

CHAPTER - 6

Empowerment of Women & Development of Children

Women in Himachal Pradesh have been involved in activities outside their homes. They work in fields, rear animals and are also engaged in small and cottage industries. Besides, they are also holding jobs in government offices as well as in private sector. All these factors have contributed to their economic status, freedom of movement, mobility, decision making power, and social recognition. In spite of all this, women face gender related disparities as is normally seen elsewhere. Their activity profile, quality education, concerns of health, work participation rate, attitude towards girl child, under nutrition and other stereo types. However, availability of tap water, electricity, LP Gas connections, and SHG movement etc. has reduced the drudgery. MGNREGA has also added to their economic status.

The socio-economic status of women in Himachal Pradesh is as under:-

1. Male-Female Ratio:

6.1.1 Demographic presentation of Male-Female Ratio in Himachal Pradesh based on population census is given in the following table:-

Table -1
Demographic data on Male-Female Population.

Item	Unit	1971 Census	1981 Census	1991 Census	2001 Census	2011 Census (provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Population						
Total	Lakh Persons	34.60	42.80	51.70	60.77	68.57
Male	Lakh Persons	17.67	21.70	26.17	30.88	34.74
Female	Lakh Persons	16.93	21.10	25.53	29.89	33.83
2. Decennial Growth of Population	%	23.04	23.71	20.79	17.53	12.81
3. Sex Ratio	Females Per 1000 Males	958	973	976	968	974

6.1.2 It is revealed from the table that Himachal Pradesh has shown an upward trend in sex-ratio during decades from 1971-91. However, in the decade of 1991-2001, sex ratio has dropped from 976 to 968 which has serious socio-economic implications. This drop out in the sex-ratio is mainly attributed to the adoption of two child norms by the couples which has resulted in favouring one sex over other. However, as per census 2011, Himachal Pradesh has again shown an upward trend in the sex ratio which is now 974, which is a healthy sign.

6.2.3. Child sex ratio is a powerful indicator of social attitude. In Himachal Pradesh, Child sex ratio has shown an improvement during 2011 census as compared to 2001. It is 906 in 2011 as compared to 896 in 2001. At the national level, the trend has shown a decline in child sex ratio i.e. 927 to 914 during the period of 2001 – 2011. Lahaul-Spiti District in Himachal Pradesh has recorded the highest child sex ratio through out the country i.e. 1013. However, Himachal Pradesh is one of the 10 States with lowest child sex ratio (Haryana-830, Punjab-864, J & K-859, Delhi – 866, Maharashtra – 883, Rajasthan-883, Gujarat-886, Uttar Pradesh – 899, Himachal-906 and Madhya Pradesh-912). The Government is aware of the importance of child sex ratio and has launched many schemes to improve the status.

2. Education and Literacy.

6.2.1 Literacy and education is an important tool for economic growth and effective decision making which ultimately results in empowerment of the women. Quality of life and human development attainments invariably are high in the countries, which have invested heavily in education. In a country, which is in transition phase and is increasingly recognized as knowledge economy in the global market, education to women becomes of paramount importance. The male-female literacy data in respect of Himachal Pradesh is given in the following table:-

Table-2
Male-Female Literacy Percentage-Census (1971-2001)

Item	Unit	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011 (provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Literacy Percentage						
Total	%	31.96	42.48	63.86	76.50	83.78
Male	%	43.20	53.19	75.36	85.30	90.83
Female	%	20.20	31.46	52.13	67.40	76.60

6.2.2. It is revealed from the table that overall literacy percentage according to 2011 Census is 83.78 %. It has recorded 51.82 % increase within a period of 40 years between the period 1971 to 2011. Whereas, male literacy rate has shown an increase of 42.63%, female literacy has recorded an unprecedented increase of 56.40 %. Despite sharp increase in female literacy, it is still far below the male literacy percentage. However, it has helped women in attaining economic empowerment and checking decline in sex ratio.

3. Work Force Participation

6.3.1. Human Development is viewed as composite of indices, namely socio-economic empowerment, health, education etc. Economic empowerment of women can be gauged by measuring their participation in the work, nature of

work, role and responsibility at work place as also the remuneration received in turn thereof. Since per capita income continued to be important indicator of economic well being, but due to data constraints on per-capita income of women, it is not possible to estimate the income of women separately. The following table depicts the participation of women in the workforce on the basis of 2001 Census:-

Table-3
Details of Work Force - 2001 Census

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	2001 Census
1	2	3	4
1.	Population	Lakh Persons	60.78
2.	Main Workers	Lakh Persons	19.64
a)	Male	Lakh Persons	13.34
b)	Female	Lakh Persons	6.30
3.	Marginal Workers	Lakh Persons	10.29
a)	Male	Lakh Persons	3.53
b)	Female	Lakh Persons	6.76
4.	Non-Workers	Lakh Persons	30.85
a)	Male	Lakh Persons	14.01
b)	Female	Lakh Persons	16.84

6.3.2. It is revealed from the above table that among main workers, females constituted 32.8% whereas in marginal workers it accounted for 65.80%. It speaks of higher involvement of males in full time work and that of females in seasonal work. Females account for 54.68% as non-workers which indicates that the traditional trend of engaging women in non-remunerative domestic chores still has its strong hold on our society. This also indicates that despite recording impressive growth in over all female literacy, quality female education is still lacking. As a result, their proportion in main workers' category is very low. It also speaks of less opportunities in choice of work.

6.3.3. Decadal work participation (1991-2001) data is analyzed as under:-

Table-4
Work Participation Rate by Sex, 1991-2001 (Percentage to Population)

Item	1991 Census			2001 Census		
	Total Workers (male + female) % age to total population	% age of male workers to male population	% age of female workers to female population	Total workers (male + female) %age to total population	% age of male workers to male population	% age of female workers to female population
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Total	42.8	50.6	34.8	49.2	54.6	43.7

6.3.4 The above table shows work participation rate by sex among total population in 1991 and 2001 Census. The work participation rate for 2001 census

has been recorded as 49.2 % of total population as against 39.1% at national level. In 1991 Census, it was just 42.8%, thus showing a net increase of 6.4 points. The sex wise work participation rate of the state among males stands at 54.6% in 2001 as against 50.6% in 1991 census. Among the females, it came to 43.7% in 2001 from 34.8% in 1991 Census. Though an increase in work participation rate has been noticed for both the sexes in 2001 census as against 1991 census, but work participation rate of females has shown a significant increase of 8.9 points in comparison to that of males which has shown an increase of 4 points only.

4. Women and Health

6.4.1 WHO defines health as “State of complete physical, mental, social and spiritual well being and not merely the absence of diseases and infirmity”. The fundamental determination of health apart from the genetic constitution is nutrition, environment and lifestyle. The health of any rural Indian society is directly linked to its value system, cultural traditions, socio-economic setup and political organization. Each of these has a profound influence on the health of an individual or community.

6.4.2 The links between health and economic prosperity of the society are well known. Low nutritional intake and subsequently poor health has its linkages with low levels of income, along with social and cultural norms. Health improvement can accelerate economic growth. Therefore, investment in health, nutrition and other areas impacting women has been kept in view while planning accessibility and delivery of health services. Himachal Pradesh compares favorably with rest of India in terms of health indicators, particularly those indicating status of women. Himachal Pradesh is passing through the demographic transition and the trends in fertility given in table No. 5 below, demonstrate it well:-

Table-5
Total Fertility Rates

Year	Himachal Pradesh	India
1981-83	4.0	4.5
1991-93	3.0	3.6
1997-99	2.4	3.2
2006	2.0	2.8
2007	1.9	2.7
2008	1.9	2.6
2009	1.9	2.6
2010	1.8	2.5

Source: Deptt. of Health & Family Welfare, HP Govt.

6.4.3 During the period from 1991 to 2006, Total Fertility Rate for Himachal Pradesh has declined sharply as compared to the decline in the TFR of India.

6.4.4 Crude Birth Rate (CBR) for Himachal Pradesh has shown steady decline and is well below the national average of 25.4. According to SRS estimates for the year 2011, CBR in Himachal Pradesh stands at 16.5. The trend in birth rate is as under:-

Table-6
Birth Rates

Year	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Rate	32.1	30.2	27.4	25.2	22.1	20.0	17.4	17.7	17.2	16.9	16.5

Source: SRS Estimates and Deptt. of Health & Family Welfare, HP Govt.

In 1980, the CBR was 32.1 and thereafter it has declined continuously. There appears to be no problem in achieving the target of 15 by the year 2020.

6.4.5 Infant Mortality Rate for the state, according to SRS figures is 45, still there is gap in Males and Females ratio. It clearly shows disparity in terms of preference for male child. The sex-wise infant mortality rates are as under:-

Table-7
Infant Mortality Rates

Year		1985	1990	1995	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Rate	Male	77	62	68	57	45	45	43	44	35	36
	Female	92	75	56	45	55	49	45	45	47	39

Source: SRS Estimates, Deptt. of Health & Family Welfare, HP Govt.

6.4.6. It is noteworthy that decline in female infant mortality over the years is sharper than the males. While in year 1985, female IMR stood at 92 as compared to male IMR of 77. In the early nineties, State witnessed the lower female infant mortality rate for the first time but the trend did not continue as is visible from the table given above.

6.4.7. Life expectancy at birth for males and females is given in the table below:-

Table-8
Trends of Life Expectancy at Birth

Period		1970-75	1976-80	1981-85	1986-90	1993-97	2002-06	2006-10
Age (Years)	Female	50.9	54.9	62.8	62.8	65.2	67.3	72.4
	Male	54.8	58.1	58.5	62.6	64.6	66.5	67.7

Source: Health & Family Welfare Department, Himachal Pradesh.

