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Research Studies on Women and Children

CHILD WELFARE

1. Anita Raj. (2010).
The Effect of maternal child marriage on morbidity and mortality of children under 5 in India : cross sectional study of a nationally representative sample. Boston, USA: Boston Univ of Public Health, Dep of Social and Behavioral Sciences. 9 p.

Abstract

Background: India, the most populous nation in South Asia, has the highest number of under five deaths in the region and in the world. The leading causes of child mortality globally is specifically pneumonia and diarrhoea. However, UNICEF's 2008 report on the State of the World's Children highlights that issues of poverty and malnutrition heighten the vulnerability of infants and children to such infections and to mortality when infectious diseases occur, particularly for those with a low birth weight. Of related concern is the large proportion of adolescent mothers in the country and the link between adolescent motherhood and poor child and infant health outcomes. Almost half of 20-24 year old women in India (44.5%) are married before age 18, and 22% of all 20-24 year old women have given birth by age 18 years. Such early motherhood, in India and elsewhere, is associated with increased likelihood of neonatal death and stillbirth, low birth weight infants, and child and infant morbidity and mortality.

Objective: The purpose was to assess associations between maternal child marriage (marriage before age 18) and morbidity and mortality of infants and children under 5 in India.

Methods: Sample consisted of women aged 15-49 years (n=124385). Data was collected in 2005-06 through NFHS – 3. Data about child morbidity and mortality were reported by participants.

Findings: Analysis was restricted to birth in past 5 years reported by ever married women aged 15-24 years (19302 births to 13396 mothers); the majority of births to ever married women under age 24 were to mothers married before age 18 years (73.3%, 13042/19302); 40.5 percent (40.5%, 6787/19302) were to mothers married before age 16 and 4.2 percent (760/19302) were to mothers married before age 13. Mothers who married as minors had slightly older children (mean age of child 1.8 years, SD=0.02) than those married as adults (1.3 years, SD=0.02). Corresponding with this finding, they also gave birth at

younger age than their adult marriage counter-parts. Those married as minors were also more likely than mothers married as adults to have 2 or more children born in the past 5 years (43.5%), 3761/8666 v 30.7%, 1377/4730, P<0.001). Maternal child marriage was associated with malnutrition indicators for children under 5 years. Children of women married as minors were significantly more likely to have stunting (OR 1.85, 95% CI 1.71 to 1.99), wasting (1.19, 1.07 to 1.30), and underweight status (1.87, 1.74 to 2.01). Early marriage of mothers was associated with an increased likelihood of infant or child mortality in the crude analysis (OR 1.55, 95% CI 1.35 to 1.78). Mothers married before age 18 were more likely to give birth to low birth weight infants (OR 1.13, 1.004 to 1.26) than were mothers married as adults. It was also assessed that the association between early maternal marriage and infants described by mothers as being very small at birth (OR 1.10, 95% CI 1.01 to 1.19); again neither of these effects remained significant in adjusted models.

Recommendations: There is a need for programmes to provide ongoing support for child brides into young adulthood. Social change programs in the country must provide better educational and job opportunities for rural girls and their families with feasible options other than early marriage. Given the role of family and community in maintaining practices of child marriage, such efforts must be broad based and include focus on girls, families and communities.

Keywords : 1.CHILD WELFARE 2.CHILD MARRIAGE 3.MATERNAL CHILD MARRIAGE 4.MORBIDITY 5.CHILD MORTALITY 6.UNDER FIVE CHILDREN 7.ADOLESCENT.

2. Sunil Kumar, et al. (2010).
Effect of low sex ratio on marriage practices : a study in Punjab.
Lucknow: NIPCCD Regional Centre. 110 p.

Abstract

Background: The imbalance sex ratio in India has become an issue of concern since last two decades. Studies conducted on the issue show cultural set up and religious faiths for son preference are the main cause for opting sex selective abortions.

Objectives: The study was to examine the trend of declining sex ratio highlighting the social repercussion in emerging marriage patterns. Punjab is the state with one of the lowest sex ratio in the country. Ludhiana with lowest sex ratio and Hoshiarpur with highest sex ratio in the state were selected.

Methods: 412 respondents from Ludhiana and 205 from Talwada were selected.

Findings: In Ludhiana block, that 92 percent female respondents completed their High School while in Talwada block 92 percent female respondents completed their High School in 2007 whereas it was only 40 percent in 1997. Marriage is a universal institution to maintain the population equilibrium in the society. The declining sex ratio has shown adverse impacts on this. Average age for searching groom for females has dropped from 20.13 years in 1997 to 18.92 years in 2007. In Talwada block it has increased from 19.70 years in 1997 to 21.60 years in 2007. Average age for initiating the marriage process was 20.70 years which declined to 19.64 years in 2007. In Talwada district it has gone up to 21.72 years in 2007 to 20.58 years in 1997; 8 percent parents accepted that their daughters had early marriage. There has been trifling raise in the average age of respondents in Talwada district from 25.20 years in 1997 to 25.24 years in 2007. Average age of receiving proposals in Ludhiana has gone up from 21.72 years to 23.28 years in 2007; 8 percent parents accepted that marriage of their son was late. 12 percent parents in Talwada block and 44 percent parents in Ludhiana block had faced problems in searching proposals for marriage for their son; 63.63 percent parents stated that they did not receive any marriage proposals for their son; 9.09 percent did not receive suitable match in their caste. Marrying an older female partners is the first adjustment in adversely imbalanced sex ratio. Ludhiana block has shown an increasing manner of spousal age gap. 58 percent believed that dowry practices has not declined. Study indicates signs of return of polyandry in a state like Punjab. Average sex ratio at birth of Hoshiarpur was 836.69 in year 2006-2007.

Recommendations: Registration of Births and Deaths for keeping track of the trends relating to sex ratio has been recommended. Counselling of the families on the importance of the girl child and the impact of the skewed sex ratio in the society should be done. Health functionaries like Anganwadi workers (AWWs) and members of Panchayati Raj Institutions should be involved for strategies in prevention of female foeticide. Gender issues specifying effect of sex ratio imbalance should be included as subject in schools and colleges; continuous collection of data regarding child sex ratio on fear basis is an urgent need. Case studies on families having opted to go for inter-state marriage due to skewed sex ratio in their particular caste and community should be conducted.

Keywords: 1.CHILD WELFARE 2.SEX RATIO IMBALANCE 3.SEX RATIO 4.SOCIAL SECURITY 5.DECLINING SEX RATIO 6.SEX RATIO AND MARRIAGE 7.FEMALE FOETICIDE 8.MATERNAL DEATH 9.CHILDHOOD POVERTY 10.SOCIAL PROBLEM.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

3. Tara, M.S., et al. (2011).
Behaviour problems in early childhood: an exploratory study. Bengaluru : NIPCCD Regional Centre. 103p.

Abstract

Background: In India almost 16 percent of the population comprises of children below six years of age. The prevalence of behaviour problem is socially relevant, and its direction and magnitude will help in understanding child development. An attempt was been made to study the behaviour disorders, in terms of eating, conduct, attention, emotional, hyperactivity, sleep and scholastics.

Objectives: The study sought to assess the nature and type of behaviour problems manifested by children, to investigate the differentials in nature of behavior problems due to variations in ages and sex of children.

Methods: Parents of 800 children (3 to 7 years) were administered a pre-tested questionnaire for assessment of behaviour problems manifested by children and as observed by the parent in everyday life. The data was collected from the parents residing in city of Bengaluru. The sample has been classified into four levels, namely 36-47, 48-59, 60-73, 74-84 months.

Findings: The study indicates that children need support to eat and drink water while eating emerged as severe eating disorder; Majority of children talk excessively; 28 percent of children had mild disorder with regard to lying; 38 percent of children had the habit of giving up easily if a task was assigned to them; 37 percent children get bored quickly; 61 percent children were found to be suffering from marked to mild attention disorder; 60 percent children were found to be in the habit of blaming others for their own fault followed by developing fear of unknown object; 54 percent children had the tendency of crying without any reason; 38 percent children use to wander around at the time of study. Prevalence of mood disorder is concerned to be severe for throwing temper tantrums and fussy about clothes. 40 percent children were found to be having mild to marked disorder with regard to bullying followed by kicking, biting and hitting other children. 60 percent children were found to be having mild to marked aggressive disorder with regard to fighting with other children; 50 percent children had marked to mild level of fussy behaviour in everyday life. It was found that nail biting was the most prominent anxiety disorder manifested by children followed by self such as oiling, miserable appearance of starting into

the space. Prevalence of adjustment disorder were mild to marked in case of disobedience and marked in cases of disliking by other children. 35 percent children exhibited sudden outburst of emotions; majority of children had severe disorder with regard to going to bed and also required patting or support to sleep whereas 43 percent children had mild to marked disorder with regard to restless sleeping and night time awakening; Majority of parents expressed that their children manifest certain disorder related to school behaviour.

Recommendations: Parents need to be sensitised to detect the behaviour disorder at the early stages of life and provide quality care to the children in order to avoid the emergence of serious behaviour disorder; providing an opportunity to diffuse such unrealistic expectation would go a long way in creating positive environment for child development; school teachers need to be sensitised on nature and direction of behaviour disorder. This will make them to understand the needs of children and to deal with them accordingly.

Keywords: 1.GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT 2.BEHAVIOUR PROBLEM 3.EARLY CHILDHOOD 4.MENTAL HEALTH 5.PRESCHOOL 6.LITERATURE REVIEW 7.PARENT PERCEPTION 8.BEHAVIOUR DISORDER.

HEALTH

4. Sikandra and Punia, Darshan. (2009).
Obesity among school going children : diet and related factors. Hisar:
CCS Haryana Agricultural Univ., Dept. of Foods and Nutrition. 14 p.

Abstract

Background: Over-weight and obesity are among the most prevalent nutritional problems in developed and developing countries. Lack of physical activity and unhealthy eating patterns play an important role in determining a child's weight. In India 19 percent of the growing population comprises of school going children.

Objectives: The present investigation was undertaken to study the dietary and other related factors responsible for obesity in school children.

