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Chapter III
Part 1

OBJECTIVES, HYPOTHESES & METHODOLOGY

The first part of this proposed research carries objectives of Research, Hypothesis scope of Research as well as the details of various techniques and methods used, under Methods of Research. In the second part, the information has
been provided on the various schemes for women and child welfare implemented by
the department of women and child welfare.

The objectives of the Research are as follows.

**Research Objectives :**

1) To study the need of the government’s Women and Child Welfare Programme
2) To study the changes made by the government welfare programme
3) To study the corruption and general dereliction in the implementation of the
   schemes.
4) To study the different legal provisions in reference to Women and Child
   Welfare
5) To study the development issues in the government welfare programme

**Research Hypotheses :**

There are certain assumptions and expected answers regarding the problem
undertaken as the Research and they are written in statements. And these statements
are called as Hypothesis these hypothesis pave a true direction to carry out the
research work

The attempt has been made to find out the changes in the lives of women and
children through different Government Schemes on this Research's fifth section/part the
testing of hypothesis has been carried out and the conclusion and results have also
been noted down. The hypothesis for this proposed Research is as follows.

1) There is need of Women and Child Welfare programme for the rehabilitation
   of the deprived and affected women.
2) There are scanty changes brought about in the life of women and children by
   the Government Welfare Schemes.
3) The corruption and general dereliction is seen in the implementation of the
government welfare schemes.
4) There is need of positive implementation of the different provisions of
different laws regarding women and child development.
5) There is need of bringing positive changes in the development policies of the
government welfare programmes.
Scope of Research:

Among all the living animals on the earth the man is enumerated with the foremost importance. And among these men are the atmost important two factors that the development of the whole nation is dependent on woman and child. The future of the action is reliant on these two factors. So for the development of these two key factors the isolated department has been established under the name ‘women and child welfare (Mahila va BAL Kalyan) under the various schemes are implemented for their development. These welfare schemes are supposed to cherish the development of women and children.

The topic of the research is a An Analytical study of the impact (effect) of the government women and child welfare pragrames. If we have a look into the history of women except the only ‘vedic period’ we come to know that the women have been getting the vicfim of injustic and opression women have been getting elevated status during ‘vedic period’ as they were given the opportunity to get education. They were also given the equal importance in the decision making events as well as in political affairs. In those days appointment system (called in Marathi ‘Niyojan Paddhati) was there. The writer Mrs. Madhavi Kavi is of the opinion about this system. “The society would permit the woman to have the relation ship with the other nam in case of the failure of procreation by her husband due to any of the reasons. The main purpose behind that was only to carry over the lineage (of that family). The widow woman would also be able to recourse the appointment system. It meant that, in ancient India, the preservation of the family or race would be given more importance that the chastity of women. “The status of women can be understood by this, in vedic period. In post-vedic period, there occurred number of changes in the status of women and the same period proved extremely contradictory for the women. The degeneration of women started in this same period and still continues; male dominated family system was in vogue during the post-vedic period, resucted into the upliftment of men and the down fall in the status of women.

Women were looked at as they were or as an article or object of use. She was kept totally in the walls of house and was forced to spend her time only in doing domestic chores. No opportunitics for education was given. The level of age-limit for the marriage of girls was reduced form the age of youth to 8 years. In consequence of this the convention of child marriage came in existence. Women had to under go the tradition of sati the women had to burn herself in the cremation with the corpse of her
dead husband as it was customary then. If any of the women was unwilling for the cause of ‘sati’ had to spend the extreme and hard life of a deprived widow. After this in the buddhist period woman was given equal status in respect religions concerns but were not treated as equal to ‘Bhikshus’ it means she could not be the Bhikshuni. In later period – middle Age period – the mogul came and became the rulers. In their reign, a woman was considered as of high status and noble only if she followed the system of veil. So the woman became impediments hooked. The status of women degraded in that age because of their traditionalism. After that social reformers took the responsibility of the upliftment of woman status.

After independence, the status of women was tried to take to its make over and upliftment as many efforts have been taken in the form of legal acts and constitutional bindings. Good results of this come forth to some extent. After 65 years of independence the improvement in the status of women can be seen. Today, not even a single sector or field is such where women have not found their entry but the quantity is fingertips countable. It can’t be said the development and empowerment of all women on the basis of these few exceptions. The progress of all women is not possible till the women from weaker sections or the women form grass-root level don’t prosper and even don’t get the opportunities of progress. The women those who get the permission from their home to get education and to move ahead are on the right path of progress. But what will be of those women who cherish the desires to get education and to move forward for progress don’t get opportunity to do so. And they are also deprived because of their social and economic incapacities. Women welfare department is there to work for such types of women. The department provides the opportunity to the women through various schemes and their implementation for the helpless, the illiterate the divorced, the widow and the needy women in the society. These schemes include the provision of grant (money given for support and assistance) Due to this the women from the society will not find obstacles in their way of progress.

Similar to conditions of women, some children also need special attention and can’t be ignored. All the children from society are not in a same condition. Those who get the chance to get education go forward and prosper but the strong need is of the progress of the weaker children. It is not good to ignore that the development of any nation is dependent on the progress of the bright future of her children. There are
number of children in the society who are neglected and deprived, child – criminals, homeless, runaway. These children are of very special attention to be given for the progress of them. The department for child welfare provide and implement various schemes for the education, training, entertainment, shelter, food, clothes, medical and health services of these children such as helpless, homeless, neglected, deprived, runaway, child-criminals, mother in immature age etc. the department also provide various facilities for the rearing of these children. In such a way various schemes are implemented in the society for the empowerment and welfare of women and children (those who are need as mentioned earlier) by the Department of women and child welfare.

Akola district is the area for this proposed research. In the district various schemes are implemented for the empowerment and welfare of women and children by the district women and child welfare department and also by the department of women and child welfare under Zilla Parishad.

The proposed research covers the beneficiaries of various schemes by the District women and child welfare department only, in Akola district. It means the scope of the research is that the beneficiaries form the whole Akola district of various schemes by the women and child welfare department. Out of these total beneficiaries, 200 have been taken as the sample using Probability method and to some extent non-probability method of sampling. The proposed research covers the study of the impact on the beneficiaries of various schemes by women and child welfare department. The total number of beneficiaries is 9400 during the last five years (2007-08 to 2011-2012). Out of which 200 have been selected in the sample for this research.

Methodology:

Scientific research in any of the social spheres begins only after ascertaining the research topic. It is the objective of all research to search out the truth and the social scientists adopt scientific methods for the purpose. Before ascertaining the research topic, it is essential to understand the different scientific methods to be adopted and also its intricate points of the selected topic so as to comprehension of the topic is made possible. The research starts since the identification of the problem to be sought after. Following the dictum “Well beginning is half done”, it is pragmatic to
understand that if the problem and the methodology are well understood, then future difficulties in research would successfully sorted out. According to Northrop, “research is like a ship in sea voyaging for a distant destination. But a slightest mistake in ascertaining the direction would lose its way albeit how painstakingly manufactured the ship or how able its navigator is.”

The researcher has to decide what aspects of the selected research topic he should concentrate upon. The researcher has to ascertain the direction of the research otherwise the expanse of the research topic could be very vast and limitless. Similarly, prominence should also be given to the curiosity of the research scholar. Curiosity is an interest of an individual to understand a subject. As George Thomson has pointed out, “either a research topic is of interest of the researcher or he has a curiosity of the topic.”