6.4.8. Life expectancy at birth for males was 54.8 as against 50.9 years for females for the period 1970-75, though genetically females are considered to be robust and are expected to live longer than their male counterparts. However, as per the SRS rates for the period 2001-05, life expectancy for females is 67.1 years

as compared to 66.3 years for males which shows a healthy trend. However, the average difference in life expectancies in the developed countries between males and females is 5 years. Himachal Pradesh still has a long way to go in this direction. When compared with all India scenario, female life expectancy in Himachal Pradesh compares favorably. However, these aggregate figures tell a bit incomplete story and if, age wise life expectancy figures are analyzed, a different picture emerges. This comparative advantage in life expectancies remains valid, till the age of 40 years, while after the age of 40, it is male who has higher probability to live longer than female. This is mainly due to treatment seeking behaviors and social or cultural inhibitions that might prevent women to seek medical help or take proper care of their nutritional needs. Whatsoever is the reason, in the older years, females have disproportionate burden. Life expectancy at different age groups/ levels of males and females is as under:-

Table-9
Life Expectancy at Different Ages

Life Expectancy	Overall	Male	Females
Y0	65.1	64.6	65.2
Y1	68.5	68.1	68.5
Y10	60.8	60.1	61.1
Y20	51.3	50.6	51.7
Y30	42.5	42	42.7
Y40	33.7	33.5	33.7
Y50	25.2	25.1	25
Y60	18.1	18.7	18.2
Y 70+	12.2	13.9	10.1

Source: Vital Statistics Division- Registrar General Office.

6.4.9. It is clear from the table above that females maintain their comparative advantage till the age of 40, while in the abridged life tables, life expectancy at the age of 50 for males is 25.1 years as compared to females, which is 25 years. However, this gap increases, and at 70 plus, while a male may be expected to live 13.9 years more, a female is expected to live only 10.1 years more. Thereafter, data, which segregates health adjusted life years for females and males is not available. Further, at present life expectancy data is not available for individual districts, so regional disparities are difficult to assess. However, the available data strongly suggests that in terms of female health life, there is every likelihood of her to have less healthy years as compared to her male counterpart.

6.4.10. A study, carried out by PGI, Chandigarh shows that in Himachal Pradesh leading causes for premature mortality among women are easily manageable and preventable if, essential health care is provided and accessibility is improved. The major causes for premature mortality account for almost 48% of total mortality. The main cause of premature mortality among women is iron deficiency/ anaemia. The other leading causes of premature mortality among women and related premature mortality percentage are as under:-

Table-10
Leading Causes of Premature Mortality (% age) among Women

Sr. No.	Causes	Premature Mortality (%)
1	Diarrheal Diseases	16.48
2	Lower Respiratory Infections	15.86
3	Other Maternal Conditions	6.46
4	Other Infectious Diseases	4.81
5	Pre Natal Conditions	4.8
6	Ischeamic Heart Diseases	3.37
7	Falls	3.02
8	Tuberculosis	3.01
9	Self Inflicted Injuries	2.96
10	Maternal Heamorrhage	2.95

6.4.11 Mean Age of Marriage: SRS data for the year 2003 shows that female age at effective marriage is 22.0 years. Despite the evidence of increase in the age of marriage, NFHS-II estimates show that almost 11% of women get married before the legal age of marriage (in 20-24 age group responses). However, Himachal Pradesh is the first State in the country to have enforced “H.P.Registartion of Marriages Act, 1996”.

6.4.12 Contraceptive Prevalence: NFHS-III shows that contraceptive prevalence rate in Himachal Pradesh is quite high. 97.7 % women and 97.9 % men have knowledge of any contraceptive method. However, gender bias is clearly evident as the extent of female sterilization is 93.9 % while for male it is 80.7% despite the fact that male sterilization is more convenient and safer. The higher female sterilization, as in the rest of India underscores the attitudes, socio-cultural aspects and throws light on the issues well known and related to female empowerment. Percentage of couples protected by family welfare methods in Himachal Pradesh is as under:-

Table-11
Percentage of Couples Protected by Family Welfare Methods in H.P.

Year	Sterilization	IUD	CC Users	OP Users	Total
2001-02	38.10	6.91	3.37	2.22	50.60
2002-03	37.48	6.64	3.43	2.49	50.04
2003-04	36.62	6.37	3.73	2.32	49.04
2004-05	35.92	6.09	4.08	2.58	48.67
2005-06	34.77	5.84	3.98	2.41	47.01
2006-07	33.49	5.55	4.13	2.52	45.69
2007-08	32.95	5.46	4.07	2.48	44.97
2008-09	31.80	4.93	4.30	2.57	43.59
2009-10	30.76	4.59	4.33	2.49	42.17
2010-11	31.53	4.47	3.65	2.35	42.00
2011-12	30.28	4.9	3.23	2.70	40.30

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department, Himachal Pradesh.

6.4.13 Institutional Deliveries: Population Fund of India has rated Himachal Pradesh as one of the best state in the RCH implementation. Health care seeking behavior has also shown impressive improvement. 87.2% women are receiving ante natal care and institutional deliveries have constantly gone up. The institutional deliveries in the year 2009-10 were 52.86% which in the year 2010-11 went up to 63.45% and in 2011-12, it was 71.34%. The State Government is alive to this issue and has taken significant steps to improve the status of institutional deliveries.

5. Crimes and Security

6.5.1 In the issues related to the security of women, Himachal Pradesh has been graded as one of the high ranking States. However, the status of crimes against women in the State is as under:-

Table-12
Crime against Women in Himachal Pradesh

S. No.	Head of Crime	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Murder	28	31	29	24	23	30	36	37	27	34	30
2	Culpable Homicide	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	2		
3	Rape	137	126	153	141	113	159	157	182	160	168	183
4	Dowry Death	6	6	8	2	3	7	3	1	2	1	2
5	Kidnap/ abduction	119	96	97	101	108	153	137	123	163	191	152
6	Molestation	347	250	282	283	274	324	295	320	348	329	248
7	Abetment to commit suicide	52	50	61	61	58	69	83	82	86	79	84
8	Cruelty to women	234	221	252	228	256	343	343	284	275	239	251
9	Eve teasing	11	11	13	27	31	40	44	37	73	59	63
10	Chain snatching	-	-	5	1	2	1	4	7	8	7	5
11	Dowry (P) Act	4	5	5	1	2	4	2	4	-	-	-
12	Immoral Trafficking (P) Act	2	5	4	4	-	-	1	5	1	2	6
13	Total	920	801	910	874	871	1132	1106	1083	1145	1024	1112

6.5.2 It reveals from the table that cases of crimes against women have increased during 2007 to 2012 in comparison to the previous years. This increase can be attributed to the increased awareness among women, change in social values, ethos, social reassurances being provided by the society, free registration of cases and Suvidha scheme started by the State Government through the Police Department as women are more often coming forward to report the offences/ crime taking place against them.

6.5.3 Some incidences of missing women and children are taking place. The year-wise detail of missing women and children upto 18 years of age alongwith traced out figures is as under:-

Table-13
Detail of Missing Children in Himachal Pradesh

Year	Female children below 18 years of age			Male children below 18 years of age		
	Missing	Traced	Untraced	Missing	Traced	Untraced
2007	117	114	3	154	152	2
2008	100	100	0	163	159	4
2009	155	152	3	151	146	5
2010	124	117	7	151	146	5
2011	195	175	20	162	147	15
2012 (upto 30.09.12)	148	94	54	111	85	26

However, there are no reports that the missing women and children, who are still not traced out, have been kidnapped for trafficking purpose.

6. Empowerment of Women

6.6.1 Empowerment of women is the much publicized cliché concept of the 21st Century. Everybody right from local politician to national leaders, NGOs, International Community and Policy Makers talk about it. Women are not yet full and equal participants in public policy and choices that affect their lives. In fact, women lag behind on vital aspects of life, be it in terms of access to education, employment opportunities or even crucial decisions about their families.

6.6.2 Women are the most deprived amongst the marginalized communities. In 1994, the Beijing Declaration of platform for action stressed upon the need for empowerment of women. Subsequently, platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women, 2000 stated, “Women should be empowered by enhancing their skills, knowledge and access to information and technology”. This would strengthen their ability to combat negative portrayals of women internationally and challenge instances of abuse of power. As a follow up of national commitments made during these conferences, India has formulated the “Women Empowerment Policy, 2001” for the upliftment of women socially, politically and economically. This would require creation of an environment, through positive economic and social policies, for the development of women to enable them to realize their full potential.

6.6.3 Himachal Pradesh Government has taken a number of steps to empower women in every sphere of life. In order to check the decline in sex ratio a massive awareness campaign has been launched to highlight that protection of female

child is vital to maintain the very fabric of society. State Government is implementing schemes of cash incentives to improve sex ratio and protection of the female child. A scheme for awarding the Panchayats upto ₹5.00 lakh for recording favourable sex ratio at birth has been started. Incentive is given to anybody who gives information in person or on telephone/fax/in writing about violation of provisions of PC & PNDT Act to the appropriate authority of the District i.e. the CMO of the concerned district. Identity of the informer is not disclosed. The incentive money i.e. Rs. 10,000/- is given in cash. The payment of cash award is subject to nailing down of the culprit and to the satisfaction of the appropriate authority.

