

# CHAPTER 19

## DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN

19.01 The socio-economic status of women in the State is characterised by low female literacy, distressing health and nutritional deficiencies, low proportion of women employees in the organized sector and the declining proportion of the females in the total population. In order to mitigate these problems, women development has been given a prominent place in the Agenda of development activities of the State.

### *FEMALE LITERACY*

19.02 Female literacy rate in the State has consistently been lower than that of males. Though the female literacy rate in the State increased from 4.5% in 1951 to 50.51% in 2001, it is still lower than the national average of 54.16% and also much lower than the male literacy rate of 75.35% in the State. In rural areas, the female literacy rate is 46.66% which is lower than the State average. For development of female education, educational institutions including Kanyashrams have been established exclusively for girls, particularly in low literacy tribal areas. Education for girls, from primary to post graduate level, has been made free. ITIs and polytechnics exclusively for women have been opened to provide them professional training.

### *WOMEN IN WORK FORCE*

19.03 According to 2001 Census, only 31.34% of the total workers in Orissa are women. The main workers and marginal workers among females constitute 35.41% and 64.59% of the total female workers respectively. The un-organised primary sector, which includes agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery, forestry, mining and quarrying, plantations and allied activities absorbs as much as 74% of the total female workers. Nearly 8.5% of the female workers are engaged in household industries. Other sectors of the economy provide employment to 17.5 % of the female workers. Women constitute an important segment of the

labour force. The unpaid economic activities of women and their contribution in the domestic sector remain un-reported and go largely un-recognised.

### ***EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES***

19.04 Women play an important role in the primary sector of the State's economy. According to 2001 Census, 74% of the female work force was engaged in agriculture, 20.1% as cultivators and 53.9% as agricultural labourers. Women as agricultural workers generally participate in all operations except ploughing. A large number of female workers are also engaged in marginal occupations such as collection of fish, firewood, cowdung, fetching drinking water, maintenance of kitchen gardens, tailoring, weaving and many other activities in order to supplement the family income.

### ***EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANISED SECTOR***

19.05 Table 19.1 presents the employment position of women in the organised sector of the State. The proportion of women employees in the organised sector shows an increasing trend. Out of 7.67 lakh employees in the organised sector during 2003; women employees accounted for 13.8% as against 13.4% during 2002. During the last five years (1999-2003), the number of women employees in the public sector has increased from 83,045 to 95,644 showing an increase of 15.2%. On the other hand, the women employees in the private sector during 1999 was 10,322 which declined to 10,140 in 2003 showing a decline of 1.8%. To increase the number of women in public services, one third of the vacancies in the State Government departments arising in a year in Group B, Group C and Group D services / posts to be filled up by direct recruitment have been reserved for women candidates. The Orissa Civil Services ( Reservations of Vacancies for Women in Public Services ) Rules, 1993 have been framed and are now in force. It has been decided by the Government that all posts of Anganwadi workers, Supervisors and CDPOs will be filled up by women. This has opened new job opportunities for women at the village level.

***Table 19.1***

#### ***Employment of Women in the Organised Sector in Orissa***

| Sl. No. | Year | Central Government |       | State Government |       | Quasi Government |       | Local bodies |       |
|---------|------|--------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|         |      | Total              | Women | Total            | Women | Total            | Women | Total        | Women |
| 1       | 2    | 3                  | 4     | 5                | 6     | 7                | 8     | 9            | 10    |
| 1.      | 1999 | 82804              | 4084  | 397909           | 56202 | 209526           | 18622 | 18593        | 4137  |
| 2.      | 2000 | 79770              | 3753  | 403896           | 66511 | 207659           | 14546 | 19346        | 4205  |
| 3.      | 2001 | 79390              | 3712  | 408505           | 71071 | 209977           | 12828 | 19289        | 4234  |
| 4.      | 2002 | 80230              | 3784  | 396174           | 73790 | 197013           | 11639 | 18964        | 4018  |
| 5.      | 2003 | 76546              | 3573  | 393982           | 76850 | 190973           | 11202 | 18687        | 4019  |

