

# Country WID Profile

## (India)

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Japan International Cooperation Agency  
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Abbreviation  
(India)

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| AusAID   | Australian Agency of International Development  |
| BCG      | Bacillus Calmette-Guérin  |
| CARE     | Cooperative for assistance and relief everywhere  |
| CEDAW    | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women                      |
| CIDA     | Canadian International Development Agency   |
| CSSM     | Child Survival and Safe Motherhood  |
| CSWB     | Central Social Welfare Board  |
| DANIDA   | Danish International Development Agency   |
| DGMS     | Directorate General of Mines and Safety   |
| FAO      | Food and Agricultural Organization, UN  |
| FEAR     | Female Economic Activity Rate   |
| FWWB     | Friends of Women's World Banking  |
| GDP      | Gross Domestic Product  |
| GNI      | Gross National Income   |
| GNP      | Gross National Product  |
| GOI      | Government of India   |
| GTZ      | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH/<br>German Technical Cooperation |
| HIV/AIDS | Human-Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome                               |
| ICMR     | Indian Council of Medical Research  |
| IDA      | International Development Association   |
| IFAD     | International Fund for Agricultural Development   |
| IIMC     | Institute for Indian Mother and Child   |
| ILO      | International Labor Organization  |
| IUD      | Intra Uterine Devices   |
| JFM      | Joint Forest Management   |
| MCH      | Mother and Child Health   |
| NABARD   | National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development   |
| NACO     | National AIDS Control Plan  |

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| NCDC   | National Cooperative Development Cooperation                     |
| NCERT  | National Council of Educational Research and Training            |
| NCW    | National Commission for Women                                    |
| NGO    | Non Governmental Organization                                    |
| NIPCCD | National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development   |
| NORAD  | Norwegian Agency for Rural Development                           |
| NVTI   | National Vocational training Institute                           |
| ODA    | Overseas Development Agency                                      |
| ORT    | Oral Rehydration Therapy   |
| RMK    | Rashtriya Mahila Kosh/ National Credit Fund for Women            |
| SAP    | Special Action Plan  |
| SEARCH | Society for Education and Research in Community Health           |
| SIDA   | Swedish International Development Agency                         |
| SIDBI  | Small Industries Development Bank of India                       |
| SNA    | System of National Accounts                                      |
| TSRD   | Tagore Society for Rural Development                             |
| UGC    | University Grants Commission                                     |
| UNDP   | United Nations Development Programme                             |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNFPA  | United Nations Population Fund                                   |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund                                   |
| UNIFEM | United Nations Development Fund for Women                        |
| USAID  | United States Agency for International development               |
| UT     | Union Territories  |
| VECs   | Village Education Committees                                     |
| WDC    | Women Development Corporation                                    |
| WHO    | World Health Organization  |
| WID    | Women in Development   |

# Country WID Profile (India)

## Table of Contents

### Abbreviation

#### 1. Basic Profile

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1-1 Socio-Economic Profile..... | 1 |
| 1-2 Health Profile.....         | 2 |
| 1-3 Education Profile.....      | 2 |

#### 2. General Situation of Women and Government Policy on WID/Gender

|  |   |
|--|---|
| 2-1 General Situation of Women in India..... | 3 |
| 2-2 Government Policy on WID/Gender.....     | 5 |
| 2-3 National Machinery.....                  | 6 |

#### 3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

|  |    |
|--|----|
| 3-1 Education.....                           | 8  |
| 3-2 Health.....                              | 10 |
| 3-3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries..... | 13 |
| 3-4 Economic Activities.....                 | 16 |

#### 4. WID/Gender Projects.....19

#### 5. WID/Gender Information Sources

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 5-1 List of International Organizations and NGOs Related to WID/Gender..... | 25 |
| 5-2 List of Reports and References Related to WID/Gender.....               | 28 |

#### 6. References.....30

#### 7. Definitions.....31

## 1. Basic Profile

### 1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

#### Economic indicators source: 1)

| GNI/Capita (US\$) | Growth rate of real GDP | GDP Implicit deflator | Gini index | Aid/GNI    |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| 440 ('99)         | 6.0% (90-99)            | 8.5%(90-99)           | 37.8 ('97) | 0.3% ('99) |
| 320 ('94)         | 5.8% (80-90)            | 8.0%(80-90)           | 33.8 ('92) | 0.7% ('94) |

Note: World Development Indicator 2001 replaced GNP with GNI in line with the 1993 SNA.

#### Demographic indicators source: 1), \*2), \*\*3)

| Total (millions) | % of female population | % of urban population* | Population growth rate** | Total Fertility Rate** | Life Expectancy* |            |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------|
|                  |                        |                        |                          |                        | Male             | Female     |
| 998('99)         | 48.4% ('99)            | 28.1% ('99)            | 1.8% (90-99)             | 3.0 ('99)              | 62.4 ('99)       | 63.3 ('99) |
| 913.6('94)       | NA                     | 27% ('95)              | 2.0% (80-95)             | 3.6 ('95)              | 61.4 ('95)       | 61.8 ('95) |

#### Public sector expenditure to sectors source: 4), \*1)

|         | Health | Education | Social Welfare | Defense | Others |
|---------|--------|-----------|----------------|---------|--------|
| 2000    | 52%    | 33%       | NA             | 25%     | NA     |
| 1991-5* | 1.7%   | 2.0%      | NA             | 15.1%   | 91.3%  |

#### Industry/GDP source: 1)

|      | Agriculture | Industry | Service |
|------|-------------|----------|---------|
| 1999 | 28%         | 26%      | 46%     |
| 1995 | 29%         | 29%      | 41%     |

#### Labour indicators source: 1)

| total | Total No. | Unemployment Rate | Minimum wage | female | % of total | Unemployment Rate | Minimum wage |
|-------|-----------|-------------------|--------------|--------|------------|-------------------|--------------|
|       |           |                   |              |        |            |                   |              |
| 1995  | 398 mil   | NA                | NA           | 1995   | 32% ('95)  | NA                | NA           |

#### Proportion of workers source: 1)

| male | Agriculture | Industry | Service | female | Agriculture | Industry | Service |
|------|-------------|----------|---------|--------|-------------|----------|---------|
|      |             |          |         |        |             |          |         |
| 1980 | 63%         | 15%      | 22%     | 1980   | 83%         | 9%       | 8%      |

#### Decision-making source: 2)

|      | Member of parliament | Ministries | Deputy | Managers  | Technicians |
|------|----------------------|------------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| 1999 | NA                   | NA         | NA     | NA        | NA          |
| 1995 | 21.0%('90)           | 4.0%       | 6.0%   | 2.0%('90) | 21.0%('90)  |

#### Law for women

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Equal Payment Law (1976)                 | To oblige employers to provide gender equal payment for the same job   |
| Revised Child-birth Allowance Law (1988) | To oblige employers to provide child-birth allowance and maternity leave, prohibition of lay-off and dismissal of pregnant women |
| 73rd Amendment of Constitution (1992)    | 1/3 of reservation of seats for women in the local government  |

#### Ratification and signature of international law for women

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) | ratified in 1993 |
| Equal Payment Treaty   | NA               |

#### Policy of WID

|   |   |
|---|---|
| National Policy for the empowerment of women (2001) | Advancement, development and empowerment of women |
|---|---|

#### Governmental organization of WID

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resources Development | Government organization |
|--|-------------------------|

#### References

- 1) World Development Report, World Bank, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 2) Human Development Report, UNDP, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 3) The State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 1996, 2001

### 1-2 Health Profile

### Expansion of health service source: 1), \*2)

| No. of physicians<br>(per 1,000 people) | No. of Hospital Beds<br>(per 1,000 people) | Public expenditure on health*<br>(% of GDP) |
|---|--|---|
| 0.4 (90-98)                             | 0.8 (90-98)                                | NA ('98)                                    |
| 0.4 ('80)                               | 0.8 ('80)                                  | 0.9 ('90)                                   |

### Child health source: 3)

|      | Mortality Rate       |                       | % of the vaccinated (1-year-old children) |                  |                  |                  |                  |
|------|----------------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|      | Infant<br>(per1,000) | Under-5<br>(per1,000) | BCG                                       | DPT              | Polio            | Measles          |                  |
| 1999 | 70                   | 98                    | 97-99                                     | 98% <sub>x</sub> | 98% <sub>x</sub> | 99% <sub>x</sub> | 98% <sub>x</sub> |
| 1995 | 76                   | 115                   | 92-95                                     | 96%              | 89%              | 98%              | 78%              |

### Family planning source: 3), \*1),

| Contraceptive prevalence rate | Births attendance rate   | Maternal mortality rate<br>(per100,000 )* | Age at first marriage<br>(years old) | Total fertility rate |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 41% (95-00) <sub>x</sub>      | 34% (95-00) <sub>x</sub> | 410 (90-99)                               | NA                                   | 3.0 ('99)            |
| 41% (90-96)                   | 34% (90-96)              | 437 (89-95)                               | NA                                   | 3.6 ('95)            |

### HIV/AIDS source: 1)

| % age 15-49 | Women<br>(No.of age15-49) |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| 0.70% ('99) | 1,300,000('99)            |
| NA ('95)    | NA ('95)                  |

### Nutrition source: 3)

| % of infants with low birth weight | Oral re-hydration therapy use rate |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 33% (95-99) <sub>x</sub>           | NA (95-00)                         |
| 33% (90-94)                        | 31% (90-96)                        |

### Community health service source: 3)

|       | Access to safe water |       | Access to adequate sanitation |       |
|-------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
|       | urban                | rural | urban                         | rural |
| 1999  | NA                   | NA    | NA                            | NA    |
| 90-96 | 85%                  | 79%   | 70%                           | 14%   |

## 1-3 Education Profile

### Commitment to education source: 2)

| Education system<br>(years) |         | Public expenditure on education (as % of) |                  |
|-----------------------------|---------|---|------------------|
| Compulsory                  | Primary | GNP                                       | gov. expenditure |
| 10                          | 5       | 3.2(95-97)                                | 11.6(95-97)      |
|                             |         | 3.2(85-87)                                | 8.5(85-87)       |

### Adult literacy rate source: 2)

|      | Total  | Male  | Female |
|------|--------|-------|--------|
| 1999 | 56.5 % | 67.8% | 44.5%  |
| 1995 | 52.0%  | 65.5% | 37.7%  |

### Enrollment ratio source: 3), \*2)

|       | Primary education<br>(Net enrollment ratio) |        | Secondary education<br>(Gross enrollment ratio) |        | Higher education<br>(Gross enrollment ratio)* |        |    |    |
|-------|---|--------|---|--------|---|--------|----|----|
|       | Male  | Female | Male  | Female | Male  | Female |    |    |
| 95-99 | 78%   | 64%    | 95-97   | 59%    | 39%   | 94-97  | 8% | 5% |
| 90-95 | NA  | NA     | 90-94   | 59%    | 38%   | 90-95  | NA | NA |

### Female ratio of higher education

|      | Education | Humanities | Social Sciences | Natural Sciences,<br>Engineering | Medicine |
|------|-----------|------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------|
| 1999 | NA        | NA         | NA              | NA                               | NA       |
| 1995 | NA        | NA         | NA              | NA                               | NA       |

## References

- 1) World Development Report, World Bank, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 2) Human Development Report, UNDP, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 3) The State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 1996, 2001

X:indicates data that refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition, or refer to only part of a country

## 2. General Situation of Women and Government Policy on WID/Gender

### 2-1 General Situation of Women in India

#### General Situation of Women in India

- 1) GDP per capita has increased to \$440 (1999), the population living below poverty line, continues to be around 35%.
- 2) Although the situations surrounding women are different by region, income level and caste, women are at a disadvantage with regard to their social, economic and political opportunities.
- 3) In spite of Constitutional guarantees, women are legally discriminated against in land and property rights.
- 4) Society expects women to be married and be mothers of several sons. In the households, boys are more appreciated than girls. Sex ratio of population is 933 women visaris 1,000 men, which shows how the handships of women to survive.

India is only the second country after China to have crossed the one billion mark in terms of population and the Indian economy continues to make rapid strides achieving food self-sufficiency, creating a diversified industrial base, developing technological capabilities and establishing growing linkages with an integrated world economy. Nevertheless, GDP per capita has increased to \$440 (1999), the population living below poverty line, continues to be around 35%. Among 25 states and 7 union territories (UT) consisting the country, each of the states and UTs is highly independent and there are big gaps in their social and economic conditions.

