CHAPTER - IV
HARYANA AND PUNJAB: AREA, SCHEMES AND PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Area of research is Punjab and Haryana region of India. Both states are in North India. Punjab state is bordered by the Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir to the north, Himachal Pradesh to the east, Haryana to the south and southeast, and Rajasthan to the southwest, and the Pakistani province of Punjab to the west. The state capital is located in Chandigarh, a Union Territory and also capital of the neighbouring state Haryana. The summer residence of Governor of Punjab is at Shimla. After the partition of India in 1947, the Punjab province of British India was divided in 1966 with the formation of the new states of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh alongside the current state of Punjab. Punjab is the only state in India with a majority of Sikh population. The term Punjab comprises two words Punj and Aab which means five and water respectively giving it meaning Land of Five Rivers. Agriculture is the main and largest industry in Punjab. Punjab is one of the most fertile regions in India. Its climate is ideal for wheat-growing, Rice sugarcane, fruits, and vegetables are grown. Indian Punjab is known the Bread basket of India. Sikhism is the predominant faith in Punjab adhered to by around 60% of the populace. Punjabi is the official language, written in Gurumukhi script. It is the ninth most spoken language in world and fourth most spoken language in Asia.

Haryana is the north Indian state with its capital as Chandigarh. It was carved out the former state of east Punjab on 1 November
1966, on the basis of language distribution. The name Haryana is found in the works of 12\textsuperscript{th} Century AD. The name Haryana is derived from Sanskrit word Hari (Lord Vishnu) & Ayna (coming) which means ‘Abode of god’- coming place of god. Also some believes that name Haryana means Har (green) and Aryna (forest) which means green and forest. Haryana surround Delhi from three sides, forming the northern, western, and southern borders of Delhi. State was a home to predominant sites of Indus valley and Vedic Civilizations. Several historic battles were fought here which changed and reshaped the history of India. This includes the epic battle of Mahabharta mentioned in Hindu mythology which was fought in Kurukshtera, including the recital of Bhagvad Geeta by Lord Krishna and three battles of Panipat. Haryana was carved out as 17\textsuperscript{th} state of India in 1966 on linguistic basis from the Punjab province. Haryana now is a leading contributor in food grains and milk production. Agriculture is the main occupation of the state. Haryana contributed heavily to the Green Revolution that made India self-sufficient in food production in 1960s. Haryana comprises of 87.4\% of Hindu community (census2011).Haryanvi has traditionally been the dominant mother tongue in Haryana with standard Hindi being the second language. Though Haryanvi has no official status it is a dialect.

Haryana and Punjab both states have a patriarchal society, where people of states have a mind set for male child to inherit their feudal property, to look after them in old age and source of livelihood for the family. In order to curb the tendency of female
foeticide and keeping women as a second and weaker sex in the society, the state governments are creating awareness and developmental programs and schemes overcome this gender imbalance in both state societies.

4.1 PUNJAB AND HARYANA SCHEMES

Haryana and Punjab are the two states which are giving ample stress on Women Empowerment. Several Schemes and Policies related to Women welfare are being run by the State government under the guidance of Centre government. And solely as well, the policies for the upliftment of women status in the state are being run by the state government. Regarding the Research purpose process of message dissemination of the Policies and Schemes are studied.

4.2 HARYANA

4.2.1 Legislation to Protect & Empower Women

To protect & empower women various acts have been enacted in India since independence.

The major women related Acts are as under:

- The sexual harassment of women at workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013 (No. 14 of, 2013)
- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, (Come into Force on 26/10/2006)
- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
• Dowry Prohibition Rules 1985
• Indecent Representation of Women 1986
• The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act and rules 1987
• National Commission for Women Act
• Amendment Proposed in Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956
• The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2006
• The Haryana State Commission for Women.

In Haryana year 2006 was celebrated as: "Balika Varsh" - Year dedicated to Girl child.

• Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-SABLA:
• Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY):
• Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)
• Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)
• SWADHAR: Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances
• Working Women Hostel Scheme
• Ujjawala - Scheme to Combat Trafficking
• National Mission for Empowerment of Women
• Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY)
### 4.2.2 Schemes for Empowerment of Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of Scheme</th>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Benefitted Caste</th>
<th>Centre/State Government</th>
<th>Year of Start</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>ICDS Scheme</td>
<td>0-6 yrs. Pregnant Women (15-45yrs.)</td>
<td>21 urban projects in 25962 Anganwadi centres &amp; 512 mini Anganwadi centres</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>Women &amp; Child department, Haryana state</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>LADLI Yojna</td>
<td>On birth of every second child</td>
<td>All over state</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>State Government</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SABLA Yojna</td>
<td>11-14 &amp;14-18 yrs, girl.</td>
<td>Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school Education, Health &amp;Nutrition, Immunization</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>Centre Government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kishori Shakti Yojna</td>
<td>11-18 yrs.</td>
<td>87 ICDS projects in 10% Anganwadi centres of state.</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>Centre Government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>One Stop Crisis Centre</td>
<td>All Female suffering from Domestic violence.</td>
<td>Faridabad and Gurgaon</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>GOI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scheme for Relief &amp; Rehabilitation of Women Acid Victims</td>
<td>Any age group</td>
<td>All over State</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Haryana Govt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Widows &amp; Destitute Homes/Mahila Ashrams</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Karnal, Rohtak, Faridabad</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Haryana Govt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nari Niketan’s</td>
<td>Above age of 18 yrs.</td>
<td>Karnal, Rohtak, Faridabad</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>State Govt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Swadhar (Shelter &amp; Rehabilitation)</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Gurgaon</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>GOI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Swabhraman (by granting NGO)</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>12 NGO’s working</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>State Govt.</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Education Loan Scheme</td>
<td>From Higher studies to Post Doctoral Level.</td>
<td>All over State</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>State Govt.</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>IGMSY</td>
<td>Pregnant female</td>
<td>Panchkula</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>GOI</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Adolescent Girls Award Scheme</td>
<td>11-15 yrs.</td>
<td>Only for Rural Areas in all over state.</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>State Govt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Surakshit Bhavisya Yojna</td>
<td>All Anganwadi</td>
<td>All 23786 AWWs, All 22855 AWHs</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>State Govt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Scheme Name</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>SMS Groups</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>Rural Area</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>State Govt.</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of Sex worker’s</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>All over State</td>
<td>State Govt.</td>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Providing Cycle to Girl Students</td>
<td>Student of class 6-11.</td>
<td>All over State</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>State Govt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Monthly stipend to Govt. School girl students</td>
<td>Class 1-12</td>
<td>All over State</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>State Govt.</td>
<td>2008-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Educational/stipend to govt. school students</td>
<td>Class 1-12</td>
<td>All over State</td>
<td>BPL</td>
<td>State Govt.</td>
<td>2009-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Kasturba Gandhi Boarding/Hostel Girls School</td>
<td>For girls till 8'th class</td>
<td>For Economical backwards-In 36 blocks of state</td>
<td>SC,ST,OB C</td>
<td>GOI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Janni Suraksha Yojna(Centre Govt.)</td>
<td>Any Age</td>
<td>All over State</td>
<td>For All, SC-special care</td>
<td>GOI</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Janni Suraksha Yojna(State Govt.)</td>
<td>Any Age</td>
<td>All over State</td>
<td>For All, SC-special care</td>
<td>GOI</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Mahila Chaupal Yojna</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Rural Areas</td>
<td>State Govt.</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Scheme Name</td>
<td>Eligibility</td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Funding Body</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Widow Pensions, Handicap pension</td>
<td>All widows</td>
<td>All over State</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>State Govt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Indira Gandhi Priyadarshini Vivah Shagun Yojna</td>
<td>Income group less than 1 lac annually</td>
<td>All over State</td>
<td>BPL, All SC &amp; families with annual income&gt; 1 lac/yr.</td>
<td>GOI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2005, amended and relaunched 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Inter cast Marriage Scheme</td>
<td>Above 18 yrs Haryana Residents</td>
<td>All over State</td>
<td>All SC/ST</td>
<td>State Govt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Babu Jagjivan Ram Hostel Yojna</td>
<td>Students</td>
<td>All over State</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>GOI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Kanyadan Scheme for labour class girls.</td>
<td>Marriage time for girls.</td>
<td>All over State</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2.3 State Level Administrative Setup and Schemes for Welfare of Women

Schemes like Ladli Yojna started on 20th August 2005 is a profound step in order to combat the problem of female foeticide and arrest the declining sex ratio in Haryana. This scheme benefits the parents who have a second girl child in their homes by giving Incentives of Rs 5000 annually till the age of 5 of the second girl child. This encourages the birth of girls and acts as a barrier for female foeticide in state. By this scheme till 2013, one lace 86 thousand families have been benefited.

Supplementary Nutrition Programs: Construction of anganwadi centres, Improving Sanitary Conditions by providing Toilet Facilities, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SABLA), which is implemented as a pilot project in six districts of Haryana state i.e. Ambala, Hisar, Rewari, Rohtak, Yamunanagar, and Kaithal. The objective of the scheme is to enable the adolescent girls for self development and Empowerment, Upgrading their Health, Hygiene, Nutrition, Reproduction Health and child care and mainstreaming out of school Adolescent girls to formal/non-formal education.

Kishori Shakti Yojna (Balika Mandal) is being implemented in 87 ICDS projects for improving the health and Nutritional status of adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years and to train and equip them to improve home based and vocational skills and to promote awareness of health, hygiene, nutrition, home management, child care etc.
Haryana State Commission for Women was set up vide notification dated 20th December 1999, is given statutory status and strengthened for investigating/examining all matters relating to women. It is a consultative body on legislative and developmental policies, undertake steps at government and public level to protect constitutional and legal rights of women. It monitors the implementation of laws and welfare measures concerning women.

State Mission for Empowerment of Women

A State Mission Authority (SMA) is constituted by state government with the Objective of Empowering the Women Socially, Economically and Educationally as well as effective Implementation of various social laws concerning women. State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW) has been constituted for implementation of the women schemes/policies in a mission mode.