Understanding above all aspects, the researcher has selected the following topic of the research “An Analytical study of the impact of Government Welfare Programme”.

After ascertaining the research topic, the research outline and planning is must to start the research. Therefore, the researcher has to have completed planning before undertaking a research. With planning, researcher can overcome different impediments crossed during the research. Therefore, a careful outline or research draft and planning play a vital role in research. According to Seltiz and Jahoda, “research draft is a scheme adopted for the collection and analysis of the data. The scheme saves time, money and efforts in the research task.” Again stressing the utility of research draft, Alfred Kanh pointed out that research draft points out the utility and scope of the undertaken research and help the researcher in adopting proper methodology. Therefore, if researchers make proper study, it is easy draw the factual conclusions.

While exploring the value of research draft, A L Afoq has pointed out that, “design is the process of making decisions before the situation arises in which the decision is to be carried out”.

According to F R Karlinger, “research design is the plan, structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research questions and to control variances.”
Thus, the research draft is such an avoidable step in research activity which helps the researcher right from identifying research area to final stage of report making. It helps to achieve more result with less expense of time and money. Understanding the scope and nature of the study, the research draft has been prepared with prescriptive and descriptive research methodology.

The research draft has been made taking help of research methodology. The research draft is developed with following research methodology.

1) Field Research Method
2) Sample Selection Method
3) Fact Collection Method and
4) Statistical Method

3.1. Research Area:

The nature and the scope of the present study is centered upon Akola district and the different development schemes implemented under the control of Women and Child Welfare Committee in the district since last five years. The beneficiaries taking benefit of all these schemes are the part of the research areas.

Akola district has seven small towns and 1009 villages. There are 8563 beneficiaries taking benefit of different development schemes implemented by the women and child development committee since last five years; out of them 200 (women and children) are selected as samples for the present study.

India has completed 64 years since independence. During the pre-Independence era and the post-Independence eras, social workers took relentless work for bettering condition of women and children in India. The government also took different measures. Maharashtra Government also launched different programmes and schemes for women and children. It is necessary to evaluate the government programmes and scheme as how far they have been successful in mitigating their problems.

The government formed different laws to protect women. These includes Anti dowry Act, protection of women from domestic violence act, prohibition of Devidasi custom Act and laws to prohibit trafficking of women. On the other hand, the government also implemented different welfare schemes for the abandoned women
and widows and derelict children. The government implemented education and welfare schemes for these neglected sections of the society. Despite taking exhaustive measures, it is matter of concern whether these problems have been removed or at least mitigated. How far the development schemes were useful for the development of women and children? The picture has been made clear through the present study.

3.2 Field Research Method :

The centre study point of the research is the beneficiaries of District Women and Child Development schemes. During the study, different aspects of research methodology will be used. The field research method is one such important and useful technique. After preparing hypotheses and research framework, the researcher collect necessary information required for the undertaken research. For the purpose, the researcher adopts schedules, interviews, observation and questionnaires etc technique of data collection. There are basically two methods of the data collections.

1) Census Method
2) Sampling Method

Census Method :

When the researchers contact every individual of a group and collect required data for his study, the method is termed as the census method. It is useful method when the numbers of sample in research field are limited.

Sampling Method :

When the samples in research area are unlimited, it is not possible for the researcher to contact every individual. Thus, census method has limitations. Therefore, the researchers have to adopt sampling method. Adopting this method, out of the total beneficiaries of Women and Child Welfare schemes in the selected research area, samples from beneficiaries are selected for the study. After selecting samples, the facts and relevant data have been collected from the samples. Different new systems of fact collections have been selected for the research.
3.3 Sample Selection Method:

Researchers usually adopt sample selection methods for social research. When the samples in research area are unlimited, it is not possible for the researcher to contact every individual. Therefore, the researchers have to adopt sampling method to draw the relevant data. Instead of contacting each members of the group, some samples are selected to derive required data from him. It is held that the information derived from the samples is of the complete group. The system is called sample selection method.

In routine life, we usually draw conclusions using the sample selection method. It is same as the doctor take out a drop of blood as a sample to ascertain his illness. Similarly, to test water in a well, few drops would be enough to draw conclusion about the taste of the water.

Due to impracticability of the census method, sample selections methods have been adopted. According to Moser and Kalton, “Sample survey should ideally be used only if the part of the population studied is selected by the accepted statistical methods.” According to P Y Thote, “sample is a representative unit of the complete research field”. According to Franck Morton, “sample is word used as a unit or one section of the congruent whole. It is selected as a representative unit and held as it represents the congruent whole”.

In brief, instead of studying each unit in the selected congruent whole, it is easy to select some units as samples those represent the whole. But the sample selection is not an easy task. It is a complicated task and a slightest mistake in the sample selection would make research faulty and also waste time, money and energies of the researchers. Therefore, to select samples, following scientific steps are adopted and samples were selected accordingly.

1) Research Composite Whole  2) sample type

Research Composite Whole:

The researcher has firstly to select the congruent whole for the research from which he has to select samples for his study. But to finalize the sample is not an easy task. It is depended on following types.

Probable Whole: When the samples in the congruent whole can be ascertained, then it is called probable whole.
Non Probable whole: When the samples in the congruent whole cannot be ascertained it is called non probable whole. For example survey of drunkards.

Thus, the research samples have been selected. The centre study point of the research is the beneficiaries of District Women and Child Development schemes. The beneficiaries taking benefit of the government schemes are included in the ambit of the study. Schemes are the part of the research areas. Akola district has seven small towns and 1009 villages. There are 8563 beneficiaries taking benefit of different development schemes implemented by the women and child development committee since last five years; out of them 200 (women and children) are selected as samples for the present study.

Sample Types:
There are no specific rules regarding extend of the sample. Therefore, the extend of the sample should be comprehensive so as to save researchers time, energy and money. In view of the present research based on the impact of District Women and Child Welfare schemes, 200 samples were selected for the research.

Method of Selection of samples:
Sample selection has been a part of scientific research. But understanding the scope and extend of the research topic, all the sample selections methods cannot be used. The samples have to be selected to suit the nature, scope of the study with availability of time as well. There are two parts of samplings; they are viz. Probability and non-probability sampling.

Probability Selection:
A probability sampling is one in which every unit in the population has a chance (greater than zero) of being selected in the sample, and this probability can be accurately determined. The combination of these traits makes it possible to produce unbiased estimates of population totals, by weighting sampled units according to their probability of selection.

Non-probability sampling:
A non probability Sampling is any sampling method where some elements of the population have no chance of selection or where the probability of selection can't
be accurately determined. It involves the selection of elements based on assumptions regarding the population of interest, which forms the criteria for selection. Hence, because the selection of elements is nonrandom, non-probability sampling does not allow the estimation of sampling errors. These conditions give rise to exclusion bias, placing limits on how much information a sample can provide about the population. Information about the relationship between sample and population is limited, making it difficult to extrapolate from the sample to the population.

Thus, during the present research, probability and non-probability both the methods were used. The research includes the congruent whole of 9400 beneficiaries taking benefit of different schemes of District Women and Child welfare committee. The District Women and Child welfare committee during last five years (2007-08 to 2011-12) gave the figure of 9400 beneficiaries. Out of them, 200 samples were selected by a regular sample method.