Although the situation surrounding women are different by region, income level and caste, women are at a disadvantage with regard to their social, economic and political opportunities. Statistics including various human development indicators in India like infant mortality, literacy, nutrition and health reveal these inequities. Women living in the urban areas are however increasingly able to access participation in both the workforce as well as politics. On the other hand, the life of women in the rural area is characterized by a low standard of living, low access to resources, low bargaining power within the household as well as the market place.

Only 44.5% women are literate as compared to 67.8% men (UNDP, 1999) and far fewer girls than boys go to school. Drop out rate of girl students is also higher than boy's.

In the rural India, agriculture and allied industrial sectors employ as much as 89.5% of the total female labor. Women have extensive workloads with dual responsibility for farm and household production. There are far fewer women in the paid workforce than there are men. Women generally earn a far lower wage than men doing the same work. It has been estimated that women's wage rates are, on the average, only 75% of men's wage rates and constitute only one fourth of the family income. In no state do women and men earn equal wages in agriculture.

Also, women generally work in the informal sector where wages are lower and they are not protected by the labor laws. Within organizations, women generally hold lower-paid jobs. Female workers are also engaged in piecework and subcontracting at exploitative rates.

Women are under-represented in governance and decision-making positions. In 2001, less than 8% of Parliamentary seats, less than 10% Cabinet positions, less than 9% of seats in High Courts and the Supreme Court, are occupied by women. Female administrators and managers are less than 3% of total number.

In spite of Constitutional guarantees, women are legally discriminated against in land and property rights. Most women do not own any properties in their own names, and do not get a share of parental property.

### **[Cultural and social background]**

The Indian ethos across all religious groups places a high value on women to being married and being mother of several sons. Therefore, culturally, the statuses of a widow, divorcee and a childless woman are very low. Widows are not only deprived of their rights to property due to loss of control by other male members of the family but are also deprived of good living. In some communities, they are expected to wear only white, shave off their heads and sleep on the floor. Studies on deserted women indicate childlessness as one of the reasons for desertion. Sometimes man remarries if his wife does not conceive within the first three years of marriage.

Another related aspect of the life in India is the *purdah* - literally the veiling and seclusion of women. Fewer women, especially younger and urban-based women, observe *purdah* today but those who still do face constraints beyond those already present.

The four-fold caste system, *chaturvarna*, is another aspect that leads to the double discrimination against women. The caste structure, hierarchy and boundaries are maintained through strict purity principles, rules of commensality and marriage commitment to caste, occupation and life style. Though the caste discrimination is not so apparent in the urban areas, it continues to be a problem in the rural India.

The preference for a boy child is exhibited by the fact that only 2% women surveyed say they want daughters rather than sons. This preference leads to the sever situation for women, like infanticide of female babies, poor nutritional status of female children. The fact that there are far fewer women than men in this country, only 933 women to 1,000 men, shows surviving is very hard for women.



## 2-2 Government Policy on WID/Gender

### Government Policy on WID/Gender

The National Policy for Empowerment of Women (2001) aims to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women.

Since the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-1978), Indian government shifted the approach of women's issues from welfare to development. In recent years, the empowerment of women has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women. In 2001, the government set "The National Policy for Empowerment of Women", which aims to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women. Some of the specific objectives of this Policy include:

- Creating an environment through positive economic and social policies for full development of women to enable them to realize their full potential
- The *de-jure* and *de-facto* enjoyment of all human rights and freedom by women on equal basis with men in all spheres-political, economic, social, cultural and civil
- Equal access to participation and decision making of women in social, political and economic life of the nation
- Equal access to women to health care, quality education at all levels, career and vocational guidance, employment, equal remuneration, occupational health and safety, social security and public office etc.
- Strengthening legal systems aimed at elimination of all forms of discrimination against women
- Changing societal attitudes and community practices by active participation and involvement of both men and women.
- Mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development process.
- Elimination of discrimination and all forms of violence against women and the girl child
- Building and strengthening partnerships with civil society, particularly women's organizations

## 2-3 National Machinery

### Department of Women and Child Development

Department of Women and Child Development, which is a subordinate to the Ministry of Human Resources Development, aims to achieve female empowerment through securing employment, economic independence, education, training and health.

#### [Background]

The basic provisions of the Indian Constitution guarantee justice, liberty and equality to all citizens and the specific articles and amendments that have been enacted to ensure that women and children enjoy the constitutional rights that assure their participation in society as equal partners provide the framework for women and child development in India. Department of Women and Child Development, which was created in 1982, is the coordinating organization of each ministries, policies and program related women and child issues. Also, it coordinates central government' programs in the states level and monitors them.

#### [Institutional mechanisms]

Separate bodies related to the Department of Women and Child Development have been established by the government to give due emphasis to this area and to ensure convergence of services and formulation of policies. These bodies have the nodal responsibility of coordinating all issues relating to women and child at the national level apart from implementing selected programs.

There are other bodies like the Central Social Welfare Board and the Indian Council of Child Welfare which are apex bodies concerned with the development of women and children. Supported by the efforts of NGOs and international organizations like UNICEF these form the core of programs and initiatives in this field.

#### Bodies concerned with the development of women and children

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| National Commission for Women | The National Commission for Women was set up by the Government in 1992 with the mandate to study and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and legal safeguards provided for women, reviewing existing legislation and suggesting amendments where necessary and looking into complaints involving deprivation of the rights of women. Since its inception, many issues and incidents have been taken up by the Commission.  |
| Central Social Welfare Board  | The establishment of the Central Social Welfare Board marked the first attempt to systematize welfare efforts in the country. The Central Social Welfare Board was structured as a system by which Government funds could be channeled, through local social welfare organizations, to serve the needs of women, children and disadvantaged groups in society. Over the years, the Board has innovated and evolved schemes and programs of assistance, which were needed for specific services. |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| The National Credit Fund for Women or the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) | RMK is a national level mechanism to meet micro-credit needs of the poor and asset less women in the informal sector. It was set up in March 1993 as an independent registered society by the Department of Women and Child Development in Government of India's Ministry of Human Resource Development with an initial corpus of Rs. 310,000,000.   |
| Women Development Corporations  | Women Development Corporations were set up in most states to implement the new strategy of economic development by facilitating access to training, entrepreneurship development, credit, technical consultancy services and marketing facilities. The WDCs have been set up to channel financial assistance to women's economic enterprises and the relevant State Governments in which they have been established administer them. |
| National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development        | National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, popularly known as NIPCCD, is a premier Institution devoted to promotion of voluntary action, research, training and documentation in the overall domain of Women and Child Development.   |

In addition to the above organizations, the process of for setting up a National Resource Center for Women has been initiated. This would be a nodal body to mainstream gender issues in policies and programs for women by training, policy support, information dissemination, research and documentation.

The enactment of the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India in 1992 gave formal constitutional recognition to local self-governance units at the village and town level. It is significant that it includes the provision of a 33% reservation of seats for women in the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI), which will ensure the participation of women in the self-governance of districts.

### 3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

#### 3-1 Education

##### Education

- 1) The Gross Primary School Enrolment for female is 82% as compared to 99% for male. The drop out rate for girls in the primary level is 58%, which is higher than boys (50%).
- 2) The percentage of women/girls in the higher education has increased from 33.2% in 1990 to 35.5% in 1998-1999.
- 3) A survey shows that 98% of interviewed parents said that education was necessary for boys but only 89% said that it was necessary for girls.
- 4) Literacy rate is 56.5% in total, 67.8% for male and 44.5% for female (1999).

#### [Background]

A uniform structure of school education, the 10+2 system has been adopted by all the States and Union Territories of India. This consists of Primary stage (five years), Middle stage (three years), Secondary stage (two years) and the Senior Secondary stage (two years). Federal government stipulates that all the States and Union Territories should provide ten years of compulsory education (from primary education to secondary stage) for free.

#### [Educational plan]

The Ninth Plan treats education as the most crucial investment in human development. The Prime Minister's Special Action Plan (SAP) has identified the expansion and improvement of social infrastructure in education as a critical area. The Plan aims to gradually increase the governmental and non-governmental spending on education up to 6% of the GDP. Universal primary education as a basic minimum service has been put as one of the specific objective under the Plan. Free and compulsory education for children, especially for the girl-child and other educationally backward groups, supported by an adequate mid-day meal program in schools is the first step under the plan in this direction.

#### [Primary and secondary education]

The Gross Primary School Enrolment for female is 82% as compared to 99% for male (UNICEF, 2000). The dropout rates have also shown a declining trend both in the case of boys and girls at all levels of school education. However, the dropout rates in the case of girls have always remained higher than those of boys. The drop out rate for girls in the primary level is 58% as compared to 50% for boys. Similarly for the middle stage the drop out rates are 58.6% for girls and 50.7% for boys. The PROBES Report, 1999, revealed that the average years of schooling for Indians was 1.8 for girls as compared to 2.9 for boys. This was a result of the thinking of the parents in India- 98% said that education was necessary for boys but only 89% said that it was necessary for girls.

#### [Higher education]

The percentage of women/girls in the higher education, which includes colleges, universities, professional colleges of engineering, medicine and technology, had increased from 33.2% in 1990 to 35.5% in 1998-99.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) assists 22 universities in running centers for women's studies which have the mandate to act as catalysts /resource agents to support the universities to engender their curriculum, research agenda and community development activities. The UGC has also agreed to support special refresher and orientation programs for teachers from different disciplines in concepts/methodologies developed by the women's studies (which is multidisciplinary by definition) scholars in India.

The UGC has relaxed age restrictions for women to improve their opportunities to participate in academic programs, as many women want to enter vocations after marriage and childbirth. In pursuance of the National Policy on Education's mandate, the Indira Gandhi Open University (which is the apex body for distance education) has developed a multidimensional, multiple objective and multimedia program on Empowerment of Women. The target groups of students include field functionaries of government as well as NGOs and persons with different levels of formal education.

#### **[Literacy education]**

According to the Census 2001, the overall literacy rate is 65.9%, which is an increase of 13.8 points over the 1991 figure. The female literacy rate is 54.2%. Only 38% of the rural women are literate against 63% of the urban females. As compared to this, 59% of the rural and 75% of the urban males are literate. Seven states - Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra - account for around 70% of India's non-literate population.

*Mahila Samakhya project* aims at empowerment of women through their mobilization and a change in their perception about themselves and society. The project was launched in 1991 in 10 districts of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka. It now covers 5000 villages in 35 districts of seven States.

#### **[Non-Formal education]**

Under the *Non-formal Education*, the Central Government provides help for the establishment of non-formal education centers. Centers run by the State Government and exclusively meant for girls are eligible for 90% assistance.

### 3-2 Health

#### Health

- 1) Health service indicators like number of physicians (0.4 per 1,000 persons), number of beds (0.8 per 1,000 persons) has remained at the same level during the last two decades.
- 2) Under the age of 35 years old, female mortality rate is higher than male's. This is because the cultural preference for sons, and consequent bias against daughters, and the "triple burden" placed on young women- reproduction, domestic work and productive labor.
- 3) Maternal mortality rate is 410 per 100,000 live births (1990-1999).
- 4) In 1999, almost half of currently married women (48 %) were using some method of contraception.
- 5) In low-income groups, girls and women have worse nutritional status than boys and men.

#### **[General situation]**

Public health expenditure of India has been comparatively low, and as a percentage of GDP has declined from 1.3% in 1990 to 0.9% in 1999. The health infrastructure is not adequate enough to accommodate the staggering number of patients in the country. Health service indicators like number of physicians (0.4 per 1,000 persons), number of beds (0.8 per 1,000 persons) has remained at the same level during the last two decades.

#### **[Women's health status]**

Under the age of 35 years old, female mortality rate is higher than male's. This pattern reflects the cultural preference for sons, and consequent bias against daughters, and the "triple burden" placed on young women - reproduction, domestic work and productive labor result in female low survival in early life.

While maternal mortality accounts for 2.5% of all female deaths, the other causes of death are respiratory diseases such as tuberculosis, pneumonia, bronchitis, malaria, typhoid, gastroenteric, and other infectious diseases.