Methods: The study was conducted on school children in the age group of 9-15 years selected from Government and Private school from different areas of Hisar city. A total of 3450 school going children in the age group of 9-15 years were screened and out of these 200 children were obese showing that prevalence of obesity was 5.79 percent.

Findings & Conclusion: About 60 percent of the respondents were males and 40 percent were females in non-obese group; ratio of obese females was higher (52.5%) and obese males (47.5%), (57.5%) of obese respondents were in the age group of 12-15 years. It was observed that prevalence of obesity was high in the respondents belonging to the families having high monthly income. Prevalence of over-weight was highest (10.98%) in the 10-12 years old age group; 64 percent of obese respondents and 84 percent of non obese group respondents were vegetarian; 12 percent non- obese group and 21 percent obese respondents were ovatarian. Majority of obese respondents were taking mid morning and tea time snacks; 4-14 percent non-obese group respondents took morning and tea time snacks; 25.5 percent of obese respondents took bed time snacks; four percent of non-obese group respondents and 42 percent obese respondents consumed fried foods; 55.5 percent children were taking energy-rich foods daily and 61.7 percent children were taking energy rich foods 2-3 times a week which was significantly highest as compared to non-obese respondents; 88 percent of the respondents in non-obese group consumed parantha whereas in obese group all the respondents consumed parantha daily; 12 percent of the non-obese group and 38 percent of obese respondents consumed bread weekly; four percent of the non-obese group consumed pizza fortnightly and 40 percent never consumed pizza; 22 percent of non-obese group and 17 percent of obese respondents consumed green leafy vegetables daily; non-obese group respondents were not taking soft drinks daily; 92 percent of the obese respondents were taking soft drinks daily; in a study of 548 children over a 19 months period, the prevalence of obesity increased by 1.6 for every increase in soft drink consumed per day; two percent of non obese group respondents consumed tea daily; playing games was the main activity of non obese group; obese children were least interested in playing games; 7.5 percent obese children were doing cycling and 13 percent were doing walking; majority of obese children (73%) activity which might have contributed towards their obesity; none of the obese children spent more than 60 minutes for physical activity whereas 44 percent non-obese group children spent more than 60 minutes for physical activity; 16.5 percent obese respondents spent more than four hours for TV and internet; non of non obese group respondents spent more than four hours for TV and internet; 60 percent obese respondents spent less than 6 hours for sleeping; 86-88% of non-obese respondents spent 6-8 hours for sleeping; all anthropometric parameters were higher in obese subjects compared to non-obese subjects; majority of obese respondents (89.5%) were not found to have any type of health problem; 4.5 percent obese children were having hypertension; fathers of 17 percent and mothers of 24.5 percent respondents were obese; 1.5 percent of the respondents consulted dietician and 11 percent tried home-based strategies for weight management; 4.54% respondents preferred dieting; 9.09% respondents opted for exercise; 63.1

percent of the students were conscious about maintaining their body weight; only one-tenth tried to reduce their weight by doing physical exercise.

Keywords: 1.HEALTH 2.OBESITY 3.OBESITY IN SCHOOL CHILDREN
4.OVERWEIGHT NUTRITION 5.FOOD CONSUMPTION

NUTRITION

5. Angom, Sangeeta. (2008).
Good practices of mid-day meal scheme in Manipur. New Delhi: National University of Educational Planning and Administration. 46 p.

Abstract

Background : The scheme 'National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education' commonly known as Mid-Day Meal Scheme was launched on 15 August, 1995 by the Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

Objective: The aim of the study was to give a boost to the universalisation of primary education by increasing enrolment retention and attendance and to study its impact on nutrition in students of primary education.

Findings: Provision of MDM in the state of Manipur is extended to 2,48,371 children studying in Government primary schools and Government Aided Primary Schools. Average cost of meal per child per day is Rs. 2.20 as shown below: grain – Rs. 0.60, conversion cost – Rs. 1.50 and transport charges – Rs. 0.10. Mid-Day Meal is served altogether in 3046 primary schools including 2552 government primary schools and 494 government-aided primary schools in the state. Thus, a total number of 2,30,854 children enrolled in these institutions eat and enjoy hot cooked meal served to them. There is no discrimination in serving MDM. Teachers' contribution is important in serving MDM to children. High attendance shows a good pattern in the state with regard to MDM. In Keisamthong Ahanthem primary school of Imphal West, the MDM menu is fish once a week, eggs are provided thrice a week. Normal menu consists of dal, chutney or sabji. Sometimes fried badams/papad are added. In Jaihind School, Imphal West, dal, rice, potatoes, cabbage, dry peas curry, pumpkin and egg is provided. In Konsem Thongam primary school, Imphal east, dal, seasonal vegetables, egg once a week and sweets on festivals are provided. In Kongpal Junior high school, Imphal East, dal, rice and chutney, sometimes fish and egg is provided. In Top Makha Irampham primary school, Imphal East, rice dal;

nutrella and chutney is given. In P. Ibomcha Child nursing junior high school Bishenpur district, rice, dal, peas curry, kheer, vegetable sabji and fish are served. In Phoijing No. 6 Junior high school, Bishenpur district; eromba (chutney, cabbage, pumpkin, fish) egg, dry peas etc is provided. In R. K. Sanajaoba aided Hindi primary school, Senapati District, rice, dal, potatoes, khichdi and seasonal vegetables are provided. In Government Hindi Secondary School, Senapati district; dal (*masur*), rice, seasonal vegetables and smashed potatoes are provided.

Recommendations: For successful running of the scheme hard-work, sincerity, dedication and cooperation of the staff of the school is needed. State Government should also take immediate action relating to the common problem of kitchen sheds, drinking water facilities, insufficient number of utensils and toilets facilities.

Keywords: 1.NUTRITION 2.MID DAY MEAL SCHEME 3.BEST PRACTICES 4.IMPLEMENTATION MID DAY MEAL PROGRAMME 5.EDUCATIONAL PROFILE PRIMARY SCHOOL 6.SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMME 7.READY TO EAT MEALS 8.MANIPUR.

6. Banerjee, Sohini. (2011).
Under-nutrition among adolescents : a survey in five secondary schools in rural Goa. Goa: Goa Medical College. 4p. G17816

Abstract

Background: The study was done in 2008-09 to assess the nutritional status among adolescents (10-19 years for classes V-XII) in five schools in rural Goa.

Objective: It aimed to describe the prevalence, causes and impact of under-nutrition in adolescents attending secondary schools in rural Goa.

Methods: The study was undertaken in Goa, with a population of 2,45,044 adolescents (1,18,770 girls and 1,26,274 boys), five schools were located in the northern belt of rural Goa were selected. Four of the 5 were secondary schools (classes V-X) while one was a higher secondary school (classes XI and XII). There was a total strength of 1142 students.

Findings: One-third of students (338; 37.8% boys and 25.5% girls) who attended the health camps were underweight and 59.2 percent of the 684 students who completed the survey reported experiencing hunger due to inadequate food consumption. More boys were underweight than girls ($p < 0.001$) and under nutrition was uniform across all the years of schooling. Energy intake

of underweight students was significantly lower than the recommended daily allowance.

Recommendations: There is an immediate need to address the high burden of hunger and undernutrition in adolescents of both sexes in schools by instituting routine annual monitoring of nutritional status, extending the mid-day meal programme to all school-going adolescents, providing nutritional counselling for underweight adolescents and expanding research on the causes and impact of under nutrition and evaluation of the impact of enhanced mid-day meal programme.

Keywords: 1.NUTRITION 2.ADOLESCENT NUTRITION 3.UNDER NUTRITION ADOLESCENT 4.NUTRITIONAL STATUS ADOLESCENTS 5.GOA

7. Bhoite, Rachana and Iyer, Uma. (2011).
Magnitude of malnutrition and iron deficiency anemia among rural school children : an appraisal. Vadodara: M.S. University of Baroda, Dep of Foods and Nutrition. 8p.

Abstract

Background : Malnutrition is the world's most serious health problem and the single biggest contributor to child mortality.

Objective: The study was meant to assess the nutritional status of children in rural schools having Mid Day Meal (MDM) programme.

Methods: 3170 rural school children from first to seventh standard were registered from Vadodara, Gujarat, out of that only 2282 children were taken.

Findings: There was almost 28 percent of absenteeism in rural schools; malnutrition was highly prevalent with 70percent of children being underweight; Stunting was evident in 32.4 percent of girls and 30.8 percent boys; The prevalence of severe underweight children was 37 percent by CDC standards while it was 27 percent by WHO 2007 standards; clinical signs and symptoms of various micronutrient deficiencies like Iron (33.5%), vitamin A (8.12%) were also seen; dietary pattern showed that majority of the children skipped the breakfast and consumption of MDM was intermittent; prevalence of anaemia was 73 percent and the severity was more in under-nourished children; sensitivity of 64 percent and specificity of 44 percent was obtained for correlation between haemoglobin and clinical signs and symptoms of iron deficiency anaemia.

Recommendations: There is a need to strengthen the present school meal programme along with monitoring at ground level. Regular clinical examinations

by government physicians in all schools may help to prevent the worsening of the problem and to take corrective action.

Keywords: 1.NUTRITION 2.MALNUTRITION 3.ANAEMIA, 4.NUTRITIONAL STATUS CHILDREN 5.SCHOOL CHILDREN 6.MID DAY MEAL 7.VADODARA 8.GUJARAT.

8. Chandra, K.R. Pravin et al. (2006).
Nutrition assessment survey of school children Dharwad and Haliyal taluks, Karnataka State, India. Dharwad : SDM College of Medical Sciences and Hospital. 6p.

Abstract

Background: The school children of Dharwad and Haliyal taluks of Karnataka were taken for nutrition assessment.

Objectives: The study was undertaken to find out the magnitude of the problem of Under nutrition among the rural school going children of ages four to fourteen years and also to identify the epidemiological factors influencing the nutritional status.

Methods: The sample consisted of 1808 school going children of 49 villages of Dharwad and Haliyal taluks during March-April 2005. Systematic random sampling was applied and 557 children were studied for nutritional assessment. Both the criteria for spotting undernutrition namely using the WHO/Govt. of India Road to Health card and also the CDC 2000 Standard for Body Mass Index (BMI) for the given age and sex were followed.