The samples from the congruent whole were given numbers and one list was made. As only 200 samples had to be selected, 9400 samples were divided by 200 to get 47 as the answer. Ascertaining five numbers, the samples were selected after every five numbers for 47 times to get 200 samples. These samples were selected adopting probability and non-probability selection system.

As regular numbering system was adopted for the study, the researcher did not have to select samples as her liking. It helped to include diverse samples in the selection. Similarly, the researcher also adopted easy method; the researcher could also select samples from the chosen samples.

Due to binding conformity of the beneficiaries, the researcher has not disclosed the names of the beneficiaries in the research.

### 3.4 Fact Selection Methods:

After ascertaining the research topic, the next important step is to collect the relevant facts. It is invariably required to collect the realistic facts about the concerned topic. The collected information should be relevant with the topic and useful. For the purpose, the researchers have to collect information about the availability of the facts of the chosen topic. According to Durkheim, “social is a phase of behavior (thinking, feeling or acting) which can objectively be observed and has a coercive or compelling nature”

According to Bodhankar, “an actually happened and verifiable and general thing of either concrete or abstract nature and of which variability can repeatedly
adjudge by the accepted methods can be termed as fact” While According to Good Hatt, “Fact is an empirically verifiable observation.”

Thus, fact can be elucidated as concrete or abstract or valid information which can be used by the researcher for drawing his conclusions. The methods of fact collection are divided into two types:

a) Primary Collection of Data  
b) Secondary Collection of Data

**Primary collection of Data :**

The researcher himself goes in the research field and collects necessary information and data required to carry out his research. According to P H Mann, “the primary source provides the researchers the first hand information. These facts are valued as the researchers themselves have gathered those facts.”\(^{13}\) The researcher himself goes in the field and contacts the society and collect the data first handed. It is called as primary system of primary source of data collection.

The researcher has adopted following primary methods of data collection, these include-

1) **Observation**  
2) **Interview**  
3) **Questionnaire**

**Observation :**

Observation is an indispensible nature of human being. We generally take decisions only after observation. It is one of the important methods of collecting scientific facts. Many facts, which are necessary for social research, are obtained by adopting observation method. In brief, it is one of important methods for collecting the primary data. It is collected directly going into the research fields.

According to Selltic, Jahoda, Devatsch and Cook, “Observation is not one of the most pervasive activities of daily life; it is a primary tool of scientific inquiry.”\(^{14}\)
Observation is a thoughtful study made through eyes which can fairly be used for closely watching and understanding different units in their social interactions making a sense of uniformity with the larger society.

Though no separate or specific method is adopted for observation for the present study, the researcher has first hand observed the interviewees as far as possible by reaching to their localities and residences noting down their life style, their houses, accessories and things, government aided benefits and schemes, the occupations based on government aids schemes, the needs of the beneficiaries aided through NGOs and facilities made available by those NGOs. These observations are held useful while analyzing the data.

**Interview :**

In social research, it is held as the most important method of data collection. The researchers attempt to collect the facts as the objective and valid facts are ardently required for the research as it is an unwritten dictum that as are the collected data so are the research findings. Thus, the importance of interview method is on rise. It is one of the oral kinds of fact collection. The researchers personally contact with the interviewee and collect the relevant data through his interviews. The process is called as interview. According to a noted sociologist P V Young, “it may be seen as an effective, informal, verbal and non verbal conversation, initiated for specific purposes and focused on certain planned content areas”15

The method adopted for collecting relevant data is the interview method as the researcher can peep into the mindset of the interviewee through the method of interviews. It helps him observe and understand his thoughts, emotions, motives. He can interact on relevant questions to collect required data. To take out more authentic information from the interviewee, the interview method was adopted for the research.

The centre study point of the research is the beneficiaries of District Women and Child Development schemes. To garner more information about the impact of these schemes, interview technique was adopted. It helped to get the required answers and also received the first hand information of the emotions and expectation of the interviewees about the schemes. Informality was one of the positive qualities of the interview method and complete care was taken that interviewees should face no stress while replying to the questions. Similarly, complete care has been taken about the
confidential issues. Thus, they freely answered to the questions which were put to them. It helped to gather the relevant data.

District Women and Child welfare department implements different welfare schemes. The individuals directly involved in the implementation of these schemes including the government officers, office employees, office bearers of the NGOs and family members of the beneficiaries were also covered in the interview method to collect more information about the beneficiaries. The interviewees for the researches are women and children largely come from slums and poor areas where lack of sanitation and criminalization are perceptible. Similarly, they are found largely uneducated. Thus, it was not possible to adopt the questionnaire method. Therefore, it was decided to take up interview schedule method to collect true and objective data.

**Interview Schedule:**

Schedule is written records of questions. It is one of the basic techniques in social sciences for collecting the primary data required for the research. It is list of question prepare to test the conclusions. As the researcher himself put the questions it is possible for her to encourage the respondent to reply. According to Thomas McCormick, “the schedule is nothing more than a list of questions which seems necessary to answer in order to test the hypothesis or hypotheses.”

Interactions covering different efforts put to eradicate different problems of women and child, development schemes, the social attitude to look at those schemes, social condition of women, the secondary position meted out even in modern era, childhood, child labour, child delinquency, starvation and newspapers articles are closely studied. Interactions were held with the government officers who implement the schemes and the beneficiaries. Understanding all these aspects and taking preview of the research objectives, hypotheses, the schedules are used.

The schedules include prominently and serially the information about the beneficiary, information about his family, educational information, health related information, information about the necessity of the government schemes, information of child and women, information about corruption and general neglect of the officers, legal provision, changes wrought in development schemes etc. The questions put in the schedule are mostly compact in nature and its alternative answers are given in the schedule. Thus the schedule has been drafted.

**Review of Interview Schedule:**
After preparing the schedule on the selected topic, its review is necessary before finally accepting. To make review, 25 units (interviewees) from the research area were selected and the questions were put to check the responses and the proximity for the research. The researchers found that some of the questions were incomplete, doubtful or double meaning. These drawbacks then are removed and the corrected final interview schedule was printed.

**The contact with the interviewees and the collection of the facts:**

The field of the research activity is Akola district. The research congruent whole is women and children beneficiaries of the different schemes of District Woman and Child Welfare department. Out of the congruent whole, the samples (units) were selected. As the research area is extended, the researchers went to different places to record the interviews and schedules.

In brief, the researcher has collected the facts by going into the research fields through observations, interviews and schedules.

**Secondary collection of Data:**

Secondary method is one of the method of collecting necessary information and facts. It includes published and unpublished documents, books and other written materials. It is important in collecting more information about the selected topic and giving data and figures to make the research more authentic. Without going into the research fields, this information is collected through different institutions and books. Different sources are used in collecting the secondary data.

The information received through the secondary sources is of primary and micro type. It creates historic background. According to Ludburg, “before initiating the proposed research, a close and conscious survey of earlier texts on relevant topics should be made.”\(^{17}\) Such survey is useful to avoid unnecessary repetitions. According to Mrs Pollin Young, the facts are categorized in two types.

a) Source: It includes biographies, autobiographies, diaries, letters, memoirs, manuscripts etc.

b) Regional source: It includes the individual or groups of individuals who has true information of the topic. \(^{18}\)

The secondary source includes published and unpublished works.
In the present research, both the sources were used as per requirement. These include news articles published through different newspapers, government reports, reference books, figures in government offices, information received from NGOs and the information derived from the government officers and studious personalities are included in the collection of data.