#### **[Health policy]**

The Government released the national health policy 2001 after 18 years since the first policy was released in 1983. The major focus of the policy is to strengthen primary health centers. The policy proposes increasing expenditure on health sector from 5.2% to 6% of GDP, with government contribution increasing from 0.9% to 2% by 2010 in order to improve healthcare in the country. The policy defines the role for the center as:

- Designing the national public health programs
- Providing financial resources and technical support
- Monitoring and evaluation

Implementing the national program would be the responsibility of the State.

#### **[Mother and child health]**

Maternal mortality rate is 410 per 100,000 live births (1990-1999). These deaths can be attributed to anemia, hemorrhage (both ante and post partum), hypertension during pregnancy, obstructed labor, infections after delivery and unsafe abortions.

“Reproductive and Child Health Program” was launched in 1997 for implementing during the Ninth Plan period by integrating and strengthening all the existing interventions under the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) interventions of fertility regulation and adding the component of reproductive tract infection and sexually transmitted infections.

The prevalence of HIV (sentinel surveillance) among women in India is 22.5/1,000 and the prevalence in pregnant women is 0.4%- 2.5%.

### **[Family planning]**

In India, program to reduce the birth rate has been promoted since 1952. In 1999, almost half of currently married women (48%) are using some method of contraception. Modern contraceptive use among currently married women has risen from 36 % in 1992-1993 to 43 % in 1998-1999. The national family welfare program provides condoms, oral contraceptive pill and intra uterine devices (IUD) for birth spacing. Condoms and oral contraceptive pills are being provided through free distribution scheme and social marketing scheme, while IUD is being provided only under free distribution scheme.

### **[Nutrition]**

Girls and women in low-income group have worse nutritional status than boys and men in the same category. Nutritional problems are particularly serious for rural women, illiterate women, and scheduled-caste and scheduled-tribe women. Only 7 states in India have levels of undernutrition under 20%. These are Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Delhi, Punjab, Nagaland, Kerala, and Manipur. The states with the highest levels of undernutrition among women are Orissa (48%) and West Bengal (44%).

Anemia is widespread among women and children. Overall, 52% of ever-married women age 15-49 and 74% of children are anemic. Also, Iodine deficiency is another pertinent nutrition problem. Only 49% of Indian households use salt that is adequately fortified with iodine.

### **[Traditional medical treatment]**

Various forms of traditional medicine like ayurveda, unani, yoga and homeopathy are practiced throughout the country. In rural areas 80% of deliveries occur at home assisted by older household women and traditional birth attendants (*dais*). In the Ninth Plan the outlay for Indian system of medicine and homeopathy increased to 2.5 times in the Eighth Plan.

In the poorer group of the society, the costs of treatment and affordability are crucial in determining women's access to healthcare. Traditional techniques of medication and local practitioners are easily accessible to women and children and are culturally more acceptable than allopathic providers. However, sometimes the quality of these services is questionable.

### **[Women's groups and NGOs]**

Various women's groups and NGOs are working to improve women's health especially in the rural areas. Prominent among these is Society for Education and Research in Community Health (SEARCH), established in 1985 in Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra. SEARCH has conducted community-level research on the common health problems, including reproductive health based on the findings, and developed programs to tackle these problems. Their recent work on community neonatal care in a poor rural population of 120,000 has demonstrated a 62% reduction in neonatal mortality. Institute For Indian Mother and Child (IIMC), a non-governmental organization (NGO) in Calcutta, provides highly subsidized medical care and immunization programs for the diseases commonly experienced by families in the local areas and seeks to help mothers and families to attain a better standard of living through empowerment, education and health projects. The Tagore Society for Rural development (TSRD) is implementing innovative reproductive and child health care program in its project areas of West Bengal, Jharkhand and Orissa.



### 3-3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

#### Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

- 1) Agriculture accounts for approximately 25% of India's GDP and employs nearly 62% of the population. Economically active women out of 78% are involved in agriculture sector.
- 2) The number of female extension workers has been increased to assist rural women with the programs of soil conservation, dairy development, social forestry etc.
- 3) In the forest sector, women are the major gatherers and users of a much more diverse range of forest products than men are. Apart from fodder and fuel, women collect food, medicinal plants, building materials, material for household items and farm implements.
- 4) Women occupy 30% of fishery population. Fish drying/curing, marketing, and hand braiding and net mending are the main areas of women's involvement..

#### **[Agriculture]**

Agriculture accounts for approximately 25% of India's GDP and employs nearly 62% of the population. It accounts for 8.56% of India's exports. Major items of India's agriculture exports include tea, coffee, rice and raw cotton. About 43% of India's geographical area is used for agricultural activity. Farming lands rely on the rainwater out of 70%, and the harvest is subject to the weather.

It is reported that 78% of economically active women are involved in agriculture of which 35% are cultivators and 43% work as agriculture laborer.

The extent of female involvement in agriculture is higher in rain fed, semi arid and underdeveloped areas. Migration of men, in search of work, is very high from underdeveloped and resource poor areas and it is the women who bear the burden of agriculture besides looking after the family. Especially in the undeveloped tribal areas, women have to shoulder responsibility from production management to marketing of products (crop and livestock).

#### **[Agriculture policy]**

The National Policy on Agriculture seeks to actualize the vast untapped growth potential of Indian agriculture, strengthen rural infrastructure to support faster agricultural development, promote value addition, and accelerate the growth of agro-business. It also aims to create employment in rural areas, secure a fair standard of living for the farmers and agricultural workers and their families, discourage migration to urban areas and face the challenges arising out of economic liberalization and globalization.

#### **[Land rights /ownership]**

The property rights of Hindus are governed by the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. The succession law laid down allows sons and daughters to enjoy equal inheritance right. After the death of Hindu male, all his property devolves equally upon his sons, daughters, widow and mother. Thus the Act gives all female heirs absolute ownership and full testamentary rights over all property, not just a limited interest in it.

However, women's legal rights in agricultural land shows a lot of disparity by region since the legislative power in relation to agricultural land is vested with the state legislatures. Tenancy rights in agricultural land have also been exempt from the Hindu Succession Act 1956. Most of the state tenure acts give the male lineal descendant the first right with the daughters and sisters totally excluded as heirs. In case of land transaction, a woman cannot be considered as a single unit even though she owns land. A male can however be considered as an independent unit. In case of Muslims, the Agriculture land has been excluded from the purview of the *Shariat*, the Muslim personal law and continues to be governed by local customs.

#### **[Extension and training]**

Women - especially from the small and marginal farming families - perform over 60% of on-farm activities and almost all off-farm activities. But agricultural knowledge and extension needs of farming women have often been neglected by the agriculture extension system.

Recently, the program for training women in soil conservation, dairy development, social forestry and other occupations allied to agriculture like sericulture, horticulture and poultry have been expanded. The number of female extension workers, especially the farm extension workers, has been increased to assist rural women. Also, there are many NGOs that have been assisting in the training and demonstrations.

#### **[Female organizations]**

To organize rural women is a main focus of most of the NGOs working with female organizations. The main strategy being used is formation of self-help groups of women. These groups are expected to achieve the following objectives- saving and micro credit facilities, basic health and hygiene awareness, literacy, social advocacy like prohibition. Many of these groups also aim at the economic independence of the women through income generating activities.

#### **[Forestry]**

In India, where fuel wood contributes 84% of the total household energy consumption (UNDP 1997), people are highly dependent upon forests, especially in the rural area. There are 66.5 million tribes in India and with few exceptions, the majority of them are forest dwellers (FAO 1997). Unfortunately, forests are deteriorating massively due to encroachment of agricultural production, mining, construction of dams, industrial and railway demand. The country has been losing 1.5 million hectares of forest cover annually.

Gender roles in using forest resources vary widely depending upon the region as well as socioeconomic class and tribal affiliation. Rural Indian women's interface with the forests is varying - gathering, wage employment, production in farm forestry and management of afforested areas in the community plantation. In India, women are the major gatherers and users of a much more diverse range of forest products than men are. Apart from fodder and fuel, women collect food, medicinal plants, building materials, material for household items and farm implements.

In order to protect forest resources, Joint Forest Management (JFM) was adopted for the management in partnership with the local people. The guidelines for implementing JFM

revised in 2000 have suggestions for increasing the participation of women in the JFM groups.

### **[Fishery]**

India is among the top ten fish producing countries in the world contributing about 3% to the world marine fish catch. Out of a population of 5.4 million active fishers, 70% are men and 30% are women. The nature and extent of women's participation in fishery varies across the states. Fish drying/curing, marketing, hand braiding and net mending are the main areas of women's involvement. Women are also involved in shrimp processing and mollusk and shell collection on a seasonal basis in a few places along the coastline.

One of the issues facing the fisherwomen is the commercialization that has begun to undermine women's role in the traditional artisan fishing system with, for instance, synthetic nets replacing handcrafted ones or the big players dominating the market place. In addition, prevailing different payments to male and female is another issue.

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), the apex financial institution catering to the financial needs of agriculture and rural development, has been paying special attention to gender issues in credit and support services in fisheries since 1992. NABARD has made an analysis of developments in the fisheries sector and have identified several fisheries technologies, which could facilitate women to become entrepreneurs and enhance their incomes. The bank has extended financial support to some of the important fisheries activities run by these female entrepreneurs.

### 3-4 Economic Activities

#### Economic Activities

- 1) The Female Economic Activity Rate (FEAR) for India is 42%.
- 2) Manufacturing sector employs 16% of the total workforce but mainly dominated by the male workers.
- 3) Mining and quarrying sector employs 1.75 million workers, of which, 12% of workers are women.
- 4) 94 % of all female workers are concentrated in the informal sector.
- 5) Support system for working women, like crèches, hostels for job-seeking women, has been expanding all over the country.

#### [Employment]

The women's work force participation rate is 31% that is less than half the rate for men. The Female Economic Activity Rate (FEAR) for India is 42%.

The percentage of laborers employed as main workers is higher among men than among women. The situation is reverse in case of marginal workers. In the rural areas 89.5% of the total women are employed in agriculture and allied sectors. In the urban areas, sectors like manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing absorb large proportions of the total female employment compared to men.

#### [Manufacture]

In India the manufacturing sector employs 16% of the total workforce, of which, only about 10% of the work force is currently part of the formal public and private sectors. Women account for a very small proportion of the formal Indian workforce. The level of female work participation is influenced by factors like age, marital status, education, religion, household-income, number of children etc.

Majority of women in the organized sector are in the public sector. The public sector, particularly services, accounts for 11% of all jobs held by women. In the organized sector, 27 million women are employed and that accounting for 9.4% of the employed workforce in this sector, while out of 286 million workers in the unorganized sector, 90% are female workers. Mining and quarrying sector employs 1.75 million workers, of which, 12% of workers are women. In mining women are involved in the lowly paid manual work such as digging, picking, sorting, carrying in the mining and quarrying industries. However, with the expansion of mechanization, female workforce has become more or less redundant.

#### [Informal sector]

The overwhelming majority of workers in India belong to the informal sector. The informal sector includes activities carried out by small and family enterprises partly or wholly with family labor, and in which wage-paid labor is largely non-unionized due to constraints of the casual and seasonal nature of employment and scattered location of enterprises. Self-employed persons including women run majority of these enterprises. A number of workers work part-time, either independently or under contract with some larger enterprises.

At the all India level the estimated number of workers in the informal sector are 83.2 million. Of these, 41.9 million workers are in the rural area and 41.3 million in the urban area. Manufacturing and trade together account for about 75% and 71% of the total estimated workers in the rural and urban areas respectively in the informal sector. Male and female proprietors respectively run 85% and 13% of the estimated total non-agricultural enterprises.

Majority of female employment is concentrated in the informal sector. They serve as small traders, bidi (kind of tobacco) makers, artisans, or field laborers on a family farm. Most of these jobs are unskilled, low paying and do not provide benefits to the worker.

### **[Vocational training]**

In India vocational training is being offered for a wide set of skills. Training is being imparted both at the entry and advanced levels. Program at the entry level comprise of skills like typewriting, stenography, secretarial, electrical technician, electronics, refrigeration/air conditioning, plumbing, beauty culture, library assistant, cutting/tailoring and dressmaking etc. At the advanced level facilities have been created by the government for training in the areas such as instructional skill (pedagogy), entrepreneurial skill (business services), supervisory skills (supervisory techniques and practices).

