REPORT OF

ONE DAY WORKSHOP ON ‘FUTURE ROLE OF CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD AND STATE SOCIAL WELFARE BOARDS IN EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN’

DATE: 26.05.2017

VENUE: DR. MARRY CHANNA REDDY, HRD INSTITUTE, GOVT. OF TELANGANA, HYDERABAD

Central Social Welfare Board,
Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh Samaj Kalyan Bhawan,
B-12, Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi - 110 603
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The Central Social Welfare Board has organized a one-day workshop on the “Future Role of Central Social Welfare Board and State Social Welfare Boards in Empowerment of Women and Development of Children”. The workshop was held on 26.5.2017 in Dr. Marry Channa Reddy, HRD Institute, Govt. of Telangana, Road no. 25, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad. The workshop was attended by academicians, govt. functionaries, Chairpersons of the State Social Welfare Boards, members of Executive Committee of Central Social Welfare Board, eminent Social Workers and officers of Central Social Welfare Board.

Inaugural session:

Shri Chetan B. Sanghi, IAS, Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Women & Child Development having charge of Chairperson, Central Social Welfare Board inaugurated the workshop. Inaugural session was started with floral welcome of the Chief Guest and other dignitaries and lighting of lamp.

Smt. Sujata Ragam Yadav, Chairperson, Telangana State Social Welfare Board in her welcome address has welcomed all invitees and guests in the workshop on behalf of the CSWB, the Telangana State Social Welfare Board and Telangana State Govt.

Smt. Neelam Bhardwaj, Executive Director, CSWB addressed the gathering while presenting the perspective of the workshop. She has spoken on the role of CSWB in welfare services delivered by the Board since its inception in 1953 and thereby acquiring expertise and infrastructure of the Central Social Welfare Board. She also threw light on the parallel role of State Social Welfare Boards as well.

Shri Chetan B. Sanghi, Chief Guest of the Workshop gave an overview of the directions being issued by the govt. of India. He stated that the implementation of the task given should be completed in a speedy, transparent manner with higher degree of accountability. The Board is working but the real task is to communicate the task completed and also convince the government on the issue. He further said that the relationship between the CSWB and the State Social Welfare Boards should be symbiotic in nature rather than umbilical. The State Social Welfare Boards (SSWBs) may be given more autonomy in the functioning. Some State Social Welfare Boards may set exemplary performance which will in-turn create a healthy, positive and competitive environment for
empowerment of women. They may be allowed space and freedom to operate. The role of CSWB may be more of enabler and less of a controller.

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He further stated that the structure of the Board is excellent and there is no need to modify the Memorandum of Articles of Association of CSWB as it encompasses each and every objective of the Board. The core objective of the Board is very generic and it can be flexible. The potentialities of the CSWB and SSWBs are very dynamic. The functioning of the SSWBs in collaboration with the respective State Govt. and presence of Chairperson is strength of CSWB and also shows political commitment. The workforce of the Board is a qualified committed team with rich experience and this is the need of the government.

He emphasized on the importance of how the Board is perceived by others. Therefore, the Board should work in such a way to deliver services in a desired manner. At the time of inception of the Central Social Welfare Board, there was no other agency in social sector particularly in the field of women & child development. However, at present there are multiple vehicles for service delivery. Therefore, the Board should explore the areas now which will make it relevant to go forward, show its worth, commitment and deliver some signature projects. He also stated that a set of recommendations are expected to be evolved in this workshop and also suggested to concentrate on those which are action oriented.

Shri Chetan B. Sanghi, Joint Secretary, MWCD and additional charge of Chairperson, CSWB has suggested the followings in his speech:

- Taking everybody’s responsibility is a blockade in organizational growth. Every stakeholder should have their own responsibility and therefore accountable for their deeds.
- The Ministry of Women and Child Development is having lot of programme and a considerable financial outlay. The Board should perform some signature projects.
- The Board may take up for implementation of the programmes of the State Govt. also. Working with the Civil Society Organizations may be good start point in this direction.
- CSWB is having history and experience of working in the field of Social Welfare for the last six decades. The Board is having a group of professional officers. Therefore the Board should be able to take up the challenges ahead.