3.5 Statistical scheme:

After collecting the relevant data, it is required to categorize and classify the data and make it ready for the actual analysis and after analysis put the data in systematic order. In social research, analyses of the fact and the interpretation have a greater role. The facts are restrained and limited value before the analysis and interpretation of the facts. After the analysis and interpretation these fact acquired a new meaning and relevance.

Jules Henry Poincare points out, “science is built with fact as a house is built with stones, but a collection of facts is no more science than a heap of stones is a house.” Again, According to Mrs P V Young, “social scientists assume that behind his accumulated data there is something more important and revealing than the facts and figures themselves. He assumes that carefully thought out well-marshaled facts and figures, when related to the whole body of data, have significant general meaning.”

Therefore the facts are placed in order and tabulated for the analysis and interpretation.

Analysis and interpretation is an important aspect in research field. The researcher has made the analysis of the collected facts with the help of following variables.

1) Editing: After collecting data from the primary and the secondary sources, the data was put in an order. After that the responses of the interviews were checked and cross checked and unnecessary and cumbersome data was removed. Similarly the data and the findings which appeared either incomplete or doubtful were rethought upon and made complete. It helped to analyze the essential facts.

2) Numbering: After editing the fact, numbering is the second important step. Giving a separate number to each response or reply to the questions put in questionnaire
which has been accepted in the previous is called numbering. As it was necessary for the tabulation, the collected facts were put in numbers.

3) **Classification:** In any kind of research, the collected data and facts are dispersed. The analysis of such dispersed data is not pragmatically possible. Therefore, the method of classification is adopted to classify the collected data in sequential order and is modulated. The classifications make segregation of the facts in the diverse groups and class making possible to access the facts. Therefore the facts are classified.

4) **Tabulation:** In view to bring ease in the analysis of the thought, tabulations of the relevant facts and data are made. Tabulation is a scientific process of putting quantitative facts in a series or tables.

   According to Dr J C Chaturvedi, “the process of arranging the data in an orderly manner into the rows and columns, capable of being read in two directions is called tabulation.”

   In the present research, understanding the problems and the research objectives, the researcher prepared different tables to establish the relation among different variables. Using different statistical methods, the facts are analyzed and interpreted to put in order the findings.

**3.6 Scaling Technique :**

   In the social sciences, scaling is called the process of measuring or ordering entities with respect to quantitative attributes or traits. It is used to measure or estimate individuals' levels of extraversion including his thoughts, views, mentality regarding specific issue, sincerity, love, hatred etc.

   According to Good and Hatt, "The problem, to which scaling techniques are amplified is that of ordering a series of items along some short of continuum. In other words they are methods of turning a series of qualitative facts into quantitative series"

   In short scaling is a method or technique adopted to evaluate a thing or event and it can express its quality in quantitative numbers.
In the present research, it was necessary to evaluate the mentality of 200 sample beneficiaries. To evaluate the mentality or inclinations of the 200 beneficiaries, Likart scale has been used.

**Likart’s scale:**

Likart developed a special scale in 1932 to measure imperial and colonial mentality of the selected groups.”

The present apparatus points out inclination of the beneficiaries towards the government schemes and his adaptability to draw benefit of the schemes. Thus it studies the attitude of the beneficiaries towards the government scheme. The present study covers the topic impact of the government schemes on general people in Akola district. To study the impact of the government schemes, the responses of the people are evaluated by using Likart scale.

**3.7 Problems in the Fact Selection Methods:**

While carefully studying the present research topic and collecting required data for the research, the researcher has to face different problems. Such problems impede the research activities also cause damage to the authenticity and objectivity. Therefore, the research has to be continuously vigilant and active to avoid or to overcome such difficulties.

1) Large number of the beneficiaries taking benefit of the district women and child welfare schemes were less educated or semi literate. When they were contacted they were firstly not ready to interact. But after careful pursuance and briefing the worth of the studies, they were ready to speak and answered the question put to them.

2) Some of the schemes of District Women and Child welfare are implemented by Non Government Organizations. When reached to these institutions, they first inquired about the permission of the District Women and Child Welfare department and then only they allowed interacting with the beneficiaries.

3) When approached to NGOs to get authentic information about the facts and figures in Women and Child welfare scheme, they took written assurance of the confidentiality and then gave the permission letter. I had to make numerous visits to take out the required information.
4) When contacted Women and Child Welfare Office, they firstly did not accept to provide any information. But when referred the right to Information Act, they showed willingness but put the issue on hold asking to come again after 8 to 10 days.

5) The interviewees were often were not available at their homes or told of their unavailability.

6) As interviewees were largely women, men in their houses disallowed them to contact with the researcher. Onset, researchers had to do tricky job of taking their husbands into the confidence. Often, men in the household refused to the researcher saying women are disallowed to talk with unknown persons. Some times, the researcher had to endure loss of time and money.

7) As the interviewees were largely homeless and a good amount of time was spent in searching them out. They were often gone to different places in search of employment with assistance of their relatives.

8) The researcher who had never been to police station went to Police stations as Women Counseling Centers were located in Police station. As a women researcher, many at the police station inquired about the research. It was altogether a new experience of deriving information from Women Counseling Centers located at the police station.

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16) Aaglave Dr Pradeep, Sanshodhan Padhatishastre va Tantre, Vidya Prakashan, Nagpur First edition 2008, Pg No 281


18) Ibid Pg NO 176

19) Ibid Pg No 380

20) Aaglave Dr Pradeep, Sanshodhan Padhatishastre va Tantre, Vidya Prakashan, Nagpur First edition 2008, Pg No 369

21) Ibid Pg No 381

22) Ghatole, Prof R N: Samajs hatriya Sanshodhan-Tatve VA Padhati.
Chapter III

Part -II

GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTED DIFFERENT DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

A) Schemes of Women Development:
As women has pivotal role in family, it is necessary that she should be educated and capable. The complete responsibility of family is entrusted on her. Women, in the present era, have put her feet in different fields with shoulder with men and proved her mettle. She has also put her steps in politics as well. Rural women have been actively representing themselves in politics due to 50 percent reservation for women at local self governing bodies. But these are notable exceptions as multitude of women in our society still awaits government help to ensure development in their lives. The societies in our country have many homeless, orphans and deprived women and children who earnestly require a hand of help. Rehabilitation of these individuals is must otherwise some sections of society go far head leaving another section far behind in social development.

Different schemes are implemented by Women and Child Welfare Development for the socio-economically deprived women and children who include homeless, deprived, orphans, mentally retarded, Devdasi, abandoned, rape victims, women with criminal background. The government schemes support these beneficiaries and imparts education, training and provide financial assistance to rehabilitate them in the society. These schemes are implemented without any kind of discrimination.

The present chapter deals with the different development schemes implemented by Women and Child Development department in Akola districts. Its figure is 9400 which does not include all the development schemes, but effort is made to cover around all schemes in the present study. As the research has time restriction, the schemes of during 2007-08 to 2011-12 i.e. last five years are included in the present study. The information and inputs derived from different departments of the government, offices and the NGOs are incorporated in the present chapter.