Short-term, need-based courses are also organized in the National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) /Regional VTIs in various skill areas. The duration of these courses varies from two to eight weeks. A large number of certificate level program are offered under vocational training covering a wide range of subjects.

The Ministry of Labor is running two training programs for primarily skilled workers in the organized industrial sector. In the mining sector the Directorate General of Mines and Safety (DGMS) has started a new schedule of vocational training to equip the workers, managers, supervisory staff with the latest know how on prevention of accidents and ways and means to carry out the work safely. Also, the Ministry set up vocational training institutes for women, such as NVTI and ten Regional VTIs, with a current capacity for 1,496 women.

### **[Support for micro-enterprises]**

The availability of micro-credit is limited in scope to financing very traditional economic activities such as purchase of cattle for dairy or traction, tailoring, retailing and equipment servicing. Government, Banks, Cooperatives, NGOs and other informal sectors like moneylenders provide various types of credit.

Public sector agencies mandated to promote small and micro enterprises work through intermediaries in the formal sector primarily by refinancing commercial banks or by lending at concessive rates of interest to other institutions for on-lending purposes. The largest of these, NABARD, SIDBI, RMK and FWWB started their micro enterprise support programs around 1992. Combined, they have been able to facilitate delivery of micro credit amounting to well under Rs. one billion - over the last few years.

### **[Support system for female workers]**

The government has spread a wide network of support services for women and children belonging to lower economic strata through voluntary organizations. These support services represent an important plank for empowerment of women as they reduce the burden of child care and employment related problems. These include:

### **1) Crèches for children**

The Central Scheme of Crèches for working/ailing mother's children is under implementation since 1975-1976. This envisages day-care services for children of the age group zero to five years. Services include health care, supplementary nutrition, sleeping facilities, immunization and play and recreation for children. This scheme is being implemented by the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) through voluntary social welfare organizations, the Indian Council for Child Welfare and Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, all over the country.

### **2) Hostels for working women**

In order to promote greater mobility for women in the employment market, the government launched a scheme of hostels for working women in 1973 to provide safe and inexpensive accommodation to single working women who come to the cities for finding employment.

## 2. General Situation of Women and Government Policy on WID/Gender

### 2-1 General Situation of Women in India

#### General Situation of Women in India

- 1) GDP per capita has increased to \$440 (1999), the population living below poverty line, continues to be around 35%.
- 2) Although the situations surrounding women are different by region, income level and caste, women are at a disadvantage with regard to their social, economic and political opportunities.
- 3) In spite of Constitutional guarantees, women are legally discriminated against in land and property rights.
- 4) Society expects women to be married and be mothers of several sons. In the households, boys are more appreciated than girls. Sex ratio of population is 933 women visarvis 1,000 men, which shows how the hardships of women to survive.

India is only the second country after China to have crossed the one billion mark in terms of population and the Indian economy continues to make rapid strides achieving food self-sufficiency, creating a diversified industrial base, developing technological capabilities and establishing growing linkages with an integrated world economy. Nevertheless, GDP per capita has increased to \$440 (1999), the population living below poverty line, continues to be around 35%. Among 25 states and 7 union territories (UT) consisting the country, each of the states and UTs is highly independent and there are big gaps in their social and economic conditions.

Although the situation surrounding women are different by region, income level and caste, women are at a disadvantage with regard to their social, economic and political opportunities. Statistics including various human development indicators in India like infant mortality, literacy, nutrition and health reveal these inequities. Women living in the urban areas are however increasingly able to access participation in both the workforce as well as politics. On the other hand, the life of women in the rural area is characterized by a low standard of living, low access to resources, low bargaining power within the household as well as the market place.

Only 44.5% women are literate as compared to 67.8% men (UNDP, 1999) and far fewer girls than boys go to school. Drop out rate of girl students is also higher than boy's.

In the rural India, agriculture and allied industrial sectors employ as much as 89.5% of the total female labor. Women have extensive workloads with dual responsibility for farm and household production. There are far fewer women in the paid workforce than there are men. Women generally earn a far lower wage than men doing the same work. It has been estimated that women's wage rates are, on the average, only 75% of men's wage rates and constitute only one fourth of the family income. In no state do women and men earn equal wages in agriculture.

Also, women generally work in the informal sector where wages are lower and they are not protected by the labor laws. Within organizations, women generally hold lower-paid jobs. Female workers are also engaged in piecework and subcontracting at exploitative rates.

Women are under-represented in governance and decision-making positions. In 2001, less than 8% of Parliamentary seats, less than 10% Cabinet positions, less than 9% of seats in High Courts and the Supreme Court, are occupied by women. Female administrators and managers are less than 3% of total number.

In spite of Constitutional guarantees, women are legally discriminated against in land and property rights. Most women do not own any properties in their own names, and do not get a share of parental property.

#### **[Cultural and social background]**

The Indian ethos across all religious groups places a high value on women to being married and being mother of several sons. Therefore, culturally, the statuses of a widow, divorcee and a childless woman are very low. Widows are not only deprived of their rights to property due to loss of control by other male members of the family but are also deprived of good living. In some communities, they are expected to wear only white, shave off their heads and sleep on the floor. Studies on deserted women indicate childlessness as one of the reasons for desertion. Sometimes man remarries if his wife does not conceive within the first three years of marriage.

Another related aspect of the life in India is the *purdah* - literally the veiling and seclusion of women. Fewer women, especially younger and urban-based women, observe *purdah* today but those who still do face constraints beyond those already present.

The four-fold caste system, *chaturvarna*, is another aspect that leads to the double discrimination against women. The caste structure, hierarchy and boundaries are maintained through strict purity principles, rules of commensality and marriage commitment to caste, occupation and life style. Though the caste discrimination is not so apparent in the urban areas, it continues to be a problem in the rural India.

The preference for a boy child is exhibited by the fact that only 2% women surveyed say they want daughters rather than sons. This preference leads to the sever situation for women, like infanticide of female babies, poor nutritional status of female children. The fact that there are far fewer women than men in this country, only 933 women to 1,000 men, shows surviving is very hard for women.



## 2-2 Government Policy on WID/Gender

### Government Policy on WID/Gender

The National Policy for Empowerment of Women (2001) aims to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women.

Since the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-1978), Indian government shifted the approach of women's issues from welfare to development. In recent years, the empowerment of women has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women. In 2001, the government set "The National Policy for Empowerment of Women", which aims to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women. Some of the specific objectives of this Policy include:

- Creating an environment through positive economic and social policies for full development of women to enable them to realize their full potential
- The *de-jure* and *de-facto* enjoyment of all human rights and freedom by women on equal basis with men in all spheres-political, economic, social, cultural and civil
- Equal access to participation and decision making of women in social, political and economic life of the nation
- Equal access to women to health care, quality education at all levels, career and vocational guidance, employment, equal remuneration, occupational health and safety, social security and public office etc.
- Strengthening legal systems aimed at elimination of all forms of discrimination against women
- Changing societal attitudes and community practices by active participation and involvement of both men and women.
- Mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development process.
- Elimination of discrimination and all forms of violence against women and the girl child
- Building and strengthening partnerships with civil society, particularly women's organizations

## 2-3 National Machinery

### Department of Women and Child Development

Department of Women and Child Development, which is a subordinate to the Ministry of Human Resources Development, aims to achieve female empowerment through securing employment, economic independence, education, training and health.

#### [Background]

The basic provisions of the Indian Constitution guarantee justice, liberty and equality to all citizens and the specific articles and amendments that have been enacted to ensure that women and children enjoy the constitutional rights that assure their participation in society as equal partners provide the framework for women and child development in India. Department of Women and Child Development, which was created in 1982, is the coordinating organization of each ministries, policies and program related women and child issues. Also, it coordinates central government' programs in the states level and monitors them.

#### [Institutional mechanisms]

Separate bodies related to the Department of Women and Child Development have been established by the government to give due emphasis to this area and to ensure convergence of services and formulation of policies. These bodies have the nodal responsibility of coordinating all issues relating to women and child at the national level apart from implementing selected programs.

There are other bodies like the Central Social Welfare Board and the Indian Council of Child Welfare which are apex bodies concerned with the development of women and children. Supported by the efforts of NGOs and international organizations like UNICEF these form the core of programs and initiatives in this field.

#### Bodies concerned with the development of women and children

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| National Commission for Women | The National Commission for Women was set up by the Government in 1992 with the mandate to study and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and legal safeguards provided for women, reviewing existing legislation and suggesting amendments where necessary and looking into complaints involving deprivation of the rights of women. Since its inception, many issues and incidents have been taken up by the Commission.  |
| Central Social Welfare Board  | The establishment of the Central Social Welfare Board marked the first attempt to systematize welfare efforts in the country. The Central Social Welfare Board was structured as a system by which Government funds could be channeled, through local social welfare organizations, to serve the needs of women, children and disadvantaged groups in society. Over the years, the Board has innovated and evolved schemes and programs of assistance, which were needed for specific services. |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| The National Credit Fund for Women or the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) | RMK is a national level mechanism to meet micro-credit needs of the poor and asset less women in the informal sector. It was set up in March 1993 as an independent registered society by the Department of Women and Child Development in Government of India's Ministry of Human Resource Development with an initial corpus of Rs. 310,000,000.   |
| Women Development Corporations  | Women Development Corporations were set up in most states to implement the new strategy of economic development by facilitating access to training, entrepreneurship development, credit, technical consultancy services and marketing facilities. The WDCs have been set up to channel financial assistance to women's economic enterprises and the relevant State Governments in which they have been established administer them. |
| National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development        | National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, popularly known as NIPCCD, is a premier Institution devoted to promotion of voluntary action, research, training and documentation in the overall domain of Women and Child Development.   |

In addition to the above organizations, the process of for setting up a National Resource Center for Women has been initiated. This would be a nodal body to mainstream gender issues in policies and programs for women by training, policy support, information dissemination, research and documentation.

The enactment of the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India in 1992 gave formal constitutional recognition to local self-governance units at the village and town level. It is significant that it includes the provision of a 33% reservation of seats for women in the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI), which will ensure the participation of women in the self-governance of districts.

### 3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

#### 3-1 Education

##### Education

- 1) The Gross Primary School Enrolment for female is 82% as compared to 99% for male. The drop out rate for girls in the primary level is 58%, which is higher than boys (50%).
- 2) The percentage of women/girls in the higher education has increased from 33.2% in 1990 to 35.5% in 1998-1999.
- 3) A survey shows that 98% of interviewed parents said that education was necessary for boys but only 89% said that it was necessary for girls.
- 4) Literacy rate is 56.5% in total, 67.8% for male and 44.5% for female (1999).

#### [Background]

A uniform structure of school education, the 10+2 system has been adopted by all the States and Union Territories of India. This consists of Primary stage (five years), Middle stage (three years), Secondary stage (two years) and the Senior Secondary stage (two years). Federal government stipulates that all the States and Union Territories should provide ten years of compulsory education (from primary education to secondary stage) for free.

#### [Educational plan]

The Ninth Plan treats education as the most crucial investment in human development. The Prime Minister's Special Action Plan (SAP) has identified the expansion and improvement of social infrastructure in education as a critical area. The Plan aims to gradually increase the governmental and non-governmental spending on education up to 6% of the GDP. Universal primary education as a basic minimum service has been put as one of the specific objective under the Plan. Free and compulsory education for children, especially for the girl-child and other educationally backward groups, supported by an adequate mid-day meal program in schools is the first step under the plan in this direction.

#### [Primary and secondary education]

The Gross Primary School Enrolment for female is 82% as compared to 99% for male (UNICEF, 2000). The dropout rates have also shown a declining trend both in the case of boys and girls at all levels of school education. However, the dropout rates in the case of girls have always remained higher than those of boys. The drop out rate for girls in the primary level is 58% as compared to 50% for boys. Similarly for the middle stage the drop out rates are 58.6% for girls and 50.7% for boys. The PROBES Report, 1999, revealed that the average years of schooling for Indians was 1.8 for girls as compared to 2.9 for boys. This was a result of the thinking of the parents in India- 98% said that education was necessary for boys but only 89% said that it was necessary for girls.

#### [Higher education]

The percentage of women/girls in the higher education, which includes colleges, universities, professional colleges of engineering, medicine and technology, had increased from 33.2% in 1990 to 35.5% in 1998-99.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) assists 22 universities in running centers for women's studies which have the mandate to act as catalysts /resource agents to support the universities to engender their curriculum, research agenda and community development activities. The UGC has also agreed to support special refresher and orientation programs for teachers from different disciplines in concepts/methodologies developed by the women's studies (which is multidisciplinary by definition) scholars in India.

