

ANNUAL REPORT

2005 - 2006



CENTRE FOR WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

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Annual Report 2005 - 2006



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Awarded

The CWDS is pleased and honoured to announce the following:

The Government of India has awarded Dr. Vina Mazumdar the position of National Research Professor for her outstanding academic achievements and contribution to the development of and innovation in the field of Social Science. The Award has been granted initially for a period of 5 years, and can be extended.

Persons of eminence who have attained the age of 65 years and who have made outstanding contribution in their respective fields are considered for appointment as National Research Fellow.

The appointment was made on the recommendation of a special Committee under the National Research Professorship Scheme comprising the Prime Minister, and the Ministers of Human Resource Development, Finance and Home.

FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK

It is an honour for me to present the activities of the year 2005-06. Having joined the Centre for Women's Development Studies as Senior Fellow and Director in May 2006, I am extremely fortunate in having been entrusted with building on the legacy of the Centre. I am grateful to all the members of the Centre for their support, and especially to the previous Director, Mr. Narayan Banerjee, whose collective efforts and achievements have been recorded in this Annual Report.

It is my hope that the Centre will continue to grow and flourish, and help shape the vision of Women's Studies in the years to come.

Mary E. John
Director

INTRODUCTION

The Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi (hereinafter the Centre) was established in 1980 (midway during the UN Decade for Women) as a national level women's organization. Beginning with its founding aims and objectives, its deliberately chosen and evolving areas of concern, along with the flexibility to respond to new issues and challenges, the Centre has developed a unique organisational character that is neither usually found in other women's organizations, nor in general research institutions. This uniqueness lies in the ways in which research work – the heart of the centre – is both conceptualized and combined with related activities. The Centre espouses a position of academic non-neutrality, recognizing the political implications of its research, and views research as a critical input into action research, advocacy and networking, documentation and dissemination of knowledge, policy analysis, and so on. Committed involvement and participation in the women's movement, promoting and providing a direction to women's studies, aiding its networks and influencing existing and new policies, continue to be of fundamental concern.

Research, the mainstay of the Centre, is conducted by all members of the faculty as well as through organizational and individual collaborations. Given the wide range of the research being undertaken within the broad inter-disciplinary contours of women's studies, the Centre has been adopting a thematic cluster approach so as to bring a larger perspective to individual research and to maximize impact. The following account will provide a sense of ongoing as well as new research themes.

- ◆ The Centre's thematic area of '**Gender and Backwardness**' has been an ongoing focus, using different methodological approaches as well as research sites. At the micro-level, the historical and ethnographic study on communalism and gender has been exploring the historical production of backwardness amongst an urban Muslim community. Another field-based study on the Mallas of north India, one of this region's most backward castes, which deals with their displacement from a natural resource base and consequent economic marginalization, has been completed in the form of a report. At the macro-level, a longer secondary data-based project analyzing Gender and Backwardness through Gender Development Indicators on Backwardness at district, state and regional levels has been completed and disseminated. Five further studies on

women in vulnerable groups, (relating to home based workers, migration, disability, HIV/AIDS, and the aged), sponsored by the UNDP, have also been completed.

- ◆ **‘Women’s Work: Regional Contexts and Globalisation’** constitutes a related thematic cluster, incorporating the work of five researchers, some of which is ongoing, and includes new work by recently appointed faculty. The conditions of home-based agarbatti workers in Bihar, based on intensive field-based study among Muslims and Dalits in Gaya district, and another study drawing on field interviews among different home-based workers in Delhi and parts of South India represent ongoing research in the Centre. A third case study explores the world of nurses from Kerala to examine patterns of migration, professional choices and their relationships to autonomy and identity. New research – a disaggregate analysis of National Sample Survey data on women’s work (since the 1990s), and an examination of the National Family Health Survey Data (1998-99) on the relationships between women’s work, household autonomy and son preference – draw on different sources of national secondary data. Different methodological approaches and regional settings can fruitfully be brought together to build a larger picture of women’s work in contemporary India.
- ◆ **‘Women’s Studies: Histories, Documents, Pioneers’** constitutes a distinct theme of research in the Centre. Five closely related research projects draw on different archival sources and methods to restore public memory and disseminate the history of women in innovative ways — through oral history, the compilation of documents, framing feminist scholarship for the class-room, by translation and the use of the photographic medium. *Narratives of Women’s Studies Pioneers* has come out as a CWDS publication; and an expanded manuscript of the Women’s Studies Reader has been sent to Penguin India for publication. The multi-volume compilation of historical and contemporary documentary materials on “Women, Equality and the Indian Republic”, and the translation of Chandrabati’s “Ramayana” are ongoing projects. The Photo-Archive project on Women of the Pre-independence period has taken different forms – national and international traveling exhibitions, digitalization and a website, an edited volume *Visualising Indian Women, 1875-1947*, and a resource for school textbooks through the NCERT.
- ◆ **‘Political Institutions and Governance’** constitutes another thematic cluster. Three researchers have been contributing to this area: An ongoing study explores the gender dimensions of electoral governance by analyzing the ‘women’s question’ in the institutional structure of the Election Commission. A study of the National Commission for Women, assessing a major institutional link between the state and the women’s movement, (supported by the University

Grants Commission), has been completed and the report prepared. Thirdly, a study on three women pioneers, who spearheaded new forms of political organization in the 1970s, is nearing completion.

- ◆ **‘Violence and the Law’** is a long-standing focus area of the Centre, where research has combined with campaigns, lobbying and advocacy on a number of issues. A study on trends in the official crime data with the police has been completed and published. Another ongoing project has been looking at the problems faced by women litigants within the judicial system, investigating through field research their frequent “re-victimisation”.
- ◆ In the area of **Human Rights**, five ongoing initiatives can be cited. The previous Director has been the convenor of an initiative titled *Beyond the Circle of Rights*, supported by the Ford Foundation, promoting Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in Indian context. Two out of four conceptual documents – on Right to Food, Housing, Health and Education, to be finally developed as training modules for sensitising grassroots leaders – have been prepared by the Centre. This project has entered its second phase, and the Centre will prepare two concept papers on the Right to Work and the Right to Social Security. The second initiative is a proposed publication on the History of Human Rights: a Third World Perspective designed as a text book (Nandita Haksar is working on this volume). The third initiative traces the history of the Rights of Children. The fourth initiative relates to the Centre’s involvements in research work, campaigning, advocacy and awareness generation on the rights of the unborn girl child, in relation to sex determination and the sex-selective abortion of female foetuses. The fifth initiative, in collaboration with a few Delhi based NGOs, relates to the rights of street and vulnerable children, and focuses on their right to birth registration.
- ◆ **Gender and Disability** This is a new area of work for the Centre, having been initiated by a recently joined faculty member. The proposed focus will be on violence and the consequent multiple everyday vulnerabilities faced by women challenged with disability.
- ◆ **History and Patriarchies** – this is another newly emergent area of research for the Centre. The newly invited Distinguished Fellow is working on a project examining the concept of patriarchy from conceptual, disciplinary and institutional perspectives. A new faculty member is proposing to work on heterodoxy and the idea of women as independent entities in Kannada literature from the 5-17th centuries.

- ◆ The arena of Action Research has seen multiple inputs during 2005-06, and expansion in West Bengal. A collaborative research project on training and alliance building attempts with women panchayat members in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, at the end of a decade of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, has been completed. The Draft Report “*Removing Fences and Building Alliances*” has been submitted to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj in December 2005. The Centre’s collaboration and engagement with peasant women and women’s groups in West Bengal is practically as old as the Centre itself, and entered its 25th year. New collaborators have entered in the form of NABARD and the State Government of West Bengal in Bankura, and the Medinipore project is in its 10th year.
- ◆ Media and public sensitization processes against sex selection and the abortion of female foetuses, using Census 2001 data, audio-visual materials, street plays, essay competitions, the amended PNDA Act, and so on, in both South and North India (especially in the states of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, UP and Delhi) have been a continuing focus of activities. Media persons, medical students, doctors, State authorities, college teachers and students – as a part of public policy advocacy – have been effectively addressed. Both consultants and the Centre’s own faculty have been actively engaged in these processes of outreach and public awareness raising.
- ◆ During the year, the Centre was engaged in organising debates and dialogues, lobbying and advocacy in relation to several initiatives taken by the present Government such as the Employment Guarantee Bill, Scheduled Tribes (Recognition of Rights on Forest) Bill, Tribal Policy, National Commission on Children, Amendment of Hindu Succession Act, Domestic Violence Bill, Sexual Harassment at Work Place, Agrarian Crisis and Women, and specific issues like slum evictions in Delhi, against the Two-child norm of the Panchayat Act in some states, for Land Rights for Women, promoting the National Rural Health Mission and so on.

As in previous years, the Centre’s activities during the year have been enabled by its ability to draw on a wider public, including colleges and students, associations/ organizations and even government departments and officials. The support of several funding agencies was another enabling factor.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Centre is a membership-based organization, and for the last few years, as a deliberate policy, has been inviting chosen scholars, activists, policy makers, and social campaigners to join the Centre as members to bring in more diversity, to further strengthen its areas of concern and to ensure greater involvement in the Centre's activities. In the previous year, for instance, nine new Life Members were invited to join the Centre. The Centre has been drawing on the collective scholarship of Delhi based individuals for immediate consultation and advice, broad basing its links with specialists who can contribute to the Centre's areas of concern.

Currently there are 93 life members (75 women and 18 men) and 4 Institutional members. They constitute the General Body of the Centre, which has the supreme authority in the affairs of the Centre. The General Body elected the 9th Executive Committee on 23rd September 2005, as the new decision making body of the Centre's functional areas. The Standing Committees under the EC were also reconstituted – these include the Finance Committee, Library and Information Services, Publications Committee, Action Research and Advocacy, Evaluation Committee for Academic Staff, for Administrative and Support Staff, and the Administrative Committee. Recommendations and suggestions of these Standing Committees are fed into the Centre's activities and policies through the Executive Committee.

The General Body meets once a year, having last met in September 2005. The EC met eight times in 2005-2006. The Finance Committee, one of the seven Standing Committees, met twice in 2005-2006. The Faculty Committee usually meets once a month. Other Standing Committees either meet once a year or whenever necessary. The role of all the Committees is generally advisory and recommendatory. The Director of the Centre functions as the Member-Secretary of the Executive Committee and is a member of all the Committees. The Centre has set up two Trusts – Employees Provident Fund and Gratuity Fund. The Trusts also meet according to the rules.

The current Executive Committee of the Centre is as follows, all of whom function in an honorary capacity:

Name	Title
Ms. Nirmala Buch	Chairperson
Dr. Kumud Sharma	Vice-Chairperson
Shri Narayan Banerjee	Treasurer
Dr. Indu Agnihotri	Member
Prof. Patricia Uberoi	Member
Ms. C.P. Sujaya	Member
Prof. Mohan Rao	Member
Dr. Malavika Karlekar	Member
Shri N.K. Banerjee /Dr. Mary E. John	Member-Secretary
Prof. Partha Mukherjee	ICSSR Nominee

Functionally, the Centre is divided into three sections – (i) Research/Action Research/ Advocacy/Networking/ Publication; (ii) Library and Information Services; and (iii) Administration and Accounts.

Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

Besides the Director who acts on a daily basis, the various Standing Committees and the EC primarily undertake internal planning, monitoring and evaluation. Monitoring of activities is also partly undertaken by the Faculty Committee, but exclusively done by the Standing Committees and the EC, supported adequately by the Director. Evaluation of research is done internally by the Faculty Committee, the Director and individual members of the Faculty. Research reports are usually peer-reviewed before publication. The Annual meeting of the General Body is also an occasion when the Centre's activities are evaluated by the life members and suggestion for new activities – research or otherwise are given.

All members of the staff submit half yearly self-evaluation reports, in June and then in December. The field staff in West Bengal, on the other hand submit monthly reports of their work in the field and their daily activity to the action research coordinators. This system was introduced to take care of the locational disadvantage. Similarly, half-yearly or quarterly progress reports are received from collaborating organizations/partners. Records of Library services are kept on daily basis and consolidated later. The progress reports submitted to sponsors of projects provide the opportunity to monitor and introduce change as well.

Financial monitoring is done by the Director every quarter with the help of the Accounts section, and project-holders are provided with an up-to-date position regarding expenditures. Overall financial monitoring is the responsibility of the Finance Committee which gives its recommendations to the EC for a final decision. The Centre produces financial reports twice a year – once for nine months (April to December) and finally for the whole year, which are placed before the Finance Committee and the Executive Committee for acceptance and approval. The audited annual reports of accounts are placed before the General Body once a year. The Finance Committee and the Executive Committee are the approving authorities of the Centre's annual budget, and budget estimates submitted to HIVOS and ICSSR. Budgets for sponsored projects are usually prepared jointly by the Director and Project Coordinators and monitored regularly.

Human Resources

During the year 2005-06 there were changes in the composition of the faculty. During the course of the year, one Senior Fellow went on deputation as Director of the ICRW, one Junior Fellow resigned, and another Senior Fellow on deputation to the Centre returned to her College. As the result of new appointments made during the year as well as reorganization of posts, the following was the situation as of 1st May 2006, when the new Director was appointed: Three Senior Fellows (Grade I), three Senior Fellows (Grade II), one Junior Fellow (Grade I), three Junior Fellows (Grade II), four Senior Research Associates, and one Publication Officer. One Consultant was hired against a project.

In the Library, vacancies were filled up, as the result of which the current strength of the library staff is as follows: one Librarian, two Senior Library Associates, one Library Associate (Grade I), two Library Associates (Grade II).

The Centre is also strengthened by the Editors of the Centre's Journal, a newly appointed Distinguished Fellow, Visiting Fellows/Advisors, apart from Life Members and External Collaborators. Thus during 2005-06, there were five Visiting Fellows/Advisors, two Editors of the CWDS *Journal of Gender Studies* and one Distinguished Fellow associated with the Centre on a regular basis.

For the Campaign against Sex-Selection, the Centre was able to avail of the voluntary services of a batch of students and teachers from Delhi University headed by a Teacher. Dr. Sabu M. George remained a Consultant of the Centre at the national level.

Financial Position

During 2005-2006, the ICSSR and HIVOS remained the two major sources of financial support to the Centre's activities. Further funds were also raised for various Research Projects, Seminars/Workshops, Campaign/Advocacy, Equipment, and Library Services. Funding came from nearly 20 different sources as indicated in Annexure B of the Financial Report.

The Endowment grant of US \$7,50,000 received from the Ford Foundation remains invested in a fixed deposit. Other investments of the Centre e.g. Reserves and Funds remain invested in nationalized banks, were closed and invested in 8% RBI Taxable Bonds. CPF and Gratuity Trust Funds are deposited as per Government of India guidelines in securities and bonds. The Endowment Fund was not used during the year as there was a self-imposed undertaking given to the Ford Foundation.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Research has been the mainstay of the Centre since its beginning. As the following accounts will amply attest, the Centre's research has been both responsive to and intervening in contemporary problems, while at the same time maintaining the rigours and challenges of inter-disciplinary scholarship in the broad field of women's studies. While the Centre has, for practical reasons, limited its choice of areas of research based on researchers' competences, the Centre's resources and outreach and the range of topics addressed have been growing and broadening. In the following pages, brief narrations of research projects and related activities of individual researchers have been provided in alphabetical order.

Crafting Democratic Citizenship: The Gender Dimensions of Electoral Governance in India

Researcher: Anupama Roy

The research project is historical-analytical in nature, and starts from the following premises (a) that citizenship is a relational concept implying a bundle of rights, obligations, responsibilities, reciprocities, etc which unfold within a mutually agreed framework of participation and mechanisms of recognition, comprising meta-rules like constitutions, institutions like the courts, the parliament, schools, universities, hospitals, etc. (b) that within a framework of democratic citizenship, institutions - political and statutory - are crucial for effecting participation and inclusion (c) that an examination of the manner in which statutory structures and institutional arrangements for participation unfold is important for understanding the terms of membership in the political community and for identifying areas of tension and (d) at the crux of electoral governance is a set of laws that constitute the principles and norms, or the statutory framework for governance viz., the Representation of the People Act(s). The institutional structure of the Election Commission gives effect to the rules of representation, through its network of administrative machinery, and the rules that it formulates periodically for the conduct of election. The study examines the contests over the 'women's question' in electoral governance historically, the debates on rule making in electoral governance in the Constituent Assembly and later on the Representation of People Act(s), and the contemporary frameworks on the gendering of electoral governance.

Part of this project is being completed in the form of an Occasional Paper.

(ii) Completed co-editing the volume *Poverty, Gender, and Migration in Asia* for Sage, India (with Sadhana Arya). The volume brings together selected papers from those presented in the panel on 'Poverty, Gender and Migration' at an international conference on *Women and Migration in Asia* organised by Developing Countries Research Centre, Delhi University in December 2002.

(iii) Completed a paper on 'Overseas Indian Citizen: A New Setubandhan?' looking at the ways in which the provision for overseas citizenship along with other changes in citizenship rules introduced by the Indian government reveals a trend that reinforces cultural identity and principle of descent and blood ties as constitutive of Indian citizenship. While the provision for overseas Indian citizenship may offer an "opening up" of Indian citizenship through the introduction of extra-territoriality, it occludes a simultaneous "closing of ranks", with acquisition of citizenship through birth or by registration and naturalisation becoming more stringent.

(iv) Completed a paper on 'The Overseas Citizen of India: Setubandhan or Duality of Citizenship' for a conference on India's Globality, which extends the arguments of the above paper, by unraveling the various strands in the debates around the Citizenship Amendment Act 2003, to show how the amendment combines in itself moments of recovery and relocation in India's globality. The paper shows how dual and transnational citizenship generates different kinds of anxieties in specific national locations, and at the same time manifests the distinctive ways in which the 'crisis of citizenship' which the processes of globalization generated, is experienced and sought to be resolved.

Vulnerabilities of Women Homebased Workers

Researcher: Indrani Mazumdar

The first part of this study presents an outline of empirical trends and estimates of home-based workers accompanied by a discussion on the changing role of women's unpaid labour in home-based production followed by a quick tour of contemporary experiences in some of the important sectors with large concentrations of home-based workers. The second part focuses on evolving patterns of labour and employment relations in home-based production, reviews perspectives on women, work, and the processes of development in India. Specific attention is directed at piece rated home-workers, and the evolution of policy approaches in terms of attitudes to labour and labour law, to patriarchy, and anti-poverty measures and the ongoing process of preparing of a National Policy for Home based Workers is analysed. It debates the outcomes and potential of hitherto established forms of social intervention for the self employed segment, viz. cooperatives, micro-credit, and provision for skill development and technology upgradation. The third part presents a view of the institutions of the government and some existing processes and programmes that directly apply to home-based workers and identifies the types of organizations that have been working among home-based workers. The conclusion focuses on areas for immediate intervention towards limiting the scale of vulnerability of this confined but unprotected segment of women workers.