The information of different development schemes implemented by Women and Child Development Department of Akola district for homeless, deprived, orphans, mentally retarded, Devdasi, abandoned, rape victims etc is as follows:

1) Government’s Shelter Home and Hostels for abandoned women:

Government’s Shelter Home and Hostels for abandoned women have been established to give shelter to Homeless, deprived, orphans, mentally retarded, Devdasi, abandoned, rape victim women in age group of 18 to 40 years and
rehabilitate them. Women Acceptance Centres and Government shelter homes, both the government organizations have been integrated and is recognized as Women’s Hostel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1) Who will be the Beneficiaries of Schemes</th>
<th>Homeless, deprived, orphans, mentally retarded, Devdasi, abandoned, rape victim women in age group of 18 to 40 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2) How to take benefit of the scheme</td>
<td>Woman can directly apply to the institute. Similarly, social workers, social institutions and police can help these women acquire the benefit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Homeless, deprived, orphans, Devdasi, abandoned, rape victim women in age group of more than 18 years of age can themselves apply or social worker, social organizations can apply to the superintendent Woman Government Shelter Home to insure their admission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) To whom to Apply</td>
<td>Depending on availability of seat, immediate admission would be given to the expected beneficiaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Interim reply after the application</td>
<td>After taking admission in to the institute, beneficiary used to live for around 30 days. Under the revised scheme she would be given monthly allowance of Rs 250. If she has children, monthly allowances of Rs 150 for her first child and Rs 100 for her second child are given. These allowances are given for the maximum period of one year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) The amount of Grants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2) Women Protection Homes

The government runs protections homes to rehabilitate women freed by police from the prostitution under sections of Immoral Trafficking Prohibition Act, 1956 and other women who willingly approached these protection homes.

<p>| 1) Benefits of the scheme | The government runs protections homes to rehabilitate women freed by police from the |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2) Who will be the Beneficiaries of Schemes</td>
<td>prostitution. It takes efforts to rehabilitate the victim women. The scheme has been implemented under Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act 1956. These protection Homes provides Foods, Cloths and shelter. After stay of stipulated days they are sent back to their homes. Either marriages of some of the victims are arranged or special trainings are imparted and efforts are made to set up profession or to get them job. Following Immoral Trafficking Prohibition Act, the women made free from the prostitution and the needy women The women relieved by police or women who do not wish to continue prostitution can take benefit of these protection homes. The women either relieved from the prostitutions or the women in the ignoble trade who do not wish to continue can be admitted through Police Superintendent. Immediate admission is given to the victim women on availability of free seats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) How to take benefit of the scheme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) To whom to Apply and how to apply</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Interim reply after the application</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3) Protection Homes run by Non Government Organizations and amended Maher scheme

The protection homes run by non government organization provides shelter to Homeless, deprived, orphans, mentally retarded, Devdasi, abandoned, rape victim women in age group of 16 to 60 years and rehabilitate them.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4) Assistant Grand from Women Organizations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The scheme has been started to help economically backward women who have a need of employment. The scheme is launched to provide loans to women Self Help groups to start a small scale business or household industry so as they would become self reliant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The benefit received under the scheme: - Women are given professional training to make them self reliant and assistant grants are given to make women self sufficient. Any registered NGO or experienced women self help groups can start the training centres. To start the training centre, the organizations are given Rs 28,500 grants for non refundable expenses. The amount is given for purchasing required machinery and as working capital. Around 30 women are given professional training for a period of six months and for the purpose they are given annual scholarship of Rs 75. The assistant grants of Rs 500 are given to the organization implementing the training with regularity for non refundable expenses. It includes salaries of the directors, trainers and purchase of raw material etc. It is expected that each professional training class could muster amount required for further purchase of raw material by the sale of produced items. Under the schemes, NGOs and experienced organizations can start training centres for different profession and household (cottage) industries. For example, value added products on horticulture produce, silk industry, vegetable production, and bakery, other household items, TV and Radio repair, typing etc.

Who would be the beneficiaries of the schemes? - Women of economically backward communities would be the beneficiaries of the schemes.

3) How to take benefit of the schemes? - Women of economically backward communities would apply to the professional training centres run by NGOs or women Self Help Groups.

5) Free ship to daughters for professional training

SSC passed girls from economically backward communities are given free ships to support them acquire professional education.

<p>| 1) Benefits under | The girl students who are taking training in Nursing, |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Telephone operator, ITI etc government recognized institutes are given monthly grants of Rs 100 during the training period.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2) who would be the beneficiaries?</td>
<td>The annual income of the parents of the beneficiary student should not be more than government decided limit for economically backward communities. The beneficiary should be SSC pass out student and should not be free ship benefits from any other institutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) work methodology to get benefit of the scheme</td>
<td>The beneficiary should have taken admission to institution or training institutes approved by Commercial School or Industry Directorate. The syllabus taken admission to should have been approved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Apply to whom and in what format</td>
<td>The beneficiary has to apply in prescribed form to the district Women and Child Welfare Officer with attested documents of income certificate, domicile certificate with no less than 15 years, Transfer Certificate, the institution applied to should be government recognized. The free ship could not be given to the beneficiary who already receives free ship from other institution and is more in amount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Minimum period to expect an answer</td>
<td>Within period of 30 days according to the availability of grants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6) Personal Grants aids for self employment of women

The financial assistance is provided to women for starting their small scale or cottage industry.
| 1) Benefits under the scheme | The government provides once grant aid of Rs 500 to economically deprived woman to start small scale enterprise to boost income of her family. The scheme also aims at creating opportunities of self employment for the economically deprived women. The government provides once grant aid of Rs 500 to start a cottage industry, home business, vegetables sale etc. |
| 2) Who would be the beneficiaries? | 1) helpless women, divorced, widows, or women trapped in moral conflict or economically backward women  
2) women should hold license of the local body to start her enterprise  
3) the family income of the women beneficiary should not be above the amount ascertained by the government for economically backward communities.  
4) women residing in Maharashtra more than 15 years |
| 3) Work methodology to get benefit of the scheme And whom to apply | The beneficiary has to apply in prescribed form to the district Women and Child Welfare Officer with attested documents of income certificate, domicile certificate and two certificates by noted personalities |
| 5) Minimum period to expect an answer | Within period of 30 days according to the availability of grants |
| 6) Amount of approved grants | Rs 5000/- |

7) Grant aids for the marriage of daughters of Helpless Widows

Grant aids for the marriage of daughters of Helpless Widows are given to the beneficiaries.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1) The benefits under the scheme</th>
<th>The grant aids of Rs 2000 is given for the marriage of daughters of the helpless widows</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2) Beneficiaries of the scheme</td>
<td>The widows below poverty line can take benefit of the schemes for marriage of her first daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) to whom to apply and how to apply</td>
<td>The beneficiary should apply with a prescribed format within period of 90 days of marriage of her daughter to the district Women and Child Welfare officer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) documents to be attached with the application</td>
<td>i) widow certificate of the beneficiary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii) income certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iii) domicile certificate of stay 15 years in Maharashtra state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iv) age certificate of the marrying daughter and son in law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>v) certificate declaring no assistance from any quarter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Interim reply after the application</td>
<td>Within period of 30 days on availability of grants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Total amount of grants</td>
<td>Rs 2000 grants are once given for marriage of daughter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### 8) Assistance aid for the marriage of Orphan girls

Under the scheme, the government provides assistance aid for marriage of orphan girl. The government approves the assistance aid of Rs 15000 for the marriage of orphan girls at orphanages, government shelters, government women protection or support homes under the following rules. The scheme aims at help to start their married life and to improve their social status. The following are the rules and regulations for the schemes.