6.6.4 Another scheme called “Indira Gandhi Balika Suraksha Yojana” to raise the status of girl child and to prevent female foeticide is also under implementation in the State. Under this scheme, an incentive of ₹25,000/- is provided to the parents who adopt terminal family planning methods after the birth of the first girl child and the parents who adopt terminal family planning method after the birth of second girl child are provided an incentive of ₹20,000/-. These incentives are given as interest bearing deposits in the name of girl child to be encashed at the time of her marriage. Financial assistance under “Matri Shakti Bima Yojana” has been increased 4 times. In the event of death due to accident, relief money has been enhanced from ₹25,000/- to ₹1,00,000/- and in the event of loss of a part of the body, this amount has been raised from ₹12,500/- to ₹50,000/-. Jan Shri Yojana has also been started for Anganwadi Workers and Helpers in the State under which no premium is to be paid by the beneficiaries. In the event of death under different circumstances, assistance ranging from ₹20,000/- to ₹75,000/- is provided under the scheme.

6.6.5 Under Janani Suraksh Yojana all women aged 19 years or above belonging to BPL, SC & ST families are given Rs. 600 (to those belonging to urban areas) and Rs. 700 (to those belonging to rural areas) for deliveries in a Government health institution or in an accredited private health institution. All pregnant women belonging to BPL families are also given Rs. 500 for home deliveries. These cash benefits are linked upto 2 live births. To reduce IMR and MMR, Government of India has launched Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram under which following entitlements are given to expectant mothers and infants:-

- Free delivery.
- Free Caesarean section.
- Free Drugs and consumables.
- Free diagnostics (blood, urine tests and USG).
- Free diet during stay in health institution (upto 3 days for normal delivery and 7 days for C-Section).

6.6.6 Apart from above, one of the major strategies for securing gender equality for decision making in allocation of public resources and budget distribution, all departments of the State Government have been asked to ensure that atleast 30% of the funds are earmarked in women related sectors in such a manner that these benefit and empower the women. State Level Gender Budgeting Cell has been

established under the Chairpersonship of Director, Women and Child Development to monitor and coordinate the activities of all Departments. Representation in this Cell has been given to the Planning and Finance Departments. This Cell will also compile and analyze the data received from various departments and will suggest policy interventions.

6.6.7 HP State Resource Centre for Women has been set up for implementation of National Mission for Empowerment of Women in the State. Purpose of the Mission is to secure convergence of schemes / programmes of both central as well as the State Government. The Mission will also review the legislations affecting women and their implementation, apart from giving a fillip to gender mainstreaming of policies and programmes. Under the Mission, State Mission Authority (SMA) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister Himachal Pradesh. Hon'ble Minister of Education, Revenue, IPH, Housing, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Health, Industries/ Labour & Employment and Chairperson, State Commission for Women are members of the SMA. Hon'ble Social Justice & Empowerment Minister is the Member-Convener. State Resource Centre for Women has also registered as Society under HP Societies Registration Act, 2006 on 02.04.2012.

Statement showing scheme-wise budget and expenditure of different departments under women related schemes for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 is at Annexure-“A”.

6.6.8 On political front, women MLAs constitute 4.41 % in the present Vidhan Sabha. To increase the participation of women in decision-making and developmental activities, the State Government has raised the reservation for women in the PRIs and ULBs from 33% to minimum 50%. The percentage of women, elected in the Panchayat Elections held in December 2010 and January, 2011 is as under:-

Table-14
Representation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions

1	Ward Members	58.33 %
2	Members of Panchayat Samitis	51.55 %
3	Members of Zila Parishad	51.00 %
4	Gram Panchayat Pradhans	50.54 %
5	Chairpersons of Panchayat Samitis	54.55 %
6	Chairpersons of Zila Parishads	50.00 %

6.6.9 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 is being implemented in all the Districts of the State w.e.f. 01.04.2008 through Rural Development Department. Though there is no specific provision for women in this Act, but employment opportunity is offered equally to men and women, hence, women do get benefit of this Act. Another provision beneficial to women under this Act is that in case the number of children (below the age of 6 years) accompanying the women working at any site is 5 or more, one of such women workers will be deputed to look after these children.

6.6.10 Female prisoners in the Jails of the State are kept in separate blocks/ barracks. The female prisoner is allowed to keep child with her till the age of 6 years. Pre-natal and post-natal care for both the mother and child are provided in the Zonal/ Regional Government Hospitals. The pregnant prisoner is released on parole to enable delivery outside the jail. To provide medical check-up facilities to the women prisoners, regular/ permanent medical officers have been appointed in 4 Jails viz. Kanda, Nahan, Dharamshala and Bilaspur. Number of female prisoners in rest of the jails/ sub-jails generally remains quite low, therefore, permanent medical officers have not been appointed in those jails. However, Dispensers have been appointed in all the jails of the State. With a view to provide better facilities, women who are found victims in any case, are shifted to Kanda Jail.

6.6.11 For protection of Women from domestic violence, “Domestic Violence (Prevention), Act 2005” has come into force in the State w.e.f. 26th day of October, 2006. Under Section 8(1) of the Act, all ICDS Supervisors have been declared Protection Officers within their respective area of jurisdiction for the implementation of this Act. Proper orientation through Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy has been given to all the Protection Officers. Nari Sewa Sadan Mashobra in Shimla District has been declared as Shelter Home under Section 6 of the Act. The Government of Himachal Pradesh has declared all District Hospitals/ Referral Hospitals/CHCs/PHCs and Dispensaries (both Ayurvedic and Allopathic) as Appropriate Health Institutions for providing health related facilities under Section 7 of the Act. Besides, 15 NGOs have been declared as Service Providers in the State under Section 10 of the Act.

6.6.12 In order to prevent the sexual exploitation of women at work place, Complaint Committees have been constituted in all the Departments/ Boards/ corporations and Universities of the State. Particulars of the Chairpersons of all Complaints Committees have also been put on the website of Department of Social Justice and Empowerment.

6.6.13 The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 has also been enacted by the Central Government to prevent giving and taking of Dowry in the country. The Government of Himachal Pradesh is implementing this Act through Police Department. Under the Act, Dowry Prohibition Rules-2000 have been notified by the State Government. To prevent dowry, all Child Development Project Officers (appointed under ICDS) have been notified as Dowry Prohibition Officers and to assist them Advisory Boards have been constituted in all Districts of the State.

6.6.14 There are a number of other programmes/ schemes under implementation in Himachal Pradesh which are aimed at socio-economic upliftment of women and their general well-being. Scheme-wise description of such programmes being run by the department of Social Justice and Empowerment is given below:-

i) Mukhya Mantri Kanyadan Yojana

Under this scheme, a grant of ₹21000/- per beneficiary is given to the parents/guardians of the girl or the girl herself for her marriage, provided their annual income does not exceed ₹15000/-. Detail of budget, expenditure, target and achievements for the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and proposed budget for 2013-14 is as under:-

Year	Budget (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)	Achievements
2011-12	141.70	116.79	1065
2012-13 (upto Dec., 2012)	143.00	43.20	360
2013-14 (Proposed)	286.00	..	..

ii) Widow Re-Marriage Scheme

From the year 2004-05, the State Govt. has started Widow Re-Marriage Scheme. Main objective of the scheme is to help in re-habilitation of widows by encouraging male persons to enter into wedlock with widows, by providing some monetary incentive for the same. Under this scheme, ₹25000/- are provided as a grant to the couple. Detail of budget, expenditure and achievements for the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and proposed budget for 2013-14 is as under:-

Year	Budget (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)	Achievements
2011-12	30.95	20.00	80
2012-13 (upto Dec., 2012)	35.00	18.00	72
2013-14 (Proposed)	35.00	..	..

iii) Self Employment Scheme for Women

Under this scheme, ₹2500/- are provided to the women whose annual income is less than ₹7500/- for carrying income generating activities. Detail of budget, expenditure, target and achievements for the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and proposed budget for 2013-14 is as under:-

Year	Budget (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)	Achievements
2011-12	13.00	4.95	198
2012-13 (upto Dec., 2012)	7.00	2.40	96
2013-14 (Proposed)	7.00	..	..

iv) Mata Shabri Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana

With a view to relieve poor women belonging to Scheduled Castes BPL Families from drudgery of collecting fuel-wood, “Mata Shabri Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana” has been started. Under the scheme, 50% subsidy subject to a maximum of ₹1300, is given to eligible women for purchase of Gas connection. There is a provision of benefiting 75 women belonging to SC BPL families in each Vidhan Sabha Constituency. Detail of budget,

expenditure, target and achievements for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 and proposed budget and targets for 2013-14 is as under:-

Year	Budget (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)	Target	Achievements
2011-12	66.30	66.30	5100	4320
2012-13 (upto Dec., 2012)	66.00	65.98	5100	804
2013-14 (Proposed)	66.00	..	..	..

v) Vishesh Mahila Utthan Yojana

From the financial year 2012-13, State Government has started “Vishesh Mahila Utthan Yojana” as 100% State Plan Scheme for training and rehabilitation of women in moral danger in the State. Under this scheme, a provision to provide stipend @ Rs. 3000/- per month per trainee and test fee of Rs. 800/- per trainee through the Department of Women and Child Development has been made. Further, for those women who intend to start their own self employment projects, a back ended subsidy is provided @ 20 % of the Project Cost subject to maximum of Rs. 10,000/- per beneficiary, on loan arranged through HP Mahila Vikas Nigam. During the current financial year, a budget provision of Rs. 146.00 lakh has been made under the scheme. December 2012, 142 women / girls are undergoing training in different trades in ITI Dharmashala, Gangath (District Kangra), Solan and Shamshi (District Kullu).

