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2.1 Introduction

No nation can achieve a sustained, high and equitable growth without the development of its human resources. Women and children form nearly two-thirds of our population. India is a home to almost 19% of the world’s children. More than 1/3 of the country’s population, around 440 million is below 18 years. The strength of the nation lies in having healthy, protected, educated and well developed children who may grow up to be productive citizens of the country. It is estimated that around 170 million or more than 10% of India’s children are vulnerable or experiencing difficult circumstances characterized by their social, economic and geopolitical situation. All these children need special attention.

It has been widely accepted that the goals of human development are closely intertwined with the development and empowerment of women, who, as an independent group, constitute about 48.2% of the total population of India. Women constitute a valuable human resource and their socio-economic development is imperative for sustainable growth of the economy. Our laws development policies, plans and programmes are aimed at women’s advancement in different spheres. The principles of gender equality are enshrined in the Indian Constitution, in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundament Duties and Directive Principles.

Drawing strength from the constitutional provisions, the Government of India has been continuously striving towards all round well being. The planning
process has also evolved over the year from purely ‘welfare’ oriented approach to recognizing women’s centrality in the development process, cutting across all sectors.

The objective of this chapter is to highlight various Acts relating to women and children provision of JJ Act and PITA, various schemes of Central and State Government for women and child development and statutory provisions relating to WCD institutions and review literature relating to women and children development.

2.2 Acts relating to women and children – protection

Various Acts relating to women and children are given in Chart 2.1.

Chart 2.1

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<td>The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act and Rules</td>
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<td>National Commission for Women Act</td>
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<td>The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules 2007</td>
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<td>14</td>
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It is the primary legal framework for Juvenile Justice in India. The Act provides for a special approach towards the prevention and treatment of Juvenile delinquency. The J.J. Act, 2000 was enacted to provide a juvenile justice system, for Juvenile in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection. It provides for proper care, protection and treatment by catering to their development needs, by adopting a child friendly approach in the interest of children for their ultimate rehabilitation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. This Act further amended in 2006 is now known as the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000. While provisions relating to the Juveniles in conflict with law are very important from jurisprudence point of
view, this Act becomes very crucial for children in need of care and protection as they are very larger in number.

2.3.1 Children in Conflict with the Law

As per the J.J. Act 2000 and Amendment Act 2006, ‘Child in Conflict with Law’ means a juvenile who is alleged to have committed an offence and has not completed eighteenth year of age as on the date of commission of such offence (Sec 2, clause l) The child can be apprehended for an offence punishable under any law that is in force at the time (could be laws under the Constitution, Indian Penal Code, other statutory laws, etc.). Allegations for which children are apprehended:

Theft is the most common allegation, other serious offences are rape, murder, violent acts, smuggling drugs and arms, extortion, arson, molestation etc. The causative factors that contribute to children exhibiting negative and unwanted behavior are multifaceted. Pathological family, low socio-economic conditions prevailing at home, lack of proper guidance and upbringing, peer pressure and many other related aspects drive children into situations that demand care and protection. Children possess some behavior traits and personalities that demand attention and if left unattended or not addressed can lead to situations that bring them into contact with the law. Similarly, if their basic needs are also not fulfilled at the appropriate time, there is every possibility that they end up doing something illegal without any planned intention.
2.3.2 Juvenile Justice Board

A Juvenile Justice Board is the competent authority constituted by the State Government for the purpose of dealing with children in conflict with law. As per Sec 4 of the Amended Act, J.J.B.s should be constituted in every district for exercising the powers and discharging the duties conferred on them in relation to children in conflict with law.

The Board should consist of three members one of whom should be a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class, who is designated as the Principal Magistrate of the Board. There should be two social workers of whom at least one shall be a woman thus forming a bench which confers equal powers on all the members. The Magistrate is appointed by the High Court who should have special knowledge or training in child psychology or child welfare in order to understand the child and accordingly proceed with the case. If the Principal Magistrate with such special knowledge or training is not available, then, the State Government shall provide for such short-term training in child psychology or child welfare in order to capacitate him/her in dealing with the C.C.L. in a child friendly manner.

The two social workers, of whom at least one should be a woman, is appointed by the State Government on the recommendation of the Selection Committee set up under rule 91 of the J.J. Model Rules. Here again, the rationale behind the mandatory recommendation for one of the members to be a woman is that the child would be dealt with in a child friendly manner, though all the members irrespective of their gender are expected to do the same. The focus shifts from Magistrate’s inquiry whether the child did commit the offence or not
to the social worker’s inquiry on why the child committed the offence and how to redress the same.

2.3.3 Children in Need of Care and Protection

It has been a belief in our country and our culture that children are a gift from God. This gift is supposed to be treasured, nurtured with care and affection within the family and the society. But unfortunately, due to socio-economic and cultural changes, the code of child centeredness has got replaced by neglect, abuse and deprivation, particularly in the poverty afflicted sections of the society. Hence, from being advantaged, children plummeted into a disadvantaged group. Many children are vulnerable in one way or the other. Some children are more at risk because of the conditions in which they live – social, economic and geographic locations etc. Children falling under this category are always found to be victims of the circumstances. They are children who have gone through bitter experiences in the past that has a bearing on their present and their future. As per the J.J. Act, definition of C.N.C.P., we find that all children who fall into that entire gamut in our surroundings are commonly referred to the terms as captured in the graphic below: However, this list is not exhaustive and many other children in varied circumstances or situations of threats that expose them to a great degree of vulnerability, demanding care and protection can be included. Chart 2.2 shows deferent types of children falling under the category of children in need and protection.
2.3.4 Child Welfare Committee

Child Welfare Committee works for children in need or protection. It is the sole authority to deal with matters concerning these children. The Committee consists of a Chairperson and four other members, of whom at least one shall be a woman. Here again, the emphasis of making it mandatory for a woman to be on the committee is keeping in line with the belief that women can possess the warmth and exhibit the spontaneous attributes of love and affection to the child in need of care and protection and also to create an atmosphere wherein the child feels comfortable and non threatening to confide in the
committee. However, this does not in any way contradict or speak anything negative about men being on the Committee.

The appointment of the Chairperson and the members of the committee is based on the State Level Selection Committees recommendations. It is imperative that the Chairperson and the members are trained and oriented on all child related issues, welfare, rights and all the national and international standards pertaining to juvenile justice. The selection procedure is strictly in adherence to the guidelines prescribed in the Act and the corresponding Central Model Rules 2007- Rule No 20 (4). The Committee shall have a tenure of three years.

2.4 Prevention of immoral Trafficking Act (1956)

In 1950 the Government of India ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Immoral Trafficking in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of others. In 1956 India passed the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 (SITA). The Act was further amended and changed in 1986, resulting in the Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act also Known as PITA. PITA only discusses trafficking in relation to prostitution and not in relation to other purposes of trafficking such as domestic work, child labour etc.

The commercially sexually exploited women have to face dehumanizing situation every day. They are pushed into the trade at a young age and are not aware of the trap they are falling into. Once in the trade, there is no escape till the brothel keeper has earned well through them. Here they are subject to physical and mental torture. When they are allowed to leave the set up, they are most probably a victim of life threatening diseases like AIDs, without any place to go.
According to the provisions of the Act any child found in a brothel or being abused for the purpose of prostitution can be placed in an institution for their safety by a magistrate.

According to section 21 of the Act the State Government may establish in its discretion establish as many protective homes and corrective and institutions when established shall be maintained in such manner as may be prescribed.

In 2006 the Ministry of Women and Child Development proposed an amendment bill that has yet to be passed. The amendment does not really concern any of the provisions related to the child but has many important consequences for the right of women sex workers.
2.5 Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India

The department of women and child development was set up in the year 1985 as a part of the ministry of Human Resource Development to give the much needed impetus to the holistic development of women and children. With effect from 30.01.2006 the department has been upgraded to a ministry.

The ministry has 6 autonomous organizations viz.:

i) National Institute of Public Corporation and Child Development. (NIPCCD)

ii) National Commission for women. (NCW)

iii) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights.(NCPCR)

iv) Central Adoption Resource Agency. (CARA)

v) Central Social Welfare Board. (CSWB)

vi) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh. (RKM)

Working under its aegis, NIPCCD and RMK are societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. CSWB is a charitable company registered under section 25 of Indian Companies Act, 1956. These organizations are fully funded by the Government 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 statutory body in 1992 for protection and safeguarding the rights of women. The National Commission for protection of Child Rights which is a national level apex statutory body constituted in March 2007 for protection and safeguarding the rights of children.
2.5.1 Mandate of the Ministry

The broad mandate of the ministry is to have holistic development of women and children. As a nodal ministry for the advancement of women and children the ministry formulates plans, policies and programmes, enacts/amends legislation, guides and co-ordinates the efforts of both governmental and non-governmental organizations working in the field of women and child development. Besides playing its nodal role the ministry implements certain innovative programmes for women and children. These programmes cover welfare and support services training for employment and income generation, awareness generation and gender sensitization. These programmes play a supplementary and complementary role to the general developmental programmes in the sectors of health, education, rural development etc. All these efforts are directed to ensure that women are empowered both economically and socially and thus become equal partners in national development along with men. The ultimate objective of all these programmes is to make women independent and self reliant and to ensure that children grow and live in a healthy and secure environment.

