and sensitise the participants about the existing legislative measures for prevention of child marriage.

Gender Sensitization

8.17 “Gender Training”, the concept of which emerged during later part of 1980, is now in process of being widely institutionalised. It is a methodology for making work force of development agencies and government agencies aware of gender issues, and gaining momentum in government circles and NGOs. Gender training is being carried out by a large number of institutions and individuals. The Institutes, therefore, imparts training to master trainers who conduct gender training for NGO personnel, Panchayat Raj institutions, autonomous bodies etc. Apart from regular

gender training programmes, the Institute organised a programme on Mainstreaming Gender in Health and Nutrition for academics, NGOs and officials of Food and Nutrition Board at Health Institute of Management, Pachod, Maharashtra.

Prevention of Violence against Women

8.18 The issue of violence against women is one of the key areas of concern. In view of its importance and impact on the development of women, the Institute organised a programme on Prevention of Crime Against Women with the objectives to: enable participants to develop clear perspectives about gender and gender based violence, its causes, manifestations and consequences; discuss sexual violence and trafficking of women and girls; and enable them to acquire necessary knowledge about laws relating to violence. The Institute also organised a Sensitisation Programme on Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Work Place for the Functionaries of voluntary organisations at its Headquarters in New Delhi with the objectives to: sensitize the participants on locus and manifestation of gender violence; discuss policies and legislative measures to curb atrocities against women specially at work place; and discuss existing mechanisms and support services.

Child Friendly Policing

8.19 The Institute has been conducting several training programmes for Assam Police Personnel on Community Oriented and Child Friendly Policing as a part of its sponsored programmes at the behest of Assam Police. During the year (till November, 2006) the Institute's Regional Centre, Guwahati has organised 13 such training programmes and trained 413 Assam police personnel. The objectives of these training programmes were to: develop skills among the participants to handle and counsel effectively the children showing errant behaviour; equip the police personnel to grow and develop better humane communication skills; and bring a positive attitude amongst policemen towards community-oriented policing.

Kishori Shakti Yojana

8.20 As a stakeholder in strengthening implementation of Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) of MWCD, the Institute's Regional Centre, Bangalore organised four training

programmes on implementation of KSY for Taluk Level Core Teams of Karnataka State at the behest of Government of Karnataka and trained 118 participants. The objectives of these training programmes were to: sensitize the participants to the needs of adolescent girls; build the knowledge base of the participants in different stages of adolescent girl's life; and build the skills of the participants in conducting programmes for holistic development of adolescent girls at taluk level.

Workshops on Understanding and Counseling of Children for the Parents

8.21 Parenting is a serious responsibility and many of today's young parents feel inadequate in their role. Today's parents are hard pressed for time, they have little knowledge about impact of bad parenting in the crucial initial years of Child's life. Hence there is a growing incidence of behavioural problems in children who face tremendous pressures at school, family and with peers. Regional Centre, Bangalore during the year organized six workshops with the objectives to: facilitate adequate understanding about the needs and the psychological problems of children; provide knowledge and skills about quality child care; and importance of early detection of psychological problems in children and its management at home.

Child Marriage in India: Social, Legal and Human Rights Dimension

8.22 The Institute organized a workshop on "Child Marriage in India: Socio-Legal and Human Rights Dimension" to elicit view points from people from different walks of life at New Delhi with the objectives to: analyze various socio-economic and cultural factors leading to prevalence of child marriage in India; highlight the existing constitutional and legal measures against child marriage and their implementation; and discuss the role of Civil Societies and the Government in challenging the status quo. The situational analysis of different dimensions of child marriage have led to deliberations like, existing legal framework — significant judgments, Acts to deal with child marriage, Policies and programmes available to combat child marriage; impact of early marriage on gender, poverty, health, population, education, human rights; and role of Civil Societies as well as Government.



Workshop on Child Marriage in India: Sociolegal and Human Rights Dimension 13-14 July, 2006

Female Foeticide and Infanticide

8.23 Although a large number of NGOs are already working on this issue, the magnitude of the problem still persists. The Institute organized a sensitization programme on prevention of female foeticide and infanticide for the functionaries of voluntary organizations with the objectives to: sensitize the participants on issues of gender violence with special reference to female foeticide and infanticide; sensitize them to the magnitude of the problem and its over all impact on the status of women; discuss policies

and legislations to curb female foeticide and infanticide; and identify strategies for strengthening the existing mechanism to curb these practices.

Advanced Diploma Course in Child Guidance and Counselling

8.24 The Institute at its Headquarters has initiated a one year regular Advanced Diploma Course in Child Guidance and Counselling with a vision to bridge the gap of trained professionals for undertaking guidance and counselling



Advanced Diploma Course in Child Guidance and Counselling, 2006

intervention with children and their families in different settings. The course has been designed to enable the learner to assess and plan preventive, promotive and therapeutic need based and milieu specific mental health programmes in schools and communities with Children and Adolescents.

8.25 The first batch of the course was successfully completed in August, 2006 graduating thirteen students. A review workshop was held in May, 2006 with an objective to review the structure and content of the course to strengthen the transaction of the course. Based on the recommendations of the workshop the course was made more student-friendly.

8.26 The second batch of Advanced Diploma in Child Guidance and Counselling commenced in August, 2006. Eighteen students from the background of Psychology, Social Work, and Child Development have been enrolled after rigorous process of selection comprising entrance examination and personal interview. The course is being transacted with emphasis on 'Development of Self' and 'Acquisition of Skills' through experiential and action learning.

Extension of Counselling Services for Trafficked Children

8.27 Trafficking of children for exploitation is increasing at an alarming rate. Rehabilitation of child victims is a challenging process encompassing many facets including overcoming trauma and reintegrating into the society.

8.28 Recognizing the need, at the instance of Ministry of Women and Child Development, NIPCCD with financial support of UNICEF has developed a training module and facilitator's guide to address long felt need of providing comprehensive counselling services to child survivors of trafficking in the country. This year the module was finalized after three stage pre testing incorporating feedback evaluation emerged at each stage of pre testing. The outcome is a user friendly, skill and activity based training module that would enable organizations to plan systematic training for personnel to undertake counselling interventions with trafficked children.

8.29 During the year the Institute has been organizing training programmes at its Headquarters and Regional Centres to build capacities of personnel already working in the field of anti-trafficking. Till December 2006, three courses were organised at Headquarters and its Regional Centres.

Child Guidance Centre (CGC)

8.30 The Institute is running Child Guidance Centres (CGCs) at its Headquarters and Regional Centres located at Bangalore, Guwahati and Lucknow. These Centres provide diagnostic, therapeutic and referral services to children upto 14 years of age with developmental, learning and behavioural problems including childhood disabilities. Each Centre extends the services through a multidisciplinary team comprising social worker, psychiatrist, child development worker, special educator, clinical psychologist and speech therapist.

8.31 During the year (April — December 2006), around 122 new cases were registered for assessment, counselling and therapeutic interventions at the Headquarters and Regional Centres. The dominant problems that were diagnosed were: Learning Disability; Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorders, Childhood Autism and Asperger's Syndrome, Minimal Brain Damage, Developmental Delays, Mental Retardation, Borderline Intelligence, Speech and Language problems.

Adolescent Guidance Service Centre (AGSC)

8.32 In order to give impetus to the hitherto neglected areas of planning for mental health of adolescents, the Institute during the year 2003-04 started an Adolescent Guidance Service Centre at its Headquarters with the specific objective of reaching out to adolescents with counselling and psycho-social interventions through a comprehensive adolescent guidance programme.

8.33 During the year, the Adolescent Guidance Service Centre continued to make progress to address the needs of Adolescents in the age group of 10-19 years of age. On one hand, the team of professionals ventured out to the nearby schools to conduct need assessment study through focused group discussion with the adolescents and on the other hand the adolescents themselves reported on their psychosocial competence and problems on the Youth Self Report Inventory. During the current year, the AGSC is using Total Quality Management (TQM) Exercise with all the stakeholders to plan the school mental health programme in the neighbouring government school.

Training under ICDS Scheme

8.34 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, monitoring and 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 training of ICDS functionaries to the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(i) Training of ICDS Functionaries

Training of CDPOs/ACDPOs : During the year 2006—07 (upto December 2006) 177 CDPOs were trained in 9 Job Training Courses organised by Headquarters and all Regional Centres. Another 219 CDPOs/ACDPOs received Refresher training in 8 programmes during the period under reference.

(ii) Training of Instructors of AWTCs/ MLTCs

Orientation Training for Instructors of MLTCs : Institute organised refresher training for Instructors of

AWTCs/MLTCs at New Delhi and trained six instructors. In another orientation training, trainers of State Training Centers were trained at Regional Centre, Indore.

(iii) Skill Training Programmes

NIPCCD Headquarters and Regional Centres organised skill training programmes for instructors of AWTCs/MLTCs. In all 13 skill training programmes were organised to train 322 trainers of AWTCs/MLTCs in the areas of :

- Integrated management of neo-natal and childhood illness (IMNCI)
- Effective supervisory and managerial skills
- Recent developments in nutrition and health care of children and women
- Early childhood education
- Training technology.
- Prevention of Trafficking of Women and Children, HIV/AIDS and counselling



NIPCCD - Southern Regional Centre Welcomes Smt. Renuka Chowdhury on her visit to the Centre

- Participating Learning Action (PLA) Techniques
- Infant and Young Child Feeding Counselling (IYCFC)

In addition to above at the request of Government of Maharashtra, the Institute's Regional Centre, Indore organised a sensitisation programme on ICDS for Deputy CEOs of Maharashtra at Mumbai. 30 officers attended the programme.

(iv) Meetings/Workshops/Seminars Under ICDS

- NIPCCD is in process of preparation of Nutrition and Health Education kit for Anganwadi Workers (AWWs). As part of the project, a workshop on identification and mapping of teaching aids suitable for AWWs was organised. An inventory of training material available at the state level was also prepared.
- The manual on IYCF prepared by Breastfeeding Promotion Network of India (BPNI) was pre-tested in a workshop organised by the Institute.
- Regional Centre, Bangalore organised seven workshops on Capacity Building of AWWs on Early Childhood Care and Education and trained 229 AWWs.

(v) Research and Other activities

Quick appraisal of AWTCs

a) As desired by MWCD, a Quick Appraisal of AWTCs to analyse the overall performance of AWTCs was undertaken by the Institute. 56 AWTCs from 26 States were visited by NIPCCD Nodal Officers from Headquarters and Regional Centres.

b) The Institute prepared the following syllabi for induction training of newly appointed ICDS Functionaries during the period under report:

- Syllabus for induction training of CDPOs/ACDPOs
- Syllabus for induction training of Supervisors
- Syllabus for induction training of Newly appointed AWWs

Training Programme under Other Projects (Swayamsiddha)

8.35 The Ministry of Women and Child Development has commissioned NIPCCD as the Lead Training Agency of Swayamsidha, a national level empowerment programme for women launched in 2001. It involves evolving training strategy at National and State Level, identifying State Training Agencies, quality monitoring of training and working out media strategy at National Level.

8.36 The Institute organized the following Training Programmes and Review Meetings related to Swayamsidha Project: (upto December, 2006)

(a) Training of Trainers for Cluster and Federation — Organised by Headquarters at Regional Centre, Bangalore for the Master Trainers of Swayamsidha from Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Exposure-cum-Review Meeting of Nodal Officers of Swayamsidha at NIPCCD Regional Centre, Guwahati. Nodal Officers and Project Implementation Agencies (PIAs) of 23 States attended the meeting.

Training Programme for Mauritius Officials

8.37 As a part of Indo-Mauritius Cultural Exchange Programme, the Institute at its Headquarters organised a training programme on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation for Officials/NGOs from Mauritius.

8.38 A summary and list of training/orientation programmes organized by the Institute during 2006-07 (till December 2006) is at Annexure XXXIII and Annexure XXXIV respectively.

Research/Evaluation Studies and Other Projects

8.39 The Institute undertakes research and evaluation studies as an integral part of its work. During the year (till November, 2006) the following research studies were completed:

- Knowledge and Practice of Adolescent Girls regarding Reproductive Health with Special

Emphasis on Hygiene during Menstruation (ICMR Project)

- Extension of Counselling Services for Trafficked Children
- A Study on Neglected Children in Institutions of Delhi
- Study of Strategies for Early Detection and Mainstreaming of Children with Disabilities
- A Call Trend Analysis of Lucknow Childline
- Multimedia Strip on Lucknow Childline Project
- Three Decades of ICDS — An Appraisal
- Mid-Day Meal Scheme in Karnataka — A Study
- Integrated Programme for Street Children - An Evaluation

Documentation and Publications

8.40 Documentation Centre for Women and Children (DCWC) a special computerized research and reference centre, with a rich collection of published and unpublished documents (grey literature) on women and children continued to function during the year. DCWC has a computerised Database of Documents.

8.41 DCWC purchased 400 books, subscribed to 79

journals, including 16 foreign and 63 Indian Journals, 38 magazines and 25 newspapers during the year. It also collected 600 unpublished documents during the current year. The Centre also brings out compilations related to women and children for wider dissemination.

8.42 The Institute has undertaken projects titled ‘Statistics on Women in India 2007’ and ‘Women in Difficult Circumstances: Summaries of Research’ during the current year.

Promotion of Use of Hindi

8.43 In order to promote use of Hindi during 2006-07 (till December, 2006) several measures were taken by the Institute. These included Incentive Scheme for original Hindi noting and drafting in official work, scheme of “Grant of Incentive Allowance” to Stenographers and Typists for doing their official work in Hindi in addition to English; Cash Award Scheme for officers for giving dictation in Hindi. Other activities organised by the Institute covered organising a Hindi Workshop, convening meetings of official language implementation committee and Celebration of Hindi Pakhwara.

General

8.44 The approved Budget Estimates 2006-07 under Non-plan and Plan are Rs.7.30 crores and Rs.5.00 crores, respectively.



Central Social Welfare Board

9

Central Social Welfare Board

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

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

Organisational Structure

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

General Body

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

- Five Professionals (one each from Law, Medicine, Social Work, Education and Social Development)
 - Three eminent persons with extensive experience of social work.
 - Representatives from Ministries/Departments of Government of India- Ministry of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Finance, Department of Rural Development, Department of Education, Planning Commission, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Health & Family Welfare.
 - Executive Director, Central Social Welfare Board.
- Executive Committee
- Chairperson of State Social Welfare Advisory Boards; 5 States by rotation
 - Representatives from Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, Ministry of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Finance, Department of Health & Family Welfare, Department of Rural Development & Poverty Alleviation, Department of Education and Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.
 - Two Professionals from General Body.
 - Executive Director, Central Social Welfare Board

9.4 In keeping with its tradition, the Central Social Welfare Board is implementing important schemes for assistance for several kinds of activities through voluntary efforts for needy, destitute and disadvantaged women and children. There has been a shift in the emphasis from welfare to development and now to empowerment.



Conference of Chairpersons and Secretaries of State Social Welfare Boards, August 11 & 12, 2006 Chandigarh.

State Board Administration

9.5 33 State Social Welfare Boards are functioning in each State Capital and Union territory with the objective of implementing various schemes for the welfare and development of poor women, girls and children through registered voluntary organizations. The State Board is headed by a non-official Chairperson who is a renowned social worker of the State. State Board members are nominated on the Board by Central Board and State Govt. in the ratio of 50:50. These members normally represent each district of the State.

9.6 The expenditure on the State Board Establishment Budget is met on 50:50 basis (i.e. 50% by the State Govt. and 50% by CSWB). An amount of Rs. 555.00 lakh has been released to State Boards during 2005-06 as Central Social Welfare Board's share and Rs. 371.49 lakh for 2006-07 .

Programmes of CSWB

Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working/Ailing Mothers

9.7 The Creche programme provides day care services to the children in the age group of 0-6 years belonging to lower income group families. The scheme was formulated to ensure that such children are given proper care even in the absence of their mothers. Under the scheme financial assistance is provided to NGOs for setting up a Creche unit of 25 children.

9.8 The schematic pattern of the scheme has been revised from 1st January, 2006 and now Rs.42, 384/- is provided for a year for one Creche Unit. The amount of non-recurring grant has also been enhanced from Rs. 4,000/- to Rs. 10,000/- for setting up new Creche units and Rs.5,000/-for continuation per unit after every five years for equipment. During the year 2005-06 an amount of Rs.2,849.65 lakhs was released for running 12,600 Crèche units throughout the country. The number of



Creche Unit run under a CSWB programme

creches sanctioned during 2004-05 were 9709 which were increased to 12600 creches during the year 2005-06 which indicates 29.77% increase in number of units over the previous year. The amount released for these units during 2004-05 was Rs. 1605.02 lakhs which was increased to Rs. 2849.65 lakhs during 2005-06.

9.9 During the year 2006-07 (Up to 31st October, 2006) 11475 units have been sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 1995.30 has been released to the voluntary organizations and State Boards.

National Crèche Fund (NCF)

9.10 The National Crèche Fund (NCF) Scheme has been merged with the Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche scheme for the children of working mothers. In January 2006, CSWB was asked to settle the accounts upto the year 2005-06 and to accord ex-post-facto sanction/release fund on the basis of the actual expenditure incurred by the voluntary organizations.

9.11 During the year 2006-07 (31.10.2006) an amount of Rs.1.15 crore has been sanctioned/released to implement 521 creches across the country under NCF.

Welfare Extension Projects (WEP) - (Border Area Projects)

9.12 Under this Project women and children in remote areas were provided services like maternity and child welfare, medical services, social education, craft training etc. A decision was taken in the meeting of committee of Secretaries set up for the execution of the recommendations of Expenditure Reforms Commission that these Projects run by Central Board in different States to be phased out w.e.f. 31/3/2005 as similar type of Projects like ICDS have been set up in almost all the blocks of each part of the country. However, three States namely J&K, Tripura and A&N islands were funded 21 Projects with 105 Centres upto 2005-06, as per the instructions/orders of Govt. of India. These projects were given grant up to 2005-06.

9.13 An amount of Rs.1,11,45,021/- Demonstration Project, Rs.1,06,60,996/- Welfare Extension Project (Community Development) and Rs.10,05,27,743/- Border Area Project was released during the year 2005-06, for clearing past liabilities on account of salary-pension-gratuity etc. for the staff of Border Area Project, Welfare Extension Project (CD) and Demonstration Project.

Mahila Mandals (MM)

9.14 The Mahila Mandals arrange activities for women and children in their respective areas. The expenditure under the scheme is borne by the Central Social Welfare Board to the extent of 75% of the approved budget and the remaining 25% is met by the Voluntary Organisations or by the State Govt. as their matching contribution. Under the programme, services like Balwadis for the children, craft activities, social education, maternity services for women etc. are provided. At present, there are 146 units running in 17 states covering 48752 beneficiaries under the Mahila Mandal Programme.

9.15 State-wise amount sanctioned/released during 2005-06 and 2006-07 as on (31.12.2006) are at Annexure XXXV and Annexure XXXVI respectively.

Awareness Generation Programme (AGP)

9.16 The scheme of Awareness Generation Programme aims at generating awareness amongst women & community at large on rights, status and problems of women in particular and other social concerns. Under the scheme, camps are being organized, which provide a platform for Women to come together, exchange their experiences and ideas and in the process develop an understanding of reality and also the way to tackle their problems and fulfill their needs. The programme of Awareness Generation Camps was introduced by the Central Social Welfare Board in the year 1986-87 with the main aim to identify the needs of rural and poor women and to increase women's active participation in development and other allied programmes.

9.17 The programme also orients them in a manner by which they can involve themselves in the effort to meet their felt needs in the area of social development. Issues such as the status of women, women and law, women and health, community health and hygiene, technology for women, environment and the economy are being taken up in such camps. The programme also enables women to organize themselves and strengthen their participation in decision making in the family and in society and to deal

with social issues including atrocities on women and children.

9.18 Training of organizers is an integral part of the scheme. Under the programme of Awareness Generation Camps, organizations are provided a grant of Rs.10,000/- for 8 days camps and 2 days follow up. During the year 2005-06, 5076 Awareness Generation Camps have been sanctioned and an amount of Rs.490.66 Lakhs has been released benefiting 1,26,900 women. In 2006-07, 260 camps have been sanctioned, and an amount of Rs.163.00 Lakhs has been released up to 11.12.2006.

9.19 The State-wise amount sanctioned/released and number of beneficiaries covered under AGP during the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 (31.12.2006) are in Annexure XXXVII and Annexure XXXVIII respectively.

Condensed Courses of Education for Women (CCEW)

9.20 The Scheme of Condensed Course of Education was initiated by CSWB in 1958 to cater to the needs of adult girls/women who could not join mainstream education system or who were drop out from formal schools. The scheme aims to provide educational opportunities to girls/women above the age of 15 years alongwith additional inputs of skill-development/vocational training. The main focus of the scheme is to ensure that contents of the course are need-based and modified according to local requirement and simultaneously targeting towards various stages of educational levels of primary/middle/high school and matric/secondary level courses. The Condensed Course Programme gained immense popularity due to its flexible approach and combination of formal and non-formal structure. There has been persistent demand from State Boards and voluntary organizations to allocate at least one course for each block in the country.

9.21 The programme also aims at instilling confidence among adult women to gain strength and to enhance their accessibility to socio economic processes. It is a useful programme to promote gender equality and empowerment to enable women to act as agents of change and development. During the year 2005-06, 700 courses have been sanctioned in order to benefit 17500 women.

9.22 State-wise amount sanctioned/released under the programme during 2005-06 and 2006-07 (upto 28.9.2006) are at Annexure XXXIX and Annexure XL respectively.

9.23 In pursuance of the recommendations of National/ State Level Workshops organized by the CSWB in the year 2003 and 2004 to review and evaluate the scheme, a National Working Group on Condensed Course of Education for Women and Vocational Training was constituted during Sept. 2004 under Chairmanship of Shri Anil Bordia, Former Secretary, Education, Govt. of India. for revamping/evaluation of the Condensed Courses Scheme in the changing Socio-Economic and Work environment. The Working Group has submitted the report during May 2006. The Working Group conducted an in-depth study of the Scheme and recommended continuation of the scheme with modified objective and framework. The report is under consideration of the Ministry of Women & Child Development.

Helping women and families in crisis

Family Counselling Centres (FCC)

9.24 The scheme of Family Counseling Centres (FCC) was introduced by CSWB in 1983. The Centres provide counseling, referral and rehabilitative services to women and children who are victims of atrocities, family maladjustment and social ostracism and also provide crisis intervention and trauma counseling in case of natural disasters. The Centres also create awareness and mobilize public opinion on social issues affecting status of women. The FCCs work in close collaboration with the local administration, police, courts, free legal aid cells, medical and psychiatric institutions, vocational training centres, short stay homes etc.

9.25 A grant of Rs.1.00 lakh per annum was earlier given to voluntary organizations for running the centres on an 80: 20 matching basis where the organization contributes 20% towards the running cost of the FCC. The budget



Family Counselling Centre, Udaipur

includes honorarium of two counselors who are postgraduates in social work/psychology and other recurring expenditure.

9.26 The scheme was evaluated by Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai in March 2004 and a beneficiary oriented study was conducted in 2005. The Government has recently revised the financial norms of the Family Counselling Centre scheme, details of which are given below:

- Honorarium for counselors @ Rs.7000/- p.m per counselor in 'A' class cities and Rs. 5500/- p.m per counselor in other cities.
- Other expenses @ Rs. 60,000 p.a for rent/maintenance, honorarium to experts, typist, peon, contingencies, TA/DA for visits, etc.
- Rs. 25000/- as one-time grant for non-recurring items at the time of starting of an FCC
- The institution is required to meet 20% of the expenditure sanctioned towards "other expenses" as its matching contribution

Family Counselling Centres for Special Categories of Clients: -

a) FCCs at Police Headquarters

9.27 Family Counselling Centres are being run in some Police Headquarters premises under the administrative control of the State Boards. These FCCs were established with the objective of providing speedy crisis intervention to those women whose cases were registered in Police Stations. Such FCCs attempt to arrive at out of court settlement of family discord cases. Thirty-four such FCCs are functioning in Police headquarters in the States of Kerala, West Bengal, Orissa, Pondicherry, Assam, Karnataka, Manipur, Maharashtra, Punjab, Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Sikkim, Tamilnadu, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Goa.

b) FCCs in Mahila Jails

Twenty three FCCs are running in Mahila Jails in Delhi, Karnataka, West Bengal, Gujarat, Bihar, Orissa, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

c) Rape Crisis Intervention Centres

Two Rape Crisis Intervention Centres are functioning one each in Delhi and Mumbai. Rape crisis help lines are available 24 hours at these centres.

d) Pre-marital Counselling Centres

This new initiative of the Board is being implemented in the shape of 10 FCCs running in Women Development Centres at the various colleges in Delhi. These centres lay special emphasis on pre-marital counselling and other areas of psychosocial crises for young women.

e) Centres for Devdasis/Red Light Areas

At present there are 2 FCCs working for the welfare of Devdasis and sex workers and their children one each in Mumbai (Maharashtra) and Belgaum (Karnataka). The centres are set up with the objective of providing preventive services through awareness campaigns on STD, AIDS and other health and legal matters and also rehabilitative measures for children and other dependents of the prostitutes.

9.28 At present there are more than 800 Family Counselling Centres across the country of which 32 FCCs are running in Police headquarters, 27 FCCs in Mahila Jails besides special centres in Red Light areas.

9.29 The State-wise amount sanctioned/released and number of beneficiaries covered under FCCs during the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 (31.10.2006) are in Annexure XLI and Annexure XLII respectively.

Shelter to Women in Distress

Schemes of Short Stay Homes for Women & Girls

9.30 The scheme, launched in 1969, is meant to provide temporary accommodation, maintenance and rehabilitative services to women and girls suddenly rendered homeless due to family discord or crime. Grant-in-aid is provided under this scheme to voluntary organisations to run Short Stay Homes for such women and girls rendered homeless. Following categories of women and girls are eligible for staying in the Home :-

- Those who are being forced into prostitution.
- Those who as a result of family tension or discord are made to leave their homes without any means of

subsistence and have no social protection from exploitation and facing litigation on account of marital disputes.

- Those who have been sexually assaulted and are facing the problem of re-adjustment in the family or society.
- Victims of mental mal-adjustment, emotional disturbances and social ostracism.
- Those who escape from their Homes due to family problems, mental/physical torture and need shelter, psychiatric treatment and counselling for their rehabilitation and re-adjustment in family/society.

9.31 Temporary shelter to these women and girls from six months to three years with case work, counselling services, medical care and psychiatric treatment, skill development training, education, vocational and rehabilitative services are provided in the Short Stay Home.

9.32 The scheme of Short Stay Homes for women and girls which was earlier being implemented by the Department of Women & Child Development (now Ministry of Women & Child Development) was handed over to Central Social Welfare Board for monitoring and running the programme w.e.f. April, 1999. The scheme of Short Stay Home has been revised w.e.f. 1999 to make it more effective and financially feasible.

9.33 The budget allocation of Short Stay Homes for 2005-06 was Rs.1650 lakhs and an amount of Rs.1649.45 lakhs was released to 339 Short Stay Homes. During the year 2006-07, Rs. 1750 lakhs is allocated and an amount of Rs.1247.47 lakhs has been released to voluntary organizations as on 6th February 2007.

9.34 State-wise amount sanctioned/released and beneficiaries covered under the programme during 2005-06 and 2006-07 (31.10.2006) are at Annexure XLIII and Annexure XLIV respectively.

Training Programme

Swawlamban (NORAD)

9.35 The Central Social Welfare Board started the scheme of vocational training during 1975 to train women in the

various trades, which are marketable and also to upgrade their skills in order to meet the demands of changing work environment. Main objective of vocational training is to enable and empower women to access remunerative employment opportunities, to enhance their confidence and self-esteem.

9.36 The Ministry of Women and Child Development started sanctioning funds to Central Board under NORAD programme from December 1997, for vocational training being organised in rural, tribal, backward, urban and slum areas through voluntary organisations. Preference is given to women in rural/urban slums through vocational training in traditional and non-traditional occupations like computer operation, community health workers, para-medical vocations, typing and shorthand.

9.37 There was no allocation by the Ministry of Women & Child Development under Swawamban Programme for the year 2004-05 because the matter to transfer the scheme to States was under consideration of the Ministry. Now the scheme stands transferred to State Government w.e.f. 1.4.2006.

Support Services

Working Women's Hostels Programmes

9.38 Central Social Welfare Board provides maintenance grants to voluntary organizations for running Hostel for Working Women belonging to the lower income group. The budget include honorarium for Matron, Chowkidar, difference between the rent realized from inmates and rent paid by institution, and one time grant for recreational facilities.

9.39 During the year 2006-07, maintenance grant to the tune of Rs.8.80 lakhs has been sanctioned for the maintenance of 25 Working Women Hostels across the country.

Innovative Schemes

9.40 Although, the Central Social Welfare Board has many structured programmes and schemes for the development of women and children, there are several problems relating to women and children which are not fully covered within the existing schemes of the Board;

therefore, Innovative Programme was launched by the Central Board. Several projects under the programme are being run for the welfare of children of prostitutes, rag pickers and children of leprosy patients etc. who need special attention. Apart from above, campaigns have been launched for creating awareness against drug de-addiction, alcoholism etc. Counselling for the schoolgirls prone to depression due to apprehension about their future career prospects and consequently attempt to suicide, needed special attention under Innovative Scheme.

9.41 Under this scheme, an institution is expected to prepare a project giving details of the area, the requirement of the proposed project, areas of intervention, methodology, tools, budget etc. There is no schematic budget for such projects; and the project proposal is prepared by voluntary organizations keeping in view the social necessities. No specific application forms are issued for this programme. However, voluntary organizations are advised to contact the State Social Welfare Board and submit their detailed project proposal through the State Board along with budget and details of activities to be organized. In the absence of a structured proforma, the State Boards have to prepare the project proposal along with comprehensive justification, which requires the inclusion of basic data.

Field Counselling and Inspection

9.42 Central Social Welfare Board monitors the performance of the field officers posted in various State Boards vis-à-vis their duties and functions in providing counseling and guidance to the institutions implementing the Board's programmes and promoting voluntarism in the districts allotted to them. Conferences, Workshops, Seminars etc are organized periodically on women related and other social issues through voluntary organization, or directly through State Board and Central Social Welfare Board. Training programmes are regularly held for the field officers to up date them on inspection skills, give orientation on monitoring of different programmes and impart skills on management of welfare services rendered by voluntary organizations.

9.43 An allocation of Rs. 1.00 crore is made for programmes under FCI and a sum of Rs. 87.38 lakhs was utilized during 2005-06. The expenditure incurred during the year 2006-07 under FCI is Rs.1,72,45,514/- against the allocation of Rs.1,50,00,000/- upto 6.2.2007.

Magazines of the Board Samaj Kalyan and Social Welfare

9.44 CSWB publishes a monthly magazine on Social Welfare in order to sensitise the public about social problems, issues and concerns. The magazine was also envisioned as a platform for highlighting the activities of voluntary organisations working for the welfare of women, children and other disadvantaged groups. The inaugural issue of 'Social Welfare' was released in April 1954. This was followed by the first issue of 'Samaj Kalyan' in Hindi in August 1955. The magazines are planned and edited independently to cater to the needs of their individual readership. Both magazines have the most extensively documented material on all the social problems in Indian society and they are referred to as resource material by students of social work.

9.45 During the year 2006-07 till December 2006, 'Social Welfare' and 'Samaj Kalyan' brought out a series of special issues on State Boards- Rajasthan, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Assam, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh.

Publicity and Public Relations

9.46 The Board carries out regular publicity of its activities and programmes through the audiovisual and print media. Press conferences are regularly organised to publicize the latest developments and events. The Board also organises exhibitions on special occasions. The Board has commissioned several documentary films, such as 'Khel Khel Mein' — a film on respect for elders, a documentary on the life of Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh, films on the institutions that are awarded the Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh Award, spot films for telecast on Doordarshan etc. Apart from its magazines, the Board publishes reports of seminars, conferences and evaluation studies. Yearly calendars on specific themes, folders, brochures and booklets about the programmes of the Board are published from time to time.

9.47 The Board has its own website where the latest information pertaining to programmes and activities is posted. The website address is www.cswb.org.

Women's Helpline

9.48 Help Line is a project of Govt. of India, Ministry of Women & Child Development and Central Social Welfare

Board in collaboration with voluntary organizations working for the welfare of women and girls in distress. The scheme is operational from 2002-2003 and onwards. Help Line is a 24 hours phone emergency outreach programme for women and girls in distress or in moral danger needing immediate protection and shelter. It responds to the need of such women and girls and links them to long term services as per their requirement and availability of services.

9.49 The objectives of the programme are as under:-

- To provide quality services to women and girls in need of special care and protection and to ensure that proper care is provided till they are rehabilitated.
- To provide Crisis Intervention Services.
- To provide referral services like Short Stay Home, Free Legal Aid, Police, Assistance, Counselling, Hospitalization etc.
- To arrange suitable rehabilitation service to the target group.
- To provide counselling.
- Awareness, opinion building and documentation.

- Documentation of the type of case being registered, to understand the trends in society.

9.50 The budget allocation of Women's Helpline for the year 2005-06 was Rs.79.42 lakhs of which an amount of Rs.65.14 lakhs was released to 38 Women's Helplines.

Monitoring Machinery of CSWB

9.51 The field staff of the Central Social Welfare Board in the cadres of Project Officer, Asstt. Project Officer and Welfare Officer are attached to the various State Social Welfare Boards to supervise and monitor the implementation of the various programmes. They also play a crucial role in identifying the voluntary organisations and providing guidance to the voluntary organisations to develop their activities and programmes. The field officers provide feedback to the Central Social Welfare Board enabling the Central Board to make further improvements.

Monitoring of Board's Programmes and Task Force as a Pilot Project

9.52 Central Social Welfare Board monitors its programmes through a designated field machinery. The



Conference of the Chairpersons and Secretaries of the State Social Welfare Boards, August 11 & 12, 2006 at Chandigarh

officials of Govt. of India, State Govt. and Central Board also visit the programme on regular intervals. Monitoring of programmes is also done through desk analysis of the progress reports and other documents received from Voluntary organizations.

9.53 In order to have an independent evaluation/assessment of the functioning of Voluntary Organisations with regard to achievement of desired objectives of the scheme, utilisation of funds, response of the beneficiaries and community at large, it has been decided to constitute Task Force involving head of the Department/School of Social Work, renowned social worker of the area and a retired official of Central Board. The Task Force at present is a Pilot Project and is functional in the State of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

Major Events

National Conference of State Board Chairpersons and Secretaries on 11-12th August, 06 at Chandigarh

9.54 The Central Social Welfare Board organized a National Conference of State Board Chairpersons and Secretaries on 11-12th August, 2006 at Chandigarh to review, revamp and strengthen its existing schemes and also to initiate new programmes for women and children in 11th Five Year Plan. The Conference was inaugurated by Shri Bhupender Singh Hooda, Chief Minister of Haryana and attended by the Chairpersons of all the 33 States Board including Smt. Rajni Patil, Chairperson, Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi. The Central Board is planning

to launch a nation wide massive awareness generation campaign against female foeticide focusing the States of Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Delhi to combat this burning issue.

Flood Relief in Maharashtra

9.55 The Central Social Welfare Board sanctioned Rs. 3 lakhs for the distribution of sheets (Sholapur Chaddar) to the victims of flood affected villages in the Talukas of Georai and Majalgaon of District Beed in the State of Maharashtra in August 2006.

Series of Seminars on Female Foeticide launched

9.56 A State level meet on Female Foeticide and Protection of the Girl Child, was held at the Ravindra Bharati Auditorium in Hyderabad on 21st September, 2006. Smt. Renuka Choudhary, Hon'ble Minister for Women & Child Development was the Chief Guest. The Meet was presided over by Smt. Rajani Patil, Chairperson, Central Social Welfare Board. Dr. Y.S. Rajsekhar Reddy, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh delivered the inaugural address. Smt. Panabaka Laxmi, Hon'ble Minister of State for Health & Family Welfare, GOI was the Guest of Honour. Other dignitaries included Smt. N. Rajya Laxmi, Hon'ble Minister for Women Development and Child Welfare, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Smt. K. Rama Devi, Chairperson Andhra State Social Welfare Board, Smt. Sujata Saunik, Executive Director, Central Social Welfare Board and Smt. Anuradha, Director, WCD Andhra Pradesh.



