

CHAPTER 19

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN

19.01 Women play a vital role in the process of national development. Though they constitute about 50 percent of total population of the State, they wallowed for so many years in the mire of illiteracy, poverty, obscurantism and exploitation. Successive plan periods underlined the attempt to bring the women at par with men to play an equal, active and meaningful role in all spheres of national life. With gradual spread of education, health care and empowerment, the position of women has begun to change. Government have been playing a proactive role in ensuring adequate representation of women in different socio-economic and political areas. **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 As per the population census of 2001, only 31.34% of the total workers in Orissa are women. The main and marginal women workers constitute 35.41% and 64.59% respectively of the total women workers. The un-organized primary sector, which includes agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery, forestry, mining and quarrying, plantations and allied activities, absorbs as much as 74% of the total women workers. Nearly 8.5% of the women 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 unreported and go largely

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

19.04 Women workers participate actively in agriculture including farm operations like sowing, transplanting, weeding, hoeing and harvesting, whereas the majority of male workers attend to ploughing operations. The women are employed sporadically and seasonally often with lower wages in comparison with their male counterparts. Widespread illiteracy and lack of social mobility account for the concentration of women in agriculture. According to 2001 census, 74% of the female work force was engaged in agriculture, 20.1% as cultivators and 53.9% of agricultural labourers. A large number of women workers are also engaged in marginal occupations such as collection of fish, fire wood and cow dung, fetching drinking water, maintenance of kitchen gardens, tailoring, weaving and such other works in order to supplement domestic activities and the family income.

EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANISED SECTOR

19.05 The status of women employment in the organized sector is reflected in Table 19.1. The proportion of women employees in the organised sector

shows an increasing trend. Out of 7.46 lakh employees in the organised sector during 2004, women employees accounted for 14.3% as against 13.8% during 2003. During the last five years (2000-2004), the number of women employees in the public sector has increased from 89,015 to 96,297 showing an increase of 8.2%. On the other hand, the number of women employees in the private sector during 2000 was 10,002, which increased to 10,491 in 2004 showing an increase of 4.9%. 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 (Reservation of Vacancies for Women in Public Services) Rules 1993 have been framed and are now in force. It has been decided by Government that all posts of Anganwadi workers, Supervisors and CDPOs will be filled by women. This has opened new job opportunities for women at village level.

Table 19.1

Employment of Women in the Organised Sector in Orissa

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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.	2000	79770	3753	403896	66511	207659	14546	19346	4205
2.	2001	79390	3712	408505	71071	209977	12828	19289	4234
3.	2002	80230	3784	396174	73790	197013	11639	18964	4018
4.	2003	76546	3573	393982	76850	190973	11202	18687	4019
5.	2004	73365	3553	381586	77789	184540	10986	17635	3969

Table 19.1 (Concl.)

Sl. No.	Year	Total Public sector		Private sector		Total employment		% of women employment to total
		Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	2000	710671	89015	86916	10002	797587	99017	12.41
2.	2001	717161	91845	88778	9917	805939	101762	12.63
3.	2002	692381	93231	76354	9634	768735	102865	13.38
4.	2003	680188	95644	87245	10140	767433	105784	13.78
5.	2004	657126	96297	89284	10491	746410	106788	14.31

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 organizations. During the Second Plan period, women were organized 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-

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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 sensitizing women at grass root level in the rural areas. In the Ninth Plan, the key elements of the strategy for development of women in the State were to

Minimise gender bias and improve working conditions, accord high priority to increase female literacy with quality education, focus

on reproductive health, organize women Srif Help Groups and improve their skills through vocational training for economic rehabilitation.

19.07 In the Tenth Plan, four more strategies as follows, have been added.

- 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. To include an identifiable Women Component Plan in all sectoral programmes of development to ensure that the benefits reach the women.

PREVENTION OF DOWRY

19.08 The State Human Rights Protection Cell is monitoring the dowry related cases comprising dowry homicide, dowry suicide, and dowry torture and non-dowry torture cases of the State. The Dowry Prohibition Act was enacted by the State Government in 1991. NGOs are being encouraged with 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 have also issued special instructions for initiation of

disciplinary action against its employees involved in dowry offences. The Government have appointed the Sub-Divisional Magistrates as the Dowry Prohibition Officers to act against dowry offenders. The Government have also appointed Advisory Boards to assist the Dowry Prohibition Officers in related cases. A committee with a senior women officer as chairperson has been set up in the districts by the Collector to monitor the problems of sexual harassment of women at the work place. Similarly, at the State level, the Government have set up a Complaint Committee in the Secretariat with a senior I.P.S. officer to look into complaints. During the year 2004, 2312 dowry related cases were registered as against 2,269 in 2003.