Along with Empowering by leading them ways for their development, State also runs Mahila ashrams for Widow and Destitute women for providing them shelter/accommodation, maintenance and clothing allowance, education and training to the young widows and destitute women for their rehabilitation. Along with that State government is running "After Care Homes for Girls" (Nari Niketans) to provide institutional care, protection, social security, maintenance, education, and training to such girls who have no means of subsistence.

Schemes like Swadhar, Ujjawala, Swablamban, working women hostels are implemented in state by the initiative of
Government of India to provide shelter and rehabilitation services to the needy women.

**Strengthening of Voluntary sector (Training-cum-Production Centre & Stipendiary Schemes)**

Financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid is provided to voluntary organizations /semi government/welfare organizations/ training and research institutes operating in Haryana state with the aim to render welfare services to women, children and Adolescent girls thereby enhancing capacity building and income generation activities.

**Education Loan schemes** for Girls/Women to promote and encourage higher education among girls/women; the state government has started the scheme of Education loan to girls/women.

**Indira Gandhi Matritva Sehyog Yojana (IGMSY)**-
Conditionally Maternity Benefit (CMB) which is a centrally sponsored scheme with the 100% funding from government of India for pregnant and lactating women in being implemented initially on pilot basis in Panchkula district in Haryana.

Along with all these schemes ...several schemes for facilitating and honouring the outstanding achievements of women in their respective fields several awards have been started like Indira Gandhi Mahila Shakti Award, Kalpna Chawla Shaurya Award , and Bahan Shanno Devi Panchyati Raj Award .Also the districts which work well in fighting with the female foeticide are been prized for their efforts.

All such Schemes /Policies are being run by the State
mutually in coordination by Government of India and by its own also for Empowering Women Socially , Economically and providing women a healthy n hygienically atmosphere to flourish and sustain.

4.3 Punjab

4.3.1 Legislation to Protect and Empower Women

To protect & empower women various acts have been enacted in India since independence.

The major women related Acts are as under

- The sexual harassment of women at workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013 (No. 14 of, 2013)
- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act,2005, (Come into Force on 26/10/2006)
- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- Dowry Prohibition Rules 1985
- Indecent Representation of Women 1986
- The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act and rules 1987
- National Commission for Women Act
- Amendment Proposed in Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956
- The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2006
- The Punjab State Commission For Women Act, 2001
### 5.3.2 Schemes for Empowerment of Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of scheme</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Caste</th>
<th>Centre/ State govt. Department of Scheme</th>
<th>Year of Start</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kishori Shakti Yojna (Nutrition)</td>
<td>100 blocks</td>
<td>11-18 yrs</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>GOI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kishori Shakti Yojna (Training)</td>
<td>100 blocks</td>
<td>11-18 yrs.</td>
<td>BPL families</td>
<td>GOI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dhanlakshmi (CCT Scheme)</td>
<td>1 block only (Pilot project) Block-Sirhind, Distt. Fatehgarh</td>
<td>All girl children</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>State Govt.</td>
<td>31.3.2008 Discontinued w.e.f. 01.04.2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>UDISHA (ICDS Training Prog.)</td>
<td>Whole State</td>
<td>For all ICDS functionaries</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>GOI</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>MahilaJagritiYojna</td>
<td>Whole State</td>
<td>For all women of state</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>State Govt.</td>
<td>8th March 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>(SABLA) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls</td>
<td>6 districts(Pilot Project)</td>
<td>11-18 yrs</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>GOI</td>
<td>Nov. 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Indira Gandhi Mahila Sehyog Yojna</td>
<td>State Wide</td>
<td>All Infants Pregnant &amp; nursing mothers</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>State</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scheme Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Eligibility</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Anganwadi Worker Karti Bima Yojana</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>All Aganwadi workers &amp; helpers of State</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>GOI</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Old Age Pension Scheme</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Men above 65 female – above 58 for age above 30; Widow and destitute Rs. 250/-</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>State Govt.</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Financial assistance to widows &amp; Destitute Women</td>
<td>State</td>
<td></td>
<td>All</td>
<td>State Govt.</td>
<td>1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Financial Assistance to Disabled Persons</td>
<td>State</td>
<td></td>
<td>All</td>
<td>State Govt.</td>
<td>1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme</td>
<td>Whole State</td>
<td>For male &amp; female higher than 60 years of age Above age of 49 Above age of 18</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>GOI</td>
<td>15.8.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Indira Gandhi National Widow Scheme</td>
<td>Whole State</td>
<td></td>
<td>All</td>
<td>GOI</td>
<td>20.2.2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme</td>
<td>Whole State</td>
<td></td>
<td>All</td>
<td>GOI</td>
<td>20.2.2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>ICDS (Supplementary Nutrition, Health Checkups, Referral services, Nutrition, Health education &amp; Preschool Education, Immunization)</td>
<td>154 ICDS Blocks (145 rural &amp; 9 urban)</td>
<td>6 months-6 yrs children, pregnant women, lactating mothers</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>GOI</td>
<td>1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Scheme Name</td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Target Population</td>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Implementing Body</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>ICDS(Supplimentary Nutrition Program)</td>
<td>Whole state</td>
<td>6 months-6 yrs children, pregnant women, lactating mothers</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>State Govt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Indira Gandhi Matritav Sehyog Yojna</td>
<td>Amritsar &amp; Kapurthla</td>
<td>Above 19 yrs women</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>GOI</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Awareness Program for Improving Adverse Sex Ratio</td>
<td>Whole State</td>
<td>General Public</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>State Govt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005</td>
<td>Whole State</td>
<td>General Public</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>17.10.2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Dowry Act</td>
<td>Whole State</td>
<td>General Public</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Bebe Nanki Ladli Beti Kalyan Scheme</td>
<td>Whole State</td>
<td>Girls born after 1.1.2011</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Maii Bhaagi Devi Vidhya Scheme</td>
<td>Whole State</td>
<td>General Public</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>State</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Immoral Trafficking &amp; Prevention Act, 1956</td>
<td>Stay homes at Amritsar, Chandi garh and Jalandhar</td>
<td>General Public</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Program Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Target Group</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Funding Body</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>IntergratedChild Protection Scheme</td>
<td>Whole State</td>
<td>General Public</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>GOI</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>National Program for Adolescent Girls</td>
<td>Whole State</td>
<td>11-18 yrs</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>GOI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Scholarship to Handicapp girls (Rural Areas)</td>
<td>Whole State (rural areas)</td>
<td>Physical Handicapp</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>State</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Drug Awareness Program</td>
<td>Whole State</td>
<td>General Public</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>2005-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>State Women Commission</td>
<td>Whole State</td>
<td>General Public</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Establishment of State Resource Centre for Women</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>General Public</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Nari Niketan’s and Working Women Hostels</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>All Women</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>State</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Schemes for Empowerment of Women

- Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-SABLA:
- Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY):
- Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)
- Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)
- SWADHAR: Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances
- Working Women Hostel Scheme
- Ujjawala - Scheme to Combat Trafficking
- National Mission for Empowerment of Women
- Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY)

4.3.3 State Level Administrative Setup and Schemes for Welfare of Women

Punjab State Social Welfare Board

Punjab State Social Welfare Board (PSSWB), Chandigarh was set up in October 1954 by State Government in consultation with Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi with an object to develop welfare Programmes for women, children and the handicapped through the network of voluntary organizations working in the state of Punjab. The Board provides financial assistance to the voluntary organizations under various schemes provided by Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi and State Government. In order to facilitate and strengthen the role in empowering women through education and training, through
collective mobilization and creating awareness.

At Present, following Programmes/Schemes are being implementing through registered Voluntary Organizations and ICDS Blocks in the state for women:

**Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS)**

A scheme of Integrated Child Development Services was launched in 1975 as experiment basis with holistic approach to provide integrate services for the development of children. Under this scheme, 26656 Anganwadi Centres are being run in 154 ICDS blocks (145 Rural and 9 Urban) of the State. Under this scheme honorarium @ Rs.5000/- (3000+2000) and Rs. 2500/- (1500+1000) per month paid to Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi helpers respectively.

Under the scheme six services like supplementary nutrition, immunization, Health check up, Referral Services, Nutrition and Health education and Pre-school Education are provided to children in the age of 6 months to 6 years, Pregnant women and Lactating mothers.

**ICDS Supplementary Nutrition Program**

Under the ICDS scheme six services like supplementary nutrition, immunization, Health check up, Referral Services, Nutrition and Health education and Pre-school Education are provided to children in the age of 6 Months to 6 years, Pregnant women and Lactating mothers.

The expenditure under supplementary Program is borne by the Centre and state in 50:50 ratios respectively. Supplementary
Nutrition is provided to the beneficiaries as per the rates given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Type of beneficiary</th>
<th>Rate (per day per beneficiary)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Children 6 months to 3 years</td>
<td>Rs. 6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Children 3 years to 6 years</td>
<td>Rs. 5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pregnant women and nursing mothers</td>
<td>Rs. 5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Adolescent Girls</td>
<td>Rs. 5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under the scheme Sweet Dalia, Sweet Rice Panjiri is being provided to the beneficiaries. Beside this, the children in the age group of 3-6 years are provided Halwa and Panjiri as morning snack. These items are purchased from Govt. approved Sources/Agencies like FCI, MILKFED, MARKFED and SUGARFED.

As per the guidelines issued by GOI regarding restructuring under ICDS 10 districts namely Amritsar, Sangrur, Mukatsar, Ropar, Hoshiarpur, Faridkot, Ferozepur, Fazilka, Mansa, Bathinda were declared high burden districts. In these districts SNP rates has been revised as given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Type of beneficiary</th>
<th>Rate (per day per beneficiary)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Children 6 months to 3 years</td>
<td>Rs. 6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Children 3 years to 6 years</td>
<td>Rs. 6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pregnant women and nursing mothers</td>
<td>Rs. 7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Adolescent Girls</td>
<td>Rs. 7.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kishori Shakti Yojna (Nutrition)

This scheme is being implemented in the 100 blocks of the Punjab State. The adolescent girls within the age group of 11-18 years, are given training under this scheme, are provided supplementary nutrition as per the pattern under Supplementary Nutrition Program.