Shri. M. Jagadeeshwar, IAS, Principal Secretary to the Govt. of Telangana, Department of Women, Child, Disabled Welfare and Senior Citizen also graced the occasion. He stressed upon the convergence of the State Govt. and the State Social Welfare Boards not only in the financial terms but also at the functional terms. He opined that State Social Welfare Board may be considered as Civil Society wings of the Women Development Department of the State Govt. He said that the quality of the programme of CSWB is required to be improved. He also pointed out about the state specific issues which need to be addressed such as women trafficking, child marriage, child nutrition, domestic violence
etc. Awareness amongst the population on these issues is also required. He further stated that the services of the State Social Welfare Board may be utilized by avoiding duplicity of programmes between implementing agencies.

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The workshop ended with vote of thanks presented by Dr. D.S. Bhukkal, Joint Director, CSWB and Smt. D. Jayasree, Secretary, Telangana State Social Welfare Board on behalf of Central Social Welfare Board and Telangana State Social Welfare Board respectively.
### Programme Schedule

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<td>Session-2</td>
<td>Re-framing goals and objectives of the CSWB in context with Sustainable Development Goals 2030</td>
<td>Dr. Sanjai Bhatt, Professor, Delhi School of Social Work</td>
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<td>Smt. Latika Pradhan, Chairperson, Odisha State Social Welfare Board</td>
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<td>Shri Pawan Chopra, Project Officer, CSWB</td>
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<td>11.00 am – 12.00 am</td>
<td>Session-3</td>
<td>Hand holding support for women and role of Central Social Welfare Board. Mission for creche and day care centres for children of working</td>
<td>Dr. Paramjeet Singh, Principal Director, Regional Centre for Entrepreneur Development, Chandigarh</td>
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<td>Smt. Rozi Malik Anand, Chairperson, Haryana State Social Welfare Board</td>
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| 12.00 am – 12.30 pm| Session-4     | Reflection from the field and voices of women                                               | Shri Jaydev Majumdar, Executive Director, Jayprakash Institute of Social Change,  
Ms. Sandali Thakur, Research Coordinator, Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai,  
Smt. Hemlataben Rameshbhai Barot, Chairperson, Gujarat State Social Welfare Board |
| 12.30 pm – 01.10 pm| Session-5     | Issues related to women and children – Planning and Strategy                               | Dr. L. Raja, Professor & Head Lifelong Learning & Extension, Gandhigram Rural Institute, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu,  
Smt. D. K. Kyndiah Chairperson, Meghalaya, State Social Welfare Board,  
Shri G. Perumalsamy, Project Officer, CSWB                                                                          |
| 01.10 pm – 01.50 pm| Lunch         |                                                                                             |                                                                                                              |
| 01.50 pm – 02.20 pm| Session-6     | Potential areas of work for Central Social Welfare Board                                     | Dr. Dharampal Singh, Head of Department, Department of Social Work, Punjabi University, Patiala,  
Dr. Anoop Kumar Bhartiya, Associate Professor, Department of Social Work, University of Lucknow,  
Smt. Qumarunnisa Anwar Chairperson, Kerala State Social Welfare Board                                                   |
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<td>Re-defining functional linkage of CSWB viz. a viz. State Social Welfare Boards and State Govt.</td>
<td>Dr. (Prof.) Nirmal Gupta, Chairperson, J&amp;K State Social Welfare Board, Dr. Poonam Arora, Chairperson, A&amp;N State Social Welfare Board, Shri Jaydev Majumdar, Executive Director, Jayprakash Institute of Social Change</td>
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<td>Areas of intervention for Central Social Welfare Board in need based Projects for empowerment of women</td>
<td>Dr. Shubhabrata Dutta, HOD, Department of Social Work, Assam University, Silchar, Shri Kuldeep Sharma, Member, General Body, CSWB, Smt. Shobha Soni, Chairperson, Chhattisgarh State Social Welfare Board</td>
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<td>Smt. Ragam Sujatha Yadav, Chairperson, Telangana State Social Welfare Board</td>
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Panel discussion in the Workshop and presentation of papers by Resource persons:

After the end of inaugural session, presentation by the resource persons and panel discussion was started. The panel discussion was moderated by Smt. Neelam Bhardwaj, Executive Director, CSWB.