STATE COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

19.09 For protecting and safeguarding the rights of women, the State Commission for Women was constituted in January, 1993 under the State Commission for "Women Act, 1993". The Commission looks into specific cases of complaint of violence, atrocities, harassment, denial of rights and exploitation of women and takes corrective action to restore their legitimate rights. Besides family disputes are also resolved or compromised through counseling. During the year 2004-05, the

Commission received 2,853 complaints comprising of 135 dowry deaths, 697 dowry tortures, 64 rapes, 51 kidnapping, 45 suicides, 502 non-dowry torture and 1,359 other miscellaneous cases. 1,673 cases including cases registered in the previous years were disposed of during 2004-05.

ORISSA STATE SOCIAL WELFARE ADVISORY BOARD (OSSWAB)

19.10 The Orissa State Social Welfare Advisory Board was created in 1954 for implementing and monitoring different welfare schemes with grants provided by the Central Social Welfare Board. Since inception, the Board has been working in the far-flung areas of the State for the development of neglected and marginalized women and children in the following ways:

(i) Condensed courses for education of adult women

19.11 The scheme of condensed course for Education for Women aims at facilitating social and economic empowerment of women by providing them education and relevant skills. This scheme was started by the Orissa State Social Welfare Advisory Board (OSSWAB) for extending education and training to needy widows, destitute, deserted and economically weak 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/ Secondary examination and one year condensed course for Matric/ H.S.C. failed candidates. The course can either be residential or non-residential. There are 20 such institutions including 7 in urban areas. During 2004-05, Rs.24.54 lakh was sanctioned and Rs.8.50 lakhs distributed beneficiary 500 non-residents.

(ii) Awareness Generation Project for Rural and Poor women

19.12 This Project was started in 1987-88 with a view to providing a common platform to women to exchange their experiences and ideas, gain knowledge and make analysis of their socio-economic conditions based on local situation. During 2004-05, 148 institutions (109 in rural areas and 39 in urban areas) took advantage of this programme and an amount of Rs.26.50 lakh was sanctioned under this programme in favour of 6,625 women beneficiaries and Rs.4.50 lakh was disbursed to them. The main objective of this scheme is to mobilize women folk in the village to eradicate poverty, enable them to take part in decision making process of the family and the society which would empower them to stand against all social evils.

(iii) Family Counseling Centres

19.13 The Family Counseling Centres, which came into being in 1983, provides preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to women who are victims of atrocities, exploitation and also to create awareness about prevailing laws relating to women and children. They also provide Free Legal Aid, Short Stay Home services, medical Treatment and prepare the victims mentally for readjustment with their families through counseling. For this scheme the Central Board provides 80% of the approved recurring expenditure. 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 2004-05, financial assistance amounting to Rs. 31.12 lakh was sanctioned in favour of 34 institutions and an amount of Rs.24.87 lakh was disbursed to 1,403 beneficiaries.

REHABILITATION OF DISTRESSED WOMEN

19.14 To identify women in distress and to provide them Vocational Training in different trades for their economic rehabilitation is the main aim of this scheme. Young widows, un-married

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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 2004-05, an amount of Rs.3.10 lakh was spent under the Scheme.

SHORT STAY HOMES

19.15 Short Stay Home provides institutional services like counseling and guidance, medical and psychiatric treatment to the sheltered women and girls who are in distressed. This is a Central Sector scheme aimed at providing temporary shelter to such distress persons. During 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 2004-05, 34 Short Stay Homes were functioning in the State with capacity of 30 each.

CENTRAL HOME FOR WOMEN

19.16 Rehabilitates of the destitute and helpless women by providing them different vocational training for their economic liberalization is the main objective of the "Central Home for Women", located at Berhampur. During

2004-05, 20 women were maintained in this Home and vocational training was provided to them in tailoring, toy-making etc. An amount of Rs.8.41 lakh was spent for the purpose during 2004-05.

WORKING WOMEN'S HOSTELS

19.17 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 have sanctioned funds for 27 working women hostels, out of which 20 hostels with inmates capacity of 1,317 have been completed, 7 hostel buildings with inmates capacity of 349 are under construction. During the year 2004-05, only one organization with an amount of Rs.40, 000/- covering 15 beneficiaries has taken advantage of the programme.

BALIKA SAMRIDHI YOJANA (BSY)

19.18 This scheme is being implemented from 1997, with 100% Central assistance. 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. Besides, the girl child so covered would become entitled, on attending school to an annual scholarship amount stipulated by the Government of India from Class-I to Class-X. During 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 500.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme.