Findings: The morbidity rate in the universe was 62.9 percent and the nutrition-related disorders rate was 59.4 percent; the anthropometric methods spotted 44.4 percent of children as underweight /having lean BMI; nutrition-related disorders were not related to either the father or the mother; these were not related to illiteracy nor to the type of the occupation of the father. However these associated with the presence of underweight/lean BMI ($p < 0.01$). More boys than girls had nutrition-related disorders ($p < 0.05$); the backward community children had better weight for age / BMI profile than forwards ($p < 0.005$). Higher BMI among the Siddhi community is documented in another one or two studies of this kind. The usefulness of WHO/GOI Road to Health card and the CDC-2000-BMI Standards for Nutritional Surveillance of school age children can yield higher dividends before clinical methods pick up or spot the nutrition-related disorders.

Recommendations: Periodic deworming, anti anaemia measures, nutrition education in addition to hygiene education and vitamin A supplementation in school age up to 14 years are recommended; backward communities including Siddhi community need to be targeted. Literacy itself is not enough, what is needed is nutrition education of the parents of the school age children.

Keywords: 1.NUTRITION 2.NUTRITIONAL ASSESSMENT
3.UNDERNUTRITION 4.RURAL SCHOOL CHILDREN 5.SCHOOL CHILDREN
6.MORBIDITY RATE 7.NUTRITION RELATED DISORDERS 8.ANAEMIA
9.DHARWAD 10.HALIYAL TALUK.

9. Diwan, Rashmi. (2009).
Effective delivery and total food safety measures in Delhi. New Delhi:
National University of Educational Planning and Administration. 22 p.

Abstract

Background: The Mid Day Meal (MDM) programme was launched in Delhi from 2003. It started the school feeding programme with 10,000 children on a trial basis and today it is operating with 70 groups with a wide coverage to 453 schools and 3,17,500. Children are the beneficiaries to its MDM programme.

Objectives: The study aimed at assessing food safety measures of MDM in Delhi.

Methods: The sample covered 3,17,000 students from Ranhola, Alipur and Gokulpur villages of Delhi. These beneficiaries were managed by Stri Shakti.

Findings: The weekly menu chart followed under the programme indicates following items to be given under the programme: Monday – meetha dalia, Tuesday – khichri, Wednesday – veg pulao, Thursday – khichri, Friday – namkeen dalia and Saturday – black gram pulao. Stri Shakti extends its reach to provide variety of food for the age group 0-6, expectant and lactating mothers under Integrated Child Development Scheme. Stri Shakti assured that the NGO would always come forward and get associated with Government as partners for the welfare of children as they are highly committed to the Children of the Nation. This is well portrayed in its success with which Stri Shakti managed an extensive area which it covers to cater to the needs of MCD school children. The food grains including adequacy of allocation, timeliness of lifting transportation, distribution and suitability of storage at different levels is managed in the state by outsourcing the entire work. The Heads of Schools as well as NGOs and other suppliers have been issued instructions to maintain cleanliness during preparation, transportation and distribution of meals.

Recommendations: Food items shall not be allowed to be repeated in a week and menu should be strictly adhered to by the service providers. The meal

should contain minimum 450 calories and 12 gm protein; double fortified salt shall be used by the service providers for cooking food and green leafy vegetables shall be added to the meal to be served to the children.

Keywords: 1.NUTRITION 2.MID DAY MEAL 3.FOOD SAFETY 4.QUALITY OF FOOD.

10. Laxmaiah, A, et al. (1999).
Impact of mid day meal programme on educational and nutritional status of school children in Karnataka. Hyderabad: ICMR, National Institute of Nutrition. 8 p

Abstract

Background: Mid-Day Meal (MDM) programme was initiated in 1963 as a part of Applied Nutrition Programme in Karnataka for school children, aged 6-11 years.

Objective: The study sought to assess the effect of Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Programme on enrolment, attendance, dropout rate and retention rate in the schools and its impact on nutritional status as well as on school.

Methods: A total of 2,694 children (MDM: 1361; Non-MDM: 1333) from 60 schools were covered in the study.

Findings: On an average, the number of children enrolled in schools with the MDM programme was higher (72%) as compared to schools in non-MDM areas (68%) ($p < 0.05$). The percentage of children with better attendance (>60% of working days) was higher (97.8%) in MDM schools than non-MDM schools in (95%) ($p < 0.001$). The proportion of students who were on roll to the enrolled into first standard in 1988 for next 4 years was better in MDM schools (80.2%) than in non-MDM schools (77%) ($p < 0.05$). The retention was also higher among girls in MDM areas while the proportion was higher among boys (78.3%) than among girls (75.6%) in non-MDM areas. In primary classes the dropout rates varied from 14percent to 18percent in MDM schools as against 27 percent to 36 percent in non-MDM schools ($p < 0.001$); about 9.5 percent of children in MDM schools and 9.1percent in non-MDM schools had one or more signs of deficiency either B complex and vitamin A or clinical anaemia.

Recommendations: The MDM programme needs to be strengthened in its operational supervision. Also the quantity and quality of the supplement needs to be further improved to fill the nutrient gap.

Keywords: 1.NUTRITION 2.MID DAY MEAL 3.NUTRITIONAL STATUS 4.SCHOLASTIC PERFORMANCE 5.SCHOOL CHILDREN 6.KARNATAKA.

11. Mallick, Chhanda and Bisai, Samiran. (2011).
Prevalence of undernutrition among Kora-Mudi children aged 2-13 years
in Paschim Medinipur District, West Bengal, India. West Bengal-
Midnapore: Vidyasagar University, Dep of Anthropology. 6 p

Abstract

Background: Nutritional status of tribal children in West Bengal has not been investigated adequately. However, information on Kora-Mudi is extremely scanty and there is no published literature on anthropometric characteristics and nutritional status of Kora-Mudi children of the Paschim Medinipur District of West Bengal.

Objective: The present study was undertaken with the objective to determine the prevalence of underweight, stunting and wasting among Kora-Mudi children in the Paschim Medinipur District of West Bengal.

Methods: It was a cross sectional study conducted from May 2008 to March 2009 in the Kora-Mudi tribal community in two villages of the Paschim Medinipur District. Altogether 119 children, 59 boys and 60 girls aged 2-13 years, were measured to evaluate the prevalence of underweight, stunting and wasting and they were considered as underweight, stunting and wasting if their weight-for-age, height-for-age and weight-for-height Z-scores were <-2.0 SD of the National Center for Health Statistics reference standards.

Findings: The overall prevalence of underweight, stunting and wasting was 52.9 percent, 49.6 percent and 22.7 percent, respectively; about 16.0 percent, 24.4 percent and 1.7 percent of children were found to be severely underweight, stunted and wasted. The prevalence of underweight, stunting and wasting was higher in pre-school children than in school going children; the chance of underweight, stunting and wasting was 1.80, 1.10 and 1.58 times greater in pre-school children than in school going children. Moreover, the prevalence of underweight, stunting and wasting was higher in boys than in girls, the boys had 1.45, 1.66 and 2.02 times greater risk to be underweight, stunted and wasted. According to the WHO classification of severity in malnutrition, the overall prevalence of underweight, stunting and wasting was as high as ≥ 30 percent, ≥ 40 and ≥ 15 percent.

Recommendations: It is required to take appropriate steps for improvement of nutritional status of the marginalised scheduled tribe community and more empirical and field-based studies on the nutritional status of similar small and underprivileged tribal communities were recommended to be undertaken.

Keywords: 1.NUTRITION 2.UNDERNUTRITION 3.STUNTING 4.WASTING
5.CHILDHOOD HEALTH 6.NUTRITIONAL STATUS 7.KORA-MUDI
CHILDREN.

12. Mallik, S.K. (2008).
A Study of best practices in the implementation of midday meal programme in Orissa. New Delhi: National University of Educational Planning and Administration. 39 p.

Abstract

Background : The National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (commonly known as the Mid-Day Meal Programme) was launched as centrally sponsored scheme on 15 August 1995. The Mid-Day Meal Programme was introduced in Orissa to provide a cooked noon meal to primary school children of all government and Government-aided schools studying in class I to V for about 210 working days in a year.

Objective: The study aimed to “boost” universalisation of primary education by increasing enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously impact on nutritional status of students in primary classes.

Methods: In Jharsuguda district, of the state 46,439 children are being enrolled for the Mid Day Meal Programme.

Findings & Conclusion: The Women Self-Help Group (SHG) manages MDM programme of 505 primary schools and the rest 144 primary schools are being managed by the school itself. Kitchen sheds are available with 11 percent of schools only. In one of the schools, it was found that they keep firewood as reserve in case they do not get coal for cooking the food. Eggs are provided by the schools twice a week (Wednesdays and Fridays). Some schools provide rice and dal along with the mixed vegetables twice or thrice in a week and some schools provide home-made pickle to the children during the lunch hour. Children are much disciplined while taking food and wash their hands before and after taking food.

Keywords: 1.NUTRITION 2.MID DAY MEAL 3.BEST PRACTICES 4.IMPLEMENTATION MID DAY MEAL PROGRAMME 5.EDUCATIONAL PROFILE PRIMARY SCHOOL 6.SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMME 7.READY TO EAT MEALS 8.ORISSA.

13. Prakash, Divya et al. (2010).
Nutritional status and dietary intake of children from urban and rural schools providing mid day meal. Mysore: Mysore University, Dept. of Food Science and Nutrition. 10 p.

Abstract

Background: Hunger and poverty form a barrier to education, forcing children to forego schooling and take up menial jobs for survival. An estimated 63 percent of India's children go to sleep hungry every night, while 50 percent of those between the ages of 6 and 14 years do not have access to primary education. In order to save the children from the maladies of chronic malnutrition, the central and state government have embarked on several nutrition intervention programmes. Mid-day Meal (MDM) Scheme is school lunch programme provided to children on all working days, containing approximately one-third of the calories and half of the protein recommended by ICMR per child per day. The programme was started to enhance enrollment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels of children. Mid-day Meal Scheme was launched by the Ministry of Human Resource Development on 15 August 1995.