vi) Financial Assistance and Support Services to Victims of Rape Scheme 2012

This scheme has been notified on 22.09.2012 as 100% State Plan Scheme to be implemented with immediate effect. The scheme aims to provide financial assistance and support services such as counseling, medical aid, legal assistance, education and vocational training; depending upon the needs of rape victims. An affected women shall be entitled to financial assistance and restorative support / services adding upto a maximum amount of Rs. 75,000/-. Additional assistance of Rs. 25,000/- can also be given in special cases. Upto December 2012, against budget provision of Rs. 50.00 lakh, an expenditure of Rs. 5.75 lakh has been incurred benefiting 23 women.

vii) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana has been started during 2010-11 in Hamirpur District with the objective to improve the health and nutrition status of pregnant & lactating women and infants by promoting appropriate practices, care and service utilization during pregnancy, delivery and lactation period. Under the scheme, there is a provision of providing cash incentive of ₹4000/- in a phased manner to pregnant and lactating women (excluding State/ Central Govt. employees) of 19 years of age and above for first two live births. Detail of budget and expenditure

for the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and budget proposed for 2013-14 is as under:-

Year	Budget (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)
2011-12	173.24	173.24
2012-13 (upto Dec., 2012)	42.44	--
2013-14 (Proposed)	0.01 (token)	--

viii) Honorarium to Anganwadi Workers and Helpers

As fixed by the Government of India, monthly honorarium @ ₹3000/- and ₹1500/- is being paid to the Anganwadi Workers and Hepers/ Mini AWWs w.e.f. 01.04.2011. In addition to this, the State Government is providing additional monthly honorarium @ ₹300/- to AWWs, ₹250/- to Mini AWWs and ₹200/- to Helpers from the State fund.

ix) State Home

For destitute women and wayward girls/women, State Home is being run at Mashobra (Shimla) by the department. The inmates of this Home are provided free boarding and lodging facilities and training in craft, tailoring and embroidery etc. For rehabilitation of such women, after leaving State Home, financial Assistance upto ₹ 10,000/- per woman is also provided. Detail of budget, expenditure and achievements for the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and proposed budget for 2013-14 is as under:-

Year	Budget (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)	Achievements
2011-12	85.11	21.07	34
2012-13 (upto Dec., 2012)	30.49	12.53	34
2013-14 (Proposed)	37.62	..	..

x). Self Help Groups

To promote economic empowerment among women, 29282 Self Help Groups of women have been formed through the network of ICDS. Out of these 12614 groups have been linked with banks. Total saving of the groups is ₹71.54 crore and loan of ₹ 104.49 crore has been taken by them.

xi) Working Women Hostels

A centrally sponsored scheme, 'Working Women Hostel' is under implementation in the State from the year 1983-84.

Voluntary organizations, public trusts working in the field of women's welfare/social welfare/women's education are eligible for the assistance. Under this scheme, 14 Working Women Hostels have been constructed in

the State. During the financial year 2011-12 and 2012-13 no new hostel has been sanctioned in the State.

xii) State Women Council

To review and monitor the effective implementation of national policy for the empowerment of women 2001(NPEW) and to advise on policy matters, from time to time on issues like advancement, development and empowerment of women, a State Women Council has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister. On holding the meetings of the council, expenditure is incurred on TA/DA, hospitality and OE heads. Under the scheme, during financial year 2012-13, a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh was kept. For the year 2013-14, a budget provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed.

xiii) Awareness Campaign

To mobilize public opinion and strengthen social efforts against social evils like dowry, child marriage, and female foeticide and to make women aware of the departmental schemes and their legal rights, awareness camps are being organized by the department for representatives of PRIs and women including SHG/ Mahila Mandal members. Detail of budget and expenditure during 2011-12, 2012-13 and proposed budget for 2013-14 is as under:-

Year	Budget (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)
2011-12	12.00	12.00
2012-13 (upto Dec., 2012)	12.00	12.00
2013-14 (Proposed)	15.00	15.00

xiv) H.P. State Women Commission

Himachal Pradesh State Commission for Women has been constituted under H.P. State Commission for Women Act, 1996 with the aim of furthering the fundamental rights guaranteed by Article 14, 15 & 16 of the Constitution of India with respect to women and to give effect to the Directive Principles of State Policy and in particular those enshrined in Articles 38, 39, 39A and 42 of the Constitution. The Commission strives to improve the status and dignity of women in society, to investigate into and take or suggest suitable remedial measures against practices derogatory to women, to effectively monitor and implement laws affecting women and to advise the Government in all matters related to the improvement and upliftment of status and dignity of women in society.

xv) H.P. Women Development Corporation

The Himachal Pradesh Women Development Corporation is assisting the women entrepreneurs in the rural as well as urban areas in securing cheap loans from commercial and co-operative banks for their self employment oriented projects. To make the loans cheaper, interest subsidy is also provided on all bank loans so that the beneficiary does not have to bear the

burden on interest beyond the rates fixed by the corporation. In addition to the above programme, the corporation initiates new projects with the financial assistance from State as well as Central Government under STEP, RMK. The corporation has been appointed as nodal agency for Rashtriya Mahila Kosh. For the year 2013-14, a budget provision of 100.00 lakh is proposed.

xvi) State Commission for Women

For providing awareness to women the commission is provided the financial assistance to the commission. During financial year 2012-13, a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh was kept. For 2013-14, budgetary provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed.

7. Development of Children

6.7.1. Planning at the National and State level has had the aim of achieving balanced growth. The process has moved from a sectoral to an integrated approach. Emphasis laid down by the State of Himachal Pradesh upon nutrition has been evident from the 1st Plan onwards by introducing nutrition science as an essential subject in the training/ orientation of doctors for combating goitre, rickets and tuberculosis etc. In the subsequent plans, the State formulated and implemented a number of schemes to enhance the nutritional level of its people. Despite all these efforts, malnutrition in H.P. is a big challenge. It is a well known fact that under nourished child is prone to morbidity and has longer periods of illness as compared to a well fed child. The State Govt. proposes to reduce malnutrition by less than five percent in its Health Vision, 2020.

8. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme.

6.8.1 In pursuance of the National Policy for Children and India's commitment to provisions enshrined in the Directive Principles of the Constitution, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Programme, on experiment basis, was introduced in 33 projects including one in Pooch of Kinnaur District through out the country on 2nd October 1975, on the occasion of 106th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of Nation. During Sixth and Seventh Plan period, more Projects were sanctioned to the State. In 1995-96 during universalization phase of the scheme, the Govt. of India sanctioned 29 new ICDS Projects. 4 new ICDS projects viz. Shimla (Urban), Haroli, Tauni Devi and Sulah were sanctioned during 2005-06. Thereafter, during 2009-10, 2 new Projects at Dharamshala and Nankhari were sanctioned. Today the scheme is operating in 78 ICDS Projects. Out of these 70 Projects come in the definition of Rural Projects, 1 in Urban Project (Shimla) and remaining 7 in Tribal Projects. At present all these Projects are operational with 18610 Anganwadi/ Mini Anganwadi Centres. District-wise status of operational AWCs / Mini AWCs is as under:-

Table-15
District-wise Detail of Operational Anganwadi / Mini Anganwadi Centres

Sr. No.	District	No. of operational AWCs	No. of Mini AWCs	Total No. of AWCs / Mini AWCs
1	Bilaspur	1103	7	1110
2	Chamba	1418	50	1468
3	Hamirpur	1344	3	1347
4	Kangra	4117	42	4159
5	Kinnaur	230	2	232
6	Kullu	1061	16	1077
7	L&S	123	0	123
8	Mandi	2908	55	2963
9	Shimla	1987	44	2031
10	Solan	1244	22	1266
11	Sirmour	1462	15	1477
12	Una	1357	0	1357
	Total	18,354	256	18610

To achieve aims of the programme, following six services are provided through Anganwadi Centres in all 78 ICDS Projects of the State:-

(a) Supplementary Nutrition

It is provided to children below 6 years of age and expectant/ nursing mothers and BPL adolescent girls in such a way that the nutritional intake is supplemented by 500 calories and 12-15 grams of protein for children and 600 calories and 18-20 grams of protein for women.

(b) Nutrition and Health Education

It is organized in projects area, as special campaigns and through home visits by Anganwadi Workers. Women in the age group of 15 -45 years remain area of special focus.

(c) Immunisation

All Children below six years of age are immunised against six deadly diseases viz., tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio and measles. Expectant women are also immunized against tetanus. Achievements under Universal Immunization Programme for 2009-10 are as under:-

i. DPT	:106.39 %
ii. Polio	:106.40 %
iii. BCG	:109.66 %
iv. Hepatitis-B	:104.57 %
v. Measles	:103.51%
vi. Vitamins-A 1 st dose	:103.15%
vii. Polio Booster	:94.60 %
viii. DPT Booster	:94.64 %
ix. DT(5-6 Years)	:77.33 %
x. TT (10 years)	:70.54%
xi. TT (16 years)	:76.34%

(d) Health Check-up

The expectant mothers are examined at least 4 times during pregnancy by health staff and are given iron and folic acid tablets. Post natal care to nursing mothers and care of new born babies is also provided. Periodical weight of children is recorded by Anganwadi Worker and close watch on their nutritional status is kept. Anganwadi Worker is required to detect diseases/ minor ailments / disabilities in children for which she also makes home visits. She also gives treatment for minor ailments like diarrhoea, dysentery and distributes medicines for prevention of vitamin deficiency and anaemia. Medicine kit is provided to each Anganwadi Centre, @ ₹600/-p.a..