2.5.2 Vision and Mission

The vision of Ministry of Women and Child Development is to have empowered women living with dignity and contributing as equal partners towards the development of the country in an environment free from violence and well nurtured children with full opportunities for their growth and development in an environment free from exploitation. In pursuance of the vision, the Mission of the Ministry of Women and Child Development is to –
i) Promote social and economic empowerment of women through cross-cutting policies and programmes, mainstream gender concerns, create awareness about their rights and facilitate institutional and legislative support for enabling them to develop to their full potential.

ii) Ensure holistic development and protection of children through cross cutting policies and programmes, spread awareness about their rights, facilitate access to learning and supplementary nutrition for targeted groups and institutional and legislative support for enabling them to grow and develop to their full potential.

2.5.3 Policy initiatives

For the holistic development of the child, the ministry has been implementing the world’s largest most unique and outreach programme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) providing a package of services comprising supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health check up and referral services, pre-school non-formal education. Ministry is also implementing Swayam sidha which is an integrated scheme for empowerment of women. There is effective co-ordination and monitoring of various sectoral programmes most of the programmes of the ministry are run through non-governmental organisations. Efforts are made to have more effective involvement of N.G.O.s. The major policy initiatives undertaken by the ministry in the recent past include utilisation of ICDS and Kishori Shakti Yojana, launching a nutrition programme for adolescent girls, establishment of the commission for protection of child rights and enactment of prevention of women form Domestic violence Act.
2.6 Schemes of Central Government

The responsibility for implementation of various Government schemes is shared between central and state governments. The Central Government is responsible for formulating the related policies and programmes besides coordinating and promoting their implementation by the States.

The Government has started several schemes and initiated many new policy initiatives for the welfare and development of children. These include initiatives for economic and social empowerment of women and for securing gender equality of various aspects of social, economic and political life. The scope and coverage of the schemes for women and child development has been expanding as is reflected in the progressive increase of expenditure incurred under various plan schemes by the Government. The various schemes of Central Government for Women and Child Development are given in the following paragraphs.

2.6.1 Schemes of Central Government for Women Development

Women who number 586.4 million according to 2011 census represent 48.46 percent of country’s population of 1210.2 million.\(^1\) For their social and economic upliftment and empowerment the following women oriented programmes are being implemented by the Women and Child Development Department.

i) Condensed courses of education of Women (1958)

The scheme of condensed courses of education was initiated in 1958 by Central Social Welfare Board to cater to the needs of adult girls/women who could not join mainstream education system or who were dropouts from formal schools. The scheme aims to provide educational opportunities to girls/women
above the age of 15 years along with 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 of various stages educational level of primary/middle and secondary level courses. The programme also aims at instilling confidence among adult women through education, making them able citizens. Selection of candidates is required to be done by a committee comprising the institution and the Principal/representative of a local government school of the area where the course is to be held. The scheme is being implemented through voluntary organisations and educational institutions having requisite infrastructure and experience in the field of women/social development and education across the country. Applications are to be invited for middle and secondary level courses only from 2011-12 onwards and the proposals for primary level courses may not be considered unless there are pressing requirements for which a detailed justification will have to be submitted.

ii) Short Stay Homes (1969)

The scheme of Short stay homes was launched in the year 1969. This programme was transferred to Central Social Welfare Board for implementation w.e.f. April 1999 with the objective to project and rehabilitate those women and girls who are facing social, economic and emotional problems due to family stress, social ostracism, moral danger etc.

The need for providing short stay homes for women & girls in difficulties is increasingly being realized. The breakup of social institutions like the joint family contributes considerably in creating problems of adjustment for women & young
girls. Cases of marital conflict and emotional disturbance occur. They require help and guidance to regain confidence in themselves to meet the situation and to require skills to become self reliant and to develop relationships with people that could help in the re-establishment of their status in the society. For meeting the situation, institutional services where counseling and guidance, medical and psychiatric check up and treatment, facilities of development of skills and relationships are provided, could prove useful. In this line of thinking short stay homes are established through voluntary organizations. The scheme has considerably helped the girls and women facing crisis in their lives.

Short stay homes are meant primarily for those women and girls who are either exposed to moral danger or are either victims of family discord or the resulting strain of relationship or emotional disturbances. These homes should not be equated with destitute home or orphanages or homes for the aged and infirm.

Children accompanying the mother or born in the institution may be permitted to stay in the home only up to the age of 7 years after which they may be transferred to children’s institutions or provided foster care facilities.

During the year 2009-10 an amount of ₹ 1734.04 lakhs was released by CSWB to 336 short stay home benefiting 22523 beneficiaries all over the country.²

(iii) Working women’s hostels (1972)

The scheme of assistance for construction or expansion of hostel building for working women with day care centres for children is being implemented since 1972-73. Under this scheme financial assistance is provided to non-governmental organizations, women’s development corporation, local bodies,
universities etc. for construction of building for working women’s hostels. 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 student for a period up to five years, but with the condition that first preference would be given to working women who are being trained for employment and girl students should not exceed 30 percent of the capacity of the hostel.

So far 887 hostels have been sanctioned throughout the country benefitting 64922 women. During the year 2008-09 11 new hostels have been sanctioned to benefit 933 working women. No new hostel has been sanctioned in the year 2009-10. The scheme is being revamped. Under the revamped scheme besides grant for construction or expansion of hostel building, grant for hostels in rented accommodation and maintenance grant for complete hostel building have also been envisaged.

iv) Swawalamban (1982)

Swawalamban Programme, Previously known as NORAD/Women’s Economic Programme, was launched in 1982-83 across the country. The objective of the programme is to provide training and skills to women to facilitate them to obtain employment or self-employment on a sustainable basis. The target groups under the scheme are the poor and needy women, women from weaker sections of the society.
Financial assistance under the programme is provided to women’s Development Corporations, Public Sector Corporations, autonomous Bodies, Trusts and Registered voluntary organisations. Some of the trades offered are Computer Applications, Medical Transcription, Electronics, Watch Assembling, Radio and Television Repairs, Garment Making, Handloom Weaving, Secretarial Practices, Community Health Worker and Embroidery, etc. Financial assistance is also provided to the grantee organisations for hiring of training-cum-production sheds, training cost, machinery and equipment, stipend to the trainees and remuneration for the trainers.

v) Family Counseling Centres (1983)

The scheme of Family Counseling Centres (FCCs) was introduced by Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) in 1983. These 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 the status of women. The FCCs work in close collaboration with the local administration, police, district courts, free legal aid cells, medical and psychiatric institutions and vocational training centres, short stay homes etc. The FCCs provide professional counseling to the clients. Therefore emphasis is given to the appointment of professionally qualified and experienced counselors, intensive orientation and in service training for the counselors. During the year 2009-10 an amount of ₹ 1570.34 lakhs was released by CSWB to benefit 310260 women.³
vi) Awareness of Generation Programme (1986-87)

The scheme of Awareness Generation Programme (AGP) aims at generating awareness amongst women and community at large, on rights, status and problems of women in particular and other social concerns. Under the scheme camps are organized which provide a platform for women to come together, extend their experiences and ideas and in the process develop an understanding of reality and also the way to tackle the problems and their needs. This programme was introduced in 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. Topics that can form part of the camp are- status of women, women and law, women and health, community health and hygiene, women and technology and environment, women and the state Government, religion, culture and women, women and economy, women and social action, panchayat and gram sabhas, national integration and communal harmony and legal literacy.