The UGC has relaxed age restrictions for women to improve their opportunities to participate in academic programs, as many women want to enter vocations after marriage and childbirth. In pursuance of the National Policy on Education's mandate, the Indira Gandhi Open University (which is the apex body for distance education) has developed a multidimensional, multiple objective and multimedia program on Empowerment of Women. The target groups of students include field functionaries of government as well as NGOs and persons with different levels of formal education.

### **[Literacy education]**

According to the Census 2001, the overall literacy rate is 65.9%, which is an increase of 13.8 points over the 1991 figure. The female literacy rate is 54.2%. Only 38% of the rural women are literate against 63% of the urban females. As compared to this, 59% of the rural and 75% of the urban males are literate. Seven states - Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra - account for around 70% of India's non-literate population.

*Mahila Samakhya project* aims at empowerment of women through their mobilization and a change in their perception about themselves and society. The project was launched in 1991 in 10 districts of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka. It now covers 5000 villages in 35 districts of seven States.

### **[Non-Formal education]**

Under the *Non-formal Education*, the Central Government provides help for the establishment of non-formal education centers. Centers run by the State Government and exclusively meant for girls are eligible for 90% assistance.

### 3-2 Health

#### Health

- 1) Health service indicators like number of physicians (0.4 per 1,000 persons), number of beds (0.8 per 1,000 persons) has remained at the same level during the last two decades.
- 2) Under the age of 35 years old, female mortality rate is higher than male's. This is because the cultural preference for sons, and consequent bias against daughters, and the "triple burden" placed on young women- reproduction, domestic work and productive labor.
- 3) Maternal mortality rate is 410 per 100,000 live births (1990-1999).
- 4) In 1999, almost half of currently married women (48 %) were using some method of contraception.
- 5) In low-income groups, girls and women have worse nutritional status than boys and men.

#### **[General situation]**

Public health expenditure of India has been comparatively low, and as a percentage of GDP has declined from 1.3% in 1990 to 0.9% in 1999. The health infrastructure is not adequate enough to accommodate the staggering number of patients in the country. Health service indicators like number of physicians (0.4 per 1,000 persons), number of beds (0.8 per 1,000 persons) has remained at the same level during the last two decades.

#### **[Women's health status]**

Under the age of 35 years old, female mortality rate is higher than male's. This pattern reflects the cultural preference for sons, and consequent bias against daughters, and the "triple burden" placed on young women - reproduction, domestic work and productive labor result in female low survival in early life.

While maternal mortality accounts for 2.5% of all female deaths, the other causes of death are respiratory diseases such as tuberculosis, pneumonia, bronchitis, malaria, typhoid, gastroenteric, and other infectious diseases.

#### **[Health policy]**

The Government released the national health policy 2001 after 18 years since the first policy was released in 1983. The major focus of the policy is to strengthen primary health centers. The policy proposes increasing expenditure on health sector from 5.2% to 6% of GDP, with government contribution increasing from 0.9% to 2% by 2010 in order to improve healthcare in the country. The policy defines the role for the center as:

- Designing the national public health programs
- Providing financial resources and technical support
- Monitoring and evaluation

Implementing the national program would be the responsibility of the State.

#### **[Mother and child health]**

Maternal mortality rate is 410 per 100,000 live births (1990-1999). These deaths can be attributed to anemia, hemorrhage (both ante and post partum), hypertension during pregnancy, obstructed labor, infections after delivery and unsafe abortions.

“Reproductive and Child Health Program” was launched in 1997 for implementing during the Ninth Plan period by integrating and strengthening all the existing interventions under the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) interventions of fertility regulation and adding the component of reproductive tract infection and sexually transmitted infections.

The prevalence of HIV (sentinel surveillance) among women in India is 22.5/1,000 and the prevalence in pregnant women is 0.4%- 2.5%.

### **[Family planning]**

In India, program to reduce the birth rate has been promoted since 1952. In 1999, almost half of currently married women (48%) are using some method of contraception. Modern contraceptive use among currently married women has risen from 36 % in 1992-1993 to 43 % in 1998-1999. The national family welfare program provides condoms, oral contraceptive pill and intra uterine devices (IUD) for birth spacing. Condoms and oral contraceptive pills are being provided through free distribution scheme and social marketing scheme, while IUD is being provided only under free distribution scheme.

### **[Nutrition]**

Girls and women in low-income group have worse nutritional status than boys and men in the same category. Nutritional problems are particularly serious for rural women, illiterate women, and scheduled-caste and scheduled-tribe women. Only 7 states in India have levels of undernutrition under 20%. These are Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Delhi, Punjab, Nagaland, Kerala, and Manipur. The states with the highest levels of undernutrition among women are Orissa (48%) and West Bengal (44%).

Anemia is widespread among women and children. Overall, 52% of ever-married women age 15-49 and 74% of children are anemic. Also, Iodine deficiency is another pertinent nutrition problem. Only 49% of Indian households use salt that is adequately fortified with iodine.

### **[Traditional medical treatment]**

Various forms of traditional medicine like ayurveda, unani, yoga and homeopathy are practiced throughout the country. In rural areas 80% of deliveries occur at home assisted by older household women and traditional birth attendants (*dais*). In the Ninth Plan the outlay for Indian system of medicine and homeopathy increased to 2.5 times in the Eighth Plan.

In the poorer group of the society, the costs of treatment and affordability are crucial in determining women's access to healthcare. Traditional techniques of medication and local practitioners are easily accessible to women and children and are culturally more acceptable than allopathic providers. However, sometimes the quality of these services is questionable.

### **[Women's groups and NGOs]**

Various women's groups and NGOs are working to improve women's health especially in the rural areas. Prominent among these is Society for Education and Research in Community Health (SEARCH), established in 1985 in Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra. SEARCH has conducted community-level research on the common health problems, including reproductive health based on the findings, and developed programs to tackle these problems. Their recent work on community neonatal care in a poor rural population of 120,000 has demonstrated a 62% reduction in neonatal mortality. Institute For Indian Mother and Child (IIMC), a non-governmental organization (NGO) in Calcutta, provides highly subsidized medical care and immunization programs for the diseases commonly experienced by families in the local areas and seeks to help mothers and families to attain a better standard of living through empowerment, education and health projects. The Tagore Society for Rural development (TSRD) is implementing innovative reproductive and child health care program in its project areas of West Bengal, Jharkhand and Orissa.



### 3-3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

#### Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

- 1) Agriculture accounts for approximately 25% of India's GDP and employs nearly 62% of the population. Economically active women out of 78% are involved in agriculture sector.
- 2) The number of female extension workers has been increased to assist rural women with the programs of soil conservation, dairy development, social forestry etc.
- 3) In the forest sector, women are the major gatherers and users of a much more diverse range of forest products than men are. Apart from fodder and fuel, women collect food, medicinal plants, building materials, material for household items and farm implements.
- 4) Women occupy 30% of fishery population. Fish drying/curing, marketing, and hand braiding and net mending are the main areas of women's involvement..

#### **[Agriculture]**

Agriculture accounts for approximately 25% of India's GDP and employs nearly 62% of the population. It accounts for 8.56% of India's exports. Major items of India's agriculture exports include tea, coffee, rice and raw cotton. About 43% of India's geographical area is used for agricultural activity. Farming lands rely on the rainwater out of 70%, and the harvest is subject to the weather.

It is reported that 78% of economically active women are involved in agriculture of which 35% are cultivators and 43% work as agriculture laborer.

The extent of female involvement in agriculture is higher in rain fed, semi arid and underdeveloped areas. Migration of men, in search of work, is very high from underdeveloped and resource poor areas and it is the women who bear the burden of agriculture besides looking after the family. Especially in the undeveloped tribal areas, women have to shoulder responsibility from production management to marketing of products (crop and livestock).

#### **[Agriculture policy]**

The National Policy on Agriculture seeks to actualize the vast untapped growth potential of Indian agriculture, strengthen rural infrastructure to support faster agricultural development, promote value addition, and accelerate the growth of agro-business. It also aims to create employment in rural areas, secure a fair standard of living for the farmers and agricultural workers and their families, discourage migration to urban areas and face the challenges arising out of economic liberalization and globalization.

#### **[Land rights /ownership]**

The property rights of Hindus are governed by the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. The succession law laid down allows sons and daughters to enjoy equal inheritance right. After the death of Hindu male, all his property devolves equally upon his sons, daughters, widow and mother. Thus the Act gives all female heirs absolute ownership and full testamentary rights over all property, not just a limited interest in it.

However, women's legal rights in agricultural land shows a lot of disparity by region since the legislative power in relation to agricultural land is vested with the state legislatures. Tenancy rights in agricultural land have also been exempt from the Hindu Succession Act 1956. Most of the state tenure acts give the male lineal descendant the first right with the daughters and sisters totally excluded as heirs. In case of land transaction, a woman cannot be considered as a single unit even though she owns land. A male can however be considered as an independent unit. In case of Muslims, the Agriculture land has been excluded from the purview of the *Shariat*, the Muslim personal law and continues to be governed by local customs.

### **[Extension and training]**

Women - especially from the small and marginal farming families - perform over 60% of on-farm activities and almost all off-farm activities. But agricultural knowledge and extension needs of farming women have often been neglected by the agriculture extension system.

Recently, the program for training women in soil conservation, dairy development, social forestry and other occupations allied to agriculture like sericulture, horticulture and poultry have been expanded. The number of female extension workers, especially the farm extension workers, has been increased to assist rural women. Also, there are many NGOs that have been assisting in the training and demonstrations.

### **[Female organizations]**

To organize rural women is a main focus of most of the NGOs working with female organizations. The main strategy being used is formation of self-help groups of women. These groups are expected to achieve the following objectives- saving and micro credit facilities, basic health and hygiene awareness, literacy, social advocacy like prohibition. Many of these groups also aim at the economic independence of the women through income generating activities.

### **[Forestry]**

In India, where fuel wood contributes 84% of the total household energy consumption (UNDP 1997), people are highly dependent upon forests, especially in the rural area. There are 66.5 million tribes in India and with few exceptions, the majority of them are forest dwellers (FAO 1997). Unfortunately, forests are deteriorating massively due to encroachment of agricultural production, mining, construction of dams, industrial and railway demand. The country has been losing 1.5 million hectares of forest cover annually.

Gender roles in using forest resources vary widely depending upon the region as well as socioeconomic class and tribal affiliation. Rural Indian women's interface with the forests is varying - gathering, wage employment, production in farm forestry and management of afforested areas in the community plantation. In India, women are the major gatherers and users of a much more diverse range of forest products than men are. Apart from fodder and fuel, women collect food, medicinal plants, building materials, material for household items and farm implements.

In order to protect forest resources, Joint Forest Management (JFM) was adopted for the management in partnership with the local people. The guidelines for implementing JFM

revised in 2000 have suggestions for increasing the participation of women in the JFM groups.

### **[Fishery]**

India is among the top ten fish producing countries in the world contributing about 3% to the world marine fish catch. Out of a population of 5.4 million active fishers, 70% are men and 30% are women. The nature and extent of women's participation in fishery varies across the states. Fish drying/curing, marketing, hand braiding and net mending are the main areas of women's involvement. Women are also involved in shrimp processing and mollusk and shell collection on a seasonal basis in a few places along the coastline.

One of the issues facing the fisherwomen is the commercialization that has begun to undermine women's role in the traditional artisan fishing system with, for instance, synthetic nets replacing handcrafted ones or the big players dominating the market place. In addition, prevailing different payments to male and female is another issue.

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), the apex financial institution catering to the financial needs of agriculture and rural development, has been paying special attention to gender issues in credit and support services in fisheries since 1992. NABARD has made an analysis of developments in the fisheries sector and have identified several fisheries technologies, which could facilitate women to become entrepreneurs and enhance their incomes. The bank has extended financial support to some of the important fisheries activities run by these female entrepreneurs.