- The beneficiary should be admitted to above mentioned organizations and should not be less than 18 years of Age at the time of marriage
- The daughter who parents are dead, or either father or mother is dead and her family income is less than Rs 20,000, such beneficiary is eligible for the grants
- A letter declaring no assistance from elsewhere is mandatory

The total assistant aid of Rs 15000 should be approved of which Rs 10,000 are deposited in the name of the beneficiary as the fixed deposit for period of five year at
a nationalized Bank. The amount cannot be withdrawn before the maturity. The organization will purchase household requirements of remaining Rs 5000 for the beneficiary and bestowed her at the time of her marriage.

9) Welfare Schemes for Devdasi

Different development schemes are implemented to ensure development of Devdasi which include Livelihood grants for Devdasi, grants for their marriage, aids for their education, promotional grants to NGOs working in a campaign to eradicate the custom of Devdasi and hostels for the children of Devdasi etc schemes are implemented.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A) Livelihood Grants (Nirwah Anudan) for Devdasies</th>
<th>Devdasies are given monthly grants of Rs 300 by the Government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Benefits Under the scheme:</td>
<td>1) Devdasi above 40 years of age whose annual income is included in lower income group (below 15000) would be eligible beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Beneficiaries of the scheme</td>
<td>2) The grants would be permissible only for Devdases and not for others like Jogte, Napusak, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) To whom to Apply and How to apply</td>
<td>3) Devdasi means any unmarried woman offered to god, apostles, goddess or religious institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Interim reply after the application</td>
<td>Devdasi should apply District Woman and Child Welfare Officer by joining Devdasi certificate, Age certificate and Income certificate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) The amount of Grants</td>
<td>Interim reply should be within 30 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B) Grants for Marriage of Devdasi

Under the scheme, the government provides grants for either the marriage of Devdasi or her daughter.
1) Benefits Under the scheme:

- Devdasies or their daughters are given marriage aids of Rs 10,000

2) Beneficiaries of the scheme

- 1) Devdasi above 40 years of age whose annual income is included in lower income group (below 15000) would be eligible beneficiaries
- 2) The grants would be permissible only for Devdases and not for others like Jogte, eunuch, etc
- 3) Devdasi means any unmarried woman offered to god, apostles, goddess or religious institutions

3) To whom to Apply and How to apply

- Devdasi should apply District Woman and Child Welfare Officer after the marriage within 60 days of their marriage
- Interim reply should be within 30 days

4) Interim reply after the application

5) The amount of Grants

- Rs 10,000

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C) Educational Aid for children of Devdasi

The government provides educational materials to children of Devdasi to ensure their educational development.
1) Benefits Under the scheme: Two sets of uniforms are provided to the students learning in std 1 to 10. They are also provided school material with following grants.

1) Rs 75 per student for prescribed Text Books
2) Rs 70 per student for note books
3) Rs 50 per student for other school material
4) Rs 175 per male student for the uniforms
5) Rs 205 per girl student for the uniforms

2) Beneficiaries of the scheme: The children of Devadasi learning from Std 1 to 10 at Zilla Parishad Schools, Municipality Schools or other government recognized schools.

3) To whom to Apply and How to apply: To apply District Women and Child Welfare Officer in required format

4) Interim reply after the application: Within 15 days

D) Promotional Grants to NGOs

Promotional Grant in aids is given to the registered social organizations working to eradicate the tradition of Devadasi by organizing social awareness programmes.

1) Benefits Under the scheme: The registered social organizations working to eradicate the tradition of Devadasi by organizing social awareness programmes are given assistant aid of Rs 10,000.

2) Beneficiaries of the scheme: The registered social organizations working to eradicate the tradition of Devadasi

3) To whom to apply and how to apply: The benefitting NGO has to apply District Women and Child Welfare Office in two copies complying with required rules and regulations.

4) Interim Reply: Within 30 days

5) Amount of approved grants: Rs 10,000/-

E) Hostels for children of Devadasi

1) Benefits Under the scheme: Registered organizations are given grants of Rs 450 per
10) **Multipurpose Women Centres**

It is an urgent need for women to have accessibility and awareness of information of different schemes of the government. The scheme allows mutual interaction of different NGOs and women beneficiaries to understand significance and use of the different government scheme.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1) Benefits Under the scheme</th>
<th>Women can come there to take counsel for employment or profession. These centres provide advices regarding employment, legal, library etc. These also provide assistance to the victimized women.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2) Beneficiaries of the scheme | 1) victimized women  
2) women who wish to take benefit legal advise  
3) women beneficiaries who wish to advise for employment or profession  
4) women beneficiaries found in family disputes  
5) women who wish to take medical advise  
6) women who wish to take benefit of library  
7) registered NGOs |
| 3) How to get benefit of the scheme | The beneficiary has to contact the multipurpose societies to solve her problem. |
| 4) To whom to apply and how to apply | The beneficiary has to apply District Women and Child Welfare Office complying required rules and regulations and required documents. |

11) **Dowry Vigilance Committee**
Dowry Vigilance Committee chaired by the district collector works to control the dowry and protect rights of married women.

1) Implementing office: District Women and Child Welfare office
2) Objective and Nature: Dowry Vigilance committee chaired by the collector has been set up at district places to control the dowry system prevalent in society and also to protect women from atrocities. Social workers, local MLAs, woman MLA, MP, Police officer are the office bearers of the committee. The committee decides its programmes and methods to eradicate the dowry customs. The committee is given annual grants of Rs 8300. The amount is spent for organizing different awareness programmes including symposiums, camps, public debates, conferences etc.

3) Contact: District Women and Child Welfare office

12) Kamdhenu Scheme

1) Implementing office: District Women and Child Welfare Officer
2) Objectives and Nature of the scheme: The scheme has been started to provide works to needy women to make the financially self-sufficient. It has been started at Zilla Parishads, Municipal Councils, Municipal Corporations, local bodies and other government and semi-government institutions to provide necessary materials like uniforms, bed sheets, carpets, duster, sweeper, soap, foods items etc for the schools, institutions, hospitals etc to the registered women organizations. These women organizations have to make these works done through needy women who are their members. Such works should be given to these self-help groups at 10 percent less of the minimum tenders of these works.

Udyogmitra Samiti run by Maharashtra State Minor Industry development Corporation and Khadi and Rural Industry would help to raise the basic capital for starting works at these self-help groups run by women organizations.

Rules and Regulations: Registered Women Organizations

Contact: District Women and Child Welfare Officer and District Industry Officer

13) Women counselling centers:
These centers work to give support and guidance to the women faced with social or moral difficulties. These centres provide helpline and other facilities. The government provides assistant grant of Rs 2,30,660 annually to each centre. There are also 10 counselling centres run by Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai. The government gave permission to run 10 more Women Counselling centers in year 2006-07.