Activities like role play, puppet shows, nukkad natak and drama skits are expected to be included in the camps. During the year 2009-10 a total number of 3006 camps were sanctioned and ₹ 599.80 lakhs were released by CSWB benefitting 7150 women.¹

vii) STEP (1987)

Support to Training and Employment Programme for women (STEP) was launched in 1987. The scheme seeks to provide upgraded skills and new knowledge to poor women in 10 traditional sectors for enhancing their productivity and income generation. The scheme has made a significant impact on women in traditional sectors by upgrading skills and by mobilising them into
viable groups, arranging for marketing linkages, support services and access to credit. The scheme covers traditional sectors of employment such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Khadi and Village Industries and sericulture. The scheme is being implemented through Public sector Organisation State corporations, DRDAs, co-operatives, Federations and registered voluntary organisations which have been in existence for a minimum period of three years. Recently the programme being implemented across the country has been evaluated by an independent agency. Based on the recommendations/suggestions of the Evaluation agency, the guidelines/norms of the scheme have been revised. The scope and coverage of the scheme has been enlarged with the introduction of locally appropriate sectors. This has helped to enhance and broaden the employment opportunities including self-employment and entrepreneurial skills. Besides access to credit, under support services, the implementing agencies provide a comprehensive package of services such as health care, elementary education, crèche facility, market linkage etc. For expanding the reach of the programme and for further strengthening it, implementation of the scheme was revised in Nov. 2009.

viii) Kishori Shakti Yojana (2000-2001)

This scheme was launched in 2000-01 for adolescent girls (11-18 years) as part of ICDS scheme. This scheme is a redesign of the already existing Adolescent Girls Scheme (introduced in 1991) being implemented as a component under the centrally sponsored ICDS scheme. KSY seeks to empower adolescent girls, so as to enable them to take charge of their lives. It is viewed as a holistic initiative for the development of adolescent girls. The programme through its interventions aims at bringing about a difference in the lives of the adolescent girls. The new
scheme dramatically extends the coverage of the earlier scheme with significant content enrichment, strengthens the training component, particularly in skill development, aspects aimed at empowerment and enhanced self-perception. The broad objectives of the scheme are to improve the nutritional and health status and development status of adolescent girls, promote awareness of health, hygiene, nutrition and family care, link them to opportunities for learning life skills going back to school, help them gain a better understanding of their social environment and take initiatives to become productive members of the society.

ix) Swayamsidha (2001)

Swayamsidha is an integrated project for the development and empowerment of women. It is based on the formation of women into Self-Help Group (SHS) with emphasis on converging services, developing access to micro credit and promoting micro enterprises. The long-term objective of the scheme is to achieve all-round empowerment of women, especially by ensuring their direct access to, and control over, resources through a sustained process of mobilisation and convergence of all ongoing sectoral programmes. The immediate objectives of the programme are as follows: (a) Establishment of self-reliant women’s Self Help Groups (SHGs); (b) Creation of confidence and awareness among members of SHGs regarding women’s status, health, nutrition, education, sanitation and hygiene, legal rights, economic upliftment and other social, economic and political issues; (c) strengthening and institutionalising the savings habit in rural women and their control over economic resources; (d) Improving access of women to micro credit; (e) Involvement of Women in local level planning; and (f) Convergence of Services of DWCD and other Departments.
x) Swadhar (2001)

The swadhar scheme was launched by the Department during the year 2001-02 as a Central Sector scheme for providing holistic and integrated services to women in difficult circumstances, such as destitute widows, deserted by their families in religious places like Vrindaban and kashi, women prisoners released from jail and without family support, women survivors of natural disasters who have been rendered homeless and are without any social and economic support, trafficked women/girls rescued or runaway from brothels or other places or victims of sexual crimes, who are disowned by family or who do not want to go back to their respective family for various reasons, women victims of terrorist violence who are without any family support mentally challenged women who are without any support of family or relatives etc.

The package of services made available under the scheme include provision for food, clothing, shelter, health care, counseling and legal support, social and economic rehabilitation through education, awareness generation, skill upgradation and behavioral training. The scheme also supports a helpline for women in distress.

The project is implemented through Social Welfare/Women and Child Development Department, Women’s Development Corporation, Urban local bodies, repuded Public/Private Trust or Voluntary Organisations etc. provided they have the needed experience and expertise in the rehabilitation of such women on project basis.

An amount of ₹ 14.94 crore was released under Swadhar scheme during the year 2009-10 (by 31st March, 2010) to benefit 16860 women.

Gender budgeting is a powerful tool for achieving gender mainstreaming, so as to ensure that benefits of development reach women as much as men. It is not an accounting exercise, but an ongoing process of keeping a gender perspective in policy/programme formulation, its implementation and review. Budgeting seeks to ensure equality of outcomes and not equality of opportunities. The Ministry adopted the mission statement of ‘Budgeting for Gender Equity in 2004-05.’

Since raising awareness and understanding of gender issues and impact of budgets and policies is critical for the success of gender budgeting process, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has been organizing series of training and capacity building programmes for central as well as for state Governments and other stakeholders. Extensive work on training, capacity building, advocacy, awareness generation and sensitisation is being undertaken by the Ministry.

A scheme for Gender budgeting has been included in the 1th plan. The scheme has inputs for training, capacity building, research surveys etc. The State Governments and other state agencies like women’s Development Corporations, Rural and Urban local bodies, PSUs, ATIs can apply under the scheme. The annual outlay for 2010-11 for the schemes of gender budgeting is ₹ 2.00 crore.6

xii) Ujjwala (2007)

 Trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation is an organized crime that violates basic human rights. India has emerged as a source, destination and transit for both in country and cross border trafficking. The problem is especially challenging due to its myriad complexities and variation.
Poverty, low status of women, lack of a protective environment etc. are some of the causes for trafficking. A multi sectoral approach is needed which will undertake preventive measures to arrest trafficking especially in vulnerable areas and sections of population and to enable rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of the trafficked victims. Keeping the above issues and gaps in mind the Ministry has formulated a Central Scheme ‘Comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking, for rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation – Ujjawala’. It was launched from 2007.

The scheme comprises five components.

1. Prevention – which consists of formation of community vigilance groups, adolescents groups, awareness and sensitisations of important functionaries like police, community leaders and preparation of awareness generation materials, holding workshops etc.

2. Rescue – Safe withdrawal of the victims from the place of exploitation.

3. Rehabilitation – Which includes providing safe shelter for victims with basic amenities such as food, clothing, counseling, medical care, legal aid, vocational training and income generation activities etc.

4. Reintegration – Which includes restoring the victim into the family/community (it she so desires) and the accompanying costs.

5. Repatriation – To provide support to cross border victims for their safe repatriation to their country of origin.
xiii) Matritva Sahyog Yojana (2010)

The cabinet committee on Economic Affairs on October 20, 2010 approved the implementation of Indira Gandhi Matrivah Sahyog Yojana on selected 52 districts during the remaining period of 11th five year plan.

IGMSY envisages providing cash directly to pregnant and lactating women in response to individual fulfilling specific conditions. This scheme seeks to holistically address to issues regarding the women’s compulsion to work right upto the last stage of pregnancy and resumption of work soon after child birth. Therefore it is a mitigative measure in the form of C.C.T. (Compulsory Cash Transfer) to provide part compensation of wage loss as maternity to women during pregnancy and lactation period.

Each pregnant and lactating woman will receive a total cash in sensitive of Rs. 4000 in three installments between the time-period from the second trimester of pregnancy to the child attaining the age of 6 months. The scheme will be centrally sponsored with 100% assistance from the centre. The objectives of the scheme are to improve the health and nutrition status of pregnant, lactating women and infants by providing cash incentives.


The Government has launched the National Mission for Empowerment of Women (2010-15) on 8th March, 2010 with a view to empowering women socially, economically and educationally. The mission aims to achieve empowerment of women on all these fronts by securing convergence of schemes/programmes of different Ministeries/Departments of Government of India as well as State Governments alongside the Mission shall monitor and
review gender budgeting by Ministeries/Departments as well as effective implementation of various laws concerning women.

xv) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls- SABLA (2011)

SABLA a scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls, launch on International Women’s day in 2011 includes a complete nutrition programme for adolescent girls.

SABLA has been proposed for adolescent girls in the age group of 11/15 years by merger of Kishori Shakti Yojana and Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls along with content enrichment. The scheme RGSEAG would aim at empowering adolescent girls along with improvement in nutritional and health status upgrading various skills like home skills, life skills and vocational skills. It also aims at equipping the girls on family welfare, health, hygiene etc. A Kishori card will be given to each adolescent girl, wherein details about her weight, height. Body mass index, iron and folic acid supplementation, referrals and services received under SABLA will be written. The card will also contain information about important milestones in the girl’s life, like joining school, leaving school, marriage etc. A training kit will be provided to adolescent girls which will have a number of games and activities making the learning process an interesting one.

The integrated package of services proposed to be provided under RGSEAG includes nutrition provision @ ₹ 5/- per day per beneficiary. The expenditure on the scheme will be equally shared by the centre and the state.

The project will also include bringing back the out of school adolescent girls under the ambit of formal and non-formal education. The adolescent girls
will also be guided about the existing public services such as primary health centres, post offices banks, police stations and others.

**xvi) Stree Shakti Puraskar**

As a measure of recognition of achievement 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 from Indian history, who are famous for their personal courage and integrity.

i) Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar  
ii) Kannagi  
iii) Mata Jijabai  
iv) Rani Gailenious Zeliang  
v) Rani Lakshmi Bai

From the year 2007 another sub category of ‘stree Shakti Puraskar’ named as Rani Rrdramma Devi has been added, which will be awarded to individual men and women for their outstanding administrative skill, leadership and courage.

Each award carries a cash prize of ₹ 3/- lakh and a citation.