WORLD BANK ASSISTED ICDS –III PROJECT

19.19 This scheme introduced in 2003-04, mainly aims at infrastructural improvements in ICDS project areas. There is a proposal for construction of 1863 new Anganwadi centre Buildings with one hand pump in the campus in 135 ICDS projects and 16 CDPO office-cum-Godown. For the year 2005-06, an amount of 22.02 crore has been provided under the scheme. Some more information on ICDS-IIIPROJECT are furnished in the paragraph captioned Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY).

NUTRITION FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS

19.20 This is a new scheme introduced during the year 2003-04, for which an amount of Rs.782.00 lakh was provided during 2004-05. An amount of Rs.444.00 lakh is proposed in Annual Plan 2005-06 for successive implementation of this scheme.

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 2004-05, the targeted number of 6.75 lakh beneficiaries, including 3.43 lakh (51.%) women was covered under this scheme with an expenditure of Rs.78.22 crore.

NATIONAL OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME (NOAP)

19.22 National Old Age Pension Scheme is one of the components of the "National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) introduced by the Government of India. Old age pension is provided under this scheme to aged and destitute persons of 65 years and above @ Rs.100/- per

beneficiary per month share by the central Government and the State Government in the ratio of 75:25. The targeted number of 4.93 lakh beneficiaries including 2.51 lakh (51%) women was covered 2004-05. An amount of Rs.42.36 crore was provided in the annual plan 2004-05 for this scheme. A provision of Rs.36.94 crore including state share has been made in the annual plan, 2005-06.

MISSION SHAKTI

19.23 Mission Shakti campaign was initially launched on 8th March 2001, to form 1 lakh women self help groups (WSHG) by March 2005. The target is further enhanced to 2 lakh WSHG and time extended to March, 2008. The total number of SHGs formed by the end of August, 2005 has reached 1.66 lakh and 21.54 lakh women have been brought to SHG fold. Mission Shakti has targeted to form SHG Federation at Panchayat, Block, District and State level by the end of March, 2006. So far 5,372 Federations at G.P., Block and District levels and 4 activity based Federation at State level have been formed. The Federations are working on assessment of training needs and marketing of the SHG products. Hindustan lever Ltd. is working as a strong partner in transferring marketing skill to the WSHGs through their branded

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products under the Scheme Project Shakti. So far 1,478 SHGS have been involved in this project by spreading its network to 22 districts. Mission Shakti is making efforts to train WSHGs in many non-traditional crafts for women, like Masonry, Pisciculture and in several potential trades such as Phenyle, Agarbati, Bookbinding, Badi and Papad making. Mission Shakti is also arranging Buyer sellers Meet for boosting up marketing. The WSHGs are also involved in Kerosene Dealership and supply of ready to Eat food to children and mothers suffering from mal-nutrition. It is also involved in the implementation of Mid-day-Meal programme, total sanitation campaign and reduction of IMR. A total number of 1.60 lakhs SHGs have been credit linked by different banks and the total amount of credit advanced to the SHGs has been Rs.370.04 crore. The total savings have reached Rs.132.19 crore and are kept in Bank accounts of SHGs.

SWAYAMSIDHA

19.24 The 'Swayamsidha' programme has been introduced in 2001, with the prime aim of improving the socio-economic condition of women, especially, in the tribal dominated KBK districts of Orissa. This programme is being implemented in 36 blocks of KBK districts and in one block of Boudh District. The scheme aims to form 100 SHGs in each

block and effect a 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 scheme aims at capacity building of women's Self-Help Groups through training to enable them to take up various income generating activities. An amount of Rs.3.79 crore has been proposed for the year 2005-06 for this scheme. During 2004-05, an amount Rs. 1.23 crore was proposed from utilization under the scheme.

19.25 Right- to- immovable property is must, without which employment of women cannot be achieved. This also has a substantial impact on social and intra - household status of women. The State Government have 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 Education for Girl children has been given high priority both in qualitative and quantitative term. Education for girls from primary to post graduate level has made 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 communities.

19.27 Out of 13 Governments 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's 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) as the Nodal Agency, plays a vital role 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,

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economic development programmes, social sensitisation programmes and allied infrastructural activities.

19.29 The MVSN undertakes various training programme for women including disabled women enable them to take up different income generating activities. 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 diamond processing and other activities. The Entrepreneurship Development Programme and Management Development programmes are conducted for members of affiliated societies of the Nigam. MVSN has been declared as the channelising agency for the State extending the benefits of NHFDC to the disabled persons from the year 1998-99. Till date total loan amount of Rs.9.36 crore has been sanctioned by NHFDC for 1,960 beneficiaries, out of which Nigam has released Rs.8.12 crore for 1,732 handicapped persons as on 30.9.2005.