For this study background research included field interviews with handloom workers in Kancheepuram and Madurai, with coir workers in Thiruvananthapuram and Allepey, with agarbatti workers in Bangalore and beedi workers in Mangalore in April 2005 to add to the earlier research work done on home-based workers in Delhi.

The study was completed in 2005 as part of an UNDP project on vulnerable groups of women.

(ii) Revisions were undertaken on the forthcoming book *Emergent Contradictions: Globalisation and Women Workers in India* including updating information on employment using the most recent NSS survey data, as well as secondary data from four sectors – the garment export industry, electronics manufacturing, IT enabled services and homebased workers. The book is forthcoming from Stree, Kolkata.

Women, Equality and the Indian Republic

Researcher: Indu Agnihotri

This is an ongoing project, and involves contributing a volume to the Gender and Governance project, part of the larger ongoing multi-volume study bringing together significant documents on the history of the women's movements' interactions and responses from the State. The period covered in this particular volume is from 1919 –1947. Records from the Nehru Memorial Museum Library and the National Archives of India have been consulted and other scattered material have been located and selected. The broad theme areas for which records are available are (i) politics, rights and representation (ii) social legislation (iii) women, work and the economy (iv) women's movement-based activities (v) cultural aspects. While a major part of the collection is over, some gaps still remain. Currently extracts are being identified for publication and the introduction to the volume is being prepared.

(ii) In continuation of a long-term interest in the women's movement in India, the process of putting together and revising several articles on the women's movement has been initiated for publication in a volume.

(iii) Given an earlier involvement with the CWDS' initiative for a Refresher Course in Women's Studies and in preparing the course design/syllabus, this has been carried forward by preparing for a collaborative teaching programme, and an independent course in Women's Studies. It is proposed to conduct a 2-week Certificate Course titled Women's Studies: An Introduction, in July 2006. In addition, discussions are on with North Bengal University, Siliguri, to conduct a two-week course on Research Methodology as a collaborative programme.

Signals for a New Phase: Conversations with Three Women Pioneers

Researcher: Joy Deshmukh-Ranadive
(on leave from the Centre)

The decade of the 1970s, which questioned the idea of development, and saw the rebirth of the women's movement, marked a new phase in the lives of several hundreds of poor working women. This decade marked the beginnings of the efforts of three pioneering women – Ela Bhatt, Prema Puro and Jaya Arunachalam – constitute the focus of this oral history project. All three of them independently spearheaded new forms of organisation which revolved around poor working women. In the cities of Ahmedabad, Mumbai and Chennai, unknown to each other, these three women were instrumental in initiating what was to subsequently become an integral part of workers and women's movements. The conversations are to be contextualised in a relation to the UN decade for women, and the demand of developing world for a New Economic Order symbolising the questioning of the paradigms of development.

The project explores the perspectives of these three women on issues of micro credit, its interface with local self governance, the changing meanings of development, the place of support services in development and poverty alleviation, social mobilisation, workers movements, and women's empowerment. The Project has been conducted through interviews.

The interviews have been transcribed, and writing the report has commenced. The study is expected to be complete by June 2007.

Globalisation and Women's Work: Disaggregate Analysis of NSSO Data

Researcher: Neetha Narayana Pillai
(Joined March 2006)

The globalisation and liberalisation policies pursued by the state have led to structural changes in the economy with an impact on all sectors of society. Though the unequal burden of liberalisation policies on various categories of labour has been acknowledged and was thus not unexpected, the growing gender divisions during the phase have given rise to increased concern. The NSSO, under its employment and unemployment surveys, provides a wealth of data on labour, which is differentiated by sex. Disaggregate level information is available on the magnitude, pattern and structure of employment of women which needs to be

analysed to understand the dynamics of women's employment since the 1990s, drawing on the last three rounds of NSSO employment and unemployment data. The study analyses the employment pattern of women in the context of structural changes in the economy with a view to identify the emerging areas of women's work and to outline some of the new developments or changes that are taking place. The study also focuses on specific sectors/sub-sectors which are perceived as potential/emerging areas of women's employment, to enable in-depth probing into sectoral specific employment issues of women and their links to macro economic transformations.

Heterodoxy and the Idea of Women as Independent Entities: A Case Study of Kannada Literature in the early Medieval Period.

Researcher: Parimala V. Rao
(Joined March 2006)

Historically, women have been categorized by religious leaders and philosophers as the other and accorded an inferior status. A spiritual female was almost by definition deviant and a rebel. The present study attempts to analyse the twin aspects of gendered spirituality as well as women as independent entities during the early medieval period in the Deccan as represented in Kannada literature and inscriptions.

The study critically analyses the long drawn process of engrafting patriarchy on "matriarchal" megalithic south Indian traditions. The Brahmanas with their set of sacrificial rituals, male gods and patriarchal kinship systems had to confront not only the south Indian megalith worship of mother goddess, but also matrilineal and matri-local kinship systems in this region. This study will be based on primary sources composed of secular and religious texts, and records of epics going back to the 8th century.

Chapter on Women and Vulnerable Groups for the Delhi Development Report (DDR)

Researcher: Preet Rustagi
(Since resigned from the Centre)

The chapter in the Delhi Development Report addresses the concerns of a range of vulnerable groups in the city to bring into limelight their need for recognition, protection and security. Ten different groups categorised as vulnerable groups that have been considered in this chapter are women, socially disadvantaged groups,

child labour and street children, disabled and challenged, migrants, shelterless, those affected by the inadequacy of public transportation, unorganised workers (such as street vendors, sex and domestic workers), elderly, and children facing violence and abuse.

The issues pertaining to women in Delhi in the context of vulnerability cannot be limited to the poor and needy alone, but transgresses into even the prosperous and better-off populations, since the status of women within these segments are not very significantly better. Certainly in terms of certain indicators such as the declining sex ratio which highlights the lower significance given to girl children. Even in terms of access to public spaces and infrastructure or security, women across social classes seem to face discrimination and maltreatment.

The socially deprived sections belonging to Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Castes even in the capital city of Delhi face not only social discrimination but also educational differentiation in terms of access and retention due to a number of socio-economic reasons. The unequal resource position, as initial conditions perpetuate imbalance and disparity in their access to other infrastructures. Even within the labour market, they tend to find place in the lower echelons of the job hierarchies.

The preparation of the chapter on Vulnerable Groups and Women's Issues for the Delhi Development Report, which is being coordinated by MG Communications for the Planning Commission, was undertaken jointly by the Institute for Human Development (IHD) and CWDS. The chapter has been completed and makes recommendations which will assist planners and policy makers.

Women in the Context of Migration: Addressing Vulnerabilities and Policy Issues

Researcher: Preet Rustagi assisted by Sharmistha Sinha

Migration refers to the movement of persons from the place of origin to another destination and may be resorted to for a number of reasons, including economic and non-economic factors. The marginalization of women's concerns in the context of migration relate to the overall lower socio-economic status of women, the non-recognition and undervaluation of their work and dominant perceptions regarding gender roles and stereotypes which foreclose the possibilities of widespread mobility or the migration of women for economic purposes. The definitional constraints imposed by place of origin/birth or place of last residence serving as the pivots for recording migration and the large magnitude of females migration linked to marriage and associational reasons have curtailed any economic significance being attached

to the gender dimensions of labour migration. Only by the mid-1980s female migration received some attention and their contribution to labour, largely in the unorganized sector came into focus. This occurred parallel to the increasing voices drawing attention to women's work related issues, the non-recognition and undervaluation of the unpaid categories of work, especially the household care economy chores.

Women migrants, in spite of the low coverage and definitional limitations, account for nearly 3 million women who have migrated stating the reason for migration as employment or business as per Census 1991 estimation.

The strategy paper completed during this period comprehensively dealt with definitions, data sources and gaps; profile of migration for economic reasons; specific focus on certain sectors in which women migrants are prominent (unorganized sector; fish processing; construction; brick kilns; domestic services); and inadequacies in coverage of legislative provisions. The paper also provides some policy recommendations, while highlighting major issues of concern on the subject.

This study was one of the chapters for the project on *Women and Vulnerabilities* sponsored by the UNDP.

Multiple Vulnerabilities and Marginal Identities: Exploring Violence in the Everyday Lives of Women with Disabilities in the City

Researcher: Renu Addlakha
(Joined January 2006)

Women with disabilities are the most neglected and disempowered section of the population. The 2001 Census estimates that there are over 9 million women with disabilities in India constituting 3.5% of the population. Women with disabilities confront the double oppression of gender and disability. And in a country like India it may be a multiple burden when poverty and low caste status are pegged onto being female and disabled.

Violence and disability are integrally linked. This is an exploratory study that aims to map the contours of violence in the lives of a representative sample of women with disabilities in Delhi. In addition to molestation, rape, dowry, sexual harassment etc., exclusion, isolation, overt discrimination and prejudice constitute routine but very powerful assaults on the self. Using such a broad operational definition of violence the project will seek to explore what it means to be a woman with a disability

at home, in educational institutions, in special institutions, in clinical settings, at the workplace and other public spaces.

Some research questions that the project would address concern specific forms of violence, different experiences, possible precautions and protections available, kinds of perpetrators, representation in the media and specific legal provisions.

Initially a secondary literature survey of books, journals, media reports and legal judgements would be undertaken to situate the project in the context of existing research and advocacy. Subsequently, indepth interviews, focus group discussions and key informant interviews with a range of stakeholders like women with disabilities, their families, organisations in the disability sector and other stakeholders would be used to generate primary data. The data would be analysed using both narrative methods and qualitative software data analysis programmes like NVIVO. A three year time frame from conceptualisation of the project to completion of a manuscript is planned. In addition periodic research papers would be generated as part of ongoing research.

Work, Health and Family life: a Study of Muslim and Dalit Agarbatti Workers

Researcher: Sabiha Hussain

The main purpose of this study is to examine the ideological framework, values, and perceptions attached to women's work, their health, and family life from a gender perspective among agarbatti workers in select villages of Bodhgaya district, among Muslim and Dalit women. It seeks to understand why such women seem to prefer home based economic activities. Examining occupational health in the light of the debates around the whole issue of home based workers, their social security and needed policy intervention from a gender perspective was one of the major objectives of the study.

The report is not yet complete. Some provisional findings are that almost in every household in the villages selected for the study, whether Muslim or Dalit, girls below the age of 14 were making agarbatti. Mostly women from non-ashraf section of Muslims were engaged in agarbatti rolling. Among Muslims, prevailing norms of Purdah entail rolling agarbatti inside the house, thus also adding to their health problems. Women have very little role in decision-making, spending their income in running the family, saving for dowry and other expenses of marriage of daughters, irrespective of community.

Muslim women particularly were totally ignorant of various poverty alleviation schemes of government and no SHGs were found amongst them. A majority of the

girls were interested either in pursuing their studies or engaging in some other occupation, which does not affect their health and childhood. Agarbatti rolling had an adverse impact on education of the girls.

Men of the Muslim community are mainly casual workers. Single male migration from the Muslim community has been on the rise resulting in an increase in women headed households, such women have to generate their own resources for survival. Overall educational level among Muslims is low and it even lower among women.

Health check up camps for agarbatti workers in two panchayats (where the study was conducted) were also conducted in which nearly 200 women and girls were examined and reported to be affected by Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, musculo-skeletal and lower abdomen pain.

The National Commission for Women: Goals and Experiences in the South Asian Perspective

Researcher: Sadhna Arya
(Deputation with the Centre completed)

This study is an evaluation of the National Commission for Women in India in the context of the mandate given to it by the National Commission for Women Act. The study raises the issues and problems regarding its composition, powers, autonomy and status of the Commission and to what extent it has been able to fulfill its watchdog and recommendatory role in influencing decision making from women's standpoint. To what extent has it been able to enhance the accountability of the government and bureaucracy? To what extent has it been able to draw upon the experiences and knowledge of women's organizations and movements at the local levels in its functioning? All these and other issues have been examined in the larger political context of governance challenges facing the Indian state. As the demand for such a body came from women's movement, the engagement of women's movement (from where the demand for such a body came) with the State (to whom the demand was addressed) in the context of the commission's response to the demands and aspirations of women's movements runs through the study.

While keeping India as the focus of the study, an attempt has also been made to ascertain and assess the role of similar state agencies in South Asian countries so as to have a wider understanding of the relationship of State, women's movements and such agencies and impact on the struggles of the concerned people in the South Asian Region.

The research project was approved by the University Grants Commission and financial support was provided as part of the Major Research Project Programme. The work has been completed and the Report has been submitted to the University Grants Commission. The Report consists of several chapters, that provide both a necessary context of the study in the 1970s, and examine the functioning of the NCW both in interaction with women's groups on the one hand, and the machinery of the State on the other.

(ii) Completed editing the Volume on *Poverty, Gender and Migration in Asia* with Anupama Roy. The volume has been brought out from select papers presented at the International Conference on Women and Migration in Asia organised by the Developing Countries Research Centre, University of Delhi, in December 2005, by Sage Publications.

(iii) Worked on the first draft of a Chapter in the forthcoming book - *Reader in Feminist Theory*, being brought out by the Women Studies and Development Centre, University of Delhi, for under-graduate and post graduate students. The Chapter is titled *Interrogating Development - Indian Feminist Perspectives*. The chapter explores the evolution of theorizing on gender and development, explaining the historical context for the emergence of feminist frameworks on development as well as the debates and critiques that contribute to making frameworks shift and develop overtime and lead to new frameworks.

The Missing Girl Child: National and Global Data

Researcher: Savitri Ray

This project examines the World population data covering the period 1950-2000. The data is released by the UN's Population Division- The 2002 Revision. The preliminary results of the data reveal that the phenomenon of 'the missing girl child' is also found in other continents including more developed regions. The aim of this exercise is to disseminate the information in forms easily comprehensible to a wider public. Data processing for all the regions is almost over, to be followed by analysis.

Justice Delivery Mechanisms and Paradigms from the Perspective of Women Litigants: Empowerment or Victimization?

Researcher: Shalu Nigam

The Project aims to look at the problems faced by women litigants when they seek justice within the public domain for their 'private' family problem. The entire process

of litigation results in the re-victimization of women, thus rendering gender justice illusory. It therefore, becomes imperative to study the role of justice delivery mechanism in so (dis)empowering women victims. This is with a view to understand the problems they face so that the law could be amended in a way to help in the process of women's empowerment.

Data collection has been completed, and writing the research report is underway. The report will focus on various aspects of the law and problems in its implementation. It will also dwell on the larger social aspects of litigation and its implications for women litigants. Chapters one and two have been completed.

(ii) Also worked with the GALA group on issues relating to Gender, Education and the Law. GALA is a network of law teachers, teachers from social sciences background as well as social activists and researchers who came together at the platform provided by the Washington College of Law. This group has worked out a draft curriculum on Women and Law which is to be introduced at the Law colleges in India.

Gender, Status of Profession and Migration: A Study of Nurses from Kerala in Delhi

Researcher: Sreelekha Nair

This study seeks to explore the gender implications of migration and the processes subsequent to it within certain urban settings in Delhi and their relation with the perceived low status of nursing as a profession. The study looks at the choice of profession, migration and formation of neighbourhoods by Malayali nurses.

Provisional findings show that migration facilitates women's earning capacity and self-reliance, but does not automatically lead to 'empowerment' and autonomy. The role of gender in the whole process of migration, finding a job and forming neighbourhood-based norms of familiarity will be examined closely.

Related to this is the question of how women are caught up in the identity politics of migrant communities, within their new localities. This study also looks at the saving and spending patterns of women nurses from Kerala, including shifts in the pattern of expenditure in favour of investment in training for better job opportunities. Fieldwork and data entry have been the main tasks completed during the last year and report writing is in progress.

(ii) Submitted a brief report to the sponsors on the visit (September-November 2005) to France under Maison des Sciences de l'Homme - Indian Council of Social

Science Research sponsored Indo-French Programme. This short term research visit explored the possibilities of developing a collaborative network of Indian and French academicians on the gendered aspects of women's lives. The research article *Comment s'ouvrir les frontieres du monde: la migration des infirmieres indiennes* co-authored with Marie Percot is the direct outcome of this visit. As an Invited Scholar in the Urban Anthropology lab at Centre Nationale Recherche Scientifique, Ivry sur Siene (September-November 2005) interaction with academics was also fruitful.

Women's Work, Household Autonomy and Son Preference: Evidence from India

Researcher: Sunny Jose
(Joined February 2006)

This study examines whether women's participation in paid work enhances their household autonomy in India. Measured through two interrelated aspects — participation in household decision-making and spatial mobility — and using the National Family Health Survey data (1998-99), the analysis has been carried for three regions of India, South, East and North-Northwest, which differ in terms of socio-cultural norms, economic growth and human development, and hence in female labour force participation and autonomy. An attempt has also been made to examine the extent of son preference among women and relate this with issues of autonomy.

The analysis suggests that paid work is likely to enhance women's participation in household decision-making and spatial mobility, the latter more than the former. Autonomy is noticeably enhanced when working women have control over their earnings. But the fact that two-thirds of earning women do not have control over their hard earned income calls for caution in generalizing this finding. While women with higher autonomy seem to evince lower preference for sons, paid work or even control over income alone may not lead to a substantial reduction in son preference.

The study is being prepared as an Occasional Paper.

Gendering Communal Violence in India: The Historical Production of Backwardness

Researcher: Vasanthi Raman

This study on the impact of communalism and communal violence on Banaras city specifically in the 1990s, focuses on the manner in which these processes have

affected the families of the victims, the Muslims of Banaras. The study goes beyond the number of lives lost or property damaged to the wider historical and social processes that have been operative in north India over the last century. These processes have had an impact on the nature and texture of Hindu-Muslim relations.

The principal method used has been in-depth interviews with families, government officials, political and community leaders, school teachers and educationists, women and men from weavers' families, and from educated middle class families. This has been supplemented by surveys on the socio-economic profiles of the localities studied, examination of local newspapers and so on.