### 2.6.2 Schemes of Central Government for Child development

Children constitute principal assets of any country. Children’s development is as important as the development of material resources and the best way to develop national human resources is to take care of children. India has the largest child population in the world. All out efforts are being made by India for the development and welfare of children. Significant progress has been made in many fields in assuring children their basic rights. However much
remains to be done. The country renews its commitment and determination to give the highest priority to the basic needs and rights of all children. Children are most vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. A lot more has to be done for the health, nutrition and education of children. It is unfortunate that girls in particular face debilitating discrimination at all stages. Therefore specific concentration is being given to the efforts to improve the life and opportunities of the girl child.

Several Ministries and Departments of the Government of India are implementing various schemes and programmes for the benefit of children. The schemes and programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development are as under.

i) Children’s Day

Children’s day a day dedicated to children is observed as an event across the world to celebrate child and to promote the wellbeing of children and to uplift their social rights. India observes children’s day on 14th November every year. The day enables us to review the progress made in attaining the decadal goals, identify gaps and constraints and work out strategies to reach the time bound goals.


National Policy for children adopted on 22nd August, 1974 lays down that the state shall provide adequate services for children, both before and after birth and during the growing stages for their full physical mental and social development. The measures suggested in the policy include amongst others, a comprehensive health programme, supplementary nutrition for mothers and children, free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 4 years,
promotion of physical education and recreational activities, special consideration for children of weaker sections like SCs and STs, prevention of exploitation of children. The policy is being reviewed by the ministry as per present needs and priorities.

iii) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme (1975)

The Integrated child Development Services Scheme was launched in 1975 as a centrally sponsored scheme with the following objectives:

(a) To improve the nutritional health status of children below the age of six years and pregnant and lactating mothers.
(b) To lay the foundation for the proper psychological, physical and social development of child.
(c) To reduce the incidents of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropouts.
(d) To achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation among various departments to promote child development.
(e) To enhance the capability of the mother to look after the health and nutritional needs of the child through proper health and nutrition education.

The scheme provides for a package of services (to children below 6 years and pregnant women and lactating mothers) comprising- i) Supplementary Nutrition, ii) Nutrition and health education, iii) Pre-school, non formal education, iv) Referrals, v) Immunization, vi) Health check-ups.

The latter three services are provided in convergence with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through the public Health System.
The services are provided concurrently so that synergetic and holistic developments of children take place. The annual plan outlay for 2011-12 for the ICDS was ₹ 14048 crore against which an amount of ₹ 10750 crore has been released to States/UTs up to 31st December, 2011.  

iv) National Award for Child Welfare (1979)

The award was instituted in 1979 to honour five institutions and three individuals for their outstanding performance in the field of child welfare. The award includes a cash prize of ₹ 3 lakh and a certificate for each institution and ₹ 1 lakh and a certificate for each individual.


Crime and violence against the girl child start 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. The Ministry has suggested to Ministry of Health to strengthen the existing administrative enforcement and monitoring provisions under the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Provision of Sex Selection) (PNDA) Act 1994 and put in place such mechanism that can tackle the problem of sex determination and foeticide in a more effective manner.

vi) Rajiv Gandhi Manav Seva Award (1994)

In pursuance of its policy to support voluntary action and in memory of Late Prime Minister Shri. Rajiv Gandhi, the Ministry of Women and Child development, Government of India instituted this award. This award was instituted in 1994 to honour an individual who makes outstanding contribution towards service for children. The awards are given to three individuals who have done outstanding work in the fields of child development, child welfare and child
protection. the award carries the following: a cash prize of 1 lakh, a silver plaque and citation.

vii) National Child Award for exceptional Achievement (1996)

This award was instituted in 1996 to give recognition to children with exceptional abilities who have achieved outstanding status in various fields including academics, arts, culture and sports etc. Children between the age of 4 to 15 years to be considered for this award. One Gold Medal and 35 Silver medals (one for each state/UT) are given annually. The awards for the child with exceptional achievement consist of –

Gold Medal – 1 (One)

a) A cash prize of ₹20,000/-

b) A citation and certificate and

c) A gold medal

Silver Medals – 35 (Thirty Five)

a) Award money @ ₹10,000/- for each awardee

b) A citation and certificate for each awardee and

c) A silver medal for each awardee.

viii) Childline services (1998)

The Government of India launched childline service during the year 1998-99. Childline 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, childline is working in 83 cities. The basic objectives of childline are to – a) respond to the emergency needs of the children in difficulty and refer him/her to such services as he/she is in need of. b) provide a forum for networking among Government agencies and non-governmental agencies
dedicated to the network of services in child care and protection. c) sensitize hospitals, medical personnel, police, municipal corporations etc. towards needs of children. d) ensure protection of rights of the child. e) and provide an opportunity to communities to respond to the needs of children in difficult circumstances. Childline operations are co-ordinated, monitored and expanded by Childline India Foundation which is the umbrella organisation, set up by the Government of India.


Kishori Shakti Yojana seeks to empower adolescent girls (11-18 years) so as to enable them to take charge of their lives. The broad objectives of the scheme are to improve the nutritional, health and development status of adolescent girls, promote awareness of health, hygiene, nutrition and family care, link them to opportunities for learning life skill, going back to school, help them gain a better understanding of their social environment and take initiatives to become productive members of the society.

The scheme is a redesign of the already existing Adolescent Girls Scheme being implemented as a component under the centrally sponsored ICDS scheme. The new scheme dramatically extends the coverage to the earlier scheme with significant content enrichment; strengthens the training component, particularly in skill development, aspects aimed at empowerment and enhanced self perception. It also fasters convergence with other sectoral programmes, addressing the interrelated needs of adolescent girls and women. Number of blocks covered under KSY:6118. This scheme was introduced in the year 2000. Thereafter the Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) was initiated as
a pilot project in the year 2002-03 in 51 indentified districts across the country to address the problem of under-nutrition among AGs.

Though both these schemes have influenced the lives of AGs to an extent, but have not shown the desired impact. Moreover, the extent of financial assistance and coverage under them has been limited and they both had similar interventions and catered to more or less similar target groups. Therefore a new scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowement of Adolescent Girls or Sabla merging KSY and NPAG schemes has been formulated to address the multi-dimensional problems of AGs. Sabla will be implemented initially in 200 districts selected across the country using the platforms of ICDS. In these districts, RGSEAG will replace KSY and NPAG. In rest of the district, KSY would continue as before.


To address the problem of under-nutrition among adolescent girls and pregnant women and lactating mothers, the Planning Commission, in the year 2002-03 launched the Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) on a Pilot project basis in 51 districts in the country. Under the scheme 6 kg of food grains were given to under-nourished girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers. The project continued in the year 2003-04 also. It however could not be continued in the year 2004-05. The Government approved the implementation on of NPAG in the year 2005-06 to under nourished adolescent girls only. (pregnant women and lactating mothers are not covered as these are targeted under ICDS). The scheme was continued for 2006-07 on pilot project basis.
The funds are given as 100% grant to States/UTs so that they can provide food grains through the Public Distribution System.


The Government of India adopted the National Charter for children as notified in the Gazette of India on 9th February, 2004. The National Charter is a statement embodying the Government’s agenda for children. The document emphasizes Government of India’s commitment to children’s rights to survival, health and nutrition, standard of living, play and leisure, early childhood care, education, protection of the girl child, empowering adolescents, equality, life and liberty, name and nationality, freedom of expression, freedom of association and peaceful assembly, the right to a family and the right to be protected from economic exploitation all forms of abuse. It also provides for protection of children in difficult circumstances, children with disabilities, children from marginalized and disadvantage communities and child victims. The document, while stipulating the duties of the state and the community towards children, also emphasizes the duties of children towards the family and the Nation.

xii) Scheme for Welfare of Working children in need of care and protection (2005)

The implementation of the scheme commenced in January 2005. The objective of the scheme is to provide non-formal education, vocational training etc. 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 reasons their education has been discontinued, with a view to preventing their future exploitation.
Financial assistance is provided under this scheme to non-governmental organisations for setting up of composite centres of working children. The programme will support to projects in urban areas, not already being covered by the existing schemes of Ministry of labour, which provide support for the wholesome development of child workers & potential child workers especially those who have none or ineffective family support such as children of slum/pavement dwellers/ drug addicts, children living on railway platforms/ along railway lines, children working in shops dhabas, mechanic shops, children engaged as domestic workers, children whose parents are in jail, children of migrant laborers/sex workers leprosy patients etc. The budget allocation under this scheme for the financial year 2010-11 was ₹ 12.50/- crore. There are 120 projects of 100 children each currently being funded under the scheme.

xiii) Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme (2006)

Rajiv Gandhi National Creech Scheme is being implemented with effect from January 2006 for working women’s children. User charges of ₹ 20/- from BPL families and ₹ 60/- from other families per month have also been introduced. The income eligibility limit of family has been fixed at ₹ 12000/- per month. The scheme is presently being implemented through the Central Social Welfare Board and Indian Council for child welfare. During the year 2009-10, 26.937 crèches were assisted benefitting 6.73 lakh children.