Objective: The objectives of the present investigation was to analyse the nutritional status of school children from selected rural and urban schools and to estimate the contribution of mid day meal to their dietary intake.

Methods: The city of Mysore was selected as the area of study which has a total of 344 schools, among which 74 and 279 are in urban rural sector respectively. A total of 20 schools, 10 from urban and 10 from rural with mid-day meal programme were selected for the survey following random sampling.

Findings: In urban schools 30.4 percent of boys and 35.6 percent girls had normal weight for their ages; a small percentage was in the over-weight category; 20 percent were moderately under-weight; the incidence of under-weight in rural school children in comparison to urban was higher; number of severely undernourished children was higher in rural children. Most of the urban girls had normal height for age (40.8%); girls were also taller for their ages indicating the pre-pubertal growth spurt; among rural children some were taller for their ages (both boys and girls). The number of severely stunted girls was also higher; when weight for height was taken into consideration for determining nutritional status of children a high prevalence of children was found in normal category, ranging from 46 to 62.8 percent; highest number of children were found to be normal both in urban and rural schools; some children were found to be having better weight for their height especially from rural schools; the number of girls with normal BMI was 16.8 and 24.4 percent in urban and rural schools; severe under nutrition was higher in rural schools (14.8%); fat

consumption was lowest in rural girls with 17.9 g/day. Urban children had slightly higher intake of 19.4 to 19.7 of fat/day; the energy intake of children showed deficits, lowest was for rural girls (7.5%); followed by urban girls (73.2%), rural boys (74.1%) and urban boys (77.2%). Rural children had higher amount of fibre intake than urban children; in urban children, nearly one third of protein was contributed from MDM but in rural schools, it was 41.6 to 45.6 percent indicating that as such in their diet there were no pulses. MDM contributed around 43.8 percent of fat and 40 percent of calorie intake of children; vegetables were very low through home meals. Vitamin C contribution on from MDM varied between 59.2 to 69.2 percent and most of it was through the vegetables used in MDM program.

Recommendations: It is suggested that the nutritional quality of MDM can be further improved by inclusion of more fruits and vegetables or alternatively a fortified food which will take care of micronutrient deficits.

Keywords: 1.NUTRITION 2.MID DAY MEAL 3.NUTRITIONAL STATUS
4.DIETARY INTAKE 5.RURAL SCHOOL 6.UNDERWEIGHT
7.MALNUTRITION.

14. Seetharaman, Sridhar.
Impact of mid day meal on the nutritional status of school going children.
Hyderabad: NIRD. 3 p.

Abstract

Background: The focus of the study was to ascertain the nutritional status of children aged 9-12 years in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, to find the factors responsible for nutritional deprivation, to see the effects of nutritional status on physical development, to find the impact of Mid Day Meal Scheme on the nutritional status of school going children and to suggest measures for the amelioration of poor educational standards and improvement in health status.

Objectives: The main objectives were to find out the development status and educational achievement of four groups of children from each study area, in the age group of 9-12 years of both sexes.

Methods: School going children from urban, rural and slum from such schools where the average teacher-student ratio was 1:40. In a district, the sample was 1,800 children, 900 parents and 60 teachers. In a state, the sample was 3,600 children, 1,800 parents and 120 teachers. For both the States, the overall sample was 7,200 children, 3,600 parents and 240 teachers.

Findings : Nutritional status of urban children was found to be better than that of rural and slum children; children of each age group also showed a gradual increase in caloric intake with advancing age; nutritional status of children was significantly influenced by environmental factors for all the four districts studies in the two sampled States, this is for the entire development sequence from 9-12 years of age and equally for both boys and girls. Physical development of the child was found to be affected by their nutritional status and environmental conditions irrespective of their place of living, age and sex. Educational achievement of the children in general was found to be strongly influenced by their nutritional intake, parental, home environmental condition and the Mid Day Meal did not make any appreciable and significant impact on improving the nutritional status of the children. One important impact was that of the reduced dropouts among the girls; the performance of Lakhimpur Kheri in reducing the dropouts among girls was significant followed by Jodhpur, Sitapur and Bharatpur.

Recommendations: The State, district administration and other Non-Government Organisations need to plan and implement development programmes for improving the nutritional status of the children in general, and those of the poorer, disadvantaged and downtrodden sections in particular. Since the parents' education had proved to be of immense importance in improving the nutritional status, physical growth as well as development and educational performance of the children, there ought to be multi-pronged efforts by the State and district administration and other line departments to educate the people. Further as educational achievement was found to have been influenced by physical development, systematic school health programme should be conducted on regular basis.

Keywords: 1.NUTRITION 2.MID DAY MEAL 3.NUTRITIONAL STATUS 4.IMPROVE HEALTH STATUS 5.UTTAR PRADESH 6.RAJASTHAN.

15. Shah, Utkarsh. (2011).
Impact assessment of nutritional supplement programme in urban settings : a study of under nutrition in slum community of Mumbai. Matunga: Health Care Management, Welingkar Institute of Management Studies. 12 p.

Abstract

Background: India is ranked second in the world with over 47 percent of its children exhibiting some degree of malnutrition. Malnutrition results in increased morbidity and mortality in the 0-6 years age group, which tends to have an

impact on the disease burden and health care spending in the country. Over 2.1 million children die before reaching the age group of five years, largely due to preventable illness. Incidence of undernutrition in rural children is about 50 percent and in urban children 38 percent.

Objectives: The study aimed to review the levels of under nutrition in the target community based on ICMR standards, to ascertain the strategy for subsequent course of action to improve overall health of the target community.

Methods: 41 Balwadi children and 10 children in group of 2-6 years were evaluated.

Findings: The study showed lower mean weights and heights, compared to the ICMR standards, indicating rampant under nutrition within the slum community. If under nutrition is not adequately addressed at an early age, it tends to worsen and impact the overall performance of the child. In order to minimise the issues related to providing cooked food, the Supplementary Nutrition Programme of the Foundation of Motherland and Children India provided the beneficiaries with pre-cooked nutria-cookie, which was aimed at supplementing the energy and nutrient requirement of the beneficiaries. The quantum of ingredients and the nutritive values of the ingredients of the Nutria-cookies were meticulously computed to address the key issue of under nutrition and micronutrient deficiency. After providing the supplements to the beneficiaries of the program, considerable change in the anthropometric parameters were observed. The average improvement in weight was noted at 3.01 percent for beneficiaries consuming less than 999 grams of the supplements. The findings of the study suggested that the benefits of the Nutria-cookie were positively correlated with the extent of malnourishment among the beneficiaries.

Recommendations: Nutria-cookies were beneficial in providing essential nutrients, carbohydrates and vitamins to the children to help reduce the deficit.

Keywords: 1.NUTRITION 2.UNDERNUTRITION 3.MALNUTRITION
4.SUPPLEMENTARY NUTRITION 5.ANTHROPOMETRIC ANALYSIS.

16. Sugasri, S. and Premkumari, S. (2010).
Impact of diet modification on the nutritional profile and sports performance of adolescent athletes. Coimbatore: Avinashilingam Deemed University, Dep of Food Science and Nutrition. 10 p.

Abstract

Background: The study was undertaken on diet modification for adolescents.

Objectives: The study attempted to highlight the nutritional status, energy intake, expenditure and athletic performance of adolescent female athletes and

to modify the existing hostel diet of resident athletes in order to meet their nutritional requirements and evaluate its impact.

Methods: 95 student athletes of 18 to 20 years age belonging to the Department of Physical Education, Avinashilingam were included in the study. 61 athletes under the hostel diet represented the experimental group and the remaining 34 athletes represented the control group who consumed their home diet being day scholars.

Findings & Conclusion: For the modified diet, the calorie intake was 24 percent short of recommended allowances while the carbohydrate intake was in deficit by 37 percent; There was a decreased intake of protein by 24 percent and a maximum deficit of 60 percent was seen in iron intake. 69 percent of athletes experienced reduced stamina and 36 percent were frequently tired. Frequent muscle cramps were complained by 34 percent of athletes/ nervous instability and giddiness were reported by 15 and 11.5 percent athletes respectively. There was a deficit of 24.5 percent and 10.2 percent in the intake of cereals among the experimental and control athletes respectively. Also a deficit in pulse intake by 41.8 and 30.6 percent fall and control athletes was observed. Though the intake of vegetable and milk was close to the recommendation, there was deficit of 73.1 and 51.3 percent in fruit intake among experimental and control groups respectively.

Keywords: 1.NUTRITION 2.RESEARCH NUTRITION 3.IMPACT OF DIET 4.NUTRITIONAL PROFILE 5.ENERGY INTAKE 6.ATHLETIC PERFORMANCE 7.ADOLESCENT FEMALE ATHLETES 8.SLUM COMMUNITY 9.MUMBAI.

17. Tontisirin, K. et al. (2009).
Improving nutritional status at national and community levels : lessons from South Asia. New Delhi: Nutrition Foundation of India. 5 p

Abstract

Background: Asia is the world's largest and most populous continent with a population of almost 4 billion people, representing more than 60 percent of the world's total population. In relation to child malnutrition, South Asia's rank is near the middle in worldwide terms, and nutritional improvement has not correlated with the economic progress that has occurred in the last 2 decades.

Objective: The objective of the study was to identify the pattern of food consumption, availability, the development indicators and policy considerations

also to provide an overview of the magnitude, nature of food security, and the nutrition situation in South Asia.