Session- 2

Topic: Hand holding support for women and role of Central Social Welfare Board & Mission for crèche and day care centres for children of working mothers.

Panelist: Dr. Paramjeet Singh, Principal Director, Regional Centre for entrepreneur Development, Chandigarh, Smt. Rozi Malik Anand, Chairperson, Haryana State Social Welfare Board, Shri A.K. Sinha, Joint Director, CSWB.

Dr. Paramjeet Singh made the following presentation on the topic -

Child care and support

- It was pointed out that the population of children in the age group of 0.6 to 6 years is 16.45 crore. There are 23293 creche centres. The number and organizational structure of the crèche need improvement.
- Area specific parameter of the programme implementation, especially crèche was discussed. Reporting on functioning of the crèche may be online so that real time reporting can be achieved. Creche opening with the CSR grant is a good option to be pursued.
- Standardized norms for the Creche are not in operation. There should be a mission on children health, nutrition and education.
- There is a need to have a nodal agency or regulatory body for the child care, a nationwide appraisal agency for regulating crèche all over India is also required for implementation and monitoring of the programme.

Action plan for care of child

a. Restructuring of CSWB so as to form Autonomous Central Governing Authority for developing and regulating the crèches (Apex Body).

b. To develop standardized design & standard operating procedures of crèches keeping in view the regional and local specific needs.

c. Online system for registration of all crèches (Private, Public & Government), reporting and monitoring.

d. Necessary sanitization, ensuring quality service and skill development of the concerned staff.
e. Development of standard training modules

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f. Funds for child care available with the various Ministries should be consolidated with the proposed Authority. Also possibilities for covering the scheme under CSR would also ensure flow of funds from the PSUs and Corporate.

The Chairpersons of the State Social Welfare Boards pointed out that implementation of the Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme may be given to the State Boards for implementation. Participating in discussion, Sri R.B.P. Singh, Senior Research Officer, NITI Aayog has stated that the Govt. of India had transferred all programmers and schemes to respective State Governments now.

Dr. Paramjeet Singh also has made the following presentation on the topic -Hand holding support for women and role of Central Social Welfare Board :-

- He said changes are required in every organization and this is the only constant factor for growth. The Govt. of India is having many new initiatives namely Skill India, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Digital India, National Skill Development Corporation, Startup India, stand up India, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Make in India, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana etc. There is a need to establish organizational setup to monitor the progress of Women Component of these schemes as there is no agency monitoring the support extended exclusively to women.
- The target set for the initiatives are high and till date achievement has not yield the desired result. There is scope for intervention in the part of CSWB and SSWB in the field of skill development as well. People have to come forward to embrace the change and take up the new initiative.
- India is a young nation as 70% of the population is below the age group of 35 years. This huge young human resource can be effectively utilized in the field of social welfare.
- The target under different schemes of Govt. of India is 100 lakh women to be skilled by 2020. The CSWB can work in skill development arena in mobilization of resources, implementation of the skill development programme, providing consultancy services in training as well as evaluating the outcome.
- There is no single nodal regulatory agency, therefore, Central Board can be an apex body to monitor the progress of women and provide Handholding support to the women beneficiaries.
- There is scope for self-employments well as wage employment. However, the awareness among the needy women is lacking.
- The State Social Welfare Boards are doing well and should be projected as role model.
Self-Employment for Women

- There is lack of awareness with regard to completing and complying with various formalities and legal requirements under various laws/regulations in availing benefits under various Government schemes and in selection of appropriate technology, tie-up with buyers and sellers etc. In order to bridge the gap, there is a need to support and nurture the potential first generation as well as existing women entrepreneurs by giving them handholding support, particularly during the initial stages of setting up and managing their enterprises.