The objective of the scheme is to provide day care facilities to the children (age group of 0 to 6 years) of working mothers by opening crèches. Also to provide development services i.e. supplementary nutrition, healthcare, inputs like immunisation, polio drops, basic health monitoring and recreation to the children of working mothers.
The Government assistance is limited to 90% of the schematic pattern or actual expenditure (except honorarium to crèche workers) whichever is less and the remaining expenditure will have to be borne by the implementing agencies concerned.

xiv) Dhanlakshmi (2008)

A new Pilot scheme ‘Dhanlakshmi’ Conditional Cash Transfer for the Child with Insurance Cover (CCT) was launched on 3rd March, 2008 by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

The scheme provides cash transfer to the family to the girl child (preferably the mother) on fulfilling certain specific conditionalities, for the child.

a) At birth and registration of birth.

b) On progress of immunisation (6monthly transfer)

c) On complete of full immunisation.

d) On enrolment and retention in school (MWCD will provide cash transfer till class 8 and MHRD will provide cash incentives form class 9 to 12)

e) Remains unmarried at the age of 18 years.

In addition an insurance maturity coverage to the tune of ₹ 1/- talk would be taken for the girl child born on or after the cutoff date of 19.11.2008. The objective of the scheme is twofold. The direct and tangible objective is to provide a set of staged financial incentives for families to encourage them to retail the girl child and educate her.

The more subtle and intangible objective is to change the attitudinal mindset of the family towards the girl. This will force the families to look upon the girl as an asset rather than a liability since her very existence has let to cash inflow to the family.
The scheme is being plotted in 11 blocks across seven states of Andhra Pradesh and Punjab. An allocation of ₹ 10/- crore has been made for 2010-11 under the scheme.

xv) Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICDS) (2009)

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has launched a new centrally sponsored scheme namely- Integrated child protection Scheme from the year 2009-10 for implementation through the State Government/UT Administrations. The objectives of the scheme are to contribute to the improvement in the well being of children in difficult circumstances, as well as to the reduction of vulnerabilities to situations and actions that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children from parents. The scheme is being implanted through the State Government/UT Administrations on a predefined cost sharing financial pattern.

ICPS provides preventive, statutory, care and rehabilitation services to children who are in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law as defined under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 as amended in 2006 and any other vulnerable child.

ICPS provides financial support for setting up and running of services either by N.G.O.s following due process by the state Governments/UT Administrations or by the State Government/UT Administrations themselves. These services include- a) Emergency out breach services through children. b) Open shelters for children in need in urban and semi-urban areas. c) Family based non-institutional care. d) Aftercare. e) Institutional services.
₹ 1073.00 crore has been allocated for implementation of this scheme during the 11th plan period. The allocation of funds under this scheme for 2010-11 is ₹ 300.00 crore.⁹

2.7 Department of Women and Child Development Government of Maharashtra

Up to 1991 women and child Development section was working under Social Welfare, Cultural and Sport Activities and Tourism Department.

On 14th August 1991 a separate women and child and handicapped development Directorate was created.

An independent Dept. op Women and Child development has been set up by Government in June 1993. In February 2000, the Directorate Women and Child development was upgraded. Presently the Department of Women and Child Development functions through the following structures: Secretariat at the Mantralaya to look into policy matters and the Commissionerate at Pune to look into the implementation of policies and programs. The commisionerate is further divided into divisional offices headed by divisional officers. The State is divided into 6 revenue divisions. Mumbai (including Konkan and New Mumbai), Thane, Pune, Marathwada, Nasik and Nagpur (including Amaravti). The divisional officers are further decentralized through 35 district officers headed by district. District officers for women and child development are appointed in all 35 districts to supervise and control various institutions for women and children and also to implement various schemes.
2.7.1 Schemes of State Government for Women Development

Committed towards overall development of women by providing them complete protection and security, economic independence, self sufficiency and empowerment the women and child development dept. endeavors to uplift social and economic status of women.

The important schemes provided by Women and Child Development Dept. can be summarized as follows.

i) Government State Homes

Government state homes have been established for deprived, destitute women, unwed mothers, rape assault or calamity affected women of 18 to 40 years age group to provide them shelter, protection and basic facilities. Admissions in such homes are given by personal applications, through social workers, N.G.O.s or police dept. Efforts are made for rehabilitation of such women through employment or marriage. Facilities of vocational training, legal advice and help are available to beneficiary women.

Besides this eligible woman gets a grant of ₹ 250/- per month- ₹ 150/- & ₹ 100/- respectively for her accompanying first and second child depending on her under revised Maher Yojana. (This grant is paid for a maximum period of one year if the woman stays in the state home for more than 30 days.)

ii) Protection Homes

The protection homes are run by the Government under the suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. They provide shelter and attempt to rehabilitee the women rescued from brothels by police, through employment or marriage. The beneficiary women get basic facilities of food, clothing shelter; need based medical help, legal guidance. By searching the close relatives these homes
arrange to send such women to their own homes. Apart from this eligible women can get the benefits of revised Maher Yojana.

iii) Support Homes/Rescue Homes

Support Homes/Rescue Home are run by the N.G.O.s for giving shelter and rehabilitate the deprived, destitute, rape assault or distress women and unwed mothers of 18 to 40 years of age. Admission in such homes is given by personal application to superintendent or through social workers, N.G.O.s or Police. Facilities of food, clothing, shelter, medical help, legal advice and vocational training are provided to beneficiaries. Attempts are made for the marriages of unmarried/divorced women. Eligible women can get the benefits of revised Maher Yojana.

Government gives a grant of ₹ 950/- per beneficiary to N.G.O.s for providing necessary facilities.

iv) Supplementary grant to women institutions.

Registered institutions of women through their training centers provide vocational training of shorthand type writing, making food products, radio, T.V., computer repairing helps in economic rehabilitation of needy women. During training period of 6 months of stipend of ₹ 75 per month per beneficiary for 30 beneficiaries. The training centers get a grant of ₹ 28500/- for non recurring for buying machinery and office equipment and grant of ₹ 21500/- for recurring exps including stipend.

v) Stipend to girls taking vocational training

Girls from economically backward families, who have passed 10th std & are taking training of computer, nursing, punching, telephone operator, all
trades in I.T.I. in Government recognized institute are given stipend of ₹ 100/- per month during training period.

**vi) Personal grant for self employment**

Destitute economically backward women, widows, and women in moral crisis are given a onetime grant of ₹ 500/- for starting small businesses of selling food items, fruits & vegetables.

**vii) Grant for daughters of destitute widows**

For helping destitute, economically backward widows, Government gives a grant of ₹ 2000/- for the marriage of daughter of such women.

**viii) Financial assistance for marriage of destitute girls**

Destitute girls in Government and N.G.O.s, state homes, rescue homes, women hostels, short stay homes and Government recognized children home etc. are given financial assistance of ₹ 15000/- for their marriage. Cut of this amount ₹ 10000/- are deposited in a nationalized bank and ₹ 5000/- are used for buying necessary things.

**ix) Devdasee Welfare Schemes**

a) **Livelihood grant** – Devdasees of above 40 years of age are given monthly grant of ₹ 300/- for livelihood, after fulfilling certain conditions.

b) **Grant for marriages** – Devdasees or their daughter above 18 years are given a grant of ₹ 10000/- for marriage. Out of this amount ₹ 8000/- are to be deposited in the joint account of newly wed couple and ₹ 2000/- can be used for marriage ceremony.

c) **Educational assistance** – Daughters and sons of economically backward Devdasees studying in 1st to 10th std are given a grant of ₹ 400/- & ₹ 370/- respectively for buying uniforms, books, notebooks and other things.
d) **Encouraging grant for institutes** – registered N.G.O.s dong the work of social enlightening of abolishing Devdasee custom are given an annual encouraging grant of ₹ 10000/-

e) **Hostels for the children of Devdasees** – In Sangli and Kolhapur district respectively at Jat and GadHinglaj hostels are run by N.G.O.s for children of Devdasees. The sanctioned capacity of these hostels is 75 each and 150 beneficiaries are taking benefit of these hostels. Supplementary grant of ₹ 950/- per month beneficiary is given by the Government

x) **Multipurpose center for women**

Under this scheme each multipurpose center is given an annual recurring grant of ₹ 137600/- and non recurring grant of ₹ 274500/-. The objectives of such centers are to give information about various Government schemes and programs, legal guidance, guidance for selecting education and vocational training, exchange of thoughts with women in free atmosphere, supporting women in crisis.

xi) **Dowry Eradication committee**

Under the chairmanship of Collectors, Dowry Eradication committees are formed for eradicating dowry system. The programs of such committees include public awareness against dowry system, seminars, workshops, exhibitions, street plays. Legal help to women etc. Government and Non-Government members, representatives of women institutions are the members of the committee.

xii) **Kamdhenu Schemes**

Under this scheme the 50 % job of providing various types of commodities required by government and semi government institutions is given to registered
institutions of women. The purpose is to make the needy women economically self dependent by working at home.

xiii) Women and child welfare committee

Committees are formed in all zilla parishads for all-round development of women and children. Various schemes are implemented by these committees for the development of women and children. For this purpose Z.P.s spend 5 to 10 % amount and the balance is provided by government.

xiv) Counseling centers

These centers provide helpline facility and give shelter, advice and guidance to women in social and moral crisis. Each center is given a supplementary annual grant of ₹ 230660/-. Tata Institute of social science runs 10 such centers. Recognition is also given to N.G.O.s for running such centers.

xv) Grant for group marriages of children of farming families in Amravati, Akola, buldhana, Yavatmal, Vashim and Vardha district.-

In order to prevent farmer’s suicides due to failure to repay loans taken at higher rates for marriages of children and to prevent indebtedness this scheme is implemented government in accordance with G.R. of 17\textsuperscript{th} February, 2006. Under this scheme financial assistance of ₹ 10000/- is given by cheque the father/mother and it both are not living to the concerned girl and ₹ 1000/- per couple are paid to the N.G.O. or local self government arranging marriage ceremony.

xvi) Awards

In order to recognize, appreciate and encourage the work done by voluntary organizations and individuals working in the field of women and child
development. Following awards are given by Government of Maharashtra. Form the year 1996-1997.