Five chapters of an envisaged 8 chapter book-length manuscript have been completed. Provisional observations and conclusions include the following: a) there are two contradictory aspects to Hindu-Muslim relations in the city that are significant: on the one hand, the city has acquired the reputation of being riot-prone and on the other it is also perceived as one where there exists a mutual inter-dependence between the two communities. While their economic interests are deeply interwoven, it is equally true that this "Hindu" city has witnessed repeated riots over the last three decades whose general thrust has been to affect the economic lives and livelihoods of the Muslim weavers and business men; b) the experience of communal violence has confirmed the perception that the state apparatus has become increasingly communalized, and a widening of the social divide between the two communities. The consolidation of religious identity amongst Muslims has further led to all sections within it combating its educational backwardness, through opening both schools and inter-colleges. The motivation here is the conviction that the community needs to be better represented in administration and government; c) Gender relations among Muslims are shaped by the matrix of the Banaras sari industry and the location of individual families in the social organization of the production process. Women's and children's labour is an integral part of the family labour. However, women's labour remains largely invisible both in its integration within the production process and indistinguishability from time spent on housework. The practice of segregation and purdah is prevalent, though the rigidity in practice and its incidence would vary with socio-economic status. The effect of the communal riots on the women can be gauged from its effects on the families. Women have not been direct targets of communal violence, but nonetheless have seen their spaces reduced and constricted.

Addressing Vulnerabilities: At the Intersection of Women and HIV/AIDS

Short term Visiting Fellow: Devalina Mookherjee

This study was one of the chapters on the UNDP sponsored project on women and vulnerabilities, addressing women and HIV/AIDS. It explores the heterogeneous ground of HIV/AIDS and its intersections with women's concerns. Analysing the relevant literature, it looks at current HIV/AIDS related policy through a gender lens. It was found that women's concerns are largely excluded from current policy and programmes at the national level. Men and women are lumped together in categories such as "HIV positive individuals". The paper concludes with a series of recommendations to help include women's perspectives in HIV/AIDS related policy and programmes in India.

Re-presenting Indian Women: 1875 to 1947, A Visual Documentary

Researchers: Malavika Karlekar, Leela Kasturi and Indrani Majumdar

During this period, the newly-digitised version of *Representing Indian Women: 1875 to 1947: A Visual Documentary* began its travels. Due to the absence of an appropriate viewing gallery for the entire show, the section 'Worlds Beyond' went in May to Goa for the IAWS conference. It was well received by participants, some of whom said that they looked forward to seeing the entire exhibition. In October 2005, the display was mounted at the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) from October 27 to November 10. On the opening night, theatre personality Zohra Segal released *Visualizing Indian Women 1875-1947* edited by Malavika Karlekar (Oxford University Press) and historian Romila Thapar opened the exhibition. The book in large format is essentially a companion volume to the exhibition.

In February, the exhibition and the book both travelled to the National Council for Educational Research and Training's regional centre at Ajmer as a part of a project to visit all five such centres in the country. The event was a great success – but one persistent query was – why is there not more material in Hindi? Negotiations with Prof. Krishna Kumar, Director NCERT - and a firm believer that the exhibition can be used as an educational tool – resulted in the decision to produce a Hindi version of *Visualizing Indian Women*. OUP generously given us permission to have it translated and it is hoped that the project that will mean a considerable expansion in the outreach of the book and exhibition will get underway in 2006. Apart from the NCERT centres, over the next few years, it is hoped to take the exhibition all over the country.

An electronic version of the exhibition on <http://www.cwds.org> is now available.

Women, Equality and the Republic

This project is an exercise undertaken to compile documents pertaining primarily to governance from the viewpoint of negotiating women's right to equality in the Indian republic. It is proposed to publish abstracts, extracts and selections from documents that have had a bearing on policy-making from the perspective of women's experiences. To that intent the selections include documents emanating from the movement so as to reflect the dialogic as well as interventionist mode within which the movement critiqued policies and, perhaps, impacted or influenced the process.

It was also felt that documents often reflect a centralized perspective and to that end it was decided to identify regional partners who could help to identify documents which would enrich the volumes from their varied perspectives. To this end collaborations were planned with Sophia College, Mumbai for Maharashtra and with the involvement of Prof. Neera Desai and Prof. Vibhuti Patel for the Western region to also bring in documents from Gujarat. The Women's Studies Centre, Calcutta University, agreed to co-ordinate a Consultation for the Eastern Region in collaboration with Prof. Tanika Sarkar. This was held in Kolkata on 31st March-1st April, where the presentations made offered a rich perspective on different aspects of the interface between governments and social movements ranging from education, struggles for economic rights and democracy. Dr. C. S. Lakshmi agreed to examine documents from Tamilnadu to incorporate a perspective from the South.

The volumes to be published as the outcome of the project have been arranged both chronologically as well as thematically. These will broadly cover the following time-frame: 1) pre – independence 2) 1950-74; 3) 1975, as a watershed represented by Towards Equality and 4) 1975-2005. The thematic volumes are organized around 1) education 2) health and population and 3) rural livelihoods. Work has proceeded simultaneously at different rates on all the volumes. In the last one year three volumes, comprising Towards Equality; documents pertaining to Women and Education and selections on Health and Population have been readied for publication along with introductions contextualising the documents presented. All the other volumes are in various stages of identification of documents, selection and compilation.

Begun in 2002-2003 with financial support from the DWCD, the project has been steered by a Task Force comprising Prof. Vina Mazumdar, Ms. Nirmala Buch and

Ms. C. P. Sujaya, to be joined by Dr. Kumud Sharma and Dr. Indu Agnihotri in the course of 2004-05, and the duration of the project has been extended to 2006-07.

Women's Studies Reader

Researcher: Mary E. John
(In collaboration with the Centre)

The production of an expanded and revised women's studies reader was undertaken during the last year. The purpose of the reader is to provide an overview of the field of women's studies in India since its inception in the 1970s to the present. The challenge of compiling such a reader has been very great, since women's studies in India has never been a separate discipline, and no issue or thematic has been left untouched by the interventions of scholars and activists involved in writing about women, gender and patriarchy in our context.

The process of bringing out an anthology of edited texts, broadly representative of the evolution and expansion of the field of women's studies, has now been completed. The final list of sub-themes is as follows: new beginnings, politics, violence, law, development, history, household and family, caste and tribe, religion and communalism, health, education, sexualities, literature and the media. A total of over 70 pieces, mainly edited from already published essays and a few hitherto unpublished articles, have been arranged under these sub-themes along with an introductory head-note for each section. An overall introduction on women's studies in India completes the reader.

The revised manuscript has been sent to Penguin for publication.

A Historical Analysis of Patriarchy in India

Researcher: Uma Chakravarti (Distinguished Fellow)

This study examines the concept of 'patriarchy' in three specific aspects: first as a term in feminist and sociological analyses and the shifts of meaning and the conceptual refinement that the term has undergone since its early usage in the works of anthropologists in the 19th century; second, as a concept that provides a framework for the emergence and consolidation of women's studies as an area of study within the university system; and third as an institution—a material and ideological structure that has been a crucial axis of domination both in the present and in the past in India, based on the growing body of work of feminist scholars.

The first segment of the study will examine the road that the term patriarchy has travelled from the point when women such as Pandita Ramabai described the low 'status' of women in the 19th century as part of a system of the double standards of morality to critique indigenous patriarchal institutions to the present usage of the term and its elaboration with epithets such 'brahmanical' patriarchy or 'dalit' patriarchy. This segment will also link up to the emergence of women's studies as a field in the social sciences. More than two decades of sustained work by feminist scholars and activists has led to a small niche opening up for women's studies in the university system but the process of setting up centres and courses have been tenuous and fraught with contradictions. This study will examine these processes in depth, exploring the meaning and consequences of the institutionalisation of women's studies, and will also explore the major areas of feminist research in terms of how social science thinking in India has been influenced.

The third part of the study will examine the recent historical writings on gender, whether using the term patriarchy explicitly or not. A gendered analysis of Indian society has been underway for over two decades, with considerable impact on the field of history. Important questions have been raised: for example what would a history of social reproduction tell us about social institutions and structures of dominance, what would periodisation look like if we were to look at social history from the standpoint of gender? This study will attempt to systematically document the range of works that constitute the body of feminist analyses to date and the ways these works have added to our understanding of Indian social reality. While the historical analysis of patriarchy as an institution will be based, in the main, on secondary material to review the body of work that has already emerged it will also undertake a primary examination of the formation of patriarchal structures in early India, along with their relationship to caste, class, state power and dominant ideologies.

ACTION RESEARCH

Since its very inception, the Centre has been concerned to extend the understanding of women's studies beyond the academy. The expanded notion of women's studies has found concrete form in the Centre's involvements in the field of action-research, whereby grassroots women's organizations and institutions have been partners in the production of knowledge about women's lives and struggles. In so doing, the Centre has demonstrated its commitment to change and transformation through intervening in developmental processes, especially among rural women, otherwise the most remote from institutions of higher education.

Collaboration/Partnership with Peasant Women in West Bengal

Co-ordinator: Narayan Banerjee, assisted by S/Shri Pulak Gupta, Meghnad Deshmukh, Swapan Choudhury and Bimal Pakhira

The CWDS' collaboration/engagement with peasant women /women's groups / women's network has entered its 25th year and it is a matter of pride for the Centre that throughout this period the project has expanded and received appropriate support – financial and technical, from various agencies and individuals.

As mentioned in previous reports, the 25 year old engagement passed through various challenges, experiments and turning points, and presently, in the 25th year, is poised to undertake a new challenge of diversification into a completely different land-based activity, namely setting up of 1000 fruit orchards with 1000 tribal households on 1000 acres of land in one tribal dominated Block of Bankura district. This project comes in the wake of a realization of the district and state administration of West Bengal that local employment and income can alleviate the economic deprivation of tribal households and free them from the compulsion of undertaking seasonal migration as agricultural labourers to neighbouring districts every year.

The Nari Bikash Sangha (NBS), as the project implementation agency in collaboration with CWDS, has initiated the project in 2005-06 with the identification of 200 tribal households and an exposure visit to a similar project in Gujarat. The project is to be funded by the State Government and NABARD for an eight year period and the Centre is committed to remain an active partner.

Another innovative experiment undertaken during the year by the CWDS-NBS combine is to set up a few broiler farms to be managed by Self-Help Groups affiliated to NBS in partnership with a private Poultry Farm of repute. This initiative has been receiving financial support from the State Government and technical and marketing support of the said Poultry Farm. Preparatory work for six such units has been initiated.

With regard to regular activities during the year, the CWDS in collaboration with NBS – (a) raised Tasar Plantation on 75.75 acres of wastelands in three existing Samitis. Of the 75.75 acres, 52.31 were vested with the Government which was transferred to the Samitis. The remaining 23.44 acres were mobilized by the Samitis from the communities. The entire support for raising the plantations was given to the Samitis by the District Administration under Rashtriya Sama Vikash Yojana; (b) raised a babui grass plantation on 9.01 acres of wastelands received by a Samiti from the community with financial support from the National Food for Work Programme in the district.

For the last few years, the CWDS is supporting a collaboration with a Central Government Tasar Seed Production Unit located in the State for producing seed cocoons. Selected Samitis under the NBS rear Tasar seed cocoons during the first crop season with DFLs supplied by the above unit and sell the same to the unit for seed production for the second crop season. This arrangement assures receipt of scientifically produced quality seed (DFLs) by NBS from the unit during the second crop season to produce seed cocoons for its own grain operation for the third crop, namely the commercial crop. Thus during the year, three Samitis reared 1550 DFLs and produced 50,820 seed cocoons worth Rs. 18,195, sold to the Govt Seed Production Unit. In the second crop season, seven Samitis under the NBS reared 5100 DFLs and produced 2,04,290 seed cocoons worth Rs. 99,633. Several key traditional rearers of the region have found it beneficial to join with NBS in this activity, benefiting by way of receiving seed, seed cocoons and selling their produce through NBS mediation.

The NBS used 1.75 lakh seed cocoons for its seven grainage units to produce seed for commercial rearing. The rest of the seed cocoons were sold to a local grainage unit operating under the supervision of NBS. Thus, during the year, 1,00,000 DFLs worth Rs. 3,00,000 were produced by eight grainage units.

During the commercial crop season, 17 Samitis under the NBS used nearly 30,000 DFLs to produce nearly 11,00,000 Tasar Cocoons worth more than Rs. 6,00,000. The surplus DFLs were sold to several private rearers of the region. Thus during the whole year, the affiliate Samitis of NBS and three key traditional rearers of the region, working closely with NBS, produced nearly 30,00,000 cocoons worth Rs. 15,00,000. Because of such huge production, private traders and the State Khadi Board are regular purchasers of these cocoons. Nearly 30,000 person days of employment were generated in Tasar culture related activities by the NBS in its affiliated Samitis during the year. For the last few years, two Samitis have been encouraged to process pierced/bad quality cocoons for spinning activity. During the year 26 kahans of such cocoons were processed to make 12530 gram of yarn worth Rs.8150 sold to the Khadi Board. Babui grass production in seven samitis during the year amounted to more than 240 quintals of raw grass and was sold at Rs. 90,000.

In order to support the members of the Samitis in their household level economic activities and household crisis the NBS regularly supplies seed and fertilizer during the agricultural season on credit and provides cash loans from its revolving development fund. Thus during the year, 445 members from 27 Samitis were supplied with nearly 240 quintals of chemical fertilizer worth Rs. 2,26,960. Similarly, cash loan of Rs. 92,300 was given to 85 members to undertake small business and livestock rearing, for house repair, funeral ceremony, marriage of children, releasing

mortgaged land, illness of household members, children's education and purchasing agricultural equipments.

As mentioned earlier, at the request of the District Administration, the CWDS encouraged the NBS to mobilize Self-help Groups in a few Panchayat areas in Ranibandh Block. So far 48 SHGs have been formed under the supervision of the NBS. The overall guidance is provided by the CWDS.

These SHGs are engaged in small business activities – like trading in Babui grass, sal-leaf plates, rope making, paddy processing, goatery, dairy, poultry, fishery, furniture shop, sale of goods in weekly markets and bidi leaf collection etc. All these activities are supported by the District Rural Development Council under SHG programme through Bank loan. Each SHG has its own bank account in which the savings of the group and loan given by DRDC are kept. The DRDC also provides grants to construct sheds for undertaking economic activities of the group. For each broiler farm an amount of Rs. 3.55 lakh has been provided for the construction of a shed, sinking tube wells etc. For the construction of sheds for sal plate and Babui rope making, each group has received Rs. 79,000 and Rs.1,00,000 respectively. For sal plate making, each group has received a sewing and a pasting machine from the DRDC also. One of the major activities with the SHGs during the year was to arrange training for various economic activities. Thus, 24 groups were given basic orientation training in group functioning, 4 groups in monitoring training, 11 groups in sal plate manufacture, and two groups in bidi rolling.

With regard to social development activities, the NBS was able to persuade a local lady doctor, Dr. Sangeeta Nair to provide training in health related areas. Twenty-two young women working as crèche mothers and village librarian are being trained as village level primary health support providers. During the year, nine such trainings were organized and each woman was supplied with brochures and charts, thermometer, arm circumference measuring tape, iron, multivitamin and paracetamol tablets, ORS and vitamins, and so on.

In addition to this, the CWDS and NBS together run 13 creches for working mothers in 13 samiti villages. 325 children (150 boys and 175 girls) below the age of six attend these creches under the supervision of 22 creche mothers where they are provided nutritional food, health care and pre-school education.

The NBS also runs ten village libraries in ten villages where a young woman functions as Librarian. Besides, certain number of books, a daily newspaper is provided.

During the year, the CWDS and NBS undertook massive repair and maintenance work and construction of Samiti and SHG sheds. Thus, two new Samiti houses were constructed and ten Samiti houses were repaired and painted. Similarly, six work-sheds for SHGs have either been completed or are at different stage of construction process.

The CWDS, for the last several years, has maintained this collaboration with NBS through its two field offices in Bankura district and four field level staff. In view of the expansion of activities and Samitis, the pressure on the field staff is enormous, and with the addition of the Fruit Orchard Project the work load has further increased. Presently, recruitment of new staff exclusively for the fruit orchard project has been initiated.

Lastly, the Centre would like to acknowledge the support and help provided by HIVOS, the District Administration State Government, and NABARD towards the various activities carried out during the year.

In Medinipore

Co-coordinators: Vina Mazumdar and Lokenath Ray
assisted by Shanti Pal, Ashutosh Pradhan and Saibal Saha

Started in 1996, the project strives to equip poor rural women with the competences and means to develop and sustain a dignified quality of life, as well as to shape their organisations in a way that ensures equity and empowerment. Though prior views of development have been challenged, the work in Midnapore has had a positive impact on the lives of the samiti members, who have made a steady progress.

Main Activities

Tassar Rearing: The main activity that enabled women to expand their network was through the conversion of wastelands for tassar plantation. Till date women have acquired 93 acres of wasteland. Most of the wasteland has been turned into plantations of Arjun and Assan trees – the host trees for tassar cocoon rearing. Over 1.5 million host trees have been planted over 10 years, and they have diligently maintained this cultivation. During the last commercial rearing season, 1,67,000 cocoons on seven samiti plantations were harvested and marketed, fetching a price of Rs.95000/- from 2900 DFSL.

Vermicompost/Vermiculture : The Samiti members have demonstrated their capacities to manage both reproduction of earth worms and use of vermi-compost

in their various activities like vegetable cultivation, tassar plantation, flori culture and paddy crop production.

During the year the Samitis have been able to produce 15 quintals of vermi-compost of which 5 quintals were sold to Forest Department and local farmers and rest has been used by the members in their own vegetable gardens and paddy fields to demonstrate to local people the advantage of compost over chemical fertilizers.

Reen Samiti : The operation of the Reen Samiti (Group Credit Scheme) by the Samiti members has also enabled all the Samitis to branch off into other activities, and have become efficient users of their savings. Started in 1999 till March 2006, a total amount of Rs.498200 was disbursed to more than 600 members and our review suggested an impressive 95% recovery.

Vegetable cultivation : Another related activity towards diversification was to encourage vegetable cultivation. Nearly 15 members were engaged in vegetable cultivation, produced various seasonal vegetables which were sold in the local market.

During this year Sarvik Vikash Sangha was successful in obtaining pattas to 13.91 acres of land to one of its sister Samiti members. Sarvik Vikash Sangha constructed a pacca vermished at Amlatora samiti.

Plantation related activities : About 6000 saplings have been planted in two Samiti by way of replanting/ gap filling during the monsoons.

Meetings : During this year Sarvik Vikash Sangha held several meetings. In addition to the organizational matters of sister Samitis and SVS other issues such as the status of the girl child, tassar rearing/ production, training needs, credit programme, review of current activities and relevant social issues also figured in the discussions.