National Commission for Women

10

National Commission for Women

10.1 The National Commission for women (NCW) was constituted on 31st January 1992 under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 to participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of women and evaluate the progress and development of women under the Union and the State Governments. In keeping with its mandate, the Commission initiated various steps to improve the status of women and worked for their economic empowerment during the year under report. The Commission during the year visited the State of Gujarat and Rajasthan for a review of the status of women and Crime against the women with the Chief Secretary and Secretaries of Women and Child Development, Health and Panchayati Raj and the Director General of Police and other Police officers. The NCW received a large number of complaints and acted suo-moto in several cases to provide speedy justice, took up the issue of child marriage, sponsored legal awareness programmes, Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats and organized workshops/consultations, constituted expert committees on economic empowerment of the women, conducted workshop/seminars for gender awareness and took up publicity campaign against female foeticide, violence against women, etc. in order to generate awareness in the society against these social evils.

Complaints and Investigation Cell

10.3 The Complaints and Investigation Cell is the core unit of the Commission. The Cell processes oral/written complaints/newspaper reports and takes suo-moto notice of cases under Section 10 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.

Prem Narayan, a resident of Agra approached NCW's Public Relation Officer, Ms. Romi Sharma with a complaint that his niece, a minor girl of 15 years, was being married off by her father on the assurance of Rs.50,000/- from the groom's side. Prem Narayan requested Ms. Romi Sharma to stop this marriage as his niece was a minor.

Ms. Sharma immediately got in touch with DCP and SHO, Bhajanpura and requested them to take necessary action in the matter. The SHO reached the spot with police personnel and was able to stop the marriage just in time.

10.4 The Complaints received relate to different categories of crimes against women such as domestic

Composition

10.2 The composition of the Commission during the period was as under:-

1. Dr. Girija Vyas	: Chairperson	16.02.2005—continuing
2. Smt. Yasmeen Abrar	: Member	24.05.2005-Continuing
3. Smt. Malini Bhattacharya	: Member	26.05.2005-Continuing
4. Smt. Neeva Konwar	: Member	27.05.2005-Continuing
5. Smt. Nirmala Venkatesh	: Member	05.07.2005-Continuing
6. Smt. Manju Snehlata Hembrom	: Member	30.06.2006-Continuing
7. Shri N.P. Gupta	: Member Secretary	17.02.2005-Continuing

violence, harassment, dowry, torture, desertion, bigamy, rape, refusal to register FIR, cruelty by husband, deprivation of rights, gender discrimination and sexual harassment at work place. During the year 2006, 11,857 complaints were received upto 30 November 2006. The complaints are acted upon in the following manner:

- Specific cases of police apathy are sent to the police authorities for investigation and cases are monitored.
- Family disputes are resolved through counselling.
- For serious crimes, the Commission constitutes Inquiry Committees, which makes on the spot inquiries, examines various witnesses, collects evidence and submits reports with recommendations. Such investigations help in providing immediate relief and justice to the victims of violence and atrocities. The Commission monitors the implementation of the recommendations.

10.5 Women can also access the Commission for speedy justice, as the facility of online registration of complaints has been started at www.ncw.nic.in with effect from 9th September, 2005. With this facility the Commission will be able to reach out to the farthest and remotest corner of the country. The Commission have received more than 700 cases online till date.

A visit by NCW to the Resettlement colonies for Riot victims of the 2002 communal riots in Gujarat

A Committee of the National Commission for Women led by the Chairperson Dr.Girija Vyas visited on 6th May 2006 the Resettlement colonies in Gujarat set up for riot victims affected by the 2002 communal riots to assess the conditions of living of the affected women. Expressing deep concern at the deplorable living conditions of women and emphasizing on the lack of basic amenities in the colonies, the NCW had asked the Government to take steps to improve the infrastructure to ensure better living conditions for the riot victims.

The Committee visited Faizal Park and Arsh Colony at Vatva and Bombay hotel at Narodia Patia as part of the random survey. The NCW Committee came across three instances where till date no official FIR had been filed in regard to their complaints. The State has been asked to ensure that this be done within three

months time. The Committee pointed out that there was no potable water facilities, health care institutions, vocational training centres, proper sanitation or security. After three months a sub-committee set up by the Commission will conduct a review of implementation of the recommendations of the NCW. The Committee also met the State DGP, the Chief Secretary, the Home Secretary, the Health Secretary and other concerned officials and discussed issues like declining sex ratio, education, health of women, dowry deaths, child marriage etc.

10.6 Inquiries Related to Violence Against Women

- One member Inquiry Committee to inquire into the complaints about the working of various placement agencies in Delhi.
- One member Inquiry Committee to inquire into the alleged rape of one Chandan Devi of Darbhanga, Bihar.
- One member Inquiry Committee to inquire into the alleged attempts/threats for grabbing of land belonging to Smt.Gulabwati of Jhin Jhana Village, Muzaffarnagar District.

Member Malini Bhattacharya went to Amta-II Block under Jaipur Thana in Howrah District to visit Kundaliya, where a year ago four SC women had been severely beaten up by the residents of a neighbouring village, as a result of which two of them died. The member had earlier written on this matter to the Chief Minister and the Governor of West Bengal insisting that relief and rehabilitation in accordance with Prevention of Atrocities of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Act be granted to them immediately. Ms.Bhattacharya pursued the matter for almost a year and now the District Administration has granted the families of the dead women Rs.1,60,000/- each, while the two injured women have received Rs.15,000/- each. She visited the two injured and found that they are still unable to go to work. She felt that the amount of Rs.15,000/- was somewhat inadequate as relief and would like NCW to recommend a higher sum. However, she was also told by a Panchayat Member living in the village that he has arranged a monthly pension for them. The injured are being treated at the Block Health Centre.

- One member Inquiry Committee to inquire into the alleged harassment of a girl student of 7th Class by her father and step mother at Krishna Nagar, Mathura.

- Four member Inquiry Committee to inquire into the alleged gang rape of a social worker in Rajasthan.
- One member Inquiry Committee to inquire into the alleged murder of Smt.Lakshmi Devi by her in-laws at Alwar, Rajasthan.
- One member Inquiry Committee to inquire into the allegation of false case registration under NDPS Act against Smt.Indra, w/o Late Shiv Shankar, r/o Shiv Nagar, Near Khalsa College, Delhi.
- Two member Inquiry Committee to inquire into the alleged rape of a young girl in Gurgaon.
- One member Inquiry Committee to inquire into the alleged suicide by Smt.Madhu Buccha due to harassment by her husband and her in-laws at Athgaon, Guwahati.
- One member Inquiry Committee to inquire into the alleged sexual exploitation of Smt.Seema Wankhade at Indore by a self styled Godman.
- Three members Inquiry Committee to inquire into the alleged rape of a five year old minor girl in Partappur, Meerut.
- One member Inquiry Committee to inquire into the alleged delay in police action to lodge the FIR into the rape incident of five year old girl in Khajuri Khas area of North-East Delhi.
- One member Inquiry Committee to inquire into the alleged rape incident at Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi.
- One member Inquiry Committee to inquire into the complaint of Smt.Baby alleging handing over a dead child instead of her own child by Apollo Hospital, New Delhi.
- One member Inquiry Committee to inquire into the complaint of Ms.Rajdeep Kaur of Gurgaon alleging sexual harassment at work place.
- One member Inquiry Committee to inquire into the complaint of Ms.Arati of Ghaziabad alleging harassment by her father.
- Two member Inquiry Committee to inquire into the alleged sexual harassment of minor girls by a teacher inside the Diet Complex, Hapur, Ghaziabad.
- One member Inquiry Committee to investigate into the alleged frequent deaths of mothers and newborn babies in Nilofer Hospital, Hyderabad.
- Three member Inquiry Committee to inquire into the complaint of Ms.Kavita Krishnan alleging corporal violence against women inmates of Tihar Jail.
- Three member Inquiry Committee to inquire into the alleged violence by Police especially against women of Bajhera Khurd on the night of 7th July, 2006.
- Two member Inquiry Committee to look into the complaint of Ms.Chanda Biswas, Senior Manager, Tehri Hydro Development Corporation, Noida alleging sexual harassment at work place.
- Two member Inquiry Committee to inquire into the alleged stripping and parading of Ms.Lakshmi Devi Bawaria, Village Virat Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan, and alleged murder of Ms.Bharti Purohit, Nokha Village, Bikaner, Rajasthan by her husband for dowry.
- Two member Inquiry Committee to enquire into custodial harassment of women inmates lodged in Nahan Jail, Himachal Pradesh.

NCW Panel on alleged mass rape in Manipur

The Commission visited Lungthulien and Parbung in the Tipaimukh subdivision of Manipur to conduct an independent enquiry into the alleged mass rape of Hmar women by militants, observed that the atrocities were a “shocking incident”.

The NCW Member Malini Bhattacharya, who headed the panel, said that a few rape victims were minor girls, adding that in case of minor girls, their mere statements that they had been raped could be accepted as true by the court according to recent Supreme Court order. 21 of the 25 alleged victims were also interviewed during the visit to the area.

The NCW Member accompanied by officials of both Mizoram and Manipur also visited Hmar refugee camps at Sakawrdai. In the wake of such atrocities the NCW has also demanded that armed forces be stationed in two villages in the Churachandpur district of Manipur. The report has been submitted to the Centre and the Manipur Government wherein several proposals have been made to beef up the security arrangements and instill a sense of security in the residents of the area.

Important Meetings/Workshops/Seminars organized by NCW

Chalo Gaon Ke Ore

10.7 The Commission conceptualized a nation wide programme titled ‘‘CHALO GAON KIORE’’ in February, 2006. The programme is a step towards empowerment of the rural woman throughout the country with knowledge of their rights under the law. This programme will be

implemented with the help of Departments of Women & Child Development, Education, Health, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj of the Union and State Govts, State Commissions for Women, NALSA, District Administration, NGO’s, Anganwadi workers, Students, Media etc. The programme has been launched in the state of Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Tripura. A book titled ‘Meera Didi Se Poocho’ has been brought out in Hindi as well as English by the Commission for use as a training material by all the State Governments.



Dr. Girija Vyas, Chairperson at the Launch of ‘‘Chalo Gaon Ki Ore’’ at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

Interactive meeting with the representatives of Call Centres on the issue concerning protection/welfare of women employees of the BPOs/call centers on 17.01.2006

10.8 The rape and murder of a Bangalore based call centre employee in December 2005 by the driver of the company commissioned taxi has brought into sharp focus the security issues for women working in such centres. The heinous offence calls for a serious debate on security considerations given the fact that women account for about 40 per cent of the 3,50,000 call centre employees in India.

10.9 The Amendment to the Factories Act which allows women to work between 10 pm and 6 am, in Information Technology among other sectors, clearly puts the onus of ensuring safety of women employees on the employers. It further states that these timings shall be allowed only if the employer ensures safety of women at the workplace and while commuting. The National Commission for Women (NCW) had taken up the task of holding a roundtable discussion on the issue by involving the police, women activists and senior officers from the Ministry of Information and Technology. The meeting was chaired by the Chairperson, Dr. Girija Vyas. All the participants unanimously agreed that the safety of women cannot be compromised.

10.10 The Commission has framed Guidelines for ensuring safety of women and sent them to the Law Enforcement agencies at the major metropolitan cities such as Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore, New Delhi etc. for monitoring safety measures for women in BPO's. The key guidelines are as follows :

- The NCW has suggested setting up of a complaint committee to deal with cases of sexual harassment of women employees, training women in self-defence, sensitization of male colleagues, police verification of car drivers, dropping first and picking later of women employees as well as installation of global positioning system to monitor the position of the vehicles and control their speed.
- There should be police verifications of the drivers. They must be in uniform and carry identity cards issued by the company.
- The employees should be provided with laminated cards with numbers of the transport help desk as well as of senior officers to be contacted in an emergency.

Problems relating to NRI marriages

10.11 Regional Workshops on 'Problems relating to NRI marriages' were held at Chandigarh and at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala which were jointly organized by NCW and Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India.

10.12 The workshops were successful in bringing various stakeholders, both governmental and non-governmental ,on one platform and to have a comprehensive discussion and deliberation on the issues arising in and out of NRI marriages. Some of the recommendations which emerged from the workshops are as follows:-

- The Hague Conventions, specially the ones which are related to the issue of NRI marriage needs to be examined closely and considered by India for becoming a signatory.
- Bilateral agreements need to be concluded with countries where Indian Diaspora is in large number.
- State governments need to ensure the Compulsory registration of marriage particularly after the Supreme Court directives in transfer petition 291 of 2005 Smt.Seema vs. Ashwini Kumar.
- Awareness drives for sensitizing parents and girls regarding the kinds of fraud practised by NRIs and difficulties in obtaining justice in such cases on account of inter country jurisdictional issues.
- Special Cell be set up for NRI marriages, at the state as well as at the Centre.
- Sensitize, educate and involve media to publicize the issues of NRI marriages, the rights of wives and children of NRI men, and to take forward the campaign at the social level.



At the workshop on NRI marriages, Chairperson Dr. Girija Kyas with Chief Minister of Haryana Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda, at Chandigarh

Meeting of the Chairpersons of State Commission

10.13 A meeting of the Chairpersons of State Commissions for Women was held on 22nd August, 2006 at the NCW Conference Hall. Action plan of the Commission for the year 2006-2007, implementation of the 'chalo gaon ki ore', need for statutory Women's Commission in all States, problems faced by various States Commissions, programme for Bal Vivah Virodh Abhiyan to be carried out in various States, implementation of PNDT Act in different States, Problem of trafficking in different States, measures to be taken to tackle this problem, were some of the issues which were discussed during the interaction

A one day workshop on 'Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking with Special Focus on Children and Women' on 21st November, 2006 at Guwahati

10.14 The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, National Commission for women and the National Human Rights Commission in collaboration with UNICEF have decided to work in unison against trafficking. For this purpose, all the four had organized a one day workshop on 'Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking with Special Focus on Children and Women' on 21st November, 2006 at Regional Centre, National Institute of Public Cooperation and Children Development (NIPCCD), Guwahati. The objectives of the workshop were:-

- To discuss the draft integrated Plan of Action to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking with Special Focus on Children and Women; and
- Identify qualitative and quantitative targets that would enable implementation of the integrated Plan of Action once the same is finalized. The final report of the workshop is under preparation.

Review of Laws

10.15 The following Laws have been proposed by the Commission for review:

i) The National Commission for Women Act, 1990 — Amendment to the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 has been proposed in order to strengthen the institution. The main features of the proposed amendments include:

- a) Conferring more powers on the Commission;
 - b) A separate investigation team to look into complaints.
- ii) Section 497 IPC- The recommendations of the Commission have been submitted to the Government. Recommendations of the Commission are as under:-
- Section 497 does not envisage the prosecution of the wife by the husband for 'adultery'. The offence of adultery as defined in section 497 can only be committed by a man, not by a woman. The section provides expressly that the wife shall not be punishable even as an abettor. The contemplation of the law, evidently, is that the wife, who is involved in an illicit relationship with another man, is a victim and not the author of the crime
 - The existing provision in IPC is based on the mindset that the wife is a chattel possessed by the husband who is the sole aggrieved person in an incident of adultery. However the commission does not feel that by merely prescribing punishment for the females by amending section 497, the marriage can be protected or saved. Considering the relatively socially dis-empowered position of women, the Commission suggests no amendments to section 497 of IPC.
 - The Commission, however recommends suitable amendments to section 198 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code, which as of now disqualifies the wife of an unfaithful husband from prosecuting him for his promiscuous behavior. The wife in such cases ought to be the "person aggrieved" and competent to file a complaint under section 198 of the CRPC.
 - As the wife already has a recourse to various other provisions against the husband, such as section 498A of IPC, seeking maintenance under section 125 of criminal procedure Code, relief under the protection of women against domestic violence Act, 2005, initiating proceedings for divorce etc, there is no reason that she should be debarred from initiating action under section 198 of CRPC.
 - The commission is of the view that there may be many instances where the woman wants to save the marriage and sees the adulterous relationship as an aberration and the issue of adultery should be viewed as a breach of trust, treated as a civil wrong rather than a criminal offence. However, this should be done so after a national consensus.

Minimum age for emigration clearance to women as housemaid/domestic workers in Gulf countries and other foreign countries/ suggestions on amendments to emigration Act.

10.16 The Commission was requested for advice by the Ministry of Labour as to what should be the proper age of Indian housemaid for deployment for work in foreign countries. A series of meetings was also held with the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs concerning the age of Indian housemaid/domestic workers in foreign countries. The Commission has taken a view that although there is a requirement for flexibility and fewer imposition of age restrictions on women seeking to go abroad for employment purposes, but strong security measures need to be put in place before this is done and in any case NCW has recommended that in no case should minors be allowed to emigrate abroad for purposes of employment. Background on the subject and the recommendations of the Commission are as under:-

Background

10.17 As Indian women working as housemaids, particularly to the gulf countries are vulnerable to physical and sexual exploitation, the National Commission for Women had been requested to advise the Ministry of Labour as to what should be the proper age of Indian house maids for deployment for work in foreign countries.

10.18 On 29-11-2001, the matter was discussed in the Commission's meeting and it was decided that as young girls sent as housemaids were helpless and ignorant without any exposure to the outside world, hence the appropriate age limit for Indian housemaids to work in foreign countries should be 30 years and above. This is keeping in mind the age and maturity factor. The Commission was of the view that a girl of 16 or 17 can pass off as an 18 year old but certainly not as a 30 year old. The same was intimated to the Ministry of Labour on 24-12-2001.

10.19 This position was reiterated again on June 21, 2004, in reply to the Ministry's request for reconsideration on granting emigration clearance for 54 Emigration Clearance Not Required (ECNR) countries and allowing women below 30 years to emigrate as domestic help to foreign countries. Thereafter the matter was again referred to the Commission in 2005 by the Ministry of overseas Indian Affairs and the Commission took the view that it was not advisable to relax the age for domestic maids in foreign countries

10.20 Subsequently, during the meetings with the Ministry, it was pointed out that it would be desirable to bring down the age limit from 30 to 21 years, since the earlier limitation was adversely affecting the employment opportunities for women; the Commission was requested to reconsider the matter particularly in view of the background note submitted by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.

10.21 Recommendations of the Commission

i) After having considered the entire issue, the Commission was of the view that the age limit of 30 years, may hinder employment opportunities for women in foreign countries and view was taken that the age limit could be relaxed to 21 years subject to certain conditions as mentioned below and on basis of the consensus between the Commission and the Ministry.

ii) Conditions — need for minimum guarantees

- Total ban on minors migrating for any form of work/ employment to foreign countries
- Protection to women employed in foreign countries to ensure minimum wage, housing, medical facilities, working hours and other conditions of service and a sound mechanism to receive complaints from women requiring help against ill treatment and sexual exploitation
- the proposed amendments to the Emigration Act seeks to create a welfare fund for protection and welfare of emigrants , the fund should also be utilized for providing legal representation to women who are victims of sexual abuse and trafficking and ensuring protection to victims
- strict action against recruiting agents or any person if they are found to traffic young girls under guise of domestic or any other work —this should be specifically mentioned as an offence under the Emigration Act
- Need for a collaborative approach involving Government as well as national and international organizations to make migration a safe option
- Establish women /gender cells in embassies abroad and appointment of nodal officer to deal with cases
- Provision for compulsory orientation and awareness programme for domestic maids and other women

hailing from sections of Indian society with low awareness levels proceeding abroad for employment regarding their legal rights ,contact numbers of officers of Indian embassies ,helpline Numbers etc

- Adequate publicity by means of print and electronic media and organization of grievance redressal camps

Legal Awareness Programmes

10.22 Recognising the need to impart legal awareness to women and girls, regarding their rights, the Commission has initiated a 'Countrywide Legal Awareness Programme for women and Girls'. The awareness programme is implemented through Non Governmental Organisation (NGOs) and reputed Institutions and aims to empower women and girls with the knowledge of their legal rights and duties, ultimately to be able to share power equally, gain full access to the means to development and to inspire a whole generation of women to work together towards achieving equality and justice. 77 Legal Awareness Programmes have been organized from February, 2006 to 22.12.2006.

Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats

10.23 The NCW has evolved the concept of Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat, which in turn supplements the efforts of the District Legal Service Authority (DLSA) for redressal and speedy disposal of the matters pending in various courts related to marriages and family affairs. 18 Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats have been organized from February, 2006 till 22.12.2006. The NGOs intervene in cases pending in trial in Courts and to counsel and advise the parties to arrive at an amicable out of court settlement which not only reduces burden of cases on judiciary but also leads to settlement of disputes which would otherwise have gone on in the Courts indefinitely leading parties to suffer mental and economic hardship.

Adarsh Mahila Jail, Lucknow

10.24 A Committee of the Commission comprising Mrs. Nirmala Venkatesh Member and Ms. Gurpreet Deo, Deputy Secretary inspected the Adarsh Mahila Jail, in Lucknow, a corrective and reformatory jail for women convicts sentenced for more than three years.

After having a round of the Jail and listening to the problems faced by the women convicts, the Committee made the following recommendations:-

- The jail Administration should intervene effectively in special nature of problems women face. The Jail Superintendent should compulsorily hold welfare meeting with the women inmates every month. IG Jails should hold such a meeting every 3 months and DGP should hold such a meeting at least once in a year to listen to the grievances and issue suitable directions to the officers for rectifying the problems of the prisoners. The Secretary in charge of prisons should periodically review the administrative arrangements and in particular review that senior officers are inspecting and holding welfare meetings in the prison campus to redress grievances.
- The State and District Legal Services Authorities need to play an active role in providing free legal aid and organize legal awareness camps for women in prisons. As already pointed out, it appears that women from poor backgrounds obviously appear to be at a disadvantage in obtaining justice. Efforts should be made to regularly organize meetings and through formal & informal channels to secure the services of lawyers of good repute in the panel of lawyers for providing free aid under the LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY ACT, 1987.
- On Transfer from another jail the convicts should automatically obtain all documents ,including copy of the judicial pronouncement regarding their conviction from the trial court for the remission of sentence. Delay in obtaining a copy of the order causes avoidable hardship.
- Women should be allowed transfer to the jail situated nearest to their home district to enable them to meet their children and relatives easily and frequently.
- Segregation of women prisoners according to age and gravity of crime is essential and there should be a separate daily schedule of activity ,study, recreation for each.

10.25 Visit of Foreign delegates to NCW

- Ms. Maria Shriver, wife of California Governor, Arnold Schwarzenegger visited the National Commission for Women and interacted with the Chairperson and the Members of the Commission.
- A delegation from the European Parliament called on the Chairperson and Members and discussed matters related to Muslim Personal Laws ,female foeticide and reservation for women in the legislative bodies and the demographic policy.



Chairperson and Members of NCW with Members of the Pakistan delegation.

- A four member delegation of Pakistan's National Commission for the Status of Women (NCSW) visited NCW and interacted with the Chairperson and Members under the aegis of the United Nations Development Programme. Both the sides shared the view that they have similar problems and similar issues vis-à-vis women. They also intended to set up an apex body of women organizations from all nations in the South Asia region.
- A Regional Workshop on "Declining Female Sex-Ratio in the North Eastern Region", at Guwahati, Assam.
- The Commission organized a Seminar on the "Prevention and Combating Human Trafficking with special focus on Children and Women" on 21st November, 2006 at Guwahati.

Important Seminars, public hearing / workshops sponsored by NCW.

10.26 During the year, 40 seminars/public hearing/workshops were sponsored. Some of them are mentioned below:

- A two day national seminar on 'Women, Work and Human Rights' organized by Gujarat Women's Action Group at Ahmedabad on the 6th and 7th May 2006.
- A Regional Workshop on 'Tribal Women in Mainstream of Development at Udaipur held on June 18-19, 2006.
- A State level conference on 'Violence against Dalit' on 27th June 2006 at Delhi.
- Seminar on Women with Disability at Jalapaiguri (WB) organized by Seba Sangha, Dist. Jalpaiguri (WB)
- Awareness Programme on Bal Vivah Virodh Abhiyan at Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Bundi, Chittorgarh, and Jalore (Rajasthan), Rohtak(Haryana).
- Awareness programme on HIV/AIDS prevention at Raiganj, Distt. Dinajpur, West Bengal.
- State Level Seminar on "Handicraft and Income for Naga Women: Prospects and Challenges" at Dimapur, Nagaland.

10.27 Research Studies sponsored by NCW

- Research Study on "Single Women Problems and their implications".

- Research Study on “Socio Economic Empowerment of Muslim Women: A Study in U.P.”
- Research Study on “ Role Conflict Among Women Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions”.
- Research Study on “Status of Tribal Women in Scheduled Areas of Rajasthan”
- Research Study on “Employment Rights of Disabled women in India: A Study of Compliance and Impact of the Persons with Disabilities with Special Reference to U.P., Rajasthan, Bihar , Maharashtra and Tamilnadu.
- Research Study / Analyzing the Rape Cases and Development of the Supplement for Supreme Court on Rape Trial- Terms of Reference
- Research Study on “Causes of Increasing incidents of Rape” in Haryana.
- Study on “Assessment of Women Empowerment Programme. On Economically Active Age Group (15-59)with special reference to the Era of Women CMs of Bihar, Tamilnadu, Delhi & UP.
- Research Study on “Obstacles and Entrepreneurial Challenges for women in India in selected States
- Study on “Economic Empowerment of Women through rural technology”.
- Collection of data of cases pending in trial courts under Section 498 of IPC
- Research Study on “Tribal women’s Access to Land: A Study of Joint Patta Act and Rights in Orissa.”
- Study on “Amendment of Rape Law and Related policies”.
- Study on “Women Pradhans in Panchayats in Rajasthan”.
- Study on “Status of Women in Electronic Media”.



Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

11

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

11.1 Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), was set up in 1993, as a national-level mechanism under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India to meet the credit needs of poor and assetless women in the informal sector. RMK was started with an initial corpus of Rs.31 Crore, which has grown to Rs.74 Crore due to its prudent investment, credit and recovery management. RMK provides micro-credit with a unique credit delivery model “RMK-NGO-SHG — Beneficiaries” which is one of the main reasons for its success. The other reasons are its flexible credit norms, hassle free loans, no collateral and reasonable rate of interest.

Administrative Set Up

11.2 RMK is administered by a Governing Board consisting of 16 Members representing various Central Ministries / Departments, State Governments, Specialists and Representatives of Organizations active in the field of micro credit. The Minister for Women and Child Development, Govt. of India, is the Chairperson of the Governing Board and the Executive Director of RMK acts as Member Secretary. RMK meets all its administrative and establishment expenditure from internal revenues without depending on outside budgetary support.



A member of a Self Help Group financed by Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, at work.

Objectives

11.3 RMK extends micro-finance services through a client friendly, without collateral and hassle-free loaning for livelihood activities, housing, micro-enterprises, family needs, etc. RMK has also taken a number of promotional measures to popularise the concept of micro financing, thrift credit, formation and stabilization of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and also enterprise development for poor women.

Loan Schemes Of RMK

Loan Promotion Scheme

11.4 RMK provides smaller loan maximum upto Rs. 5 lakh to promote the activity of thrift and credit among newer and smaller but potentially capable organisations having atleast six months experience in formation of Self Help Groups, thrift, credit and recovery management.

Main Loan Scheme

11.5 Organisations having minimum 3 years experience in thrift and credit activities are being considered under the scheme. A maximum Loan upto Rs. 300 Lakhs can be granted at a time under this scheme.

Revolving Fund Scheme

11.6 Organisations having 5 years experience in the field of micro credit with satisfactory track record are being considered under this scheme. The organisations can revolve principal amount sanctioned by RMK for income generation activities among the SHGs. Maximum Loan of Rs. 500 lakhs can be given under this scheme.

Bulk Lending Scheme

11.7 Larger organisations having satisfactory track record, good credit rating, sound financial base could avail funds in bulk under this scheme. A maximum Loan of Rs. 500 Lakhs can be given under this scheme.



Members of a Self Help Group financed by Rashtriya Mahila Kosh seen tailoring.

Refinance Scheme

11.8 RMK provides 100% refinance assistance to Mahila Urban Co-operative Banks on finances provided by them to poor women either directly or through SHGs within the norms of the RMK Main Loan Scheme.

Rs.2 crores loan under micro credit scheme of RMK/SIDBI/NABARD/Commercial Banks/other financial institutions.

- ii) To be eligible for applying credit limit up to Rs.1.00 crore, the NGO should have availed of a minimum



Members of a Self Help Group, financed by Rashtriya Mahila Kosh at their pottery work.

Repeat Loan

11.9 Repeat Loans is also available to the organisations on successful utilisation of first loan. The borrowing organisation has to repay 25% of its existing loan.

Rs. 1 crore loan under micro credit schemes of RMK/SIDBI/NABARD/Commercial Banks/Other financial agencies.

Rate of Interest:

- i) RMK to Franchisee — 5% p.a.
- ii) Franchisee to NGO/MFI — 8% p.a.
- iii) MFI to SHGs/Beneficiaries— Any rate on or above 8 % subject to 'Maximum ceiling of 18% p.a. on reducing balance.

Franchisee Scheme

11.10 Smaller NGOs of the State can avail loan directly from franchisee appointed by RMK for that particular State without sending their proposal to RMK office at New Delhi. The Credit Limit under the scheme is Rs. 500 lakh. The NGO applying for loan under this scheme should fulfill the following conditions:

- i) To be eligible for applying credit limit above Rs.1 crore, the NGO should have availed of a minimum

Gold Credit Pass Book Scheme

11.11 This scheme of providing hassle free finance has been

designed for medium and large NGOs to revolve the fund sanctioned by RMK for 3 years. Maximum credit limit under this scheme is Rs.500.00 lakh.

Eligibility of Organisation for various loan schemes of RMK

11.12 The eligibility of organisations for various loan schemes of RMK are as under:

- The organization applying for loan should have broad based objectives, serving the social and economic needs of the poor women. It must not work for profit.
- The organization should have necessary professional competence, basic financial management capability and organizational skills to implement the lending programme.
- The office bearers of the organization should not be elected representatives of any political party.
- The organization should have proper system of maintaining accounts, which should have been audited and published every year and there should not have been any serious irregularities.
- The organization should be registered for more than 3 years on the date of application to RMK.
- The organization should have experience in thrift and credit management for 3 years or more. (Six months for applying under the *Loan Promotion Scheme*).
- The application should clearly reflect the source of funds utilized earlier for credit.
- Recoveries for the loans given to its members earlier should be at least 90%.
- There should be proper and specific clause / provision in the Bye-laws / Memorandum of Association of the organization having power to borrow or raise loans from any outside agency.
- There should be appropriate reflection in the organization's audited accounts and balance sheet in respect of its experience in providing credit and recoveries etc. Audited accounts should reflect sound financial management / health and there should be no observations of a serious nature by the auditors.

New Initiatives

11.13 With the aim to expand its outreach to the uncovered / marginally covered areas, specifically the North-East, RMK has taken following initiatives in the recent times:

Nodal Agency

11.14 RMK has appointed 36 Nodal Agencies in the entire country for credit linkages with new and potential NGOs, business expansion, business awareness and capacity building of NGOs / SHGs.

Franchisee

11.15 RMK with a view to define and articulate its niche role extends bulk finance to Franchisee who in turn on-lend it to smaller and potential NGOs of the State/District with similar terms and conditions as prescribed by RMK.

Resource Centre

11.16 This scheme is launched by RMK with a view to remove the regional disparities by appointing reputed Government Organizations / Government Undertakings / NGOs / Research Institutions / Universities / Academic Institutions having adequate infrastructure to extend their services for capacity building, training, skill development, skill upgradation, exposure, etc. to the SHG members / group leaders and implementing agencies for qualitative expansion of RMK's programme all over the country.

Package For North-Eastern Region

11.17 In order to remove the uneven presence of micro-credit in the country which is witnessed mostly in North-Eastern region due to poor presence of banking net-work, lack of infrastructure and awareness, RMK has formulated a client friendly and hassle free credit package for the voluntary organisations of the North-Eastern region for easy access of credit from RMK to meet the credit needs of the poor women of the region. The relaxations are :

- The organization having completed one year of its registration (presently 3 years) can apply for the loan.
- Margin on loan reduces from 10% to 5%.
- The grace period on repayment of loan enhanced from 6 months to 12 months.

- The repayment period of loan enhanced to five years invariably for all schemes.
- The NGOs to be supported with 10% of the loan sanctioned as capacity building assistance.
- To provide sleeper class rail fare to NGOs to come to Delhi for execution of documents.

Business Development Consultants in 4 Regional Centres of NIPCCD at Guwahati, Lucknow, Bangalore and Indore to expand its outreach in uncovered / marginally covered States of India.

Performance at a Glance

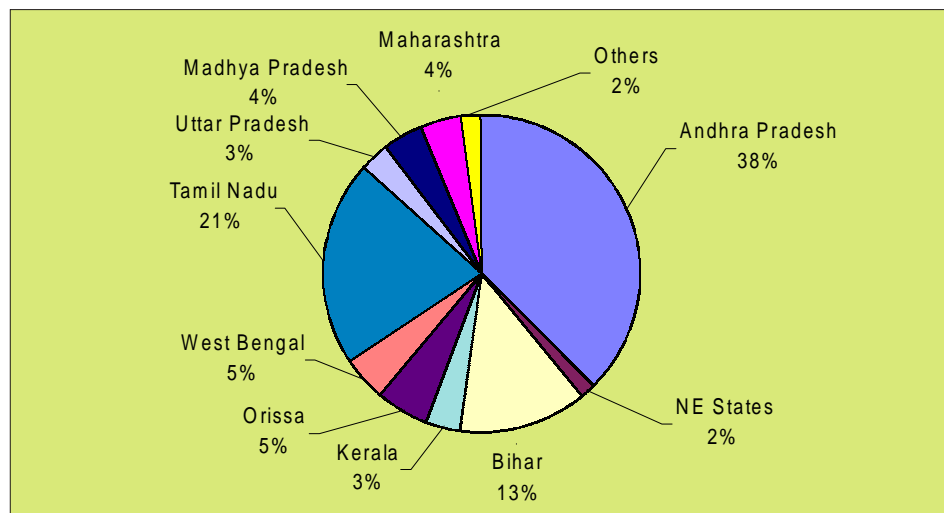
11.18 RMK is actively considering to appoint 4 Regional

11.19 The cumulative performance at a glance of RMK during the year till 31.12.2006 is as under:

	Cumulative 31.12.2006	From 01.04.06 to 31.12.2006.
Loans Sanctioned	209.44 cr.	22.71 cr.
Loans Disbursed	158.38 cr	10.85 cr
Recovery Percentage	Above 91%	-
IMOs	1293 Nos	58 Nos.
SHGs	54760	-
Women Benefited	5,59,260	10549
Nodal Agencies	36 Nos.	-
Franchisees	5	-
State / UTs covered	25 Nos.	-
Maximum loan to any one beneficiary at a time	-Rs. 25,000/- for Income Generation. -Rs. 50,000/- for Housing Loan. -Rs. 10,000/- for Family Loan.	
Present funds (as on 31-03-2006)	Corpus Fund : Rs 54.15 cr Risk Fund : Rs.11.97 cr IEC Fund : Rs. 6.85 cr Pro & Dev. Fund : Rs. 2.71 cr Dr & R Fund : Rs. 0.09 cr Total Funds : Rs.75.77 cr.	

Graphical representation of sanction of loan by RMK

11.20 The sanction of loan by RMK to the states is shown in a Graphical manner as under:





Members of a Self Help Group financed by Rashtriya Mahila Kosh seen in handicraft activities

11.21 A Statement showing Sanctions, Disbursements, Recovery & Beneficiaries since inception to 31/03/2006 under RMK has been given in Annexure XLV.

A Statement showing Sanctions, Disbursements, Recovery & Beneficiaries during the year 2006-07 (from 01/04/2006 to 31/12/2006) has been given at Annexure XLVI.

11.22 The activity-wise coverage of Loans (on % Basis) is as under:

• Dairy farming, Goat, Sheep, Pig rearing and fishery	52.0 %
• Various type of Crop cultivation (Agriculture and Horticulture crops)	18.0 %
• Small Trade/ Business / Vending	22.0 %
• Handloom / Handicraft activities (Bamboo Craft, Jute Bag Making, Terra-cota)	2.0 %
• House construction	0.2 %
• Consumption purposes	0.5 %
• Other types(Group Activities)	3.3%

Impact of Micro Credit on Women

11.23 A great change has been observed in the socio-economic outlook of the RMK beneficiaries. Some notable changes are as below: -

- Shift from farm-Labour to livestock, herding, piece rate work.
- Additions to house or building of new house, purchase of radios, land and cycle.
- 93% household reported savings after getting loan from RMK as compared to 83 % before that.
- Women spend 84 paise out of every additional rupee on family vs. 47 paise by men.

Bulk purchase of food-grains.

11.24 Increased enrolments in schools & higher education for girls, higher education for children, regular attendance.

- Less evidence of “Parda” by borrowers - as compared to non-borrowers.
- Increased mobility of women.