**Table 19.1 (Concl.)**

| Sl. No. | Year | Total Public sector |       | Private sector |       | Total employment |        | Proportion of women as percentage of total employment |
|---------|------|---------------------|-------|----------------|-------|------------------|--------|---|
|         |      | Total               | Women | Total          | Women | Total            | Women  |   |
| 1       | 2    | 11                  | 12    | 13             | 14    | 15               | 16     | 17  |
| 1.      | 1999 | 708832              | 83045 | 92717          | 10322 | 801549           | 93367  | 11.65   |
| 2.      | 2000 | 710671              | 89015 | 86916          | 10002 | 797587           | 99017  | 12.41   |
| 3.      | 2001 | 717161              | 91845 | 88778          | 9917  | 805939           | 101762 | 12.63   |
| 4.      | 2002 | 692381              | 93231 | 76354          | 9634  | 768735           | 102865 | 13.38   |
| 5.      | 2003 | 680188              | 95644 | 87245          | 10140 | 767433           | 105784 | 13.78   |

Source: Directorate of Employment, Orissa

## **DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN UNDER FIVE YEAR PLANS**

19.06 Women development programmes during the First Plan period were mainly welfare oriented. The Central Social Welfare Board and the State Social Welfare Board implement various women and children welfare programmes through Voluntary Organisations. During the Second Plan period, women were organised into Mahila Mandals in rural areas for facilitating convergence of health, nutrition and welfare measures. The Third and Fourth Plans accorded high priority to women's education, immunisation of pre-school children and supplementary diet for children and expectant and nursing mothers. In the Fifth Plan, there was a shift in emphasis from welfare orientation to a developmental approach with the objective of removal of poverty and attainment of self-reliance. The Sixth Plan took cognizance of the deprivations suffered by and discrimination, overt or covert, practiced against women. A multi-disciplinary approach was adopted with thrust on health, education

and socio-economic development. Non-formal education centres for girls and vocational training centres for development of skill of targetted women beneficiaries were set up. Women were assisted on priority basis through IRD, TRYSEM and DWCRA programmes. Nutritional interventions for the benefit of pregnant and nursing mothers belonging to the weaker sections were accorded high priority under the ICDS programme. During the Seventh Plan period, some more beneficiary oriented programmes were launched for raising the economic and social status of women. In the Eighth Plan, a shift was made from development to empowerment of women. The empowerment measures for women included the constitutional amendment for at least 30% representation in all elected local self-government bodies such as Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities, establishment of a National Commission for Women at the Centre and State Commissions for Women at the State level, and launching of Mahila Samrudhi Yojana (MSY) for sensitising women at grass root level in the rural areas.

19.07 In the Ninth Plan, the key elements of the strategy for development of women in the State were as follows:

- i. Adoption of political and administrative measures to minimise gender bias in recruitment and to improve working conditions.
- ii. High priority to increase female literacy and to impart quality education to girls.
- iii. A life cycle approach to women's health with a focus on reproductive health.
- iv. Concrete efforts to improve their skills by way of providing vocational training in various fields and to enhance their capabilities to earn more.
- v. Creation of additional productive opportunities through Women Self Help Groups and Associations.
- vi. Renewed efforts to project a positive image of girl child and women.

In the Tenth Plan, four more strategies have been added in addition to the above.

- i. To improve the nutritional and health status of children below the age of six years.
- ii. To reduce the incidence of infant and child mortality and malnutrition.

- iii. To ensure that funds / benefits are earmarked for women in all women related sectors.
- iv. Inclusion of an identifiable Women component Plan in programmes of all sectors of development to ensure that the benefits reach the women.

### ***PREVENTION OF DOWRY***

19.08 The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1991 was enacted by the State Government. NGOs are being given financial assistance by the State Government to propagate and organise dowry-less marriages, anti-dowry campaigns, seminars, workshops and street theatres to create mass awareness. Besides, the State Government has also issued special instructions for initiation of disciplinary action against its employees involved in dowry offences. The Government has appointed the Sub-Divisional Magistrates as the Dowry Prohibition Officers to listen to complaints as per the rules and take appropriate steps in accordance with the provision of the law. The Government has also appointed Advisory Boards to assist the Dowry Prohibition Officers in discharging their functions under the law in dowry related matters. The Collectors have set up Complaint Committees in the districts with a senior women officer as the Chairperson to monitor the problems of sexual harassment of women at the work place. Similarly, at the State level, the Government has set up a Complaint Committee in the Secretariat with a senior I.P.S. officer to look into complaints. The State Human Rights Protection Cell (HRPC) is monitoring the dowry-related cases comprising dowry homicide, dowry suicide, dowry torture and non-dowry torture cases in the State. During the year 2003, 2269 dowry related cases were registered as against 2,027 in 2002. Out of 2,269 dowry related cases registered in the year 2003, 420 cases were dowry homicide, 48 dowry suicide, 1,240 dowry tortures and 561 cases were non-dowry torture.