**Punyashloka Ahilyyadevi Holkar Purskars.**

i) One State level award of ₹ 1,00,001/- to a woman working in the field of women child development.

ii) Six divisional awards of ₹ 25,001/- each to institutions.

iii) Thirty-five district level awards of ₹ 10,001/- each to women.

### 2.7.2 Schemes of State Government for Child development

Children are future of the nation. The most important task of nation building is to take proper care protection and development of children. The less privileged children of the society are facilitated in various ways to bring into the main stream of the society. Following are the important schemes in this regard.

i) **Observation home (Government/N.G.O.)** -:

According to the provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act 2000 children below 18 years in conflict with law, admitted through police by order of Juvenile Justice Board and children in need of care and protection, admitted by Juvenile welfare committee are kept during pendency of enquiry respectively in observation home/children home. These homes are established by Government or voluntary organizations. The children are provided food, clothing, shelter, medical facilities, education and training. Children in conflict with law are brought before Juvenile Justice Board through police, social workers or their wards. They are kept in the observation home till their judicial enquiry is complete, after that they are sent to special homes for rehabilitation.
Children in Government observation home get food and facilities in quantity prescribed by the Government Observation homes run by voluntary organization get 100% grant in aid for employees and grant of ₹ 635/- per beneficiary for providing various facilities.

ii) Children Home/Special Home

According to the provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000. Children homes are run by Government or voluntary organization for children below 18 years in need of care and protection, Orphans, destitute children in crisis brought through police, voluntary through juvenile welfare committee. These children are provided necessary facilities including food. Clothing shelter, protection, medical help, education and training. Attempts are made to rehabilitate them through employment business or marriage.

Special homes are run for the girls rescued from the immoral trafficking.

With the order of Juvenile welfare committee children are kept in primary (0 to 6 years) Junior (7 to 12 years) and senior children home according to age group.

Government recognized general children home run by voluntary organizations receives grant of ₹ 950/- per beneficiary per month. (Increased from Feb.2007) ₹ 635/- are for maintenance and ₹ 315/- for administrative expenses.

iii) Balsadan

Balsadans are run by voluntary organizations for providing family atmosphere rehabilitating through education and training, orphon, destitute, homeless, socially backward and children in need of care and protection below
18 years. In a balsadan 10 children are included and 10 balsadans are collectively called as Balgram. Admissions are given through social workers, relatives, police or wards of children by the order of Juvenile Welfare Committee. Facilities of food, clothing, shelter education and training etc are provided to beneficiaries for which a grant of ₹ 950/- per month per beneficiary is given. Institutions working for HIV positive and mentally retarded children are given a grant of ₹ 1140/- per month per beneficiary.

iv) Destitute Home

Orphan, destitute, children whose parents are incapable to nourish them are admitted in Destitute homes. Destitute homes are run by voluntary organizations for providing food, clothing, shelter, medical help, education and training and for rehabilitating through employment orphans, destitute children below 18 years or children whose parents are incapable to bring them up. For a unit of 25 inmates there is one Gruhamata to look after the children. Admissions are given through social workers relatives, parents or police by order of Juvenile & Welfare Committee. For running destitute home for HIV positive and mentally retarded children a grant of ₹ 1140/- per month per beneficiary is given and for other destitute homes grant of ₹ 950/- per month per beneficiary is given to the voluntary organization.

v) Orphanage

Orphanages are run by the voluntary organizations for providing basic facilities, medical help, education and training and for rehabilitating through employment, orphans, homeless, destitute children below 18 years. Admissions are given through social workers relatives, wards of the children or police. Monthly grant of ₹ 1140/- and ₹ 950/- per beneficiary is provided respectively to
institutions for HIV positive and mentally retarded persons and institutions for other children. Out of this grant ₹ 825/- and ₹ 635/- respectively are to used for providing facilities to inmates and ₹ 315/- respectively are for meeting salary, building rent, electricity and other expenses of the institution.

**vi) Foster Care**

Under this Scheme alternative families are made available to children below 16 years. Who are either orphans or whose parents are not capable of bringing up them due to illness or severe family problems. Such children are brought up in alternative families which help them to grow up and develop in family atmosphere. Maximum 2 children from one family can take the benefit of this scheme and not more than 2 children can be kept in one alternative family. The scheme is implemented by Government with the help of N.G.O.s. A grant of ₹ 425/- per beneficiary is given to the alternative family and ₹ 75/- are given to the institutions for administrative expenses.

**vii) After Care Hostels -:**

Children whose stay in children home will over after one year and who are not rehabilitated are brought to after care hostels after completing 17 years of age. They can stay there up to 20 years of age till they get jobs monthly and complete their education/training. Grant of ₹ 1140/- and ₹ 950/- per beneficiary respectively is given for N.G.O.s running institutions for HIV positive and mentally retarded children and for other children for providing facilities to inmates and ₹ 315/- per beneficiary building rent, electricity. Water charges and administrative expenses.
2.8  Statutory provisions regarding Registration and Administration of WCD Institutions

The statutory provisions regarding registration, administration of WCD Institutions were studied. These provisions are given in the following paragraphs.

2.8.1 Registration and recognition of institutions

Institutions for WCD are owned by Government or N.G.O.s. Institutions owned by N.G.O.s. are registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 or Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. After fulfilling prescribed norms these institutions get certificate of recognition from Commissioner, Women and Child Development. In addition to this all institutions for children whether run by the Government or voluntary organization shall get themselves registered under sub section (3) of section 34 of the J.J. Act.

2.8.2 Rules regarding facilities in the institutions

The Government of Maharashtra has made certain rules for the working of the institutions of children. The important of these rules are relating to

i. Physical infrastructure – The homes for juveniles in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection shall function from separate premises. The building or accommodation shall include dormitories, classrooms, Sickroom/first aid room, kitchen, dining hall, store, recreation room, library, bathrooms, toilet/latrine, office rooms, superintendent’s room, counseling and guidance room, workshop, residence for superintendent, rooms for Juvenile Justice Board/Child Welfare Committee, playground.

ii. Clothing and Bedding – The clothing and bedding shall be as per the scale and climatic conditions. The requirements of each juvenile or child and the
minimum standards for clothing and bedding are laid down in the rules of the
Government.

iii. Sanitation and Hygiene.— Every institution shall have the following facilities, namely:-
(a) Sufficient treated drinking water; water filters shall be installed
(b) Sufficient water for bathing and washing clothes, maintenance and
cleanliness of the premises
(c) Proper drainage system
(d) Arrangements for disposal of garbage
(e) Protection from mosquitoes by providing mosquito nets
(f) Annual pest control
(g) Sufficient number of well lit and airy toilets in the proportion of at least one
toilet for seven children
(h) Sufficient number of well lit and airy bathrooms in the proportion of at least
one bath room for ten children
(i) Sufficient space for washing
(j) Clean and fly-proof kitchen and separate area for washing utensils
(k) Sunning of bedding and clothing
(l) Maintenance of cleanliness in the Medical Centre

iv. Daily Routine.—
(1) Every institution shall have a daily routine for the juveniles or children,
developed in consultation with the Children’s Committees, which shall be
prominently displayed at various places within the institution.
(2) The daily routine shall provide, *inter alia*, for a regulated and disciplined life,
personal hygiene and cleanliness, physical exercise, yoga, educational classes,
vocational training, organized recreation and games, moral education, group activities, prayer and community singing and special programmes for Sundays and holidays.

v. Nutrition and Diet Scale.—

The following nutrition and diet scale shall be followed by the institutions, namely:-
(a) The children shall be provided four meals in a day including breakfast
(b) The menu shall be prepared with the help of a nutritional expert or doctor to ensure balanced diet and variety in taste as per the minimum nutritional standard and diet scale set out in Schedule II of the rules;
(c) Every institution under this Act shall strictly adhere to the minimum nutritional standard and diet scale specified in Schedule II
(d) Juveniles or children may be provided special meals on holidays and festivals;
(e) Infants and sick juveniles or children shall be provided special diet according to the advice of the doctor on their dietary requirement.

vi. Medical Care.—

Every institution shall:
(a) Maintain a medical record of each juvenile or child on the basis of monthly medical check-up and provide necessary medical facilities
(b) Ensure that the medical record includes weight and height record, any sickness and treatment, and other physical or mental problem
(c) Have arrangement for the medical facilities, including a doctor on call available on all working days for regular medical check-ups and treatment of Juveniles or children
(d) Have sufficient medical equipments to handle minor health problems including first aid kit with stock of emergency medicines and consumables
(e) Train all staff in handling first aid

vii. Mental Health.—

1) A mental health record of every juvenile or child shall be maintained by the concerned institutions.

viii. Education.—

(1) Every institution shall provide education to all juveniles or children according to the age and ability, both inside the institution or outside, as per the requirement.