For the financial year 2013-14, a budget provision of Rs150.00 laces has been made., out of which Rs.29.34 laces has been spent and 9672 beneficiaries have been covered.

Kishori Shakti Yojna (Training)

This scheme is being implemented in the 100 blocks of the Punjab State. The main objective of the scheme is to improve the nutritional and health status of girls in the age group of 11-18 years for the girls who are living in BPL families to provide the required literacy and numeracy skills through the Non- Formal stream of education, to stimulate a desire for more social exposure and knowledge and to help them improve their decision making capabilities, to train and equip the adolescent girls to improve/upgrade home–based and vocational skills, to promote awareness of health, hygiene, nutrition and family welfare etc.

For the financial year 2013-14, a budget provision of Rs. 81.40 laces has been made., out of which Rs.0.87 laces has been spent and 19252 beneficiaries have been covered.

Concessional Bus Travel Facility to Women

All the women of 60 years and above residing in the State of Punjab and Women residing with the state government
employees staying in Chandigarh have been given the benefit w.e.f. 1.12.97 for free travel concession in the Punjab Roadways and Pepsu Road Transport Corporation Buses. All the Child Development Project Officers have been authorized to issue such passes on production of age proof. The State Govt. has partially modified the earlier policy and now facility is being provided on 50% concession bus fare in the State Govt. Buses vide order No.4/30/96-2SS/5397 dated 12.11.99.

For the financial year 2013-14, a budget provision of Rs. 102.60 laces has been made, out of which Rs.77.18 laces has been spent and 425944 beneficiaries have been covered.

**Dhanlakshmi- Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT Scheme)**

This scheme has been launched on 31.03.2008 in the State only in the block Sirhind of District Fatehgarh Sahib. The objectives of the scheme are to provide financial incentives for families to enable them to retain the girl child and educate her. To convince the families to look upon the girl as an asset rather than a liability since her very existence has led to cash in flow to the family. The scheme is open to all girl children and is being implemented in Block Sirhind, District Fatehgarh Sahib keeping in view the lowest sex ratio as a pilot project and subsequently it will be extended to other areas.

The benefits provided under the scheme are:-

**Cash Transfer (per girl child)**

- At Birth and Registration : Rs.5000/-
- Immunization : Rs 1250/-
• Enrolment and retention : Rs. 7250/-
• Unmarried at age of 18 years
  (application from a given cut off date) : Rs 1 lakh plus.

Now the scheme has been discontinued w.e.f. 1.4.2013 vide GOI's letter dated 14.11.2013.

Udisha (ICDS Training Program)

ICDS Functionaries Training Program Project UDISHA was launched in 1998-99 by Govt. of India. The main objective of this program is to improve the quality of work of ICDS functionaries. Under this program along with training of ICDS functionaries other training program are also conducted like training to the members of PRIs so that these workers may be enabled to disseminate their duties effectively to make this program successful and co-ordinate with the govt. agencies for the successful implementation of the scheme. AWWs and AWHs are provided training in the following AWCs:-

1. Middle level Training Centre, Hoshiarpur.
2. Anganwadi Worker Training Centre, Bal Bhawan, Phase-4, Mohali.
3. Anganwadi Worker Training Centre, Kharar, District Mohali,
4. Anganwadi Worker Training Centre, Faridkot, District Faridkot.
5. Anganwadi Worker Training Centre, Ludhiana.
6. Anganwadi Worker Training Centre, Hoshiarpur-2
7. Anganwadi Worker Training Centre, Patiala
8. Anganwadi Worker Training Centre, Deaf & Dumb School, Red Cross Building, Jalandhar.

9. Anganwadi Worker Training Centre, Gandhi Vanita Ashram, Jalandhar

10. Anganwadi Worker Training Centre, Bathinda.

For the financial year 2013-14, a budget provision of Rs.342.28 laces was made, out of which Rs.130.58 laces has been spent and 12099 functionaries have been trained. This expenditure borne by the Centre and state 90:10 ratios respectively.

**Mahila Jagriti Yojna**

To empower women, uplift the social status of women and make them economically independent, the scheme of Mahila Jagriti Yojana was launched on 8\textsuperscript{th} March, 1999 by this department. The main objective of the scheme is to strengthen women economically and socially and to spread awareness about the schemes implemented by the different departments for the welfare and development of women and to help them to increase their family income through economic generating activities. Under this scheme, self-help groups of women have been formed. So, that they can solve their problems. Self Help Groups have been formed under the scheme.

**Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)**

This scheme is centrally sponsored. This scheme is being implemented by Ministry of Women & Child Development in 6
districts of Punjab State. This scheme has been formed by merging Kishori Shakti Yojana and Nutrition Program for Adolescent Girls (NPAG). This scheme is being started in 200 districts of the country as a pilot project. This scheme has been started from November, 2010 and Kishori Shakti Yojana will be implemented as before in the remaining 14 districts. The expenditure under the scheme will met by Govt. of India. The main objective of the scheme is to provide nutrition to the girls in the age group of 11-18 years and to uplift their social and economic status. There are two components of the scheme:

1. This component relates to provide training to the adolescent girls and the expenditure will be 100% met from by Govt. of India. During the year 2013-14, a budget of Rs.205.20 laces has been made Rs. 20.21 laces has been spent on procurement of Sabla Kits, etc.

2. The second component under the scheme relates to Nutrition to AGs and the expenditure will be met in the ratio of 50:50 between Centre and State.

**Indira Gandhi Matritav Sehyog Yojna (Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme)**

This scheme is centrally sponsored and is being implemented in two districts, Amritsar and Kapurthala as a pilot project. The main objective of the scheme to uplift the nutritional and health status of pregnant ladies and nursing mothers and infants. Under this scheme, the women of 19 years of age and above at the time of birth for first two live births, will receive Rs.6000/- in two instalments, subject to the fulfilment of specific
conditions. Rs.3000/- will be given at the end of the 2nd trimester of pregnancy, Rs. 3000/- as second instalment only at the end of the Six months of delivery when the infant completes six months of age. Anganwadi Worker and Helper will be given Rs. 200/- and Rs. 100/- per beneficiary respectively after all due cash transfer to the beneficiary are completed. Disbursement to the beneficiaries is being made through the bank accounts.

Budget provision of Rs1118.00 laces has been made for the financial year 2013-14. Under the scheme unspent amount of Rs.355.65 laces for the previous year 2012-13 has been utilized during the financial year 2013-14 and 6634 beneficiaries have been benefitted.

**Awareness Program for Improving Adverse Sex Ratio**

The people of Punjab have a mind set for male child to inherit their feudal property, to look after them in the old age and source of livelihood for the family. In order to curb the tendency of female foeticide and to improve the imbalance sex ratio in the state, which is 874 against 1000 male, this department is creating awareness among the masses through camps to be organized at District and block level regarding serious adverse implications of gender imbalance in the society.

No budget provision has been made as per revised budget for the financial year 2013-14.

**Anganwadi Worker Karya Karti Bima Yojna**

Under the scheme Anganwadi workers and helpers are covered. The yearly premium is Rs. 280/-. Out of this, Rs.100/- is to be provided by Govt. of India, Rs. 100/- out of the Social
Security Fund and Rs.80/- is to be contributed by the Anganwadi Worker/ Helper. From 1.4.13 to 31.3.15 no contribution is to be made by the Anganwadi Worker/ Helper. Under this scheme, in the case of natural death of the insured member, an amount of Rs. 30,000/-, death due to accident Rs.75,000/- and in the case of partial disability Rs. 37,500/- and in case of complete disability due to accident Rs. 75,000/- will be provided. Add on benefit has been provided in case of cancer (female) amounting Rs. 20,000/-

The children belonging to these insured members and studying in the class 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th will be scholarship @ Rs. 1200/- per annum. Under this scheme, 46809 AWWs & AWHs have been covered. 14 death claims, nil accidental claims and 3021 children have been provided scholarship.

**Provision of Basic Amenities in Anganwadi Centres**

A scheme of Integrated Child Development Services was launched in 1975 as experiment basis with holistic approach to provide integrate services for the development of children. Under this scheme, 26656 Anganwadi Centres are being run in 154 ICDS blocks (145 Rural and 9 Urban) of the State. Under the scheme six services like supplementary nutrition, immunization, Health check up, Referral Services, Nutrition and Health education and Pre-school Education are provided to children in the age of 0-6 years, Pregnant women and Lactating mothers.

These AWCs cater to the needs of children in the age group of 6 months to 6 years and women in the reproductive age of 15 to 45 years. In order to provide child friendly facilities to the children in the AWCs, it is necessary to provide the basic amenities like chairs and tables, containers etc.
ICDS scheme is being implemented in 26656 AWCs, out of which 4299 are urban and 22357 are rural AWCs. For the financial year 2013-14, a budget provision of Rs.400.00 laces has been made, out of which Rs. 162.17 laces has been spent

Schemes under Department of Social Security

The list of services being provided by the public authority in the Department of Social Security and Development of Women & Children along with a brief write-up on them, is as detailed below:-

Old Age Pension Scheme

The Old Age Pension Scheme was implemented by this Department during the year 1964. Old Age Pension is sanctioned to the persons who are above 65 years in case of men and 58 years in case of women. The total income of the applicant should not exceed Rs. 2000/- p.m. in case of single member and Rs. 3000/- p.m. in case of husband and wife with the condition. The income condition of the sons has been abolished by the govt. vide notification No. 6/13/1992-3(SS)now 2-EB/110483/1 dated 15.10.2013. The applicant having maximum 2 Acre Nehri/Chahi land or maximum 4 Acre Barani land ownership (including husband & wife) is eligible for pension. The pension to such needy person is granted @ Rs. 250/- per month.