### ***STATE COMMISSION FOR WOMEN***

19.09 The State Commission for women is a statutory body constituted in January 1993 under the State Commission for "Women Act, 1993" for protecting and safeguarding the rights of women. During the year, the Commission continued to pursue the role and activities envisaged for it in the Act such as looking into specific cases of complaint of atrocities, harassment, denial of rights and exploitation of women and taking corrective action to restore their legitimate rights. The Commission also takes up inquiries in cases related to violence against women. Besides family disputes are resolved or compromised

through counseling. During the year 2003, the Commission received 2615 complaints comprising of 129 dowry death, 690 dowry torture, 75 rape, 35 kidnapping, 40 suicide, 410 non-dowry torture and 1236 other miscellaneous cases. 1622 cases including the cases registered in the previous years were disposed of during 2003.

### ***ORISSA STATE SOCIAL WELFARE ADVISORY BOARD ( OSSWAB )***

19.10 The Orissa State Social Welfare Advisory Board was set up in 1954 with the task of implementing and monitoring of different programmes of the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB). During the last 48 years, the Board has been working in the far-flung areas of the State for the development of neglected and marginalized women and children as described below:

#### ***(i.) Condensed courses for education of adult women***

19.11 The scheme of condensed courses for Education of Adult Women was started by the Orissa State Social Welfare Advisory Board ( OSSWAB ) with the objective of extending education and training to needy widows, destitute, deserted and economically backward women so as to enable them to acquire eligibility for suitable employment. Under the scheme, there is provision for conducting two years condensed course for Primary / Middle/ Matric examination and one year condensed course for Matric/ H.S.C. failed candidates. The course can either be residential or non-residential. There are 15 such institutions including 7 in urban areas and 8 in rural areas. During 2003-04, Rs.17.19 lakh was sanctioned and 2.08 lakh was disbursed benefiting 375 number of non residents.

#### ***( ii.) Awareness Generation Project for Rural and Poor women***

19.12 The Awareness Generation Project for Rural and Poor Women was started in 1987-88 with the objective of providing common platform to the women to exchange their experiences and ideas for understanding their local problems and gain knowledge and make analysis of the socio-economic conditions based on local situation. During 2003-04, 161 institutions (133 in rural areas and 28 in urban areas) took advantage of this programme and an amount of Rs.24.72 lakh was sanctioned under this programme in favour of 4,025 women beneficiaries and Rs.5.58 lakh was disbursed to them.

#### ***( iii.) Family Counseling Centres***

19.13 Family Counseling Centres started in 1983 with the objective of providing preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to women who are victims of atrocities, exploitation and maladjustment. These Centres also create awareness in the community about social problems affecting harmony in the family and about laws pertaining to the welfare of women. Financial assistance is given to NGOs through OSSWAB for setting up of Family Counseling Centres for resolving family discord and maladjustment so as to prevent breakup of homes. During 2003-04, financial assistance amounting to Rs.21.26 lakh was sanctioned in favour of 31 institutions and an amount of Rs.18.17 lakh was disbursed to 977 beneficiaries.

### ***REHABILITATION OF DISTRESSED WOMEN***

19.14 The objective of the scheme is to identify women in distress and to provide them vocational training in different trades for their economic rehabilitation. Young widows, un-married mothers, victims of kidnapping, women driven to destitution because of prolonged illness are the categories of women considered to be in distress. These categories of women are imparted appropriate training and given financial assistance for their rehabilitation. The scheme is being operated through 6 NGOs with financial assistance from the State Government. During 2003-04, an amount of Rs.3.10 lakh was spent under the Scheme.

### ***SHORT STAY HOMES***

19.15 This is a Central Sector Scheme aimed at providing temporary shelter in Short Stay Homes to women and girls in distress. During their stay, the inmates are trained in various skills and trades. These Short Stay Homes are run by NGOs with grant-in-aid from Government of India. During 2003-04, 30 Short Stay Homes were functioning in the State.

### ***CENTRAL HOME FOR WOMEN***

19.16 The Central Home for Women at Berhampur is an institution to rehabilitate destitute and helpless women by providing them training in different vocational trades. During 2003-04, 20 women were maintained in this Home and vocational training was provided to them in tailoring, toy-making etc. An amount of Rs.7.71 lakh was spent for the purpose during 2003-04.