Seminar/ Workshops : SVS member involvement in workshops/ seminars to speak about their experience has been a continuous feature. Fifteen members were invited to speak about vermiculture /compost in training programme held at Vidyasagar University. Another seven members attended a workshop organized by a local organisation and narrated their samiti experience. Besides attending seminars and workshops, leaders of Sarvik Vikash Sangha regularly visit neighbouring villages for mobilizing work.

Removing Fences and Building Alliances

Co-ordinator: Nirmala Buch (Visiting Fellow)

This study on the nature and impact of women in the panchayats was taken up in seven districts — Betul, Chhatarpur and Raisen in MP, Ajmer and Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan, Sitapur and Jaunpur in UP, covering 10 Blocks and 140 Gram Panchayats has been completed. Methodology was primarily qualitative in nature, using observation and documentation, and included a baseline survey to select the participants and obtain their socio-economic profile. The study documents the organization of action programmes, and changes in women's participation, articulation and leadership, both through interviews of the participant women and through case studies. 639 women were finally part of the study, all of whom were women elected in the second panchayat elections in the three states. Case studies were prepared of 15 Gram Panchayats.

The action programme took note of rural women's lack of adequate mobility, lack of effective access to formal institutions, sources of information and knowledge, continuing attitudinal and social barriers, low literacy and education levels, and especially the absence of strong collectives and alliances among most women.

The impact of panchayat women's participation in the training programmes, the issues and demands they raised, and their new-found confidence and related transformations were palpable in all the three states.

The broad conclusion to emerge is that sustained policy and programmes of social support focusing on information access and sharing and women's strong networks and alliances are necessary and effective for assisting participation and leadership role of women entering panchayats at the village level, which needs to continue for a long time. This support is not only an issue of equity and justice but also, more importantly, of governance.

The study has been completed in the form of a Report submitted to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

ADVOCACY AND NETWORKING

As an intrinsic dimension of the Centre's commitment to raising awareness about issues of discrimination and enhancing gender equality, members of the Centre have been active in the fields of advocacy with the government and institutions of civil society, assisting in campaigns to bring about changes in public awareness and have developed many networks to strengthen these processes. During the last year, faculty from the Centre as well as Consultants have been furthering public action on issues such as sex selection, while also carrying forward networks among women's organizations and women's studies.

Preventing Sex Selection

The CWDS Campaign has been involved with the Media, Civil Society, Government and Legal and Medical sectors to restrain the practice of sex selection.

Media : The main focus of work this year on sex selection was with the Media and most often in partnership with Centre for Advocacy and Research, Delhi. Involvement with the Hindi media was further expanded. For the first time in four years emphasis has shifted from South India to North India. A two day Workshop with the UP Media was the most substantive intervention in this State. Investigative journalism on the sex selective abortion of female fetuses in print and on TV was undertaken in UP and Delhi respectively. A two day national media Workshop was held in Delhi to consolidate the various efforts undertaken earlier in Karnataka, Andhra, UP and a few other States. With the assistance of the Calicut Press Club and Anweshi, a media sensitisation Workshop was organised for the local media persons.

There has been unprecedented global media coverage this year following the publication of Prabhat Jha et al. in the *Lancet* in early January. Unfortunately their estimate of female foeticide, ten million in last twenty years, was grossly exaggerated. The CWDS Consultant, Dr Sabu George alerted the domestic and international media to such sensationalism by the author. Prof. Mari Bhatt, an eminent demographer, was persuaded to come up with a credible estimate. The *Lancet* accepted rejoinders from Bhatt and George.

Civil Society: The CWDS played an active role in the Delhi Coalition against pre birth elimination of girls (CAPED). CAPED members met the Delhi Chief Minister Ms Sheila Dixit and got permission to examine the routine forms submitted by Clinics. Action India took the effort of collecting the forms from the various Districts and CWDS did the data entry. The process of medical audit has been initiated. Dr. Puneet Bedi has played a key role in this.

Government and the Law: Unexpectedly, there was excellent cooperation from District Collectors in Morena and Shivpuri in Madhya Pradesh. Though they lasted only a few months and the penal actions against guilty doctors were later reversed by the State Appropriate Authority, these were the first successful initiatives in this large State. Almost all of this was funded by the Government and non-CWDS sources. Legal assistance was provided to reverse the unfortunate actions of the regulatory authority.

Hyderabad has continued to develop a successful District level model for implementation of the Act thanks to the persistence of the Collector and unstinted support from the new Chief Minister. CWDS contributed to this novel initiative in several ways. A Collector's manual developed by Mr. Arvind Kumar will be printed by CFAR for national distribution.

CWDS worked with the Union of India in responding to a major constitutional challenge of the PNDT Act in the Bombay High Court. A well known human rights organisation in Mumbai was motivated to file a petition to be impleaded in this case. Fortunately, the judges acted swiftly and gave a land mark judgement in the second hearing itself.

CWDS assisted the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal in their first ever training on the PNDT Act for District Judges.

The Centre's Campaign against sex selection has covered multiple sectors and been active in a number of States with the involvement of local partners. Partnerships have been fostered with professionals, and government officials have also played a significant role in keeping the national discourse alive over the last few years. Many more donors are today seeing this as an issue deserving priority as compared to even five years ago.

CWDS' ethical concerns have concentrated on media exposure, being against sensational exposes or sting operations. The challenge is to broaden and deepen the Campaign so that child sex ratios stagnate in the short run and sex ratios at birth become normal in the coming two decades. One contribution of the Centre to the larger national Campaign is the success in developing groups of individuals and organisations who have become familiar with the various issues related to sex selection and become involved with interventions. Several of them have become nationally visible for their expertise and have contributed to initiating and motivating local level campaigns in other parts of the country. Financial support has come from UNICEF, the British High Commission and WHO India.

Co-ordinator: Sabu George

CWDS/CAPF – Campaign Activities

The Campaign against Pre-birth Elimination of Females (CAPF) mainly consists of teachers and students of educational institutions in Delhi .They conducted the following programmes during 2005-2006:

1. The Resource Centre at Shahpur Jat New Delhi collected and collated publications, newspaper articles, audio-visual materials, IEC material in order to disseminate information and generate public awareness on the issue of declining sex ratio and the sex selection.
2. 12 volunteers' training workshops and 8 events were held with college students and the youth from the community in order to generate awareness on issues related to sex selection, with the help and support of the Lawyers Collective, New Delhi.
3. An Intensive Advocacy Campaign was launched from April-June 2005 involving college students and community youth from slum clusters in Delhi. This campaign involved the use of a Mobile Sensitization Van, an edited tele-film "ATMAJA" was screened, street plays named "SOUNDHI MITTI" were performed and awareness generation materials were distributed. The Van covered the entire city of Delhi. An advocacy kit comprising poems, Handbook of Guidelines, posters and pamphlets on the issue was widely distributed. This advocacy campaign had the active support of the Chief Minister of Delhi Ms Sheila Dikshit.
4. Two dance programmes involving noted artistes were organised on the issue. The first titled "NRITYA" involving college students, was held on May 25th 2005 with the active support of the Mayadhar Rout School of Odissi Dance, New Delhi at IIC. The second programme "MUJHE BHI JEENE DO" with Kathak dancer Ms Shobana Narayan was held on 14th November i.e. Children's Day at the IHC, New Delhi. The purpose of the dance programmes was to spread awareness on the issue of sex selection in a creative manner and to have noted artistes endorse the cause.
5. A series of Orientation programmes were held in a number of colleges of Delhi University which included panel discussions, poster making, street plays, etc. The programmes were held during college festivals.
6. A public awareness programme called "NIRALI" was held in Dilli Haat on the 25-26 June 2005. This programme included a cultural programme and an exhibition. This programme involved college students from different colleges of Delhi University and Jamia Millia Islamia University and also youth from a number of slums in Delhi. The Nirali award was instituted for the youth who were the change agents and for sensitive media person reporting on the issue of sex selection.

7. Four wall magazines on the issue of sex selection were prepared by the community youth along with the college students with the training and support of Unnati Features. The wall magazines were prominently displayed in markets places, hospitals, community centres in the four districts of Delhi (South, North, North West and Central Delhi). CAPF would like to acknowledge the support of 3 grass root NGO's i.e. DESH, Snehbandhan Society and UDAY for the same.

Coordinator: Bijayalakshmi Nanda assisted by Deepa Singhal

Delhi University Awareness Programme on the Declining Sex Ratio and the PNDT Act

The awareness programme organized by faculty of the CWDS with the support of the National Commission of Women was aimed at spreading awareness about the declining child sex ratio and the PNDT Act 2004 among students of Delhi University. It was an effort towards equipping students with an understanding of the laws against sex selection and particularly the workings of the Preconception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of sex selection) Act (PNDT Act) and its present implementation in Delhi.

Workshops were conducted in two phases in North and South Campus. The first awareness camp/workshop was held on 7-8th Feb. 2006, with students from nine colleges and the Arts and Law faculties participating. In view of the vast area to be covered and the dispersed nature of the colleges, the next phase was split into two segments based in Sri Venkateswara College and Kamla Nehru College.

The response of the students was overwhelmingly positive. Clearly they were exercised about the issue and were driven by a desire to intervene so as to make a difference. The presence of Women's Development Centres in many of the Colleges seems to have prepared the ground for a discussion on a host of issues relating to discrimination against women. Another heartening feature of the workshops was the visible and significant presence of male students and their active participation in the discussions.

The programme schedule included discussion of Census data through audio-visual presentations, data on the medical business of sex selection, discussions of the PNDT act with the help of a lawyer, distribution of kits with materials on the subject, and inter-active sessions.

On Prof. Malini Bhattacharya's suggestion (from the NCW), students drafted a pledge which was first taken at the public rally organized on the 8th of February in North Campus, and, subsequently at the end of each of the camps. The pledge was also used as a focus for collecting signatures by students among their own peer group, thus facilitating further discussion.

Overall, the two camps, spread over 4 days in three different venues, were attended by 400 participants. These covered over 15 Colleges and post-graduate departments of Delhi University. The response from the host institutions and teaching faculty was positive and encouraging at all levels of functioning, including the organizational details. Other Colleges when contacted expressed a desire for similar activities involving their students, even as they sometimes expressed their inability to attend due to clashes with local programmes.

Coordinators: Indu Agnihotri & Indrani Mazumdar

Advocacy against two Child Norm

The Centre has been active since many years in combating and seeking the government of India to officially abandon the 2 child norm. Certain states like Himachal Pradesh have already withdrawn their policy in this regard. In May 2005, the Chairperson of the Centre wrote a letter to the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh requesting that the two-child norm be withdrawn from the Panchayati Raj act of that state. This has been followed by a letter from the Minister of Panchayati Raj Mani Shankar Aiyar, who has requested the State Government of MP to withdraw the two-child clause from the Panchayat Raj Act of that State.

Are Other Worlds Possible?

Following a very successful Phase 1 of organising a major series of seminars in New Delhi during August-December 2003 on the theme 'Are Other Worlds Possible ? : The World Social Forum and Cultures of Politics', collectively called the 'Open Space Seminar Series', the second phase of the project was taking forward during 2005-06. Activities carried out during this period of the project were as follows:

- ▣ The First book in the series "Are Other Worlds Possible" *Talking New Politics* (Zubaan : New Delhi) was released before the World Social Forum 2005 at Porto Alegre, Brazil. The manuscripts of the other two books in the series, *Interrogating Empires*, Vol. 2 and *Imagining Alternatives* Vol. 3 are now with the publishers Zubaan.

- ☐ The Hindi edition of the book *Talking New Politics* was published as *Nayi Rajniti* (Prakashan Sansthan : New Delhi) under a new series *Samrajyon Se Sangharsh*. The other two books are also in the process of translation
- ☐ The film *Opening Spaces* made previously was promoted in this period and some public and private screenings were held in the context of understanding the World Social Forum.
- ☐ Necessary permission has been secured from the publishers to make the books in Hindi and English available on the website < **www.cacim.net** >
- ☐ Prepared the manuscript of the Manual on the experience of organising the 'Open Space Seminar Series', oriented towards helping others to organise similar activities elsewhere.
- ☐ Established important contacts in Nepal and Pakistan with similar initiatives around the WSF. Participated at the World Social Forum meeting in Karachi, March 2006.
- ☐ Published research papers in *Mainstream* and *Futures* journal.
- ☐ Created a Listserve WSFDiscuss as an open and unmoderated forum for the exchange of information and views on the experience, practise, and theory of the World Social Forum at any level (local, national, regional, and global) and on related social and political movements and issues.

See Archives: <http://openspaceforum.net/pipermail/>

worldsocialforum-discuss_openspaceforum.net/

(This project has been hosted by the Centre with special support from HIVOS.)

Coordinator: CACIM – Critical Action: Centre in Movement

Further Linkages and Networks of CWDS

The Centre is a founder and active member of the **Forum for Creches and Child Care Services (FORCES)**. The network has been steadily expanding its bases in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Uttaranchal, Jharkhand and Chattisgarh, and includes a large number of organizations working in the rural areas. FORCES has been lobbying with the Government on issues such as the inclusion of children in the 0-6 age group in the 93rd Constitutional Amendment, the proposed National Commission for Children and the CMP of the UPA Government. FORCES has also organized a series of consultations on ECCD jointly with Plan International. Besides,

the issue of the declining child sex ratios, sex selection and sex determination, have also been concerns for networking and advocacy. FORCES has also conducted studies around these issues and the ICDS programme.

The Centre is a founder member of one of the oldest networks amongst women's organizations, **the National Network of Women's Organisations**, which has also been called the "Seven Sisters". As a network member, CWDS has been a part of various campaigns concerned with advancing women's rights in politics, the economy and social life, such as the women's reservations bill in Parliament and State Assemblies, legal reform on rape laws and issues of sexual harassment at the workplace, to name a few.

The Centre has been a founder member of the **Indian Association of Women's Studies (IAWS)**. During the last year in particular, members of CWDS have been very active in a number of ways in taking the work of the IAWS forward. In the Executive Committee of the IAWS whose term ended in October 2005, a senior faculty member was President of the IAWS and another senior faculty was a member of the Executive Committee. The XI National Conference on Sovereignty, Citizenship and Gender, was held from May 3-6th 2005 in Goa, at which over 500 participants attended the plenaries, sub-themes and related activities. Two other faculty members helped coordinate two sub-themes. The CWDS offered institutional support to the IAWS by helping the President in carrying out her functions, for which the IAWS has recorded its gratitude.

For the past three years, the previous Director of the Centre has been a member of a forum focused on advancing economic, social and cultural rights in India, known as **Beyond the Circle of Rights**. In its endeavour to advance a rights-based approach, the group has prepared four framework documents, two of which were prepared by the Centre – on the Right to Housing and the Right to Food. This project has entered its second phase, and the Centre will prepare two of three new concepts papers, on the Right to Work and the Right to Social Security.

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

All the activities of the Centre mentioned so far – research, action and advocacy – have been ably supported and strengthened by the diverse services provided by its Library. One of the finest libraries in the country on women’s studies, it continues to provide a range of services to a wide variety of users.

The CWDS Library is a specialized research resource center for a comprehensive collection of published and unpublished material relating to Indian women. The Library aims to provide an overall perspective regarding the situational analysis, current issues, development policies, programmes and schemes relating to women.

Collection Development: The Library has a well defined collection development policy and uses multi-prolonged strategies to develop its holdings.

- ↳ **Reference Collection:** This includes Government Policy Documents; Commissions, Committees and Working Group Reports; Plan Documents; Statistical Sources including Census data; Directories; Handbooks; Bibliographies; and Dossiers.
- ↳ **Books/ Monographs:** Mainly on or from India, the library also has a sizable coverage of SAARC countries, other developing and developed countries, and added 390 purchased and gifted books and monographs this year. The Library also received a substantial number of documents from late Dr. Sonia Bathla, an ex CWDS colleague.
- ↳ **Institutional Papers:** Institutional papers and research reports of various women's centres and agencies working at local, regional, national and international levels are also housed.
- ↳ **Periodicals:** Presently, the Library subscribes to 45 journals and receives 7 journals in exchange for the Centre's journal "Indian Journal of Gender Studies". In addition, over 400 newsletters/ bulletins from research and academic institutions, government agencies, women's organizations from India and abroad are received. The back files of over 30 titles of journals numbering 646 and women's newsletters in bound volumes are available.
- ↳ **E-Documents:** Over 350 e-documents have been added to our digital collection. During the year 2005-06, a total number of 65 e-documents have been added to e-library collection.

Apart from these, the library has Proceedings and Papers of national, regional and international conferences/seminars. In addition there is a sizeable collection of Acts/ Bills; Annual Reports; Newspaper Clippings; Brochures/ Pamphlets; Book Lists/ Catalogues; Audio-Visuals.

Library Databases: The Library has designed and developed in-house the following bibliographical and directory databases and retrieval of information using CDS/ISIS and WINISIS software:

- **Mahila:** The Mahila database consists of records of books, monographs, institutional publications, research reports, government documents/ policy papers and conference proceedings/ papers and reports, with individual entries for edited books and conference papers. During 2005-2006 over 793 entries were added and the current numbers of database records are over 35,193.
- **Article Database:** This database comprises records of indexed news items and selected articles from newspapers and periodicals since 1994. During the current year 1965 entries were added and the current numbers of database records are 22963.
- **Database of Periodicals:** A database of newsletters/bulletins/ journals, has currently more than 500 records.

The Library also maintains database of Audio-Visuals and Institutional Database.

Library Users: During the year 2005-06, over 842 researchers made use of the Library's facilities. Approximately 73% scholars were from Delhi, 21% were from other states of India and 6% from abroad. Users' statistics for last five years are given below:

Library Users' Statistics (2001-2006)

Year	Total	Indian	Foreign
2001-2002	900	855	45
2002-2003	950	902	48
2003-2004	910	854	56
2004-2005	850	808	42
2005-2006	842	792	50
Total	4452	4211	241

Information Services

- ↪ **Reference and Referral:** Reading Room Service; Database searches including JSTOR (The Scholarly Journal Archive) and printouts; Internet Surfing; and Inter-Library Loan.