### 3-4 Economic Activities

#### Economic Activities

- 1) The Female Economic Activity Rate (FEAR) for India is 42%.
- 2) Manufacturing sector employs 16% of the total workforce but mainly dominated by the male workers.
- 3) Mining and quarrying sector employs 1.75 million workers, of which, 12% of workers are women.
- 4) 94 % of all female workers are concentrated in the informal sector.
- 5) Support system for working women, like crèches, hostels for job-seeking women, has been expanding all over the country.

#### [Employment]

The women's work force participation rate is 31% that is less than half the rate for men. The Female Economic Activity Rate (FEAR) for India is 42%.

The percentage of laborers employed as main workers is higher among men than among women. The situation is reverse in case of marginal workers. In the rural areas 89.5% of the total women are employed in agriculture and allied sectors. In the urban areas, sectors like manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing absorb large proportions of the total female employment compared to men.

#### [Manufacture]

In India the manufacturing sector employs 16% of the total workforce, of which, only about 10% of the work force is currently part of the formal public and private sectors. Women account for a very small proportion of the formal Indian workforce. The level of female work participation is influenced by factors like age, marital status, education, religion, household-income, number of children etc.

Majority of women in the organized sector are in the public sector. The public sector, particularly services, accounts for 11% of all jobs held by women. In the organized sector, 27 million women are employed and that accounting for 9.4% of the employed workforce in this sector, while out of 286 million workers in the unorganized sector, 90% are female workers. Mining and quarrying sector employs 1.75 million workers, of which, 12% of workers are women. In mining women are involved in the lowly paid manual work such as digging, picking, sorting, carrying in the mining and quarrying industries. However, with the expansion of mechanization, female workforce has become more or less redundant.

#### [Informal sector]

The overwhelming majority of workers in India belong to the informal sector. The informal sector includes activities carried out by small and family enterprises partly or wholly with family labor, and in which wage-paid labor is largely non-unionized due to constraints of the casual and seasonal nature of employment and scattered location of enterprises. Self-employed persons including women run majority of these enterprises. A number of workers work part-time, either independently or under contract with some larger enterprises.

At the all India level the estimated number of workers in the informal sector are 83.2 million. Of these, 41.9 million workers are in the rural area and 41.3 million in the urban area. Manufacturing and trade together account for about 75% and 71% of the total estimated workers in the rural and urban areas respectively in the informal sector. Male and female proprietors respectively run 85% and 13% of the estimated total non-agricultural enterprises.

Majority of female employment is concentrated in the informal sector. They serve as small traders, bidi (kind of tobacco) makers, artisans, or field laborers on a family farm. Most of these jobs are unskilled, low paying and do not provide benefits to the worker.

### **[Vocational training]**

In India vocational training is being offered for a wide set of skills. Training is being imparted both at the entry and advanced levels. Program at the entry level comprise of skills like typewriting, stenography, secretarial, electrical technician, electronics, refrigeration/air conditioning, plumbing, beauty culture, library assistant, cutting/tailoring and dressmaking etc. At the advanced level facilities have been created by the government for training in the areas such as instructional skill (pedagogy), entrepreneurial skill (business services), supervisory skills (supervisory techniques and practices).

Short-term, need-based courses are also organized in the National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) /Regional VTIs in various skill areas. The duration of these courses varies from two to eight weeks. A large number of certificate level program are offered under vocational training covering a wide range of subjects.

The Ministry of Labor is running two training programs for primarily skilled workers in the organized industrial sector. In the mining sector the Directorate General of Mines and Safety (DGMS) has started a new schedule of vocational training to equip the workers, managers, supervisory staff with the latest know how on prevention of accidents and ways and means to carry out the work safely. Also, the Ministry set up vocational training institutes for women, such as NVTI and ten Regional VTIs, with a current capacity for 1,496 women.

### **[Support for micro-enterprises]**

The availability of micro-credit is limited in scope to financing very traditional economic activities such as purchase of cattle for dairy or traction, tailoring, retailing and equipment servicing. Government, Banks, Cooperatives, NGOs and other informal sectors like moneylenders provide various types of credit.

Public sector agencies mandated to promote small and micro enterprises work through intermediaries in the formal sector primarily by refinancing commercial banks or by lending at concessive rates of interest to other institutions for on-lending purposes. The largest of these, NABARD, SIDBI, RMK and FWWB started their micro enterprise support programs around 1992. Combined, they have been able to facilitate delivery of micro credit amounting to well under Rs. one billion - over the last few years.

### **[Support system for female workers]**

The government has spread a wide network of support services for women and children belonging to lower economic strata through voluntary organizations. These support services represent an important plank for empowerment of women as they reduce the burden of child care and employment related problems. These include:

### **1) Crèches for children**

The Central Scheme of Crèches for working/ailing mother's children is under implementation since 1975-1976. This envisages day-care services for children of the age group zero to five years. Services include health care, supplementary nutrition, sleeping facilities, immunization and play and recreation for children. This scheme is being implemented by the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) through voluntary social welfare organizations, the Indian Council for Child Welfare and Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, all over the country.

### **2) Hostels for working women**

In order to promote greater mobility for women in the employment market, the government launched a scheme of hostels for working women in 1973 to provide safe and inexpensive accommodation to single working women who come to the cities for finding employment.

#### 4. WID/Gender Projects

| Project/Programs   | Implementing Agency  | Donor                 | Duration     | Budget (1,000US\$) | Gender-related Issues/contents   |
|--|--|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------|--|
| <b>Women/General</b>   |  |                       |              |                    |  |
| Integrated Tribal Women's empowerment program                                      | Tribal welfare department, local NGOs                                    | CARE-India            |              |                    | Empower 200,000 tribal women by enhancing their capacity to improve the livelihoods of their families  |
| Livelihood Security project for the earthquake affected rural households in Gujrat | Government of Gujarat  | IFAD                  | 2001 onwards | 23                 | Build capacity of community to develop appropriate strategies and contingency plans to cope with disaster and increase women's productivity through better access to health services and other infrastructure. |
| The Haryana Integrated Women's Empowerment and Development Project (Phase II)      | State Government, Department of Women and Child Development              | UNFPA                 | 1999 onwards | 3.7                | To contribute to strategic gender interests and practical gender needs of women and adolescents, to promote empowerment, and to increase the awareness of reproductive health services.                        |
| Gender Equality Fund   | Canadian High Commission, New Delhi                                      | CIDA                  | 1999 -2003   | 0.5                | Respond to needs and priorities of women in India through support to local NGOs, institutions and agencies which promote gender equality and women's empowerment   |
| National Human Rights Commission Linkages  | National Human Rights Commission of India                                | CIDA                  | 1997-2002    | 1.6                | Address the rights issues especially the rights of women and children  |
| Involvement of Elected Representatives for Advocacy on Population Issues           | Indian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and development     | UNFPA                 | 1999 onwards | 0.2                | Advocate for and experiment new methods to advocate for population and development issues in the country   |
| Sanitation projects  | State Governments  | DANIDA                | Ongoing      |                    | Training on hand pump repair, power pump mechanics etc and encouraging women in non traditional roles for water supply and sanitation  |
| Kolkata Integrated development Project, Maharashtra                                | Local NGOs, government agencies  | CARE-India            | Ongoing      | 0.2                | Encourage women to take initiative, identify their own problems and determine the intervention strategies  |
| Support to gender issues project   | Ministry of health and family welfare                                    | UNFPA                 | Ongoing      | 2.7                | Empower women by achieving gender equality and equity  |
| <b>Education</b>   |  |                       |              |                    |  |
| Bihar Education Project  | Government of India, Government of Bihar, Non Governmental organizations | UNICEF                | 1991 onwards | 75                 | Emphasis on education of the deprived sections of the society such as the scheduled-caste, the scheduled-tribe and women   |
| Lok Jumbish Project  | Government agencies, Local NGOs, Village education committees (VECs)     | SIDA, Norwegian grant | 1992 onwards | 117                |  |

| Project/Programs   | Implementing Agency  | Donor                               | Duration     | Budget (1,000US\$)             | Gender-related Issues/contents  |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Shiksha Karmi Project  | Government agencies, Local NGOs, Village education committees (VECs) | SIDA                                | 1987 onwards | 89                             | Emphasis on universalization and improvement of primary education with special focus on girls, Angan Pathshalas are being run for girl's education  |
| Mahila Samakya Program   | Mahila Samakya society in respective States                          | Government of Netherlands           | 1989 onwards | 10.6 over the period 1989-1997 | Emphasis on women's equality and empowerment through education  |
| Community Based Primary Education  | Central and State Government   | UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO and ILO | 1997-2001    | 10                             | Improve the social conditions that affect the attendance and performance of school-age children, mainly girls   |
| Uttar Pradesh Basic Education Program  | Government of Uttar Pradesh  | World Bank                          | 1993 -2000   | 163                            |   |
| District Primary Education Program   | State government and state implementation societies                  | IDA, ODA (UK), EU, Netherlands      | 1994 onwards | 891                            | Emphasis on backward districts with female literacy below national average  |
| National network on the structural adjustment, women's employment and equality                               | Department of Women and Child development                            | ILO, Government of Netherlands      | 1997 onwards |                                | Evaluate impact of the new economic policy on women with particular reference to the effect of SAP on their employment  |
| National Program of nutritional support to primary education   | Panchayats and nagarpalikas  | Government of India                 | 1995 onwards | 227                            |   |
| Operation Blackboard   | State/UT Government  | Government of India                 | 1987 onwards | 83                             |   |
| <b>Health</b>  |  |                                     |              |                                |   |
| AIDS Prevention and Control  | Voluntary Health Services (VHS)                                      | USAID                               | 1992-2002    | 10                             | To reduce the prevalence of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases through better awareness and infrastructure  |
| Program for Advancement of Commercial Technology/Child and Reproductive Health                               | PATH, IESC   | USAID                               | 1985-2002    | 20                             | Stimulates private sector participation and commercial partnerships for the development, promotion, and availability of reproductive health and child survival technologies   |
| District Reproductive Health Project, Bihar, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Kerela                | Respective State Government and Health departments                   | UNFPA                               | 1997-2001    | 2.9                            | Enable individuals especially women to make their personal reproductive decisions, to reduce unmet demand for contraception and to reduce maternal and child mortality and to improve the quality of reproductive health services |
| Integrated Population and Development Project Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Kerela, Gujrat, Orissa, madhya Pradesh | Respective State Governments and Health Departments                  | UNFPA                               | 1999-2001    |                                | To enable individuals to ensure survival and development of their infants and children, to eliminate discrimination against girls and to improve their health and educational status and to achieve gender equality and equity    |



| Project/Programs  | Implementing Agency  | Donor                                   | Duration     | Budget (1,000US\$)                     | Gender-related Issues/contents  |
|---|--|---|--------------|--|---|
| Tamil Nadu Area Health Care Project                                       | Respective State Governments and Health Departments                | DANIDA                                  |              |  | Improve the quality of public primary health services specifically with gender issues in mind   |
| Madhya Pradesh Basic Health Services Program                              | Respective State Governments and Health Departments                | DANIDA                                  |              |  | Improve the quality of public primary health services specifically with gender issues in mind   |
| HIV/AIDS prevention and Control project                                   | NACO   | CIDA                                    | 2000-2005    | 14                                     | Slow down and mitigate the impact of the epidemic among women and men in the project areas contributing directly to poverty reduction and gender equality                                 |
| Innovations in Family Planning Services (IFPS)                            | State innovations in family planning services association (SIFPSA) | USAID                                   | 1992-2002    | 225 with 100 from technical assistance |   |
| AVERT   | Hindustan Latex family planning promotion trust                    | USAID                                   | 1999-2006    | 41.5                                   |   |
| Women's Health and empowerment  | BAID Development Research Foundation                               | CIDA                                    | 2000-2005    | 3.4                                    | Improve the health of women and girls in rural areas of Western India by promoting a responsive and community focused approach to health care and related systems of sanitation and water |
| Pulse Polio Immunization Program  | GOI, UNICEF  | DANIDA                                  | Till 2006    |  | Eradication of polio in India   |
| Danida Supported National Leprosy Eradication Program (DANLEP)- phase III | State governments  | DANIDA                                  | 1998 onwards |  | Implementation and qualitative development of the National Leprosy Eradication Program  |
| Danida Supported National Tuberculosis Program (RNTCP)- phase I           | State governments  | DANIDA                                  | Ongoing      |  | Information campaigns and methods for improved diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis patients   |
| Danida Supported National Blindness Control Program (DANPCB)              | State governments  | DANIDA                                  | 1997 onwards |  | To bring decrease in the prevalence of blindness and sight reduction through rendering support to the National Program for Control of Blindness   |
| <b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries</b>                                   |  |   |              |  |   |
| Program on National Food Security   | Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation                            | UNDP                                    | 1998-2002    | 10                                     | Mainstreaming gender concerns in agriculture, gender friendly technology transfer with focus on rain-fed and marginal farming   |
| Central Sector Scheme of Women in Agriculture                             | Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation                            | Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation | 1992 onwards |  | Constitute Farm Women Groups to act as focal points for networking all Agricultural Support Services  |