(e) Referral Services

Serious cases of mal-nutrition and illness are referred to appropriate health institutions and follow up is done.

(f) Non-Formal Pre-School Education

Children between 3 to 6 years of age are provided stimulation by organizing creative activities in Anganwadis in such a way that the aim of developing desirable attitude, value and behavior patterns is achieved. Annually, Pre-school Education kits @ ₹1,000/- per AWC are provided. During current financial year, non-formal pre-school education has been provided to 1,49,226 children through Anganwadi Centres. Budget and expenditure under ICDS for 2011-12, 2012-13 (excluding nutrition component) and proposed for 2013-14 is as under:-

Year	Budget (in lakh)			Expenditure (in lakh)		
	GoI	State	Total	GoI	State	Total
2011-12	13730.08	854.22	14584.30	13191.44	771.81	13963.25
2012-13 (upto Dec., 2012)	14788.00	1166.00	15954.00	9992.38	873.68	10866.06
2013-14 (proposed)	17006.00	1272.00	18278.00			

9. Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) under ICDS

6.9.1 Under the programme, cooked food is provided to the children in the age group of 6 months to 6 years, pregnant & lactating mothers, BPL Adolescent Girls and severely malnourished children. Ready to eat food is given to the children who are in the age group of 6 months to 2 years. Under Supplementary Nutrition Programme, 500 calories and 12-15 grams of protein is required to be supplemented to the children, 600 calories and 18-20 grams of protein to the pregnant / lactating mothers & adolescent girls and 800 calories and 20-25 grams of protein to the malnourished children daily. The nutrition is purchased through the H.P. State Civil Supplies Corporation and for the purchase of nutrition State

Level Purchase Committee under the Chairmanship of Director, Women & Child Development Department, H.P. with following members has been constituted:-

1. Managing Director, H.P. Civil Supplies Corporation.
2. Director, Health & Family Welfare Department.
3. Director, Food, Civil Supplies and Consumers Affairs Department.
4. Special Nutrition Officer as Member Secretary.

The State Government is providing Nutrition on following rates:-

Sr. No.	Beneficiaries	Old rates (per beneficiary per day, in ₹)	New rates (per beneficiary per day, in ₹) (w.e.f. 01.04.2009)
1.	Children	2.00	4.00
2.	Pregnant and Lactating Mothers	3.10	5.00
3.	BPL Adolescent Girls	3.10	5.00
4.	Severely Malnourished Children	4.00	6.00

6.9.2 Cost of supplementary nutrition is shared by Government of India and State Government in the ratio of 50:50. The recipes being provided to beneficiaries are decided in the State Level Nutrition Purchase Committee meetings. At present, following recipes are being given:-

Sr. No.	Beneficiaries	Recipes
1	Children (6 months to 3 years)	Nutrimix – Twice a week as Take Home Ration (THR) Sweet Dalia – Twice a week as THR Khichari – Twice a week as THR
2	Children (3-6 years)	Nutrimix – Morning snack – six days a week. Khichari – Twice a week. Sweet Dalia – Thrice a week Sprouted Gram – Once a week.
3	Severely Malnourished Children (6 months to 3 years).	Nutrimix – Twice a week as THR Sweet Dalia – Twice a week as THR Khichari – Twice a week as THR Nutrimix- THR as part of double diet
4	Severely Malnourished Children (3-6 years)	Nutrimix – Morning snack – six days a week. Khichari – Twice a week. Sweet Dalia – Thrice a week Sprouted Gram – Once a week. Nutrimix- THR as part of double diet
5	Pregnant & lactating mothers	Khichari – Twice a week Sweet Dalia – Thrice a week Sprouted Gram – Once a week
6	BPL adolescent girls - Out of School girls School Going girls from 9 th to 10+2	Khichari – Twice a week on wednesday & Saturday as Hot Cooked Meal Sweet Dalia – 3 days a week as THR Sprouted gram – Once a week Khichari – Twice a week as THR Sweet Dalia – 3 days a week as THR Sprouted gram – Once a week

Beneficiaries

The population of children in the age group of (0-6 years) is about 7.64 lakh (census 2011 provisional) which constitutes 11.14 % of the total population of State. The surveyed population of children being covered under ICDS is about 6.33 lakh. In the State, population is scattered and villages are small; therefore, at Anganwadi level average presence of children is less in comparison to other States. Detail of beneficiaries provided supplementary nutrition during 2011-12 and 2012-13 is as under:-

year	Children	Pregnant & Lactating mothers	BPL Adolescent Girls	Total
2011-12 (as on March 2012)	4,33,293	1,02,518	40921	5,76,734
1012-13 (as on dec., 2012)	4,47,298	1,00,924	1,35,417 (including SABLA beneficiaries)	6,83,639

Budget

For nutrition, cost is borne by the State Government and Govt. of India in the ratio of 50:50. Detail of budget, expenditure for the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and proposed budget for 2013-14 is as under:-

Year	Budget (in lakh)			Expenditure (in lakh)		
	GoI	State	Total	GoI	State	Total
2011-12	2819.49	2919.25	5738.74	2819.49	2819.25	5638.74
2012-13 (upto Dec., 2012)	2062.22	3240.00	5302.22	1215.42	2430.00	3645.42
2013-14 (proposed)	0.01 (token)	3240.00	3241.00			

10. Other Scheme for Children

6.10.1 Beti Hai Anmol

In order to change the negative attitude of community towards girl child and mother at the time of birth, Beti Hai Anmol scheme has been started w.e.f. 05.07.2010. Under the scheme a post birth grant of ₹10,000/- is deposited in bank/ post office in the name of the girl child, taking birth in a BPL family which can be drawn by her after attaining the age of 18 years. Annual scholarship ranging between ₹300/- to ₹1,500/- is also provided to these girls when they start going to school from 1st to 10+2 standard. Detail of budget, expenditure and

achievements for the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and proposed budget for 2013-14 is as under:-

Year	Budget (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)	Achievements
2011-12	201.00	201.00	2523
2012-13 (upto Dec., 2012)	221.00	220.00	20706
2013-14 (Proposed)	441.00		

6.10.2 Kishori Shakti Yojana.

Objectives of Kishori Shakti Yojana are

- i) to improve the nutritional and health status of adolescent girls;
- ii) to train and equip the adolescent girls to improve/ upgrade home-based and vocational skills ; and
- iv) to promote awareness of health, hygiene, nutrition and family welfare, home management and child care and to take all measure as to facilitate their marrying only after attaining the age of 18 years and if possible, even later.

This is a centrally sponsored scheme and was being implemented through out the State. From the financial year 2010-11, Kishori Shakti Yojana has been replaced by Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls- SABLE” in 32 ICDS Projects of Solan, Chamba, Kullu and Kangra Districts. In 46 ICDS Projects of remaining District, Kishori Shakti Yojana will continue to be implemented as before. As per schematic norms, every year, Govt. of India has to release funds at the rate of ₹1.10 lac per project to the State. Detail of budget and expenditure for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 is as under:-

Year	Budget (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)
2011-12	25.30	25.30
2012-13 (upto Dec., 2012)	50.60	23.10
2013-14 (Proposed)	0.01 (Token)	--

6.10.3 Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls- SABLE

This scheme has been started from the financial year 2010-11 on pilot basis in Solan, Chamba, Kangra and Kullu Districts by replacing Kishori Shakti Yojana and also Nutritional Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) in Kangra District. Objectives of the scheme are almost same as that of Kishroi Shakti Yojna. Under the scheme grant to be provided by the GOI has been increased from ₹1.10 lac per project to ₹3.80 lac per project for IEC activities, Nutritional and Health Education, Life Skill/ Vocational Trainings, Iron Folic Acids tablets etc. In addition to this, Supplementary Nutrition will be provided to the school going girls in the age

groups of 15-18 years and all out of school adolescent girls at the rate of ₹5.00 per day per adolescent girl. Under this component, GOI will bear 50% cost. Remaining 50% expenditure will be borne by the State Government.

Detail of budget and expenditure for the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and proposed budget for 2013-14 is as under:-

Year	Budget (in lakh)			Expenditure (in lakh)		
	GoI	State	Total	GoI	State	Total
2011-12	381.56	320.76	641.52	381.56	320.76	641.52
2012-13 (upto Dec., 2012)	567.04	300.00	867.04	419.55	174.98	594.53
2013-14 (proposed)	0.01 (token)	700.00	701.00	--	--	--

6.10.4 Mother Teresa Asahaya Matri Sambal Yojana

For the bringing up of children upto the age of 18 years, the destitute, widow, deserted and divorced women belonging to BPL families whose annual income is below ₹18,000/- are provided annual assistance of ₹3000/- per child (for two children). Detail of budget, expenditure and achievements for the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and proposed budget for 2013-14 is as under:-

Year	Budget (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)	Achievements
2011-12	297.84	297.84	14384
2012-13 (upto Dec., 2012)	296.00	231.90	16957
2013-14 (Proposed)	444.00	--	--

6.10.5 Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006

The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 is being implemented in the State with the objective of prohibiting child / minor marriages. Child marriage/ minor marriage means a marriage taking place between a male who has not completed 21 years of age and a female who has not completed 18 years of age. The Child Development Project Officers have been declared as the Child Marriage Prohibition Officers within their respective areas of jurisdiction.

6.10.6 Bal Balika Suraksha Yojana

The State Government has started a new scheme titled “Bal Balika Suraksha Yojana” (sponsorship and foster care) to ensure holistic development of destitute children. This scheme is providing financial assistance to the families which look after destitute children so that the children instead of being sent to the institutional care are brought up in a family environment. An assistance of Rs. 500 per child (upto 18 years) per month is being provided under the Scheme. During the financial year 2012-13, budget provision of Rs. 34.90 lakh has been kept.