- ↵ **Current Awareness Services:** Current Awareness Bulletin (monthly); and Current Contents of Journals (Fortnightly).
- ↵ **Bibliographic Services:** In the year 2006, CWDS Library brought out a first ever Hindi Resource List entitled “*Mahila Addhyan-Vividh Aayaam: Ek Sandarbh Suchika*, 2006. 121p.
- ↵ **CWDS Library Reading Lists Series:** Reading Lists are made available to users against the payment basis. During the period of year 2005-06, the Library brought out Women-Bibliographies; Women-Fiction; Women-Crimes; Panchayati Raj (Post 1997); Widows: an update (Post 1998); and Witch-Hunting.
- ↵ **Photocopying of Library Material:** During the year of 2005-06, a total number of 34,590 pages have been photocopied.

Library’s Outreach Activities

1. **New Resources for the Indian Journal of Gender Studies:** The Library has been instrumental in creating a new section on “New Resources” in the Indian Journal of Gender Studies since 2003. The Section contains information on new Print and Electronic Resources as well as announcement for the forthcoming conferences.
2. **Display and Sales of CWDS Publications:** The CWDS publications stalls at various local, regional, national and international conferences are managed by the Library.

Library Projects: From time to time the Library is approached by various agencies to provide research information on related projects in Women’s Studies.

1. **GENDWAAR:** Doorway to gender information in South Asia (2002- Ongoing) <http://gendwaar.gen.in>.

Collaborators: Promoted jointly by the Centre and SNDT Women’s University Library (Mumbai), the project was initially financially supported by the Harvard School of Public Health, University of Harvard, Mass. USA. The project welcomes collaboration from other organizations working on gender issues in South Asia.

2. **BOL: An Electronic Discussion List on Gender Issues in South Asia** (2000 – Ongoing) The Library initiated BOL – an Electronic Discussion List,

in January 2000, as the partner project of Global Reproductive Health Forum network of the Department of Population and International Health, Harvard School of Public Health in Boston, USA on Gender Issues in South Asia.
<http://www.dgroups.org/groups/cwds-bol/index.cfm>

Bibliographic Projects

- ↳ Globalisation and Women's Work: A Resource Guide with Special Reference to India (1990-2005). 82p. Manana: Devahuti-Damodar Svaraj Trust commissioned a time bound bibliographical project on Globalisation and Women's Work, with over 490 references from 1990.

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PUBLICATIONS

Indian Journal of Gender Studies

Editors: Malavika Karlekar and Leela Kasturi

A pioneer in the geographic region, the journal's concerns spread well beyond the boundaries of citizenship, nation and the state. In the last year it has initiated a new section on important resources, including those from the Web.

Never exclusionist in its focus or work, the Centre has moved towards a clearer understanding of gender relations within the overall socio-political system. It is, thus only appropriate that the IJGS should help consolidate the Centre's role as a pioneer in gender-oriented social science research and action.

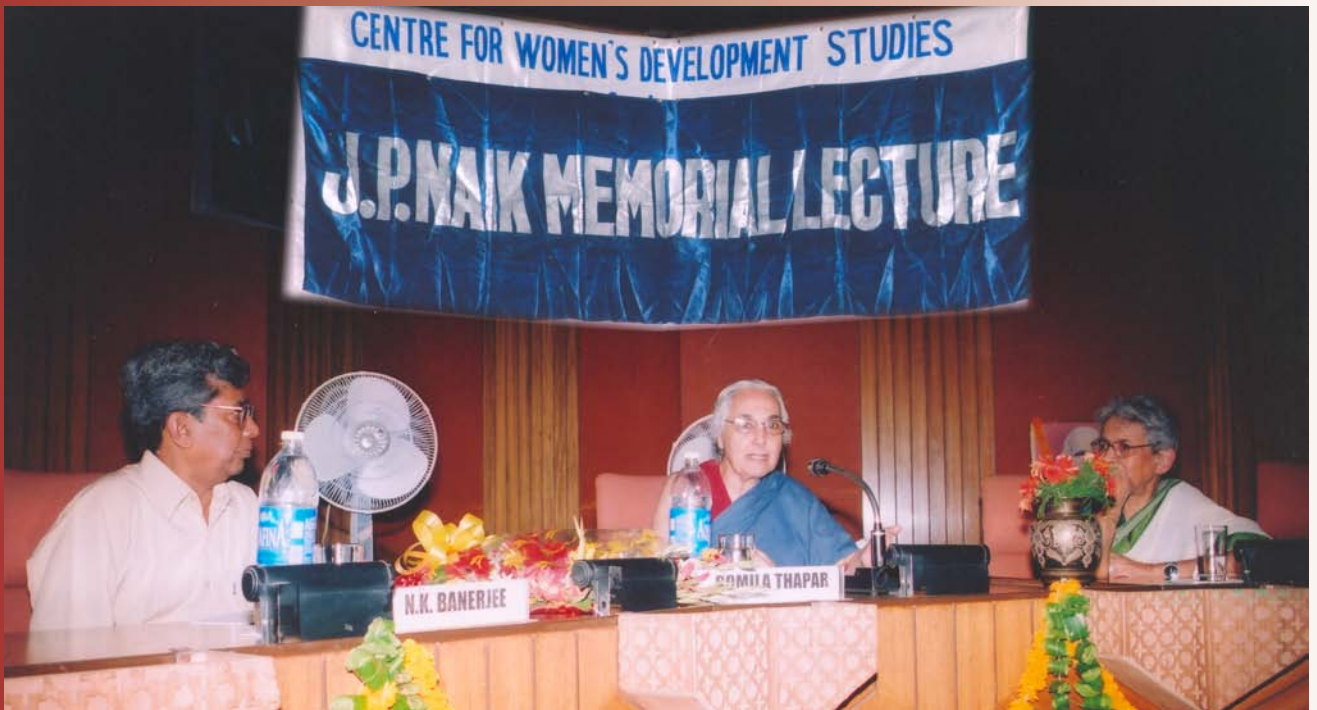
A tri-annual since 2003, the second and third issues of 2005 (11:2&3) were clubbed together to form a special issue on Marriage and Migration in Asia, guest edited jointly by Professor Patricia Uberoi and Dr Rajni Palriwala. It had 11 articles including marriage migration in China, gender relations and generational change among Malayali migrants in Italy; cross-border marriages in Taiwan, the sale of Bangladeshi girls as wives in north India; gender, risk and adjustment among Pakistani marriage migrants to Britain, and domestic violence and the Indian diaspora in the United States.

The forthcoming issues of IJGS will carry two special sections: one on Africa, and women's participation in the communities and economies of African countries like Ghana, Nigeria and Cameroon; and another devoted to an analysis of the decade that followed the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo in 1994, with articles on the issues of population policies, and the issues of women's reproductive and sexual rights written by researchers from India, Latin America, and the USA.

Memory Frames : Oral Narratives, Kumud Sharma, 2005.

The narratives presented in the book are reflections of four first generation women's studies practitioners on perspectives framed by feminist debates in India during the last three decades. These narratives are placed within the larger context of women's studies as a discourse and practice. The book is in the form of 'conversational narratives' and not autobiographical accounts or directed interviews. The narratives encompass not only personal aspects of the narratives but also value

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judgements on several key issues which constitute the debates within women's studies. This collective reconstruction of the meaning of women's studies and the production of knowledge, reflects both individual agendas and larger consciousness of feminist practice.

Selecting Identities from the Past: 17th J.P. Naik Memorial Lecture 2005,
Romila Thapar

The Memorial Lecture held in memory of the late Prof. J.P Naik, the first Member Secretary of the ICSSR and a founder member of the Centre, was held in September 2005 with Prof. Romila Thapar readily agreeing to deliver the address. Her lecture prisms open two common beliefs about the past and women – that culture, tradition and women's identities were given a definitive form in the remote past and that this remained basically unbroken and homogenous till modern times. By revisiting certain texts such as the *Mahabharata*, the *dharma-shastras*, and Buddhist and Jaina sources, her lecture demonstrates the range of questions that need to be asked about women's multiple identities and roles in sustaining a particular social order. Since formulating an identity itself is a selective process, two further questions are – who is doing the selecting and to what purpose?

Re-presenting Indian Women 1875-1947: A Visual Documentary, Malavika Karlekar, Oxford University Press, 2006.

Photography is the medium used in this volume to capture the diverse lives of women over the last century and a half, so as to provide a more holistic understanding to what is learned through the written word, memory and recall. With a collection of 300 rare photographs from the period 1875-1947 gleaned from archives as well as private collections, contextualized by an introduction, the book showcases the family, educational reform, women as workers, artists and in politics, as well as in the freedom struggle and at major historical junctures.

Identity Formation, Nationhood and Women: An Overview of the Issues,
Occasional Paper No.42, 2006, Vasanthi Raman.

This paper addresses the interplay of the categories of nationhood and gender in identity formation historically and in contemporary India. It argues that the conflation of religion, culture and the nation constituted an important strand that continues into the post-independence years. Other strands constituted by the complex interweaving of the women's question with various identities of caste, tribe, class, region, and language are also discussed. The paper concludes with the impact of the neo liberal paradigm and its ambivalent and tortuous consequences for identities in general and gender and the nation in particular.

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SEMINARS/ WORKSHOPS/ CONFERENCES

During 2005-06, the following Seminars/Workshops/Conferences were organized by the Centre:

► **Identity Formation, Nationhood and Women, September 15-17, 2005, New Delhi.**

A national seminar on “Identity Formation, Nationhood and Women” was organised on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the CWDS at Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi. The inaugural address of the seminar was delivered by Prof. Romila Thapar which dealt with “Selecting Identities from the Past”. This was also the 17th J.P. Naik Memorial Lecture.

The main thrust of the seminar was to explore the theme of changing identities and its impact on women in India in the historical and contemporary context. The interlocking themes of nationhood, nation-formation and multiple identities have proved to be critical in the historical construction of Indian women, and hence formed a broad framework for the varied themes and presentations at the seminar. Especially during periods of turmoil and conflict, women’s identities have been caught within national and cross-cutting forces.

The seminar explored the following themes in the different sessions of the seminar: Contextualising Social Contradictions: Religion, Caste, Tribe, Class and Women; Politics of Community, Region and Women; The State, Women and Communalism/Fundamentalism; Contested Communities, Languages and Cultures; and Politicised Religion and Women.

One of the unique features of the seminar was the coming together of academics and activists, especially in the sessions on Contextualising Social Contradiction: Religion, Caste, Tribe, Class and Women and Politics of Community, Region and Women and Politicised Religion and Women. There were papers and presentations from Kashmir, Assam, Nagaland and Manipur. The scope of the seminar can be gauged from the fact that 31 scholars and activists made presentations, and that over 150 participants attended the seminar. A more detailed report of the seminar proceedings is being prepared. Vasanthi Raman was responsible for organizing the Seminar.

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► **Two Day Consultation on ‘Women’s Movement’s Engagement with the Law: Existing Contradictions and Emerging Challenges’ at IIC on March 20th and 21st, 2006**

Since its early days, the women’s movement has engaged continuously with law as one of the instruments of social change. In recent years, several new or amended laws and policies have been proposed to address gender concerns. In response to these initiatives, the CWDS organized a two day consultation on ***Women’s Movement’s Engagement with the Law: Existing Contradictions and Emerging Challenges***. The consultation was an attempt to capture the most recent developments in legal discourses, and reflect on the manner in which the women’s movement has tried to engage with the law, with the state and various other actors. The consultation honoured and felicitated Prof. Lotika Sarkar for her pioneering contributions.

The consultation brought together lawyers, women activists, academicians, intellectuals, trade union activists, researchers and state functionaries. The subjects discussed ranged from analyzing the content of laws dealing with women’s concerns to the structures that deliver justice, the process of law making, the implementation of law and the role of the women’s movement in all of these. The first overview session addressed the women’s movement’s historical engagements from the pre-independence era to post-colonial period. This was followed by a brief session on the anti-dowry movement and experiences of the Dowry Law. A session on violence against women focused on the issue of laws relating to violence within the broader politico-legal framework and the manner in which violence against women is interpreted in the courtrooms. A detailed discussion also took place on the new law enacted against domestic violence.

Keeping in mind the situation of women workers in the context of globalisation, a dialogue was initiated between trade union representatives and representatives from women’s organizations on the current agenda of labour law reforms and issues related to women workers. Women’s right to property, maintenance, inheritance and access to land was the theme of a roundtable discussion that also took into account the role of customary laws and practices, besides personal laws. The consultation also addressed the issue of law, values and ethics in the context of sex selective abortions. A final session highlighted the emerging issues that need to be understood in the changing paradigm such as those relating to honour killings and witch hunting.

The discussions reflected on how far women’s rights have been advanced in the sphere of law, reviewing the effects of past successes and failures. It is still true that in many crucial areas the formal legal system as well as traditional modes of

justice delivery have failed to address the existing ground realities and women's experiences of discrimination, oppression and exclusion. Advances may be seen or anticipated in the number of new laws that have been and are being enacted in the amendments made to existing laws and in several significant Draft Bills proposed by the present government, which are pending before the Parliament. At the same time, despite such progress in law making, several regressive elements have worked their way into the conceptualisation, application and implementation of law.

Over 100 participants attended the seminar and 18 scholars and activists made presentations. A detailed report of the seminar proceedings has already been prepared. Shalu Nigam was responsible for organizing the consultation.

Faculty Participation in Seminars/ Workshops/ Conferences

The Centre's research faculty participated in several seminars, workshops and conferences over the past year, as resource persons, participants, paper presenters and so on. The faculty also shares in the responsibility of representing the Centre in network meetings, lobbying and advocacy. Some of the details are given below:

Anupama Roy

Participated:

- ◆ Workshop organized by the Indian Social Science Trust to discuss the findings of the UNDP project on *Women in Leadership* and the scoping paper looking at questions of effective leadership in four hill-states – Meghalaya, Manipur, Uttaranchal and Himachal, 10 June 2005.
- ◆ Seminar on *Identity Formation, Nationhood and Gender* organized by CWDS at Jamia Hamdard, Delhi, September 2005.
- ◆ As resource person and delivered a lecture on *Citizenship and Political Participation*, The Institute of Home Economics, Delhi University, 27 October 2005.
- ◆ As resource person and delivered a lecture on *Citizenship and Women's Rights* in the Certificate Course on Human Rights, Ramjas College, New Delhi, 9 December 2005.
- ◆ Perspective Building Seminar on *Towards Dignity: Access, Aspiration and Assertion of Dalits in India* organized by the Institute of Human Development, New Delhi, 21 Dec. 2005.

- ◆ Resource person for the Raushni Deshpande Memorial Symposium on *Building Democratic Societies* organized by the Department of Community Resource Management and Extension, Lady Irwin College, University of Delhi, 21 January 2006.
- ◆ Two day seminar at Teen Murti Bhawan on *Sex-Selection: Technologies, Population and Social Relations* organized by CWDS, Teen Murti and Action India, 23-24 January 2006.
- ◆ Campaign against *Declining Child Sex Ratio* in Delhi University organized by CWDS, 9 February 2006.
- ◆ Symposium on *Diversity, Democracy and Federalism* organized by the Centre for Federal Studies, Jamia Hamdard University, 22 February 2006.
- ◆ Conference on *Wounded Histories* organized by the Developing Countries Research Centre and Vidyajyoti College in Delhi University, 25 February 2006.
- ◆ Conference on *Law, Gender and Violence*, organized by CWDS, 20 March 2006.

Paper Presentation

- ◆ XI IAWS Conference *Gender, Sovereignty and Citizenship*, Goa, 3-6 May 2005. Organized a sub-theme panel at the XI IAWS Conference. The thrust of the sub-theme was 'Rethinking Citizenship, Communities and Rights'.
- ◆ Communal Violence (Suppression) Bill, titled '*Lessons not Learnt: State, Law and Community*'. 15-17 September 2005.

Indrani Mazumdar

Participated:

- ◆ Seminar on *Social Security for Migrant Workers*, New Delhi, August, 2005.
- ◆ Seminar on *Identity Formation, Nationhood and Gender* organized by CWDS at Jamia Hamdard, Delhi, September 2005.
- ◆ All India Convention of Unorganised Workers, Firozabad, October 2005.
- ◆ Seminar on *WTO and Its Impact on Labour and Employment*, VVGNLI, NOIDA, October 2005.
- ◆ Global Labour Forum, New Delhi, December 2005.

- ◆ Annual Conference of Indian Association of Labour Economics, New Delhi, December 2005.
- ◆ The Women's Movement's Engagement with Law, CWDS, March 2006.

Paper Presentation:

- ◆ Keynote Speaker, National Seminar on *Linkages between Trade, Development & Poverty Reduction*, Jaipur November 2005.
- ◆ Represented the CWDS at IASSI conference held in Bangalore, April 2005.
- ◆ Panelist in International Workshop on *Garment Workers*, Faridabad, January 2006.
- ◆ Lecture on Organizing Unorganized Sector Workers at VVGNLI, March 2006.
- ◆ Panelist in National Consultation on *Garment Workers' Issues*, Jamia Hamdard, March 2006.

Indu Agnihotri

Participated:

- ◆ XIth National Conference of the Indian Association of Women's Studies, Goa, 3-6 May 2005.
- ◆ As Resource Person, for session with Fulbright Fellowship Programme participants, on the women's movement, USEFI, New Delhi, 5-6 July 2005.
- ◆ As Resource Person, Status of Women in a Globalised Society, Training Program, VVGNLI, Noida, 9 August 2005.
- ◆ As Resource Person, MDGs and the Women's Movement, National Consultation on *Beijing Plus Ten*, India Worldwide Watch, New Delhi, 29 August 2005.
- ◆ UGC Western Region Consultation on *Women's Studies*, Bombay, 8—10 September 2005.
- ◆ As Resource person, *Developing Indian Perspectives on Feminist Theory and Methodology*, National Seminar, Women's Studies Development Centre, University of Delhi, 27 September 2005.

- ◆ As Resource Person, Women's Movement in India, Certificate Course, Kamla Nehru College, University of Delhi, 3 October 2005.
- ◆ As Resource Person, Women's Movement in India, and Public Private Dichotomy, in Refresher Course on *Human Rights and Gender Studies*, Dept. of Sociology and Centre for Women's Studies, Punjab University, Chandigarh, 10 October 2005.
- ◆ As Discussant for Paper by Samita Sen on Informalising Labour Recruitment: The Garden Sardar in Assam Tea Plantations, *International Labour Conference on 'Towards Global Labour History: New Comparisons*, AILH-VVGNLI, Noida, 10-12 November 2005.
- ◆ As Resource Person, Women's Movement in India, Indraprastha College, University of Delhi, 14 November 2005.
- ◆ As Resource Person, *Women's Movement in India*, Certificate Course in Women's Studies, Daulat Ram College, University of Delhi, 17 November 2005.
- ◆ Work-in Progress Workshop for on-going projects organized by the Integrated Labour History Research Programme and VVGNLI, 24 -25, November 2005.
- ◆ UGC Northern Region Consultation on *Women's Studies*, Kurukshetra, 12-13 December 2005.
- ◆ *UGC Women's Studies Consultation*, Kolkata, 12 -13 January 2006.
- ◆ *Women's Movements Engagement with Law*, CWDS, New Delhi, 20-21 March 2006.
- ◆ *Women's Movement in India: Challenges in the Era of Globalisation*, National Seminar, Women's Studies Centre, North Bengal University, Siliguri, 23 March 2006.