### ***WORKING WOMEN'S HOSTELS***

19.17 Under this scheme financial assistance is being provided by the Central Government to Voluntary Organizations, Local bodies, Women Development Corporations, Educational institutions and State Governments for construction of hostels for working women. The objective of this scheme is to provide cheap and safe hostel accommodation to single working women, widows, divorcees, separated women and women whose husbands live out of the town. This scheme is in operation from the year 1984-85. The Government of India has sanctioned funds for 26 working women hostels, out of which 16 hostels with inmates capacity of 1060 have been completed, 12 hostels housing 701 women are operational, 9 hostel buildings with inmates capacity of 546 are under construction while one building is yet to be started.

### ***BALIKA SAMRIDHI YOJANA (BSY)***

19.18 This is a scheme with 100% central assistance being implemented from 1997. The objective of the scheme is to change the negative attitude of family as well as community towards girl child at birth and her mother, retention of girl children in the school and raise the age of girls at marriage. This scheme covers the girl children of BPL families born on or after 15.08.1997 by giving post birth grant of Rs. 500/- which is put in the joint account of C.D.P.O. and child's mother. This benefit is restricted to two girl children of a family. During 2004-05, an amount of Rs. 500.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme.

### ***WORLD BANK ASSISTED ICDS -III PROJECT***

19.19 This is the new scheme introduced during 2003-04 for which a sum of Rs.2331.93 lakh has been provided in the Budget estimate for the year 2003-04. It has been proposed for construction of 1863 new Anganwadi centre Buildings in 135 ICDS projects, 16 CDPO office-cum-Godown, installation of 1863 hand pumps in 1863 Anganwadi centers. Besides, the "Adolescent Girls" scheme is to be extended to the remaining 214 ICDS projects which are not covered under: "Kishori Shakti Yojana". For the year 2004-05, an amount of Rs.2331.93 lakh has been provided under the scheme.

### ***TRAINING AND EXTENSION FOR WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE (TEWA)***

19.20 Training and Extension for Women in Agriculture (TEWA) Project had been implemented in Orissa since 1987 with assistance from DANIDA with a view to increasing agricultural productivity and income of women farmers. It had been operating in eight

undivided districts namely Puri, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Bolangir, Keonjhar, Koraput, Sambalpur and Sundargarh. Under this project 1160 farm women groups were formed and 36772 farm women were trained during 2002-03. The project has been terminated with effect from 31.03.2003

### ***STATE OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME ( SOAP )***

19.21 The State Old Age Pension Scheme was introduced in the State with effect from April'1975. Under this scheme, pension is provided by State Government @ Rs. 100/- per beneficiary per month to the old and destitute persons of 60 years of age and above, leprosy patients and destitute widows irrespective of age whose annual income does not exceed Rs.3200.00. During 2003-04, against the target to cover 6,40,000 beneficiaries, 6,39,496 beneficiaries including 3,83,156 (59.9%) women were covered under this scheme with an expenditure of Rs.76.50 crore.

### ***NATIONAL OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME (NOAP)***

19.22 Under National Old Age Pension scheme (NOAP), aged and destitute persons of 65 years and above are provided Rs.100/- per beneficiary per month, out of which Government of India provides Rs.75/- and State Government provides Rs.25/- as State share. Against the target of 4,93,400 beneficiaries to be covered under this scheme, 4,93,295 beneficiaries including 2,44,914 (49.4%) women have been covered during 2003-04.

### ***MISSION SHAKTI***

19.23 "Mission Shakti", a Self-Help Mission for empowering women was launched in the State in March, 2001. The Mission aims at empowering women through formation and promotion of one lakh Women's Self Help Groups (WSHG) by 2005 and strengthening of the existing ones. According to reports, about 36,131 numbers of SHGs existed prior to launching of the scheme. By the end of 2003-04, 1,33,302 WSHGs have been formed with 16,96,598 members. These Groups have generated savings amounting to about Rs.99.06 crore. Besides, around 93,207 WSHGs have been provided institutional credit amounting to Rs.196.67 crore (approximately) during the above period. These women's Self Help Groups are engaged in different types of economic activities such as horticulture, piggery, goatery, dairy and other economic activities. During 2004-05, 5000 SHGs are targeted to be formed.