6.10.7 Balwadis

The Department is providing grant to HP Council for Child Welfare and State Social Welfare Board for running 110 Balwadis throughout the State. Under this Scheme, pre-school education to the children below the age of 6 years is being provided in these balwadis. During the financial year 2012-13, budget provision of Rs. 155 lakh has been kept. For the year 2013-14, budget provision of Rs. 170.00 lakh has been proposed.

11. Child Protection and Juvenile Justice

6.11.1 Programmes for the children in need of care and protection.

(i) **Children Home/ Shelter Home:** 20 institutions as per detail mentioned below have been established for children in need of care and protection in the state:-

S.No.	Name of Ashram	Implementing agency	Capacity
A.	Government run Institutions		
1.	Children Home, Sundernagar Distt. Mandi	Department of SJ&E	50
2.	Bal Ashram-cum-Children Home Tutikandi (Shimla)	Department of SJ&E	100
3.	Balika Ashram -cum-Children Home Mashobra (Shimla)	Department of SJ&E	100
4.	Bal Ashram-cum-Children Home Masli (Shimla)	Department of SJ&E	100
5.	Bal Ashram -cum-Children Home Sujanpur (Hamirpur)	Department of SJ&E	50
6.	Balika Ashram-cum-Children Home Pragpur(Kangra)	Department of SJ&E	50
7.	Bal/Balika Ashram-cum-Children Home Killar (Chamba)	Department of SJ&E	60
B.	NGOs run Institutions		
8.	Balika Ashram-cum-Children Home Sunni (Shimla)	HPCCW (NGO)	50
9.	Bal Ashram-cum- Children Home Sarahan (Shimla)	HPCCW(NGO)	100
10.	Bal Ashram-cum-Children Home Rockwood (Shimla)	Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust(NGO)	50
11.	Balika Ashram-cum-Children Home Durgapur (Shimla)	Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust(NGO)	50
12.	Balika Ashram-cum-Children Home Kalpa (Kinnaur)	HPCCW(NGO)	50

S.No.	Name of Ashram	Implementing agency	Capacity
13.	Bal Ashram-cum-Children Home, Kalpa (Kinnaur)	Red Cross Society, Kinnaur	20
14	Balika Ashram-cum-Children Home Tissa (Chamba)	HPCCW(NGO)	50
14	Bal Ashram-cum-Children Home Bharmour (Chamba)	HPCCW(NGO)	50
16	Balika Ashram-cum-Children Home Chamba (Chamba)	Mahila Kalyan Mandal Chamba (NGO)	50
17	Bal Ashram-cum-Children Home Shilli (Solan)	Himgiri Kalyan Ashram (NGO)	50
18	Bal Ashram-cum-Children Home Dehar (Mandi)	Divya Manav Joyti Anathyala Trust(NGO)	100
19	Bal Ashram-cum-Children Home Bharnal (Mandi)	Deen Bandhu Sewa Mandal (NGO)	30
20	Bal Ashram-cum-Children Home Kalheli (Kullu)	HPCCW(NGO)	50

6.11.2 All the above mentioned institutions are running under the State sponsored scheme “Mukhya Mantri Bal Udhar Yojana—an Integrated Scheme for the children in need of care and protection. Further, the institutions mentioned above except Sr. No. 1 have been brought under the purview of Juvenile Justice Act by declaring these institutions as Bal / Balika Ashrams cum Children Home/Shelter Home. The above institutions are also covered under the centrally sponsored scheme “a programme for Juvenile Justice”. Detail of budget, expenditure for the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and proposed budget for 2013-14 is as under:-

Year	Budget (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)
2011-12	238.24	186.14
2012-13 (upto Dec., 2012)	309.00	80.15
2013-14 (Proposed)	335.00	--

(ii) **Shishu Grih:** One Shishu Grih having capacity of 15 children has been setup through Himachal Pradesh Council for Child Welfare at US Club Shimla for the abandoned children. The Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) is providing Grant-in-Aid to run the Shishu Grih.

(iii) **Adoption Agency:** For all matters related to adoption of orphans and abandoned children, the Himachal Pradesh Council for Child Welfare has been declared as Licensed Adoption Placement Agency (LAPA) for carrying out adoptions in the state. So far, 66 abandoned children have been given in adoption by the above agency.

(iv) **Child Line:** A Child Line with toll free number **1098** has been set up at Shimla through HP Voluntary Health Association. The Child Line Foundation India is providing funds for the same.

6.11.3 Programmes for the children in conflict with Law

Juvenile Justice Act.: The Juvenile Justice (care & Protection) Act 2000 is being implemented in the State. To comply with various provisions of the Act and Rules framed there under, observation home / special home, children home, juvenile justice boards and child welfare committees have been set up and staff has been appointed. Presently there is one Observation Home-cum-Special Home at Una which is covering all Districts. Juvenile Justice Boards consisting of Judicial Magistrate 1st Class with two social workers have been constituted in all Districts. These boards have powers to deal exclusively with all proceedings under **Juvenile Justice (care and protection) Amendment Act, 2006** relating to Juveniles in conflict with Law. During the financial year 2012-13, a budget provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been kept. For the year 2013-14, a provision of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been proposed keeping in view the constitution of Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards.

Annexure-‘A’

Head of Development-wise Budget and Expenditure for the Year 2011-12 pertaining to Schemes Benifiting Women

(Rs.in Lakh)

Sr. No.	Head of Development	Name of the scheme	Budget			Expenditure			Expenditure on Women			% age of expdt. On Women to Total Exp.
			Plan	NP	Total	P	NP	Total	P	NP	Total	
1.	(Allopathy)	Indira Gandhi Balika Suraksha Yojana	53.35	36.30	89.65	50.80	28.45	79.29	50.80	28.45	79.25	100%
		Development Grant to Panchyats for Best Sex Ratio at Birth	60.0	10.0	70.0	60.0	0	60.0	60.0	0	60.0	100%
		Incentive to female foeticide in former	2.0	1.0	3.0	0	0.20	0.20	0	0.20	0.20	100%
		Milk Feeding	5.96	0	5.96	5.46	0	5.46	5.46	0	5.46	100%
		Total	121.31	47.30	168.61	116.26	28.65	144.91	116.26	28.65	144.91	100%
2.	NRHM	Janani Suraksha Yojana	189.84	0	189.84	189.84	0	117.95	117.95	0	117.95	100%
		Referral Tpt.	315.81	0	315.81	315.81	0	40.07	40.07	0	40.07	100%
		Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram	480.25	0	480.25	480.25	0	583.20	583.20		583.20	100%
		Family Planning	273.60	0	273.60	273.60	0	223.81	223.81		223.81	100%
		Spacing method	6.0	0	6.00	6.0		2.40	2.40		2.40	100%
		PNDT	24.0	0	24.0	24.0		14.38	14.38		14.38	100%
		Total	1289.5		1289.5	1289.5		981.81	981.81		981.81	100%
3.	Technical Education	Technical Education including SCSP&CSS	4558.28	2308.36	6866.64	4558.28	2308.36	6866.64	5.06	193.31	198.37	3%
		Vocational Training including TSP&CSS	1342.94	2760.61	4103.55	1342.13	2760.77	4102.90	19.56	317.70	337.26	8%
		Total	5901.22	5068.97	10970.19	5900.41	5069.23	10969.64	24.62	511.01	535.63	4.88%
4.	Higher Education	Maharishi Balmiki Chatravriti Yojana	0	5.13	5.13	0	5.13	5.13	0	5.13	5.13	100%
		Incentive to SC & ST girls	231.54	0	231.54	231.54	0	231.54	231.54	0	231.54	100%
		Swami Vivekananad Utkrishra Chhatravriti Yojana	0	290.80	290.80	0	290.80	290.80	0	160.00	160.00	55%
		Dr. Ambedkar Medhavi Chhatravriti Yojana	139.10	133.80	272.90	139.10	133.80	272.90	76.30	69.40	145.70	53%
		Thakur Sen Negi Utkrishta Chhatravriti Yojana	14.96	20.13	35.09	14.96	20.13	35.09	7.37	9.79	17.16	49%
		IRDP Scholarship Scheme	5.92	529.65	535.57	5.92	529.65	535.57	3.26	275.42	278.68	52%