14) Grants for the Mass marriages of farmers daughters in Vidarbha (Amravati, Akola, Buldana, Yavatmal, Washim and Wardha district) :

Women and Child Development department took up an ameliorative scheme of providing grants of marriages of farmers’ daughter with government resolution of Feb 17, 2006. The measure was taken to check the growing suicide cases of farmers due to indebtedness. The farmers had to take debts on high interest rest for marriages of their daughters and paying off high interest put burden on their meager income. The government put the scheme to control indebtedness of farmers and consequent suicide. Under the schemes, Rs 10,000 are given to for the marriages of farmers’ daughter. The father, or his wife and if both are not living, their daughter gets the amount for her marriage. The government also grants of Rs 1000 per marriage to nongovernmental organization or the local government body organizing the mass marriage ceremony.

15) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005:


What is Domestic Violence?- The act covers following injustices and atrocities to women under the domestic violence act. Harms or injures or endangers the health, safety, life, limb or well-being, whether mental or physical, of the aggrieved person or tends to do so and includes causing physical abuse, sexual abuse, verbal and emotional abuse and economic abuse; or harasses, harms, injures or endangers the aggrieved person with a view to coerce her or any other person related to her to meet any unlawful demand for any dowry or other property or valuable security; or has the effect of threatening the aggrieved person or any person related to
her with such conduct causing harm, whether physical or mental, to the aggrieved person.

Who could apply? An aggrieved person within a family or in close relation or a Protection Officer or any other person on behalf of the aggrieved person may or their children under 18 years of age can seek justice.

To whom to apply?- An aggrieved person or a Protection Officer or any other person on behalf of the aggrieved person may present an application or oral complaint to the police station/magistrate seeking justice or their children under 18 years of age can seek justice.

There are 3774 protection officers working in the state of Maharashtra. Maharashtra state has declared all district Women and Child Welfare officers, regional officers, tehsildars, nayab tehsildars, block development officer and extension officers as the protection officers.

15) Women and Child Welfare Committee:

Separate committees of Women and Child Welfare have been established at Zilla Parishads of 29 districts of Maharashtra state. The committee work to implement the government’s 24 schemes and 17 new schemes in rural parts. The government approves grants for the implementation of these welfare schemes. Similarly the government expects that each Zilla Parishad should utilize 5 to 10 percent of its income of Cess for implementing these schemes.

Director, Maharashtra State department of Women and Child Welfare, Pune plans funds for the different schemes. Similarly it is mandatory to take technical permission of the director of Women and Child Welfare for implementing either a new scheme or the scheme above Rs 5 lakh.
B) Child Development Schemes

The schemes under The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000

1) Observation Homes (Government/NGO):

Under the Juvenile Justice Act 2000, Observation Homes are set up for delinquent children under 18 years of Age to ensure their rehabilitation. It provides food, protection, education, training and health services. It provides protection, treatment and rehabilitation of children in the purview of the juvenile justice system. It aims at rehabilitating the delinquent children.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1) Benefits Under the scheme</th>
<th>Under the Juvenile Justice Act 2000, Observation Homes are set up for delinquent children under 18 years of Age to ensure their rehabilitation. It provides food, protection, education, training and health services.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2) Beneficiaries of the scheme</td>
<td>Under 16 years of Age orphan, orphan by a single parent, abandoned, exploited, child delinquent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) How to get benefit of the scheme</td>
<td>The social worker or the existing parents can apply to the superintendent of the observation Homes. Similarly, children inclined towards crimes and are delinquents are admitted by Police.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 4) To whom to apply and how to apply | 1) Application should be handed in prescribed form to the Child Welfare Forum of the Observation Home with required amount of court fee stamps and finally submitted to the superintendent officer of the Observation Home.  
2) If any social organization having worked for two years in Child Welfare works wants to start an Observation Home, it should apply to the related district Women and Child Welfare Officer in prescribed form. |
| 5) Interim reply after the application | The superintendent of Observation Home has to keep the application before the Child Welfare Forum and Child Court. The period of 30 days are required to take decision on the matter. |
6) The amount of Grants

| 1) The government provides 100 percent grants for the total expense of the government run Observation Homes.
| 2) The observation Homes run by the non government organizations are given 100 percent salary grants and Rs 500 per person per annum is for the training of the admitted child. Similarly, Rs 50 grants in aid per person per annum for residential expenses and medical services provided at the Observation centres.

2) Child Homes (Government and NGO):

The school established following the direction of Mumbai Child Protection Act 1984 has been changed as Child Homes under Juvenile Justice Act of 1986. Presently the rehabilitation work is made following the amended The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000

| 1) Benefits Under the scheme | Abandoned boy can live till age of 18 and girl can live till age of 20 at the Child Home. During the period they are given protection, Food, Cloths, Shelter, Education, Professional education, medical services etc. They are rehabilitated by arranging marriage, giving placement in jobs or delivering opportunities for self employment.
| 2) How to get benefit of the scheme (methodology) | Victimized Children, orphans can be admitted to the Child Homes under Child Justice Act 2000. Similarly police can handover delinquent children and parents can put their unrestrained children after the order of Child Welfare Forum and Child Court.
| 4) To whom to apply and how to apply | Permission to be sought from Child Welfare Committee at the Child Welfare Forum at the Observation Homes and Child Court. The first admission is given to the observation Homes.
| 5) Interim reply after the application | After a month of getting admission at Observation Homes, the child can get immediate admission to the child Home on an order of Child Welfare Forum and Child Court.
| 6) The amount of Grants | 1) The Government provides 100 percent grants to the government run Child Homes.  
2) The Government provides monthly grant of Rs 950 per head to other Child Homes. The grant amount is increased from Feb 2007. Rs 635 of assistant per head grant have to spend on nutrition and Rs 315 on other expenses.  
3) Monthly Grants of Rs 1140 are provided for retarded children and Aids infected child. Rs 825 of the grant are spent on nutrition while Rs 315 is spent on other expenses. The assistant grants given in two weeks in 60 and 40 percent respectively. |

3) **Bal Sadan (Services for Abandoned Children)**:

NGO runs BAL Sadans to provide education, training and upbringing of abandoned and derelict children in society.

| 1) Benefits Under the scheme | To provide family atmosphere to the abandoned and homeless children and children of socially and economically weaker sections who are required protection and are below 18 years of age. Similarly it plays role in imparting education and professional training and rehabilitate them. These Bal Sadans are run by different NGOs. Under the scheme, 10 girls and 10 boys units are made and clusters of 10 units are termed as Bal-Gram (Child Village). The destitute and the abandoned and homeless children and children of socially and economically weaker sections who are required protection are given admission through Child Welfare Committee. Food, cloths, shelter, education, training and heath etc facilities are provided by Bal Sadans. |
| 2) How to get benefit of the scheme | After social workers, police, relative etc approach Balsadans for admission of such deprived children, the directors take applications in prescribed form. The |
3) To whom to apply and how to apply

4) Interim reply after the application

5) The amount of Grants

| 3) To whom to apply and how to apply | children are given admission through Child Welfare Committee
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4) Interim reply after the application | The admission in the institutions is sought after direct visit to the head of directors and submitting application in prescribed form.  
1) The admission committee of the organization give admission to the deprived child after assessing the availability of seats.  
2) After NGOs apply to related District Women and Child Welfare Officer, the officer makes a thorough inspection of the organization and recommend to the Assistant Director, Women and Child Welfare, Maharashtra State. The permission is given, on grant or no grant basis, after ascertaining financial provisions within a period of a month. |
| 5) The amount of Grants | Monthly assistant grants of Rs 950 per head are given for a period of actual stay of the admitted child. |