(2) There shall be a range of educational opportunities including, mainstream inclusive schools, bridge school, open schooling, non formal education and learning and input from special educators where needed.

(3) Wherever necessary, extra coaching shall be made available to school going children in the institutions by encouraging volunteer services or tying up with coaching centers.

ix. Vocational Training.—

(a) Every institution shall provide gainful vocational training to juveniles or children.

(b) The institutions shall develop networking with Institute of Technical Instruction, Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Government and Private Organization or Enterprises, Agencies or nongovernmental organizations with expertise or placement agencies.
x. **Recreation facilities —**

(1) A provision of guided recreation shall be made available to all juveniles or children in the institutions.

(2) It shall include indoor and outdoor games, music, television, picnics and outings, cultural programmes and library.

xi. **Maintenance of case file —**

(1) The case file of each juvenile and child shall be maintained in the institution containing the following information:

(a) Report of the person or agency who produced the juvenile before the Board

(b) Officer-in-charge’s, probation officer’s or child welfare officer’s, counselor’s and caseworkers reports

(c) Information from previous institution

(d) Report of the initial interaction with the juvenile, information from family members, relatives, community, friends and miscellaneous information

(e) Source of further information

(f) Observation reports from staff members

(g) Regular health status reports from Medical Officer, drug de-addiction progress reports, progress reports *vis-a-vis* psychological counseling or any other mental health intervention, where applicable

(h) Intelligence Quotient (I.Q) testing, aptitude testing, educational or vocational tests

(i) Social history

(j) Summary and analysis by case-worker and Officer-in-charge;

(k) Instruction regarding training and treatment programme and about special precautions to be taken
(l) Leave and other privileges granted;
(m) Special achievements and violation of rules, if any
(n) Quarterly progress report;
(o) Individual care plan, including pre-release programme, post release plan and
follow-up plan as prescribed in Form XXI
(p) Leave of absence or release under supervision
(q) Final discharge
(r) Follow-up reports
(s) Annual photograph
(t) Case history duly filled in prescribed Form XX
(u) Follow-up report of post release cases as per direction of the competent
authority if any and
(v) Remarks.

(2) All the case files maintained by the institutions and the Board or Committee
shall, as far as possible, be computerized and networked so that the data is
centrally available to the State and the District Child Protection Unit and the
State Government.

2.8.3 Management Committee

Every institution shall have a Management Committee for the management of
the institution and monitoring the progress of every juvenile and child.

2.8.4 Children’s Committees

(1) Officer-in-Charge of every institution for juveniles or children shall facilitate
the setting up of Children’s Committees for three different age groups of
children, viz., 6-10 years, 11-15 years and 16-18 years and these Children’s
Committees shall be constituted solely by children.
(2) Such Children’s Committee shall be encouraged to participate in following activities:
(a) Improvement of the condition of the institution
(b) Reviewing the standards of care being followed
(c) Preparing daily routine and diet scale
(d) Developing educational, vocational and recreation plans
(e) Supporting each other in managing crisis
(f) Reporting abuse and exploitation by peers and caregivers
(g) Creative expression of their views through wall papers or newsletters or paintings or music or theater
(h) Management of institution through the Management Committee.

2.8.5 Maintenance of Registers

The Officer-in-charge shall maintain in his office, such registers and forms, as required by the Act and as specified by these rules made there under and the list of registers or files or books to be maintained shall minimally comprise of:
(a) Admission and discharge register
(b) Supervision register
(c) Medical file or medical report
(d) Nutrition diet file
(e) Stock register
(f) Log book
(g) Order book
(h) Meeting book
(i) Cash book
(j) Budget statement file
(k) Inquiry report file
(l) Individual case files with individual care plan
(m) Children’s Suggestion book
(n) Visitor’s book
(o) Staff movement register
(p) Personal belongings register
(q) Minutes register of Management Committee
(r) Minutes register of Children’s Committees and
(s) Attendance registers for staff and juveniles or children.

2.8.6 Personnel or Staff of an Institution

(1) The personnel strength of a home shall be determined according to the duty, posts, and hours of duty per day and category of children that the staff is meant to cater to.

(2) The institutional organizational set up shall be fixed in accordance with the size of the home, the capacity, and workload, distribution of functions and requirements of programmes.

(3) The whole-time staff in a home may consist of Officer-in-charge, Probation Officer (in case of Observation home or Special home), Case Workers (in case of Children's home or shelter home or after care organization), Child Welfare Officers, Counselor, Educator, Vocational Training Instructor, Medical Staff, Administrative staff, Care Takers, house father and house mother, child mentors, volunteers, store keeper, cook, helper, washerman, safai karamchari, gardener as required.

(4) The part-time staff shall include Psychiatrist, Psychologist, Occupational therapist, and other professionals as may be required by time to time.
(5) The staff of the home shall be subject to control and overall supervision of the Officer-in-charge who by order, shall determine their specific responsibilities and shall keep the concerned authority informed of such orders made by him from time to time.

(6) The duties and responsibilities of the staff under the Officer-in-charge shall be fixed in keeping with the statutory requirements of the Act.

(7) The Officer-in-charge and such other staff, who may be required, shall live in the quarters provided for them within the premises of the home.

(8) The number of posts in each category of staff shall be fixed on the basis of capacity of the institution; and the staff shall be appointed in accordance with the educational qualifications, training and experience required for each category.

(9) The number of posts in the category of counselor, case worker or probation officer, house father or house mother, educator, and vocational instructor shall proportionally increase with the increase in the capacity of the institution.

(10) In case of institutions housing infants, provision for ayahs and paramedical staff shall be made as per the need.

2.9 Grant in aid to certified or recognized institution

(1) An organization certified or recognized or registered under sections 8, 9, 34, sub-section (3) of section 34, 37 or 44 of the Act, may during the period when certification or recognition or registration is in force, may apply for grants-in-aid by the State Government, for the maintenance of juvenile or child received by them under the provisions of the Act; and for expenses incurred on their education, treatment, vocational training, development and rehabilitation.
(2) The grants-in-aid may be admissible, at such rates, which shall be sufficient to meet the prescribed norms, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be mutually agreed to by both the parties.

(3) In case of transfer of management of government run homes under sections 8, 9, 34, subsection (3) of section 34, 37 and 44 of the Act, to a voluntary organization, the same budget which the Government was spending on that home, shall be given to the voluntary organization as grant-in-aid under the Memorandum of Understanding signed between both the parties describing their role and obligations.

2.10 Statutory provisions for Women Development Institutions

The Statutory provisions rules and regulations applicable to child development institutions are also applicable to women development institutions.

2.11 Review of Research Projects sponsored by Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India

2.11.1 Directory of Supreme Court and High Court Judgements on issues relating to Women and Children-2004

This Directory is an attempt to make women aware of the laws that govern their lives. In India, it is particularly the Personal law that principally governs the lives of women, who are generally socially deprived. Women in India are divided on parameters like caste, religion, social, region etc. Hence there is no uniform civil code applicable throughout India but numerous laws like Hindu, Muslim, Christian laws and various Marriage Acts like Special Marriage act 1954. The objectives of this Directory are:

i. To create awareness in the language of the people;
ii. To shed light on violence against women by bringing to life judgments through cases law;

iii. To raise awareness towards issues of women and children;

iv. To place emphasis on the rights of women in order to understand that the freedom to choose is fundamental to dignity;

v. To spread awareness of law through judgments of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

The basic problem in India is that women are unaware of their laws. A separate chapter on Maintenance highlights rights guaranteed to Indian women under various laws to overcome their financial dependence. The Directory also gives a heavy list of legal cases to enlighten women of their laws. This book is an effort to hand women an instrument to understand and use the law.