- Women report more cordial dealings and seeking of suggestions.
- Savings increased from 83.4% to 92.7%.
- Improvement in taking rations from fair price shops.
- Improvement in food and nutrition.
- Change in food consumption habits.
- Improvement in schooling of children
- Improvement in Awareness level.
- Improvement in Management of loan.
- Improvement in Repayment of loan.
- Confidence in running enterprise improved.
- Confidence in going alone for work relating to running enterprises.
- Going out for marketing / economic activities / meeting increased.
- Control over income improved.
- Commanding more respect in family & societies improved.
- Increase in decision making in the family.
- Enjoying better status in the society.
- Opinion of borrowers about positive feature of RMK loan is excellent.

11.25 There are so many success stories of the women benefited from RMK - SHG beneficiaries — through Micro Finance. Some such success stories from the states are as under:

1. Andhra Pradesh

Mrs Veeranki Durga Kumari (physically challenged) lived with her husband who is a tailor. The income of the family was so meager that the family found it very difficult to meet both the ends. Their life was very hard. Mrs. Veeranki Durga Kumari became a member of the SHG formed by Gramasiri in Andhra Pradesh supported by RMK She got a loan of Rs.3000/- in the first instance. With this loan she started a small eatable shop near a school. After repaying the loan amount she got another loan of Rs.5,000/-. With this amount she started a small business at her house. She got a good response so she took another loan of Rs.10,000/- from Gramasiri (RMK NGO partner) to develop her business. She started preparing pickles. The financial condition of the family improved to some extent. This enabled them to send their children to school. Mrs. Veeranki Durga Kumari is all praise of GRAMASIRI and RMK for extending Micro credit assistance.



Members of a Self Help Group financed by Rashtriya Mahila Kosh seen tailoring.



Members of a Self Help Group financed by Rashtriya Mahila Kosh seen doing Sun flower cultivation.

2. Manipur

All Backward Classes & Economic Development Organization (ABCEDO), Samaram Bazar, Thoubal District of Manipur is implementing a number of socio-economic development programmes through Self Help Groups. One of the remarkable achievements of the organization is its Micro-Credit Programme supported by RMK. The organization has 64 Women SHGs. Some of the Groups have taken up vegetable farming to promote their economic status. The members of these SHGs took 2 Hectare of land on lease at Rs.40,000/- and planted 50 thousand number of cabbage plants and also some seasonal vegetables. This investment of Rs.40,000/- gave them a profit of Rs.2,39,000/-. This has encouraged them to go for agricultural inputs like tractor and make other members of group financially strong and independent. The members of the group are very happy with the present system of micro financial assistance being provided by the RMK through ABCEDO.

3. Assam

Anchalik Gram Unnayan Parishad, a NGO supported by RMK has promoted a number of Self Help Groups in Barpeta, Assam. Nari Kalyan Mahila Sanchay Samity is one of the NGOs which has worked very hard to develop Bamboo Mat making in the state. In the beginning when there was no SHG the women working in the Bamboo Making unit were earning around Rs.400/- to Rs.500/- per month in spite of the fact that they had expertise in the field of mat making. The help provided by the NGO with financial support from RMK had helped these SHG members to earn more than Rs.4000/- to Rs.5000/- per month. As a result of this, the socio economic status of these SHGs members has also raised and they have become self-reliant. This economic change has helped them to give proper education and medical care to their children.

Workshops/Training organised

11.26 RMK organised various Awareness cum Business Development Workshops & Capacity Building Training Programmes during the year under report (from April 2006 to December 2006) at various locations. Details of the same has been given at Annexure XLVII.

Annexures

Allocation of Business Rules of the Ministry of Women and Child Development (Mahila aur Bal Vikas Mantralaya)

1. Welfare of the family.
2. Women and Child welfare and co-ordination of activities of other Ministries and Organisations in connection with this subject.
3. References from the United Nations Organisations relating to traffic in women and children.
4. Care of pre-school children including pre-primary education.
5. National Nutrition Policy, National Plan of Action for Nutrition and National Nutrition Mission.
6. Charitable and religious endowments pertaining to subjects allocated to this Department.
7. Promotion and development of voluntary effort on subjects allocated to this Department.
8. Implementation of-
 - (a) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (as amended upto 1986);
 - (b) The Indecent Representation of Women (Prevention) Act, 1986 (60 of 1986);
 - (c) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (as amended upto 1986);
 - (d) The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 (3 of 1988),
(excluding the administration of criminal justice in regard to offences under these Acts.)
9. Implementation of the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Food (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992 (41 of 1992).
10. Coordination of activities and programmes of Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE).
11. Planning, Research, Evaluation, Monitoring, Project Formulations, Statistics and Training relating to the welfare and development of women and children, including development of gender sensitive data base.
12. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).
13. Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB).
14. National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD).
15. Food and Nutrition Board.
16. (i) Development and popularization of subsidiary and protective foods.
(ii) Nutrition extension.
17. Women's Empowerment and Gender Equity.
18. National Commission for Women.
19. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh.
20. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (56 of 2000).
21. Probation of Juvenile offenders.
22. Issues relating to adoption, Central Adoption Resource Agency and Child Help Line (Childline).
23. The Children Act, 1960 (60 of 1960)
24. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (56 of 2000).
25. The Child Marriage - Restraint Act, 1929 (19 of 1929).

Committee on Human Resource Development

The following members have been nominated to the Committee on Human Resource Development for the year 2006-07

RAJYA SABHA	
1.	Shri Janardan Dwivedi Chairman
2.	Shri Dwijendra Nath Sharmah
3.	Shri Shantaram Laxman Naik
4.	Shri Vijay Kumar Rupani
5.	Shri Laxminarayan Sharma
6.	Smt. Brinda Karat
7.	Shri S. Anbalagan
8.	Shri Uday Pratap Singh
9.	Prof. Ram Deo Bhandary
10.	Shri Ali Anwar
LOK SABHA	
11.	Shri Ashok Argal
12.	Shri Basudeb Barman
13.	Shri Harishchandra Chavan
14.	Shri Harisinh Chavda
15.	Smt. Paramjit Kaur Gulshan
16.	Shri Ramswaroop Koli
17.	Shri G.V. Harsha Kumar
18.	Smt. Nivendita Sambhajirao Mane
19.	Smt. Archana Nayak
20.	Smt. M.S.K. Bhavani Rajenthiran
21.	Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat
22.	Shri Ganesh Prasad Singh
23.	Shri Chengara Surendran
24.	Dr. Thokchom Meinya
25.	Shri K. Virupakshappa
26.	Shri Ravi Prakash Verma
27.	Shri Francis K. George
28.	Shri Anantkumar Hegde
29.	Shri Rahul Gandhi
30.	Dr. Ram Lakhan Singh
31.	Shri Abu Hasem Khan Chowdhury

Committee on Empowerment of Women

The following members have been nominated to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Women for the year 2006-07

Lok Sabha

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|------|-------------|
| 1. | Smt. Krishna Tirath | | Chairperson |
| 2. | Smt. Priya Dutt | | |
| 3. | Smt. Jayaprada | | |
| 4. | Smt. Preneet Kaur | | |
| 5. | Smt. Sushila Kerketta | | |
| 6. | Smt. Manorama Madhvaraj | | |
| 7. | Smt. Tek Lal Mahato | | |
| 8. | Smt. Kiran Maheshwari | | |
| 9. | Shri Rajesh Kumar Manjhi | | |
| 10. | Smt. Neeta Pateriya | | |
| 11. | Prof. M. Ramadass | | |
| 12. | Smt. K. Rani | | |
| 13. | Smt. Tejaswini See Ramesh | | |
| 14. | Smt. Minati Sen | | |
| 15. | Smt. Karuna Shukla | | |
| 16. | Smt. C.S. Sujatha | | |
| 17. | Smt. Jayaben B. Thakkar | | |
| 18. | Shri P.C. Thomas | | |
| 19. | Shri M.P. Veerendra Kumar | | |
| 20. | Shri Kinjarapu Yerrannaidu | | |

Rajya Sabha

- | | |
|-----|--------------------------|
| 21. | Smt. Shobhana Bhartia |
| 22. | Ms. Pramila Bohidar |
| 23. | Smt. Prema Carippa |
| 24. | Kumari Nirmala Deshpande |
| 25. | Smt. N.P. Durga |
| 26. | Smt. S.G. Indira |
| 27. | Smt. Brinda Karat |
| 28. | Smt. Hema Malini |
| 29. | Smt. Maya Singh |
| 30. | Smt. Syeda Anwara Talmur |

State wise funds released, number of Districts, Blocks covered & SHGs
formed under Swayamsidha during 2005-06

Sl. No	States	Funds release during 2005-06 (Rs. In Lakhs)	No of Districts	No of Blocks Covered	No of SHGs formed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110.00	23	38	3874
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	6	6	263
3.	Assam	100.00	20	24	2400
4.	Bihar	100.00	19	63	6232
5.	Chhattisgarh	60.00	16	17	1708
6.	Gujarat	30.60	20	27	2772
7.	Himachal Pradesh	32.39	7	8	800
8.	Haryana	69.62	6	13	1300
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	70.98	13	13	1250
10.	Jharkhand	25.00	11	24	2427
11.	Karnataka	110.00	12	20	2992
12.	Kerala	132.43	7	18	2390
13.	Madhya Pradesh	200.00	13	36	3667
14.	Maharashtra	159.48	20	36	3885
15.	Manipur	0	3	3	300
16.	Meghalaya	29.00	5	5	517
17.	Mizoram	27.12	3	3	301
18.	Nagaland	46.71	5	6	600
19.	Orissa	113.45	9	36	3600
20.	Punjab	25.00	8	15	1823
21.	Rajasthan	180.00	26	30	3000
22.	Sikkim	25.75	4	5	572
23.	Tamil Nadu	167.02	5	44	5452
24.	Tripura	10.94	3	3	327
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0	54	94	8466
26.	Uttaranchal	83.00	5	11	1100
27.	West Bengal	99.63	4	39	5184
28.	A&N Islands	0	3	3	149
29.	Delhi	0	3	4	175
30.	Lakshadweep	0	1	3	226
31.	Pondicherry	13.40	1	3	300
	Other Expenses	23.35			0
	TOTAL	2044.87	335	650	68,052*

* The figure available for December 2005.

State wise fund released, number of Districts, Blocks covered & SHGs formed
under Swayamsidha for the year 2006-07

Sl. No	States	Release of funds during 2005-06 (Rs. In Lakhs) (As on 31.1.07)	No of Districts	No of Blocks Covered	No of SHGs formed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.56	23	38	3874
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	6	6	263
3.	Assam	0	20	24	2400
4.	Bihar	270.00	19	63	6332
5.	Chattisgarh	25.00	16	17	1708
6.	Gujarat	299.40	20	27	2772
7.	Himachal Pradesh	34.39	7	8	800
8.	Haryana	0	6	13	1300
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	36.85	13	13	1250
10.	Jharkhand	50.00	11	24	2427
11.	Karnataka	26.05	12	20	2992
12.	Kerala	29.94	7	18	2424
13.	Madhya Pradesh	100.00	13	36	3667
14.	Maharashtra	100.00	20	36	3939
15.	Manipur	14.49	3	3	300
16.	Meghalaya	30.89	5	5	531
17.	Mizoram	0.33	3	3	300
18.	Nagaland	0	5	6	600
19.	Orissa	0	9	36	3600
20.	Punjab	0	8	15	1898
21.	Rajasthan	200.00	26	30	3000
22.	Sikkim	39.84	4	5	572
23.	Tamil Nadu	150.01	5	44	5452
24.	Tripura	0	3	3	327
25.	Uttar Pradesh	100.00	54	94	8666
26.	Uttaranchal	37.79	5	11	1100
27.	West Bengal	270.37	4	39	5184
28.	A&N Islands	0	3	3	196
29.	Delhi	0	3	4	175
30.	Lakshadweep	0	1	3	226
31.	Pondicherry	14.80	1	3	300
	Other Expenses	4.49			
	TOTAL	1885.20	335	650	68,575

**State-wise fund Released and Beneficiaries Trained
Under STEP Scheme during 2005-06 & 2006-07**

Sl. No.	States	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)		No. of beneficiaries covered	
		2005-06	2006-07 (As on 15.1.07)	2005-06	2006-07 (As on 15.1.07)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	127.47	3.996	2200	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7.75		125	
3	Assam	307.906	488.803	4990	5250
4	Chhattisgarh	–			
5	Gujarat	1.85			
6	Himachal Pradesh	–			
7	Haryana	–			
8	Jammu & Kashmir	–			
9	Kerala	–			
10	Karnataka	259.89	255.837	4000	4100
11	Madhya Pradesh	24.308	45.736	295	610
12	Maharashtra	110.413	6.976	1000	125
13	Manipur	30.106	3.25	750	75
14	Meghalaya	–			
15	Mizoram	–	11.40		325
16	Nagaland	9.156	2.47	85	125
17	Orissa	181.287	34.96	4880	600
18	Punjab	202.789	20.77	4825	500
19	Rajasthan	145.421		5000	
20	Sikkim	–			
21	Tamil Nadu	–	74.29		1750
22	Tripura	1.375			
23	Uttanchal	–	76.891		1400
24	Uttar Pradesh	294.058	47.209	6300	605
25	West Bengal	2.25			
26	Delhi	11.886	17.316	125	100
	Total	1717.915	1089.904	34575	15565

Statewise funds released, number of beneficiaries
covered and project sanctioned under Swawlamban Scheme
for the years 2005-06 and 2006-07

(Rs. In lakhs)

S.L. No.	Name of the States	2005-06			2006-2007 (31.1.2007)		
		Project san.	No. of Benfi-ciar ies	Amount released/ Utilised	Project Sanctioned	No. of Benfi-ciar ies	Amount eleased/ utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24	9010	122.02	10	660	8.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	15	790	12.24	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Chhatisgarh	7	450	8.60	-	-	-
7.	C.S.W.B.	-	-	400.00	-	-	-
8.	Delhi	3	150	2.00	-	-	-
9.	Gujarat	4	270	5.67	5	290	5.31
10.	Haryana	29	1650	32.52	7	300	6.02
11.	Himachal Pradesh	4	350	5.05	1	50	0.55
12.	J& K	15	590	11.10	12	460	9.37
13.	Karnataka	13	790	14.51	1	60	1.69
14.	Kerala	9	360	7.88	4	200	4.90
15.	Madhya Pradesh	35	2430	49.53	1	110	2.59
16.	Maharashtra	31	1550	35.77	6	410	9.87
17.	Manipur	43	2190	34.78	5	280	5.57
18.	Meghalaya	1	50	0.43	-	-	-
19.	Mizoram	1	60	1.78	-	-	-
20.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Orissa	46	2400	42.82	6	370	8.16
22.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Punjab	6	290	4.86	1	400	33.23
24.	Rajasthan	11	630	14.30	-	-	-
25.	Tamilnadu	23	990	21.40	4	290	5.97
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	132	8770	163.44	-	-	-
28.	Uttaranchal	13	710	11.39	-	-	-
29.	West Bengal	39	2170	37.47	6	410	9.51
30.	Jharkhand	1	50	1.14	-	-	-
	TOTAL	505	36,700	1040.70	75	4290	111.60

State wise fund released under Working Women Hostels
(WWH) during 2005-06 & 2006-07

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No	States	2005-06	2006-07 (As on 31.12.2006)
1	2	3	4
1.	Haryana	26.47	
2.	Karnataka	84.30	9.00
3.	Kerala	27.57	13.86
4.	Madhya Pradesh		60.75
5.	Maharashtra	9.18	
6.	Punjab	16.28	
7.	Rajasthan	3.78	
8.	Tamil Nadu	25.50	46.25
9.	Uttar Pradesh	28.02	3.53
10.	Uttaranchal	2.80	
11.	Delhi		54.67
	TOTAL	223.90	188.06

**Statewise Amount Released under Swadhar Scheme
During 2005-06 and 2006-07**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States	2005-06	2006-07 (As on 15.01.2007)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	130.63	63.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	— -	4.90
3.	Assam	24.84	17.31
4.	Bihar	— -	5.09
5.	Chhatisgarh	7.74	
6.	Gujarat	9.61	13.66
7.	Haryana	3.60	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5.10	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	24.33	5.33
10.	Karnataka	61.73	88.72
11.	Kerala	9.40	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	79.79	11.08
13.	Maharashtra	30.90	67.34
14.	Mizoram	30.37	
15.	Manipur	44.08	37.99
16.	Nagaland	8.44	
17.	Orissa	92.80	35.49
18.	Punjab	6.06	2.02
19.	Rajasthan	11.85	
20.	Tamilnadu	44.75	22.85
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5.77	95.99
22.	Uttranchal	—	21.19
23.	West Bengal	35.77	42.81
24.	CSWB	72.45	69.68
	Total	740.41	605.06

**Statewise Funds released on supplementary nutrition and the expenditure
the States under ICDS Scheme**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2005-06		Releases 2006-07 (Upto 31.12.06)
		Released	Expenditure reported by the States including States' share	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	4745.42	8846.15	5075.66
2	Bihar	8260.92	18989.12	11496.96
3	Chhattisgarh	3133.33	7129.94	2953.64
4	Goa	115.13	315.49	171.94
5	Gujarat	3339.82	8199.26	3013.92
6	Haryana	1810.62	4046.03	2829.56
7	Himachal Pradesh #	660.00	1454.00	629.63
8	Jammu & Kashmir	343.56	2190.07	343.56
9	Jharkhand	761.49	12711.01	11154.47
10	Karnataka	7379.97	12718.70	4574.19
11	Kerala	1738.28	4703.44	1475.03
12	Madhya Pradesh	5457.86	9457.82	5770.97
13	Maharashtra	9869.23	20676.99	7874.00
14	Orissa	6697.98	7621.71	6646.40
15	Punjab	1246.53	2435.80	2104.57
16	Rajasthan	5534.27	12332.06	6661.68
17	Tamil Nadu	3703.59	5778.00	3451.94
18	Uttar Pradesh	18125.13	45916.19	32902.48
19	Uttaranchal	705.72	1523.10	1347.89
20	West Bengal	6348.24	11845.38	5916.07
21	A & N Islands	80.39	401.39	93.67
22	Chandigarh	76.33	217.28	60.68
23	Dadra & N Haveli	22.59	68.84	22.59
24	Daman & Diu	13.74	57.00	13.74
25	Lakshadweep	7.52	60.36	7.52
26	Delhi	737.49	839.60	694.29
27	Pondicherry	85.72	334.60	55.03
28	Arunachal Pradesh*	113.41	113.41	379.84
29	Assam	3066.67	5337.64	3711.54
30	Manipur	664.58	1329.16	914.32
31	Meghalaya	687.17	2279.03	343.59
32	Mizoram	471.24	1006.00	488.97
33	Nagaland	929.07	2008.07	1188.71
34	Sikkim	118.48	544.48	53.37
35	Tripura	407.06	783.50	707.69
	Total	97458.55	214270.62	125130.11

Note: From the year 2005-06, the GOI provides Grant-in-aid to the States/UTs for supplementary nutrition under ICDS, to the extent of 50% of financial norms or 50% of the actual expenditure incurred by the State, whichever is less.

Statement indicating Statewise number of ICDS Projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) Sanctioned and operationalised in the Country

Sl. No.	States/UTs	ICDS Projects		No. of Anganwadies	
		Total Sanctioned as on 14.2.2007)	Operational as on 30.9.2006	Total Sanctioned (as on 14.2.2007)	Operational as on 30.9.2006
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	385	366	73609	58581
2	Arunachal Pradesh	85	58	4277	2359
3	Assam	223	196	37082	25447
4	Bihar	538	394	80528	57767
5	Chhattisgarh	163	153	34937	20401
6	Goa	11	11	1112	1012
7	Gujarat	260	227	44179	37512
8	Haryana	137	124	17192	15967
9	Himachal Pradesh	76	72	18248	7354
10	Jammu & Kashmir	140	129	25358	10398
11	Jharkhand	204	204	32097	21459
12	Karnataka	185	185	54260	44609
13	Kerala	163	163	28651	25382
14	Madhya Pradesh	367	336	69238	49806
15	Maharashtra	451	397	85457	68184
16	Manipur	38	34	7639	4501
17	Meghalaya	41	38	3388	3143
18	Mizoram	23	23	1682	1592
19	Nagaland	56	54	3194	2770
20	Orissa	326	326	41697	34997
21	Punjab	148	142	20169	14730
22	Rajasthan	278	262	48372	38414
23	Sikkim	11	9	988	757
24	Tamil Nadu	434	434	47265	42677
25	Tripura	54	51	7351	6059
26	Uttar Pradesh	897	834	150727	116740
27	Uttaranchal	99	99	9664	7579
28	West Bengal	416	357	92152	55064
29	A & N Islands	5	5	672	621
30	Chandigarh	3	3	370	329
31	Delhi	50	29	6106	4011
32	Dadra & N Haveli	2	1	219	138
33	Daman & Diu	2	2	107	97
34	Lakshadweep	1	1	87	74
35	Pondicherry	5	5	688	677
	All India	6277	5724	1048762	781208

Statewise number of beneficiaries (children 6 months- 6 years and pregnant & lactating mothers (P&LM))

(As on 30.09.2006)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Beneficiaries for Supplementary Nutrition				
		Children (6 months - 3 years)	Children (3 - 6 years)	Total Children (6 months - 6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 month-6 years plus P&LM)
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Andhra Pradesh	973791	1486253	2460044	644312	3104356
2	Arunachal Pradesh	50008	38971	88979	13632	102611
3	Assam	683842	576171	1260013	148176	1408189
4	Bihar	2406720	2329167	4735887	836835	5572722
5	Chhattisgarh	752290	506999	1259289	326650	1585939
6	Goa	22182	16546	38728	9971	48699
7	Gujarat	712947	822509	1535456	267434	1802890
8	Haryana	563388	493419	1056807	264498	1321305
9	Himachal Pradesh	196477	134450	330927	75628	406555
10	Jammu & Kashmir	153270	120520	273790	69858	343648
11	Jharkhand	792645	769831	1562476	436472	1998948
12	Karnataka	1349734	1250606	2600340	595216	3195556
13	Kerala	349453	423911	773364	151652	925016
14	Madhya Pradesh	1806039	1553961	3360000	760927	4120927
15	Maharashtra	2379823	2680677	5060500	835782	5896282
16	Manipur	94493	84412	178905	38704	217609
17	Meghalaya	125674	152113	277787	53412	331199
18	Mizoram	64574	45870	110444	26811	137255
19	Nagaland	159864	105256	265120	50864	315984
20	Orissa	1835287	1827287	3662574	675719	4338293
21	Punjab	389634	455169	844803	250798	1095601
22	Rajasthan	1388683	1134472	2523155	619447	3142602
23	Sikkim	17194	3656	20850	5326	26176
24	Tamil Nadu	649505	1113246	1762751	498218	2260969
25	Tripura	96087	101428	197515	29921	227436
26	Uttar Pradesh	7063843	6707789	13771632	2829258	16600890
27	Uttaranchal	151206	104253	255459	58645	314104
28	West Bengal	1820722	1761866	3582588	447247	4029835
29	A & N Islands	13671	9707	23378	5287	28665
30	Chandigarh	19948	13796	33744	8108	41852
31	Delhi	245439	142294	387733	73301	461034
32	Dadra & N Haveli	6120	5815	11935	2020	13955
33	Daman & Diu	3492	3602	7094	1792	8886
34	Lakshadweep	1998	2015	4013	965	4978
35	Pondicherry	22088	3142	25230	9242	34472
	All India	27362131	26981179	54343310	11122128	65465438

**State-wise Position of funds released and expenditure under ICDS Scheme
(General) to the States in 2005-06 and 2006-07**

		(Rupees in lakh)		
Sl. No.	State	2005-06		2006-07
		Released	Exp. Reported by States	Released
				(upto 31.12.2006)
1	2	3		4
1	Andhra Pradesh	14750.69	15797.92	18087.36
2	Bihar	5036.11	8116.62	9373.04
3	Chhattisgarh	4412.01	3215.30	3379.28
4	Goa	373.53	405.28	195.47
5	Gujrat	9917.54	10272.22	11618.53
6	Haryana	5312.47	5417.07	4936.37
7	Himachal Pradesh	3480.88	2971.49	1385.83
8	Jammu & Kashmir	4989.19	3736.50	3074.8
9	Jharkhand	4288.33	4881.50	7761.59
10	Karnataka	14176.11	12570.58	11612.28
11	Kerala	5725.65	6131.27	3997.93
12	Madhya Pradesh	9498.48	7261.98	8202.16
13	Maharashtra	16808.92	17007.61	9470.16
14	Orissa	10600.69	10231.34	11799.14
15	Punjab	5591.61	5367.72	5696.4
16	Rajasthan	7459.77	8408.50	12631.24
17	Tamil Nadu	15212.94	12117.71	6650.24
18	Uttaranchal	2861.67	2108.38	1479.00
19	Uttar Pradesh	31989.58	23293.59	18138.29
20	West Bengal	19391	18486.13	8622.68
21	Delhi	1290.03	1351.15	1322.527
22	Pondicherry	233.684	204.45	185.22
23	Andaman & Nicobar	212.824	191.25	158.96
24	Chandigarh	156.87	156.87	130.44
25	D. & Nagar Haveli	70.1	51.84	45.03
26	Daman & Diu	47.736	37.88	56.78
27	Lakshadweep	42.67	38.22	33.92
28	Arunachal Pradesh	1780.28	1590.18	2094.62
29	Assam	22462.56	9286.72	8178.6
30	Manipur	1664.87	1612.49	1039.50
31	Meghalaya	2158.35	966.88	1055.57
32	Mizoram	1476.66	879.78	681.8
33	Nagaland	2531.64	1573.22	697.97
34	Sikkim	354.75	212.40	154.10
35	Tripura	2779.91	1316.80	1153.79
36	Life Insurance Corpn	800.00		
	Total	229940.10	197268.84	175100.62

In 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 16821.89 lakh released to NE States for construction of AWCs is also included.

**State-wise Additional Central Assistance and food grains released under
Nutritional Programmes for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) in 2006-07**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allocation of ACA (2006-07) (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount released (50% of the allocation) Rs. in lakhs	Requirement of food grains (2006-07) (in MTs)	Allocation of food grains (2006-07) (in MTs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1113.73	556.87	18700	9350
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7.48	3.74	100	0
3	Assam	251.29	125.65	4100	0
4	Bihar	1073.78	536.89	18000	550
5	Chattisgarh	336.73	168.37	5600	900
6	Goa	93.07	46.54	1500	0
7	Gujarat	624.63	312.32	10400	0
8	Haryana	248.32	124.16	4000	530
9	Himachal Pradesh	185.48	92.74	3000	1790
10	Jammu & Kashmir	138.29	69.15	2200	0
11	Jharkhand	365.78	182.89	6100	0
12	Karnataka	1055.39	527.70	17700	6030
13	Kerala	520.73	260.37	8100	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	566.33	283.17	9500	440
15	Maharashtra	1253.27	626.64	21000	0
16	Manipur	33.12	16.56	500	200
17	Meghalaya	34.99	17.50	600	0
18	Mizoram	14.08	7.04	200	90
19	Nagaland	35.26	17.63	600	590
20	Orissa	589.1	294.55	10000	1950
21	Punjab	273.02	136.51	4200	0
22	Rajasthan	483.4	241.70	8100	1270
23	Sikkim	13.17	6.59	200	100
24	Tamil Nadu	436.36	218.18	7100	7100
25	Tripura	188.17	94.09	3100	1420
26	Uttar Pradesh	636.93	318.47	10600	840
27	Uttaranchal	219.67	109.84	3600	390
28	West Bengal	1265.5	632.75	21300	10140
29	Andaman & Nicobar	38.79	19.40	600	190
30	Chandigarh	65.7	32.85	1000	10
31	Daman & Diu	23.83	11.92	400	0
32	D & NH	35.68	17.84	600	490
33	Delhi	160.01	80.005	2300	20
34	Lakshdweep	5.13	2.57	100	0
35	Pondicherry	23.08	11.54	400	
	Total	12409.29	6204.65	205500	44390

**State-wise number of blocks sanctioned for implementation of
Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY)**

Sl.No.	States	No.of projects sanctioned
1	2	3
	States	
1	Andhra Pradesh	376
2	Bihar	538
3	Chattisgarh	158
4	Goa	11
5	Gujarat	260
6	Haryana	128
7	Himachal Pradesh 76	
8	Jammu & Kashmir	140
9	Jharkhand	204
10	Karnataka	185
11	Kerala	163
12	Madhya Pradesh	367
13	Maharashtra	416
14	Orissa	326
15	Punjab	148
16	Rajasthan	274
17	Tamil Nadu	434
18	Uttaranchal	99
19	Uttar Pradesh	835
20	West Bengal	416
	North Eastern Region	
21	Arunachal Pradesh 79	
22	Assam	219
23	Manipur	34
24	Meghalaya	39
25	Mizoram	23
26	Nagaland	56
27	Sikkim	11
28	Tirpura	51
	Union Territories	
29	Delhi	34
30	Pondicherry	5
31	Amdaman & Nicobar 5	
32	Chandigarh	3
33	D Nagar Haveli	2
34	Daman & Diu	2
35	Lakshadweep	1
	Grand Total	6118

State-wise funds released under Kishori Shakti Yojana
(KSY) in 2006-07

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs) (Till 31.12.2006)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	199.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	31.900
3	Assam	107.8
4	Bihar	216.15
5	Chhattisgrah	83.6
6	Goa	6.05
7	Gujrat	124.3
8	Haryana	63.8
9	Himachal Pradesh	39.8
10	Jammu & Kashmir	77
11	Jharkhand	112.2
12	Karnataka	101.75
13	Kerala	89.65
14	Madhya Pradesh	184.8
15	Maharashtra	204.6
16	Manipur	18.7
17	Meghalaya	18.7
18	Mizoram	11.55
19	Nagaland	29.7
20	Orissa	179.3
21	Punjab	78.1
22	Rajasthan	150.7
23	Sikkim	2.75
24	Tamilnadu	238.7
25	Tripura	23.1
26	Uttar Pradesh	455.95
27	Uttaranchal	54.45
28	West Bengal	196.9
29	A&N Island	2.75
30	Chandigrah	1.65
31	Delhi**	15.4
32	Dadra & N Haveli	0.55
33	Daman & Diu	1.1
34	Lakshdweep	0.55
35	Pondicherry	2.75
	Total	3125.85

**State-wise fund release of Grants-in-aid under
WORLD BANK ASSISTED ICDS-III PROJECT during 2005-06 & 2006-07**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/Project	2005-06	2006-07 (As on 31.12.06)	During the Project Period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A.	Original States under ICDS-III Project (1.10.99 to 31.3.2006)			
1.	Uttar Pradesh	9.62	-	237.59
2.	Rajasthan	9.65	-	178.32
3.	Maharashtra	52.09	-	217.84
4.	Kerala	18.18	-	136.23
5.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	62.29
	Sub-Total (1)	89.54	-	832.27
B.	States included on re-structuring of ICDS-III Project (1.10.02 to 31.3.06)			
1.	Madhya Pradesh	61.73	-	217.67
2.	Chhattisgarh	21.96	-	86.89
3.	Bihar	45.00	-	127.72
4.	Jharkhand	12.00	-	62.80
5.	Orissa	5.48	-	30.48
6.	Uttaranchal	3.88	-	14.88
	Sub-Total (2)	150.05	-	540.44
C.	Model Anganwadi Buildings (1.10.02 to 31.3.2006)			
1.	Gujarat (835)	1.00	-	7.00
2.	West Bengal (1259)	3.92	-	11.29
3.	Karnataka (685)	1.43	-	6.43
4.	Haryana (443)	0.72	-	4.16
5.	J&K (425)	-	-	3.00
6.	Punjab (500)	-	-	4.69
7.	Himachal Pradesh (253)	1.90	-	1.90
8.	Pondicherry (19)	-	-	0.17
9.	A&N Island (70)	-	-	0.15
	Total No. of Buildings : (4489)			
	Sub-Total (3)	8.97	-	38.79
	Grand Total	248.56		1411.50

**State-wise amount approved of State Training Action Plans (STRAPs)
under ICDS Training Programme during 2006-07**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Amount approved under the components (As on 31.1.2007)				
		Regular Training	Other Training	Induction Training	IEC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	878.47	25.05	88.49	3.21	995.22
2	Arunachal Pradesh	66.47	9.20	6.04	0.51	82.22
3	Assam	501.56	16.60	-	1.73	519.89
4	Bihar	727.47	25.00	178.48	3.48	934.43
5	Chhatisgarh	192.19	19.73	84.25	1.34	297.51
6	Goa	7.96	-	-	0.10	8.06
7	Gujarat	186.14	28.75	-	2.01	216.90
8	Haryana	103.53	-	20.96	1.02	125.51
9	Himachal Pradesh	45.82	-	-	0.64	46.46
10	Jammu & Kashmir	194.40	-	51.79	1.14	247.33
11	Jharkhand	167.14	8.40	60.40	1.80	237.74
12	Karnataka	216.23	24.87	55.27	1.63	298.00
13	Kerala	186.84	-	-	1.44	188.28
14	Madhya Pradesh	362.99	24.74	86.37	2.98	477.08
15	Maharashtra	564.16	25.00	-	3.29	592.45
16	Manipur	40.37	11.43	3.74	0.30	55.84
17	Meghalaya	28.28	9.11	1.81	0.30	39.50
18	Mizoram	10.95	-	3.30	0.19	14.44
19	Nagaland	22.33	3.00	-	0.48	25.81
20	Orissa	259.35	1.71	-	2.88	263.94
21	Punjab	121.95	23.15	-	1.25	146.35
22	Rajasthan	496.69	26.06	-	2.27	525.02
23	Sikkim	9.84	0.34	2.42	0.04	12.64
24	Tamil Nadu	501.94	24.90	-	3.83	530.67
25	Tripura	66.22	-	-	0.34	66.56
26	Uttar Pradesh	1,170.24	1.61	276.00	7.37	1,455.22
27	Uttaranchal	83.45	25.00	-	0.87	109.32
28	West Bengal	240.32	-	-	3.15	243.47
29	A & N Islands	9.96	-	-	0.04	10.00
31	Chandigarh	1.10	-	-	0.03	1.13
30	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.68	-	-	-	2.68
33	Delhi	32.17	15.45	5.13	0.34	53.09
34	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
35	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	7,499.21	349.10	924.45	50.00	8,822.76

Statewise grant-in-aid under ICDS' Training Programme during 2005-06 and
2006-07

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2005-06	2006-07 (As on 31.1.2007)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	724.83	439.23
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	37.83
3	Assam	474.00	260.00
4	Bihar	596.30	375.00
5	Chhatisgarh	100.00	96.09
6	Goa	4.00	3.98
7	Gujarat	225.00	105.00
8	Haryana	125.00	51.76
9	Himachal Pradesh	63.17	23.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	310.00	123.10
11	Jharkhand	0.00	85.00
12	Karnataka	340.00	108.00
13	Kerala	150.00	93.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	100.00	181.49
15	Maharashtra	380.00	295.00
16	Manipur	15.00	27.75
17	Meghalaya	30.60	18.50
18	Mizoram	5.00	5.50
19	Nagaland	0.00	12.66
20	Orissa	250.00	130.00
21	Punjab	30.00	60.00
22	Rajasthan	0.00	386.84
23	Sikkim	4.00	10.00
24	Tamil Nadu	350.00	263.00
25	Tripura	40.00	33.11
26	Uttar Pradesh	1,000.00	585.12
27	Uttaranchal	181.28	41.00
28	West Bengal	530.00	120.16
29	A & N Islands	20.00	4.98
31	Chandigarh	1.96	2.73
30	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	1.30
33	Delhi	59.20	24.00
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
35	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00
	All States/UTs	6,109.34	4,004.13
36	NIPCCD	179.76	97.59
37	MWCD	71.64	0.00
38	FNB, New Delhi	50.05	90.73
	Grand Total	6,410.79	4,192.45

**Statewise Number of Crèches Sanctioned and
Number of Beneficiaries for 2006-07**

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	No. of creches Sanctioned	No. of Beneficiaries (As on 31.1.2007)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	3902	97550
2	Arunachal Pradesh	253	6325
3	Assam	937	23425
4	Bihar	1180	29500
5	Chattisgarh	766	19150
6	Delhi	466	11650
7	Goa	68	1700
8	Gujarat	1213	30325
9	Haryana	894	22350
10	Himachal Pradesh	771	19275
11	Jammu & Kashmir	593	14825
12	Jharkhand	551	13775
13	Karnataka	1564	39100
14	Kerala	1035	25875
15	Madhya Pradesh	2740	68500
16	Maharashtra	2292	57300
17	Manipur	464	11600
18	Meghalaya	199	4975
19	Mizoram	257	6425
20	Nagaland	132	3300
21	Orissa	1287	32175
22	Punjab	419	10475
23	Rajasthan	1032	25800
24	Sikkim	200	5000
25	Tamil Nadu	1928	48200
26	Tripura	340	8500
27	Uttar Pradesh	1868	46700
28	Uttaranchal	738	18450
29	West Bengal	2003	50075
30	Andaman & Nicobar	103	2575
31	Chandigarh	80	2000
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13	325
33	Daman & Diu	4	100
34	Lakshdweep	64	1600
35	Pondicherry	246	6150
36	BAJSS*	300	7500
	Total	30902	772550

*300 creches were sanctioned to Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi for camps, displaced, settled groups, denotified UTs, HIV/Sex workers, North Eastern Region.