Financial Assistance to Widows and Destitute Women Scheme.

The Financial Assistance to Widows and Destitute Women Scheme was implemented by this Department during the year 1968. Under this scheme the financial assistance is sanctioned @ Rs.250/- per month to the Widows and Destitute Women above
the age of 30 years in case of unmarried girl and below the age of 60 years in case of widow and destitute women whose total income from all resources is not more than 1000/- p.m. This financial assistance will remain continue even after attaining the age of 58 years.

**Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005**

This Act has been implemented w.e.f 17-10-2006. Any omission or commission or conduct of the respondent shall constitute domestic violence in case of harms or injuries or endangers the health, safety, life limp 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 related to her to meet any unlawful demand for any dowry or other property or valuable security. The State Govt. has appointed all the Child Development Project officers as Protection Officers in the State of Punjab.

This Act came into force on 1st April, 1930, Which has been replaced as the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006. As per Section 2 (a) of the Act, Child means a person who, if a male has not completed twenty-one year of age and if a female has not completed eighteen year of age. Child Marriage means a marriage to which either of the contracting parties is a Child and before attaining this age, marriage should be illegal. That state Government Vide Notification No.1/28/2005-6SS/2711 dated 24-8-2007 has been appointed all Sub Divisional Magistrate in the State of Punjab as Child Marriage Prohibition Officers and Child Development and Project Officers of the department shall assist the Child Marriage Prohibition Officer.
Dowry Act

Dowry Prohibition Act has been implemented in India from 1961. It has been implemented in the State of Punjab since 1996. The State Govt. vide notification No. 4/44/88-2/SW/5926-40 dated 23.7.1996 has set up District Prohibition Board under the Chairmanship in proper way, these have been notified vide No. 50/CA-28/6/S/2004 dated 13.8.2004. The State Govt. has also approved all Sub-Divisional Magistrate as Dowry Prohibition Officers and all Child Development Project Officer as Prohibition Officer.

At State level coordination, Director, Social Security Women & Child Development has been appointed as Nodal Officer.

Punjab State Women Commission

The Punjab State Commission for Women is the body set up for the protection of the rights of women on 19.5.1998, to safeguard the rights and interest of women by running legal awareness programs, looking into complaints with policy guidelines, providing relief to women by taking up their concerns with the appropriate authorities, conducting research, undertaking investigating any case provided for by the Punjab State Commission for Women Act, 2001. The Commission has to be committed to combating trafficking as well as other crimes of violence against women.

Immoral Trafficking and Prevention Act.

The Punjab Government is implementing Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act 1956 and one Protection Home has been set up at Jalandhar. The inmates of this home are provided
free boarding, lodging, medical facilities and vocational training in cutting/tailoring & embroidery etc. According to the section 13 (3) of the Act, the local Advisory Board has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner Jalandhar and regular periodical reports about working for the welfare of women and children have been activated and made responsible for the detection of commercial sexual exploitation of women & children. The State Government has also constituted the State Advisory Committee. The progress of Action Plan is received by the State Advisory Committee in its meetings from time to time. The State of Punjab in coordination with the NGO’s has set up Short Stay Homes at Chandigarh, Amritsar and Jalandhar to provide temporary shelter and protective respite to women and girls in moral danger. Community Police Resources Centres are working in all the districts of Punjab State. Women helpline are functioning at district community Resource Centres and are linked to the district police control rooms in all the districts.

**Bebe Nanki Ladli Beti Kalyan Scheme**

Under 13th Finance Commission for measures to improve sex ratio, Babe Nanki Laadli Beti Kalyan Scheme is being implemented in the State. The main objective of the scheme is to curb female foeticide and to provide better education to girls. Along with this, financial assistance will be provided to the families from time to time so that they are not burdened with the birth of the girl child.

**Eligibility under the Scheme:**
Under this scheme, the following beneficiaries will be eligible:

1. The girls born after 1.1.2011.
2. The girls whose parents are permanent resident of Punjab.
3. The abundant girls found after dated 1.1.2011 and are residing in Orphanage and Children Homes in the Punjab State.

4. The number of girls born before will not matter to get benefit under the scheme. This benefit will not be given to newly born boys. This benefit will be given to those families whose annual income is less than Rs.30,000/- and the proof of income will be the blue card issued by the Food and Supply Department, Punjab. If the girl child drops from school due to any reason then no benefit will be given to the beneficiaries or the families after that date.