| <b>Project/Programs</b>   | <b>Implementing Agency</b>   | <b>Donor</b>                              | <b>Duration</b> | <b>Budget (1,000US\$)</b> | <b>Gender-related Issues/contents</b>  |
|---|--|---|-----------------|---------------------------|--|
| Women and Youth Training and Extension Project (WYTEP) in agriculture | State Agriculture Department   | DANIDA                                    | 1980 onwards    |                           | Demonstrate women as potential farmers by inducing agriculture department to introduce a component within the general extension system, which could reach out to farm women with relevant extension messages |
| Extension services to Rural Women                                     | State Government   | AUSAID                                    | 5 years         | 15-20                     | To provide agricultural training and information services to female farmers in Madhya Pradesh  |
| Training for Women in Gujrat  | State Agriculture Department   | Netherlands' Embassy, Development Section | 1996 onwards    |                           | To improve socio-economic status of women through increase in knowledge, skills, in agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry sector  |
| Women in Fisheries in Orissa  | Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture                          | UNIFEM                                    | Ongoing         |                           | Provide technical skills in aquaculture and training in management techniques  |
| Andhra Pradesh Training of Women in Agriculture                       | Government of Andhra Pradesh   | Netherlands' Embassy, Development Section | 1996 onwards    |                           | To develop and increase the capacity of agricultural training and extension for women within the existing agricultural training and extension system   |
| Training and extension for Women in Agriculture, Orissa               | Government of Orissa   | DANIDA                                    | 1997 onwards    |                           | Location specific technologies and skills in agriculture and allied operations are provided to women farmers and small and marginal farmer families  |
| Madhya Pradesh Women in Agriculture                                   | Government of Madhya Pradesh   | DANIDA                                    | 1997 onwards    |                           | Technology transfer to small and marginal women farmers  |
| Tamil Nadu Women in Agriculture                                       | State Government   | DANIDA                                    | 1997 onwards    |                           | Technology transfer to small and marginal women farmers  |
| Promotion of Women cooperatives                                       | National Cooperative Development Corporation                         | NCDC                                      | Ongoing         |                           | To promote women cooperatives for undertaking different economic activities  |
| Watershed Development Program   | State Government   | DANIDA                                    | Ongoing         |                           | Management of the watershed with special focus on gender and other deprived sections of the society  |
| Sorghum Hybrid Development for India                                  | National Research for Sorghum, Hyderabad                             | CIDA                                      | 2000-04         | 0.05                      | Increase the productivity of grain sorghum hybrids leading to food security for the entire family  |
| Small Project Environment Fund (SPEF)- Phase III                      | Canadian Hgh Commission, New Delhi                                   | CIDA                                      | 1997-2001       | 0.5                       | To develop and disseminate innovative and appropriate practices and technologies with special focus on gender needs  |
| Tree Growers Cooperatives   | National Tree Grower's Cooperative Federation (NTGCF), Anand, Gujrat | CIDA                                      | 1991-2003       | 16                        | Strengthen the capacity to reclaim and manage the wastelands in a socially, economically and environmentally sustainable manner with equal participation of the women  |

| Project/Programs   | Implementing Agency  | Donor  | Duration     | Budget (1,000US\$) | Gender-related Issues/contents  |
|--|--|--------|--------------|--------------------|---|
| <b>Economic Activities</b>                                     |  |        |              |                    |   |
| Small Industries Development and Employment (SIDE)             | Technical and financial institutions, NGOs, private sector                             | UNDP   | 1997-2001    | 29                 | Provide micro-credit, marketing, design, training, product diversification services to tribal woman, women workers in the informal sector, scheduled caste communities and rural artisans |
| Population Education in Vocational Training Program            | Ministry of Labor  | UNFPA  | 1999 onwards | 0.3                | Young people, from weaker sections/women are trained under programs in over 3000 Industrial Training Institutes and over 25,000 industrial establishments                                 |
| National Micro-finance Support Program                         |  | IFAD   | 2000 onwards | 134                | To increase the vertical and horizontal outreach of micro-finance institutions to women   |
| Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project              | Ministry of Human Resource Development   | IFAD   | 1996 onwards | 53.5               | To provide training and support for the empowerment of the women by formation of Self Help Groups   |
| Decent Employment for Women in India                           |  | ILO    | 2001-2003    |                    | Improve employability of women in the informal sector and their social status in the labor market   |
| Maharashtra Rural Credit project                               | State Government   | IFAD   | 93 onwards   | 48.4               | A special focus on the credit needs of the rural women  |
| Andhra Pradesh Participatory Tribal Development Project        | State Government   | IFAD   | 94 onwards   | 50.3               | Special focus on the development of the tribal women in a participatory manner  |
| Women's Micro-finance Project                                  | SEWA Bank  | CIDA   | 1999-2009    | 0.3                | To build the capacity of the rural training to enhance the sustainability and impact of rural savings and credit programs   |
| Women's Enterprise Management, Training and Outreach           | Udyogini- NGO  | UNIFEM | Ongoing      |                    | Promote gender-sensitive training programs for marginalized women to develop entrepreneurial and management skills  |
| Community Based Economic Development                           | Local NGOs   | CIDA   | 2000-05      | 4                  | Develop economically viable community based economic organizations with a focus on gender, income generation, micro-finance, policy feedback  |
| Credit and savings for household enterprises (CASHE)           | Local NGOs, micro-finance institutions   | IFAD   | 1999-2005    | 14                 | Increase the income and economic security of poor women and their households  |
| Banking with the Poor  | Sanghamitra  | CIDA   | 1998-2002    | 4.5                | To develop profitable credit delivery models aimed at the target client group mostly women, for future adoption by the banking sector   |
| Training and information dissemination on women workers rights | Government, employers and workers organizations, national women's machineries and NGOs | ILO    | 1997 onwards |                    | Adaptation of the ILO Modular Training Package on Women Workers' Rights to the Indian context   |

| Project/Programs   | Implementing Agency  | Donor                        | Duration     | Budget (1,000US\$) | Gender-related Issues/contents   |
|--|--|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--|
| Promotion of Women in private sector activities through employers organizations  |  | ILO                          |              |                    | Equip employers organization's in designing and conducting policies and programs to encourage gender equality in employment  |
| Small Industries Development and Employment (SIDE)                               | Technical and financial institutions, NGOs, private sector   | UNDP                         | 1997-2001    | 29                 | Provide micro-credit, marketing, design, training, product diversification services to tribal woman, women workers in the informal sector , scheduled caste communities and rural artisans |
| <b>Others</b>  |  |                              |              |                    |  |
| Support to training and employment projects (STEP)                               | Public sector organizations, district rural development agencies, federations, cooperatives and voluntary organizations registered under the societies registration act 1860 or under the corresponding state acts | Government of India          | 1987 onwards | 3                  | Upgrade the skills of poor women and provide employment in traditional sectors   |
| Training cum employment production centers (NORAD)                               | Public sector organizations, women's development centers of universities and voluntary organizations registered under the societies registration act 1860 or respective state acts                                 | Government of India          | 1983 onwards | 2.7                | Emphasis on providing training and employment opportunities to women   |
| Socio-economic program (SEP)   | Non governmental organization  | Central Social Welfare Board | Ongoing      | 0.2                | Emphasis on providing work and wage to needy women like destitute, widows, economically backward and handicapped   |
| Condensed Courses of education and vocational training for adult women (CCE &VT) | Non governmental organization  | Central Social Welfare Board | Ongoing      | 0.3                | Aims to provide new vistas of employment through continuing education and vocational training for women and girls who are school dropouts  |

## 5. WID/Gender Information Sources

### 5-1 List of International Organizations and NGOs Related to WID/Gender

|                                   | Name and Specialty                     | Past Records<br>(Project, etc.)  | Report and Writing | Contact Address   |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--------------------|---|
| <b>International Organization</b> | DANIDA                                 | Agriculture (livestock, watershed management), Health (MCH, leprosy and tuberculosis eradication, blindness prevention), Rural drinking water and sanitation |                    | 11, Aurangzeb Rd, New Delhi 110011,<br>Tel: 3010900                         |
|                                   | GTZ                                    | Poverty alleviation<br>Rural women's network<br>Building links with the government   |                    | A-9/25A Vasant Vihar,<br>New Delhi 110054<br>Tel: 6144501<br>Fax: 6144852   |
|                                   | India-Canada Cooperation Office (ICCO) | Sustainable development<br>Environment<br>Human rights and advocacy<br>Governance support  |                    | D-1/56 Vasant Vihar, New Delhi<br>Tel: 6145074                              |
|                                   | ILO                                    | Entrepreneurship<br>Development etc.   |                    | Habitat Center  |
|                                   | NORAD                                  | Integrating women into the development process by ensuring 50% support to WID component  |                    | 50C Shantipath New Delhi<br>Tel: 6873562/ 6873054                           |
|                                   | Royal Netherlands Embassy              | Agriculture (training), Education (Mahila Samakhya), Political participation (panchayati Raj)  |                    | 6/50-F, Shantipath, Chankyapuri,  |
|                                   | UNDP                                   | Technology management<br>Food security & nutrition<br>Industrial development<br>Energy, Poverty alleviation  |                    | 55 Lodhi Estate New Delhi,<br>Tel: 4628877                                  |
|                                   | UNICEF                                 | Health (pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls), Education   |                    | 72/73, 55 Lodhi Estate New Delhi 110003<br>Tel: 4690401                     |
|                                   | UNIFEM                                 | Women home based workers<br>Entrepreneurship development<br>Political empowerment  |                    | c/o UNDP, 55 Lodhi Estate New Delhi,<br>Tel: 4698297<br>Fax: 46223161/ 7612 |
|                                   | WHO                                    | Safe motherhood<br>Integrating women's perspective, women's participation in MCH planning  |                    | Ring Road<br>New Dehli  |
|                                   | World Bank                             | Specific investments for women-focused components in population and human resources, agriculture & water, urban development, employment and Rehabilitation   |                    | 70, Lodhli Estate, New Delhi 110003   |

|                                | <b>Name and Specialty</b>                   | <b>Past Records (Project, etc.)</b>               | <b>Report and Writing</b>   | <b>Contact Address</b>  |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| <b>Research Institute</b>      | Indian Council of Agricultural Research     |   | Workshop papers on Engendering the Agriculture Curriculum at UG level, December 1999  | Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi<br>Tel: 3382629<br><a href="http://www.icar.org.in">www.icar.org.in</a>                                    |
|                                | Indian Council of Medical Research          | -   | Health statistics   | PO Box 4911, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi<br>Tel: 6962895/ 6963980<br><a href="mailto:lcmrhqds@sansad.nic.in">lcmrhqds@sansad.nic.in</a> |
|                                | Institute of Rural Management, Anand (IRMA) |   | Working papers on Women in Development  | Institute of Rural Management, Anand, Gujarat- 388001   |
|                                | National AIDS Control Organization          | -   | National Project Implementation Plan, National AIDS Control Project Phase-2   |   |
|                                | National Commission for Women               | -   | Women of Weaker Section- Socio- Economic Development of SC Women; Report on Development of Female Education among Tribal communities; Women's status and Reproductive Health Status; Women in Agriculture- Development Issues; A Just Right: Women's Ownership of Natural Resources & Livelihood Security | National Commission For Women, 4 Deen Dayal Upadhyay Marg, New Delhi  |
| <b>Government Organization</b> | Department of Education                     |   | National Policy on Education- 1992  | Ministry of Education Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi<br>Tel: 3381355   |
|                                | Department of Health and Family Planning    |   | National Health Policy- 2001  | Department of Health and Family Planning Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi   |
|                                | Department of Statistics                    |   | Census-2001   | Department of Statistics and Programme Implementation Sardar Patel Bhawan, New Delhi  |
|                                | Ministry of Labor                           |   | Labor statistics  | Ministry of Labour Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi  |
| <b>NGO</b>                     | Center for Development and Women's Studies  | Legal education & counseling for poor urban women |   | 1792, T Blok, 18th Main Rd, Vstreet, Annanagar, Madras, Tamil Nadu, 600040  |
|                                | Center for Women's Development Studies      | Research studies on women                         |   | B-43 Panchsheel Enclave, New Delhi, Delhi, Tel:66-5826  |