List of National Child Award for Exceptional Achievement, 2005 Awardees:

Sl. No.	Folder No.	Name/address of children	Field of exceptional achievement	Name of States/UTs
1	2	3	4	5
		GOLD MEDAL		
1.	36	Miss Benzy, D/o Shri Praveen Kumar, G-38, B, 2 nd Floor, East of Kailash, New Delhi-110 065. Ph. 26923362 (Res)	Art & Culture	Delhi
		SILVER MEDALS		
1	5	Miss J.V. Sushmitha, D/o Shri Chari (Magician), Door No. 19-8-1, Anandapeta, Kanukurti Street, Vizianagaram-535 202 (AP). Tel. 08922-228957	Magic (Indrajalam)	Andhra Pradesh
2	6	Miss J.V. Mounika, D/o Shri Chari (Magician), Door No. 19-8-1, Anandapeta, Kanukurti Street, Vizianagaram-535 202 (AP). Tel. 08922-228957	Magic (Indrajalam)	-do-
3	11	Master Raushan Kumar, Sports S/o Shri Daya Nand Singh, Village-Khangah, P.O. & P.S.— Arwal, District Arwal (Bihar). Tel: 956337-229149	Bihar	
4	14	Master Ish Dhand, S/o Shri D.R. Dhand, 1466, Phase V, Mohali Distt. Riopar (Punjab). Tel: 0172-2266764	Academics, drawing & painting	Chandigarh UT
5	31	Master Mahendra Singh Nag, S/o Shri C.S. Nag, G/20, BTI Colony, Kanker (Chhattisgarh). Tel: 07868-223903	Hockey, football & academics	Chhattisgarh

6	34	Master Aakash Suri, Shri Parveen Suri, 32-A, Ram Nagar Extension, Krishna Nagar, Delhi-110051. 22411853, 9891549050 (M)	Drawing & painting	Delhi
7	38	Miss Rashmi, D/o Sh. Sukhbir Singh, C/o Gyan Singh, House No.54, Village Madan Gir, New Delhi-110063. Ph.9968279163	Martial arts - Taekwondo	-do-
8	45	Miss Shivani Chetan Dave, D/o Shri Chetan Suresh Dave, 1-B, XITIJ Appartment-I, Plot No.193, Near CH-6, Sector-29, Gandhinagar-382029 (Gujarat). Tel: 079-23237237 (R) & 9824027738	Academics, Science & cultural activities	Gujarat
9	51	Miss Neha Narwal, D/o Shri Amarnath, 48, Sector-8, Urban Estate, Karnal (Haryana). Tel: 0184-2232111, 9416000444	Roller skating	Haryana
10	81	Master Raahil Farooq Shah, S/o Shri Mohd. Farooq Shah, Umer Colony 'B', Lane-3, House No.10, Lal Bazar, Srinagar (J&K).Tel: 2421396	Academics, sports & co-curricular activities	Jammu & Kashmir
11	85	Master Gaurav Sinha, S/o Shri A.K. Sinha, Manaitand Singhara Talab, Dhanbad (Jharkhand). Tel: 03262305875	Karate, Tabla vadan & co-curricular activities	Jharkhand
12	98	Master Vineeth James, S/o Shri James John, Puthan Puraackal, Thirumeni, Kannur Distt., Kerala-670511. Tel: 04985-232009	Academics, drawing/painting & creative writing	Kerala

13	100	Master Liju K.V., S/o Shri Lakashmanan K.V., Kizhakke Veetil, Andamkivil, Kunhimangalam P.O., Kannur District, Kerala-670309. Tel: 04972 811194	Arts- drawing & painting	-do-
14	101	Miss Namratha B. Rao, D/o Sh. B.V. Balakrishnan, No.40, 10 th Main Road, Banashankari 2 nd Stage, Bangalore-560070 (Karnataka). Tel: 26718122	Roller Skating, dance, academics, & other co-curricular activities	Karnataka
15	108	Miss S. Thanushree, D/o Shri S. Suresh, #633, Panchamanthra Cross road, E & F Block, Kuvempunagar, Mysore, Karnataka. Tel: 0821-5558219	Classical dance- Bharatnatyam	-do-
16	110	Master Ravi Manas Yadav M.N., S/o Shri Nagesh Yadava S., 1298/1, B.N. Agrahara, Dewan's Road, Devaraja Mohalla, Mysore-570001 (Kar). 9342183084, 0821-2424273	Exceptional memory power & academics	-do-
17	113	Miss Gurumayum Deepika, D/o Shri G. Nabakumar Sharma, Thangmeiband Kabrabam Leikai, Imphal-795001 (Manipur) Tel: 0385-2410485, 09436020898 (M)	Academics, sports & extra curricular activities	Manipur
18	122	Miss Pooja Nitin Bhangire, D/o Shri Nitin Bhangire, 6, Shiv Darshan, 32 Nanda Patkar Road, Vile Parle (E), Mumbai- 400057 (Maharashtra). 022-26115489, 022-26179897, 022-24531057 & 09322246057 (M)	Swimming	Maharashtra
19	125	Master Uday Jayawantrao Khumbhar, S/o Shri Jaywantrao, A/p Karawadi Tal-Karad, Distt. Satara, Maharashtra. Tel: 02164-272448	Weight lifting	-do-
20	137	Miss Aakanksha Jachak, D/o Shri Prashant Jachak, B-50, MIG Colony (Sanjay Upwan), Indore-452008 (MP). Mob. 917312550786, 919302471190, 9303211100 & 9425352261, 917315060996, 917312702088,	Vocal music	Madhya Pradesh

21	153	Miss Swayamprava Mishra, Daughter of Shri Prakash Chandra Mishra, Arunodaya Nagar, Near New High Court colony, Cuttack-753012 (Orissa). 9338915767 & 9437213537 (M)	Classical dance	Orissa Odissi
22	159	Miss Neharika Saxena, D/o Dr. H.M. Saxena, Flat No.9, 1 st Floor, E-Block, Rishi Nagar, Ludhiana-141001 (Punjab). Tel: 0161-2301315, 9417147813	Academics, poetry & extra co-curricular activities	Punjab
23	162	Master S. Sabari Nathan, S/o Shri Selvanathan, 20/1, Kammalar Street, 1 st Floor, Karaikal —609602 (Pondicherry U.T). Tel: not given.	Exceptional memory power	Pondicherry U.T
24	182	Miss H. Anjana Devi, D/o Shri R.T. Hari, Vedapatti Road, Thelegupalayam, Coimbatore-641039 (TN). Tel: 2346424	Exceptional memory power, Academics & co-curricular activities	Tamil Nadu
25	184	Miss Anjali Chandrashekar, D/o Shri B.V. Chandrashekar, 122-F, Railway Officers Flats, Nungambakkam High Road, Chennai-600034 (TN). Tel: 044- 28277462	Painting, sculpture, creative art & craft	-do-
26	187	Miss Swati Bisht, D/o Shri Nandan Singh, Q. No. 22/III, C.P.W.D. Colony, 2 Forest Park, Dehradun (Uttaranchal). Tel: 2671896, 2676350 (O), 9897681286 (M)	Sports and extra co- curricular activities	Uttaranchal
27	188	Master Ismail Shan Mirza, S/o Dr. Dil Nawaz Mirza, 35/43-F, Lashkarpur Mugal Road, Kamla Nagar, Agra-5, Uttar Pradesh. Mob: 9319132194	Computer's knowledge	Uttar Pradesh
28	189	Miss Ipshita Sinha, D/o Shri Dhananjya Singh, Flat No. 1A, 1 st Floor, 18-B, Nakuleswar Bhattacharjee Lane, Kolkata-700 026 (WB). (033) Tel: 2464 9810/09339729843	Art & cultural activities	West Bengal

List of National Award for Child Welfare, 2005 (Institutional category)

Sl. No.	Folder No.	Name of Institution	Field of activities	Name of States/UTs
1	2	3	4	5
1	3	Rashtriya Virja Nand Andh Kanya Vidyalaya Society, J-Block, Vikaspuri, New Delhi-110018. Tel: 28540758	Working for welfare and development of visually handicapped girls	Delhi
2	6	Gandhighar, Kachholi, P.O. Kachholi, Station Amalsad, TA. Gandevi, Distt. Navsari, Gujarat-396370. Tel: 02634-272259, 270759 Fax : 270559	Working for welfare and development of normal & handicapped children belonging to various communities	Gujarat
3	7	National Association for the Blind, H.P. State Branch, Chander Abha Mahila Kalyan Bhavan, Sarwari, Kullu (HP)	Working in the field of visually impaired, multiple & disabled children and also providing health facilities at the center	Himachal Pradesh
4	31	ANBALAYAM Hearing Impaired School, 5/88, L.R.G. Nagar, Karur-2, Tamil Nadu-639002. Tel: 04324-256553	Working for welfare of handicapped children	Tamil Nadu
5	32	AMAR SEVA SANGAM, Sulochana Gardens, 7-4-104B, Tenkasi Road, Post Box No. 001, Ayikudy-627852, Tenkasi Taluk, Tirunelveli Distt. Tamil Nadu. Tel: 04633-267170 & 267317	Working for upliftment of special children of the rural poor by providing them integrated education including health care & rehabilitation	-do-

List of National Award for Child Welfare, 2005 (Individual category)

Sl.No.	Folder No.	Name of individual	Field of activity	Name of States/UTs
1.	18	Shri Vajinder Singh, Sher Jung, Ludhiana (Pb) Tel: 0161-2725241 & 2723852	Social & to infuse patriotic spirit into young children	Punjab
2.	22	Shri V.A. Shanmugam, 22, Ramaling Jothi Nagar, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore-641 045 Tamil Nadu.0422-2318282	Working for welfare of juveniles	Tamil Nadu
3.	12	DR. PARTHASARTHI MUKUND SHUKLA Shukla Children Hospital & Test Tube Baby Centre, Gangadhar Plots, Akola-444001 (Mah)0724-243708/2433514 /2429283 & 98230-236297	Welfare, development, free treatment of needy children/women and other social activities	Maharashtra

Rajiv Gandhi Manav Seva Award, 2006:

Sl.No.	Name of the Awardee and Addresses	Telephone
1	2	3
1.	Shri Hamzakoya M.I., Meppadaillam House, Agatti Island, Lakshadweep.	Tel: 04894 242064
2.	Miss Usharani, D/o Shri N.Ramadurai, 3/80, Middle Agraharam, Eravancheri, Kodavasal Taluk, Tiruvarur Dist. 609501 (TN).	Tel: 04366-273560 (Res.)
3.	Sh. G. Muniratnam, Genl. Secy. Rashtriya Seva Samithi (RASS), Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.	Tel: (O) 0877-2227526,2220841, Res.0877-2258564

List of Children Honoured with National Bravery Awards 2006

Sl.No	Name of Awardees & State	Age (Approx.)	Nature of Award	Brief Description of Deed
1	2	3	4	5
1	Late Master V.Teja Sai, Andhra Pradesh		Sanjay Chopra Award	Saved four of their school mates from drowning in the Munneru River. Lost their lives in their attempt to save others
2	Late Master C.V.S.Durga Doondieswar Andhra Pradesh		Sanjay Chopra Award	Saved four of their school mates from drowning in the Munneru river. Lost their lives in their attempt to save others
3	Km. Vandana Yadav, Uttar Pradesh	14 years	Geeta Chopra Award	Fought miscreants who tries to molest her and suffered severe stab injuries in the process
4	Km.Asma Ayyub Khan Maharashtra	15years	Bapu Gayadhani Award	Helped move 35-40 children on her institution to a safe place during the floods which ravaged Mumbai in 2005
5	Km.Sushila Gurjar Rajasthan	13½	Bapu Gayadhani Award	Revolted against child marriage
6	Km.Shilpa Janbandhu Chattigarsh	15½	Bapu Gayadhani Award	Participated in an anti naxalite programme despite grave danger.
7	Km.Deepa Kumari, Rajasthan	13 years	National Award	Saved two children from drowning the in Alwar Palace lake.
8	Late master Manoj Chohan Madhya Pradesh		-do-	Helped remove several persons trapped in a flood like situation and lost his life.
9	Master David Kino Arunachal Pradesh	17½	-do-	Saved a man from drowning
10	Master Michael N. George,delhi	13 years	-do-	Saved his sister and cousin from drowning
11	Master Parth S.Sutaria Maharashtra	15½ years	-do-	Helped a family trapped in their house during incessant rains in Mumbai
12	Km. Pushpa chhattisgarh	17 years	-do-	Saved a child from drowning in a well
13	Km. Anita Singh Lodh Madhya Pradesh	10½ years	-do-	Saved her friend from drowning.

14	Km. Kashika Singh Chandigarh	12½ years	National Award	Saved her friend who had fallen in gorge full of quick sand.
15	Km. Paonam Babyrose Devi Manipur	15 years	-do-	Saved her cousin from electrocution
16	Master Sudhir Jakhar, Rajasthan	16½	-do-	Helped extinguish a fire and save the property and lives of his neighbour
17	Master Pavan Kumar Parashar Rajasthan	17 years	-do-	Saved his mother and helper from a fire
18	Master Sourabh Rajwadi Chhattisgarh	15 years	-do-	Foiled a theft attempt at his house.
19	Km. Pooja Kabadwal Uttaranchal	7 years	-do-	Saved her younger brothers from a fire
20	Master Rahul Chourasia Uttar Pradesh	8½ years	-do-	Displayed courage in identifying a robber who had killed his mother and stolen valuables.
21	Km. Antara Raju Srivastava Maharashtra	12½	-do-	Foiled a robbery attempt in her house and saved her mother.
22	Master Joel Salim Jacob Kerala	12 years	-do-	Helped save his family members an accident.
23	Master Rajender Kumar Rajasthan	15 years	-do-	Saved a young girls from drowning
24	Km. Ankita Ashok Bhosale Maharashtra	8 years	-do-	Saved a woman from drowning

Composition of the Child Delegation to Mongolia

Sl.No.	Name of one Escort	
1	2	3
	Shri J.S. Kochher, Director, M/o Women and Child Development	
	Name(s) of ten child delegates	Age
1.	Km. Anchal Kumawat, D/o Shri Girdhari Lal Kumawat, Hari Om Niwas Roshanji ki wadi, Sector-12, Savina, Udaipur(Rajasthan)	13
2.	Master Karan Kumar Gupta, S/o Pyare Lal, Government Children Home, Ramnagar, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.	14
3.	Miss Sadhvi Chandan Nayak, D/o Shri Chandan Narayan Nayak, Jeevan Jyoti, H.No.392, 1 st Floor, COMBA, Margao, Goa-403601	14
4.	Km. Thati Prathyusha, H.No.1-6-212, Rural PS X Road, Karim Nagar, Andhra Pradesh-505001	14
5.	Master Uday Singh, R/o Children Home for Boys, Kasturba Niketan Complex, Lajpat Nagar-II, New Delhi-110024.	16
6.	Miss Anita Mehra, R/o Children Home for Girls, Nirmal Chhaya Complex, New Delhi	15
7	Miss Zareen Nongrum, D/o Shri John G. Soanes, Umpling Dongshaneng, Shillong-7930066 (Meghalaya).	15
8.	Master Mohanraj Udayakumar, c/o Superintendent, Government Children's Home for Boys, Chengalpattu-603002, Tamil Nadu	16
9	Km. Golap Shah, Government Home, Govt. of West Bengal.	12

State-wise/City-wise list of Childlines
(As on 31.12.2006)

Sl.No.	City/District	Month of Inception	Year of Inception	States
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mumbai	June	1996	Maharashtra
2	Delhi	October	1998	Delhi
3	Nagpur	November	1998	Maharashtra
4	Hyderabad	November	1998	Andhra Pradesh
5	Kolkata	January	1999	West Bengal
6	Chennai	April	1999	Tamil Nadu
7	Patna	July	1999	Bihar
8	Coimbatore	December	1999	Tamil Nadu
9	Bhopal	January	2000	Madhya Pradesh
10	Jaipur	February	2000	Rajasthan
11	Varanasi	March	2000	Uttar Pradesh
12	Goa	March	2000	Goa
13	Thiruvananthapuram	March	2000	Kerala
14	Cuttack	April	2000	Orissa
15	Puri	April	2000	Orissa
16	Bhubaneswar	April	2000	Orissa
17	Indore	December	2000	Madhya Pradesh
18	Ahmedabad	December	2000	Gujarat
19	Vijayawada	November	2000	Andhra Pradesh
20	Kochi	January	2000	Kerala
21	Guwahati	January	2001	Assam
22	Lucknow	February	2001	Uttar Pradesh
23	Vishakhapatnam	January	2001	Andhra Pradesh
24	Baroda	February	2001	Gujarat
25	Alwar	February	2001	Rajasthan
26	Pune	March	2001	Maharashtra
27	Mangalore	May	2001	Karnataka
28	Shillong	June	2001	Meghalaya
29	Trichy	August	2001	Tamil Nadu
30	Chandigarh	September	2001	Chandigarh
31	Allahabad	December	2001	Uttar Pradesh
32	Ranchi	December	2001	Jharkhand
33	Salem	April	2002	Tamil Nadu
34	Kozhikode	April	2002	Kerala
35	Madurai	April	2002	Tamil Nadu
36	Kalyan	April	2002	Tamil Nadu
37	Udaipur	April	2002	Rajasthan
38	Bangalore	June	2002	Karnataka

39	Wayanad	September	2002	Kerala
40	Imphal	September	2002	Manipur
41	Thrissur	November	2002	Kerala
42	Thirunelveli	November	2002	Tamil Nadu
43	Paschim Medinipur	January	2003	West Bengal
44	Sholapur	January	2003	Maharashtra
45	New Jalpaiguri	March	2003	West Bengal
46	Purbo Medinipur	March	2003	West Bengal
47	Agartala	March	2003	Tripura
48	South 24 Parganas	March	2003	West Bengal
49	Nadia	March	2003	West Bengal
50	Amravati	April	2003	Maharashtra
51	Aurangabad	May	2003	Maharashtra
52	Ahmednagar	May	2003	Maharashtra
53	Nashik	July	2003	Maharashtra
54	Ujjain	October	2003	Madhya Pradesh
55	Rourkela	December	2004	Orissa
56	Kota	November	2004	Rajasthan
57	Murshidabad	December	2004	West Bengal
58	Gorakhpur	September	2005	Uttar Pradesh
59	Andaman	January	2007	A & N Islands
60	Nagapattinam	January	2005	Pondicherry
61	Karaikal	February	2005	Tamil Nadu
62	Kanchipuram	February	2005	Tamil Nadu
63	Kanyakumari	February	2005	Tamil Nadu
64	Kollam	March	2005	Kerala
65	Cuddalore	March	2005	Tamil Nadu
66	Jammu	December	2005	Jammu & Kashmir
67	Shimla	March	2006	Himachal Pradesh
68	Ludhiana	March	2006	Punjab
69	Gurgaon	April	2006	Haryana
70	Sitamari	April	2006	Bihar
71	Behrampur	April	2006	Orissa
72	Agra	July	2006	Uttar Pradesh
73	Gwalior	September	2006	Madhya Pradesh

State-wise Grant-in-aid released under the scheme
“A Programme for Juvenile Justice” during the year 2006-07

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Homes	Amount released [In lakhs] (As on 31.12.06)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Uttaranchal	200	27	35.35
2	Meghalaya	76	3	6.84
3	Mizoram	225	4	23.47
4	Bihar	856	13	34.13
5	Orissa	240	6	7.55
6	Pondicherry	416	15	31.88
7	Rajasthan	323	9	15.36
8	Haryana	319	7	18.03
9	Chhattisgarh	304	7	17.54
10	Tripura	287	7	3.00
11	Delhi	2206	19	93.92
12	Tamil Nadu	1545	19	99.15
13	Andhra Pradesh	1452	22	217.82
14	Uttar Pradesh	1654	47	171.97
15	Nagaland	100	2	6.21
16	Karnataka	3247	62	101.59
17	Maharashtra	15520	273	597.33
18	Madhya Pradesh	3906	26	203.60
19	Assam	400	7	73.96
20	Sikkim	16	1	2.92
21	Kerala	710	23	38.35
22	Goa	86	3	53.24
	Total	34088	602	1853.21

*List of new Research / Workshop Projects supported
during 2006-07 (As on 2.1.2007)*

Sl. No.	Theme of the Study / Workshop	Name of the organisation
1	2	3
A.	Research	
1.	Impact of State Excise Policy on Arrack sales and consumption	Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation, Tharanga, 10 th Cross, Rajmahal Vilas Extension, Bangalore — 560 080
2.	Evaluation of Kishore Shakti Yojana (KSY)	Director, Institute of Medical Statistics, Indian Council of Medical Research, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi — 110 029.
B.	Workshop	
1.	Organisaiton of Symposium on Nutrition.	Nutrition Foundation of India (NFI), C — 13, Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi — 110 016
2.	Three days Workshop on ‘Gender Issues ’ in Manipur	Ecological Useful Productive and Social Development Organisation, Thoubal Athokpam Makha Okram, Arong Turel Mapal, Ward No.7., P.O. Thoubal, Manipur — 795 138
3.	Regional Workshop on ‘Promoting Child Survival, Nutrition and Health by Optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices’	Breast Feeding Promotion Network of India (BPNI), BP — 33, Pitampura, Delhi — 110 034.
4.	Three days Workshop on ‘Empowerment of deprived Girl children — women strategies and methods at Bangalore, Karnataka.	Emmanuel Orphanage & Child Care Centre, 13. Muninarasimappa Gardens, B.T.M. Ist Stage, Thavarekere, Bangalore — 560 029
C.	OTHER	
1.	Preparation of Annual Country Report on Nutrition.	Nutrition Foundation of India(NFI), C — 13, Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi — 110 016

**List of Voluntary Organisations who have received a Grant from the Ministry
of Women and Child Development during 2006-07**

Swadhar (As on 15.1.2007)
(In Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of Grantee	Amount	Purpose
1	2	3	4
	Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Mahila and Vikasa Kendra, Hydershakote, Via Langer house, Hyderabad –8	3,75,312/-	Swadhar Shelter Home & Women Helpline
2.	JMJ Social Service Society, Nallapadu, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh	6,19,391/-	Swadhar Shelter Home & Women Helpline
3.	Grama Vikas (Voluntary Organization), Ayyagaripeta, Sathupally, Near BC Hostel Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh	6,61,950/-	Swadhar Shelter Home & Women Helpline
4.	Shanti Educational Society, No. 15/81, Shareen Nagar, Kurnool-518002, Andhra Pradesh	3,46,921/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
5.	Hyderabad City Women's Welfare Council, H.No.7-40/1/2, S.S. Distt. Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	4,68,366/-	Swadhar Shelter Home & Women Helpline
6.	Bark Educational Society, Akbarpet, Bapatla, Guntur Distt. Andhra Pradesh	4,70,525/-	Swadhar Shelter Home & Women Helpline
7.	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Turst, Mahila and Vikasa Kendra, Hydershakote, Via Langerhouse, Hyderabad- 8, Andhra Pradesh	3,86,535/-	Swadhar Shelter Home & Women Helpline
8.	Human Resource Development Society (HRDS), PRTU Colony, Vyasalingar, B.N. Reddy Nagar, Sagar Road, Distt- Ranga Reddy, Hyderabad, Andhra	3,78,120	Swadhar Shelter Home
9.	Mahila Dakshita Samithi, Ammerpet, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	2,95,825/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
10.	Sri Harsha Educational Society, D.No. 8-288/9/11,N.H. 5, Opp. Bajaj Sho Room, Ravulpalem, East Godavari Distt., Andhra Pradesh	4,85,133/-	Swadhar Shelter Home and Helplin
11.	Dasari Adivaiah Memorial Ele. School Committee, Ulavapadu Villave, Destrict- Pradasam, Andhra Pradesh	4,49,742/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
12.	Chaitanya Bharathi, Plot No. 754, Gowthaminagar, Vuda Colony, Near Phase-III Jn., Distt. Vizianagaram, Andhra Pradesh	5,65,169/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
13.	Ambedkar Harijana Sangham, D.No. 3/532, Industrial Estate, Kummarivandlapalli, District- Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	4,77,548/-	Swadhar Shelter Home and Women Helpline

14.	Development Organization of Village Environment (DOVE), Sangareddy, District- Medak, Andhra Pradesh	3,81,150	Swadhar Shelter Home
	Arunachal Pradesh		
15.	Yingkiong ICDS Project, Upper Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh	4,90,250	Swadhar Shelter Home
	Assam		
16.	Rogurtook Club & Library, Post-Asalkandi, District-Karimganj, Assam	3,99,970/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
17.	Woodwichee Hailakadi, PO- Lakshirbond, Assam	4,02,290/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
18.	Global Organization for Life Development (GOLD), Pub-Sarania, 1 st Bye lane, Guwahati-781003, House No. 14, District Kamrup, Assam	3,80,250/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
19.	Wodwichee, PO- Lakshirbond, Hailakandi, Assam	5,49,173/-	Swadhar Shelter Home & Women Helpline
	Bihar		
20.	Sewa Sankalp Evam Vikas Samiti, Sahu Road, Muzaffarpur-842001 (Bihar)	5,09,000	Swadhar Shelter Home
	Gujarat		
21.	Gujarat Mustrurat (Mahila) Seva Trust, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	8,32,304/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
22.	Parakh Trust Near District Panchayat Shiv Nivas, Himmatnagar, Sabarkantha, Gujarat-383001	1,21,500/-	Women Helpline
23.	Guild of Service, Shubham, C-25, Qutub Institutional Area, New Delhi	8,32,304/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
24.	Subhag Mahila Utkarsh Trust, Bhavnagar, Plot No. 2234-E, Fulwadi, Hill Drive, Bhavnagar, Gujarat	1,09,500/-	Women Helpline
25.	Society for Training & Vocational Rehabilitation of the Disabled, "Sevatirth", Near Swaminarayan Gurukul Vidhyalay, Tarsali By-pass, Vadodra, Gujarat	3,03,229/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
	Jammu & Kashmir		
26.	Guild of Service, Shubham, C-25, Qutub Institutional Area, New Delhi	5,33,390/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
	Karnataka		
27.	Jnana Sindhu Educational & Cultural Society (Regd.), 22/6 th Main, 4 th Block Rajajinagar, Bangalore	3,43,240/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
28.	Sri Shakthi Association (R), Guttur Colony, Harihar-577601, Distt. Davangere, Karnataka	3,57,225/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
29.	Sarvodaya Service Society, Vijayapur, Devanahalli Taluk, Bangalore(Rural) Distt., Karnataka	4,72,067/- & 5,30,627/-	Swadhar Shelter Home & Women Helpline

30.	Sneha Education & Development Society, No. 23, Gamanakatti Road, Shivanandanagar, Hubli Taluk, Dharwad District, Karnataka	4,90,991/- & 4,73,347	Swadhar Shelter Home & Women Helpline
31.	Samrudhi Service Society, House No. 211, 2 nd main 6 th Cross Last Bus Stop, Sadashivanagar, Belgaum, Karnataka	3,74,400/- & 4,57,920/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
32.	Vidyaranya Education & Development Society, Channarayapatna, Hassan Distt. Karnataka	4,66,772/- & 4,89,756/-	Swadhar Shelter Home & Women Helpline
33.	United Social Welfare Association of Belgaum, Gorekhan Building, Income Tax Colony, Mahanthesh Nagar, District-Belgaum, Karnataka	4,17,370/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
34.	Vidyaranya Education and Development Society, Mandur, Bangalore East, Karnataka	4,42,127/- & 5,08,648	Swadhar Shelter Home & Women Helpline
35.	Shri Shiv Kumar Swamiji's Ekta Charitable Trust, No. 66/67, Ranka Nagar, 5 th main KHB Road Kaval, Byre Sandra Extn., R.T. Nagar Post, Bangalore	4,34,000/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
36.	Surabee Mahila Mandali , 8 Main Road, P.J. Extn., Davanagere-District, Karnataka	4,87,160/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
37.	Sri Maitri Association, Sugar Factory Road, Doddabathi-577566, Distt. Davangere, Karnataka	5,68,270/-	Swadhar Shelter Home & Women Helpline
38.	EASE Taining Institute, 45//649, 9 th Cross, Shankaranagara, Mandya-571401, Karnataka	1,09,500/-	Women Helpline
39.	Sri Akshyanikethan Trust, Soonagahally, Taluk & District-Mandya, Karnataka-571403.	6,13,910/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
40.	Kittur Rani Chinnamma Mahila Mandal, Karnataka Housing Board Colony-MIG, District-Bidar, Karnataka-585401	7,49,000/-	Swadhar Shelter Home and Women Helpline
41.	SEVA(Social, Educational and Vocational Association), Arab Mohalla, Raichur, Karnataka	86,577/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
	Manipur		
42.	Public Yoga & Nature Cure Association Kakching Chumnang Leikai, North East India, District- Thoubal, Manipur	3,97,600	Swadhar Shelter Home
43.	Rural Development Society, RDS Bhawan, Wangjing Bazar, PO-Wangjing, Thoubal, Manipur	3,79,871/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
44.	Rural Voluntary Services (RVS), Wangbal Mayai Laikai, PO & District- Thoubal, Manipur	4,84,750/-	Swadhar Shelter Home & women Helpline
45.	Women's Income Generation Centre, Thoubal Wangmataba, Thoubal District, Manipur	6,13,000/-	Swadhar Shelter Home & Women Helpline
46.	Institute of Social Development for Weaker Section, Wahengbam Leikai, Khongnang Hobaibi, N.C. Road, Imphal Distt. Manipur	4,62,990/-	Swadhar Shelter Home & Women Helpline

47.	SC/ST Backward Women and Children Development Organization in Rural Area, Thoubal Khunou, Thoubal District, Manipur	3,80,250/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
48.	Rural Voluntary Services (RVS), Wangbal Mayai Laikai, PO & District- Thoubal, Manipur	3,79,250/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
49.	Chil Chil Asian Mission Society (CHAMS), Kanglatongbi-795151, Senapati District, Manipur	3,24,000/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
	Madhya Pradesh		
50.	Mahila Bal Vikas Avam Vikalang Kalyan Sanghatan, M 2/4 Ankur Complex, Shivaji Nagar, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	5,09,000/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
51.	Pariwar paramarsh Kendra, AJK Than, Distt. Barwani, Madhya	1,09,500/-	Women Helpline
52.	Pariwar Paramarsh Kendra, S.P. Office, District- Bhind, Madhya Pradesh	1,09,500/-	Women Helpline
53.	Pariwar Paramarsh Kendra, Thana Khangore, Distt. Khangore Madhya Pradesh	1,09,500/-	Women Helpline
54.	Parivar Prammarsh Kendra, O/o Superintendent of Police, Jabalpur, Mandhya Pradesh	52,313/-	Women Helpline
55.	Parivar Prammarsh Kendra, Control Room, Narsinghpur M.P	1,09,500/-	Women Helpline
56.	Parivar Prammarsh Kendra, SP Office, Chhatarpur, MP	1,09,500/-	Women Helpline
	Maharastra		
57.	Peoples Education Society, Near Navjeevan Hospital Shivaji Vidyalay road, Suvarna Nagar, Buldana, Maharastra	7,90,000/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
58.	Bal Vikas Mahila Mandal, C/o Saw-Adhar Mahila Vastigrah, Sudarshan Colony, India Nagar, Latur-413531, Maharashtra	7,42,000	Swadhar Shelter Home
59.	Council for Rural Technology and Research Institute, H.No.230, Dental Clinic, Dana Bazar Cantonments, Aurangabad	93,621/-	Women Helpline
60.	Mahila Arthik Vikas Mandal, Mumbai.	40,00,000/	Construction of Swadhar Shelter Home
	Orissa		
61.	Pallisri Mahila Samiti, At/PO-Korua, Via Tyandakura, District-Kendrapara, Orissa	3,96,950/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
62.	Association for Voluntary Action(AVA), At. Dampur, PO-Berboi, District-Puri, Orissa	2,83,036/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
63.	Vijaya, H.O. 417, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	12,77,346/-	
64.	SEHADA (Socio Economic Health & Agricultural Development Association), At. Old Power House Road, Distt. Jharsuguda, Orissa	1,70,960/-	Swadhar Shelter Home & Women Helpline

65.	Nilachal Nari Seba Samity, At. Habeli Gali, PO-Puri, District- Puri, Orissa	4,43,560/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
66.	Prakalpa,PO-Jyotipur, District-Keonjhar, Orissa-758046	2,27,387	Swadhar shelter Home and Helpline
67.	Jayanti Pathagar, At. Sahapad, PO- Brahmabarada, Distt. Jajpur, Orissa-755005	5,08,957/-	Swadhar Shelter Home & Helpline
68.	Radhakrushna Club, Nr. Urban Bank, PO & District- Jagatsinghpur, Orissa-754103	2,68,221	Swadhar Shelter Home & Women Helpline
	Punjab		
69.	Indian Council of Social Welfare, Punjab State, Karuna Sadan, Sector 11-B, Chandigarh, Punjab	1,01,000/-	Women Helpline
70.	Indian Red Cross Society, Bai Gharayia Red Cross Bhawan, Distt. Branch Rup Nagar, Ropar, Panjab	1,01,000/-	Women Helpline
	Tamil Nadu		
71.	Banyan, 6 th Main Road Mogappair Eri Scheme Mogappairs, West Chennai	9,00,000	Swadhar Shelter Home
72.	Bharathamatha Family Welfare Foundation, 23-B, Mannai Road, Post Box No. 19, Tiruturaipundi-614713, Tiruvarur District, Tamil Nadu	2,54,500/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
73.	Arasan Rural Development Society, 129 'D' Anna Salai Kalakand-627501, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu	4,43,000/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
74.	Integrated Rural Community Development Society (IRCDS), No. 5, Namkkal Ramalingam Stree Rajajipuram, Tiruvallur, Tamilnadu	2,17,000/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
75.	Association for Rural Mass India, Thilagar Street, Gandhi Nagar, Vazhudhareddy, Villupuram, Tamil Nadu	4,71,200/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
	Uttar Pradesh		
76.	Uttar Pradesh Mahila Kalyan Nigam Limited, 2/5 B, Vishwas Khand-2, Gomti Nagar Lucknow	4,49,600/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
77.	Guild For Service, Vrindavan, Uttar Pradesh	18,75,000/-	Construction of Swadhar Shelter Home
78.	Uttar Pradesh Mahila Kalyan Nigam Limited, 2/5 B, Vishwas Khand-2, Gomti Nagar Lucknow	13,42,000/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
79.	Shireen Basumata Nari Sansthan, Village- Parsauni Kala, Post & Block-Padrauna, District- Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh	5,09,000/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
80.	Shikha Mahila Samiti, 387, Avas Vikas Katra, Basti, Uttar Pradesh	1,09,500/-	Women Helpline
81.	Aaisha Gramodyog Samiti, H.O. Moh.- Lohani,Pihani, Distt. Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh	1,09,500/-	Women Helpline

82.	Managing Director, Uttar Pradesh Mahila Kalyan Nigam Limited, 2/5 B, Vishwas Khand-2, Gomti Nagar Lucknow-226010	40,00,000/-	Construction of Swadhar Shelter Home
83.	Madarsa Anwarul Uloom Talin Society, 12/563, Indira Nagar, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	1,09,500/-	Women Helpline
84.	Grameen Manav Seva Samiti, Vill. — Goora Mohammadpur, PO- Kichhochha, Ambadkar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	1,09,500/-	Women Helpline
85.	Swami Vivekanand Bal Gyan mandir, Anagarh Mahabir Road, PO — City; Mirzapur-231001, Uttar Pradesh	1,09,500/-	Women Helpline
86.	Krishi Evam Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan, 18/12, P.C. Banarji Marg, Allenganj, Allahabad-21102, Uttar Pradesh	1,09,500/-	Women Helpline
87.	Lok Kalyan Seva Samiti, 301/11/01, Brahmipur, Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh	1,09,500/-	Women Helpline
88.	Patel Nagar Vikas Samiti, Indira Nagar, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	1,09,500/-	Women Helpline
89.	Jai Gayatri Maa Vidya Mandir Samiti, Karmer Road, Rajendra Nagar, Orai-285001, Jalaun, Uttar Pradesh	1,09,500/-	Women Helpline
90.	Samaj Kalyan Krishi Pashupalan Evam Tekniki Shiksha Kendra, Chainpur Sadat, Ghazipur-275204, Uttar Pradesh	1,09,500/-	Women Helpline
91.	Adarsh Mahila Silai Kadai Prasikshan Sansthan, Ho. No. 0201, Bavaniram Near Moti Masjid, Jalaun-285123, Uttar Pradesh	1,09,500/-	Women Helpline
92.	Bal Evam Mahila Kalyan Samiti, 80, Ismailganj, Fatehpur, Uttar Pradesh	1,09,500/-	Women Helpline
93.	Dalit Uddhar Samiti, L-35, VDA Colony, Baralalpur, Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	1,09,500/-	Women Helpline
	Uttanchal		
94.	Indian Human Welfare Society, Jain Bhawan, Majara, Dehradun, Uttanchal	.8,92,000/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
95.	Mahila Bal Utthan Avom Kala Manch, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttanchal	6,13,500/-	Swadhar Shelter Home & Women Helpline
96.	Kripal Shikshan Sansthan, Srishti Complex, Chandracharya Chowk, Haridwar, Uttanchal	6,13,500/-	Swadhar Shelter Home & Women Helpline
	West Bengal		
97.	Sanlap, 38-B, Mahanirban Road, Kalkatta-700029-	8,07,543/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
98.	Saujatya, 112, Ashutosh Colony, Kolkata	2,65,780/- & 3,40,645/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
99.	Malipukar Samaj Unnayan Samity, VPO-Jujersa, P.S. & Block-Panchla, Dist. Howrah, Kolkata-711302, West Bengal	3,61,022/- & 3,62,922	Swadhar Shelter Home
100.	Jabala Action Research Organization, 221/6B, Rash Behari Avenue (Ground Floor), Kolkata-19, West Bengal	4,89,038/-	Swadhar Shelter Home

101.	Nataji Park, Beldanga, Murshidabad, West Bengal	4,92,086/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
102.	West Bengal Scheduled Castes Tribes and Minority Welfare Association, Rabindra Nagar, P.O.- Midnapore, District- Paschim Midnapore-721101, West Bengal	5,09,000/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
103.	All Bengal Women's Union, 89, Elliot Road, Kolkata-700016	1,62,500/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
104.	Mahila Seva Samity, 8, Govt. Place (North), Kolkata-62	4,90,610/-	Swadhar Shelter Home
	CSWB		
105.	Central Social Welfare Board, Samaj Kalyan Bhavan, B-12, Tara Crescent, Qutub Institutional Area, New Delhi- 110016	4,54,100/-	Helpline Training programme
106.	Central Social Welfare Board, Samaj Kalyan Bhavan, B-12, Tara Crescent, Qutub Institutional Area, New Delhi- 110016	65,14,221/-	38 Women Helplines

Research (As on 2.1.2007)

Sl.No	Name of the organisation	Amount released (In Rupees)	Purpose of grant
1	2	3	4
	GIA for Research, Publications and Monitoring		
A.	Research / Evaluation Studies		
1.	The Honorary Treasurer, Society for Economic Development and Environmental Management (SEDEM), Apart. 4286, Pocket 5 and 6, Sector B, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi — 110 070.	2,88,491/-	Research study on 'Nutritional status of women and children and working of ICDS in Bihar'.
2.	Director, Council for Social Development, Sangha Rachana, 53. Lodhi Estate, New Delhi — 3	84,731/-	A diagnostic study of wives of deserted by NRIs.
3.	Managing Trustee, Centre for North East Studies and Policy Research (C — NES), D6, 6143/3, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi — 110 070	88,954/-	Rapid review of ICDS Projects in Assam and Meghalaya'.
4.	Director, National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), 5.Siri Institutional Area, Hauz Khas, New Delhi - 16	93,099/-	Research Study on 'Assessment of housing needs of working women'
5.	The Registrar, North Bengal University, District Darjeeling, West Bengal — 734 430	38,570/-	Research study on 'Women's empowerment, good governance and decentralization: Assuring women's participation in Panchayats of two backward districts of Northern parts of West Bengal'.