- CSWB and State Level Boards can be an apex body for extending hand holding support to the women. Capacity building of the staff is required for this purpose. The following task can be performed by the apex body:-

  a. Identification of suitable project/product/enterprise and preparation of bankable project report for the same;

  b. Creation of the proprietorship firm/partnership firm/Company/Society/ Self Help Group (SHG) etc;

  c. Filing of Memorandum (as prescribed under MSMED Act 2006);

  d. Accessing bank loans, admissible capital subsidy/assistance under various schemes of the Central/State Government and other agencies/organizations/financial institutions/Banks etc. by networking with respective agencies

- Preparation and implementation of marketing strategy for the product/service and market development; and

- Establishing linkage with a mentor for providing guidance in future

- Avail benefit of existing government schemes.

- Support during initial stages of setting up and management of enterprises.

Wage Employment for Women:

- To assist the young women who are interested to opt wage employment in developing their skills through Skill training providers

- To help and assist large number of women who are in to different professions without any certification to get their prior learning certified.

- To assist developing their skills through Skill training.
To setup help line for jobs assistance.
To review the status with employers.

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Other hand holding support to women

- To setup help line for women for submission of applications for jobs or financial assistance
- To review the status with employers and banks on regular intervals
- To publish the data regarding women achievement under various schemes
- To assess the capacity building needs of women groups and liaise with institutions which can cater to their capacity building needs and thereafter work with the concerned institution to prepare training modules for their occupational/entrepreneurial/managerial skills, as the case may be, by the concerned institution.
- To organize mentorship programs for women in collaboration with Govt. Organizations, Educational Institutions and Private Organizations
- To prepare a directory of successful women entrepreneurs and promising employees and share their success stories with women groups
- Agency to monitor the progress of Women Component of these schemes
- Additionally, it should extend Hand Holding support to Women

Chairperson, CSWB who was Chief Guest of the workshop supplemented that lot of data are available on women hand holding institutions and 70% of the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana beneficiary are women. He also suggested that as implementation of programme has been given to the State Govt., so CSWB & SSWB may take up other tasks.

Smt. Rozi Malik Anand, Chairperson, Haryana State Social Welfare Board suggested that the work of the State Board may not be restricted to only the women and child. Other areas may also be explored like plantation, foresting. Implementation of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao programme may be done through the State Board. Board may take part in Swachha Bharat Abhiyan by spreading awareness for preventing open defecation, construction of toilets. Employment linked skill development is also a good working area for the Board. The State Board may act as resource organization of the Govt.

Session- 3

Topic: Re-framing goals and objectives of the CSWB in context with Sustainable Development Goal 2020.

Panelist: Dr. Sanjai Bhatt, Professor, Delhi School of Social Work, Smt. Latika Pradhan, Chairperson, Odisha State Social Welfare Board, Shri Pawan Chopra, Project Officer, CSWB
Dr. Sanjai Bhatt made the presentation in the workshop.

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- The session starts with the comments that the Central Social Welfare Board was started as a people’s organization. The Memorandum of Article of Association and objective of the Board is broad enough. However, the activities of the Board have been narrowed down to sanction and release of grant to the NGOs over a period of years. The Board has become a grant giving body only. Although, the MOA of the Board provides the scope to work in the other areas also.

- It was discussed that welfare concept was there during the early stage of independence. Welfare became the concept of development during the 70s to 90s. By the time early 90s the right based approached has come in to existence and the concept of empowerment has gained its momentum.

- Empowerment of women can be seen as economic empowerment, political empowerment and social empowerment. Though work has been taken up in the field of economic and political empowerment through the constitutional guidelines, however the social empowerment is lagging behind.

- The presenter proposed to change the name of the Board from Central Social Welfare Board to Central Social Empowerment Board. The vision statement, mission statement and goals have also been proposed as follows:

  **Proposed vision:**

  To create an environment for social empowerment of marginalized and vulnerable groups of the society by ensuring dignity, justice and human rights so that they may secure full participation and complete wellbeing in life and society.