**SWAYAMSIDDHA**

19.24 A programme for Women's empowerment known as "Swayamsiddha" supported by the Government of India has been introduced in the State during 2001-02 and shall continue up to 2005-06. The programme is being implemented in 36 blocks of KBK districts and in one backward district of Boudh. The programme is based on the formation of Women's Self Help Groups (WSHGs) and aimed at holistic empowerment of women by awareness generation and capacity building through a sustained process of mobilization and convergence of all the on-going sectoral programmes. The main component of the programme are establishment of self-reliant WSHGs, creation of confidence and awareness among members of these WSHGs regarding women's status, health, nutrition, education, sanitation and hygiene, legal rights, economic upliftment and other social economic issues, strengthening and institutionalizing the saving habit in rural women and their control over economic resources and improving access of women to institutional credit.

19.25 Economic empowerment of women can not be achieved without recognizing their right in immovable property. This also has a substantial impact on social and intra household status of women. The State Government has adopted the policy of allotting ceiling surplus and Government waste land and also homestead land to landless families jointly in the names of husband and wife.

19.26 High priority has been accorded to increase educational facilities for girls both in quantitative and qualitative term. Education for girls from primary to post graduate level is free. Educational institutions, exclusively for girls in low literacy tribal areas, called Kanyashram have been established to increase access of education to girls, particularly amongst ST and SC.

19.27 Out of 13 Government managed engineering schools / polytechnics in the State, 4 polytechnics with intake capacity of 220 are meant exclusively for women. Similarly, out of the 24 Government ITIs / ITCs , 10 are exclusively meant for women trainees and cover trades like stenography, tailoring and weaving. Apart from these institutions, 13 private polytechnics / engineering schools and 109 private ITIs both for men and women have been established to develop their professional skills. Various Co-operative Societies dealing with cottage industry are being formed and incentives / assistance are provided by the State Government. Certain handicraft activities are exclusively confined to women workers and are being promoted by the State Government.

***MAHILA VIKAS SAMABAYA NIGAM (MVSN)***

19.28 The Mahila Vikas Samabaya Nigam (MVSN) is the nodal agency at State level for empowerment of women. It has 217 affiliated societies out of which 54 are Women Co-operative Societies and the remaining 163 are registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. As a State nodal agency, the Nigam undertakes activities in three categories namely, economic programmes, social sensitisation programmes and allied infrastructural activities.

19.29 The Mahila Vikas Samabaya Nigam undertakes various training programme for woman for capacity building as well as for persons with disabilities in order to enable them to take up different income generating activities. The expenditure on account of such training is met from the training grant received from the State Government. The types of training programmes conducted are Entrepreneurship Development Programme, Managerial Development Programme, Leadership Development Programme, Training on marketing and sales promotion, Business Orientation Programme for persons with disabilities and other special training programmes for women. Besides, trade based technical training programmes are also conducted mostly in non-traditional sector, such as, woolen carpet weaving, fancy leather, raxin bags, gems and American diamond cutting, polishing and other activities. During 2003-2004, an amount of Rs.197.46 lakh was sanctioned in respect of 418 cases under the National Handicapped Financial Development Corporation (NHFDC) loan scheme and an amount of Rs.190.37 lakh was been disbursed against 301 cases including the pending cases of previous years. Besides, under Norwaign Assistance for Development of Women (NORAD) scheme, an amount of Rs.361.86 lakh was sanctioned in 148 cases and 7210 beneficiaries benefited by the end of 2002-03. During 2002-03, under NORAD scheme, an amount of Rs.28.27 lakh was sanctioned in 12 cases and total 580 number of beneficiaries benefited and the amount released by MVSN was Rs.10.76 lakh. During 2003-04, no amount was sanctioned under the NORAD scheme.

***INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (ICDS)***

19.30 The Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) is the world's largest and most unique integrated programme for early childhood care and development. This programme was launched in Orissa in 1975 and has been expanding over the years. At present, 326 ICDS projects are being implemented in all the 314 blocks of the State including 12 projects in urban areas with a network of 34,201 Anganwadi centres. The target group under the programme consist of children below 6 years of age belonging to the

poorest of the poor families and those living in disadvantage areas including backward rural areas, tribal areas and urban slums. Besides, ICDS also takes care of the expectant and nursing mothers in the age group of 15-45 years belonging to families below the poverty line. The scheme provides a package of services covering supplementary nutrition, immunisation, pre-school education, health check-up, referral services and health education for women. It is proposed to cover 2,22,733 women under Special Nutrition Programme and 6,000 women under emergency feeding programme in KBK districts for the old, infirm and indigents during 2004-05. Details of progress under ICDS programme from 1999-2000 to 2003-04 in Orissa is presented in Table 19.2 and coverage under the Immunisation programme in ICDS blocks during the same period has been reflected in Table 19.3 .