6.	Member Secretary, Himalayan Region Study and Research Institute, B — 256, MIG Flats, East of Loni Road, Delhi — 110 093.	31,500/-	Research study on Knowledge, attitudes participation, perception and contribution of the communities about ICDS Programme
7.	Managing Trustee, Good Hope, 23. Arulagam, 8 th Street, Jawahar Nagar, Thirumangalam, Madurai, Tamil Nadu — 625 706.	52,034/-	Research study on ‘Trafficking in women — an empirical study with special reference to Tamil Nadu’.
8.	Director, Nutrition Foundation of India, C-1, Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi — 16.	8,23,560/-	Evaluation of the ongoing project on food grain supplements to adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women (NPAG)
9.	Director, Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation, Tharanga, 10 th Cross, Rajmahal Vilas Extension, Bangalore — 560 080	2,56,250/-	Research study on ‘Impact of State Excise Policy on Arrack sales and consumption’.
10.	Director, Institute of Medical Statistics, Indian Council of Medical Research, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi — 110 029.	20,61,000/-	Evaluation of Kishore Shakti Yojana (KSY)
11.	Managing Trustee, Human Resource Development Foundation (HRDF), 115. Pocket — B, SFS Flats, Sukhdev Vihar, New Delhi — 110 025.	13,500/-	Research study on ‘Empowering Women’s perception of work participation : A basic communication strategy.
12.	The Unik Solutions, E — 131, Mohammadpur, IInd Floor, Ganapati Bhawan, (Behind Bhikaji Cama Place), New Delhi — 110 066.	78,813/-	Evaluation / Impact Assessment study of the adoption of Kishore Shakti Yojana (KSY) Scheme in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

B.	Workshop/Seminar/Conference		
1.	Director, Nutrition Foundation of India(NFI), C — 13, Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi — 16	1,25,000/-	Organisaiton of Symposium on Nutrition.
2.	The Registrar, Assam University, Silchar — 788 011, Assam	13,780/-	Two days Workshop on ‘Advocacy strategy in childhood care and development’ at Assam University.
3.	TheSecretary, Ecological Useful Productive and Social Development Organisation, Thoubal Athokpam Makha Okram, Arong Turel Mapal, Ward No.7., P.O. Thoubal, Manipur — 795 138	1,15,250/-	Three days Workshop on ‘Gender Issues in Manipur’
4.	National Coordinator, Breast Feeding Promotion Network of India (BPNI), BP — 33, Pitampura, Delhi — 110 034.	2,25,000/-	Regional Workshop on ‘Promoting Child Survival, Nutrition and Health by Optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices’.
5.	The Secretary, Khwaja Gharib Nawaz Charitable Medical Aid and Social Health Welfare Association, Gujri Road, Pusad, District Yavatmal, Maharashtra	23,080/-	Three days Seminar on ‘Problems of Muslim Women in India’ at Yavatmal, Maharahstra’.
6.	The Secretary, Emma nuel Orphanage & Child Care Centre, 13. Muninarasimappa Gardens, B.T.M. Ist Stage, Thavarekere, Bangalore — 560 029	37,800/-	Three days Workshop on ‘Empowerment of deprived Girl children - women strategies and methods at Bangalore, Karnataka.
7.	Managing Trustee, Justice Sunanda Bhandare Foundation, C — 109, South Extension Part-II, New Delhi — 110 049	30,078/-	One day National Seminar on ‘Education for Women and Girl Child’ at New Delhi.
C. OTHER			
1.	Nutrition Foundation of India(NFI), C — 13, Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi — 110 016	4,39,150/-	Preparation of Annual Country Report on Nutrition.

2.	The Principal, Vidyasagar School of Social Work, Vidyasagar University, Balarampur, Abhoy Ashram, Midnapur, West Bengal — 721 301.	26,000/-	Monitoring of projects of the Ministry being implemented through social organisations in West Bengal
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WWH (As on 9.3.2007)

S.No.	Name and Address of the organization	Grant released (Rs. in Lakh)	Purpose
1.	P. Perichi Gounder Memorial Trust, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	17.43	Construction of Working Women Hostels
2.	Nair Service Society, Changacherry, Kerala	13.86	- do -
3.	Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal	60.75	- do -
4.	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram, Tamil Nadu	16.43	-do -
5.	Neo Foundation & Societies Transformation Trust, Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu	12.37	- do -
6.	Dau Dayal Mahila Mahavidyalaya Society, Firozabad, U.P	3.53	- do -
7.	Y.W.C.A, Bangalore	9.00	- do -

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Sl.No.	Name of the organisation	Amount Released Rs. in lakhs	Purpose/ Trade/ Sector
1	2	3	4
	Assam		
1.	Assam Apex Weavers & Artisans Cooperative Federation Ltd.	79.227	Handloom Phase - V
2.	Assam Apex Weavers & Artisans Cooperative Federation Ltd.	84.685	Handloom Phase - VI
3.	Assam Apex Weavers & Artisans Cooperative Federation Ltd.	84.685	Handloom Phase - VII
4.	Assam Apex Weavers & Artisans Cooperative Federation Ltd.	79.227	Handicrafts
5.	Assam Apex Weavers & Artisans Cooperative Federation Ltd.	74.47	Handloom Phase — III
6.	Assam Apex Weavers & Artisans Cooperative Federation Ltd.	74.47	Handloom Phase -IV

7.	Assam Centre for Rural Development, Guwahati	10.42	Goat rearing
8.	Morigaon Mahila Mehfil, Morigaon, Assam Andhra Pradesh	1.619	Poultry
9.	Rashtriya Seva Samithi, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	3.996	Dairy - IV

Karnataka			
10.	Karnataka Cooperative Milk Producers Federation Ltd.	17.26	Dairy Phase- I
11.	Karnataka Cooperative Milk Producers Federation Ltd.	150.479	Dairy Phase—III
12.	Karnataka Cooperative Milk Producers Federation Ltd.	78.367	Dairy - IV
13.	Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation, Bangalore	9.731	Medicinal & Aromatic Plants

Maharashtra			
14.	Arunodaya Bahuddeshiya Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Ahmednagar	3.56	Mushroom
15.	Agriculture Finance Corporation Ltd., Mumbai	1.61	Evaluation Study
16.	NABARD Consultancy Services (P) Ltd., Mumbai	0.56 1.246	Evaluation

Orissa			
17.	Orissa State Cooperative Milk producers Federation Ltd., Orissa	34.96	Dairy (Sambalpur-II)
Manipur			
18.	Wangjing Women and Girls Society (WWAGS), Manipur Madhya Pradesh	3.25	Duckery
19.	Sanidhya Samiti, Bhopal,	28.316	Handicrafts
20.	Ojaswini Samdarshi Nyas, Bhopal	9.89	Bhadi & Pappad making
21.	Mahashakti Sewa Kendra, Bhopal	2.475	Handicrafts
22.	Gyanpath Shiksha Evam Kalyan Samiti, Bhopal Mizoram	5.055	Handloom
23.	Mizoram Pig Producers Cooperative Federation Ltd., Aizawl	11.40	Piggery

Nagaland			
24.	Thujo Multipurpose Coop. Society, Ltd., Nagaland	2.47	Goatery
Punjab			
25.	Bisnouli Sarvodaya Gramodyog Seva Sansthan, New Delhi	20.77	Dairy
Tamil Nadu			
26.	Tamil Nadu Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation Ltd., Chennai	74.29	Dairy
Uttar Pradesh			
27.	Foundation for Arts,	12.935	Handicrafts
28.	Jansamaj kalyan Gramodyog Vikas Sewa Samiti, Unnao	11.18	Handicrafts
29.	New Public School Samiti, Lucknow	21.42	Carpet Weaving
30.	NIPCCD, Lucknow	0.317	Evaluation Study
31.	National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, Noida	0.720 0.637	Evaluation study
Uttaranchal			
32.	Uttaranchal Cooperative Dairy Federation Ltd,	44.158	Dairy
33.	Uttaranchal Cooperative Dairy Federation Ltd, Delhi	32.733	Dairy
34.	Bisnouli Sarvodaya Gramodyog Seva Sansthan, New Delhi	8.561	Handicrafts
35.	Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST)	7.55 1.01 0.195	Evaluation Study
	Total	1089.904	
Swawlamban (As on 31.12.2006)			
Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount Released (in Rs.)	Trade/Purpose
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Mahila Sangam, Krishna Distt.	179280	Computer
2.	Renuka Mahila Mandali Nalgonda	92925	Leather Crafts
3.	Nirmala Harijana Girijana Seva Sadan, Cuddaph	92925	Leather Crafts

4.	Rural Integrated Community Action Society, Kurnool	77017	Readymade Garments
5.	Action for Integrated Dev. Society, Kurnool	177500	Computer
6.	Society for Integrated Social Service, Nalgonda	80000	Lab Tech.
7.	Parijata Educational Society Hyderabad	57487	Type & Shorthand
8.	Vijaya Vol. Organisation Mahboobnagar	35400	Beautician
9.	Srujana Mahila Mandali Nalgonda	54487	Type & Shorthand
10.	Jagajeevana Balhenna varga Abhividi Sangam, Kuddapah	39890	Type & Shorthand
Gujarat			
11.	Hariom Charitable Trust, Ahmadabad	135680	Diamond cutting
12.	Saheli Desaiwada, Dahud	77018	Readymade Garments
13.	Achala Trust, Himmatnagar	161000	Computer
14.	Shri Gayatri Seva Sangha, Kalol (E)	92925	Leather Work
15.	Asmita Federation Trust, Ankoli	64500	Embroidery
Haryana			
16.	Kalson Bal & Mahila Sewa Samiti, Rewari	177500	Computer
17.	Bhartiya Jan Sahyog Parishad, Sonapat	78920	Readymade Garments
18.	Parveen Khadi Gram Udyog Samiti, Karnal	44100	Weaving
19.	Foresight Society of Human Resource & Dev., Sonapat	177500	Computer
20.	Sarvhitkari Mahila Evam Bal Kalyan Samiti, Kurukshetra	44100	Weaving
21.	Amrit Gram Udyog Mandal, Yamuna Nagar	35400	Beautician
22.	Annapurna Harbal & Social Welfare Society, Yamuna Nagar	44100	Weaving
Himachal Pradesh			
23.	Women Welfare org. for SC/ST Dev.	54975	Food Processing
J & K			
24.	Economically Weaker Women Dev. Society, Jammu	31500	Handloom Weaving
25.	Crewal ICS Ltd. Kupwara	44100	Embroidery

26.	Leather & Fur Emb. Works ICS, Jammu	88800	Leather Goods
27.	Kissan Inst. of Technology, Jammu	57487	Type & Shorthand
28.	National Instt. Of Software Tech. Hawal, Srinagar	177500	Computer
29.	Gousia Embroidery Weavers ICS, Srinagar	44100	Embroidery
30.	Maa Centre for Research Dev., Jammu	44100	Embroidery
31.	Crewal & Stepple Embroidry Workers ICS, Srinagar	110590	Handicraft
32.	JS Memorial Society Budgam, Srinagar	77018	Readymade Garments
33.	Vassu Women Welfare Society, Anantnag	40165	Type & Shorthand
34.	Mother Women Welfare Org., Baramulla	44100	Embroidery
35.	Pir Panchal Cultural Social Environment & Edu. Org., Jammu	177500	Computer
Karnataka			
36.	Adhyayana Vidya Samasthe, Bangalore Computer	168500	
Madhya Pradesh			
37.	Paryavaran Anusandhan Samrakshan Sansthan, Rewa	77017	Readymade Garments
38.	Smt. Indira Mahila Mandali, Datia	181500	Computer
39.	Vididh Karyakaram Sampadan Samiti, Datia	57487	Type & Shorthand
Manipur			
40.	All India Women Conference	177500	Computer
41.	Welfare Action for Back-ward Society, Imphal(E)	77017	Readymade Garments
42.	Rural Social Upliftment Welfare Org., Imphal(E)	44100	Handloom Weaving
43.	Manipur Women Coordinating Council, Imphal	88237	House Keeping
44.	Traditional Dress cum Weaver Assn. Senapti	44100	Handloom Weaving
45.	Citizen Welfare upliftment Org., Imphal	126000	Radio & RV Repair

Maharashtra			
46.	Rajrishi Shahu Maharaja Prodhunik, Aurangabad	177500	Computer
47.	Vaud. Restutasant Bahudeshiya Kalyaukar, Nagpur	209475	Zari Craft & Patch Work
48.	Ankur Computer Academy, Satara	177500	Computer
49.	Mahan Tapaswani Fule Magaswarjiyi, Amravati	209475	Zari Craft & Patch Work
50.	Shri Tirupati Educational & Cultural Trust, Dhule	35400	Beautician
51.	Robo Education Society, Sanghli	177500	Computer
Orissa			
52.	Swabhi Nilandivila, Cuttack	233730	Electronic Assemble
53.	Saujibani, Cuttack	126000	Radio & TV Repair
54.	Holy Home, Keonghar	177500	Computer
55.	Pragati Yobak Sangha Cuttack	57487	Type & Shorthand
56.	Society for Rural Advancement & Domestic Humanity Action, hankanal	44100	Weaving
57.	Ganjam Distt. Handicapped Welfare Assn., Ganjam	177500	Computer
Punjab			
58.	Punjab Small Industries & Export Corp Chandigarh	3323174	Different trade
Tamil Nadu			
59.	Women Org. for Mass Action Aruppukatta	64500	Embroidery
60.	Maitri Society, Theni	77500	Lab Tech.
61.	KSR Educational & Charitable Trust, Namakal	177500	Computer
62.	Stenographers Guild, Chennai	59040	Sectt. Practice
63.	Presentation social Service Centre,	75551	Readymade Garments
64.	Nachimmuthu Ind. Association, Pollachi	132000	Computer
West Bengal			
65.	Agrdut, Howrah	177500	Computer
66.	Diamond Shiksha Harbour Parishad, 24 Pgn (S)	92925	Leather Goods

67.	Debniwas Sindhubala Nari Kalyan Samiti, 24 Pgn(S)	47500	Community H. Worker
68.	Jayaprakash Instt. Of Social Change, Kolkata	120300	Soft Toys
69.	Humanity Association, Kolkata	177380	Computer
70.	Jirakpur sister Nivedita Sewa Mission, 24 PGN (N)	209475	Zari Craft & Patch Work
71.	Durbachati Navaran Sangha, 24 PGN(S)	126000	Radio & TV Repair

Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection
(As on 16.1.2007)

Sl.No.	Name of the organisations & Addresses	Amount (in lakhs)
1	2	3
	Assam	
1	Zila Bahumukhi Mahila Unnayan Samaj, Dhula, Dist-Darrang, Assam.	9.44
2	North East Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses, Ulubari, Guwahati, Assam	4.02
	Chandigarh	
3	Youth Technical Training Society, Karuna Sadan, Sector 11-B, Chandigarh-11, Chandigarh	5.60
	Chhattisgarh	
4	Maa Dindeshwari Shiksha Samiti, Bilaspur, Chattisgarh	4.72
5	S.A.K. Memorial Educational & Cultural Society, Ramanujan Road, Ambikapur, Dist- Surguja, Chattisgarh	4.42
	Haryana	
6	Prayag Shiksha Samiti, 272/28 Gopal Nagar Near Guru Dronacharya College, Sonipat, Haryana	5.55
	Karnataka	
7	Sri Shakthi Association, Guttur Colony, Harihar, Dist. Davanagere, Karnataka	5.60
8	Srurabi Mahila Mandali, 8th Main Road, P.J. Extension, Dist. Davangere, Karnataka	5.60
9	Sneha Bharati Education society, Chamarajanagar, Karnataka	4.72
10	Vidyaranya Education and Development Society, Channarayapattana, Dist. Hassan, Karnataka	4.72
	Maharashtra	
11	Ahilya Bahuudesiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Ahilya Niwas, Shree Nagar, Latur-413512 Maharashtra	9.05
12	Indira Mahila Bal Kalyan & Apang Punarvasan Vikas Mandal, Jogai Nivas, Kapadna, Dist.Dule, Maharashtra	5.60
13	Madhumati Mahila Mandal, Bastapure Nagar, Chamle Niwas, Latur, Maharashtra	6.33
14	Manav Jeevan Vikas Pratishthan, India Nagar, Latur, Dist. Latur, Maharashtra	5.94
15	Shri Sai "sevabhavi sanstha, barshi Road, Latur, Dist. Latur Maharashtra	6.33
16	Samta Sanjivani Bahuddeshiya Shiskan Prasarak Mandal, Latur, Maharashtra	6.39
17	Sur Mandir Art Institute, H. No.13, Deora nagar, hingoli, Dist. Hingoli, Maharashtra	6.39
18	Annapurna Shikshan Sanstha, Rly. Station Road, Dist. Hingoli, Maharashtra	6.39
19	Satyamev Jayate shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nagpur, Maharashtra	4.72

Sl.No.	Name of the organisations & Addresses	Amount (in lakhs)
1	2	3
	Madhya Pradesh	
20	Prasad Ekta Samiti, Arjun Nagar, Dist. Raisen, M.P.	4.72
21	Gram Bharati Sansthan, C/o Mayank Jain, Check Santar, Murar, Gwalior, M.P.	4.72
22	Gyan Path Shiksha & Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Sunder Nagar, Bhopal, M.P.	4.72
23	Society for Technical Education and Training, 6 Malviya Nagar, Bhopal (MP)	4.72
	Manipur	
24	Rural Areas Social Development Association, Awang Sekmaim Imphal West District, Manipur	6.38
25	SC/ST Backward women & Child Development Organisation in Rural Areas, Thgoubal, Manipur	5.60
26	Women Voluntary Organisation, Keishamthong Moirang Leirak, Imphal West district, Manipur	6.38
27	Biswanath mMahila Kalyan Samiti, Imphal East district, Manipur.	4.35
28	Rural Voluntary Services, Thoubal, Manipur	4.72
29	Society for Progressive Development, East Imphal district, Manipur	4.72
30	Women's Income Generation Centre, Thoubal, Manipur	4.72
	Nagaland	
31	Dilong Women's Welfare Society, Dilong Ward, Mokokchung district, Nagaland	4.02
32	Asholokumi Welfare Society, Dist-Zunheboto, Dimapur, Nagaland	8.35
33	Rural Development Society, Lerie Colony, Dist. Kohima, Nagaland	5.60
	Rajasthan	
34	Navodaya Bal Vidhyala Samiti, 1-G-41 Mahaveer nagar Extn. Dist. Kota, Rajasthan	5.99
35	Kota Shikshan Sansthan, Mala Phatak, MG Colony[Kota], Dist.Kota, Rajasthan Kota	5.60
	Uttar Pradesh	
36	Kaushik Kala Kendra, Chitbaragaon, Dist. Ballia, U.P.	5.94
37	Sarvajanik Shikshonnayan Sansthan, 345 Old Boarding House, M.G. Marg, Hardoi, U.P.	5.60
	West Bengal	
38	Vivekananda Welfare and Development Society, Kalimuddin Lane, Kolkata, WB	4.80
39	West Bengal council for Child Welfare, Ramesh Mitra Road, Kolkata, WB	4.80
40	Dishari Ariadaha, J.N. Ghosal Road, Ariadaha, Kolkata[WB]	5.60
41	Humanity Association, Hem Chandra Lane, Howrah[WB]	5.60
	Total	229.20

Street Children (As on 31.12.2006)		
Sl.No.	Name of the organisations & Addresses	Amount (in lakhs)
1	2	3
	ANDHRA PRADESH	
1	Kothapet Mahila Mandali, Pothuraju Chowk, Kothapet, Guntur-522001, Andhra Pradesh	3.15
2	Sri Venkateswar Mahila Mandali, D.No.5-8-11/3,2/7, Prodiapet, Guntur - 522002, Andhra Pradesh	3.36
3	Ushodaya Yuvajana Samkashema Sangham, 4th Lane, Gunturivari Thota, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh	1.49
4	Nav Bharatha Educational Society, K/S Colony, Kothapet, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	2.25
5	Dakshina Bharata Rural Development Society, Kammavari Palem, Nadigama Mandal, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh	2.17
6	Himagiri Rural Development Society, D.No.7/1-A, Garika Palem, Ranastalam Mandalam Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh--532407	2.13
7	City Educational Society H.No. 32-41-19 Revenue Colony, Vijaywada, Andhra Pradesh	1.50
8	Priyadarshini Service Organisation, D.No.45-56-9, Saligramapuram, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	2.24
9	Urban and Rural Development Mission, Munnagi Brahmhareddy Bhavan, Opposite Rotary Community Hall, Narasaraopet Road, Chilakaluripet - 522616, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh	4.48
10	Society for Integrated Development in Urban and Rural Areas (SIDUR), 144/2 RT, Vijayanagar Colony, Hyderabad - 500057, Andhra Pradesh	4.10
	ASSAM	
11	Indian Council for Child Welfare, G.N.Bordoloi Road, Ambari, New Government Emporium, Guwahati-781001, Assam	4.29
12	Gram Vikas Parisad, Rangallo PO Jumarmur, District- Nagoan, Assam	3.00
	GUJARAT	
13	Disha Darshan Seva Trust, 89, Purnkunj Society, Part-I, Meghaninagar, Ahmedabad-380016, Gujarat	2.93
14	Patani Sheri Seva Sangh, 1453, Pragati Chowk, Near Gayakwad Haveli, Raikhad, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	3.68
15	Baroda Citizens Council, Co-operative House, Above Baroda Auto Centre, Near Manisha Chokdi, Old Padra Road, Vadodra - 15, Gujarat	7.57
16	Pujit Rupani Memorial Trust, 1, Mayurnagar, Near TIMCO House, Opposite Laxmi Oil Mill, Bhavnagar Road, Rajkot - 360003, Gujarat	4.32

Sl.No.	Name of the organisations & Addresses	Amount (in lakhs)
1	2	3
17	Vikas Jyot Trust, Nagarwada Char Rasta, Behind Bharat Flour Mill, Vadodra - 390001, Gujarat	5.62
18	Rachnatmak Abhigam Trust, 'Hardik' Prerana Park Society, Opposite, L. G. Hospital, Maninagar, Ahmedabad - 380008, Gujarat	9.90
KARNATAKA		
19	Young Men's Christian Association,(YMCA) 66 Infantry Road, Bangalore-560001, Karnataka	4.40
20	Sri Maitri Mahila Mandali, Sri Maitri Association, Sugar Factory Road, Doddabathi Post, Davangere District, Karnataka	9.98
21	Sri Shakthi Association, Guttur, Harihar, Davangere District, Karnataka	9.98
22	Annapurana Association, Chintamani nagar, Harihar, Davangere District. Karnataka	3.00
23	Sri Surabee Mahila Mandali, Shimogra, Karnataka	9.98
KERALA		
24	Association for welfare of the Handicapped 17/194 A 'M; Squiare Complex, Pavmani Road, Calicut, Kerala	4.30
MAHARASHTRA		
25	The Vatsalya Foundation, King George V-Memorial, Dr.Moses Road, Mumbai-400011, Maharashtra	3.27
26	Salaam Baalak Trust, P.T.Welfare Centre, Asha Sadan Marg, Umerkhed, Mumbai - 400009, Maharsashtra	4.42
27	Child Line India Foundation, Nana Chowk, Municipal, 2nd Floor School, Ferere Bridge, Near Grant Road Station Mumbai - 400007, Maharashtra	501.00
MANIPUR		
28	Social Development and Rehabilitation Council (SDRC), Phouden, District Thoubal, Manipur - 795138	1.49
PUNJAB		
29	Guru Nanak Charitable Trust, Gurmat Bhavan, Mullanpur Mandi, District Ludhiana-141001, Punjab	3.09
30	Gramin Vikas Kalyan Society, Near Kundan Cinema, Azimgarh, Abohar, District Ferozepur, Punjab	5.24
RAJASTHAN		
31	India Institute of Data Interpretation and Analysis (I-India) 1, Lakshmi Path, Hathroi, Jaipur - 302006, Rajasthan	5.67
TAMIL NADU		
32	Indian Council for Child Welfare, No.5, 3rd Main Road West Shenoy Nagar, Chennai-600030, Tamil Nadu	20.06

Sl.No.	Name of the organisations & Addresses	Amount (in lakhs)
1	2	3
33	Mazzarello Marialaya Magalir Nalvazhvu Maiyam Social Service Society, 29, Pedariar Koil Street, Chennai - 600001, Tamil Nadu	4.40
34	Asha Nivas Social Service Centre, 9, Rutland Gate, V Street, Chennai - 600008, Tamil Nadu	4.07
35	Asian Youth Centre, L-8, 26th Street, Anna Nagar East, Chennai - 600102, Tamil Nadu	3.57
36	Nesakkam-Street Elfins Education and Development Society (SEEDS), 6, First Cross Street, Lake Area Nungambakkam, Chennai - 600034, Tamil Nadu	2.14
37	Don Bosco Anbu Illam Social Service Society, 16, Malayappan Street Mannady, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	4.50
38	Tiruchirapalli Multipurpose Social Service Society, Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu	1.28
UTTAR PRADESH		
39	Gramothan Jan Sewa Sansthan, 82 B/4, Asulabad, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	4.50
40	St.Mary Intercontinental Child & Women Welfare Orgn.of India, C-228 Talkatora Avas Vikas Colony, Rajajipuram, Lucknow - 226017, Uttar Pradesh	6.75
41	Samaj Seva Sansthan, 414, 238, Sarai Mali Khan Chowk, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	4.25
42	Social and Economic Institution, Gaurav C-2116, Indira Nagar, Lucknow - 226016, Uttar Pradesh	4.50
43	New Public School Samiti, 504/21-D, Tagore Marg, Daliganj, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	1.94
44	Sarvajanik Shikshonayan Sansthan, Village & Post - Allipur, District Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh	4.37
45	Shaheed Memorial Society, E-1698, Rajaji Puram, Lucknow - 226017, Uttar Pradesh	6.75
WEST BENGAL		
46	Women's Co-ordinating Council, 5/1, Red Cross Place, Kolkata - 700062, West Bengal	4.25
47	Humanity Association, 34-A, Sashibhusan De Street Kolkata - 700012, West Bengal	4.13
48	Institute of Psychological and Educational Research (IPER), 27, Circus Avenue, Kolkata - 700017, West Bengal	13.47
49	Liberal Association for Movement of People (LAMP), 66, Surya Sen Street, Kolkata - 700009, West Bengal	6.54
50	Bengal Mass Education Society, 99/IF, Bidhan Sarahi, Kolkata - 700004, West Bengal	4.95
51	Forum of Communities United in Service (FOCUS), 6, Tiljala Road, Kolkata - 700046, West Bengal	5.25
52	Tiljala Shed, 6 C Rifle Range Road, Kolkata, West Bengal	4.44
53	West Bengal Council for Child Welfare, 42 Ramesh Mitra Road, Kolkata, West Bengal	12.90
54	Song of Unity and Liberty (SOUL), 5/3, Gope Lane, Kolkata, West Bengal	6.66

Sl.No.	Name of the organisations & Addresses	Amount (in lakhs)
1	2	3
55	Janasiksha Prochar Kendra, 57-B, College Street, Kolkata - 700073, West Bengal	12.76
56	United Bustee Development Association (UBDA), 6/1A, Delhi Seampur Road, Kolkata - 700014, West Bengal	4.13
57	Society for Educational & Environmental Development (SEED), 150, G.T.Road, South, Howrah - 711102, West Bengal	4.05
58	Harijan Sevak Sangh, 97/3 Naskar Para Road, Ghurun, Howrah, West Bengal	1.99
59	Calcutta Social Project, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue P.O. Rash Behari, Kolkata - 700029, West Bengal	4.16
60	West Bengal Scheduled Castes Tribes & Minority Welfare Association, 90 A/1B Suren Sarkar Road, Kolkata, West Bengal	4.20
61	Gana Unnayan Parshad (GUP), 10, Gimesh Lane, Kolkata - 700014, West Bengal	4.96
62	Bikash Bharati Welfare Society, 20/1B, Lalbazar Street, Kolkata - 700001, West Bengal	13.27
63	Peoples Union for Development and Reconstruction (PUDAR), 30/3-A, M. S. Dutta Road, Howrah - 711101, West Bengal	4.87
64	Prantik Jana Vikash Saqmity, EC-163, Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700064, West Bengal	5.20
65	Center for Social Development, 68, Barrack Road, Barrackpore, 24 Paraganas (N), Kolkata - 700120, West Bengal	4.46
66	Bengal Service Society, 16A, Broad Street, Kolkata - 700019, West Bengal	3.00
67	Ramakrishna Vivekananda Mission, 7, Riverside Road, Barrackpore, Kolkata - 700120, West Bengal	8.36
	CHANDIGARH	
68	Youth Technical Training Centre Society(YTTS), Room No.13, Karuna Sadan, Sector-11B, Chandigarh-160011.	4.46
	DELHI	
69	Don Bosco Ashalayam, Old Najafgarh Road, Palam Gaon, New Delhi - 11025	5.25
70	Salaam Baalak Trust, A-12/5, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi-110057.	5.54

RMK (9.3.2007)		(in lakhs)
Sl.No.	Name and Address of the NGO's	Disbursed Amount
1	2	3
	Andhra Pradesh	
1.	GRAMA SIRI Jayaprakash Nagar Nandirajuthota (P.O), Bapatla Mandal Guntur, Andhra Pradesh - 522120	40.00
2.	Grama Siri Rural Activities in National Development Society Industrial estate Opp A.P.S.R.T.C Bus Depot, Bapatla Guntur, Andhra Pradesh - 522101	35.00
3.	Grama Siri Rural Awareness for Social Service (GRASS) Kasturba Nagar, Nallamothuvari Palem PO Karlapalem Mandal Guntur, Andhra Pradesh - 522111	30.00
4.	Development Organisation for Village Environment 1-92/2/A, Prabhat Nagar Colony, Chaitanya Puri, Dilsukhnagar Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh - 500060	60.00
5.	Weaker Development Seva Samithi Cherlopalli (Village) Pulikallu(Post) Penumuru Mandal(PM) Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh - 517002	10.00
6.	Devi Convent School Educational Society 5-53-1, Gandla Street Vadamala Pet (Md) Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh - 517551	7.50
7.	Women Empowerment Society D.No. 5-154, Sanjay Nagar, Laxmidevipalli, Kothagudem, Khammam, Andhra Pradesh - 507101	7.50
8.	Generate Renewable Energy & Environment for National Sustainable Society Near Bank Coly, GREENS H.B.Colony, Opp. M.R.O.House, Ongole, Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh - 523002	20.00
9.	Academy of Rural Children's Healths Integrated Educational Society (ARCHIES) Patel Nagar, Bapatta (PO) Guntur, Andhra Pradesh - 522111	40.00
10.	Society for Promotion of Rural Empowerment & Development D.No. 7-136D- Opp. Swapna Hotel Near Petrol Bank, G.T. Road, Marture Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh - 523301	7.50
11.	Sarvodaya Mahila Mandali D NO. 13-102, Ramulavari Temple Street Karamchedu Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh - 5223168	1.00
12.	Sankalp Welfare Society H. No. 1-93, Prabhat Nagar Colony, Chatanyapuri, Dilsukhnagar, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh - 500060	5.00

13.	Praja Seva Samithi Off. Nallamgadu, Thumba Kuppam Post, Bangaru Palyam Mandal Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh - 517416	2.50
14.	Sri Sathya Sai Mahila Mandali H/o, Mangalam quarters, Tirupati -7, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh - 517507	2.50
15.	Abhyudaya Mahila Seva Sangham 2-120, Nalluri Buildings, Kondapi Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh - 523270	5.00
16.	Vivekananda Rural Development Society Apt. 204, H.No. 10-2-508/C, Asif Nagar, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh -	1.00
17.	Madina Minorities Educational Culture & Dev. Society D. No. 1-1, Post Office Bazar, Kathapatnam(Vill.), Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh - 523286	1.00
18.	Sri Gayatri Mahila Mandali 8th Line, Srinagar, V.V. Thota, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh - 522002	2.50
19.	Rythu Sangham D.No. 1-28, B. Settyapalli (V & Po) Chilamathur Mandal Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh - 51241	2.50
20.	Vasundara Mahila Mandali Rangampet Cross, (Vill), Vijjireddypalli (post), Puthalapattu, Mandal Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh -	1.00
21.	Sri Surya Mahila Mandali Opp. R.T.C. Bus Stand, Nredarametla, Korisapadu (M) Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh -	2.50
22.	Praja Pragati Sanstha D.No. 10/111, Dr. V. Rama Rao Colony Puttur Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh - 517583	2.00
23.	Salivahana Foundation 1, Ward, Pool Subbaial Street Maskapuram Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh - 523216	1.00
24.	Sri Harsha Educational Society D.No. 1-244, Near Balarama Reddy Hospital Ravulapalem, East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh - 533238	2.50