  **Proposed mission**

  - To empower people socially in particular and totally in general.
  - To act as a change facilitator for ensuring dignity, justice and human rights to vulnerable and marginalized groups
  - To provide opportunities to people to secure full participation and complete wellbeing in life and society.
  - To generate awareness about the challenges of a society in transition where negative use of technologies and practices are impacting on the wellbeing of women and children.
  - To promote social change for sustainable development for well being.
  - To create an enabling environment for voluntary sector with the spirit of voluntarism in heart and professionalism in mind.
  - To provide consultancy and research in matters of people’s wellbeing to government, international agencies and role to act as social audit and guide for the voluntary sector so as to access Government funds as resource.
Proposed goal

To create an environment for social empowerment through voluntary sector.

Family is the smallest democracy. Therefore CSWB should work with family and the community. Category of the people or group to whom the Board can serve is given below:

- Vulnerable People/Groups (SC, ST, poor, aged/ infirm, women, children, transgender etc.)
- Family
- Neighborhood/Community
- Civil Society Organizations
- Social Institutions

The ABCDE approach for empowerment can be utilized:

A- Attitudinal change, B- Behavior change, C- Capacity building, D- Direct services, E- Enabling environment.

- The goal of any organization shall suitable with the current social circumstances. The goal may be characterized as Smart, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic/ Relevant and Time Bound.
- The MOA of the Board gives scope for working in the field of consultancy, research and fund raising. Till date the Board has not produced adequate number of research or qualitative research in the field of social welfare as desired. The research work should have the ability to influence the policy of the Govt.
- Social audit or the organizational audit of the CSWB is very much required. The Board has been in operation for the last six decades with the same structure.
- The Board has Pan India presence. The Board has to teach the voluntary organization how to run the VO as running a voluntary organization has become very much professional and technical. Dedication towards the issue is not sufficient to run the organization successfully. The parameters set by the Govt. are to be fulfilled by the organization may it be documentation, audit, financial management, Income Tax returns, programme delivery etc.
- The programme of the other Ministries similar to the programme being implemented through the Board may be transferred to the Board. Budget analysis will help in identifying the area where the funds are lying unspent, so that those unutilized funds may be transferred to the CSWB.
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- As far as the Sustainable Development Goal is concerned the Goal no 5, 10 and 16 i.e for Gender Equality, Reduced Inequality and Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions respectively are to be looked into together. It was pointed out that the goal 16 cannot be left out otherwise, in that case Goal 5 & 10 cannot be achieved.
- Evidence gap analysis of welfare programmes is to be conducted.

Smt. Latika Pradhan, Chairperson Odisha State Social Welfare Board pointed out that programme of the State Govt. may be implemented by the State Social Welfare Board. She stressed on implementation of crèche centers in the mining area.

Session- 4

Topic : Reflection from the field and voices of women

Panelist : Shri Jaydev Majumdar, Executive Director, Jayprakash Institute of Social Change, Kolkata, Ms. Sandali Thakur, Research Coordinator, Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai, Smt. Hemlataben Rameshbhai Barot, Chairperson, Gujarat State Social Welfare Board.

Ms. Sandali Thakur made her presentation by sharing her experience from the field:

- She said the platform like CSWB is required. Training and monitoring and evaluation are required at every level.
- Linkages with other schemes and programmes are required as domestic violence is a reality for many women. Women survivors of domestic violence see the care institutions like Family Counselling Centres (FCC) as a safe, neutral space – away from the unequal power equations that mark the family on the one hand and the police and court on the other hand. Therefore, the linkages among Short Stay Home, Creche, FCC, One Stop Centre (OSC) are required.
- The One Stop Centre and the FCC cannot replace each other, but are complementary and supplementary to each other.
- Availing the services of free legal aid from State Legal Services Authority, District Legal Services Authority is a huge challenge for the poor women. Therefore, it is important to collaborate with Law Schools, so that free legal aid can be provided to those clients, who cannot manage high fees demanded by the lawyers. It is imperative to linking up with the relevant Govt. departments and Ministries.
- A sectoral approach to the issues of women needs to be taken viz. health, education, livelihoods, Violence Against Women, even within each of the sector, schemes need to be categorized in terms of preventive, curative and developmental frameworks.
- Human Resource for implementation of any scheme is as important as the financial resources. Therefore, training and capacity building on the human resources is an intrinsic part of any programme and ongoing process. The
capacity building will cover upgradation of skills and knowledge, engagement of people’s selves.