Paper Presentation:

- ◆ Lecture, History of Women's Movement in India, for Certificate Course in Women's Studies, Institute of Home Economics, University of Delhi, 8 December 2005.
- ◆ Lecture, *Women's Movement in India*, Refresher Course in Jamia Milia, New Delhi, 28 January 2006.

- ◆ Lecture, *Women's Movement in India*, for Certificate course in Women's Studies, Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya, Univ. of Delhi, 1 February 2006.
- ◆ 'Women's Studies and Women's Movement' in Project *Seminar* University of Delhi, 18 January 2006.
- ◆ 'Social Movements and Women's Empowerment', in Workshop *To Develop Curriculum in Women's Studies*, Lal Bahadur Shastri Sanskrit Vidyapith , 2 February 2006.
- ◆ "Women's Movement—A Personal Narrative", Miranda House, Univ. of Delhi, 9 March 2006.

Kumud Sharma

- ◆ Organised a Plenary on 'Women's Studies' at the XIth National Conference of the Indian Association of Women's Studies, Goa, 3-6 May 2005.

The Plenary was designed to critically reflect on the objectives and agendas of Women's Studies, expansion of scholarship, institutional spaces; its contribution to content, methods and epistemologies in social sciences; its engagement with serious feminist politics and the new challenges posed by the restructuring of academic spaces in institutions of higher education. The teaching programmes in women's studies raise questions of pedagogy, inter-disciplinarity, funding and link teaching with degrees in social sciences. The Plenary was followed by a workshop on 'Issues before Women's Studies'. This was an interactive workshop and focused on experiences of women's studies centres and issues of common concern.

Neetha Narayana Pillai

Participated

- ◆ Seminar on *Understanding Social Opposition to Power Sector Reforms* Jointly organized by Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, India Development Foundation, Gurgaon & Global Development Network, New Delhi, 16 March 2006.
- ◆ Seminar on *Women's Movement Engagement with the Law*, Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi, 21-22 March 2006.

- ◆ Seminar on *Documentation of Organizational History of Women Workers in the Informal Sector: The Case of SEWA*, Integrated Labour History Research Programme, V.V Giri National Labour Institute, NOIDA, 31 March 2006.

Parimala V. Rao

Participated:

- ◆ Seminar on *Women and Law* organized by CWDS, New Delhi, 20-21 March 2006.
- ◆ Seminar on *Writing Twentieth Century History: From Colony to Nation* organized by Centre for Historical Studies, JNU, New Delhi, 27-29 March 2006.

Preet Rustagi

Participated:

- ◆ Resource person, *Gender Mainstreaming: The Use of Indicators*, Training of European Delegation, organized by ILO, Italy, European Commission, Golf Links, Delhi, 18 May 2005.

Paper Presentation:

- ◆ 'Women's Work and Income Promotion: Policy Related Issues, International Seminar on *Employment and Income Security* organized by Institute for Human Development, Indian Society of Labour Economics, IHC, 7-9 April 2005.

Renu Addlakha

Participated:

- ◆ Awareness camp and workshop on *Female Foeticide in India* organized by CWDS and the National Commission for Women in North Campus, Delhi University. 7-8 February 2006.
- ◆ Interactive session with Fulbright scholars in India organized by United States Education foundation in India (USEFI) and Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), 15 February 2006.
- ◆ Awareness camp and workshop on *Female Foeticide in India* organized by CWDS and the National Commission for Women in South Campus, Delhi University, 24 February 2006.
- ◆ Youth in India; ongoing research of the Population Council, New Delhi. 24 February 2006.

- ◆ Two day National Seminar on *Documenting the Women's Movement in India* organised by Vividha Women's Resource center (Jaipur) at Indian Social Institute, 27-28 February 2006.
- ◆ As Discussant, First National Conference *Accessible Transportation: Mobility for All* organised by Samarthyaa and Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi at Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry Hall, New Delhi, 17-19 March 2006
- ◆ Seminar on *Women's Engagement with the Law: Existing Contradictions and Emerging Challenges* organized by CWDS at India International Centre, 20-21 March 2006.

Sabiha Hussain

Participated:

- ◆ As Discussant, *Two Child Norm Policy in MP and Its Effect on Women in Panchayat: A Report* released by SAMA, 11 July 2005.
- ◆ As Discussant *Model Nikahnama* released by All India Muslim Personal Board, organised by Jagori, 26 July 2005
- ◆ As Discussant, *Women, Family and Globalisation* organized by Iran Cultural Centre, 27-28 July 2005
- ◆ Speaker, *Model Nikahnama* released by All India Muslim Personal Board' organised by AIDWA, NFIW, JWP, AIWC, Muslim Women's Forum, 3 August 2005.
- ◆ National Consultation *Beijing + 10 - Way Forward* organized by NAWO, 29-30 August 2005
- ◆ National Seminar *Identity Formation, Nationhood and Women* organized by CWDS, 15-17 September 2005
- ◆ International Conference *Labour History* organized by National Labour Institute, 10-11 November 2005.
- ◆ International Conference on *Globalisation: Social and Political Dimensions* organized by Centre for Law and governance, JNU, 17-18 November 2005.

- ◆ Convention on *Issues before Muslim Women: Social, Economic and Legal* organized by Janwadi Mahila Samiti, Delhi unit, 22 November, 2005.
- ◆ Exchanged views with Afghan delegates regarding Indian Scenario and NGO functioning organized by Catholic Relief Service (CRS) – Delhi at Indian Social Institute, 30 December, 2005.
- ◆ Resource person, consultation organized by Jagori to discuss the future plan of action of Muslim Women's Rights Network, 9 January 2006
- ◆ Discussant, release of preliminary report 'Issues of Muslims in India' organized by Indian Social Institute and Action Aid India, 14 January, 2006
- ◆ National Seminar *Sex Selection: Technologies, Population and Social Relations* organized by NMML, Action India and CWDS, 23-24 January 2006.

Paper Presentation:

- ◆ 'Education of Muslim Women in India: Aspirations and Obstacles' in a two days National Seminar on *Education and Social Justice: Options and Issues* organized by Ambedkar chair, Centre for Study of Social System, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, 7-8 March 2006.
- ◆ 'Shariat Courts and Question of Women's Rights' in a two days Consultation on *Women's Movement Engagement with Law* Organised by CWDS, 20-21 March 2006.

Sadhana Arya

Participated:

- ◆ Meeting on Nikahnama organized by Jagori, 26 July 2005
- ◆ As discussant on Bill on Sexual Harassment at Workplace within CWDS with Prof. Lotika Sarkar, Shalu Nigam and Pratiksha Baxi, 7 & 11 October 2005.

Savitri Ray

Participated:

- ◆ Training programme entitled 'Training of Gender Trainers' organized by NIPCCD, New Delhi, 1-5 August 2005.
- ◆ CWDS Seminar on *Identity, Formation, Nationhood and Women* at Jamia Hamdard, September 15-17 2005.

- ◆ CWDS In-house seminar- *Manufacturing Consent: Impact of the donor agenda on the Indian Women's Health Movement* by Saheli team, 5 October 2005.
- ◆ Brain storming meeting (CWDS-UNIFEM) on the *Missing Girl Child: A South Asian or a Global Phenomenon*, CWDS, 22 November 2005.
- ◆ Seminar on *Sex Selection Technologies, Population and Social Relations* organized by NMML/Action India/ CWDS, Conference Hall, NMML, New Delhi, 23-24 January 2006.
- ◆ Programme organized by NCW- Chalo Gaon ki Ore-A programme for Empowering Rural Women at Vigyan Bhawan on 3 February 2006.
- ◆ CWDS Awareness camp on Declining Child Sex Ratio, Female Foeticide and PNDT Act on 7-8 Feb. 2006 at North Campus, 17th Feb. at Sri Venkateshwara College and on 24 Feb. at Kamala Nehru College, Delhi University.
- ◆ NCERT meeting, working group on 'Making Education More Proactive in Addressing the problem of Declining Child Sex Ratio' 6 March 2006.
- ◆ CWDS Consultation on *Women's Engagement with the Law: Existing Contradiction and Emerging Challenges* at IIC, New Delhi on 20-21 March 2006.

Paper presentation:

- ◆ 'Missing Women-The Challenge Ahead' at a National Seminar on *Female Infanticide* organized by Centre for Women's Studies & Department of Psychology M. L. Sukhadia University, Udaipur , 19-20 January 2006.
- ◆ 'Girl Child- A Global Scenario' at a National Seminar on *Attitudinal Difference towards Girl Child in India* organized by Women Studies Development Centre, Delhi University, 17-18 February 2006.
- ◆ 'Empowering Women at Grass Roots: A Myth or Reality' at a National Seminar on *Panchayati Raj, Participatory Democracy and Development* organized by Dept. of Sociology, Jammu University, 24-26 March 2006.

Shalu Nigam

Participated:

- ◆ Meeting on *Domestic Violence Bill*, AIDWA, 10 May 2005.

- ◆ Consultation on *Model Nikahnama* organised by several women's organisations including CWDS, Constitutional club, 31 May 2005.
- ◆ National Seminar on *Rape: Laws and Society: Is Marriage an Alternative?* organised by All India Mahila Congress NGO Cell, Andhra Bhawan Auditorium, 6 June 2005.
- ◆ Consultation on *National Commission of Children Bill* Organised by IACR, IIC Annexe, New Delhi, 18 June 2005.
- ◆ Meeting on *Sex Determination and Female Foeticide* organized by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Datamation Foundation, Nirman Bhawan, 6 September 2005.
- ◆ Seminar on *Women, Identity and Nationhood*, CWDS, Jamia Hamdard, 15 -17 September 2005.
- ◆ Consultation organized by National Commission of Women on *Compulsory Registration of Marriage Bill*, IHC, 23 September 2005.
- ◆ *Disaster and Children*, India International Centre, 23 September 2005.
- ◆ Meeting on *Child Marriage Bill*, ICAR, Bahai House, 5 October 2005.
- ◆ Meeting organised by National Commission of Women on *Sexual Harassment Bill*, IHC, 6 October 2005.
- ◆ *Nirali – The Girl Child and Unique*, CAPF, IHC, 14 November 2005.
- ◆ Summit on *Women and legal Aid*, NLSA and NCW, Vigyan Bhawan, 25 November 2005.
- ◆ Meeting organized by Housing and Land Rights network, CWLR, 11 January 2006
- ◆ Two days seminar on *Sex Selection, Population and Social Relations* Organised by NMML, Action India and CWDS, Teen Murti, 23-24 January 2006.
- ◆ *Chalo Gaon ki Ore*, NCW, Vigyan Bhawan, 3 February 2006.
- ◆ Women's Groups representation to Lok Sabha Speaker on *Women's Reservation Bill*, 16 February 2006.

- ◆ *Protection Against Domestic Violence Act 2005*, Action India and UNIFEM, Viswa Yuvak Kendra, 21 February 2006.
- ◆ Women's groups' representation before Delhi Police Commissioner on Jessica Lal's case, 24 February 2006.

Paper presentation:

- ◆ 'Beyond Legal Discourse: Rethinking the Issue of Violence in the Realm of Legal Education' at *IAWS Conference*, Goa, 3-6 May 2005.
- ◆ Coordinated a sub-theme session on 'Violence Against women and Access to Justice', IAWS Goa conference, 3-6 May 2005.
- ◆ 'Rights to Survive: Issues Relating to Sex Determination and Female Foeticide and Infanticide', FORCES and AusAID on *Positive Advocacy on ECCD: Practices and Policies for Young Child*, IHC , 9-10 June 2005.
- ◆ 'Declining Sex ratio and Violence Against Women: Developing Linkages and Determining Strategies' in the two days consultation on *Looking at the Future-Collective Strategies to Combat Declining Sex Ratio* organized by FORCES and WECAN, IHC, 17-18 Aug 2005.
- ◆ 'Giving Life to the Law in Law Schools: Teaching of Clinical Legal Education in Indian Context', Clinical Legal Education organized by the Washington College of Law, American University 17-22 October 2005.
- ◆ Lecture on "Gender and Domestic Violence" to the investigators of NHFS 3rd round, Chattisgarh and Nagaland, Research and Development Initiatives, Delhi, November 2005.
- ◆ 'Judicial Interventions and Violence Against Women in India: A Perspective' *Women and Judicial Interventions*, National Human Rights Commission training course on Human Rights, 16 December 2005.
- ◆ 'Judicial Construction of Dowry Cases' at the two days Consultation on *Women's Movement Engagement with the Law: Existing Contradictions and Emerging Challenges*, CWDS, IIC, New Delhi, 20 - 21 March 2006.
- ◆ Took sessions on 1) Dowry and law, 2) Law pertaining to Domestic Violence, 3) Law relation to sexual offences in para legal training programme, Indian Social Institute, 21-30 March 2006.

Sreelekha Nair**Participated:**

- ◆ *The Ambivalence of Social Consciousness: Inter-Community Relations in Modern India*, organized by MSH at l'EHESS, Paris, 20 October 2005.
- ◆ *Globalisation: Social and Political Dimensions* International Seminar organized by MSH, Paris and JNU at Jawaharlal Nehru University New Delhi, 17-18 November 2005.
- ◆ *Towards A Sociology of South Asia*, Centre for the Study of Social Systems, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, 27-28 January 2006.
- ◆ Consultation on *Women's Movement's Engagement with the Law* organized by CWDS, 20-21 March, 2006.

Paper presentation:

- ◆ 'Rethinking Citizenship, Community and Rights: The Case of Migrated Nurses from Kerala in Delhi' presented at the 11th National Conference on *Women's Studies*, Indian Association for Women's Studies, Dona Paula, Goa, 3-6 May 2005.
- ◆ 'Knowledge and Public Action: Capabilities Approach and the case of Migrant Women in India', Human Development and Capabilities Association at UNESCO, Paris, 11 –14 September 2005.
- ◆ 'Gender and Engineering Education: Experiences of Women Engineers in Kerala', First Education Congress, Allahabad, September 2005 (in absentia).
- ◆ 'Academic Research and Activism in Women's Studies: The Case of Centre for Women's Development Studies', New Delhi, seminar paper at Lab Anthropologie Urbaine, CNRS, Ivry sur Seine, Paris, 20 October 2005.
- ◆ 'State and Labour in the Changing Terms of Work in the Hospitals of Delhi', in the 47th Annual ISLE Conference, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, 15-17 December 2005 (in absentia).
- ◆ 'A Profession on the Margins? Interrogating Status Problems in Indian Nursing', Centre for Women's Development Studies in collaboration with Ms. Healey of La Trobe University, 6 February 2006.

- ◆ 'Gender and Class in Educational Choices: The Case of Engineers and Nurses in Kerala', *National seminar in Honour of Prof. Karuna Chanana*, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, 9-10 March 2006.

Sunny Jose

Participated:

- ◆ College-level awareness workshop on *Falling Child Sex Ratio in India and PNDT Act* organised by CWDS at Kamla Nehru College on 24 February 2006.
- ◆ Seminar on *Women and Law* organised by CWDS at IIC, New Delhi during 20-21 March 2006.

Vasanthi Raman

Participated:

- ◆ Coordinator of a National Consultation on *Early Childhood Care and Development*, organized by FORCES, 9 and 10 June 2005.
- ◆ Organised a national-level seminar on *Identity Formation, Nationhood and Women* on the occasion of the silver jubilee of the CWDS in September 2005.
- ◆ A resource person in the session on Gender and Communalism in a seven-day workshop on *Peace and Conflict Resolution* organized by the Gandhian Institute of Studies and the Centre for the Study of Secularism and Society at Banaras, 7-14 November 2005.
- ◆ Lecture on the *Changing Status of Women in India* at the Hungarian Cultural Centre, 5 December 2005.
- ◆ Chaired a session and participated in a workshop on *Looking to the Future: Collective Strategies to Combat Declining Sex ratios* organized by FORCES and OXFAM in New Delhi, 17-18 August 2005.

Paper presentation

- ◆ 'The Surang of Madanpura: The Banaras Muslims', International seminar on *Memory and the Partition Motif in Comtemporary Conflicts (Germany, India and Israel)*, Halle, Germany, July 2005.
- ◆ Overview Session, *Identity Formation, Nationhood and Women* organized by the CWDS, September 2005.

- ◆ Keynote presentation on *Including the Excluded* at the National Convention of the YWCA, Hyderabad, 30 January – 2 February 2006.
- ◆ Two Seminars on: a) Hindu-Muslim Relations in Banaras and b) Methodological Issues in the study on Gendering of Communal Violence: A Historical Production of Backwardness – A Study of Banaras at the Department of Sociology, University of Bombay, in February 2006.

FACULTY CONTRIBUTIONS

Books/ Papers/ Articles Published

Anupama Roy

- ◆ 'Gendered Citizenship: Historical and Conceptual Explorations', Orient Longman, Delhi, 2005.
- ◆ 'Gender Dialectics in Colonial India', review of Shakti Kak and Biswamoy Pati eds., *Exploring Gender Equations: Colonial and Post-Colonial India*, NMML, New Delhi, in *Economic and Political Weekly*, 12 November 2005.
- ◆ Book Review of Rajesh Tandon and Ranjita Mohanty eds., 'Does Civil Society Matter'? Governance in Contemporary India, New Delhi: Sage, 2003 in *Contributions to Indian Sociology*, Vol.39, No.1, 2005.
- ◆ Book Review of Gurpreet Mahajan and Helmut Reifeld, 'The Public and the Private: Issues of Democratic Citizenship', New Delhi: Sage, 2003 in *Contributions to Indian Sociology*, Vol.39, No.1, 2005.
- ◆ *Poverty, Gender and Migration in Asia*, (co-edited), Sage, Delhi, 2006.
- ◆ 'Gendered Citizenship: Interrogating Development', *Terragreen*, Volume 2, Issue 3, January-March 2006.