25.	Bismillah Mahila Mandali D.No. 37-2/1-14(10), Ramannapeta Rickshn Bazar, Islampeta, Ongole Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh - 523001	2.50
26.	Surya Educational Academy D.No. 15-122, Sunkaravaristred, Nandigama Krishna, Andhra Pradesh - 521185	2.50
27.	Rajeswari Women Child Development Society 301, Sai Rathre Apts, Madura Nagar Tirupati Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh - 517501	1.00
28.	Indira Mahila Soceity D.No. 303, Employees Colony, BPL, Sarapaka, Bhadrachalam Khammam, Andhra Pradesh - 507111	2.50
29.	Surya Active Rural Development Society D.No. 7-5-1(8/1), Near Gayatri Temple, Mangamur Donka, Ongole, Andhra Pradesh - 523002	2.50
30.	Ikyatha Mahila Seva Sangham D.No. 15-16-5, Veeraraghavulu Street Upper Bazar, Tenali Guntur, Andhra Pradesh -	2.50
31.	Radha Rani Weaker Sections Mahila Mandali Padavalareyn, Gunadala, Vijayawada Krishna, Andhra Pradesh -	2.50
32.	Bharathiya Grameenabhivridhi Seva Samastha Old Training School, Opp. MRO Office, Kanigiri, Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh -	2.00
33.	Vishnu Rural Development Association C-2, Sundara Srinivas Appartments, No. 8-12-12 Nandurivari Street, Kakinda Gandhi Nagar, Andhra Pradesh - 533064	2.50
34.	The Rajampet Mahila Vikasa Mutually Aided Co-operative Thrify Soc. Ltd 4/235, Opp. Gram Panchayat office, Rajampet Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh - 516115	4.50
35.	Pragati Mahila Mandali Basavanna Palem (Village) Maddipadu Mandal Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh - 523211	1.50
36.	Indira Priyadarsini Women Welfare Association 11/88, Netaji Road, Jadcherla, Mahabubnagar, Andhra Pradesh - 509301	2.50

37.	Nandi Youth & Educational & Economic Society Opp. Rayalaseema Grameena Bank Gandhi Bazar, Bestawale peta Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh - 523334	2.50
38.	Indira Priyadarshni Samkshema Sangham, Maddipudu Maddipadu (V & P) Maddipudu Mandal Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh -	2.50
39.	Society for Rural Education for Empowerment 38-185, Gurakayapalem, Addanki (Village & Mandal) Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh -	2.50
40.	Vishnu Rural Development Association D.N. 7/102, A, Thumuluru Post & Vill (Kollipura, Mandal) Guntur, Andhra Pradesh - 522304	2.50
41.	Snehanjali Mandal Mahila MACTS Federation Ltd. Near Mandal Development Office, Bonakal, Khammam, Andhra Pradesh -	25.00
42.	Tirumalayapalem Mandal Mahila MACTS Federation Ltd. Near MDO Office, Tirumalayapalem, Khammam, Andhra Pradesh -	25.00
43.	Khammam Rural Mandal Mahila MACTS Federation Ltd, Naidupeta, Rural Khammam Khammam, Andhra Pradesh -	25.00
44.	Ankita Mandal Mahila MACTS Federation Ltd. Near MDO Office, Mulakalapalli Khammam, Andhra Pradesh -	25.00
45.	Swetha Mandal Mahila MACTS Federation Ltd, Near MDO Office, Kothagudem Khammam, Andhra Pradesh -	25.00
46.	Velugu Mandal Mahila MACTS Federation Ltd M/TC, Near MDO Office, Madhira Khammam, Andhra Pradesh -	25.00
47.	Swayam Krushi Mandal Mahila MACTS Federation Ltd. Near Bus Centre, Mudigonda Khammam, Andhra Pradesh -	25.00
48.	Chennakesava Mandal Mahila MACTS Federation Ltd. Near Railway Station, Chinthakani Khammam, Andhra Pradesh -	25.00
49.	Sattupalli Mandal Mahila MACTS Federation Ltd. H.No. 15-183/1, Vemsoor Road, Sattupally Khammam, Andhra Pradesh -	25.00

50.	Ajantha Mandal Mahila MACTS Federation Ltd. Kamepalli Khammam, Andhra Pradesh -	25.00
51.	Swayam Krushi Mandal Mahila MACTS Federation Ltd, Garla Main Bazar, Garla, Khammam, Andhra Pradesh -	25.00
52.	Adarsha Mandal Mahila MACTS Federation Ltd Near NDO Office, Dhammapeta, Khammam, Andhra Pradesh -	25.00
53.	Vemsoor Mandal Mahila MACTS Federation Ltd. M/TC Near MDO Office, Vemsoor, Khammam, Andhra Pradesh -	25.00
54.	Maha Laxmi Mandal Mahila MACTS Federation Ltd. Near Mandal Development Office, Chandrugonda, Khammam, Andhra Pradesh -	25.00
55.	Youth for Action Plot#162, HNo 1-2-593/50, Sri Nilayam, Sri Sri Marg , Street 4, Lane 5, Gaganmahal, Domalguda Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh - 500029	15.00
56.	Visakha Jilla Navanirmana Samithi "Sarada" Nagar, Narsipatnam Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh - 531116	20.00
Bihar		
57.	Kanchan Seva Ashram Behind Praja Pita Brahamma Kumari Amgola Road, Muzaffarpur, Bihar - 842002	7.50
58.	Akhil Bhartiya Manav Seva Parishad H.O. Patti Jasauli, P.O. Jasauli Patti East Champaran, Bihar - 845437	3.00
59.	Sevayatnam At. Sonbarsa, P.O. Sonbarsadih, Via- Silout Muzaffarpur, Bihar - 843119	5.00
60.	Democratic People's Organisation C.D. Traders, C-5, Industrial Estate, P.O. Muzaffarpur Industrial Complex, Bela, Muzaffarpur, Bihar - 842005	2.50
61.	NIDAN Sudama Bhawan Boring Road, Patna, Bihar - 800001	60.00
Chhattisgarh		
62.	Pragya Samanwya Sewa Sansthan Vill Mailawada, P/O. Nakulnar, Kuakonda, South Bastar Dantewada, Chhattisgarh	2.50

63.	Social Organisation for Community Health Offi: 132, Bhim nagar, Ward No. 7 Dongargarh Rajnandgaon(CG), Chhatisgarh - 491445	2.50
64.	Vikas Samiti- Arang Ward No. 14, Anusuchit Jati, Chatravas Arang, Gram Chindoli, Post Bavankaira, Mahasmund, Chhatisgarh	1.00
Delhi		
65.	Chetanalaya 9-10, Bhai Vir Singh Marg, New Delhi, Delhi - 110001	7.50
66.	Bisnouli Sarvodaya Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan 1st Floor, MCD Community Centre, Chirag Dilli Delhi, Delhi - 110017	15.00
67.	Ajeevika Charitable Trust No. 5, Institutional Area, Sector- 9, R. K. Puram, Sangam Marg New Delhi, Delhi - 110022	10.00
68.	Indcare Trust Plot No. 66, Green Avenue, Col. Bhatia Marg, Vikas Nagar Delhi, Delhi	37.00
Haryana		
69.	Bhagwan Parashuram Seva Dal Shri Kant Memorial Public School, Campus, Vijay Nagar Chungi, Circular Road, Rohtak, Haryana - 124001	5.00
Himachal Pradesh		
70.	Society for Social Uplift Through Rural Action (SUTRA) Jagjit Nagar, Via - Jubbar Dist- Solan, Himachal Pradesh - 173225	80.00
Jharkhand		
71.	Mahila Kalyan Samiti Dhori Staff Colony, Near Dhori Dispensary, P.O. Dhori Bokaro, Jharkhand - 825102	2.50
Karnataka		
72.	Social Action for Health Awareness & Rural Advancement 1579/2, Opp. Ayyappaswamy Temple, Near Old R.T.O., M.C.C. 'B' Block Davanagere, Karnataka - 577004	5.00

73.	Shivapadma Vidya Samsthe Krishnagiri Colony, NH-13, Kushtagi Taluk, Koppal Koppal, Karnataka - 584121	5.00
74.	Sree Banashakari Mahila Co-op. Bank Ltd 215, K.M. Naganna Road, Cubbonpet, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560002	
Madhya Pradesh		
75.	Pearey Lal Gupta Memorial Lopin Human Welfare & Reseach Foundation A-07, Nirupam Estate, Hoshangabad Road, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh - 462039	15.00
76.	Indian Consumer Protection Committee Tommar Palace, Dt. Vidisha, Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh	5.00
77.	Pearey Lal Gupta Memorial Lopin Human Welfare & Reseach Foundation A-7, Nirupam Estate-11, Hoshangabad Road, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh - 462039	8.50
Refinance Scheme		
78.	Indore Swayamsidh Mahila Co-operative Bank Ltd. 111, Navneet Plaza 1st Floor, Old Palasia Indore, Madhya Pradesh - 452018	39.90
Maharashtra		
79.	Annapurna Mahila Mandali(AMM) Shraddha Building, Basement, Opp. Vartak Hall, Chitale Path, Near Portuguese Church, Dadar(W) Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400028	15.00
Manipur		
80.	All Backward Classes & Economic Development Organisation Samaram Bazar, P.O. Wangjing, Thoubal, Manipur	7.50
Nagaland		
81.	Patso Women Society A.G. Colony Kohima, Nagaland	7.50
82.	Z. Chiero's Women Welfare Society Pfutsero Town, Phek, Nagaland	5.00
Orissa		
83.	Bharat Integrated Social Welfare Agency Dani Pali, P.O Bzedharaja Kunjelpara Sambalpur, Orissa - 768001	50.00

84.	Sachetanata Plot No. 457D/1 Nuasahi, Nayapalli Bhubaneshwar, Orissa - 751012	2.50
85.	Lok Chetna Kendra At. Bajichuk (Housing Board Colony L-140), P.O. Dt. Dhenkanal, Orissa - 759001	7.50
86.	Team for Rural Tribal and Urban Upliftment At. Santi Nagar, (Behind Sai Mandir), P.O. Budharaja Sambalpur, Orissa - 768004	2.50
87.	Talagarada Harijana Sahi Mahila Samiti HIG-II-55, Sri Satyasai Enclave, Aiginia, Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar, Orissa - 751030	5.00
88.	Rajya Akhyam Seba Sangha Room No. 6, Municipality Block, Unit -4 Market Complex, Municipality Building, Khurda Bhubaneswar, Orissa - 751001	2.00
89.	Rural and Urban Popular Action, Social Research Institute At P/O Chirulei, Via - Mahimagadi, Dhenkanal, Orissa - 759014	3.50
90.	Society for Women Action Development At. Nuagaon, PO. Biswanathpur, via Sakhigopal, Puri, Orissa - 752014	2.50
91.	Social Reconstruction Agency for Development of Human Activity At/PO Baunsuli, Via. Vkhunda, Keojhar, Orissa - 758032	1.00
92.	Bapuji Jana Seba Club At. Laxminagayanpur, P.O. Sagadabhanga Khurda, Orissa - 752038	2.00
93.	Palli Unnayan Paraisad House No. EB-5, Stage -5, Laxmi Sagar, B.D. A. Colony Bhubaneswar, Orissa - 751006	1.00
94.	National Institute for Backward Area Service At/PO Bidharpur, Via Gondia Dhenkanal, Orissa - 759016	10.00
95.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, At-Aswakhola P.O. Karamal, Via Mahimagadi Dhenkanal, Orissa - 759014	10.00
96.	Nikhila Utkal Harijan Adivasi Sewa Sangha S/2-138, Niladri Vihar, Bhubaneswar, Orissa - 751021	10.00
97.	Jeevan Jyoti Club At Sultan Nagar, Po. Birapurussottampur, P.S. Pipli, Satsankha Puri, Orissa - 452046	1.00
98.	Rural Advancement Juvenile Agency At/PO Davar, P.S. Gop Via-Bamanal Puri, Orissa - 752121	1.00
99.	Netaji Recreation Club At. Radhamadhav Patna P/O Krushna Nagar Patna, Via-Kakatpur, Puri, Orissa - 752108	1.50

100.	Social Awareness Programme for Integrated Dev. At/PO Tangisahi, Khurda, Orissa - 752006	4.50
101.	Bandey Purusotam Seva Pratisthan B-18 Indradhanu market, I.R.C. Village Nayapalli, BBSR KK Distt, Orissa - 751015	2.50
102.	Yugajyoti Mahila Samity At/ P.O. Maluda, Via: Chilika Parikud, Block, Krishnaprasad Puri, Orissa -	2.00
103.	United Youth Club At/P.O. Pandanpur, P.S. Banki Cuttack, Orissa - 754007	3.00
104.	ORPHAN At Nuathakurapal Post Kendrapada, Block Gondia Dhenkanal, Orissa -	1.50
105.	Viswa Kalyan Sanstha At Haripur, P.O. Haripur, Via Gangadharpur, Khurda, Orissa -	1.50
	Punjab	
106.	Bisnouli Sarvodaya Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan At Post Lehra Gaga Sar, Punjab -	16.00
	Rajasthan	
107.	Divine Satimarupkanwar Society 56, Panchvati, Near Sukhadiya circle, Udaipur, Rajasthan - 313001	8.00
108.	The Bhoruka Charitable Trust VPO Bhorugram, Tehsil Rajgarh Dt. Churu, Rajasthan - 331 023 Churu, Rajasthan - 331023	15.00
109.	Student's Relief Society D/4-105 A, Chitra Koot, (200 Feet By-pass), Ajmer Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan - 302011	2.00
110.	Deen Sewa Sansthan Old Sabji Mandi, Bhusawar Bharatpur, Rajasthan -	2.00
111.	Gaurav Navyuvak Samaj Sewa Sanstha H.No. 46, Deendayal Nagar, UIT Qtrs., Bharatpur, Rajasthan - 321001	2.50
	Tamil Nadu	
112.	Oazoane 32-A, Agraharm, Aranthangi, Pudukkottai, Tamil Nadu - 614616	50.00
113.	Aid India 9, Rice Shop Street, Satankulam, Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu - 628704	35.00

114.	Women and Child Development Society 26, Main Road, (Near Bus Stand) Nanguneri Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu - 627108	35.00
115.	Society for Social Development(Nagercoil) Technology Bhavan, Nangai Nangai Nagar, Akkarai, Suchindram Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu - 629704	35.00
116.	Sevalaya 96, South Street, Thirukkuvali Nagapattinam, Tamil Nadu - 610204	3.00
117.	Good Vision Pallor, Karungal P.O. Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu - 629157	45.00
118.	Social Awareness and Development Organisation for Women 119, D/6-B, Behind Central Theatre, Natham Dindigal, Tamil Nadu - 624401	10.00
119.	Organisation For Social Action & Improvement H.O. 173, Sellan-Street, Andimadam Perumbalier, Tamil Nadu - 621801	15.00
120.	Rural Education Awareness & Development Society 17, Sivankovil, West Street, Kokkirakulam Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu - 627009	12.50
121.	Mahatma Gandhi Social Service Educational Society 64, Car Street, Madurantaken, Madurantakam, Post Taluk, Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu - 603306	20.00
122.	Society for Human Equality People's Health, Education & Rural Dev. 97, Ayyanar Colony, Thanakkankulam PO Madurai, Tamil Nadu - 25006	18.00
123.	Multipurpose Organisation for Rural Education & Economics Malappamapadi Village & Post, No. 118, North Street, Tirokoilur, Villupuram, Tamil Nadu - 605757	2.50
124.	Rural Education Environment Development Multipurpose Awareness Society Reedmas Women Tech. Trg. Centre, 121/2 Kalaramani, Modachur (Pol), Gobichettepalayam Erode, Tamil Nadu - 638476	18.00
125.	Sri Ramkrishna Seva Nilayam 306, Kalakodi Street (near Mangamma Salai), Tenkasi Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu - 627811	8.00
126.	Society for Social Development(Nagercoil) Technology Bhavan, Nangai Nagar Akkarai, Suchindram Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu - 629704	22.50

127.	Centre for Social Development, TN Kulala Street, Tirunainaikurichy, Ammandivilai Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu - 629204	2.50
128.	Rural Education for Community Organisation(RECO) T.S. No. 6922, Brahadambai, Sannathi Street, Thirugokarnam Post, Pudukkottai, Tamil Nadu - 622002	2.00
129.	All India Rural Welfare Trust No. 10/12, 2nd Street Seetharam Nagar, Kodungaiyur Chennai, Tamil Nadu - 600118	1.00
130.	League for Education & Development(LEAD) 8/40,First Street Rayar Thoppu (Sri Ramapuram), Srirangam Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu - 620006	50.00
131.	Community Development Centre Main Road, Near Ghat Road, Genguvarpatti Theni, Tamil Nadu - 625203	100.00
132.	Community Action for Rural Development Samathuvapuram Pulivlam Pudukkottai, Tamil Nadu - 622507	60.00
133.	Arasan Rural Development Society 129-D, Anna Salai Kalakad Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu - 627501	8.20
Uttar Pradesh		
134.	Laymen Samajik Sansthan Mohalla Kot Purvi Sambhal Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh - 244302	3.50
West Bengal		
135.	Human Development Centre, WB Vill Mastikari, P.O. Dakshin Barasat 24 Parganas (South), West Bengal - 743372	7.50
136.	Arunda Pally Unnyan Samity Village - Arunda, P.O. Ghole, Hooghly, West Bengal - 712401	1.50
137.	Rajapur Seva Niketan Vill Rajapur, P.O- Karatberia, PS - Uluberia, Block - Uluberia-II, Howrah, West Bengal - 711316	1.50
TOTAL (RMK)		1,808.60

SHORT STAY HOMES (CSWB) (12.3.2007)

ANDHRA PRADESH

Sl. No	Name & Address Of The Institution	Amount Released In Rs.
1	2	3
1.	Society For Health & Education Development, 12/288, Mydukur Cuddapaha Road, Distt. Cuddapaha Pin - 516172	438649 145367
2.	Down Trodden And Community Development Society, 25/35, T.S. Palli Road, Rayachoty, Pin-516329, Cuddapaha	438649 110079
3.	Dr. Ambedkar Dalithvarga Abhivridhhi Sangham, 16/382, Gajula Street, Masapet, Cuddapah (Distt.)Pin-516001	438649
4.	Peoples Action For Social Service (Pass), 10-14, Maruti Nagar, Tirupati West-507502Chittoor.	4,38,649
5.	Telugu Bharati Mahila Mandali, Anjeneya-Swamy Temple, Street, Punganur, Pin-517247, Chittoor Distt.,	438649 145467
6.	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, P.O. Sitanaga-Ram, (Via) Rajah-Mundry, East Godawari (Distt), Pin-533287	438649
7.	Help The Women, Door No. 4 - 404/7, Fci Colony, Sarpavaram RoadKakinada-533005.	438649
8.	Udyasri Mahila Samajam, D.No. 4-11-6, 2nd Lane, Naidupet, Guntur(Distt.)Pin-522007, (Ist Home)	438649 146217
9.	Udyasri Mahila Samajam, D.No. 4-11-6, 2nd Lane, Naidupet, Guntur (Distt.)Pin-522007, (Additional Home)	438649
10.	Hyderabad City Welfare Women's Council, Plot No. 7-40/1/2, S.S. Nagar, Habisguda, Street No. 8, Maheshwari Nagar, Hyderabad-07	322808
11.	Society For Rural Develop-Ment And Rehabilitation, H.No.1-121/41, Vst Nagar, H.M.T. Nagar, Nacharam, Hyderabad.	273114 273115
12.	Sneha11-18-776/1, Viswakarma Veedhi, Kashibugga, Warangal Distt.	276490 276489
13.	Jyothi Welfare Society, D.No.76-11-4, Kolafarm Road, Near Bank Centre, Bhavani Puram, Vijayawada-520012, Krishna	409672
14.	F.2-19(1)/99-2000/Ssh Chaitanya Mahila Mandali, D.No.10-3-202/1, Mamillagudam , Khammam Distt.	438649
15.	Sri Padmavathi High School Campus, Atmakur-518422, Kurnool (Distt.)	292433
16.	Pratibha Education Society, 13-93, Neeli Street, Nandyal-01, Kurnool	276489
17.	Nivedita Education Society, H.No.1-48, Behind Shivalayam, Street Kothakota Mandal & Village, Mahaboobnagar Distt.,	438649 136917

Sl. No	Name & Address Of The Institution	Amount Released In Rs.
1	2	3
18.	Fathima Welfare Society, 1-4-2/15, Bheem Nagar, Gadwal-509 125. Mehaboobnagar	438649
19.	Navodyaya Sewa Sangham H. No. 10-107, Netaji Road, Jadcherela-509301. Mehboob Nagar Distt, A.P.	438649
20.	Integrated Development Agency, Rythupeta, Nandigama, Dt.Krishna - 521185	438649 146217
21.	Sri Sharada Mahila Mandali Rahamathnagar, Nalgonda Distt.	292433
22.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, 26-11/1247, Jyothi Nagar, Nellore.	438649
23.	Laxmi Mahila Mandali, Chejerla, Nellore(Distt.) Pin-524341,	438649
24.	A.P. Mahil Abhyudaya Samithi, D.No.20- 5-43, Behind Rtc Garrage, Guaranga, Aruna Nagar, Vantavari Colony, Ongole-523001.Prakasam	438649
25.	Viveka Educa-Tional Founda-Tion, Kepa Street Pamur - 523 108.Prakasham (Dt).	438649
26.	Hyderabad Zilla Mahila Mandalula Samakhya, Flat No. 409, Satya Sai Apptts. Sreeni-Vasa Nagar, Ameerpet (East), Hyderabad	438649
27.	Mahila Dakshata Samiti, H.No.8-3-430/21, Nsc Employees Society, Yellarugudda, Ameerpet, Hyderabad,	322808
28.	Shri Bhavani Mahila Mandali, H.No 1-11-94/3/4, Bombay Halwa Compound, Shyamlal Buildings, Begumpet, Hyderabad- 500 016, Andhra Pradesh.	322808
29.	People Environmental And Action For Community Education H. No. 2-29, Kachavani Singaram, Ghatkesar (M), R.R. Distt.	292433
30.	Mano Chaithanya Human Service Reg. Off: Plot No. 399, Road No. 7, Krishna Nagar Colony, H.B. Colony, Kapra Municipality, Rangareddy, Hyderabad - Pin - 500 040. Admn. Office: Flat No. 302, Venkata Ramana Residency, H.No. 16-11-310/10/5, Saleem Nagar Colony, Malakpet, Hyderabad, Pin - 500 036.	292433
31.	Pragati Charitable Trust, D.No. 7-3-3/3 A.U. Campus, Visakhapatnam (Distt.) Pin - 530 003	438649
32.	Chaitanya Bharathi Plot No. 754, Gowthami Nagar, Near Phase-Iii, J.N. Vuda Colony, Viziagaram., Pin. 535 003.	292433
33.	All India Women's Conference, H.No.5-8-170, Laskhar Bazar, Hanamakonda, Warangal(Distt.)	438649 145115
34.	Priyadarshini Mahila Mandali H. No. 17-3-99, Kareemabad, Warangal. Pin. - 506 002.	292433

Sl. No	Name & Address Of The Institution	Amount Released In Rs.
1	2	3
ASSAM		
1.	Wodwichee, Vill. & P.O. Lakshirband, Distt. Hailakandi Pin-788155	58486
2.	National Institute Of Computer And Management New P.O. Dergaon, Distt. Golaghat.Pin. - 785 614.	292433
3.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Assam Branch, Tarun Nagar, Main Road, Guwahati (Distt.)	292433
4.	Association For Social Health In India, Assam Branch, R.G. Baruah Road, Sundarpur, Distt. Kamrup, Guwahati-781005	584866
5.	Wodwichee, Vill. & P.O. Lakshirbond, Distt. Hailakandi Pin-788155	438649 146217
6.	Rogurtook Club And Library, Po. Asalkandi, Distt. Karimganj Pin-788723	292433
7.	Rogurtook Club And Library, Po. Asalkandi, Distt. Karimganj Pin-788723	276489
8.	Sampriti Ward No.12, North, Kamalabaripath Lakhimpur Town, Po. & Distt. Lakhimpur-782001	438649
BIHAR		
1.	Mahila Chetna Samaj Araria, Kharahiya Basti, Ward No. 08, P.O. & Distt. Araria Pin. 854 111.	292433
2	Mithilanchal Samagra Vikas Sanstha, Moh. Magulpura, Noniatola, Po. Lal Bagh, Darbhanga	438649
3	Mahila Kalyan Sewa Ashram, New Gopalpur, Raza Bazar, Motihari East Champaran	438649
4	Grameen Vikas Anusandhan Evam Prashikshan Sangathan, Janardan Path, Mahisouri, Jamui-811307	438649
5	Daroga Prasad Roy Mahila Prashikshan Avam Audyogik Kendra, At. & Po. Sutihar, Distt. Saran (Chapra)	438649
6	Harijan Sevak Sangh, At & Po Murliganj, Near Koshi Project Parisar, Distt. Madhepura-852122	292433
7.	Janhit Vikas Samiti, Harish Professor Colony, Line Par, Mirzapur, Nawada - 805110	438649
8	Harijan Sevak Sangh, C/O. Sh. Virendra Narain Singh, Jay Prakash Nagar, Purnea College, East Of Purnea, Distt. Purnea	438649 106729
9	Manav Sevashram, Kapiya Nizamat, Post, Maharajganj, Siwan.	438649
10	Sidhartha Jan Kalayan Samiti, Vill & Po. Ganaura, Via-Madhepur, Block-Marauna, Distt. Supaul-847408	438649
11	Harijan Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Sansthan, At & Po. Pupri, Opp. Congress Office, Sitamarhi-843320	438649

Sl. No	Name & Address Of The Institution	Amount Released In Rs.
1	2	3
JHARKHAND		
1.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh Thakkar Bapa Smarak Sadan, Dr. Ambedkar Marg, New Delhi.	438649 138117
2	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Thakkar Bapa Smarak Sadan, Dr. Ambedkar Marg (Link Road), New Delhi, Branch At: Ranchi	292433
3	Gramin Kalyan Samiti, Vill. & Po. Koran Sarai, Distt. Buxar-802126	292433
GUJARAT		
1.	Ahmedabad Women's Action Group, Awag, Awagkunj, 506, Bhudarpura, Opp. Gandhi Kunj Society, Near New Nishant Apartment, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad Pin-380015	461427
2.	Jagrut Mahila Sanghathan, Opp. Grid, Lambhvel Road, Anand- 308 001.	292433
3.	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Gujarat Branch At-Koba, Via-Sector-9, Distt. Gandhi-Nagar-382007	292433
HARYANA		
1.	Royal Foundation Of India, H.No.979, Vikas Nagar, Near National Highway, Hansi, Distt.Hissar-01	438649
2.	Bharat Vikas Sangh, Nari Sadan, H.No.1674/ 22, Shri Nagar Colony, Rohtak-124001	438649
JAMMU & KASHMIR		
1.	Association For Social Health In India, New Delhi Jammu	271058
KARNATAKA		
1.	Bhagyashri Mahila Mandal, Post Humur, Kachri Road, Gavali Galli, Jamkhandi, Bagalkot-587301	438649
2.	Ambika Mahila Sangha, Chaitanya Ssh, No.24, Rajiv Gandhi Nagar, Doddabi-Drakallu, Post. Nagasandra, Bangalore-560073	438649 136767
3.	Association For Social Health In India, 4, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg, New Delhi-2 Branch At: Bangalore	484212
4.	Bhartiya Gramin Mahila Sangh, Vibhutipura, Bangalore-560037	
5.	Mahila Dakshata Samiti, Srivasta No. 8, R.M.U. Extn., Ist Cross, Ist Block, 2nd Stage, Bangalore -94	322808
6.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Thakkar Bapa Smarak Sadan, Dr. Ambedkar Marg, (Link Road) New Delhi-55 /At Kengari	438649
7.	Eshwar Education & Welfare Society, No.1, Khatha 117, Assesment No.113/77, 12th Cross Srigandha Nagar, Behind Veda Garments Hegganahalli, Peenya 2nd Stage Bangalore-91	322808

Sl. No	Name & Address of The Institution	Amount Released In Rs.
1	2	3
8.	Women Welfare Society, 2015, Kore Galli, Shahpur, Belgaum-3	438649 128800
9.	Anitha Vidya Peetha, Gudekote Road, Kudligi-583135Distt. Bellary	292433
10.	Basava Tatva Educations Society, B.V.B., College Road, Bidar-585401	438649 146217
11.	Annapurna Association (R), Chintamani Nagar, Guttur Post, Harihar, Distt. Davangere-577601	292433
12.	M/S Kasturi Ba Sadan Tilak Park Road, Vijayapura Ext. Distt. Chikma-Galur-577101	276489
13.	Sri Rajiv Gandhi Education And Welfare Trust, H.No.405/1, 2nd Stage, Rajiv Nagar, Distt. Mysore-570019	438649
14.	Sri Shakti Association,Guttur Colony, Harihar-577601, Davangere	438649
15.	Association Of Women For Awareness & Knowledge Earning, (Awake) Bosachaitanya Nilaya, Mahadevi Road, Santhepate, Challakere - 577522, Distt. Chitradurga	438649
16.	Prajana Counselling Centre, Falnir Road, Kakanady Post, Mangalore-02, Dakshin Kanada	414734
17.	Jagruta Mahila Sangh, No.1652/A-3, Kuvempu Nagar, 18th Main Road, (Shankar Leela Kalyan Mantap), M.C.C. 'B' Block, Davangere-577004	438649
18.	Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New DelhiSsh At: Dharwad	461427
19.	Karnataka Sarvodaya Seva Sangh, 11-861, Basava Nagar, M.S.K. Mill Road, Gulbarga.Pin-585103	438649
20.	Institute Of Development For Agriculture And Rural Youths (Idary), G.R. Desai Building, 2nd Cross, Rajendra Nagar, Haveri-581110, Dharwar	276489
21.	Sri Shakti Association (R), Gutur Colony, Harihar, Davangere-577601	414734
22.	Pastoral Sociology Institute,Asha Bhawan, P.B.No.16, Malur-563130, Distt. Kolar.	438649
23.	Gowarishankar Human Welfare Association (R)P.O. Kushtagi, Pin - 584 121.Distt. Kopal Pin. 584 121.	292433
24.	Sri Shakti AssociationGuttur Colony,Harihar, Distt. Davangere.Pin - 577 601.	292433
25.	"Dhwani" Institute For Rural Development, No.1450, 3rd Cross Bandhi, Gowda Layout, (Matha) Nursing Home Road, Mandya	438649
26.	River Valley Organisation For Rural Development, Navajeevana Srirangaopatna Mandya Distt.	584866
27.	Sri Maitri Mahila Mandali, Sugar Factory Road, Doddabathi-577566, Distt. Davanagere	438649

Sl. No	Name & Address of The Institution	Amount Released In Rs.
1	2	3
KERALA		
1.	Kerala Association For Social & Women Welfare, Mupparayil Building, Vellayittam-Balam, Kavanad P.O., Kollam (S. India)-691012	438649 146213
2.	Mujahid Education Trust, 17/194-A, M.Square Complex, Pava-Mani Road, P.B. No.60, CalicutPin-673001	438649 38749
3.	Abhaya', Athani, VanchiyoorThiruvanan-ThapuramPin-695033	461427 62339
MADHYA PRADESH		
1.	Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi Ssh At: Chhatrapur	438649
2.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New DelhiSsh At: Chindwara	292433
3.	Manav Seva Kalyan Sansthan, 289, Sriganga Nagar, Mandir Ke Pass, A.B. Road, Dewas.	414734
4.	Sarvangeen Vikas Sansthan, Vill. Nada, Post-Amarpur, Distt. Dindori-80	438649
5.	Shivangi Education Of Rural Development Society, Hanuman Colony, Guna-473001	414734 135695
6.	Mahila Yuva Mandal, Ist Floor, Sidharth Bhawan, Chirayu Garden, R.T.O. Ke Pass, A.B. Road, Guna.	438649
7.	Akhil Bharatiya Samajik Swasthya Sangh, New Delhi, Ssh At: Gwalior	438649
8.	Shri Ram Shiksha Samiti, Regd, Office - Dana Oli P.O., Lashkar, Gwalior- 474 001.	438649
9	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust,Kasturba Gram, Indore - 452 020.	292433
10	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi, Branch At: Mandla Ph.No.252613	292433
11	Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi Ssh At: Panna	438649
12	Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi, Ssh At: Rewa	438649
13	Gopal Mahila Mandal, Naka No.3, Near Employment Exchange, Rajgarh (Biarra)-465661	438649
14	Shri Giriraj Maharaj Balwadi Jhoolaghar Samiti, Fatehpur Road, (Krishnapuram) Shivpuri-473551	438649
15	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh,New Delhi, Ssh At: Sidhi	438649
16	Anupama Educationa Society, Bharhut Nagar, Distt. Satna-485001	414734
17	Swami Chetanya Maha Prabhu Shiksha Samiti, Near Kunj Bihari Mandir, Khargapur, Tikamgarh-01	438649

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1	2	3
CHHATISGARH		
1.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi,Ssh At: Kanker	438649 144517
2.	Mahila ManchB-2/6, Lok Manya Rophinipuram, Distt. Raipur.Pin - 492 001.	292433
MAHARASHTRA		
1.	Priyadarshini Gramin And Adivasi Seva Bhavi Sanstha, Sangam Society, At/Po. Gulawadi, Sangamner(Tq), Ahmednagar-422605	438649
2.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New DelhiBranch At: Akole(Tq), Ahmednagar, Ph.422604	292433
3.	Liberal Friends Association, Ssh For Wome & Girls, Murtizapur, (Near Chikhali Rail Gate) Kharab Road, Distt. Akola	414734
4.	People Education Society, Sh. Shivaji Vidyalaya Road, Near Navjeevan Hospital, Suvarna Nagar, Buldhana. Pin-443001	438649 144017
5.	Grameen Vikas Mandal, Bansarola, Tq. Kaij, Distt. Beed-403518.	438649
6.	Nagpur Muslim Welfare Society,C/O Azeem Khan, Plot.No.90, Behind Police Line Takli, Awasthi Nagar, Katol Road,Nagpur-440013	438649
7.	Saraswati Shikshan Mahila Mandal, Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Sadan, Krishna Nagar Colony, Mul Road, Chandrapur-442401	438649
8.	Rajarshi Sahu Maharaj Shikshan Sanstha, Sant Ravi Das Chowk, Vidyanagar, Brahmpuri, Chandrapur	292433 208910
9.	Samajwadi Mahila Sabha, Ssh, Kalyani Ashram, Plot No.44, Jai Hind Colony, Deopur, Distt. Dhule-424002	438649
10.	F.2-6(11)/99-2000/Ssh Lok Mangal Sanstha , Ghot P.O. Chamorshi-Tq. Distt.Gadchiroli Pin- 442604	438649
11.	Renuka Charitable Trust, Kurul, Tehsil Desaiganj, Gadchiroali-441207	292433
12.	F.2-1(11)/2004-05/Ssh Ahilya Bahu Udheshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Ahilya Niwas, Shree Nagar, Latur-413512	552979
13.	Shivam Mahila Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Opp. Udasimath, Jalna.	438649
14.	Sandhi Niketan Shikshan Sanstha, Wadgaon, Tq. Mukhed, Distt. Nanded, Pin-431715	438649 137767
15.	Swayam Sidha Mahila Mandal, Vishva Sadan, Near Sutgirani, Vivekanandpuram, Latur-413512	438649

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1	2	3
16.	Bal Vikas Mahila Mandal, C/O. Swadhar Mahila Vastigrah, Sudarshan Colony, Indira Nagar, Latur-413531	292433
17.	Shri Ganesh Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Basuod Niwas, Parimal Housing Society, Near Kumar Swami Mahavidy, T.Q.Ausa, Distt. Latur	292433
18.	Legal Literacy Movement For Women, B-204, Ganesh Apartment, Kotwal Nagar, Ring Road, Nagpur-440022	438649
19.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Malviya Nagar, Panda Bunglow, Khamla Nagar, Nagpur-440025	461427 151259
20.	Rachana Trust, Narsinha Nagar, Near Savarkar Nagar Chowk, Gangapur Road, Nasik-422013	393087
21.	Amata Yuvak Mandal, Wadgaon, Tq. Mukhed, Distt. Nanded	438649 137767
22.	Smt. Narsabai Mahila Mandal, Wadgaon, Tq. Mukhed, Distt. Nanded, Pin-431715	438649
23.	Pragati Vidya Prasarak Sanstha, Plot No.5, Vishal Lokmanya Colony, Nandurbar- 42541	438649 137839
24.	Chaitanya Mahila Mandal, 8, Mahalaxmi Complex, Sheetal Bagh, Bhosari, Pune-411039	307618
25.	Kalawati Adarsh Mahila Vikas Kendra, Siddhakala Dnyandeep Colony, Lane-2, Below Canal, Karve Nagar, Pune-411052	461427 146454
26.	Late Smt. Jankibai (Akka) Tendulkar Mahila Ashram, At/Po. & Tq. Lanja, Distt. Ratnagiri-Pin-416701	292433
27.	Bhagini Nivedita Pratisthan, Nivedita Bhawan, Ganesh Durga, Rajwada, Sangli, Pin-416416	438649
28.	Akhil Bharatiya Magasvargiya Samaj Prabodhan Sanstha, 16, Prakash Apartments, Katemanveli, Kalyan(East), Thane	292433
MANIPUR		
1	Rural Health Organisation (Rho), Naoremthong Laishram Leirak, Imphal-795001	292433
NAGALAND		
1.	Prodigals Home, Nscb Building Complex, P.B. No.148, River Belt Colony, Dimapur-797112	438649
ORISSA		
1.	Voluntary Institute Of Rural Development, At. Titigaon, P.O. Aida, Via-Athamalik, Angul	438649
2.	Fellowship, Tarini Bhawan, Women's College Road, P.O. No.34, Santhia, Distt. Bhadrak, Pin - 756 100.	414734