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- The State Social Welfare Boards could have multi-disciplinary teams of people who work as experts in different fields and work in a synergy.
- Monitoring tools such as digital monitoring need to be put in place. Geographical remoteness should not impede the Monitoring and Evaluation process. Linkage with the local administration of the adjoining States is a crucial requirement.
- FCC in the special institutions like jails, red-light areas, educational institutions and police stations are providing good services.
- More number of adolescent girls, elderly women and men are coming to the FCC.
- Need of care institution is there.
- Nature of migration has been changed. Earlier male used to migrate for employment and female for marriage. Now the migration of female can be seen for marriage, back to parental house due to violence, and also for the employment.
- The mode has changed from conflict to reconciliation.
- Suggestions given in the FCC are not working in all the cases. Women victims are trying to sort out differences by all means.
- Make the women counsellor, who has witnessed the violence. Empathy factor may work better.
- Male counterpart has identified new areas.
- The implementing agency think that they have no power and authority to resolve the conflict and the police has the power. On the contrary, the beneficiaries feel safe and free to discuss their issues in the FCC rather the police station.
- Short Stay Homes are not linked with FCC and crèches.
- Community engagement is necessary for the sustainability.
- Training, human resource, monitoring, appraisal are to be looked into for strengthening of the FCC

Shri Jaydev Majumdar presented his paper on the Family Counselling Centres (FCC). The organization Jaya Prakash Institute of Social Change has been implementing FCC for long period. Now the social issues have changed from dowry to other issues. Like in the rural area the number of child marriage is on the rise whereas, the cases of elopement are rising in urban area. The CSWB can do the research with legislature back up for preventing the human trafficking. NCPCR and SCPCR are looking after the acts like PCAM, PCPNDT, RTE, POCSO etc. The aspect of victim compensation may be taken up with the help of state free legal aid services. It has been discussed that any action in the block / village level can be successful only with the involvement of the PRI. Collaboration between State Govt. & State Board is required to be strengthened.
It was suggested that there is a pay disparity in with the payment being made to the counsellor of FCC and other programme of the MWCD like ICPS.

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Smt. Hemlataben Rameshbhai Barot, Chairperson, Gujarat State Social Welfare Board has mentioned about day care centre, creches of the migrated family. The State of Gujarat is having many industries and therefore huge migration is taken place. The mobile creches at construction site are also required.

Session- 5

Topic : Issues related to women and children – Planning and Strategy

Panelist : Dr. L. Raja, Professor & Head, Lifelong Learning & Extension, Gandhigram Rural Institute, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu, Smt. D. K. Kyndiah, Chairperson, Meghalaya, State Social Welfare Board. Shri G. Perumalsamy, Project Officer, CSWB

Dr. L. Raja made the presentation in the workshop. He explained the different kind of tasks required for the women empowerment, which are as follows: -

- Women empowerment – Professional development
- Training and Development
- Awareness Generation programme - regarding legal, yoga and healthy life.
- Holistic development
- Welfare scheme
- Promoting voluntarism
- Social audit of the organization
- Impact study / research
- ICT enabled monitoring mechanism

He stressed on the points that at the national level, the work accomplished by the Board is required to be showcased by good and effective documentation. The CSWB may be given the task of Child Development Action Research. He reflected on the grass-root level view in the planning and strategy.

Smt. D. K. Kyndiah, Chairperson, Meghalaya State Board has put light on the facts that cleanliness, hygienic condition are required in crèche. At the same time school for the children is also important.

Session- 6

Topic : Potential areas of work for Central Social Welfare Board
Panelist: Dr. Dharampal Singh, Head of Department, Department of Social Work, Punjabi University, Patiala, Dr. Anoop Kumar BHartiya, Associate Professor, Department of Social Work, University of Lucknow, Smt. Qumarunnisa Anwar, Chairperson, Kerala State Social Welfare Board.