Findings: Overall, the average dietary energy supply in South Asia is 2424 kcal/capita/day. Bangladesh has the highest dietary energy supply from cereals (DES Cer % an indicator of poverty), amounting to 80 percent followed by Nepal, 72 percent. The lowest DES Cer % is in the Maldives (39%), Sri Lanka has highest consumption of edible oils (12.9% of total) energy, mostly as coconut oil, followed by India (10.8%, all types of oils) and Pakistan (9.7%) mostly palm oil. Diets in the Maldives have relatively higher percentage of fruits and vegetables (7.3% of the total calories), as compared to only 2.65 in Pakistan and less than 2 percent in Bangladesh. This reflects the poor diversification of the diets in Bangladesh and Nepal. Prevalence of undernutrition in the total population is highest in Bangladesh (30%) and lowest in the Maldives (10%). Other countries have under nutrition figures ranging from 17 percent to 24 percent. Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan experience high prevalence of under-five stunting (43-51%) and the incidence of underweight (47-48%); Sri Lanka has the lowest incidence of child stunting rate (about one-third that in Bangladesh, India and Nepal and one-half of that in the Maldives).

Recommendations: Operational activities can provide a wide range of community-based food security and nutrition-related indicators that can be evaluated to strengthen community awareness, promote food security and assess nutritional needs at various levels.

Keywords: 1.NUTRITION 2.RESEARCH NUTRITION 3.MALNUTRITION INDIA 4.MALNUTRITION 5.UNDERFIVES 6.FOOD SECURITY 7.SOUTH ASIA.

18. Wizarat, Kausar. (2009).
Study of best practices adopted in mid day meal scheme in Uttar Pradesh. New Delhi : National University of Educational Planning and Administration. 38 p.

Abstract

Background: The Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme was started as a centrally sponsored scheme on 15 August 1995.

Objective: The study sought to check MDM coverage in Lucknow, Unnao and Barabanki districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Findings & Conclusion: In Lucknow, total primary schools were 181147, and upper primary schools were 45170 in 2007-08. The enrolment at primary level was 22473. In Unnao district, total primary schools during 2007-08 were 1958. Enrolment in primary schools was 2,18,330 in 2007-08. In Barabanki district, the total primary schools during 2007-08 were 1815 and upper primary schools were 626. Enrolment in primary schools was 300067 in 2007-08 and in upper primary total enrolment was 73114. In the Government Primary School, Lucknow, food was supplied by Chhattisgarh Samajik Jan Chetna an NGO. This caters to 108 schools utensil. In Primary school Rasoolpur, Unnao, out of 156 children, 103 were present. On Wednesday kheer/rice with kardhi is served in Ranipur School, Unnao; 74 children were present and MDM was served neatly. In Shiv Singh Khera School, Unnao, all children washed hands, they were happily with the quantity and quality of food. In Narsinghpur School, Unnao; enrolment of girls were higher than boys. In primary school Mauthri, Barabanki, out of 250 only 134 children were present. They wash their hands and take their food and sit in veranda, pray to God and then start eating food. Elder girls also help in distributing food. No gender or caste discrimination was observed in the distribution of the food. The MDM authority have formed task force at state, district and block level to constantly monitor the progress of the scheme. A committee has been constituted at gram panchayat level to supervise day-to-day cooking at school level. Gram Pradhan, two gentlemen and two ladies nominated by the gram pradhan, who were also parents of some child study in the school. Mata Abhibhavak Sangh was also introduced for the same task. MDM register for schools, block and district level; the schools maintain registers containing all necessary information such as number of children enrolled, number of children fed on each day, the type of food served and to see whether the school health programme is picking up in the state. Apparatus to record height and weight have been supplied to the school and are being kept in the prescribed format.

Keywords: 1.NUTRITION 2.MID DAY MEAL SCHEME 3.BEST PRACTICES
4.GENDER EQUALITY 5.INFRASTRUCTURE 6.SCHOOLS PROFILE
7.UTTAR PRADESH.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

19. Narayanasamy, N. et al. (2010).
A Study on the performance of NREGS in Kerala. Dindigul, Tamil Nadu :
Gandhigram Rural Institute, Dep. of Extension Education, 175 p.

Abstract

Background: National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), the first ever programme giving legal guarantee to a minimum of 100 days of work in a financial year, is a Public Works Programme (PWP) and it was launched in February 2006 in two districts viz., Palakkad and Wayanad, and subsequently grounded in the remaining 12 districts of Kerala. The scheme has been taking roots in the soil of rural Kerala and about 23.30 lakh households have been registered under the scheme; 43.4 percent of them sought and got employment under the scheme. Women participation is very high with 80 percent of the total beneficiaries under the scheme.

Objectives: It aimed to analyse the functioning of NREGS in Kerala encompassing all its essential aspects; to analyse the extent to which the scheme has generated employment, assessing the impact of the scheme on selected variables and ascertaining the limitations and constraints faced by the functionaries in implementing the scheme.

Methods: Four of the 14 districts in Kerala have been chosen for the study based on geographical location, period of implementation (Phase I, II and III) and concentration of agricultural labour and SC/ST population. Using multi stage sampling process, two blocks from each district, four panchayats from each block (except one block where three panchayats are chosen) and 20 respondents from each panchayat were chosen for the study.

Findings: The major items of work undertaken in Palakkad include renovation of traditional water bodies (67.1%); flood control and protection work (53.6%); rural connectivity (46.4%); irrigation canals (45%); and water conservation & water harvesting (29.3%). The major items of work undertaken in Wayanad are rural connectivity (77.5%) followed by land development (68.1%) and water conservation & water harvesting (46.3%). In Alapuzha, the main items of work include common canal / channel renovation (65%) and flood control & protection work including drainage in the waterlogged area (63.8%). District-wise analysis shows that Wayanad has been able to provide employment within a period of 15 days. In other districts there has been delay beyond 60 days. The average time lag between the date of application and provision of job was lowest in Wayanad (12 days) and highest in Palakkad (43 days). One-third of the respondents reported that they experienced delay in getting employment. Of them, four percent got the unemployment allowance. The average number of days employed per household has increased from 23.6 in 2006-07 to 61.5 days in

2008-09 in Wayand. In Palakkad the average number of days of employment has increased from 12.8 days to 53.2 days. These two districts have performed well. Idukki district, where the scheme was introduced in 2007-08, has made slow progress in this regard. Same trend could be seen in Alapuzha district too. District-wise analysis indicates that 93.1 percent of the respondents in Idukki were found to have participated in road works; in Wayanad too, majority of the respondents (69.4%) were found to have participated in road work. While in Alapuzha, majority of the respondents were found to have participated in flood control and protection works (48.8%) and cleaning irrigation canals (43.8%). In Palakkad, majority of respondents (58.6%) were found to have participated in renovation of traditional water bodies and flood control & protection works (50.7%). The facilities provided as reported by majority of the respondents include: drinking water (77.4%), first aid box (54%), shade (45%) and tools (32.4%). Crèche facility was found to have been provided in a few worksites of Wayanad and Alapuzha. Extra facilities extended include gloves (1%); tea and snacks (2.1%); and arrangement for supply of food at the worksite (2.9%) etc., particularly in Alapuzha district. District-wise analysis shows that the worksite facilities were found to be lacking in Idukki as reported by majority of the respondents (72.5%) followed by Alapuzha (61.3%) and Palakkad (64.6%). The minimum wage earned under the scheme as reported by majority of the respondents (86.3%) was Rs.125. Around 19 percent of them said it varied from Rs.100 to Rs.124. District wise analysis shows that the minimum wage earned was lower in Palakkad district when compared to other districts. Income from NREGS increases the family income (23.2%); improves the household expenses (24.5%); guarantees employment (10.6%); allows for educational expenses (11.6%); provides for hospital expenses (12.4%); and improves the capacity to service the old debts (11.4%).

Recommendations: To meet 100 days of employment per adult member per household instead of per household; temporary suspension of NREGS works during the peak agricultural season; permission to take up land improvement in private lands with the financial participation of land owners; upward revision of wages taking into account the local situation; changing flexibility in schedule of working hours; region -based specific plans should be made instead of adapting blue-print type of guidelines; permission to reintervene based on nature of work; permission to take up work involving material cost; delegation of responsibilities and power from the block to the panchayat; appointment of skilled personnel wherever required and provide better infrastructure like improved tools, computers with BSNL internet connectivity, vehicles and human resources at panchayat level.

Keywords: 1.RURAL DEVELOPMENT 2.NREGS 3.NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME 4.RURAL EMPLOYMENT 5.EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE 6.ROLE OF PANCHAYATS 7.KERALA 8.PALAKKAD 9.WAYANAD 10.IDUKKI 11.ALAPUZHA

SCHEDULED TRIBE

20. Pandya, Rameshwari and Patel, Darshana. (2011).
Empowerment of Tribal Women. Vadodara : Maharaja Sayajirao
University Baroda. 5 p.

Abstract

Background: After 60 years of independence and despite many government sponsored welfare programmes, the plight of tribal women persists while promoting women empowerment in tribal areas, empowerment in tribal areas, the participant women and the communities recognize the success of any programme through two indicators firstly the women and their family members consider women's ability to enhance their family income and secondly women's ability to take active part is the important indicator for success.

Objective: To promote Income Generation through "Jewellery Production" amongst tribal women of Deepapura Village of Jambaghola Division.

Methods: The project worker decided to carry out income generation activities through jewellery and hair brooch making with the tribal women. Then various organizations like Friends Society, Vikas Jyot Trust, Shroff Foundation, WFP were identified. Deepapura village of Jambaghola division was selected.

Findings: Majority of the respondents were interested in Jewellery making (75%), whereas 12.5 percent were interested in Sewing as well as Candle making and Jute bag making. For (95.83%), the time of training programme was suitable. (45.83%) women between 20-30 years participated in the project of Jewellery and hair brooch making and rest (25%) women were of age between 30-40 years. About (58.33%) women were uneducated and (37.5%) were educated below 10th std. majority of the respondents could not attend two or three classes from total 45 classes whereas (16.66%) only could attend all the classes.

Recommendations: Similar projects on promoting self employment through the production of handicraft articles can be conducted in other tribal communities. Research can be done for the target group consisting of tribal women and more projects can be undertaken in coordination with NGOs and government organisations for the welfare of tribal women.

Keywords: 1.SCHEDULED TRIBE 2.TRIBAL WOMEN 3.WOMEN EMPOWERMENT 4.INCOME GENERATION 5.SELF HELP GROUP 6.JAMBAGHODA

SOCIAL DEFENCE

21. Vindhya, U. and Dev, V. Swathi. (2011).
Survivors of sex trafficking in Andhra Pradesh : evidence and testimony.
Visakhapatnam: Andhra University, Dept. of Psychology. 36 p.