4) Destitute Homes:

These destitute homes aim at rehabilitating abandoned children.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1) Benefits Under the scheme</th>
<th>The destitute homes provides protection, food, cloths, shelter, school education, professional training, medical service to the destitute children and rehabilitate them in society by giving placement in jobs, giving opportunities of self employment or marriage.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2) Beneficiaries of the scheme</td>
<td>Orphan children who are not possibly adopted, child with a single parent, child with parents bearing with serious diseases or child of the parents economically unfit to bring up the child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) How to get benefit of the scheme</td>
<td>The organization takes application in prescribed form from the social worker, police or relative who come to admit a child at Child Home. The admission process is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4) To whom to apply and how to apply

The organization takes application in prescribed form from the to admit a child at Child Home. The admission process is made through the Child Welfare Committee

5) Interim reply after the application

1) Organization gives admission to a child on availability of vacant seats.
2) After NGOs apply to related District Women and Child Welfare Officer for run a destitute home, the officer make a thorough inspection of the organization and recommend to the Director, Women and Child Welfare, Maharashtra State, 3 Church Gate, Pune 411001. The permission is given, on grant or no grant basis, after ascertaining financial provisions within a period of a month.

6) The amount of Grants

The grant of Rs 950 per individual per month is given for the admitted children for their duration at the Child Homes.

5) Bal Sangopan Scheme (Non Institution Services for homeless and abandoned children):

The scheme provides homely atmosphere to homeless and abandoned children to ensure their development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefits Under the scheme</th>
<th>Orphans or child whose one of the parents is either dead, or suffering from serious disease and unable to look after the child are given for a longer period of time to an alternate families for their bringing up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiaries of the scheme</td>
<td>Orphan children who are not possibly adopted, child with a single parent, child with parents bearing with serious diseases or a child with age of 0-16 of the accused with life imprisonment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to get benefit of the scheme</td>
<td>The beneficiaries can contact the related organization to get rehabilitated. Social workers or police can hand over the child who has no relative or parents to Child Homes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) To whom to apply and how to apply</td>
<td>1) If Court Committed child has to adopt, a complete legal procedure has to be adopted. 2) Such children’s cases are at the court or Child Welfare Forum. 3) If such child has to hand over to a family for adoption or upbringing, the superintendent at the observation home should prepare a proposal and present it before the Child Court or Child Welfare Forum. 2) After NGOs apply to related District Women and Child Welfare Officer for run a destitute home, the officer make a thorough inspection of the organization and recommend to the Director, Women and Child Welfare, Maharashtra State, 3 Church Gate, Pune 411001. The permission is given, on grant or no grant basis, after ascertaining financial provisions within a period of a month. Interim answer is expected within a month of filing of an application. Government provides Rs 425 to the person parenting and Rs 75 per child are given to the organization for administrative works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Interim reply after the application</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) The amount of Grants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6) Adoption scheme:

The scheme is implemented under the Hindu Adoption Act 1956, Child and Parents Act 1890 and Juvenile Justice at 2000-2006.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Benefits Under the scheme</td>
<td>The schemes attempts to provide homes or families to orphans, derelict orphan or child. Similarly childless parents also get a child. Thus, the scheme has a double gift of benefit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Beneficiaries of the scheme</td>
<td>The derelict infants by unmarried mothers and the parents who do not have their child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) To whom to apply and how to apply</td>
<td>There are two laws for adopting a child. 1) Hindu Adoption Act 1956 and Guardian and Ward Act 1890. Under these act, the parents who want to adopt a child are shown children at the registered orphanages. Parents can apply to the institution after he found a child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Interim reply after the application</td>
<td>After filing an application time of one month is taken to give interim answer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7) Guidance Centers for Children (Government Grants for NGOs to run these centers):

The children admitted to government or other schools who found to be delinquent are given guidance under Mumbai Child Protection Act.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Benefits Under the scheme</td>
<td>The center provides books, sport materials and means of fair entertainment to the children living in adverse conditions at slum areas to prevent their perversion to crimes and becoming child delinquent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Beneficiaries of the scheme</td>
<td>Children of any community residing at slum area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) How to get benefit of the scheme</td>
<td>Parents or children or any person can approach the Child Guidance Center and take the benefit of the centre. No need to make any special application.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4) Interim reply

1) As there is no question of formal application. The children can go to the centre as per availability of their time.

2) After NGOs apply to related District Women and Child Welfare Officer for run a destitute home, the officer make a thorough inspection of the organization and recommend to the Director, Women and Child Welfare, Maharashtra State, 3 Church Gate, Pune 411001. The permission is given, on grant or no grant basis, after ascertaining financial provisions within a period of a month.

100 percent grants provided to the centre runs by the government. The government gives Rs 3000 annual grants to the centres run by NGOs while newly form centres are given Rs 1000 annual grants by the government.

5) The amount of Grants

8) Child Guidance and Treatment Centers:

Under the scheme the children with abnormal behavior or psychiatric disorder are given treatment by psychiatrist and also guidance is given to their parents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1) Benefits Under the scheme</th>
<th>The centre provides pre medical guidance to the parents of child who suffers from the problems of unnatural behavior. The psychiatrist at the centre studies the cases of such of children and give proper advise to the parents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2) Beneficiaries of the scheme</td>
<td>Children from any family who has been suffering from any psychiatric disorder or unnatural behavior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) How to get benefit of the scheme</td>
<td>Parents or any person can approach district level Child Guidance and Treatment Center and take the guidance of the experts. No need to make any special application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Interim reply</td>
<td>1) No need of application. Person can directly approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of Grants</td>
<td>NGC running the centre are given Rs 10,000 annual grants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5) The amount of the centers

2) After NGOs apply to related District Women and Child Welfare Officer for run a destitute home, the officer make a thorough inspection of the organization and recommend to the Director, Women and Child Welfare, Maharashtra State, 3 Church Gate, Pune 411001. The permission is given, on grant or no grant basis, after ascertaining financial provisions within a period of a month.

9) **Reserved Homes**:

The children admitted to observation or child homes are given training at Reserved Homes for their rehabilitation. They impart school educational and professional to rehabilitate them. The Reserved Homes provides food, clothes, shelter, education, training, etc. to the admitted children. The government provides grants-in-aid of Rs.950 per child to Reserved Home. Presently the government runs one Reserved home with capacity of 100 children. Similarly, NGOs also run three Reserved Homes in Maharashtra.

10) **Orphanage**:

It works to rehabilitated orphan or abandoned children under 18 years. It protects them and provides food, cloth, shelter, school education, health facility, medical facility and professional training to rehabilitate them. The admission process is implemented by Child Welfare Committee. The Child Welfare Committee provides food, cloth, shelter, school education, health facility, medical facility to them. The assistant aid of Rs. 950 per student per month is given to the institution.

Different schemes implemented under Women and Child Welfare Programme are as follows:
Women Development Schemes:

2. Grants for Mahila Mandals.
3. Free ship to girls for professional training.
4. Individuals grants for women who start self employment.
5. Grants for marriage of daughters of widows.

Child Development Scheme:

2. Orphanage.
3. Child Homes run by NGOs. And
4. Balakasharm.