|                            | <b>Name and Specialty</b>  | <b>Past Records<br/>(Project, etc.)</b>             | <b>Report and Writing</b>      | <b>Contact Address</b>   |
|----------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>NGO<br/>(continued)</b> | Jagori   | Printed and Audio-Visual Documentation and Training |                                | B-5, Housing Co-operative Society, Sout Extension 1, New Delhi, Delhi, 110049    |
|                            | Kali for Women   | Documents on female issues                          |                                | A-36 Gulmohar Park, New Delhi, Dhli 100049                                       |
|                            | Mahila Nandal  | Female welfare and development                      |                                | Garhi, PO Shyampur Deharadu, Uttar Pradesh                                       |
|                            | OXFAM  |   | -                              | B-3, Gitanjali Enclave New Delhi - 110017  |
|                            | Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA)                                 | Integrated development<br>Child education           |                                | 1 Habibullah East, Hazratganj, Lucknow, U.P.,226001                              |
| <b>Others</b>              | Department for International Development (DFID), British High Commission |   | -                              | DFID India<br>B 28 Tara Crescent, Qutab Institutional Area New Delhi - 110 016   |
|                            | Pradan   |   | -                              | 3 Community Shopping Centre, Niti Bagh, New Delhi- 49<br>Tel: 651 8619/ 651 4682 |
|                            | Action Aid   |   | Information on gender projects | S-270, Greater Kailash II New Delhi – 110048<br>Tel: 6233525                     |

## 5-2 List of Reports and References Related to WID/Gender

| Title  | Publisher  | Year      | Where to get   |
|--|--|-----------|--|
| <b>Education and Training</b>  |  |           |  |
| Report on Development of Female Education among Tribal Communities               | -  | 1994      | NCW  |
| Women's Education and Social Development   | B.D.Bhatt,<br>S.R.Sharma   | 1995      | Kanishka Publishing House  |
| Female Empowerment- Impact of Literacy in Jaipur District                        | Taisha Abraham,<br>Malashri lal  | 1998      | Har- Anand Publications  |
| Women and Education  | B.M. Sharma  | 1994      | Commonwealth Publishers  |
| Women's Education in Developing Countries- Barriers, Benefits & Policies         | Elizabeth M. King,<br>M. Anne Hill   | 2000      | World Bank   |
| Women's Education, Autonomy and Reproductive Behaviour                           | Shiren J. Jejeebhoy  | 1995      | Program on Population, East West Centre  |
| National Policy on Education   | -  | 1992      | Ministry of Human Resource Development   |
| India together NCERT UNICEF  | -  | -         | <a href="http://www.indiatogether/education/const2001.htm">www.indiatogether/education/const2001.htm</a><br><a href="http://www.ncert.nic.in">www.ncert.nic.in</a><br><a href="http://www.unicef.org/status/">www.unicef.org/status/</a> |
| <b>Health and Medicine</b>   |  |           |  |
| Women's Status and Reproductive Health Status                                    | -  | 1995      | NCW  |
| Seminar Notes on Campaign for Maternal Child Care and Development                | -  | 1999      | NCW  |
| Report on Second Repeat Survey- Rural, National Institute of Nutrition           | -  | 1999      | National Institute of Nutrition  |
| National Project Implementation Plan, National AIDS Control Project Phase-2      | -  | 1999      | NACO, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOI   |
| Project Nutrition, Health, Education and Environment Sanitation- An Impact Study | Bhattacharya<br>Shukla   | 1999      | NCERT  |
| Gender Dimensions of HIV/AIDS  | Swapna<br>Mukhopadhaya,<br>Rajib Nandi,<br>Madhurima Nandi,<br>Jyotsna<br>Swaramayya | 2000      | Institute of Social Studies Trust, New Delhi   |
| Combating AIDS in India  | -  | 2000-2001 |  |
| Health Hazards, Gender and Society   | Indu Mathru,<br>Sanjay Sharma  | 1995      | Rawat Publishing   |
| Health Awareness for Women   | Dr Vatsala Samant  | 2000      | Gyan OublishingHouse   |
| Understanding women's Health Issues  | Lakshmi Lingam   | 1998      | Kali For Women   |
| The Geography of Nutrition in India  | Dr Chitra Sejawar  | 1996      | Indian Board of International Literature   |
| The World Health Report  | -  | 1998      | WHO  |
| World Drug Report  | -  | 2000      | UNDP   |
| National Health Policy   | -  | 2001      | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  |
| World Health Organisation Indian Council of Medical Research                     | -  | -         | <a href="http://www.who.int">www.who.int</a><br><a href="http://www.icmr.nic.in">www.icmr.nic.in</a>   |
| <b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</b>                                       |  |           |  |
| Women in Agriculture- Development Issues   | C. Prasad, T.<br>Balaguru  | 1999      | NCW, National Academy of Agricultural Research Management  |
| Workshop Papers on Engendering the Agriculture Curriculum at Undergraduate Level | -  | 1999      | M.S.Swaminathan Research Foundation, ICMR  |



| <b>Title</b>  | <b>Publisher</b>             | <b>Year</b> | <b>Where to get</b>  |
|---|------------------------------|-------------|--|
| A Field of One's own- Gender & Land Rights in South Asia                      | Bina Aggarwal                | 1994        | UNDP, Press Syndicate of University of India   |
| A Just Right: Women's Ownership of Natural Resources& Livelihood Security     | Nitya Rao                    | 1997        | NCW  |
| Environment, Development and the Gender Gap                                   | Sandhya Venkateswaran        | 1995        | Sage Publications  |
| In search of Answers  | Madhu Kishwar, Ruth Vanita   | 1995        | NCW, Horizon Books   |
| Status of Rural Women in India  | Mumtaz Ali Khan, Noor Aysha  | 1995        | Har- Anand Publications  |
| Human Development Report  | -                            | 2000, 2001  | UNDP   |
| National Agriculture Policy   | -                            | 2000        | Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation  |
| International Fund for Agricultural Development                               | -                            | -           | <a href="http://www.ifad.org/operations/projects.htm">www.ifad.org/operations/projects.htm</a>   |
| <b>Economic Activities</b>  |                              |             |  |
| Informal Labour in India  | S.N.Tripathy, Soudamini Das  | 1999        | Discovery Publishing House   |
| Women in Unorganised Sector   | Irene Tom                    | 1998        | Usha Publications  |
| International Labour Organisation   |                              |             | <a href="http://www.ilo.org">www.ilo.org</a>   |
| <b>Social/Gender Analysis</b>   |                              |             |  |
| A Compedium on Gender Inequalities  | Anil Kalia, Deepa Bajaj      | 1998        | Child Survival India, Delhi  |
| Towards Beijing A Journey to Equality, Development and Peace for Women        | -                            | 1995        | UNIFEM   |
| Platform For Action and Beijing Declaration                                   | -                            | 1995        | UN Department of Public Information  |
| Convergence in Swa Shakti Project   | -                            | 2000        | Swa Shakti Project, New Delhi  |
| National Policy for Empowerment of Women                                      | -                            | 2001        | Department of Women and Child Development  |
| UNIFEM  |                              |             | <a href="http://www.unifem.undp.org">www.unifem.undp.org</a>   |
| UNDP  |                              |             | <a href="http://www.undp.org">www.undp.org</a>   |
| <b>Others</b>   |                              |             |  |
| Women of Weaker Section- Socio- Economic Development of Scheduled-caste Women | -                            | 1996        | NCW  |
| Workshop papers on Violence Against Women                                     | -                            | 1999        | Centre for Policy Research   |
| Workshop papers on Crime against women  | -                            | 1999        | Department of Women and Child Development  |
| Towards Consensus: Developing a Vision for 2001-2002                          | -                            | 2001        | Swa Shakti Project, Mahila Arthic Vikas Nigam, Bhopal  |
| National Specialised Agencies and Women's Equality                            | Vina Mazumdar, Balaji Pandey | 1998        | Centre for Women's Development Studies   |
| Schemes for Assistance- A Handbook  | -                            | 1999        | Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human resource Development  |
| Schemes for Assistance- A Handbook  | -                            | 2000        | Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human resource Development  |
| World Bank Indian NGO Portal Census 2001                                      | -                            | -           | <a href="http://www.worldbank.org">www.worldbank.org</a><br><a href="http://www.indianngos.com">www.indianngos.com</a><br><a href="http://www.censusindia.net">www.censusindia.net</a> |



## 6. References

JICA, 1998, India: Country WID Profile, JICA

UNDP, 2001, Human Development Report 2001, Oxford University Press

UNICEF, 2000, The State of the World Children 2001, UNICEF

World Bank, 2001, World Development Indicators 2001, World Bank

Government of India, 2001, National Policy for the Empowerment of Women

### ◆ Contracted consultants & interviewed people

#### Contracted consultants

| Name               | Position/Address   |
|--------------------|--|
| A.F.Ferguson & Co. | 40 Basant Lok, Casant Vihar, New Delhi 110057<br>Tel 614 2817/2332<br>Fax 614 4786 |

#### Interviewed people

Information was not available

## **7. Definitions**

### **<Technical Terms>**

#### **Gender**

Analytical concept to clarify the social role of men and women and interrelation between them. Sex (biological) is basically impossible to change, while gender implying the role of men and women and their interrelationship is likely to change according to social notion and sense of values.

#### **Informal sector**

Part of economy consisting of small competitive individual or family firms listed in the labor indicators. According to the definition of ILO, those engaged in this sector have simple technology, insufficient amount of capital, unidentified business location, minimum number of employees (or none of them), lack of legality and registration, and no capability of bookkeeping.

#### **WID (Women in Development)**

Concept of development incorporating women's participation into development processes, taking it into account that women are active agents and beneficiaries of development.

#### **Reproductive health/rights**

Health/Rights concerning sex and reproduction. To be able to live safe and satisfied sex life, and to have freedom to decide whether, when and how many children to deliver.

#### **National machinery**

Administrative organization to promote equal participation between men and women, and to implement and strengthen policies related to women, and to supplement organization for women.

#### **Empowerment**

To empower individuals or groups in political, economical and social sense

#### **Affirmative action**

Prioritized positive measure to promptly correct the difference, in the case that discriminated groups are placed in extremely unequal conditions to other groups, due to the discrimination accumulated in the past

#### **Access and control**

Access is to be able to use resources and services for the economic activity, or to have a right to exercise them. Control is a right to decide how to manage resources and services or to own them.

#### **Reproductive activity**

Activity to "reproduce for the next generation" including to give a birth and raise the children, and to sustain the daily life, for instance, washing and cooking

### **<Indicators>**

#### **Inflation rate**

Instead, GDP deflator is used.

**Gini index**

Aggregate numerical measures of income inequality ranging from 0 to 100. A Gini index of zero represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

**Percentage of women's income**

There are no appropriate data comparable to each country. UNDP works out that the women's income is 75% of men's in non-agricultural sector.

**Total fertility rate**

Average number of children whom a woman delivers in all her life

**Under-one mortality rate**

Annual number of infants who die among 1,000 newborn babies within 1 year after the birth

**Under-five mortality rate**

Annual number of infants who die 1,000 newborn babies within 5 years after birth

**Maternal mortality rate**

Annual number of mothers who die among 100,000 cases of delivery because of pregnancy

**Percentage of births attended by trained health personnel**

The rate of births with the help of doctors, nurses, midwives, trained health personnel, or trained traditional midwives

**Percentage of infants with low birth weight**

The rate of newborn children of which the birth weight is less than 2,500 grams

**Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) use rate**

The rate of using oral rehydrate salt or substitute solution for under- infants having diarrhea

**Enrolment ratio of primary and secondary school**

Total enrolment ratio (or gross enrolment ratio) is the rate of pupils going to school with no respect to school age against population at the school age. Net enrolment ratio is the rate of pupils going to school at the school age against the people at the school age.