The beneficiaries will be provided the following approximate benefits:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Period of benefit</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Amount will be released to the guardian of the beneficiary through District Programme Officer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>On birth of newly born girl child</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Rs. 2100/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>On attaining the age of 3 years (after full immunization)</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>Rs. 2100/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>On admission to Class -1</td>
<td>6 years</td>
<td>Rs. 2100/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>On admission to Class –IX</td>
<td>14 years</td>
<td>Rs. 2100/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>On attaining age of 18 years &amp; passed Class- XII</td>
<td>18 years</td>
<td>Rs.31000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><strong>Scholarship payable</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>From class-1 to VI standard 100/- per month</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.7200/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>From class-VI1 to XII standard 200/- per month</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.14400/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total benefit</strong></td>
<td><strong>At the age of 18 years</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Rs.61000/-</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
State Planning Department has been allocated Rs 62.50 Crore under 13th Finance Commission for measures to improve sex ratio. Out of which, State Finance Department has been sanctioned Rs.15.00 Crore out of the total allocation of Rs 5175 crore during the year 2012-13 for Babe Nanki Ladli beti Kalyan Scheme and the same amount has been released by the Treasury. 7500 beneficiaries will be benefited with this amount.

Establishment of State Resource Centre for Women

National Mission for Empowerment of Women has been implemented in the Country on 8.3.2010.by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, under which constitution of State Mission Authority for women and establishment of State Resource Centre for women are to be done. The main motive of this mission is to empower women socially and economically so that they could be integral part of in the making of Nation. The motive of this mission is to monitor whether the benefit of the various schemes for the welfare of women run by the Ministry/Department is being reached to the beneficiaries at lower level,

Various women and gender specific schemes and programs are being run by the different department of the State Government, but the proper benefit is not being reached to the women. One of its reasons is lack of convergence. Therefore National Mission for Empowerment of women has been established. Its motive is to convergence the women and gender specific schemes run by Centre as well as by States. The mission shall monitor the selected schemes/ programs of participating
Ministries/Departments for convergence Action. The main motive of this mission is to establish sound co-ordination among the various departments running schemes for the welfare of women.

Under the National Mission for Empowerment of Women, the State Government has already constituted the State Mission Authority vide its notification dated 25.04.2011.

**Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)**

Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, New Delhi has launched, Centrally Sponsored, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). This scheme brings several existing Child Protection programs under one umbrella and initiatives new interventions.

**OBJECTIVES**

- Provide a safe and secure environment for overall development of the children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law.
- Contribute to the improvement in the well being of children in difficult circumstances.
- Reduce vulnerabilities to situations and actions that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation.

The State Government has signed Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of India, Ministry of Women and Child Development, New Delhi on 26.11.2010 after the approval of Council of Ministers to implement this scheme in the State of Punjab.
FUND FLOW

• The Central share of funds under the scheme will be released by the Government of India to the State Government in two instalments every year. The State Government will transfer both, their share of funds and the Central share, to the Bank Account of the State Child Protection Society.

• The State Child Protection Society will, in turn, release funds to the District Child Protection Societies and voluntary organizations as laid down in ICPS. While providing the financial assistance to the voluntary organization, the State Government shall ensure that the voluntary organization meets the eligibility criteria laid down for providing grant-in-aid by the scheme.

Services being provided under the ICDS Schemes.

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme was started by the Government of India for the Development of children on the experimental basis during the year 1975-76 in the 33 blocks throughout the country. In the State of Punjab, block Nurpurbedi was the 1\textsuperscript{st} block (District Rupnagar) amongst these 33 blocks. At present this scheme is being implemented in the Punjab State, in 148 projects (137 rural and 7 urban slums). In these projects 14730 sanctioned Anganwadi Centres are working. I.C.D.S. Scheme has been expanded and 6 more projects have been sanctioned in the State. In addition 2691 Anganwadi Centres have also been sanctioned. Under the second phase 2748 Anganwadi Centres have been sanctioned. Under this scheme, the children between the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant and lactating
mothers are being provided the following 6 services:-

1. Supplementary Nutrition;
2. Immunization;
3. Health check-up;
4. Nutrition and Health services;
5. Informal pre-school education; and

**Scholarship to Handicapped Girls in Rural Areas**

Under this scheme In order to uplift the status of the disabled girls in the rural areas & also to make themselves reliant, incentives in the form of Attendance scholarship to the handicapped girls students in rural areas are provided to cover the partial cost of uniform & books etc. Students up to matric standard are provided Rs. 1000/- for books and note books and Rs. 1500/- for uniform during the financial year, whereas students of higher education are provided Rs. 1500/- for books & note books and Rs. 1500/- for uniform to continue their study.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>50.00 laces</td>
<td>Bill not passed</td>
<td>1149</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Drug Awareness**

To check the menace of Drug-De- Addiction, the Punjab Govt. have started a special campaign at District and Block level during the year 2005-06 to creating awareness of people. Through media, documentary films, Print material and by organizing camps, seminars drama etc.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Budget (in laces)</th>
<th>Expenditure (in laces)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme**

This scheme was started on 20.2.2009 by GOI.

- The age of the widow shall be between 40-59 years.
- The applicant must belong to a household below the poverty line (BPL) according to the criteria prescribed by the GOI.
- Rate of pension under this Scheme is Rs. 200/- per month per beneficiary, in addition State Pension Scheme. Now GOI revised the eligibility criteria under IGNWPS the BPL widow in age group of 40-79 years or above and rate of assistance has been increase Rs. 200/- to 300/-pm.