**Table 19.2****Coverage under Integrated Child Development Scheme in Orissa**

| Sl. no. | Item  | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03  | 2003-04(P) |
|---------|---|---------|---------|---------|----------|------------|
| 1       | 2   | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7        | 8          |
| 1       | No. of ICDS projects  | 281     | 308     | 326     | 326      | 326        |
|         | a) No. of blocks covered  | 269     | 296     | 314     | 314      | 314        |
|         | b) No. of urban units covered                                     | 12      | 12      | 12      | 12       | 12         |
| 2       | No. of Anganwadi Workers under ICDS project.                      | 28612   | 31855   | 34201   | 34201    | 34201      |
| 3       | Beneficiaries under (in lakh)                                     |         |         |         |          |            |
|         | a) Supplementary nutrition  | 21.99   | 19.89   | 28.79   | 28.79    | 29.65      |
|         | b) Health check-up  | 3.47    | 5.40    | 6.09    | 7.62     | 9.22       |
|         | c) Nutrition and health education                                 | 3.80    | 3.87    | 4.63    | 5.34     | 5.37       |
|         | d) Referral services  | 1.36    | 1.45    | 1.97    | 2.46     | 4.06       |
|         | e) Non-formal pre-school education                                | 6.88    | 8.92    | 9.81    | 9.97     | 10.61      |
| 4       | Amount available including balance of previous year (Rs. in lakh) | 6789.67 | 7951.24 | 8676.20 | 10360.25 | 13645.96   |
| 5       | Total expenditure under ICDS projects (Rs. in lakh)               | 5010.71 | 6156.90 | 6992.37 | 7101.40  | 12336.13   |

*P : Provisional*

Source : Women and Child Development Department, Bhubaneswar

**Table 19.3****Achievement under Immunisation Programme in ICDS Blocks**

(in lakh)

| Sl No | Year    | D.P.T. | D.T. | B.C.G. | Polio | Measles | T.T. |
|-------|---------|--------|------|--------|-------|---------|------|
| 1     | 2       | 3      | 4    | 5      | 6     | 7       | 8    |
| 1     | 1999-00 | 4.84   | 1.16 | 5.46   | 4.80  | 4.58    | 4.45 |
| 2     | 2000-01 | 5.37   | 1.34 | 5.81   | 5.31  | 5.26    | 4.60 |
| 3     | 2001-02 | 6.34   | 1.41 | 6.26   | 6.59  | 6.12    | 5.54 |
| 4     | 2002-03 | 6.49   | 3.00 | 7.03   | 7.75  | 6.89    | 5.50 |

|   |            |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|---|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 5 | 2003-04(P) | 6.54 | 1.01 | 6.91 | 6.48 | 6.22 | 6.96 |
|---|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

*P : Provisional*

*Source : Women and Child Development Department, Bhubaneswar*

### ***KISHORI SHAKTI YOJANA (KSY)***

19.31 The 'Kishori Shakti Yojana' (KSY) is a special programme designed for adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years under the ICDS programme. This scheme is primarily aimed at correcting gender disadvantages and providing a supportive environment for the development of adolescent girls. These girls will be provided with iron supplementation and deworming tablets through the Anganwadi Centres to improve their nutritional and health status and for control of anemia which is highly prevalent in the State among girls in this age group. This programme is being implemented in 112 blocks of the State mainly in the KBK districts. 5.24 lakh adolescent girls have been identified from 112 blocks for providing 100 tablets of iron and 4 tablets of deworming to each girl. The remaining 214 projects have been covered under the A.G. Component of World Bank Assisted ICDS-III Project for a period of one and half years from 1.4.2003. 13.84 lakh adolescent girls have been identified in these 214 projects. As such total 19.08 lakh adolescent girls are benefiting under the programme Kishori Shakti Yojana.

19.32 The erstwhile scheme of Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas ( DW CRA ) which was subsequently merged with the new scheme " Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana" ( SGSY ) envisages setting up of women groups. These groups are provided with a revolving fund to take up various income generating activities. During 2003-04, 38,667 ( 65% ) women out of total beneficiaries of 59,289 benefited under SGSY. Besides, 206.66 (33.41%) lakh mandays of employment has been generated for women against a total of 618.57 lakh mandays created under Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana ( SGRY ) during 2003-04.

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