2.11.2A Study of Children Dependent on Prostitutes in Selected Areas of Uttar Pradesh - S.P. Pandey-2004 (PGBP Institute of Studies in Rural Development, Lucknow)

The sexual exploitation of children and increasing degree of trafficking in children and young women in India has caused enormous social distortions and evaluation of human rights. Indian society has accepted prostitution since time immemorial. The children of prostitutes are the main victims of this institution as they are discriminated against socially isolated and deprived of normal life for no fault for theirs. Besides being born with the stigma of illegitimacy, these children grow up in red light areas, where prims, brothel keepers, ‘hafta’ receiving police and anti-social elements exist all around.

The study is limited to Uttar Pradesh. It focuses on problems of trafficking in human and children in India. An attempt has been made in this report to examine the social status of the children of prostitutes and the problems related to their empowerment. It also highlights challenges being faced in reformatory and welfare orient programmes and suggests policy measures for improving the socio-economic conditions and rehabilitation of prostitutes and their children. The study is useful for other states too since it provides insights for
understanding of the dynamic of social problems and steps for care, protection and welfare of children depending on prostitutes.

2.11.3A Diagnostic Study of wives deserted by NRI’s – 2004 M.K.Jabbi (Council for Social Development, New Delhi)

The number of women deserted by NRI husbands is very large and is on the rise. Many Indian women who enter into arranged marriages with non-resident Indians are led up to a garden path by the husband’s family who project rosy and misleading pictures about their income and status. The great hurry in which such marriages are formalised leaves hardly any time to verify the veracity of the claims. Sometimes, the boys may be already married which may or may not be in the knowledge of the boy’s family. Greed of dowry may be another reason on the part of the boys to hasten the marriage.

The main objectives of the study were:

i. identifying the motivating factors and social causes driving the NRI boys and Indian girls or their families into contracting such marriages;

ii. finding out the coping mechanisms of the deserted women and possible ways of rehabilitating them; and

iii. suggesting strategies – social as well as legal – for securing justice for such deserted women.

The study focuses on reasons for breakup of marriages with NRI, and rehabilitation of the deserted wives. Some measures are also being suggested to rehabilitate and secure justice for, these deserted wives and provide some safeguards that would ensure that these incidents do not occur in the future or are at least minimized.
2.11.4 Nutritional Status of Women and Children in Flood Prone Districts of Bihar-2005 (Society for Economic Development and Environment Management)

The Government of India through its Department of Women and Child Development is implementing one of the most critical programmes to break the inter-generational cycle of malnutrition. In order to understand the working of these programmes, an in-depth study was undertaken in five flood-prone districts of North Bihar.

The study focuses on nutritional status of women and children and implementation of ICDS programme. The central issues of malnutrition are not clearly understood by either Auxiliary Nurse Midwives or village leaders, both powerful stakeholders in ICDS programme. They have rather vague understanding of programme details, roles and responsibilities of key functionaries. Nearly 83% of the villages surveyed are flood prone and 51% is food scarce region. There is a need to inform, educate and train these stakeholders to ensure that they play more constructive role at community level.

Whilst there is widespread malnutrition among women and children in flood-prone districts, it is clear that the programme benefits are not reaching the target population. The study has highlighted the reasons for these situations. The most important factors in weak implementation of ICDS are (a) low awareness of Anganwadi workers, (b) poor facilities, (c) poor record keeping at centre level, and warped perception of duties and responsibilities. These women are least concerned whether beneficiaries come or not.
The study has made recommendations for effective implementation of the scheme. These are (i) achieving food and nutritional security through WSHGs at household and community levels; (ii) Administrative action to improve financial flows; (iii) Training of Supervisors and Anganwadi workers with focus on quality; (iv) Addition of potty training in ICDS programme; (v) Addition of full-fledged Information Extension Communication programme within ICDS; (vi) Training in record keeping; (vii) Recruitment drive to fill all vacant posts; (viii) Creation of uniform quality of physical facilities (ix) Coordination between Health department and ICDS (x) Computerisation of all records

2.11.5 Performance appraisal of ICDS and non-ICDS districts with reference to holistic development of child and mothers in the light of social organization participation: An impact and comparative study in the states of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh-2005 (Midstream Marketing and Research Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi)

Integrated Child Development Services is pivotal for development of human resource especially for children, adolescent girls and women, being implemented by the Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. This study is an effort to present a comprehensive picture of the impact of the ICDS scheme on Children below six years of age, pregnant & nursing mothers, and adolescent girls. This report has brought out some significant achievements as well as drawbacks in terms of overall implementation of programmes. The study was conducted in the states of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The overall objective of the study was to assess the performance of ICDS with focus on health & nutritional
status of children and mothers. The role of social organizations in the implementation and functioning of ICDS has a special mention. The scope of the study is to help in identifying the needs of the beneficiaries namely children, pregnant women, nursing mothers, and adolescent girls. The study would help policy makers to modify existing policies on issues related to implementation procedures, infrastructure, financial allocations etc.

The study highlights the role of government functionary, Panchayat Raj Institution, Social organizations and people participation in ICDS. The performance of ICDS scheme has been analysed based on information obtained from Anganwadi center, on aspects of health, nutrition, pre-school education and counselling. Information has also been obtained from beneficiaries i.e. children, expectant and nursing mothers, and adolescent girls. The analysis has been carried out keeping the types of services under ICDS to the beneficiaries. The impact of the schemes provided by the Anganwadi Center and the entire team under the Integrated Child Development Services, is analysed under three main categories namely health, nutrition, and education. For effective implementation of the scheme the study has made suggestions and recommendations relating to Anganwadi centres, beneficiaries and implementing staff.

2.11.6 An exploratory study on the socio-economic condition of the widows in the holy city of Puri -2006 (Nilachal Nari Seba Samity, Puri, Orissa)

For generations women in India have been regarded as one of the most disadvantaged sections of the society. The low status of the women can be traced back to post-vedic era when women were debarred from many socio-religious functions and depending upon certain circumstances they were
regarded as un-pure. Subsequently, widows were started to be seen as evil across all the social classes. The condition of the widows in rural areas is even more pathetic. After the death of husbands many times they are driven out of their homes and left to fend for themselves. In many cases these widows who are driven out of their homes often land up in religious places. The condition of widows in Vrindaban, Varanasi, Mathura are well documented and researched upon. They are living in a very difficult condition. Similarly, in Orissa many widows land up in Puri city.

There has been an attempt by various agencies to study regarding the condition of the widows at various religious places of India like Vrindaban, Mathura, Varanasi etc. This study is an attempt to look into the various issues which affect the widows living in Puri. This study highlights the socio-psychological conditions of widows in Puri. It focuses on their social background, domicile, qualification, financial background, place of residence, attitude of in-laws during married lives, rights as daughter-in-laws, treatment by parental home, treatment by family and friends etc. It also reveals the suffering and hardships that the widows have to face. Economic conditions of the widow their health status are also studied. The study gives recommendation for making the life of widows more honorable and pain-free.

2.11.7 Impact of Support Services Provided to Children of Resident Prostitutes in Kolkata Brothels 2009 (Jayprakash Institute of Social Change, Kolkata)

The children of sex workers are victims of circumstances with no fault of their own. Having born with the stigma of illegitimacy and growing up in a red light area, the children are isolated from the mainstream and deprived of the basic
opportunities for the physical and psychological development. Being children of prostitutes, they are often confronted with problems of variegated nature like social non-acceptance; loneliness; neglect; feeling of deprivation and rejection, lack of identity of fathers; social abuse; exposure to the world of prostitution since early childhood etc. Both government and non-government organisations in Kolkata have undertaken various interventions to address the vulnerability of the children of sex workers in their respective project areas.

The purpose of this study is to prepare a document based on information on the services offered and accessed by the children in the red light areas and to review the existing service delivery mechanism especially in the context of health and education available to the children of the sex workers of Kolkata’s Red Light Areas. The target group specified in this document includes children of sex workers and their mothers from the ten red light areas in Kolkata. The broad objective of the study is to review the impact of existing support services delivered to the children of the sex workers of Kolkata’s red light areas and suggest a road map for future intervention.

The study focuses on various health, nutrition, education, vocational training and other services given to children of prostitutes and it throws light on implementation ICDS in red light areas. Recommendations regarding flexible working hours for ICDS Centres providing educational material, formation adolescent forum are made in this study.

2.12 Conclusion

This chapter deals with review of literature relating of women and children. It includes acts relating to women and children and highlights the Juvenile
Justice Act and Prevention of Immoral Trafficking Act, children in conflict with law, children who need care and protection, committees dealing with these children, women facing different types of crisis, schemes of Central and State Government for such persons, mechanism for implementation of these schemes and statutory provisions for WCD institutions.

There are various scholars and academicians who have done work on problems of women and children but no single study was done to cover overall working of WCD institutions in general and administrative aspects in particular. There is a gap between the present literature available relating to this subject and present study undertaken. In order to fill up this gap this topic was selected for study.
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