Abstract

Background: The problem of Trafficking has existed for centuries. The recognition of trafficking as an organised crime as a violation of human rights and of women's rights in particular, is recent and in consonance with rights-based and feminist perspectives. The growing casualisation of female labour in recent years is in fact one major factor that is seen to have increased the vulnerability of women to trafficking. Worst victims have been those with lower status, less education, limited work options or those who belonged to lower caste background.

Objective: The objectives of this study were to identify the individual and family circumstances that contribute to the causes of trafficking; to identify the specificities of the region that contribute to trafficking; to highlight in particular the gendered vulnerabilities that set these women up for trafficking; and to capture the process of the trafficking experience.

Methods: The sample consisted of 78 women who had been trafficked from their places of origin in Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh. The gender indicators uniformly show low scores with the female literacy rate at only 28 percent, much lower than the state average of 33 percent. The district is also notorious for a high incidence of sexual violence, including rape and abduction.

Findings & Conclusion: A majority of them were in the 18-24 age group, pointing to the high risk nature of this group, seven of them were still under 18 years of age indicating that they were all minors when they had been trafficked; 47 percent of the women belonged to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes; majority of them were unmarried/abandoned; 24 of the 78 women had been promised a job as a domestic help in cities like Delhi, Hyderabad, Bangalore; 21 of them had been offered 'work' without any further details in distant place such as Kuwait, Dubai, Mumbai; thirteen of them were promised specific work opportunities in places like hotel, construction labour in cities such as Chennai, Pune; in nine cases, family including parents or husband were directly involved with the traffickers in either a sale or forcibly pushing the girl out of her home. The findings underlines the role of poverty in trafficking, with a majority of the respondents reporting being lured and deceived by traffickers through promises

of economic opportunity and work; the case study reveal how gender- based mistreatment including denial or curtailment of formal education opportunities, the status of being unwanted or girl children in the family, child marriage and desertion/abandonment by the husband served as a proximal events to the trafficking experience both in the natal as well as in the affluent family. The impact of the political economy of the region, marked by prolonged drought and lack of work opportunities and the consequent readiness of the women to migrate, combined with the powering factors associated with both gender and caste, have prepared the ground, so to speak, for trafficking. The case studies reported in this article only point to the compelling urgency of interventions that will go beyond the force/voluntary divide in the trafficking and sex work.

Keywords: 1.SOCIAL DEFENCE 2.TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN 3.TRAFFICKING 4.PROSTITUTION 5.COMMERCIAL SEX WORKER 6.CHILD PROSTITUTION 7.SEX TOURISM 8.IMMORAL TRAFFICKING ACT (ITPA) 9.VICTIMS 10.KIDNAPPING 11.BROTHEL 12.ROLE OF NGO IN TRAFFICKING 13.ANDHRA PRADESH

SOCIAL WELFARE

- 22 Khan, N. et al. (2010).
Family counselling centres : a study. Lucknow : NIPCCD Regional Centre
Lucknow. 66 p.

Abstract

Background: The Family Counselling Centres (FCCs) scheme has been in operation for more than 25 years. It is almost saving the families from breaking up on account of marital discord, dowry problem, alcoholism, drug abuse etc. and to provide preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to victims of domestic violence and other problems relating to the individual and family.

Objectives: The study sought to analyse the effectiveness of services provided and identify type of cases reported to FCCs to know the rate of success with respect to rehabilitation of aggrieved women; understand the problems faced by Voluntary Organisations in effective implementation of the programme and to suggest ways and means for strengthening FCCs.

Methods: The study was conducted on Family Counselling Centres by drawing samples from six states viz. Bihar, Jharkhand, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh,

Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal. From a total of 86 FCCs operational in the six states, 11 FCCs were taken for the study.

Findings: Abuse and Physical assault were the main types of harassment reported by 59 percent FCC's, followed by threats(54 %) and attempt to murder (6%) respectively. 46 percent clients told that their 'parents' came to their rescue, 35 percent told that they directly got help from the Family Counselling Centres (FCCs), 11 percent got help from family. 83 percent of clients faced mental torture, 77 percent faced physical torture, 54 percent faced financial hardships and 9 percent faced sexual abuse. Profile of counsellors indicated that 45 percent of them were working for more than 3 years, 30 percent were working for 2-3 years and the rest for less than 2 years. Around 60 percent had no work experience at all, whereas 40 percent reported to have some work experience before joining the FCC. Almost all the FCCs provided counselling services like legal aid, medical aid, referral to their clients and 75 percent counsellors mentioned that they also helped women in taking police support.

Recommendations: Awareness generation programmes of FCC should address the issue of wife beating rigorously and some financial provisions have to be made in the schematic budget. To this end, there should be budgetary provision for services of a lawyer under which a minimum fee could be paid for taking up cases to the court for bail.

Keywords: 1.SOCIAL WELFARE 2.FAMILY COUNSELLING CENTRES 3.FAMILY DISPUTES 4.PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT 5.DWDVA 6.PRE-MARITAL COUNSELLING 7.FAMILY COUNSELLING 8.COUNSELLORS 9.CLIENTS 10.LEGAL AID 11.MARITAL RELATIONSHIP.

WOMEN LABOUR

23. Kanchi, Aruna. (2010).

Women workers in agriculture : expanding responsibilities and shrinking opportunities. New Delhi : International Labour Office. 31 p.

Abstract

Background: Women's share in the agricultural workforce has been rising in the post reform period. Increasing involvement of women workers in agriculture is more clearly shown in state and district level changes. Out of 582 districts, 46 percent have female labourers and 8.7 percent have an excess of female cultivators. In Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil

Nadu half (50%) workers are women. Of agricultural workforce about 39.9 percent to 42.7 percent are women and there is great variation across states in average earnings among female workers. Punjab and Kerala have the highest wage rates. Bihar, Orissa, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh have wage rates in the lower range.

Objective: The objective was to influence views of policy makers and to evolve new ways to increase productivity of women work, to shift women out of low productive work to new kinds of work and to help them generate income independently.

Findings: Data revealed that females (35 to 39 years) opt for casual labour in agriculture apparently due to their high demands; Self employed in agriculture and agricultural labour households constitute 22 percent and 41 percent of the poor respectively. 85 percent of poor female workers are in agriculture. Other Backward Classes (OBC), Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) account for 81percent of female agricultural workers in India. 83 percent of women in agriculture are engaged in the growing of crops, especially cereals and other food crops. Bulk of rural workers in Haryana (91 %) Punjab (90 %), Uttar Pradesh (87 %), Bihar (86 %), Himachal Pradesh (2 %), Rajasthan (12 %). Evidently, a variety of factors determine women's participation in agriculture. Besides agro climatic conditions such as type of crop grown, availability of irrigation, type of agriculture etc. determine the extent of women's participation. 56 percent of all women agricultural workers in the country are mainly in rain-fed states. The Eleventh Plan document came up with many suggestions for providing joint ownership to women of all land distributed by the state under rehabilitation schemes; facilitating 'group' ownership or leasing; and allotment of homestead lands of 10-15 percent to landless families within one kilometer of existing habitation with priority to single women. 70 percent of women aged above 15 years were illiterate. Unemployment rates are higher among educated women. Due to lack of specific skills necessary for upward mobility. 91 percent of women aged 15 to 29 have no vocational training.

Recommendations: Market trends in new opportunities need to inform the design of programmes so as to provide constant upgradation of women's skills and make them competitive in the labour market; many factors that constrain women's productivity and income earning capacity in normal times and make them more vulnerable to climate change; lack of education and skill training and gender-sensitive development policy should become major thrust areas for development of women in rural areas.

Keywords: 1.WOMEN LABOUR 2.WOMEN EMPLOYMENT 3.WOMEN AGRICULTURE 4.LABOUR 5.FEMALE WORK PARTICIPATION 6.EMPLOYMENT WOMEN 7.AGRICULTURE WOMEN WORKER.

WOMEN WELFARE

24. Chaturvedi, Vibha and Srivastava. (2010).
Gender audit of Delhi University. Delhi: Delhi Univ., Women's Studies
and Development Centre. 58 p.

Abstract

Background: Gender Audit has been defined by UNESCO as management and planning tool. The audit outcome aims to assist the organisation to become more gender-responsive. It is a kind of impact evaluation that assesses or measures the impact of interventions on gender equality and women's empowerment.

Objectives: The study attempted to assess the extent of gender responsiveness being developed in terms of infrastructural facilities, course curriculum, etc; examine the representation of women at different levels of the university; generate understanding of the extent to which gender perspective has been initialised and acted upon by the women of the university; identify gaps for improvement and suggest possible strategies to make university system more gender sensitive.

Methods: A sample of 75 teachers across all the departments and equal number of women staff from various departments, sections and units were chosen both from north and south campuses of Delhi University; five respondents from each department/unit were interviewed; teachers and academic staff were subjected to predesigned interview.