Indrani Mazumdar

- ◆ Article on the Unorganised sector Workers' Bill *This Umbrella is too Small for Women Workers*, Labour File, April 2005.
- ◆ 'Emerging Leaders of Women Workers in Tamilnadu', (on unorganised sector workers' leaders in Madurai) *Voice of the Working Woman*, September 2005
- ◆ Article on cross border migration and India's positions in WTO negotiations, *No Deal*, Labour File, October 2005.
- ◆ *An Unnoticed Ferment: Emerging Women Leaders of the Working Class*, (on women leaders of Beedi workers in Mangalore).

- ◆ Glamorous Enslavement? (on call centre workers), *Voice of the Working Woman*, October, 2005.

Indu Agnihotri

- ◆ 'Changing Terms of Discourse: Women's Movement in India', paper published jointly with Vina Mazumdar, reprinted in Mala Khullar (ed.) *Women's Movement in India :A Reader*, Zubaan, New Delhi, 2005.
- ◆ Book Review, Endurance of Malthusian Discourse, book by Mohan Rao, From Population Control to Reproductive Health: Malthusian Arithmetics to Population Control, in *Economic and Political Weekly*, 40(52), 24 December 2005.

Joy Ranadive

- ◆ 'The Right to Food. A Concept Paper', Project *Beyond the Circle*, CWDS, 2005 .
- ◆ 'The Right to Housing. A Concept Paper', Project *Beyond the Circle*, CWDS, 2005.
- ◆ 'Women and Ageing: Issues and Policy Implications' under the UNDP sponsored project *Women and Vulnerabilities*.
- ◆ *Micro-Credit, Poverty and Empowerment Linking the Triad*, co-edited with Neera Burra and Ranjani Murthy, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2005.

Preet Rustagi

- ◆ 'Understanding Gender Inequalities in Wages and Incomes in India', *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, Vol. 48, No. 2, pp.319-324, April- June, 2005.

Sabiha Hussain

- ◆ 'Stereotypes: South Asia' *Encyclopedia on Women in Islamic Culture*, Brill Publication, Netherlands, February 2005
- ◆ 'Role of Women in National Development', Souvenir, National Seminar on *National Development and Our Responsibilities*, Alhikma Foundation, New Delhi, 5 June 2005.

Sadhna Arya

- ◆ Co-editor *Poverty, Gender and Migration in Asia* (with Anupama Roy), Sage, New Delhi, 2006.

Savitri Ray

- ◆ 'Mahila Sashaktikaran ke Samne Purush Varchasv: Ek Chunauti, *Samarika* – Journal brought out by Akhil Manav Samaj Sewa Sangh, December 2005.

Shalu Nigam

- ◆ *Judicial Construction of Offences Relating to Dowry in Indian Context*, Occasional Paper No. 39, CWDS, 2005.
- ◆ 'The Protection of Women From Domestic Violence Act 2005: Promises to Fulfill', *Equality*, January 2006.
- ◆ 'Right to Information: A Tool for Empowerment', *Legal News and Views* January 2006.

Sreelekha Nair

- ◆ *Crossing Boundaries: Problems of Data Restitution in Women's Studies*, AJEI, Paris, 2005.
- ◆ Review of *Indulekha in Contemporary India*, Vol.4, Nos.1&2, published by Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, January-June 2005.

Vasanthi Raman

- ◆ *Identity Formation, Nationhood and Women – An Overview of Issues* Occasional Paper No 42, 2006.

CONDOLENCES



Dr. Phulrenu Guha

The Centre for Women's Development Studies records its warm memories and grief at the passing away of Dr. Phulrenu Guha, founder Chairperson of the Centre on 28th July, 2006 at Kolkatta.

Dr. Phulrenu Guha was a patriot a follower of Mahatma Gandhi's vision of re-building India and a committed social worker who dedicated her life to India's poor neglected majority. She was first elected to Rajya Sabha in 1964 and was Minister of State for Social Welfare in Indira Gandhi's 1970 cabinet; and was elected to the Lok Sabha in 1984.

Her life has been a rich yet unassuming fabric of active participation in a great variety of activist movements of which her dedicated service at all levels of the underprivileged, struggling for succour or survival played the major part. Her social service activities during the Bengal famine of 1943, to say the least was remarkable.

Realising that women were victims of neglect by the society and the state alike she persuaded Govt. of India to appoint the Committee on the 'Status of Women in India' which she headed. After many trials and tribulations Dr. Guha submitted her report 'Towards Equality' to Govt. of India in January 1975. Since this document – rather its findings and conclusions proved to be the inspiration for the revival of the Women's Movement in India and the birth of Women's Studies, we acknowledge our debt to the selfless work of this great humanist. Our tribute her memory can best be translated by commitment to the values that she upheld throughout her long life.

Human and social development, with gender equity within human rights and dignity had been the goals she pursued in her life. In her dealings with all of us, however, she was the warmest of human beings, with a fountain of affection that many of us have enjoyed personally.

Her life long association with the twin Movements of Women and Women's Studies need due acknowledgement for which we in the CWDS promise to take a leading responsibility.

As the founder and first Chairperson of the Centre she will always be remembered and remain in our memory symbolized by the foundation stone she laid for the construction of the Centre's building.



Dr. Sonia Bathla

*Lahoo se seenchi meri shayre
Kahegi dastan meri mere bad
Koyee to aankh bhar ayagi
Koyee to hoga pasheman mere bad
Abhi to afsana purdanasheen hai
Ooth jayengi ye naqab mere bad*

These are the words of our colleague Sonia Bathla, who left us on the 15th of January, 2006. Her untimely demise has created a vacuum in the lives of those who loved her and admired her courage and strength, and in women's studies.

After finishing her Masters in Journalism from Punjab Agricultural University in 1987, Ludhiana, Sonia was granted a Nehru Centenary British Fellowship to do a Ph.D. in Mass Communication from the University of Leicester, England. Her thesis entitled 'Women, Democracy, and Media: Cultural and Political Representations in the Indian Press', was a pioneering study published in 1998 by Sage.

She joined the Centre for Women's Development Studies as a junior fellow in 1997. While in CWDS, she initiated work on various research projects related to gender construction, democracy, governance and human rights. Her research project "Gender Construction in the Media During the 12th Lok Sabha Election" was published as a monograph in 2002. During these years she wrote several articles and was also a Visiting Faculty at the Women's Studies Department in Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, Canada (from September 2000-January 2001).

At a personal level, Sonia was a true friend and a source of inspiration and strength. While her scholarship deepened conceptions of patriarchy, especially in the making of public media such as the press, she was unique in her own efforts to create an identity for herself against many odds. She strongly argued for a gender-free society, where women could be human beings having equal rights and opportunities. A poet at heart, her book *Pehchan* (identity), published only days before her demise, reveals her thoughts on human relationships, life and death. Despite suffering for so long from a painful disease that ultimately took her life, she was always optimistic, struggled to achieve her goals and made a place in everyone's heart.

Dr. Kamla Chaudhury

The Centre for Women's Development Studies records its sense of grief and deep loss at the passing away of Dr. Kamla Choudhury, founder and life member of the Centre of the Centre, on 4th January 2006 at New Delhi.

Besides being a founder and life member, she served the Centre as its first Honorary Treasurer for four years and thereafter as Vice Chairperson for some time.

Even before the CWDS was officially in existence, Dr. Kamla Chaudhury arranged a grant from the Ford Foundation for the construction of the Centre's building without which the Centre would have found it difficult to raise further funds for the construction. She also obtained a substantial grant from the Vikram Sarabhai Foundation to meet its running expenses.

Dr. Kamla Chaudhury has many publications to her credit and has been associated with many research and social service organisations. At the time of her demise, she was associated with the Vikram Sarabhai Foundation.

As one of the Senior Faculty of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, she played a leading role in building the academic and national ethos of that institution. She also supported many activities of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, especially its sponsored Research Programme on Women's Studies. She was personally responsible for disseminating the ICSSR publication '*Status of Women in India*' (Summary of *Towards Equality – Report of the CSWI, 1975*) among international academic organisations, and ensuring ICSSR's participation in various international seminars/conferences during the International Women's Year and the following Decade.

Dr. Alice Thorner

The Centre for Women's Development Studies records its warm memories and grief at the passing away of Dr. Alice Thorner on 24th August, 2005. She was one of our earlier life members and enjoyed spending time with our research teams from our early days in the 1980s, during her frequent visits to India. She participated fully in our 20th anniversary seminar in spite of her growing frailty and came to see us on her last visit to India.

Born Americans, she and her husband Daniel were part of a group of liberal and leftist intellectuals to whom India signified a new hope for the post 2nd World War World – promising a new kind of social transformation steering midway between industrial capitalism and Soviet communism. As victims of the McCarthy era, India offered them refuge (from 1952 to 1960) which they repaid by producing a classic *Land and Labour in India* – (now being reprinted with an introduction by Prof.Sabyasachi Bhattacharya). Thereafter they settled in paris.

Daniel died in 1974, but Alice continued her regular visits to India, offering her active collaboration and support to the new-born Women's Studies movement. She persuaded the editor of EPW to initiate the Review of Women's Studies as a special thematic section which continues till today. The first set of papers from the Review were edited jointly by Alice with Maithreyi Krishnaraj and published as *Ideals, Images and Real Lives, Women in Literature and History*.

Dr. K.S. Singh, I.A.S. (Retd.)

The Centre for Women's Development Studies records its sense of loss at the passing away of Dr. K.Suresh Singh, a life member of the Centre, on 20th May, 2006. He was a great source of support to the Centre, particularly in the early years and took an active interest in the progress of the Centre and its activities. He unfailingly attended the Annual General Meetings till he fell ill.

Dr. K.S.Singh, formerly of the Indian Administrative Service, studied tribal movements, the impact of famine and the development process in India. His three well-known works are *The Indian Famine(1975)*, *Birsa Munda and His Movement (1983)* and *Tribal Society in India(1985)*. As a former Director General of the Anthropological Survey of India (1984-93), he conceptualized, authored and edited the huge multi volume *People of India Project*, the first pan-Indian ethnographic study of all the communities in this country.

He was involved with the collection and interpretation of tribal folklore, particularly Munda lore. He translated and interpreted the mini Munda epic *Soso Bonga* and interpreted a great deal of folklore relating to the adaptation of epic tradition, including the publication of two volumes on Ramkatha and the Mahabharat in the folk and tribal traditions.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The Centre began in 1980, initially with a small grant from the Vikram Sarabhai Foundation and a few project grants. In 1981, the Centre received a Research and Development grant from the Ford Foundation, which continued up to 1992-93. During this period the Centre received financial assistance from the International Labour Organisation to support the Action Research Project of the Centre in West Bengal and Punjab.

In 1984-85, the Centre became one of the Research Institutes supported by the Indian Council of Social Science Research and from then on has been receiving an annual maintenance grant. In the period between 1980-2006, the Centre was also able to raise several project grants for Research, Action Research, Library and Information Services, Seminar, Workshops, including special assignments from UN agencies. In 1993-94, the Centre negotiated an Institutional grant from HIVOS (The Humanistic Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries, Netherlands) which has been extended up to September 2008. In April 2002, the Centre received an Endowment Grant of \$750,000 from the Ford Foundation for the promotion of research on and development of women.

In the year 2005-06, CWDS received Rs. 77.65 lakhs as Maintenance and Development Grants from the ICSSR. The Institutional Maintenance Grant received from Hivos amounted to Rs.140.01 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 52.05 lakhs was received from various sources as grants for projects, conference/seminars, advocacy/networking and library services. An amount of Rs. 18.20 lakhs was derived from Centre's own resources – such as interest income, sale of publications, royalty, institutional overheads etc.

The Centre manages the CWDS Employees Contributory Provident Fund Trust and the Gratuity Trust set up for its employees.

The General Body in its 25th meeting held in September 2005 appointed M/s Suri Malhotra & Associates as Auditors for 2005-06.

The audited accounts of the Centre for 2005-06 appears from pages 85 onwards.

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CWDS

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Audited Accounts
2005- 2006

CWDS

annual report **2005-06**

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AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of Centre for Women's Development Studies as on 31st March, 2006 and also the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date annexed thereto. These financial statements are the responsibility of the management of Centre for Women's Development Studies. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management as well as evaluating the overall financial statements presentation. We believe that our audit provides reasonable basis for our opinion.

We report that

1. We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
2. In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by Centre for Women's Development Studies so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
3. The Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
4. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts read together with accounting policies and notes thereon, give a true and fair view.
 - (a) in case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Centre for Women's Development Studies as on March 31, 2006; and
 - (b) in the case of the Income and Expenditure Account, of the excess of income over expenditure for the year ended on that date.

For SURI MALHOTRA & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountant

Sd/-

V.K.Malhotra

(Proprietor)

Place: New Delhi

Date : 26th June, 2006

Balance Sheet as

Figures as at 31-03-2005	LIABILITIES	Figures as at 31-03-2006
	Corpus Fund - Ford Foundation	
45795982.50	Balance as per last Balance Sheet 45795982.50 Add :Interest received during th year <u>3761286.50</u>	49557269.00
756161.00	Corpus Fund 756161.00 Add:addition during the year <u>5000.00</u>	761161.00
5541050.27	Reserve (Annexure C)	5341160.76
4853235.00	Research Development Fund :- Balance as per last Balance Sheet 4853235.00 Addition during the year <u>2800000.00</u>	7653235.00
341616.15	Income & Expenditure Account Balance as per last Balance Sheet 341616.15 Add:Additions during the year <u>3605.52</u>	345221.67
3020128.50	Assets Fund As per last Balance Sheet 3020128.50 Addition during the year <u>717111.51</u> Total 3737240.01 Less: Depreciation <u>525001.01</u>	3212239.00
2835774.44	Unutilised Project Grant (Annexure B)	1282938.90
2580.44	Unutilised HIVOS Grant	2580.44
1384240.06	Unutilised HIVOS Grant (Annexure D)	6068567.15
	Current Liabilities and Provisions	
1550474.05	Expense Payable	1792923.05
464853.88	Due to others	572728.90
66546096.29	T O T A L	76590024.87

Note: Accounting policies and notes (Annexure F) form part of the accounts.

Sd/-
C. Prakash
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
N.K. Banerjee
Treasurer

Place : New Delhi
Date : 26th June, 2006

on 31st March, 2006

(Figures in Rupees)

Figures as at 31-03-2005	A S S E T S	Figures as at 31-03-2006
3020128.50	Fixed Assets (Annexure A)	3212239.00
	Current Assets	
615179.04	Due on account of Project (Annexure B)	501821.12
580469.30	Due from others	1115799.30
192161.51	Cash in Hand	58853.33
1425000.00	Due from ICSSR	85000.00
1119.00	Postage Imprest	811.00
4420.00	Franking Machine imprest	0.00
0.00	Interest accrued	635476.78
7004373.55	Bank Balances/Securities (Annexure E)	15706671.83
9000.00	Security Deposit	9000.00
78500.00	Salary Advance	164910.00
51840364.50	R.B.I BONDS & Interest Accrued thereon (Annexure E)	54696060.00
1363152.89	Advance for Project/ Travelling	357027.51
412228.00	Tax deducted at source	46355.00
66546096.29	T O T A L	76590024.87

Sd/-
Mary E. John
 Member-Secretary

AUDITOR'S REPORT
"Signed in terms of our report of even date"
FOR SURI MALHOTRA & ASSOCIATES
 Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
Nirmala Buch
 Chairperson

Sd/-
 V.K.Malhotra
 (Proprietor)

Income and Expenditure Account

Figures as at 31-03-2005	EXPENDITURE	Figures as at 31-03-2006
1328559.00	Salary & Allowances (Plan)	1487919.00
4833805.72	Salary & Allowances(Non-Plan)	4155562.00
133081.42	Medical Reimbursement (Non-Plan)	130954.07
242748.00	Gratuity (Non-Plan)	653619.00
166000.00	Gratuity (Plan)	0.00
160846.00	EPF Contribution (Non-Plan)	316133.00
0.00	EPF Contribution (Plan)	110243.00
5263.00	Leave Encashment (Non Plan)	0.00
1400.00	Leave Encashment (Plan)	0.00
	Family Pension (Plan)	3538.00
4872.00	Family Pension (Non Plan)	10498.00
199834.40	Electricity & Water Charges	301537.00
114015.00	Postage, Telephone, Telex charges	167825.00
35963.29	Printing & Stationary	36968.51
66154.00	Travelling and conveyance	64366.00
12000.00	Audit fee	15000.00
12358.50	Entertainment Expenses	17372.00
56194.78	Office maintenance	204909.17
0.00	Insurance charges	33000.00
7085.00	Bank charges	7536.00
35220.20	Miscellaneous Expenses	26229.60
32500.00	Professional and legal charges	28864.00
109588.30	Research, Seminar, Workshop (Plan)	0.00
0.00	Networking and Advocacy	90106.00
509885.40	Project Expenditure (Annexure B)	5563748.67
4399768.23	Institutional expenditure	0.00
3179432.94	Institutional expenditure (Annexure D)	7936019.91
1400000.00	Amount transferred to Research Development Fund	2800000.00
	EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	
29725.94	TRANSFERRED TO BALANCE SHEET	3605.52
21665271.12	T O T A L	24165553.45

Sd/-
C. Prakash
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
N.K. Banerjee
Treasurer

Place : New Delhi
Date : 26th June, 2006

for the year ended 31st March, 2006

(Figures in Rupees)

Figures as at 31-03-2005	I N C O M E	Figures as at 31-03-2006
1600000.00	ICSSR Maintenance Grant (Plan)	1600000.00
5940000.00	ICSSR Maintenance Grant (Non-plan)	6165000.00
600000.00	ICSSR Non Recurring Grant	0.00
5098855.40	Project Grant (Annexure B)	5563748.67
4399768.23	Institutional Grant	0.00
3179432.94	Institutional Grant	7936019.91
4500.00	Membership Fee	1000.00
466617.00	Interest	933533.00
0.00	Amount written back	10479.00
39067.00	Sale of Publication	87165.00
352622.60	Miscellaneous Receipts	614621.72
72382.00	Royalty received	162190.00
364114.26	Institutional Overhead	11435.35
147911.69	Amount transferred from Annexure B	1080360.80
22265271.12		24165553.45
600000.00	LESS: CAPITALISED FOR THE PURCHASE OF ASSETS	0.00
21665271.12	T O T A L	24165553.45

Sd/-
Mary E. John
 Member-Secretary

AUDITOR'S REPORT
 "Signed in terms of our report of even date"

Sd/-
Nirmala Buch
 Chairperson

FOR SURI MALHOTRA & ASSOCIATES
 Chartered Accountants
 Sd/-
 V.K.Malhotra
 (Proprietor)