Sr. No.	Head of Development	Name of the scheme	Budget			Expenditure			Expenditure on Women			% age of expdt. On Women to Total Exp.
			Plan	NP	Total	P	NP	Total	P	NP	Total	
		Indira Gandhi Utkrishta Chhatravriti Yojana for Post-Plus Two Students	12.40	0	12.40	12.40	0	12.40	8.10	0	8.10	65%
		Protshan Scholarship Scheme	213.76	0	213.76	213.76	0	213.76	102.60	0	102.60	48%
		Post Matric Scholarship to SC Students (CSS)	733.62	0	733.62	733.62	0	733.62	364.31	0	364.31	50%
		Post Matric Scholarship to ST Students (CSS)	1141.84	0	1141.84	622.67	0	622.67	334.69	0	334.69	54%
		Post Matric Scholarship to OBC Students (CSS)	0	136.00	136.00	0	111.41	111.41	0	61.51	61.51	55%
		Pre Matric Scholarship to OBC Students	22.60	0	22.60	20.26	0	20.26	10.36	0	10.36	51%
		Pre Matric Scholarship to those students whose parents are engaged in Unclean Occupation	0	2.76	2.76	0	2.76	2.76	0	1.41	1.41	51%
		Merit-cum-Means Scholarship to Minority Students	9.74	0	9.74	9.74	0	9.74	4.60	0	4.60	47%
		Post Matric Scholarship to Minority Students	16.05	0	16.05	16.05	0	16.05	8.67	0	8.67	54%
		High School Merit Scholarship Scheme	0	0.98	0.98	0	0.98	0.98	0	0.62	0.62	63%
		Grand Total	2309.99	1114.12	3424.11	1970.82	1089.53	3060.35	1013.59	578.14	1591.73	47.49%
5.	Ele. Edu.	Scholarship to Poverty Category	00	4.84	4.84	00	3.64	3.64	00	1.94	1.94	53.22%
		Scholarship to Girl Attendance	00	4.71	4.71	00	4.71	4.71	00	4.71	4.71	100%
		Scholarship to L& S Pattern	00	2.25	2.25	00	2.25	2.25	00	0.90	0.90	40%
		Scholarship to BPL/IRDP	00	420.19	420.19	00	400.54	400.54	00	206.27	206.27	51.49%
		Scholarship to Border Area Students	00	0.02	0.02	00	0.02	0.02	00	0.01	0.01	50%
		MS merit SCHLRSHIP	4.90	2.34	7.24	4.90	2.34	7.24	2.45	1.17	3.62	50%
		Pre-Matric Unclean occupation	4.86	1.99	6.85	4.86	1.99	6.85	1.94	0.80	2.74	40%
		Pre-Matric SC	00	32.40	32.40	00	32.40	32.40	00	12.96	12.96	40%
		SCHLRSHIP to Minority	85.91	0	85.91	85.91	0	85.91	36.02	0	36.02	41.93%
		Free Text Book	200.00	840.00	1040.00	200.00	840.00	1040.00	98.33	413.02	511.34	49.17
		Free Uniform	4545.43	0	4545.43	4545.43	0	4545.43	2234.97	0	2237.97	49.17%

Sr. No.	Head of Development	Name of the scheme	Budget			Expenditure			Expenditure on Women			% age of expdt. On Women to Total Exp.
			Plan	NP	Total	P	NP	Total	P	NP	Total	
6.	Animal Husbandry	Vet nary Services and Animal Health	395.32	333.27	728.59	312.54	462.28	774.82	93.76	138.68	232.45	30%
		Cattle and Buff allow development	9.00	0	9.00	9.00	0	9.00	2.70	0	2.70	30%
		Poultry Development	11.81	.01	11.82	9.77	2.00	11.77	2.93	0.60	3.53	30%
		Sheep and Wool Development	66.41	6.47	72.88	20.74	51.42	72.16	6.22	15.43	21.65	30%
		Other Live Stock Development	1.00	0.52	1.52	0.45	0.99	1.44	0.14	0.30	0.43	30%
		Feed and Fodder Development	18.00	1.07	19.07	16.39	2.42	18.81	4.92	0.73	5.64	30%
Sr. No.	Head of Development	Name of the scheme	Budget			Expenditure			Expenditure on Women			% age of expdt. On Women to Total Exp.
			Plan	NP	Total	P	NP	Total	P	NP	Total	
7	Horticulture	Horticulture Training & Extent ion	11.10	1655.17	1666.27	6.12	1389.93	1396.05	1.84	416.98	418.82	30%
8	Panchayti Raj	Honorarium to Tailoring Teacher	0	358.26	358.26	0	358.26	358.26	0	358.26	358.26	100%
		Honorarium to Elected representatives of PRI's	0	1330.13	1330.13	0	1330.13	1330.13	0	700.45	700.45	52.66%
		Training to elected rep of PRI's	0	139.00	139.00	0	139.00	139.00	0	73.20	73.20	52.66%
		Training to Elected Rep. of PRIs (SCSP)	50.00	0	50.00	50.00	0	50.00	26.33	0	26.33	52.66%

Sr. No.	Head of Development	Name of the scheme	Budget			Expenditure			Expenditure on Women			% age of expdt. On Women to Total Exp.
			Plan	NP	Total	P	NP	Total	P	NP	Total	
9	Urban Development	SJSRY(SION) Imparting Skill Training & Self Employment	4.36		4.36	4.36		4.36	0.53		0.53	0.10%
		SJSRY(CION) Imparting Skill Training & Self Employment	36.00		36.00	36.00		36.00	8.56		8.56	0.17%
		SJSRY(CION) Imparting Skill Training & Self Employment	14.41		14.41	14.41		14.41	11.53		11.53	0.41%
10	Women & Child Development	Beti Hai Anmol Yojana	201.00	-	201.00	201.00	-	201.00	201.00	-	201.00	100%
		Mukhya Mantri Kanyadan Yojana	141.70	-	141.70	116.79	-	116.79	116.79	-	116.79	100%
		Widow Re-marriage	30.95		30.95	20.00		20.00	20.00		20.00	100%
		Mother Tera Asahya Matri Sambal Yojan	297.84	-	297.84	297.84	-	297.84	297.84	-	297.84	100%
		Mata Shabri Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana	66.30	-	66.30	66.30	-	66.30	66.30	-	66.30	100%
		Self Employment Assistance to Women	-	13.00	13.00	-	4.95	4.95	-	4.95	4.95	100%
		Rajeev Gandhi Scheme for AGs (SABLA) Nutrition	641.52	-	641.52	641.52	-	641.52	641.52	-	641.52	100%
		(SABLA) Non-Nutrition	60.80	-	60.80	60.80		60.80	60.80		60.80	100%
		State Home Mashobra	5.00	80.11	85.11	2.86	18.21	21.07	2.86	18.21	21.07	24.75%
		IGMSY	173.24	-	173.24	173.24	-	173.24	173.24	-	173.24	100%
		Honorarium to Anganwadi Workers/ Helpers	9553.43	1065.56	10618.99	9363.12	1042.35	10405.47	9363.12	1042.35	10405.47	97.99%
		Livery to AWW/Helpers	72.43	-	72.43	-	72.43	-	72.43	-	72.43	100%

Sr. No.	Head of Development	Name of the scheme	Budget			Expenditure			Expenditure on Women			% age of expdt. On Women to Total Exp.
			Plan	NP	Total	P	NP	Total	P	NP	Total	
11	Rural Development Department	IAY	2765.26	0	2765.26	2765.26	0	2765.26	1538.90	0	1538.90	55.65%
		RAY	1004.32	-	1004.32	1004.32	-	1004.32	Houses can be sanctioned jointly	-	-	
		Matri Shakti Bima Yojana	118.50	-	118.50	118.50	-	118.50	118.50	-	118.50	100%
		Mahila Mandal Protsahan	29.12	99.60	128.72	29.12	99.60	128.72	29.12	99.60	128.72	100%
		SJGSY	1427.00	-	1427.00	1426.00	-	1426.00	570.00	-	570.00	40%
		TSC	1158.84	-	1158.84	1158.84	-	1158.84	No	Separate	Acct. maintained	
		MGNREGA	The	Scheme	Is	Demand	Driven	Priority	For	Women	158.68 Lakh	59% man days generated for women
12	Agriculture	Macro Management	137.01	-	137.01	136.01	-	136.01	32.88	-	32.88	24.3%
		ISOPOM	24.48	-	24.48	24.88	-	24.88	7.47	-	7.47	30%
		Normal Extension Activities & Training	150.62	-	150.62	150.48	-	150.48	45.16	-	45.16	30%
		Extension & Reforms, Activities and Training	150.62	1678.59	1829.21	150.48	1677.87	1828.35	45.14	503.36	548.50	30%

Annexure-‘A’

Head of Development- wise Budget and Expenditure for the Year 2012-13 pertaining to Schemes Benifiting Women

Head of Dev.	Name of the scheme	Budget			Expenditure up to 12/2012			Expenditure on Women			% age of expdt. On Women to the Total budget.
		P	NP	Total	P	NP	Total	P	NP	Total	
Allopathy)	Indira Gandhi Balika Suraksha Yojana	208.50	42.15	250.65	49.25	3.00	52.25	49.25	3.00	52.25	20.85%
	Addl. Development Grant to Panchyats for Best Sex Ratio at Birth	65.15	2.0	67.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
	Incentive to female foeticide in former	2.20	1.0	3.20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
	Milk Feeding	13.04	0	13.04	1.96	0	1.96	1.96	0	1.96	15%
	Total	288.89	45.15	334.04	51.21	3.00	54.21	51.21	3.00	54.21	16.23%
NRHM	Janani Suraksha Yojana				Exp. of NRHM upto Jan,2013					89.06	38.15%
	Referral Tpt.									Exp. upto 1/2013	
	Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram									596.62	26.46%
	Family Planning									168.15	42.80%
	Spacing method									1.69	16.49%
	PNDT									0.61	6.1%
	Total									856.13	29.50%
2012-13	Technical Education including SCSP&CSS	5243.93	2597.84	7841.77	2659.58	924.48	3584.06	0.75	80.00	80.75	1.03%