Findings: The number of female students (62.8%) is much higher than that of male students (37.2%) a difference of 25.6%; it was found that in day colleges, 13 out of 57 colleges are at under graduate level where female students constitute 9.7 percent, at post graduate level 15.6 percent are of the total strength; external candidates cell for under graduate courses enrolled 34,644 male students (59.12%), while number of female students is 23,953 (40.88%); female students who pursued PG courses from School of Learning (SoL) comprise 74.35 percent of the total, the percentage is much lower for male students (25.65%); percentage of male-female for faculty of law was 71.5 percent and 28.35 percent respectively; for faculty of technology, it was 63.4 percent for male and 36.6 percent female Ph.D students; ratio of male and female faculty was found unequal, male/female percentages were 52.4/47.56; one-third respondents say that they feel secure because their colleagues are good; 89.33 percent teachers have been on one or more committees in their departments; 72 percent of administrative staff has not been on any committee in their department /unit; 10.66 percent of the administrative staff have faced

problem working with male colleagues/students; 85.3 percent say that an incident of any female student complaining of inappropriate behaviour by a male teacher has not come to their notice; 20 percent of teaching respondents complained about inappropriate behaviour by a male teacher; 50 percent of the teachers had the opinion that gender has no effect on a teacher's output pertaining to his/her teaching responsibilities; 13 percent of the respondents were aware of Gender Sensitisation Committees; 30 percent of respondents said that university has taken no initiative in making campus environment gender -friendly; 55.8 percent teachers said that there is no difference in the functioning of a woman and a man as a Head of the Department; 55 percent respondents felt that gender sensitivity in day-to-day working at the place of work is affected by the sex of the Head of the institution; 68.3 percent of teachers held that girls are more committed and show better academic output; 28.6 percent teachers said that being a boy or a girl doesn't make any difference to academic output of a student; there were more girls in the classes (64%) than boys; 40 percent of the respondents were satisfied up to some extent with the infrastructural facilities for women in their departments; 37 percent respondents were of the view that university should not move towards unigendered facilities; majority of teachers (56%) said that gender perspective in teaching the courses is not there, nor is there gender sensitivity in transacting the syllabi; 58.66 percent teachers said that there is no research on gender issues in their departments, whereas 36 percent teachers say that they have research scholars in their departments who are working on gender issues; 84.6 percent of the respondents observed that the mechanism of redressal of complaints has been instituted at their place of work; 72 percent respondents said that no complaint has been filed in their place of work; 54 percent respondents participate in the elections of university unit complaints committee (UUC); 58.66 percent said that they have not attended seminar or workshop on gender issues; 54 percent respondents feel that women are fairly represented in university administration, while 39 percent of the respondents are of the view that women are not adequately represented in university administration; 8 percent of teachers said that university should offer more courses on gender so that gender perspective builds in through classroom teaching too.

Recommendations: Better security for girls in and around the campus should be maintained; better transport facilities for girls from far off areas needs to be arranged; compulsory course on gender issues for students of all disciplines; more workshops, seminars on gender issues should be conducted.

Keywords: 1.WOMEN WELFARE 2.GENDER 3.GENDER AUDIT
4.GENDER MAPPING 5.GENDER SENSITIVITY 6.GENDER EQUALITY
7.COURSE CURRICULUM.

25. Divakar, Suma. (2009).
Health problems of women in IT sector. Thiruvananthapuram: College of
Agriculture, Department of Home Science. 40 p.

Abstract

Background: Software industry is predicted to be the fastest growing occupation in the global scenario from 2004 onwards. Peculiarities of this profession are that, it is immensely remunerative, but at the same time highly sedentary. Technopark, Kaznakuttom is the largest employment generator in the state.

Methods: Sample size consisted of 150 IT professionals and 50 non-IT professionals were interviewed for the study.

Findings: In the study, 79 percent of the IT professionals belonged to the younger age group of 25-35 years, while non-IT professionals were all above 35 years; 96 percent of the professionals in the non-IT sector were married while only 52 percent of women in IT sector were married. 47 percent of IT professionals were unmarried; 2 percent in non-IT sector and 1 percent in IT sector were divorced or separated; 47 percent of women professionals of IT sector were engaged mainly in 3 leisure time activities on a daily basis viz. watching TV, reading newspaper and listening to music. Most of the IT professionals had no inclination nor the chance to nap. However, the non IT sector professionals were seen to take short naps in the break time; 21 percent of IT professionals and 25 percent of non IT professionals were in the habit of regular exercising. Sedentary working habits favour in between snaking habits. 55 percent of the women in IT sector and 60 percent in non IT sector consumed non nutritive snacks. Eight percent of women in IT sector and 15 percent in non IT sector consumed such foods on a highly regular basis. The occurrence of following diseases were verified among the respondents namely- cold, fever, headache, joint pains, vision problems, back pain, muscular pain, typhoid, jaundice, diarrhoea, dysentery, spondilitis and anaemia. Complaints like back pain, joint pain, vision problems were reported on a higher side among IT professionals. Diabetes was found in 10 percent of both the categories: heart problems were present in 4 percent of non-IT professionals. Two percent of the respondents reported of thyroid disorders in the last 6 months. Obstetric problems were seen to be higher in the non-IT sector; maternity leave for 3 months was availed only by 11 percent of the women workers in IT sector; Mean weight of women of IT sector was 56.9 kg and of non IT sector was 60 kg;

17 percent of women in IT sector and six percent of non IT sector showed high level of stress; stress manifested as negative affective behavior was displayed among 18percent of women in IT sector and 14percent of women in non IT sector; food consumption patterns reveal that women are not consuming balanced meals, even if their incomes are high.

Recommendations: The study recommended providing variety in work pattern to relieve stress; to encourage walking, stretching exercises, games and sports on and off the campus; avenues to promote hobbies on and off the campus; sleeping times to be strictly followed; balanced diet with plenty of fruits and vegetables to be consumed; sharing of household responsibilities with family members or paid assistance.

Keywords: 1.WOMEN WELFARE 2.WOMEN HEALTH 3.MORBIDITY PATTERN 4.REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH 5.STRESS LEVEL 6.WOMEN IN IT SECTOR 7.INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY 8.WORKING WOMEN.

26. Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.
Report : condition of women staying in the destitute homes in India. New Delhi: ICSSR. 73 p.

Abstract

Background: The plight of destitute women has remained a matter of concern to the society. Efforts have gone into the salvaging of women in difficult circumstances by various agencies. Many studies and reports have shown that the conditions of such homes are not very good and rehabilitation package available for the women in the destitute homes have not succeeded to a desired extent to bring them into the main stream of the society.

Objectives: The study sought to look into the condition of the women in the destitute homes; assess the environmental conditions; facilities provided to the women beneficiaries.

Methods: Orissa and Maharashtra were chosen for the study as they had high percentage of destitute women; 20 destitute homes were selected on random basis from each state.

Findings: During the survey 40 homes visited were in functional stage and majority were over crowded; medical doctors work on permanent basis in only 25 percent homes; 27 percent homes were situated far from the crowded areas; 38 percent women residents had been staying in the destitute homes for more than a year; majority of women were in the age group of 18 to 30 years; reasons for which the women have been admitted in the destitute homes were family tension, poor economic condition, torture by husband and exploitation;

arrangement of food was found good in 25 homes while 15 homes were rated to provide average food; five homes in Maharashtra and three in Orissa had poor availability of drinking and bathing water; conditions of toilets and bathrooms were not good in most of the homes; there were more filthy destitute homes in Orissa; medical care in majority (n=22) homes was not found satisfactory; doctors were not visiting homes regularly; absence of medical kit and first aid was found in majority of the homes; 25 percent women were illiterate while 30 percent had studied below primary level; facility of vocational training was available in all destitute homes but the quality of training was not adequate in almost half of the homes (12 homes in Orissa and 7 homes in Maharashtra). There was no provision of a lawyer to provide legal counselling to the inmates.

Recommendations: Steps taken for the rehabilitation of the women were poorly implemented in majority of the homes; counselling provided by the homes did not help the inmates to mingle/adjust in the family because of which majority of the women returned back to the destitute homes. The present study suggests that there is a need to have permanent accommodation to run destitute homes; there is a need to run a crèche in the compound of destitute homes; periodic trainings must be conducted on regular basis. There is a need to focus on necessary aspects to improve the living condition of the destitute women; adequate vocational training to be provided in trades and all women should undergo the training; professional counsellor should be engaged by destitute homes and the counsellors should deal the cases step by step; appointment of a lawyer to fight their legal case or to provide them legal counselling. The living condition of the women can be improved further if the monitoring and inspection mechanism is improved for the proper functioning of the destitute homes.

Keywords: 1.WOMEN WELFARE 2.DESTITUTE HOMES 3.WOMEN IN DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES 4.REHABILITATION 5.NGOS 6.COUNSELORS 7.VOCATIONAL TRAINERS 8.TENSION 9.MARITAL DISCORD 10.ECONOMIC CONDITION 11.SEXUAL HARASSMENT 12.TORTURE 13.SOCIAL WORKERS 14.EXPLOITATION 15.EDUCATION 16.FOOD 17.TAILORING 18.EMBROIDERY 19.LEGAL COUNSELLING 20.JOB OPPORTUNITY 21.MENTAL STABILITY 22.EMPLOYMENT 23.SHORT STAY HOME 24.OLD AGE HOME.

27. Raju, Saraswati. (2010).
Mapping the world of women's work : regional patterns and perspectives.
New Delhi : International Labour Office, Sub-regional Office for South
Asia. 74 p.

Abstract

Background: The largest-scale survey data for 1999-2000 to 2004-05 on employment has seen the overall increase in women's workforce participation rates in both rural and urban areas.

Objectives: The aim was to highlight women's economic role and help recast the ideas and institutions to deal with their economic and related activities.

Findings: The increase in workforce participation rates (WPR) has been of particular interest because the previous NSS round in 1999-2000 had recorded a significant drop in WPR as compared to 1993-94. In terms of absolute members the total employment in the economy increased from 397 million to 457 million between 1999-2000 and 2004-05. The highest WPR was 74 percent for rural women workers in the Himachal Pradesh whereas the lowest was 13 percent in Tripura; For urban women the two extremes are Meghalaya with 44 percent and Bihar with 11 percent; The growth in WPR was extremely sluggish during the period 1993-94 to 1999-2000, which has been referred as 'jobless growth' in the literature (Sivaramakrishnan et al, 2005; Kundu & Mohanan, 2009); By far the highest growth rate was in urban women's WPR; Growth rate of workers in urban India between 1999-2000 and 2004-05 was 3.3 percent and 5 percent for men and women respectively. The share of women workers informally employed in the organised sector rose from 47.1 percent in 1999-2000 to 55.5 percent in 2004-05. About 74 percent of rural women workers and 44 percent of urban women workers are either illiterate or have education below primary level; The states which stand out in this regard in terms of both rural and urban women workers are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh where the rural percentages of illiterate workers lower between 80 to 90 percent with Bihar registering as high as 91 percent; in urban areas, the corresponding figures range from 60 to 70 percent with the exception of Bihar, where 79 percent of urban women belong to the illiterate category; about 64 percent of women agricultural workers are cultivators as against 62 percent of men; non -agricultural workers in rural areas are slightly more than one-fourth of all rural workers with male workers registering 35 percent and women workers 17 percent. Also, about 82 percent of women workers and 95 percent of male workers in urban India are in non agricultural activities.