Schedule of Fixed Assets

S.No	Particulars	Cost as on 31-03-2005	Additions during the Year	Sale Adjustment	Cost as on 31-03-2006
1	Furniture	417442.71	305447.00	0.00	722889.71
2	Typewriter	22396.55	0.00	0.00	22396.55
3	Library Books	1881598.23	114191.00	0.00	1995789.23
4	Water cooler	25798.80	0.00	0.00	25798.80
5	Fan	32374.60	0.00	0.00	32374.60
6	Cooler	7994.25	0.00	0.00	7994.25
7	Calculator	10103.15	0.00	0.00	10103.15
8	Xeroxing Machine	278850.00	0.00	0.00	278850.00
9	Electric Typewriter	15500.00	0.00	0.00	15500.00
10	Tape Recorder	2630.70	0.00	0.00	2630.70
11	Camera	1785.00	0.00	0.00	1785.00
12	Refrigerator	3600.00	0.00	0.00	3600.00
13	Franking Machine	96714.80	0.00	0.00	96714.80
14	Electronic Typewriter	23250.00	0.00	0.00	23250.00
15	Water Pump	14902.00	0.00	0.00	14902.00
16	Building	3522821.94	0.00	0.00	3522821.94
17	Lift	218782.57	0.00	0.00	218782.57
18	Air Cooler	146828.00	0.00	0.00	146828.00
19	Water Purifier	3520.00	0.00	0.00	3520.00
20	Fire Extinguisher	21420.00	11694.00	0.00	33114.00
21	Slide Projector	2640.00	0.00	0.00	2640.00
22	Overhead Projector	7216.00	0.00	0.00	7216.00
23	EPABX System	106237.00	0.00	0.00	106237.00
24	Computer	1626006.00	139950.00	0.00	1765956.00
25	Television	17400.00	0.00	0.00	17400.00
26	Audio Visuals	20475.84	0.00	0.00	20475.84
27	UPS System	155991.00	16800.00	0.00	172791.00
28	Heat Convactor	5804.00	0.00	0.00	5804.00
29	Fax Machine	61700.00	0.00	0.00	61700.00
30	Air Conditioner	289166.50	109029.51	0.00	398196.01
31	Laser Printer	92950.00	20000.00	0.00	112950.00
32	Copy Printer	424880.00	0.00	0.00	424880.00
33	Electronic Balance	12712.00	0.00	0.00	12712.00
34	Public Address System	35000.00	0.00	0.00	35000.00
35	Modem	16800.00	0.00	0.00	16800.00
36	CVT	5512.00	0.00	0.00	5512.00
37	Scanner	32900.00	0.00	0.00	32900.00
38	Printer	78500.00	0.00	0.00	78500.00
39	Multimedia Projector	120000.00	0.00	0.00	120000.00

as on 31st March, 2006

(Figures in Rupees)

Depreciation upto 31-03-2005	Depreciation during 2005-2006	Sale adjustments during 2005-2006	Total Depreciation upto 31-03-2006	Written down value as on 31-03-2006	Written down value as on 31-03-2005
299399.71	40512.00	0.00	339911.71	382978.00	118043.00
21960.55	65.00	0.00	22025.55	371.00	436.00
1405596.23	81285.00	0.00	1486881.23	508908.00	476002.00
24005.80	269.00	0.00	24274.80	1524.00	1793.00
31664.60	108.00	0.00	31772.60	602.00	710.00
7741.25	38.00	0.00	7779.25	215.00	253.00
9262.15	127.00	0.00	9389.15	714.00	841.00
121997.00	23528.00	0.00	145525.00	133325.00	156853.00
15479.00	3.00	0.00	15482.00	18.00	21.00
2623.70	1.00	0.00	2624.70	6.00	7.00
1782.00	0.00	0.00	1782.00	3.00	3.00
3588.00	2.00	0.00	3590.00	10.00	12.00
89008.80	1156.00	0.00	90164.80	6550.00	7706.00
23181.00	10.00	0.00	23191.00	59.00	69.00
12727.00	327.00	0.00	13054.00	1848.00	2175.00
1774983.94	174785.00	0.00	1949768.94	1573053.00	1747838.00
213585.57	780.00	0.00	214365.57	4417.00	5197.00
143340.00	523.00	0.00	143863.00	2965.00	3488.00
3437.00	12.00	0.00	3449.00	71.00	83.00
16973.00	2421.00	0.00	19394.00	13720.00	4447.00
2568.00	11.00	0.00	2579.00	61.00	72.00
7017.00	30.00	0.00	7047.00	169.00	199.00
101626.00	692.00	0.00	102318.00	3919.00	4611.00
1513972.00	109205.00	0.00	1623177.00	142779.00	112034.00
16918.00	72.00	0.00	16990.00	410.00	482.00
19909.84	85.00	0.00	19994.84	481.00	566.00
129980.00	6422.00	0.00	136402.00	36389.00	26011.00
5665.00	21.00	0.00	5686.00	118.00	139.00
51170.00	1580.00	0.00	52750.00	8950.00	10530.00
196351.00	30276.01	0.00	226627.01	171569.00	92815.50
77957.00	3749.00	0.00	81706.00	31244.00	14993.00
387662.00	5583.00	0.00	393245.00	31635.00	37218.00
11599.00	167.00	0.00	11766.00	946.00	1113.00
31935.00	460.00	0.00	32395.00	2605.00	3065.00
7350.00	1418.00	0.00	8768.00	8032.00	9450.00
4195.00	198.00	0.00	4393.00	1119.00	1317.00
14394.00	2776.00	0.00	17170.00	15730.00	18506.00
38915.00	5937.00	0.00	44852.00	33648.00	39585.00
52500.00	10125.00	0.00	62625.00	57375.00	67500.00

40	Spiral Binding Machine	26000.00	0.00	0.00	26000.00
41	Lap Top Computer	120000.00	0.00	0.00	120000.00
42	R.O.System	14080.00	0.00	0.00	14080.00
T O T A L		10020283.64	717111.51	0.00	10737395.15

Sd/-
C. Prakash
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
N.K. Banerjee
Treasurer

Place : New Delhi
Date : 26th June, 2006

11375.00	2194.00	0.00	13569.00	12431.00	14625.00
93000.00	16200.00	0.00	109200.00	10800.00	27000.00
1760.00	1848.00	0.00	3608.00	10472.00	12320.00
7000155.14	525001.01	0.00	7525156.15	3212239.00	3020128.50

Sd/-
Mary E. John
Member-Secretary

Sd/-
Nirmala Buch
Chairperson

AUDITOR'S REPORT
"Signed in terms of our report of even date"

FOR SURI MALHOTRA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Sd/-
V.K.Malhotra
(Proprietor)

Project Grant Received and Expenditure

S. No.	PARTICULARS	Grant Received upto 31-03-2005	Grant Received during 2005-06	Total Grant Received upto 31-03-2006
I	CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD			
	Creches for working and Ailing Women's Children	997534.00	0.00	997534.00
II	WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION			
	Preventing Female Foeticide 2004-2005	673000.00	0.00	673000.00
III	MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
	Panchayat Raj follow-up in Rajasthan, M.P and U.P.	6398000.00	1174897.00	7572897.00
IV	RASHTRIYA MAHILA KOSH(RMK)			
	Impact on the Economic and Social Status of beneficiaries - A national evaluation	1618960.00	404740.00	2023700.00
V	UNDP			
	Research on Vulnerable Women	381000.00	889000.00	1270000.00
VI	UNIFEM			
	Workshop on Sex Selection, Agra	123040.00	0.00	123040.00
VII	BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION			
	Campaign Against Female Foeticide	1430000.00	0.00	1430000.00
VIII	DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD			
	Development -Evolution of Gender and Governance in Indian Republic	1267283.00	0.00	1267283.00
IX	UNIFEM			
	Globalisation and Women in Delhi	382400.00	0.00	382400.00
X	NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INDIA			
	The open space- Are other worlds possible?	165000.00	0.00	165000.00
XI	POPULATION FOUNDATION OF INDIA			
	Female Foeticide	0.00	1200000.00	1200000.00
XII	POPULATION FOUNDATION OF INDIA			
	Setting up of Resource Centre & for Organising Activities of Sex Selection and Elimination of Female Foeticide	60000.00	80000.00	140000.00
XIII	ICSSR			
	Social Structure & Culture	69300.00	0.00	69300.00
XIV	HIVOS			
	Open Space: Are Other Worlds Possible?	1147715.00	0.00	1147715.00
XV	HIVOS			
	Prevalence of Sex Selection	20000.00	0.00	20000.00
XVI	UNICEF			
	Campaign Against Female Foeticide	269754.00	149733.85	419487.85
XVII	UNICEF			
	Media advocacy	0.00	394000.00	394000.00

Annexure - B

incurred for the year ended 31st March, 2006

(Figures in Rupees)

Expenditure upto 31-03-2005	Expenditure during 2005-06	Total Expenditure upto 31-03-2006	Unutilised Amount Transferred to Balance Sheet	Transferred to Income and Expenditure A/c	Amount Recoverable
1075194.98	81843.40	1157038.38	-	-	159504.38
711933.49	115594.53	827528.02			154528.02
5916885.35	1656011.50	7572896.85		0.15	
2024838.35	0.00	2024838.35		-1138.35	
67736.00	162019.00	229755.00		1040245.00	
130268.22	0.00	130268.22			7228.22
887378.26	447670.05	1335048.31	94951.69		
793136.00	326920.00	1120056.00	147227.00		0.00
467878.00	0.00	467878.00			85478.00
85000.00	80000.00	165000.00	0.00		
0.00	1275909.00	1275909.00			75909.00
51685.50	24203.00	75888.50	64111.50		
38000.00	31300.00	69300.00	0.00		
532819.00	276501.00	809320.00	338395.00		
9077.00	10923.00	20000.00	0.00		
223969.45	195518.40	419487.85	0.00		
0.00	194077.77	194077.77	199922.23		

XVIII	DWCD			
	Bibliography on Globalisation	0.00	45000.00	45000.00
XIX	JAPAN CENTRE FOR ART ASTUDIES			
	Photo Exhibition	0.00	71632.00	71632.00
XX	TOKYO UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES			
	Photo Exhibition	0.00	274399.00	274399.00
XXI	ACTION AID			
	Making doctors responsible - From rhetoric towards action	0.00	80000.00	80000.00
XXII	NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN			
	Camp on Awareness Programme on fall in Sex Ratio and PNDT Act.		42000.00	42000.00
XXIII	PLAN INDIA			
	Birth Registration in Delhi		281250.00	281250.00
XXIV	INDIA ALLIANCE FOR CHILD RIGHTS			
	Conference for child rights and the formation of a Trans -Asia Network		117980.00	117980.00
XXV	WIDOWS RIGHTS INTERNATIONAL			
	Status of Widows in Northern India	252695.00	0.00	252695.00
T O T A L		15255681.00	5204631.85	20460312.85

Sd/-
C. Prakash
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
N.K. Banerjee
Treasurer

Place : New Delhi
Date : 26th June, 2006

0.00	3746.00	3746.00	0.00	41254.00	
0.00	71632.00	71632.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	274399.00	274399.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	72431.00	72431.00	7569.00		
0.00	61173.50	61173.50			19173.50
0.00	0.00	0.00	281250.00		
0.00	96895.00	96895.00	21085.00		
19286.00	104981.52	124267.52	128427.48		
13035085.60	5563748.67	18598834.27	1282938.90	1080360.80	501821.12

Sd/-
Mary E. John
 Member-Secretary

Sd/-
Nirmala Buch
 Chairperson

AUDITOR'S REPORT
"Signed in terms of our report of even date"

FOR SURI MALHOTRA & ASSOCIATES
 Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
 V.K.Malhotra
 (Proprietor)

Details of Reserves as on 31st March, 2006

(Figures in Rupees)

S.No.	Figure as at 31-3-2005	PARTICULARS	Figure as at 31-3-2006
1	646003.21	J.P.Naik Memorial Lecture Fund	646003.21
2	128480.94	Building Fund	128480.94
3	459221.98	Library Fund	459221.98
4	1336028.30	Action Research Fund	1336028.30
5	922670.95	Publication Revolving Fund	872670.95
6	619157.79	Building Maintenance Reserve	619157.79
7	709616.00	Institutional Development Reserve	709616.00
8	698312.00	Equipment Reserve (ICSSR)	122391.49
9	95.90	Library Reserve	95.90
10	21463.20	Equipment Reserve (F)	21463.20
11	0.00	Reserve for Research	346031.00
12	0.00	Equipment Reserve (MASUM)	80000.00
	5541050.27	TOTAL	5341160.76

Sd/-
C. Prakash
Accounts Officer

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N.K. Banerjee
Treasurer

Sd/-
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Member-Secretary

Sd/-
Nirmala Buch
Chairperson

AUDITOR'S REPORT

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FOR SURI MALHOTRA & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
V.K.Malhotra
(Proprietor)

Place : New Delhi
Date : 26th June, 2006

**Advance Received from HIVOS and Expenditure incurred for the
year ended 31st March, 2006**

(Figures in Rupees)

S.No.	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT	TOTAL
A	GRANT RECEIVED		
	Opening Balance		1384240.06
	1st Instalment		4974310.00
	2nd Instalment		4877322.00
	3rd Instalment		2703715.00
	Interest Accrued		65000.00
	TOTAL		14004587.06
B	EXPENDITURE		
	Action Research		
	Development Expenditure	261391.64	
	Establishment	224676.91	
	Salary	1616349.07	
	Training/ Workshop	1600.00	
	Travel	247304.31	2351321.93
	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE		
	Salary	1120861.00	
	Travel & Conveyance	450.00	
	Professional and Legal Charges	16633.00	
	Insurance Charges	23577.00	
	Bank Charges	1537.00	
	Entertainment	19489.50	
	Maintenance Charges	261537.75	
	Miscellaneous Charges	6080.00	
	Printing & Stationery	187802.55	1637967.80
	RESEARCH		
	Salary	1253309.00	
	Discussion/Meetings	400.00	
	Travel/ Subsistence	182436.50	
	Equipment/ Books/ Publications	28268.00	
	Stationery	1521.00	1465934.50
	LIBRARY AND PHOTO ARCHIVE		
	Salary	567723.00	
	Library Books	91577.00	
	Journal	21822.00	
	Photo Exhibition	151599.00	
	Photo Archive	64169.00	896890.00
	PUBLICATIONS		
	Salary	402478.00	
	Editorial Expense	7674.00	
	Meetings	0.00	
	Research Publication	106007.00	
	Subsidy Journal	40000.00	556159.00
	SEMINARS/ WORKSHOPS/ SILVER JUBILEE		
	Conference Facility	286790.50	
	Local Travel	14135.00	
	Honorarium	55860.00	
	Outstation Travel	128230.00	
	Travel to invitees	187883.80	672899.30
	Networking and Advocacy		354847.38
	TOTAL		7936019.91
C	Unutilised balance transferred to Balance Sheet		6068567.15

Sd/-
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AUDITOR'S REPORT

"Signed in terms of our report of even date"

FOR SURI MALHOTRA & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

V.K.Malhotra
(Proprietor)

Place : New Delhi
Date : 26th June, 2006

Details of Bank Balances as on 31st March, 2006

(Figures in Rupees)

Balance as on 31-03-2005	Name of the Bank Account	Balance as on 31-03-2006
17225.81	Punjab National Bank, Jhilimili A/c 976	20754.81
180163.01	Punjab National Bank, Jhilimili-1948	57055.01
527085.23	Canara Bank A/c No.30955	547511.23
288603.48	Punjab National Bank	239730.48
498371.16	Indian Overseas Bank (Gole Mkt.) Current A/c-657	530754.16
2564875.82	Indian Overseas Bank (GM) 8279	6228516.36
2796062.04	Indian Overseas Bank (GM)FCRA 8278	7964628.78
80317.50	United Bank of India (Main Account)	85215.50
51669.50	United Bank of India (Field Account)	32505.50
7004373.55	TOTAL	15706671.83
	DETAILS OF FIXED DEPOSIT/ SECURITIES	
9028774.50	Fixed Deposit HDFC	0.00
36811590.00	Fixed Deposit HUDCO	0.00
6000000.00	RBI BONDS	54100000.00
	Add: Interest	<u>596060.00</u>
51840364.50	TOTAL	54696060.00

Sd/-
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Chairperson

AUDITOR'S REPORT

"Signed in terms of our report of even date"

FOR SURI MALHOTRA & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

V.K.Malhotra
(Proprietor)

Place : New Delhi
Date : 26th June, 2006

Accounting Policies and Notes forming part of the Accounts

1. Income and Expenditure are accounted for on accrual basis.
2. Project expenditure includes advances made for projects for which Utilisation Certificate/ Accounts have been received.
3. Advances given for projects for which Utilisation Certificate/ Accounts are yet to be received are shown as Advance for projects.
4. Grants received for specific projects are utilised as per the terms and conditions of such grants and any amount remaining unutilised at the end of the accounting period is carried over for meeting expenditure in subsequent years or refunded to the funding agencies as per terms and conditions of the agreement.
5. Of the grants received, that portion of the grant utilised during the year for revenue/ capital expenditure are taken to the Income and Expenditure Account.
6. Interest on Investments is accounted on accrual basis at the end of the year.
7. Asset Fund represents value of fixed assets acquired out of Grants. Depreciation is provided on the written down value of assets and is charged to the Asset Fund.
8. Interest earned out of the grants received for specific projects is taken as accretion to the grants wherever stipulated in the terms and conditions of such grants.
9. Previous year's figures have been regrouped or rearranged wherever necessary.
10. Income received from Investment on Corpus fund received from Ford Foundation is accounted as an accretion to the Fund.
11. According to Explanation 2 to section 11(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, Application to be given to the Assessing Officer to spend the amount of Rs.1203737/- in the next financial year i.e. 2006-07, which was surplus during the financial year 2005-06 according to section 11.
12. The Centre's appeal under section 10(22) for assessment year 1997-98 is lying with Honorable High Court of Delhi.

Sd/-
C. Prakash
Accounts Officer

Sd/-
N.K. Banerjee
Treasurer

Sd/-
Mary E. John
Member-Secretary

Sd/-
Nirmala Buch
Chairperson

AUDITOR'S REPORT

"Signed in terms of our report of even date"

FOR SURI MALHOTRA & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Place : New Delhi
Date : 26th June, 2006

Sd/-
V.K.Malhotra
(Proprietor)



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25, Bhai Vir Singh Marg (Gole Market)

New Delhi - 110 001, India.

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