Head of Dev.	Name of the scheme	Budget			Expenditure up to 12/2012			Expenditure on Women			% age of expdt. On Women to the Total budget.
Exp. up to Nov, 2012	Vocational Training including TSP&CSS	1415.34	2903.03	4318.37	512.99	1209.31	1722.30	3.90	130.00	133.90	3.10%
	Total	6659.27	5500.87	12160.14	3172.57	2133.79	5306.36	4.65	210.00	214.65	1.77%
	Feed and Fodder Development	18.25	11.0	19.35	41	0	41	12	0	0	30%
	Grand Total	480.72	345.46	826.18	169.39	106.10	275.49	50.82	31.83	82.65	
Horticulture	Horticulture Training & Extent ion	11.10	1655.17	1666.27	6.12	1389.93	1396.05	1.84	416.98	418.82	30%
	Horticulture Training & Extent ion	7.15	1655.17	1662.32	0.43	235.00	235.43	0.13	70.5	70.63	30%
Panchyati Raj 2012-13	Honorarium to Tailoring Teacher	0	424.70	424.70	0	424.70	424.70	0	424.70	424.70	100%
	Honorarium to Elected representatives of PRI's	0	2510.79	2510.79	0	1046.16	1046.16	0	550.91	550.91	52.66%
	SJSRY(SION) Imparting Skill Training & Self Employment	0		0	0		0	0			0%
	SJSRY(CION) Imparting Skill Training & Self Employment	0		0	0		0	0	0		0%
	SJSRY(CION) Imparting Skill Training & Self Employment	0		0	0		0	0	0		0%

Head of Dev.	Name of the scheme	Budget			Expenditure up to 12/2012			Expenditure on Women			% age of Exp. on Women to the Total budget.
		P	NP	Total	P	NP	Total	P	NP	Total	
Women & Child Development 2012-13	Beti Hai Anmol	220.00	-	220.00	220.00	-	220.00	220.00	-	220.00	100%
	Mukhya Mantri Kanyadan Yojana	143.00	-	143.00	43.20	-	43.20	43.20	-	43.20	100%
	Widow-re marriage	35.00	-	35.00	14.75	-	14.75	14.75	-	14.75	100%
	Mother Tera Asahaya Matri Sambal Yojana	296.00	-	296.00	231.90	-	231.90	231.90	-	231.90	100%
	Mata Shabri Mahila Shashktikaran Yojana	66.00	-	66.00	65.98	-	65.98	65.98	-	65.98	100%
	Balika Ashram										
	Working Women Hostels										
	Self Employment Assistance to Women	7.00	-	7.00	0.70		0.70	0.70	-	0.70	100%
	Vishesh Mahila Uthan Yojana	146.00	-	146.00	100.00	-	100.00	100.00	-	100.00	100%
	Financial Assistance to rape victim	50.00	-	50.00	50.00	-	50.00	50.00	-	50.00	100%
	State Home	4.00	26.49	30.49	2.72	11.21	13.93	2.72	11.21	13.93	100%
	Honorarium to AWW Helper 2012-13	9535.00	1065.56	11000.56	7459.70	817.24	8276.94	7459.70	817.24	8276.94	100%
	Livery to AWW/H 2012-13	144.78	-	144.78	-	144.78	-	144.78	-	144.78	100%

Head of Dev.	Name of the scheme	Budget			Expenditure up to 12/2012			Expenditure on Women			% age of expdt. On Women to the Total budget.
		P	NP	Total	P	NP	Total	P	NP	Total	
Rural Development 2012-13	IAY	3041.44	-	3041.44	1483.46	-	1483.46	Houses	Sanctioned	Jointly	
	AAY	1212.00	-	-1212.00	654.98	-	654.98	Do	Do	Do	
	Matri Shakti Bima Yojana	-	70.00	70.00	-	129.00	129.00	-	129.00	129.00	100%
	Mahila Mandal Protsahan	80.00	56.00	136.00	80.00	49.68	129.60	80.00	49.68	129.60	
	SJGSY	-	-	609.78	-	-	312.58	-	-	125.00	20%
	TSC	2249.59	-	2249.59	2249.59	-	2249.59	No	Separate	Exp. For Women	
	MGNREGA	The	Scheme	Is	Demand	Driven	Priority	For	Women	89.49 Lakh on women	61% man days generated for women
Agriculture-2012-13	Macro Management	58.60	-	58.60	34.00	-	34.00	10.20	-	1020	30%
	ISOPOM	23.95	-	23.95	17.25	-	17.25	5.17	-	5.17	30%
	Normal Extension Activities & Training	288.55	-	288.55	171.58	-	171.58	51.47	-	51.47	30%
	Extension & Reforms, Activities and Training	-	2036.88	2036.88	-	1041.97	1041.97	-	312.59	312.59	30%

Head of Development- wise Budget and Expenditure for the Year 2012-13 pertaining to Schemes Benifiting Women

Name of the Dept.	Name of the scheme	Budget in lakhs			Expenditure up to 12/2012			Expenditure on Women *			% age of expdt. On Women to the Total budget.
		P	NP	Total	P	NP	Total	P	NP	Total	
Higher Education	Salary Budget	20439.32	120579.36	141018.68	199759	85155215	87152814	459460	19585699	20045159	23%*
Animal Husbandry	Vat nary Services and Animal Health	37198	33814	71012	15386	10430	25796	4616	3123	7739	30%
	Cattle and Buff. Development	900	0	900	100	-	100	30	-	30	30%
	Poltry Development	990	1	991	131	0	131	39	-	39	30%
	Sheep and Wool development	7059	614	7673	1281	200	1481	384	60	444	30%
	Other life stock development	100	7	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	30%
	Feed and Fodder development	1825	110	1935	41	0	41	12	0	12	30%
	Total	48072	34546	82618	16939	10610	27549	5082	3183	8265	30%
Horticulture	Horticulture Training & Extention	7.15	1655.17	1662.32	0.43	235.00	235.43	0.13	70.5	70.63	30%
Panchyati Raj	Honorarium to Tailoring Teacher	-	424.70	424.70	-	176.96	176.96	-	176.96	176.96	100%
	Honorarium to Elected representatives of PRI's	0	2510.79	2510.79	0	1046.16	1046.16	0	550.91	550.91	52.66%
	SJSRY(SION) Imparting Skill Training & Self Employment	0		0	0		0	0			0%
	SJSRY(CION) Imparting Skill Training & Self Employment	0		0	0		0	0	0		0%
	SJSRY(CION) Imparting Skill Training & Self Employment	0		0	0		0	0	0		0%

Scheme wise detail of expenditure have not been supplied by the department despite repeated request and meeting.

Head of Development- wise Budget and Expenditure for the Year 2012-13 pertaining to Schemes Benifiting Women

Name of the Dept.	Name of the scheme	Budget in lakhs			Expenditure up to 08/2012			Expenditure on Women			% age of expdt. On Women to the Total budget.
		P	NP	Total	P	NP	Total	P	NP	Total	
Urban Development											
Rural Development	IAY	3041.44	-	3041.44	1483.46	-	1483.46	Houses	Sanctioned	Jointly	
	RAY	1212.00	-	-1212.00	654.98	-	654.98	Do	Do	Do	
	Matri Shakti Bima Yojana	-	70.00	70.00	-	129.00	129.00	-	129.00	129.00	100%
	Mahila Mandal Protsahan	80.00	56.00	136.00	80.00	49.68	129.60	80.00	49.68	129.60	100%
	SJGSY	609.78	-	609.78	312.58	-	312.58	125.00	-	125.00	20%
	TSC	2249.59	-	2249.59	2249.59	-	2249.59	No	Separate	Exp. For Women	
	MGNREGA	The Scheme is Demand Driven					Priority For Women			89.49 Lakh on women	61% man days generated for women
Agriculture	Macro Management	58.60	-	58.60	34.00	-	34.00	10.20	-	10.20	30%
	ISOPOM	23.95	-	23.95	17.25	-	17.25	5.17	-	5.17	30%
	Normal Extension Activities & Training	288.55	-	288.55	171.58	-	171.58	51.47	-	51.47	30%
	Extension & Reforms, Activities and Training	-	2036.88	2036.88	-	1041.97	1041.97	-	312.59	312.59	30%

Note:- Scheme wise detail has not been submitted by the department for the year 2012-13.

Head of Development- wise Budget and Expenditure for the Year 2012-13 pertaining to Schemes Benifiting Women

Name of the Dept.	Name of the scheme	Budget in lakhs			Expenditure up to December, 2012			Expenditure on Women			* % age of expdt. On Women to the Total budget.
		P	NP	Total	P	NP	Total	P	NP	Total	
Women & Child Development											
	Beti Hai Anmol	220.00	-	220.00	220.00	-	220.00	220.00	-	220.00	100%
	Mukhya Mantri Kanyadan Yojana	143.00	-	143.00	43.20	-	43.20	43.20	-	43.20	30.21%
	Widow-re marriage	35.00	-	35.00	18.00	-	18.00	18.00	-	18.00	51.43%
	Mother Teresa Asahaya Matri Sambal Yojana	296.00	-	296.00	231.90	-	231.90	231.90	-	231.90	78.34%
	Mata Shabri Mahila Shashktikaran Yojana	66.00	-	66.00	65.98	-	65.98	65.98	-	65.98	100%
	Self Employment Assistance to Women	7.00	-	7.00	2.40		2.40	2.40	-	2.40	34.29%
	Vishesh Mahila Uthan Yojana	146.00	-	146.00	100.00	-	100.00	100.00	-	100.00	68.5%
	Financial Assistance to rape victim	50.00	-	50.00	50.00	-	50.00	50.00	-	50.00	100%
	State Home	30.49	-	30.49	12.53	-	12.53	12.53	-	12.53	41.1%
	Honorarium to AWW Helper 2012-13	9535.00	1065.56	11000.56	7459.70	817.24	8276.94	7459.70	817.24	8276.94	75.22%
	Livery to AWW/H 2012-13	144.78	-	144.78	-	144.78	-	144.78	-	144.78	100%