Recommendations: Following measures can be taken like: (a) valuing women as workers in their own right (b) intensifying concerned efforts to raise their educational and skill levels beyond 'feminine' avenues so that the job-pool widens for them and (c) creating support structures to ease their household work burden.

Keywords: 1.WOMEN WELFARE 2.WOMEN EMPLOYMENT 3.WOMEN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION 4.EMPLOYMENT WOMEN 5.WOMEN WORKERS 6.SELF EMPLOYMENT 7.AGRICULTURE WORKERS 8.NON-AGRICULTURE WORKERS 9.SKILLED 10.UNSKILLED.

28. Ramdoss, S. (2010).
Victims of sexual harassment at workplace. Chennai: University of Madras, Dept. of Criminology. 7 p

Abstract

Background: Women are vulnerable to victimization like facing verbal, physical, emotional or sexual abuse at work place. According to all United Nations Declaration of the Basic Principles of Justice for 'Victims of Crime' means persons who individually or collectively suffer harm, physical injury, economic loss, emotional suffering or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights.

Objectives: To find out the extent and forms of sexual harassment at work place; to understand the socio-economic status of the respondents; to study the reporting behavior of the victims and the complaint mechanism available at work place; to find out the extent of awareness of the women employees on the 'Vishaka guidelines'.

Methods: 63 women employees from a cell phone panel manufacturing company in Chennai were chosen as samples for the study through purposive sampling method.

Findings: Majority of the respondents were in the age group of 20-25 years; 85 percent of respondents studied upto Higher Secondary Level; 81 percent of respondents were unmarried; 60 percent of the respondents belonged to backward Class; 59 percent of the respondents were working as operators; 54 percent of the respondents were harassed at work place; 44 percent of the respondents faced inappropriate invitations from the perpetrators; 30 percent respondents faced whistling and 26 percent were shown pornographic literature by the abusers; 68 percent of the respondents faced hugging by the abusers; 27

percent of the respondents suffered brushing and 5 percent of the respondents faced unwelcome touching; 29 percent of the respondents were abused by the supervisors; 88 percents of the respondents had not reported about the harassment they faced at workplace; only 12 percent of the respondents reported about the harassment they suffered; of the reported cases, no action was taken in three cases and the perpetrator was merely warned in one case; it is very clear from the results that women do face harassment at work place but their reporting behavior was very low; this was due to the absence of any mechanism to combat sexual harassment at work place; there was no complaint committee formed at the work place of the respondents; none of the respondents was aware of the Vishaka Guidelines issued by the Supreme Court of India; 87 percent of the respondents did not report about the harassment they faced at work place due to fear; 13 percent of the respondents cited other reasons for not reporting such as job loss, secondary victimization, and re-victimization.

Recommendations: Awareness program should be organised to create awareness among the women; there should be a complaint mechanism as pointed out in the Vishaka Guidelines to combat this menace; complaint cell or complaint committee would encourage women victims to complaint and get remedy rather than to suffer in silence and face re-victimization in the hands of the perpetrators.

Keywords: 1.WOMEN WELFARE 2.SEXUAL HARASSMENT 3.SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT WORK 4.CODE OF CONDUCT 5.SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS 6.WORKING WOMEN 7.AWARENESS OF WOMEN.

29. Raveendran, G. (2010).
Contribution of women to the national economy. New Delhi: International Labour Office, Subregional Office for South Asia. 26 p.

Abstract

Background: Growing gender inequalities and their consequential adverse impact on the well being of society, gender issues have emerged at the centre stage of development planning in India.

Objective: The exercise was undertaken by using the definition of informal sectors adopted by the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS).

Methods: The study involved apportioning the estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by the Central Statistical Organisation Categories using the shares of labour inputs for women.

Findings: The Estimates were worked out for the years 1999-2000 and 2004-05. Total women workforce in agriculture in the country during 2004-05 was estimated to be 146.89 million. Women workers in the non-agricultural sector constituted just 40 million or 27.2 percent of total women workers; Within the non-agricultural sector, manufacturing industries employed 16.94 million (11.5 %) of the total women workers; Trade and education sectors employed 4.85 million (3.3 %) and 4.78 million (3.2 %) of women workers respectively in 2004-05; 32.2 percent of women workers were involved in health services; about 91.2 percent women workers worked in the informal sector. Among women agricultural workers, 98.0 percent were in formal sector and 96.2 percent in the informal sector. The share of women in the total workforce is greater than 40 percent in the informal categories. Overall rate of growth of women workers between 1999-2000 and 2004-05 was higher than that of males; The aggregate growth rate of women workers was 3.74 percent. The contribution of women to GDP was Rs. 564,920 crore consisting of Rs. 333,834 crore in the informal sector and Rs. 231,086 crore in the formal sector; 72.8 percent of women were employed in agriculture, the share of the sector in the GDP contribution of women was 39.2 percent in 2004-05. In the aggregate, 19.8 percent of the GDP was contributed by 32.2 percent women workers in the year 2004-05; 11.7 percent in the informal sector and 8.1 percent in the formal sector. The annual growth rate in GDP was 5.61 percent; The share of women in the total workforce of the country was 32.2 percent and their contribution to GDP was 19.8 percent; About 98.14 million out of 166.29 million were engaged in one or more activities. The average number of activities per woman was 2.53. The estimated GDP on the basis of this exercise is Rs 213,106 crore including Rs. 2,459 crore by men and Rs. 213,647 crore by women. Thus total GDP would become Rs. 3,072,041 crore and the share of women would become Rs. 778,567 crore or 25.3 percent; There is a considerable disparity between men and women in their relative shares of employment and GDP contribution. A large percentage of women were employed in the informal sector which is characterised by low productivity; 78.5 percent of the women were employed in traditional industries with significantly low productivity ,though participation of women in some of the modern industries with high productivity did register significant growth over 1999-2000.

Recommendations: Economic empowerment of women and reduction of gender inequalities in the industrial activity of the country would, therefore, involve introduction of policies and programmes aimed at accelerating the growth of the share of women in modern high value industries and activities. It is necessary that these activities of women should be recognised and provided the

necessary support mechanisms to improve their working conditions and productivity.

Keywords: 1.WOMEN WELFARE 2.WOMEN ECONOMY 3.WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION 4.EMPLOYMENT WOMEN 5.WOMEN WORKERS 6.INFORMAL SECTOR 7.FORMAL SECTOR.

30. Rustagi, Preet. (2010).
Employment trends for women in India. New Delhi: International Labour Office, Subregional Office for South Asia. 40 p.

Abstract

Background: The increase in the number of women in the labour market signifies an important trend regarding women's employment. Rural agriculture is increasingly drawing women's labour supplies, with over four-fifths of the women in rural areas working in agriculture.

Objective: The objective was to examine the trends of women's employment.

Methods: Detailed analysis of Indian labour market-related statistics to elucidate the trends, nature and patterns of women's employment.

Findings: In urban areas, women have achieved substantially higher growth of employment in manufacturing and have been able to increase their share from 24 percent to 28 percent; 8.4 percent were subsidiary workers. Labour force for urban women was 13 percent in 1999-2000. Urban female work participation (WPR) among 'never married' women was quite high for all ages except for the above 60 years age group compared to those who are currently married. A bulk of the workers during 2004-05 was in the age group of 15 to 44 years. Three-fourths of all women workers who are usually employed being in this age bracket in rural (71%) and urban (74%) areas; In urban areas scheduled caste female WPR was 20 percent while average is 17%, For every 1000 females in the labour force in 1993-94, the unemployment rate was 13 for rural females which doubled in 2004-05 to 31; In urban areas, the unemployment rate was 83 in 1993-94 and increased to 91 in 2004-05; Female unemployment rate was higher than for males among the 15-24 age group in 2004-05 both in rural and urban areas. Illiterate female population in urban areas declined from 38 percent to 31 percent in 1993-94 and 2004-05; In rural areas illiteracy reduced from 68 percent to 55 percent during same period. WPR for women in urban areas is nearly half what it is in rural areas. In rural areas, women's WPR was 33 percent during 1993-94 – 2004-05; for urban WPR, it was 17 percent WPR of poor women. In rural areas had declined from 34 percent to 30 percent in

2004-05; Urban women's WPR has increased from 15.5 percent to 16.6 percent during 1993-94 to 2004-05. Increase in regular employment is higher among women in urban areas from (29% to 36%). Poor women have gained access to regular employment from 13 percent to 18 percent in 2004-05; Sectoral distribution of women's employment reveals that majority of women workers were concentrated in primary sector. In activities such as agriculture, hunting, there has been marginal decline from 86 percent to 83 percent. 2.3 percent workforce constitutes of making bidi and tobacco preparation. 3 percent of women workforce consisted of teachers in rural areas and 11 percent in urban areas. 86 percent of women are teachers in India in 2004-05; Of 33 million subsidiary workers, 30 million were in rural areas and 3 million were located in urban areas; 87 percent of rural women subsidiary status workers were involved in agriculture; 745 were cultivators and farmers and 13 percent were agricultural labourers. 3 percent of regular women workers are engaged in jobs with private households as maid servants, cooks etc. 61 percent of them were in public organizations. There is a trend both in rural and urban areas of employment and the need for employment among women. Increase participation of females into workforce is considered in the problems faced by women and the social practice of early marriages.

Recommendations: There is a need to provide a conducive environment with enabling conditions for enhancing women's visibility and participation in productive and decent employment. Provision of support services like child care in rural areas and working women's hostels in urban areas is essential to facilitate mobility of women workers. Nation Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) programme could be a harbinger of change in the rural content with assured government employment for all those women seek employment.

Keywords: 1.WOMEN WELFARE 2.WOMEN EMPLOYMENT 3.FEMALE WORK PARTICIPATION 4.EMPLOYMENT WOMEN 5.WOMEN WORKER.