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1	2	3
3.	All India Women's Conference Sarojini House, 6 Bhagwan Das Rd., New Delhi At Distt. Balasore	438649 137367
4.	Basudeb Pathagar At/Po. Nuagan, Via-Niali, Cuttack - 754004	438649 139467
5.	Centre For Rural Reconstruction And Social Solidarity (Cross), At & Po. Adaspur, Distt. Cuttack, Pin-754011	438649
6.	Association For Social Health In India, 4, Deen Dayal Upadhaya Marg, New Delhi-2, At.	292433
7.	National Youth Service Action Social Development Research Institute, Nysasdri At-Santhasara, P.O Santhapur, Via Gondia, Distt. Dhenkanal-759016	438649 146217
8.	Institute For Women's Welfare, Court Peta, Behrampur-760004, Distt. Ganjam	292433
9.	Nanne Munne Yub Chhatra Sansad, At/P.O. Borida (A), Via-Kabisurya-Nagar, Distt. Ganjam-761104	292433
10.	Jayanti Pathagar, At. Sahapada, Po. Brahmabarada, Distt. Jajpur- 755 005	438649
11.	Laxmi Narayan Harijan & Adivasi Backward Development Society, At. P.O. Ahiyas, Distt. Jajpur,	292433
12.	Radhakrishna Club, At - Durga Bazar, Po & Distt. Jagatsinghpur, Pin - 754 103.	438649
13.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Thakkar Baba Smarak Sadan, Dr. Ambedkar Marg, Link Road, New Delhi- 110 055. Dhramgarh, Kalahandi.	438649 140955
14.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh Thakkar Baba Smarak Sadan, Dr. Ambedkar Marg, Link Road, New Delhi-110 055	438649
15.	Dhakotha Jubak Sangh, At & Po. Dhakotha, Keonjhar-738049	438649
16.	Bhairabi Club, Kurumpada, P O Hadapada, Khurda-752018	438649 146217
17.	Rural Institute For Education & Social Welfare At. Akhua Dakhini, Via-Pathura, P.O. / Distt. Kendrapada.	276489
18.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Thakkar Baba Smarak Sadan, Dr. Ambedkar Marg, Link Road New Delhi - 110 055.	438649 135214
19.	Society For Environmental Devlp., & Voluntary Action (Seva), Old Town, New Bus Stand, Nac Area, Nayagarh Nayagarh-752070	438649
20.	Consultancy Centre For Training Research And Evaluation, (Centre), Sikharpur, Via-Sarankul, Distt. Nayagardh	414734
21.	Ramkrishna Pathagar, At & Po. Borida (A), Via-Kabisurya Nagar, Distt. Ganjam, Pin-761104	438649

Sl. No	Name & Address Of The Institution	Amount Released In Rs.
1	2	3
22.	Association For Voluntary Action,At Dampur, P.O. Berboi, Distt. Puri, Pin - 752 016.	438649
23.	Nilachal Seva Pratishtan,Dayavihar, (Kanas) Distt. Puri	438649
24.	All India Women's Conference,6, Bhagwan Das Road,New Delhi - 110 001.	438649
25.	Sundergarh Zilla Mahila Parishad At. Vitiriapara, P.O.Sundergarh, Dist. Sundergarh, Pin-770001	292433
PUNJAB		
1.	All India Women's Conference, Chowk Sharif-Pura, G.T. Road, Amritsar.	461427
2.	Indian Red Cross SocietyDistt. Branch Red Cross BhawanSadiq Chowk, New Distt. Faridkot.	292433
3.	Associaltion For Social Health In India, New DelhiAt. Red Cross Bhawan, Lajpat Nagar, Jalandhar	461427
4.	Guru Teg Bahadur Charitable Health & Educational Awareness Society, Dhariwal, Distt. Gurdaspur	196212
RAJASTHAN		
1.	Navodaya Lok Kalyan Samiti, 1-G-41, Mahaver Nagar, Ext. Kota, Pin.-324 009.	438649
2.	Tagor Grameen Uthan Samiti, Plot Opp. Petrol Pump, Anantpura, Kota.	292433
3.	Shakti Stambh, (Ruwa), Rajasthan University Women's Associa-Tion, B-182-A, Mangal Marg, Bapu Nagar, Jaipur- 302 015.	307618
4.	Suhit Jan Kalyan Samity, Surajpole, Kota-324007	461427
5.	Sree Karni Nagar Vikas Samiti, Gordhanpura, Kota-324007.	461427
6.	Seva Mandir,Sambal, Women Short Stay Home, Vidya Bhawan, Rural Institute Parisar, Hostel No. A, Near Canteen, Badgaon Road, Udaipur.	291674
TAMILNADU		
1.	Andhra Mahila Sabha Trust Board, 12, Rosary Church Road, Mylapore, Chennai-600004	484212
2.	Madras Christian Council Of Social Service, 21, Vith Main Road, Jawahar Nagar, Chennai-600082	438649
3.	Zonta Resource Centre, No.1, Vith Cross Street, C.I.T. Colony, Mylapore, Chennai-600004	322808
4.	People Awareness Social Welfare Trust(Pas), New No.11, Bharathiar, Ist Street (Extn.), Palavanthan-Gal, Chennai-14.	438649
5.	Kalai Selvi Karunalaya Social Welfare Society, Pp1, 3rd Block, Mogappair West, Chennai - 37 Thiruvallur	484212

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1	2	3
6.	Christ Faith Home For Children, 3/91, Mettu Colony, Manapakkam, Chennai-600116	292433 284833
7.	Madhar Nala Thondu Niruvanam, Thiruvendipuram, Main Road, Pathirikuppam & Po Cuddalore, Distt. Cuddalore. Pin - 607 401.	438649
8.	Centre For Rural Education And Economic Development (Creed), P.O. Box-9 23, Aranganatha Nagar (Near Bus Stand) China Market, Chidambaram Pin - 608 001 Distt. Cuddalore	276489
9.	Imayam Social Welfare Association, 20, B.K.R. Nagar, Sathy Road, Gandhipuram, Coimbatore-12	307618
10.	Marialaya, Kovai Auxilium Salesian Sister's Society, 8/1e/122, Kasthuri Bai Street, Anna Nagar, Ammapalayam, Annurpalayam Post, Tirupur-52	414734
11.	Rural Education For Action And Development, H..27, 5th Cross, 2nd Main Road, R.M. Colony, Dindigul - 624 001.	292433
12.	Health Education And Development Society(Heads), Nallur Post, Nangavaram-Via, Kulithalai-Tk, Distt. Karur-10	438649
13.	Family Planning Association Of India, 31/49, Raman Pillai Street, Ramavarmapuram Nagarcoil-629001	414734
14.	Association For Social Health In India, 4, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Marg, New Delhi Branch At: Madurai	292433
15.	Alai Youth Association 1/38-A Melatheru Muttanchetty (Po) Tq & Distt. Namakkal-637013	438649 146217
16.	Nehru Social Education Centre, Ayakkaran-Pulam-2 Sethi(P.O) Pin-614707 Vedaraniam Tq., Distt. Nagapa-Ttinam.	438649
17.	Avvai Villegge Welfare Society, 260, Public Office Road, Velippalayam, Nagapattinam Distt., Pin-611001	292433 291683
18.	Gandhi Peace Centre(Gpc), 64/65, Sri Sabri Niwas, J. Mount Pleasant Street, Cottipattan, Coonoor - 643 102.	414734
19.	Saras Trust, 203-B, Main Bazar, Ooty, Distt. Nilgiris, Pin-643001	438649 146217
20.	Rural Welfare Organsiation, No.191-P, New M.G. Puram, River Arch (Near) Perambalur-621212	414734 136545
21.	Organisation For Social Action And Improvement (Osai), 173, Sellam Street, Andimadam, Peram-Balur-01	414734
22.	St. John Sangam Trust, Perambalur Distt. Perumbalur. Pin - 621 212.	438649 140267

Sl. No	Name & Address Of The Institution	Amount Released In Rs.
1	2	3
23.	Grama Suyaraj No.666, 6th Cross, Shanmugha Nagar, Uyyakondan, Thirumalai, Trichy-620 102.	438649
24.	Oazoane The Society for Development of Human Abilities and Environment, 32-A, 94/1, Agraharam, Aranthangi, Puddukotai - 614 616.	438649
25	Omalur Block Women Welfare Uplift Organisation, 11/9, Telephone Exchange Road, Omalur(Po), Distt. Salam-55	438649
26	Neo Education Social Awareness And Management Society, 831/155-D/1, Thiruvalluvar Nagar, Vettavalam Road, Thiruvanna-Malai-606601	414734
27	Mass Welfare Association (Mawa), 290-A,2nd Street, Anna Nagar, Cheyyar-604407, Tiruvanna-Malai.	438649
28	Integrated Rural Community Devlp. Society, (Ircds), Po.Box-7, No.6, Namakkal Ramalingam Street, Rajajipuram, Thiruvallur, Pin - 602001	438649
29	Karunalaya Saraswati Illam, Nagapattinam Road, Azhiyur(Via), Agarakadam-Banoor, Distt. Nagapa-Ttinam	292433
30	Bharathi Women Development Centre, Kattur & Post Mannakkal, Ayyampettai, Via- Thiruvarur-610104	438649 146217
31	Margaret Social Devlp. Society, 1345/7, New Vanakkara Street, Manambuchavad, Thanjavur-613001	438649
32	Thanjavur Multipurpose Social Service Society, 2851/50,Trichy Road, P.B. No.77, Thanjavur-613001	438649
33	Tiruchirapalli Multipurpose Social Service Society, 49k, Bharathiar Salai, Post Box No. 12, Thiruchirapalli-Pin-620001	438649
34	Community Action For Social Transformation (Cast),Poothathanku-Diruppu, Thiruviruth-Anpulli,(Post), Cheranmahadevi, Distt. Tirunelveli	438649
35	Arasan Rural Development Society, 129-D, Anna Salai, Kalakad-627501, Distt. Tirunelveli.	438649
36	Jaya Balwadi Educational Society, (Cum) Jaya Ssh Aravakuri-Chipatti Vill., Asoor (Post), Trichy -620015	438649
37	Empower, Organisation For Develop-Ment Education And Social Action, Millerpuram, 107j/133e, Millerpuram, Tuticorin City, Tuticorin-628008	414734
38	Organisation For Rural Development, A.G. Arumugam Nagar Road, Murukeri Village, Ariyur P.O., Vellore-632055	438649
39	Annai Karunalaya Social Welfare Association, 22, Iyyasamy Street, Murunga-Pakkam, Near Govt. Hospital, Tindivanam, Distt.Villupuram, Pin- 604002	438649

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1	2	3
40	Kalai Selvi Karunalaya Social Welfare Society, Ppi, 3rd Block, Mogappair West Chennai-37 / Distt. Thiruvallur	438649 146217
41	Virutcham Magalir Munnetra Kalzangiam, 51/23, Seethakathi Street, Virudhunagar, Pin-626001	438649
TRIPURA		
1.	Blind & Handicapped Association, Jail Road. Dharamnagar, North Tripura (Distt.)-799250	438649
2.	All India Women's Conference, 6, Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi-01	292433
3.	Association For Social Health In India, 4, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Marg, New Delhi	292433
4.	Tripura State Council For Child Welfare, Lyongate(West), Laxminarayan Bari Road, P.O. Agartala-799001	438649
UTTAR PRADESH		
1.	Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Dr. Ambedkar Marg, Link Road, New Delhi Ssh At: Meja Allahabad	438649
2.	Ex-Service Man Social Welfare Society, 82-F/182, Rasulabad, Allahabad	438649 146217
3.	Shikha Mahila Samiti, 387, Awas Vikas, Katra, Distt. Basti	431836
4.	Krishi Evam Gramodhyog Vikas Sansthan, 18/12, Sir P.C. Banerji Road, Allenganj, Allahabad-211002	438649 94734
5.	Deep Jan Kalyan Samitee, 15, Krishnayan Colony, Delapeer, Bareilly,	438649
6.	Banvasi Vikas Ashram, Lal Bahadur Siva Complex, Meja, Allahabad, Pin-212302	438649 142817
7.	Maa Vindhya Vasini Mahila Prasikshan Evam Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Sugar Mill Colony, Bhatni, Janpad, Deoria. U.P.	438649
8.	Shri Devi Charan Lok Kalyan Samiti, Gori Shankar Dharmshala Ke Samne, (Katra Fateh Mahmood Khan), Etawah, Pin-206001	292433
9.	Swamy Dharma-Nand Shiksha Samiti, Murain Tola, Civil Lines, (Near Mahila Degree College), Fatehpur-212601	438649
10.	Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Thakkar Bapa Smarak Sadan, Dr.Ambedkar Marg, Link Road, New Delhi-55 / At Shikohabad	438649
11.	Rajwanti Devi Mahila Sewa Sansthan, Sardarpur, Sadat, Gazipur	438649
12.	Aaysha Gramodhyog Samiti, Moh. Lohani, P.O.Pihani, Distt. Hardoi.	438649
13.	Shri Matadeen Memorial Samiti, Khanjan Purwa, (Kumharan Tola), Vill. Gauri Nagar, Distt.Hardoi-241001	438649

Sl. No	Name & Address Of The Institution	Amount Released In Rs.
1	2	3
14.	Navada Gram Udyog Vikas Samiti, Vill. Bagla, P.O. Amroha, Distt. Jyotiba Phule Nagar-224221	438649
15.	Adarsh Mahila Silai Katai Prashikshan Sansthan, H. No.1, Bhawani Ram, Near Moti Masjid, Jalaun-285123	438649
16.	Jai Gayatri Maa Balvidya Mandir Samiti, Karmer Road, Rajendra Nagar, Urai, Jalaun-285001	438649
17.	Parivartan Sewa Sansthan, At & Po. Taudhakpur, Near Mandi Samiti Ke Pass, Hamirpur Road, Kanpur, Pin-208 021.	461427 141130
18.	Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Thakar Bapa Smarak Sadan, Dr. Ambedkar Marg, Link Road, New Delhi -110 055. Ssh At: Kanpur	461427
19.	Lohia Public School Samiti, 31, Patel Nagar, Star Colony, Indira Nagar, Lucknow, Pin - 226 016.	438649
20.	U.P. Bharatiya Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Es-1/171, Sector-A, Sitapur Road Yojna, Aliganj, Lucknow	438649 133223
21.	Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Dr. Ambedkar Marg, Link Road, New Delhi-55	438649
22.	All India Women's Conference, Sarojini House, 6, Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi-110001	438649
23.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Dr. Ambedkar Marg, Link Road, New Delhi Branch At: Mirzapur	438649
24.	Madarsa Anwarul Uloom Talimi Society, 12/563, Indira Nagar, Lucknow	438649
25.	Patel Nagar Vikas Samiti, 129, Raghuraj Nagar, Patel Nagar, Indira Nagar, Lucknow	292433
26.	All India Women's Conference, 3/1351, New Bhagat Singh Coloy, Behind-Dm's Residence, Bajoria Road, Saharanpur Pin-247001	438649
27.	Mahila Arthik Sankritic Evam Shaikshanik Vikas Sansthan Ashok Vihar Colony, Phase-I, Pahadia, Varanasi	307618
28.	Jan Kalyan Samiti, B-1/150, F-10, Assi, Varanasi-221005.	292433
UTTRANCHAL		
1	Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Thakkar Bapa Smarak Sadan, Dr. Ambedkar Marg, Link Road, New Delhi-55	438649
2	Mahila Balo- Uthan Avam Kala Manch, E-Ii/B-323, J.J. Colony, Madangir, (Dr. Ambedkar Nagar), New Delhi-62	438649 146217
3	Gramya Mahila Kalyan Sansthan, Wing No.3, Barrack No.24/1, Prem Nagar, Dehradun- 248007	438649
4	Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Samajothan Samiti, Naya Bazar, P.O. Berinag, Distt. Pithoragarh	292433

Sl. No	Name & Address Of The Institution	Amount Released In Rs.
1	2	3
	WEST BENGAL	
1.	Budha Bharathi Shishu Tirtha, Vill. Khirinda, Krishnapriya, Pingla, Midnapore-721140	438649
2.	Scott Lane Poverty Eradication Centre, 27, Gokul Boral Street, Kolkata Pin-700012	292433
3.	Association For Social Health In India, 4, Deen Dayal Upadhaya Marg, New Delhi	292433
4.	Elmirst Instt. of Community Studies, Nababitika Andrewspally, Shanti Niketan, Birbhum-731235	292433
5.	Association For Social Health In India, New Delhi	292433
6.	New Bharathi Club, Vill & Po Baneshwar Koitwali, Distt. Cooch Behar. Pin-736133	292433
7.	Malipukar Samaj Kalyan Samity, Vill & Po Jujersa, Howrah, Pin-711302	292433
8.	Malipukur Samaj Unnayan Samitiy, Vill & Po. Jujersa, Distt. Howrah-02	438649
9.	Dulal Smriti Samsad, At Balagori, P.O. Khajurdaha, Hooghly-712149	438649
10.	Janashiksha Prochar Kendra 57-B, College Street, Kolkata, Pin-700073	438649
11.	North Bengal People Development Centre, Ghumti No. 4, Jalpaiguri.	438649
12.	Human Development Centre, Vill. Mashkari, P.O. Dakshina Barasar, Distt. South 24 Parganas	414734
13.	Gandhi Smarak Gram Siva Kendra, 90-A/1b, Suren Sarkar Road, Flat No.D1, Kolkata-10	484212
14.	Liberal Association For Movement Of People, 66, Surya Sen Street, Kolkata-09	322808
15.	Navadiganta 29, Banerjee para Road, Sarusuna, Kolkata-61	438649
16.	Association For Social Health In India, 4, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg, New Delhi.	322808
17.	Saujatya, 112, Ashutosh Colony, Kolkata, Pin-700078	484212
18.	Rajbazar Education & Awareness Development Society (Reads), 2-B-H/50, Gas Street, Rajbazar, Kolkata-700009.	322808
19.	Jayaprakash Institute Of Social Change Dd-18/411, Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700 064.	299433
20.	Netaji Park Po. Beldanga, Ps. Beldanga, Distt. Murshida-Bad-33,	299433
21.	All India Women's Conference, Bhagwati Devi Mahila Samity, Box Bazar, Midnapore Town, P.O. Midnapore, Distt. West Midnapore.	438649

Sl. No	Name & Address of The Institution	Amount Released In Rs.
1	2	3
22.	Prabudha Bharathi Shishu Tirtha, Ashutosh Bhawan, Vill. Khirinda, P.O. Krishnapriya, Midnapur-721140	438649
23.	Pallikatha, Vill. Basudevpur, P.O. Khanjanchak, Gandhi Ashram, Distt. East Midnapore-721602	438649
24.	Karimpur Social Welfare Society, 1, Tarak Das Road, P.O. Karimpur, Nadia-741152	438649
25.	Jaya Prakash Instt. Of Social Change, Dd-18/4/1, Salt Lake City, Kolkata, Pin-700064	438649
26.	Society For Equitable Voluntary Action, 3c, Milan Apartements, 52/3, Vidyayatan Sarani, KolkataPin-700035	292433
27.	Gana Unnayan Parishad, 10, Gomesh Lane, Kolkata-700014	438649 58078
28.	Seva Sangh Mahila Samiti, Vill Goakhali, P.O. Golabari Bazar, North 24 Parganas-743708	438649
29.	Association For Social Health In India4, Deen Dayal Marg, New Delhi.	438649
30.	Mahila Siva Samiti, 8, Govt. Place, North Kolkata-700062	438649
31.	Society For Rural And Urban Deve-Lopment, Po. Kakdweep, Distt. South 24 Parganas	292433
32.	Sanlaap38/B, Mahanirban Road, Kolkata- 700029.	292433
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISALANDS		
1.	Yuva Shakti Shadipur, South Andman, Distt. Andman.	414734
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		
1.	Oju Welfare Association, 'B' SectorOpp. P. Station, P.O. Naharlagun, Papumpara (Distt)	438649
2.	Indira Welfare Society, 'A' Sector, Helipad Road, Naharlagun -10, Distt. Papumpara	292433 285683
DELHI		
1	All India Women's Conference, Bapnu Ghar, 6, Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi	489212

Sl. No	Name & Address of The Institution	Amount Released In Rs.
1	2	3
	GOA	
1.	Association For Social Health In India, 4, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg, New Delhi (Goa Branch)	292433
PONDICHERRY		
1.	Association For Social Health In India, 4, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg, New Delhi.	438649
2.	Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi Pondicherry Branch at: No.2, 1st Cross, Vivekananda Nagar, Pondicherry Pin-605005	292433
SIKKIM		
1.	Association For Social Health In India, New Delhi Branch at: Development Area, Distt. Gangtok-737101	292433
Dadar Nagar & Haveli		
1.	Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi Khanvel, Dadar Nagar & Haveli, Silvasa (Distt)-396230	438649
CHANDIGARH		
1.	Association For Social Health In India, New Delhi Ssh At "Savera", Chandigarh	339574
MIZORAM		
1.	Zoram Drivers Ramthim Board, Aizawl, Mizoram Zuangtui-17	438649

**Budget and Revised Estimates of the Programmes of the
Ministry of Women and Child Development for the year 2006-07**

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Annual Plan (2006-07)					
		BE			RE		
		Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. CENTRAL SCHEMES							
(i) WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN							
1	Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme	90.00	13.00	103.00	90.00	12.80	102.80
2	NIPCCD	5.00	7.30	12.30	5.00	7.30	12.30
3	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPDR)	2.00	–	2.00	2.00	–	2.00
	Total - A (i)	97.00	20.30	117.30	97.00	20.10	117.10
(ii) WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN							
4	Hostels for Working Women	5.00		5.00	5.00		5.00
5	Swawlamban	2.00		2.00	2.00		2.00
6	STEP	16.00		16.00	16.00		16.00
7	National Resource Center for Women (NRCW)	–		0.00	–		0.00
8	NCW	4.00	2.45	6.45	4.00	2.45	6.45
9	RMK	10.00		10.00	10.00		10.00
10	Distance Education for Women	–		0.00	–		0.00
11	Women's Emp. Year-2001	–		0.00	–		0.00
12	Swadhar	8.00		8.00	8.00		8.00
13	CRÈME-DFID Assisted credit and Micro-Enterprise Training Project	–		0.00	–		0.00
14	Rescue of Trafficking Victims	0.50		0.50	0.50		0.50
15	Scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation for Victims of Rape (New Scheme 2006-07)	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
16	General Grants to CSWB	25.45	12.00	37.45	25.70	11.90	37.60
17	Short Stay Homes	16.00	1.50	17.50	16.00	1.32	17.32
18	Condensed Courses	6.00		6.00	6.00		6.00
19	Awareness Generation Projects	5.50		5.50	5.50		5.50
	Total - A (ii)	99.45	15.95	115.40	99.70	15.67	115.37
(iii) OTHER SCHEMES							
20	GIA to Research, Publication & Monitoring	2.25		2.25	2.25		2.25

21	Inovative Work on Women & Children	0.50		0.50	1.31		1.31
22	Information, Mass Edu & Pub	15.00		15.00	15.00		15.00
23	Information Technology	1.00		1.00	0.50		0.50
24	Nutrition Education (FNB)	5.59	7.10	12.69	6.09	7.10	13.19
	Total - A (iii)	24.34	7.10	31.44	25.15	7.10	32.25
	Total - A (i+ii+iii)	220.79	43.35	264.14	221.85	42.87	264.72
B CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSS)							
(iv) Child Development							
25	ICDS-General	4454.52		4454.52	4331.48		4331.48
26	World Bank ICDS	1.48		1.48	124.64		124.64
27	Training Programme under - ICDS (WB - UDISHA)	87.00		87.00	87.02		87.02
28	Balika Samriddhi Yojana (BSY)	0.03		0.03	0.03		0.03
29	National Nutrition Mission (NMM)	0.03		0.03	0.03		0.03
30	ICDS - IV	-					
	Total - B (iv)	4543.06	0.00	4543.06	4543.20	0.00	4543.20
(v) Women's Development							
31	Swyamsidha	30.00		30.00	30.00		30.00
32	Priyadarshini				1.00		1.00
33	Swa-Shakti	2.00		2.00	2.00		2.00
34	CIDA Assisted Women Planning For change-Gender Aware Micro-Planning Project in HP	-		0.00			0.00
	Total B (v)	32.00		32.00	33.00		33.00
	Total - B (iv+v)	4575.06	0.00	4575.06	4576.20		4576.20
C. Schemes Transferred from the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment							
35	Integrated Scheme for Street Children	13.00		13.00	11.00		11.00
36	Scheme for the Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection (CS)	3.00		3.00	3.75		3.75
37	Shishu Greh Scheme	3.00		3.00	3.00		3.00
38	Scheme for prevention and control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment	25.00		25.00	24.05		24.05
39	Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA)			1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
	Total (SJ&EP) - C	44.00	1.50	45.50	41.80	1.50	43.30
D. Non-Plan Schemes (Exclusive)							
40	National Children's Board		0.01	0.01		0.01	0.01
41	Universal Children's Day		0.01	0.01		0.01	0.01
42	National Awards		0.40	0.40		0.40	0.40
43	Contribution to UNICEF		3.80	3.80		3.80	3.80
44	Contribution to UN/F		0.10	0.10		0.10	0.10
45	Indo-Foreign Exchange Programme		0.01	0.01		0.08	0.08
46	Secretariat		9.26	9.26		9.62	9.62
47	Other Items		0.15	0.15		0.20	0.20
	Total (NP) - D	0.00	13.74	13.74	0.00	14.22	14.22
	Total MWCD (A+B+C+D)	4839.85	58.59	4898.44	4839.85	58.59	4898.44
		*			*		

Note : *This includes the provision of Rs.483.09 for North-Eastern Region.

**Performance of Community Food & Nutrition Extension Units (CFNEUs) in
Respect of Nutrition Education & Training Activities
during the year 2006-07**

Sl.No.	Activity	2006-07	
		Targets	Achievements (As on 31.12.2006)
1	2	3	4
1.	Training in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits & Vegetables and Nutrition		
	· Total No. of Training Courses organized	804	707
	· Total No. of trainees (adolescent girls, housewives, students and others)	24120	23,870
	· No. of courses organized exclusively for SC/ST community	201	149
	· No. of trainees of SC/ST community	6030	4468
2.	Monitoring of Supplementary Feeding component of ICDS		
	· No. of Inspections conducted	4536	4178
3.	Nutrition Orientation of ICDS Personnel		
	· No. of Master Trainer courses (TOTs)	172	108
	· No. of trainers trained	4300	2690
	· No. of Orientation Training Courses (OTCs)	516	385
	· –No. of grass root level functionaries oriented	15480	11445
4.	Nutrition Education Programmes in Rural areas / Urban slums / Tribal areas	4620	4287
5.	Regional Consultation Meet on Nutrition	5	1(Bhopal)
6.	Regional Workshop on Child Survival, Nutrition & Health through appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices	-	1 in New Delhi for Northern States

Summary of Programmes Organised by NIPCCD
during the year 2006-07

Headquarters/ Regional Centres	Type of Programmes	Programmes Organised (As on 31.12.2006)	
		No. of programmes	No. of participants
1	2	3	4
I. Headquarters	Regular Programmes	37	997
	Training of ICDS functionaries	13	316
	Training Programmes Under Other Projects	02	58
	Total Column (I)	52	1371
II. Regional Centre Bangalore	Regular Programmes	28	766
	Training of ICDS functionaries	13	392
	Training Programmes Under Other Projects	-	-
	Total Column (II)	41	1158
III. Regional Centre Guwahati	Regular Programmes	33	1147
	Training of ICDS functionaries	05	139
	Training Programmes Under Other Projects	-	-
	Total Column (III)	38	1286
IV. Regional Centre Lucknow	Regular Programmes	15	448
	Training of ICDS functionaries	09	209
	Training Programmes Under Other Projects	-	-
	Total Column (IV)	24	657
V. Regional Centre Indore	Regular Programmes	11	337
	Training of ICDS functionaries	08	158
	Training Programmes Under Other Projects	-	-
	Total Column (V)	19	495
	Total Column I+II+III+IV+V	174	4967

**List of programmes Organized by NIPCCD during 2006-07
(upto December 2006)**

Sl. No.	Title of Course	Dates	No. of Partici- -pants	Venue
1	2	3	4	5
	Headquarters			
	Child Development Division			
1.	Review Workshop on Advanced Diploma on Child Guidance and Counselling.	29 th May,2006	20	New Delhi
2.	Orientation Training Programme for Trainers of Creche Workers	5-14 June, 2006	27	New Delhi
3.	Orientation Course on Reproductive and Child Health, Family Life Education and HIV/AIDS	19-23 June, 2006	18	New Delhi
4.	Advanced Diploma in Child Guidance and Counselling	7 August 2006 — 31 July, 2007	18	New Delhi
5.	Capacity Building of Voluntary Organisations on Project Formulation for Food Security and Nutritional Improvements	21-25 August, 2006	25	New Delhi
6.	Orientation Course for Personnel of Voluntary Organisations on Health and Nutrition of the Young Child and Women	25-29 September, 2006	29	New Delhi
7.	Orientation Programme for Nominated Members of Executive Council and General Body of NIPCCD	28-29 September, 2006	8	Bangalore
8.	Orientation Course on Prevention of Micronutrient Malnutrition in Rural and Urban Population	6-10 November, 2006	26	New Delhi
	Public Cooperation Division			
9.	Orientation Course on Child Rights, Policies and Legislation for Senior Executives of Voluntary Organizations	29May- 2 June, 2006	19	New Delhi
10.	Orientation Training on Establishing and managing a Voluntary Organisation	12-16 June, 2006	24	New Delhi
11.	Training on Good Governance in Voluntary Organisations	27-30 June, 2006	22	New Delhi
12.	Orientation Course on Issues Related to Women and Children for Members of Panchayati Raj Institutions	28 August — 1 September, 2006	35	Chandigarh

13.	Orientation Course on Procedure for Seeking Financial Assistance	4-8 September, 2006.	23	New Delhi
14.	Orientation Course on Issues Related to Women and Children for Members of PRIs	31 October — 2 November, 2006	42	Patna
15.	Training on Capacity Building of Voluntary Organisations on Project Formulation, Legal Regulations & Financial Management	20-24 November, 2006	20	New Delhi
16.	Training Programme on Integrated Micro Planning for Development of Tribal Communities for Functionaries of Voluntary Organisations	11-15 December, 2006	20	Guwahati
17.	Orientation Training for Supervisory Staff of Child Care Institutions under (Juvenile and Justice) Care and Protection Act, 2006	11-15 December, 2006	17	New Delhi
18.	Training on Capacity Building of Voluntary Organisations on Project Formulation, Legal Regulations and Financial Management	18-22 December, 2006	20	New Delhi
Women's Development Division				
19.	Training on Integrating Gender Perspective in NHED	19-23 June, 2006	29	Palwal
20.	Workshop on Development of Training Material for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls at the grass root level	26-28 June, 2006	40	New Delhi
21.	Regional Workshop on Social and Institutional Framework on Female participation in Agriculture-Approaches and Strategies	28-30 June, 2006	70	Guwahati
22.	Workshop on Child Marriage in India: Socio-Legal and Human Rights Dimension	13-14 July, 2006	50	New Delhi
23.	Sensitisation Programme for the Functionaries of Voluntary Organisation on Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace	18-20 July, 2006	25	New Delhi
24.	Sensitisation Programme on Prevention of Crimes Against Women for Senior Police Officials	26-28 July, 2006	19	New Delhi
25.	Regional Level Orientation Course for NGOs Implementing STEP Project	22-25 August, 2006	24	New Delhi
26.	Training of NIPCCD Senior Master Trainers on Substance Abuse related HIV Vulnerability of Female Drug users and Female Partners of Male Drug user Programme	28-29 August, 2006	18	New Delhi

27.	Orientation Programme on Implementing Government Scheme: Swadhar, Short-Stay Homes and Working Women's Hostel	11-15 September, 2006	38	New Delhi
28.	Sensitisation Programme On Prevention of Female Foeticide and Infanticide	11-13 October, 2006	26	New Delhi
29.	Sensitisation Programme on Prevention of Female Foeticide and Infanticide	6-8 December, 2006	22	New Delhi
30.	Training on Integrated Gender Perspective in Health and Nutrition Programme	11-15 December, 2006	35	New Delhi
31.	Sensitisation Programme for Functionaries of Voluntary Organisations on Women's Empowerment	18-22 December, 2006	25	New Delhi
32.	Training on Achieving Institutional Linkages for Sustainable Nutritional Security and Role of Women	20-22 December, 2006	41	Chennai
Monitoring and Evaluation Division				
33.	Orientation Course on Monitoring and Evaluation for Functionaries of Voluntary Organisations	24-28 July, 2006	25	New Delhi
34.	Orientation Course on New Management Information System for State Level Officers of ICDS	26-27 December, 2006	22	New Delhi
Regional Centres				
Regional Centre, Bangalore				
35.	Workshop for Parents on Understanding Children	17 April, 2006	21	Bangalore
36.	Workshop for Parents on Understanding Children	1 st May, 2006	21	Bangalore
37.	Training Programme on Implementation of Santhwana Programme	29-31 May, 2006	22	Bangalore
38.	Workshop for Parents on Understanding Children	31 st May, 2006	22	Bangalore
39.	Orientation Course on understanding the children for Superintendents of Correctional Institutions of Karnataka	5-8 June, 2006	22	Bangalore
40.	Orientation Course on Prevention of Micro-nutrient Malnutrition for Rural and Urban Population	12-14 June, 2006	40	Bangalore

41.	Orientation Course on Participatory Learning and Action for Functionaries of Voluntary Organisations	19-24 June, 2006	28	Bangalore
42.	Workshop for Parents on Understanding Children	22 June, 2006	22	Bangalore
43.	Orientation Course on Counselling Services for the Functionaries of Social Organisations of Karnataka	26-30 June, 2006	13	Bangalore
44.	Orientation Course on Methods and Techniques for Capacity Building of VOs on Mobilising Resources and Community Participation	24-28 July, 2006	46	Bangalore
45.	Workshop for Parents on Understanding Children	28 July, 2006	31	Bangalore
46.	Workshop on Understanding and Counselling of Children for the Parents	3 rd August, 2006	37	Bangalore
47.	Sensitization Programme on Issues concerning Women and Children for Elected Members of Zilla Panchyats in Karnataka	22-24 August, 2006	21	Bangalore
48.	Orientation Course on Counselling Services for the Functionaries of Social Organisations of Southern States	28 August — 1 September, 2006	12	Bangalore
49.	Workshops on Understanding Children for Teachers	6 September, 2006	40	Bangalore
50.	Workshops on Understanding Children for Parents	8 September, 2006	36	Bangalore
51.	Workshops on Understanding and Counselling Children for Parents	9 September, 2006	32	Bangalore
52.	Orientation Course on Understanding and Counselling of Children for the Superintendents of Correctional Institutions of Karnataka	9-12 October, 2006	23	Bangalore
53.	Training Programme on Counselling for Child Survivors of Trafficking for the Officials and Representatives of NGOs	30 October — 8 November, 2006	18	Bangalore
54.	Training of Middle Level Trainers in Infant and Young Child Feeding	30 October — 4 November, 2006	31	Bangalore
55.	Orientation Course for Members of Panchayati Raj Institutions on Issues related to Women and Children for the State of Andhra Pradesh	6-10 November, 2006	26	Bangalore