Under Swavalamban, a NORAD (Norwegian Agency for development) scheme, 187 numbers of proposals have been sanctioned for 9,350 beneficiaries with an amount of Rs.4.49 crore, out of which an amount of Rs.4.22 crore has been released by Government of India and the rest by MVSN. During the year 2004-05, an amount Rs.86.72 lakh has been sanctioned for 39 proposals, out of which Rs. 85.85 lakh has been received by MVSN. Total expenditure incurred during 2004-05 was Rs.19.31 lakhs under NORAD scheme. During 2004-05, an amount of Rs.33.50 lakh was sanctioned in respect of 83 cases under the NHFDC Loan Scheme and an amount of Rs.1.55 crore has been disbursed against 345 cases including the pending cases of previous year.

INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (ICDS)

19.30 World's largest and most integrated programme for early childhood care, ICDS was launched in Orissa in 1975. At present there are 326 number of ICDS projects in 314 blocks of the State, including 12 projects in urban areas with a network of 34,201 Anganwadi centres . The objective of this scheme is to provide six package of services to the children between 0-6 age group, pregnant women and lactating mothers i.e i)

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immunization, ii) health check-up, iii) Emergency Feeding programme in KBK Supplementary nutrition, iv) referral districts during 2005-06. Details of services, v) pre-school education and vi) progress under ICDS programme from health and nutrition education. The 2000-01 to 2004-05 in Orissa is scheme is being funded out of Central Plan presented in Table 19.2 and coverage funds. It is proposed to cover 2, 22,733 under the immunization programme in women under supplementary nutrition ICDS blocks during the same period has programme and 60,000 women under been reflected in Table 19.3.

Table 19.2

Coverage under Integrated Child Development Scheme in Orissa

Sl. no.	Item	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	No. of ICDS projects	308	326	326	326	326
	a) No. of blocks covered	296	314	314	314	314
	b) No. of urban units covered	12	12	12	12	12
2	No. of Anganwadi Workers under ICDS project.	31855	34201	34201	34201	34201
3	Beneficiaries under (in lakh)					
	a) Supplementary nutrition	19.89	28.79	28.79	29.85	30.86
	b) Health check-up	5.40	6.09	7.62	9.22	9.59
	c) Nutrition and health education	3.87	4.63	5.34	5.37	5.91
	d) Referral services	1.45	1.97	2.46	4.06	6.49
	e) Non-formal pre-school education	8.92	9.81	9.97	10.61	10.96
4	Amount available including balance of previous year (Rs. in lakh)	7951.24	8676.20	10360.25	13645.96	11278.23
5	Total expenditure under ICDS projects (Rs. in lakh)	6156.90	6992.37	7101.40	12336.13	10826.54

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	2000-01	5.37	1.34	5.81	5.31	5.26	4.60
2	2001-02	6.34	1.41	6.26	6.59	6.12	5.54
3	2002-03	6.49	3.00	7.03	7.75	6.89	5.50

4.	2003-04	6.54	1.01	6.91	6.49	6.22	6.96
5.	2004-05(p)	6.77	1.28	7.05	6.81	6.68	6.94

P: Provisional

Source: Women and Child Development Department, Bhubaneswar

KISHORI SHAKTI YOJANA (KSY)

19.31 Under ICDS programme a special scheme was designed for adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18, named Kishori Shakti-Yojana (KSY). 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 project areas (blocks) of the State mainly in the KBK districts. 5.24 lakh adolescent girls have been identified in these 112 blocks for providing 100 tablets of iron and 4 tablets of deworming to each girl. The remaining 214 project areas have been covered under the Adolescent Ggirls (A.G.) Component of World Bank Assisted ICDS-III Project since 2003-04. 13.84 lakh adolescent girls have been identified in these 214 project areas. As such a total of

19.08 lakh adolescent girls are benefiting under the programme Kishori Shakti Yojana.

WOMEN COMPONENT UNDER SGSY AND IAY

19.32 The scheme "Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) which was implemented as a suplimenting sub-scheme of the centrally sponsored self employment programme know as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), was merged with the dnew scheme Swarna Jayuanti Gram Swarojagar Yojana (SGSY) with effect from 1999-2000. The new approach was setting up of women Self-Help Groups of BPL category in rural areas. These groups, with the help of training, institutional finance, subsidy and marketing support, take up various income-generating schemes for their economic rehabilitation. During 2004-05, 56 thousand women were benefited under SGSY with subsidy expenditure of Rs. 50.75 crore and credit-linkage of Rs.81.43 crore. The same number has also been fixed as target for 2005-06 with the same flow of funds.

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