56.	Training Programme on Counselling for Child Survivors of Trafficking for the Officials and Representatives of NGOs of Karnataka	13-24 November, 2006	18	Bangalore
57.	Training Programmes on Capacity Building of Voluntary Organisations on Project Formulation, Legal Regulations and Financial Management	20-24 November, 2006	35	Bangalore
58.	Workshop on Understanding and Counselling of Children for the Parents	8 December, 2006	31	Bangalore
Regional Centre, Guwahati				
59.	Orientation Training on Project Formulation for Functionaries of Voluntary Organisations	17-22 April, 2006	42	Guwahati
60.	Orientation Course for Voluntary Organisations on Social Mobilisation and Community Participation	24-28 April, 2006	34	Guwahati
61.	Orientation Training on Prevention and Early Detection of Developmental Disabilities for Social Organizations	1-5 May, 2006	29	Guwahati
62.	Orientation Training on the Techniques of Participatory Learning and Action for the Functionaries of Voluntary Organizations	8-13 May, 2006	37	Guwahati
63.	Skill Training on Nutrition and Health Education for Voluntary Organizations	29 May — 2 June, 2006	62	Guwahati
64.	Workshop on Importance of Play Teaching and Learning Material in Early Childhood Education	20-21 June, 2006	61	Guwahati
65.	Orientation Training on Mental Health Services for School Teachers	26-30 June, 2006	33	Guwahati
66.	Orientation Course for NGOs on Counselling of Adolescent Tribal Girls on Family Life Education	24-28 July, 2006	39	Guwahati
67.	Training Programme on Holistic Development of Adolescent Girls for Teachers of High Schools	31 July — 4 August, 2006	27	Guwahati
68.	Orientation Course on Counselling for Functionaries of Children's Institutions of the Region	21-25 August, 2006	25	Guwahati

69.	Workshop on <i>Learning and Behavioral Problems of Children</i>	12-13 September, 2006	43	Guwahati
70.	Sensitisation Workshop for the Media on Issues related to Women and Children	26 September, 2006	40	Guwahati
71.	Orientation Training on Good Governance in <i>Voluntary Organisations</i>	20-24 November, 2006	34	Guwahati
72.	TOT for Master Trainers on Substance Abuse and HIV/AIDS	21-25 November, 2006	32	Guwahati
73.	Orientation Training Programme on Project Formulation for <i>Voluntary Organisations</i> dealing with SWADHAR Scheme	27 November — 2 December, 2006	35	Guwahati
74.	Consultative Meet on Child to Child Approach	6-8 December, 2006	41	Guwahati
75.	Orientation Training Course for Elected Members of Panchayati Raj Institutions on Issues related to Women and Children	11-15 December, 2006	35	Guwahati
76.	Training Programme on Counselling Services for Child Survivors of Trafficking Regional Centre, <i>Lucknow</i>	18-23 December, 2006	25	Guwahati
77.	Orientation Course on Management of Creches for representative of voluntary organizations	1-5 May, 2006	20	<i>Lucknow</i>
78.	Orientation Course on Management of Short Stay Homes for Functionaries of <i>Voluntary Organizations</i>	22-26 May, 2006	11	<i>Lucknow</i>
79.	Orientation Course on Adolescent Health, Family Life Education and HIV/AIDS for the Middle Level Executives of Social Organisations	26-30 June, 2006	52	<i>Lucknow</i>
80.	Orientation Training for PRI Members on Issues related to Women and Children	27-29 June, 2006	54	<i>Lucknow</i>
81.	Training on Capacity Building for <i>Voluntary Organisations</i> on Legal Regulations and Financial Management	18-22 July, 2006	22	<i>Lucknow</i>
82.	Gender Sensitisation Training for Police Officers	31 st July — 4 August, 2006	20	<i>Lucknow</i>
83.	Training on Capacity Building for <i>Voluntary Organisations</i> on Legal Regulations and Financial Management	7-11 August, 2006	38	<i>Lucknow</i>

84.	Orientation Course on Micronutrients for Middle Level Functionaries of Social Organisations	5-7 September, 2006	39	Lucknow
85.	Orientation Course on JJ Act for Members of Juvenile Justice Boards and Child Welfare Committees	13-15 September, 2006	23	Lucknow
86.	Orientation Course on Counselling Services to Child Survivors of Trafficking for Representatives/Social Workers/Counsellors of Voluntary Organisations	18-26 September, 2006	25	Lucknow
87.	Orientation Training for PRI Members on Issues Related to Women & Children for Uttaranchal State	19-21 September, 2006	41	Lucknow
88.	Orientation Course on Management of Creches for Representatives of voluntary organisations	30 October — 3 November, 2006	32	Lucknow
89.	An Orientation Course on Formation of SHGs for Representatives of Voluntary Organisations	6-10 November, 2006	24	Lucknow
90.	Orientation Course on Counselling Services to Child Survivors of Trafficking for Representatives/Social Workers/ Counsellors of Voluntary Organisations	13-21 November, 2006	22	Lucknow
Regional Centre, Indore				
91.	Orientation Training Programme for Trainers of Creche Workers	5-13 June, 2006	16	Indore
92.	Orientation Training on Counselling Skills for Functionaries of Child Care Institutions of Western States	20-22 July, 2006	16	Indore
93.	Orientation Training for Members of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) on issues related to Women and Children of M.P.	6-8 September, 2006	62	Indore
94.	Capacity Building of Voluntary Organisations on Legal Regulations and Financial Management	25-27 September, 2006	44	Indore
95.	Orientation Training on Prevalence of Micro Nutrient Malnutrition	16-18 October, 2006	16	Indore
96.	Training on Micro Enterprises and Small Business Development for Trainers of SHGs of Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7-9 December, 2006	35	Indore

97.	Training on Micro Enterprises and Small Business Development for Trainers of SHGs of Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11-13 December, 2006	36	Khanwel
98.	Orientation Course on Project Formulation and Fund Raising Techniques for Voluntary Organisations	11-13 December, 2006	36	Khanwel
		11-15 December, 2006	31	Silvasa
99.	Consultation Meet on Effect of Seasonal Migration on Lives of Women and Children in Chhattisgarh	20-21 December, 2006	40	Indore
SPONSORED				
Headquarters				
100.	Orientation Programme on JJ Act — 2000 for Police Officers of Delhi	3-6 July, 2006	33	New Delhi
101.	Orientation Programme for Young Professionals of CAPART	3-15 July, 2006	30	New Delhi
102.	Orientation Course on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation (under Indo-Mauritius cultural exchange programme)	18-27 September, 2006	12	New Delhi
Regional Centre, Bangalore				
103.	Training of Block Level Core Teams on Implementation of Kishori Shakti Yojana	26-30 June, 2006	25	Bangalore
104.	Training of Block Level Core Teams on Implementation of Kishori Shakti Yojana	3-7 July, 2006	28	Bangalore
105.	Training of Taluk Level Core Team on Implementation of Kishori Shakti Yojana	7-11 August, 2006	33	Bangalore
106.	Training of Taluk Level Core Team on Implementation of Kishori Shakti Yojana	4-8 September, 2006	32	Bangalore
Regional Centre, Guwahati				
107.	Orientation Training of Assam Police Personnel on Community Oriented and Child Friendly Policing	24-28 April, 2006	44	Guwahati
108.	Training of Assam Police Personnel on Community Oriented and Child Friendly Policing	15-17 May, 2006	44	Guwahati

109.	Training of Assam Police Personnel on Community Oriented and Child Friendly Policing	12-16 June, 2006	36	Guwahati
110.	Training of Assam Police Personnel on Community Oriented and Child Friendly Policing	3-7 July, 2006	35	Guwahati
111.	Training of Assam Police Personnel on Community Oriented and Child Friendly Policing	17-21 July, 2006	26	Guwahati
112.	Orientation Training of Assam Police Personnel on Community Oriented and Child Friendly Policing	7-11 August, 2006	14	Guwahati
113.	Orientation Training of Assam Police Personnel on Community Oriented and Child Friendly Policing	28 August, 1 st September, 2006	30	Guwahati
114.	Orientation Training of Assam Police Personnel on Community Oriented and Child Friendly Policing	4-8 September, 2006	21	Guwahati
115.	Orientation Training of Assam Police Personnel on Community Oriented and Child Friendly Policing	11-15 September, 2006	16	Guwahati
116.	Orientation Training of Assam Police Personnel on Community Oriented and Child Friendly Policing	9-13 October, 2006	40	Guwahati
117.	Orientation Training of Assam Police Personnel on Community Oriented and Child Friendly Policing	16-20 October, 2006	39	Guwahati
118.	Orientation Training of Assam Police Personnel on Community Oriented & Child Friendly Policing	6-10 November, 2006	36	Guwahati
119.	Orientation Training of Assam Police Personnel on Community Oriented & Child Friendly Policing	13-17 November, 2006	32	Guwahati
120.	Orientation Training of Assam Police Personnel on Community Oriented & Child Friendly Policing	11-15 December, 2006	30	Guwahati
121.	Orientation Training of Assam Police Personnel on Community Oriented & Child Friendly Policing	18-22 December, 2006	30	Guwahati
Regional Centre, Lucknow				

122.	Orientation Programme for Young Professionals of CAPART	10-21 July, 2006	25	Lucknow
Regional Centre, Indore				
123.	Internship Training on Community Knowledge on Children in India in collaboration with UNICEF Bhopal	18 June — 20 August, 2006	4	Indore
124.	Workshop on Gender Sensitisation of Law Enforcement Agencies of Gujarat Training Programmes Under ICDS	12-13 July, 2006	37	Indore
Headquarters				
125.	Refresher Course for Instructors of MLTCs/AWTCs	24-28 April, 2006	6	New Delhi
126.	Refresher Course for CDPOs/ACDPOs	29 th May- 2 June 2006	30	New Delhi
127.	Skill Training of Trainers of AWTCs/MLTCs on Integrated Management of Neo Natal & Childhood Illness (IMNCI)	5-9 June, 2006	22	New Delhi
128.	Refresher Course for CDPOs/ACDPOs	24-28 July, 2006	38	New Delhi
129.	Skill Training of Trainers of AWTCs/MLTCs on Effective Supervisory and Managerial Skills	7-11 August, 2006	25	New Delhi
130.	Job Training Course for CDPOs/ACDPOs	28 August — 26 September, 2006	22	New Delhi
131.	Workshop on Identification and Mapping of Teaching Aids Suitable for Anganwadi Workers	31 st August- 1 st September, 2006	51	New Delhi
132.	Training of Trainers of AWTCs/MLTCs on Recent Development in Nutrition and Health Care of Children and Women	18-22 September, 2006	18	New Delhi
133.	Skill Training Programme On Early Childhood Education(ECE) for Instructors of AWTCs/MLTCs	3-7 October, 2006	30	New Delhi
134.	Skill Training Course on Training Technology for Instructors of AWTCs/MLTCs	9-13 October, 2006	25	New Delhi
135.	Pre-testing of Manual on Infant and Young Child Feeding Counselling (BPNI)	31 October — 2 November, 2006	22	New Delhi
136.	Skill Training of Trainers of AWTCs/MLTCs on Emotional Intelligence	7-8 December, 2006	20	New Delhi

137.	Orientation Training of Instructors of MLTCs	26 December, 2006— 4 January, 2006	7	New Delhi
Regional Centres				
Regional Centre, Bangalore				
138.	Workshop on Capacity Building of AWWs on Early Childhood Care and Education	29-30 May, 2006	35	Bangalore
139.	Workshop on Capacity Building of AWWs on Early Childhood Care & Education	1-2 June, 2006	35	Bangalore
140.	Workshop on Capacity Building of AWWs on Early Childhood Care & Education	5-6 June, 2006	34	Bangalore
141.	Workshop on Capacity Building of AWWs on Early Childhood Care & Education	8-9 June, 2006	34	Bangalore
142.	Worksh.op on Capacity Building of AWWs on Early Childhood Care & Education	15-16 June, 2006	29	Bangalore
143.	Workshop on Capacity Building of AWWs on Early Childhood Care & Education	19-24 June, 2006	34	Bangalore
144.	Workshop on Capacity Building of AWWs on Early Childhood Care & Education	22-23 June, 2006	28	Bangalore
145.	Job Training Course for CDPOs/ACDPOs	3 July, 2006- 1 August, 2006	15	Bangalore
146.	Refresher Course for CDPOs/ACDPOs	10-14 July, 2006	28	Bangalore
147.	Skill Training Programme for Trainers of AWTCs/MLTCs of IYCF	30 October — 4 November, 2006	31	Bangalore
148.	Workshop on Early Childhood Education for Trainers of AWTCs/MLTCs of Southern States	27 November — 1 December, 2006	33	Bangalore
149.	Refresher Course for CDPOs/ACDPOs	4-8 December, 2006	29	Bangalore
150.	Skill Training of Trainers of AWTCs/MLTCs on IMNCI	11-15 December, 2006	27	Bangalore
Regional Centre, Guwahati				
151.	Refresher Course for CDPOs	5-9 June, 2006	20	Guwahati

152.	Job Training Course for CDPOs	10 July — 8 August, 2006	27	Guwahati
153.	Skill Training Programme for Trainers of AWTCs/MLTCs on IMNCI	4-8 September, 2006	42	New Delhi
154.	Skill Training Programme for Trainers of AWTCs/MLTCs of IYCF counselling	30 October — 4 November, 2006	24	Guwahati
155.	Job Training Course for CDPOs/ACDPOs	13 November — 12 December, 2006	26	Guwahati
Regional Centre, Lucknow				
156.	Refresher Course for CDPOs	24-28 April, 2006	40	Lucknow
157.	Job Training Course for CDPOs/ACDPOs	15 June — 14 July, 2006	26	Lucknow
158.	Refresher Course for CDPOs/ACDPOs	3-7 July, 2006	26	Lucknow
159.	Skill Training of Trainers of AWTCs/MLTCs on Prevention of Trafficking of Women and Children, HIV/AIDS & Counselling	31 July — 4 August, 2006	16	Lucknow
160.	Skill Training of Trainers of AWTCs/MLTCs on PLA Techniques	21-25 August, 2006	27	Lucknow
161.	Job Training Course for CDPOs/ACDPOs	30 August — 28 September, 2006	15	Lucknow
162.	Skill Training of Trainers of AWTCs/MLTCs on Recent Developments in Nutrition and Health Care of Children and Women	9-13 October, 2006	17	Lucknow
163.	Skill Training of Trainers of AWTCs/MLTCs on Infant and Young Child Feeding and Counselling	18-23 December, 2006	16	Lucknow
164.	Regional Consultation Meet on ICDS	20-21 December, 2006	26	Lucknow
Regional Centre, Indore				
165.	Orientation Course for Trainers of AWTCs/MLTCs/STIs of Chhattisgarh	1-5 May, 2006	11	Indore
166.	Refresher Course for CDPOs/ACDPOs of Madhya Pradesh	22-26 May, 2006	25	Indore
167.	Job Training Course for CDPOs/ACDPOs	19 June — 18 July, 2006	14	Indore
168.	Job Training Course for CDPOs/ACDPOs of Western States	31 July — 29 August, 2006	16	Indore
169.	Job Training Course for CDPOs/ACDPOs	30 October — 29 November, 2006	16	Indore
170.	Sensitisation Programme for Deputy C.E.Os of Maharashtra on ICDS Scheme	6-7 November, 2006	30	Indore

171.	Refresher Course for CDPOs/ACDPOs for Western States	4-8 December, 2006	21	Indore
172.	Training of Trainers of AWTCs/MLTCs on Infant and Young Child Feeding and Counselling	18-23 December, 2006	25	Indore
Training Programme under Other Projects (Swayamsiddha etc.)				
Headquarters				
173.	Review Meeting of Nodal Officers of Swayamsiddha	24-25 May, 2006	29	New Delhi
174.	Quarterly Review Meeting of Nodal Officers of Swayamsiddha	20-21 December, 2006	29	New Delhi

Statement showing the amount sanctioned/released and number of
Beneficiaries covered under the programme of Mahila Mandal by
CSWB During 2005-06

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of Institution	No. of Centers	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	19	1.48	1.68	350
2.	Assam	11	11	7.77	8.24	2430
3.	Bihar			1.09	1.17	
4.	Gujarat	13	16	4.30	3.15	4377
5.	Himachal Pradesh	5	5	23.90	22.48	8160
6.	Karnataka	6	6	0.30	—	Not available
7.	Kerala	35	35	3.53	4.06	1327
8.	Maharashtra	9	9	0.39	-	293
9.	Meghalaya	8	8	0.48	0.45	3095
10.	Orissa	12	12	49.97	44.90	8200
11.	Punjab	8	12	29.29	25.08	2345
12.	Tamil Nadu	7	7	0.51	0.59	200
13.	Tripura	4	4	6.26	5.69	820
14.	Uttar Pradesh	7	9	3.92	3.86	Not available
15.	West Bengal	9	35	27.96	28.16	16680
16.	Delhi	2	2	1.38	1.49	475
17.	Uttaranchal	1.	36	0.96	1.0	Not available
	Total	146	226	163.49	152.00	48752

Statement showing the amount sanctioned/released and number of
Beneficiaries covered under the programme of Mahila Mandal by CSWB
During 2006-07 (As on 31.10.2006)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of Institution	No. of Centers	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	19	1.48	0.37	350
2.	Assam	11	11	7.77	1.94	2430
3.	Bihar			1.09	0.27	
4.	Gujarat	13	16	4.30	1.08	4377
5.	Himachal Pradesh	5	5	23.90	5.98	8160
6.	Karnataka	6	6	0.30	—	Not available
7.	Kerala	35	35	3.54	0.88	1327
8.	Maharashtra	9	9	0.39	-	293
9.	Meghalaya	8	8	0.48	0.12	3095
10.	Orissa	12	12	49.97	15.06	8200
11.	Punjab	8	12	29.29	7.32	2345
12.	Tamil Nadu	7	7	0.51	0.13	200
13.	Tripura	4	4	6.26	1.56	820
14.	Uttar Pradesh	7	9	3.92	0.98	Not available
15.	West Bengal	9	35	27.96	6.99	16680
16.	Delhi	2	2	1.38	0.35	475
	Total	145	190	162.54	43.03	48752

Statement showing the amount sanctioned/released and number of
Beneficiaries covered under the programme of AGP
by CSWB During 2005-06

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.N.	Name of the States	No. of AGP Camps	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	223	22.30	13.83	5575
2	Assam	122	12.20	10.26	3050
3	Arunachal Pradesh	64	6.40	6.11	1600
4	A & N Islands	40	4.00	3.85	1000
5	Bihar	258	27.30	29.54	6450
6	Chandigarh	50	5.00	4.50	1250
7	Chhattisgarh	98	12.80	12.41	2450
8	Delhi	175	17.50	16.17	4375
9	Gujarat	221	22.10	20.39	5525
10	Goa	38	3.80	3.42	950
11	Haryana	174	17.60	15.32	4350
12	Himachal Pradesh	114	11.41	8.55	2850
13	Jammu & Kashmir	166	16.84	15.21	4150
14	Jharkhand	117	11.70	8.55	2925
15	Karnataka	175	17.57	32.16	4375
16	Kerala	148	14.87	13.41	3700
17	Lakshadweep	10	1.00	0.90	250
18	Madhya Pradesh	404	41.00	51.66	10100
19	Maharashtra	451	48.45	44.21	11275
20	Manipur	60	6.00	5.90	1500
21	Meghalaya	60	6.00	5.40	1500
22	Mizoram	117	11.70	10.35	2925
23	Nagaland	70	7.00	6.30	1750
24	Orissa	242	22.14	21.87	6050
25	Punjab	109	10.97	9.90	2725
26	Pondicherry	65	6.50	5.85	1625
27	Rajasthan	166	20.60	19.45	4150
28	Sikkim	40	4.00	3.60	1000
29	Tamil Nadu	254	25.90	19.04	6350
30	Tripura	85	8.50	6.03	2125
31	Uttar Pradesh	386	38.60	34.15	9650
32	Uttanchal	110	11.00	9.66	2750
33	West Bengal	264	26.40	22.70	6600
	Total	5076	519.15	490.65	126900

Statement showing the amount sanctioned/released under the programme of
AGP by CSWB During 2006-07
(As on 31.10.2006)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.N.	Name of the States	No. of AGP Camps	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	120	12.00	6.00
2	Assam	70	7.00	3.50
3	Arunachal Pradesh	30	3.00	1.50
4	A & N Islands	10	1.00	0.50
5	Bihar	120	12.00	6.00
6	Chandigarh	30	3.00	1.50
7	Chhattisgarh	40	4.00	2.00
8	Delhi	90	9.00	4.50
9	Gujarat	100	10.00	5.00
10	Goa	20	2.00	1.00
11	Haryana	80	8.00	4.00
12	Himachal Pradesh	60	6.00	3.00
13	Jammu & Kashmir	80	8.00	4.00
14	Jharkhand	50	5.00	2.50
15	Karnataka	110	11.00	5.50
16	Kerala	70	7.00	3.50
17	Lakshadweep	10	1.00	0.50
18	Madhya Pradesh	160	16.00	8.00
19	Maharashtra	220	22.00	11.00
20	Manipur	30	3.00	1.50
21	Meghalaya	30	3.00	1.50
22	Mizoram	40	4.00	2.00
23	Nagaland	40	4.00	2.00
24	Orissa	130	13.00	6.50
25	Punjab	60	6.00	3.00
26	Pondicherry	20	2.00	1.00
27	Rajasthan	100	10.00	5.00
28	Sikkim	10	1.00	0.50
29	Tamil Nadu	140	14.00	7.00
30	Tripura	40	4.00	2.00
31	Uttar Pradesh	200	20.00	10.00
32	Uttanchal	50	5.00	2.50
33	West Bengal	140	14.00	7.00
	Total	2500	250.00	125.00

Statement showing the amount sanctioned/released and number of
Beneficiaries covered under the programme of Condensed Courses
by CSWB During 2005-06

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of States	No. of courses sanctioned	Amount sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38	28.54	27.58	950
2.	Arunachal Pr.	16	16.12	12.20	400
3.	Assam	18	21.52	16.37	450
4.	Bihar	64	75.68	75.30	1600
5.	Jharkhand	21	22.78	17.32	525
6.	Goa	2	1.32	1.32	50
7.	Gujarat	14	10.29	9.78	350
8.	Haryana	15	16.54	12.57	375
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6	5.43	4.62	150
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	8	8.80	6.69	200
11.	Karnataka	36	33.23	27.20	900
12.	Kerala	23	14.51	13.67	575
13.	Madhya Pradesh	70	80.76	61.45	1750
14.	Chattisgarh	21	25.41	19.30	525
15.	Maharashtra	55	55.17	41.69	1375
16.	Manipur	15	18.66	13.44	375
17.	Meghalaya	20	23.44	23.54	500
18.	Mizoram	14	20.03	15.29	350
19.	Nagaland	10	8.94	8.73	250
20.	Orissa	22	26.63	18.47	550
21.	Punjab	16	19.80	15.08	400
22.	Rajasthan	29	26.97	20.44	725
23.	Sikkim	5	4.72	3.58	125
24.	Tamil Nadu	23	14.91	14.62	575
25.	Tripura	4	4.35	3.29	100
26.	Uttar Pradesh	72	85.77	64.69	1800
27.	Uttranchal	18	20.70	15.74	450
28.	West Bengal	26	30.01	22.76	650
29.	Chandigarh	1	0.72	0.72	25
30.	Delhi	10	10.15	7.65	250
31.	Lakshadweep	3	1.58	1.58	75
32.	Pondicherry	5	3.31	3.31	125
	Total	700	736.79	599.99	17500

Statement showing the amount sanctioned/released and number of
Beneficiaries covered under the programme of Condensed Courses
by CSWB during 2006-07 (As on 31.12.2006)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of States	Allocation	No. of Courses sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	37	20	13.65		500
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15	4	3.97		100
3	Assam	20			2.25	
4	Bihar	65	37	40.00	83.30	925
5	Jharkhand	20	2	2.39	3.75	50
6	Goa	3	1	0.66	0.75	25
7	Gujarat	15	3	2.69	2.25	75
8	Haryana	15	2	2.14		50
9	Himachal Pradesh	10			1.50	
10	Jammu & Kashmir	15	8	9.47	3.75	200
11	Karnataka	35	4	3.65	3.75	100
12	Kerala	20	11	6.59	2.25	275
13	Madhya Pradesh	70	14	15.62		350
14	Chattisgarh	20	11	11.74	3.75	275
15	Maharashtra	60	10	11.20	3.75	250
16	Manipur	10	1	1.26	1.50	25
17	Meghalaya	20	14	13.76	2.25	350
18	Mizoram	15	6	8.59	2.25	300
19	Nagaland	10	9	9.30	1.50	225
20	Orissa	20	1	1.20	3.75	25
21	Punjab	15	4	4.52	2.25	100
22	Rajasthan	30	5	4.32		125
23	Sikkim	5	3	2.79		75
24	Tamil Nadu	20	2	1.25	3.75	50
25	Tripura	5	5	5.80	1.50	125
26	Uttar Pradesh	70	32	36.62	22.50	800
27	Uttaranchal	15	1	1.20	1.50	25
28	West Bengal	20	3	3.59	3.75	75
29	A & N Islands	5				
30	Chandigarh	2				
31	Delhi	10	1	1.06	0.75	25
32	Lakshdweep	3	2	1.05		50
33	Pondicherry	5				
	Total	700	216	220.08	158.30	5550

Statement showing the amount sanctioned/released and
number of Beneficiaries covered under the programme of
Family Counselling Centres by CSWB During 2005-06

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of units sanctioned	Amount sanctioned	Amount released	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45	40.89	37.59	5625
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	05	03.59	03.68	0625
3.	Assam	16	13.76	12.51	2000
4.	Bihar	46	41.74	39.96	5750
5.	Goa	02	02.33	01.60	0250
6.	Gujarat	45	41.93	33.26	5625
7.	Haryana	20	17.37	11.13	2500
8.	Himachal Pradesh	06	05.63	06.30	0750
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	12	10.01	07.05	1500
10.	Karnataka	52	49.22	40.99	6500
11.	Kerala	36	32.55	25.51	4500
12.	Madhya Pradesh	51	47.39	38.97	6375
13.	Maharashtra	73	64.73	58.81	9125
14.	Manipur	07	07.17	05.16	0875
15.	Meghalaya	02	01.42	01.11	0250
16.	Mizoram	04	03.23	02.55	0500
17.	Nagaland	04	03.63	02.29	0500
18.	Orissa	30	28.49	24.23	3750
19.	Punjab	15	12.98	10.76	1875
20.	Rajasthan	31	28.90	26.33	3875
21.	Sikkim	03	03.09	03.44	0375
22.	Tamil Nadu	54	48.79	38.22	6750
23.	Tripura	11	09.93	07.78	1375
24.	Uttar Pradesh	55	48.94	43.75	6875
25.	West Bengal	41	37.66	29.32	5125
26.	A&N Islands	02	01.99	01.93	0250
27.	Chandigarh	05	04.43	02.98	0625
28.	Delhi	30	27.02	20.38	3750
29.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
30.	Pondicherry	05	04.85	03.49	0625
31.	Chhattisgarh	12	08.26	04.80	1500
32.	Uttranchal	07	05.47	05.38	0875
33.	Jharkhand	18	15.29	11.65	2250
	TOTAL	745	672.68	562.91	93125

Statement showing the amount sanctioned/released and number of
Beneficiaries covered under the programme of Family Counselling Centres
by CSWB during 2006-07 (As on 31.12.2006)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of State/ UT	No. of Units Allocated	No. of Units Sanctioned	Amounts Sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	52	14	25.58	21.17	1750
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7				
3	Assam	20	13	23.22	16.54	1625
4	Bihar	48	30	52.9	47.75	3750
5	Goa	2	1	2.37	1.78	125
6	Gujarat	50	27	48.02	40.99	3375
7	Haryana	25	12	21.14	13.11	1500
8	Himachal Pradesh	10	3	5.27	4.35	375
9	Jammu & Kashmir	15	3	5.28	3.96	375
10	Karnataka	65	22	43.44	32.58	2750
11	Kerala	37	34	59.13	44.91	4250
12	Madhya Pradesh	64	31	54.53	46.09	3875
13	Maharashtra	82	40	72.02	54.68	5000
14	Manipur	11	2	4.16	2.67	250
15	Meghalaya	3	1	1.74		125
16	Mizoram	6	2	3.53	2.65	250
17	Nagaland	5				0
18	Orissa	37	7	12.91	9.85	875
19	Punjab	17	6	10.49	9.44	750
20	Rajasthan	36	12	21.12	18.35	1500
21	Sikkim	4	2	4.14	3.10	250
22	Tamil Nadu	62	32	57.25	44.17	4000
23	Tripura	12	6	11.08	8.48	750
24	Uttar Pradesh	69	27	47.97	40.82	3375
25	West Bengal	43	24	43.77	34.00	3000
26	A & N Islands	3	2	3.53	2.21	250
27	Chandigarh	5	3	5.28	3.34	375
28	Delhi	36	17	35.05	26.80	2125
29	Lakshadweep	1				0
30	Pondicherry	6	4	8.88	4.89	500
31	Chattisgarh	15	3	5.21	4.69	375
32	Uttaranchal	13	2	3.51	2.46	250
33	Jharkhand	23	12	21.10	18.97	1500
	Total	884	394	713.62	564.80	49250

Statement showing the amount sanctioned/released and
number of Beneficiaries covered under the programme of
Short Stay Homes by CSWB During 2005-06

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the States	No. of SSH sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41	186.41	181.26	2380
2.	Assam	12	56.19	48.05	735
3.	Bihar	14	72.39	86.46	910
4.	Jharkhand	3	16.59	16.90	210
5.	Gujarat	4	22.12	11.77	335
6.	Haryana	2	11.06	10.14	140
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	6.02	0
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	10.93	5.47	140
9.	Karnataka	28	139.53	113.97	1820
10.	Kerala	5	28.26	28.00	335
11.	Madhya Pradesh	17	92.93	90.98	1190
12.	Chhattisgarh	3	8.37	7.44	105
13.	Maharashtra	29	160.74	159.67	2030
14.	Manipur	5	27.65	20.61	630
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
16.	Nagaland	1	5.53	9.98	70
17.	Orissa	31	162.07	154.98	2020
18.	Punjab	3	12.16	11.64	140
19.	Rajasthan	8	40.33	37.14	490
20.	Tamil Nadu	42	224.86	188.01	2940
21.	Tripura	5	27.65	21.47	350
22.	Uttar Pradesh	28	155.66	172.44	1960
23.	Uttranchal	6	32.82	37.32	420
24.	West Bengal	38	194.64	173.62	2590
25.	Andaman & Nicobar	1	0.78	0.40	0
26.	Arunachal Pradesh.	2	11.06	11.06	140
27.	Chandigarh	1	5.83	4.38	70
28.	Delhi	2	11.42	8.82	140
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	5.53	0.63	70
30.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
31.	Mizoram	1	5.53	5.50	70
32.	Pondicherry	2	11.06	10.94	140
33.	Sikkim	1	5.53	9.39	70
34.	D & N Haveli	1	5.53	5.09	70
	Total	339	1751.16	1649.55	22710

Statement showing the amount sanctioned/released and number of
Beneficiaries covered under the programme of Short Stay Homes
by CSWB during 2006-07 (As on 31.12.2006)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of States	No. of SSH Allocated	No. of SSH sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	41	34	187.76	120.35	2460
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	5.85	2.92	120
3	Assam	12	7	40.62	29.73	720
4	Bihar	14	11	64.34	45.33	840
5	Delhi	2	2	12.91	4.84	120
6	Goa	1	1	5.85	2.92	60
7	Gujarat	4	3	17.85	13.22	240
8	Haryana	2	1	5.85	4.39	120
9	Himachal Pradesh	0				
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2	1	5.42	2.71	120
11	Jharkhand	3	3	17.55	10.24	180
12	Karnataka	28	21	124.42	115.34	1680
13	Kerala	5	3	18.15	20.44	300
14	Madhya Pradesh	17	12	69.55	50.40	1020
15	Maharashtra	29	25	132.58	107.00	1740
16	Manipur	5	1	5.84	2.92	300
17	Meghalaya					
18	Mizoram	1	1	5.85	4.39	60
19	Nagaland	1	1	5.85	4.39	60
20	Orissa	31	20	106.26	87.26	1060
21	Punjab	3	5	22.08	12.15	180
22	Rajasthan	8	2	12.00	4.61	480
23	Sikkim	1	1	5.85	2.92	60
24	Tamil Nadu	42	40	233.55	177.87	2520
25	Tripura	5	2	11.7	5.85	300
26	Uttar Pradesh	28	25	143.22	110.04	1680
27	West Bengal	38	30	185.88	102.76	2280
28	A & N Islands	1	1	5.53	4.15	60
29	Chandigarh	1	1	6.15	3.40	60
30	Lakshdweep					
31	Pondicherry	2	2	11.7	7.31	120
32	Chattisgarh	3	3	17.23	7.31	180
33	Uttaranchal	6	4	23.39	21.54	360
34	Dadar Nagar & Haveli	1	1	5.85	4.39	60
	TOTAL	339	265	1516.63	1093.09	19540

Statement showing Sanctions, Disbursements, Recovery & Beneficiaries since inception to 31.3.2006 under RMK

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Sanction Amount	Disbursement Amount	Recovery Amount	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,802.31	5,599.77	4,082.19	195208
2	Assam	59.50	46.00	23.97	1280
3	Bihar	397.25	260.83	150.53	15426
4	Chhatisgarh	14.50	2.50	0.50	370
5	Delhi	398.72	303.12	148.92	3785
6	Gujarat	103.50	73.50	34.44	5950
7	Haryana	135.01	106.66	43.91	2570
8	Himachal Pradesh	436.48	415.63	271.59	11596
9	Jammu & Kashmir	22.00	12.00	12.00	880
10	Jharkhand	61.43	26.70	15.32	1070
11	Karnataka	407.25	198.00	172.17	12666
12	Kerala	708.22	528.52	428.56	32567
13	Madhya Pradesh	764.30	691.00	255.96	7017
14	Maharashtra	880.40	763.30	652.37	28341
15	Manipur	177.00	118.25	102.44	6396
16	Mizoram	4.00	2.00	0.85	70
17	Nagaland	64.00	23.00	2.00	789
18	Orissa	972.85	758.35	237.80	23300
19	Pondicherry	51.00	16.00	8.55	300
20	Rajasthan	517.90	433.24	326.44	16900
21	Tamil Nadu	4,008.34	3,197.12	2,164.73	125677
22	Uttar Pradesh	644.85	439.92	256.52	22994
23	Uttranchal	101.24	76.89	21.45	1424
24	West Bengal	940.79	661.29	483.14	32135
	Total	18,672.84	14,753.59	9,896.35	548711

Statement showing Sanctions, Disbursements, Recovery & Beneficiaries under
RMK during 2006-07

(As on 31.12.2006)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Sanction Amount	Disbursement Amount	Recovery Amount	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	823.00	318.50	255.70	2023
2	Assam			5.46	
3	Bihar		78.00	29.08	
4	Chhatisgarh		2.5		
5	Delhi	70.00	69.50	37.40	534
6	Gujarat				
7	Haryana		5.00	28.27	
8	Himachal Pradesh	180.00	80	26.58	999
9	Jammu & Kashmir				
10	Jharkhand		2.50	0.99	
11	Karnataka	102.00	5.00	1.73	336
12	Kerala	100.00		18.49	
13	Madhya Pradesh	57.00	39.90	142.86	872
14	Maharashtra		15.00	29.67	225
15	Manipur		7.50	1.82	
16	Mizoram				
17	Nagaland		12.50	4.03	
18	Orissa	127.00	123.50	89.56	2059
19	Pondicherry				
20	Punjab	16.00	16.00		84
21	Rajasthan	116.00	27.50	29.98	72
22	Tamil Nadu	670.00	268.00	271.45	3245
23	Uttar Pradesh		3.50	11.79	
24	Uttranchal			10.17	
25	West Bengal	10.00	10.50	27.42	100
	Total	2271.00	1084.90	1022.45	10,549

**Workshops/Training Programmes organized by RMK
During 2006-07**

(As on 31.12.2006)

Sl.No.	Name of the States	Date	Organized by
1	2	3	4
1.	Khammam, AP	8 th April '2006	Rashtriya Seva Samiti (RASS)
2.	Vijaywada, AP	10 th April'2006	RASS
3.	Hazaribagh, Jharkhand	2 nd May'2006	Jan Jagran Kendra
4.	Manipur	29 th & 30 th May'2006	All Backward Classes & Economic Development Organisation.
5.	Visakhapatnam	12 th June'2006	RASS
6.	Bangalore	31 st July to 4 th August'2006	Capacity Building Training Programme for NGOs organized by RMK at NIPCCD.
7.	Itanagar — Arunachal Pradesh	4 th & 5 th Aug'2006	Arunachal Pradesh State Commission for Women
8.	Indore	18 th to 22 nd Sept'2006	Capacity Building Training Programme for NGOs organized by RMK at NIPCCD.
9.	Guwahati	18 th to 22 nd Dec'2006.	Capacity Building Training Programme for NGOs organized by RMK at NIPCCD.



सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Women and Child Development
Government of India