(No.F.CSWB/MAC/Workshop/2017)

Dr. Dharam Pal Singh made the following points during his presentation:

- CSWB has to evolve itself as it requires image makeover.
- Good governance is to be expressed/demonstrated through transparency and accountability.
- Now the concept of social welfare has become corporatized. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has come into place.
- Transparency and speed are required beyond implementation of the Family Counselling Centre (FCC) and crèche programme.
- Changing narrative- We have to change ourselves to the narratives and make ourselves suitable for the present situation.
- Sectoral differences are to be addressed.
- All the programme of the govt. comes with the word ‘Mission’, ‘Abhiyan’, ‘Campaign’. All these words mean one very important aspect i.e. people’s participation or the community participation. Therefore the component of the community participation in the programme of the Board should be there. There is a gap. There should be change in identification of the positional approach to the reputational approach. Revisiting of the approach is need of the hour.
- The programme through NGO should culminate into people’s movement, thereby, the original objective of the Board i.e. voluntarism can be achieved.
- CSWB should be more visible in the rural setting through direct working with the community.
- In the village area three front strategy can be adopted.

  a. Digital literacy to the rural folk mainly to the women like filling up of admission form, bank transaction, transaction through mobile.
  b. Involving youth in the sports for their physical development. This will in-turn reduce the alcoholism, prevent crime rate also. This has been proved in the USA society.
  c. Coaching to the students who are week in studies. Private school building may be utilized for this purpose.
  d. Area specific problems are there. CSWB can act as a pressure group and influence the policy.

Executive Director, Central Social Welfare Board informed about the Condense Course of Education for Adult women programme for school dropout adult women which was successfully run by the CSWB.
Dr. Anoop Kumar Bhartiya, has opined that the channel of sanction, release of funds is very lengthy in the Govt. set up. It starts from Ministry to CSWB to SSWB to Implementing agency to the beneficiary. This long chain is to be shortened. The services and the functioning mechanism need to be changed. Changes in the mind set are also required. Concept of the welfare has been changed to empowerment. Proposal of empowerment should come from the grass root level. There is overlapping of the programme, which should be addressed and avoided.

Smt. Qumarunnisa Anwar, Chairperson, Kerala State Social Welfare Board shared the programmes of the Board with the participant of the workshop.

Session- 7


Panelist : Dr. (Prof.) Nirmal Gupta, Chairperson, J&K State Social Welfare Board, Dr. Poonam Arora, Chairperson, A&N State Social Welfare Board, Shri Jaydev Majumdar, Executive Director, Jayprakash Institute of Social Change, Kolkata

Dr. (Prof.) Nirmal Gupta, Chairperson, Jammu & Kashmir State Social Welfare Board in her presentation said that the State Social Welfare Board is a very good platform to perform in the field of social welfare. She stressed on functional linkages and that the support of the State Govt. is necessary for continuation of the functioning of the State Social Welfare Boards. In some places senior citizens are neglected. Therefore, programme for wellbeing of the senior citizen may be implemented. She also opined that some programmes may be transferred to the State Social Welfare Board from the other related Departments. It was also discussed that stronger support is required in the areas where govt. services have not reached. She advocated that the present structure of the CSWB and SSWB may be continued. She shared with the group about the activity being under taken by the Jammu and Kashmir State Social Welfare Board in collaboration with State Govt. in the field of disability and other works. She also informed that the State Board have received grant from the State Govt. for construction of home for the elderly person for pay & stay purpose. She expressed her view that State Govt. and the State Board have supplementary and complementary roles to play.

Shri Jaydev Majumdar said that infrastructure of the State Board can be utilized when the State Govt. is bearing the share of the grant. He also shared that assistance and coordination of the State Govt. is required continuously and therefore a mechanism has to be developed.

Dr. Poonam Arora, Chairperson, Andaman & Nicobar State Board pointed out that thrust on women for smart and digital India is required. Women group (Sakhisaheli) with woman
leader may be formed for bringing change in the society. She also shared her views on the work being done by the Andaman & Nicobar State Social Welfare Board with disabled persons in collaboration with NABARD, Andaman & Nicobar branch.

(No.F.CSWB/MAC/Workshop/2017)

Session - 8

Topic: Areas of intervention for Central Social Welfare Board in need based Projects for empowerment of women:

Panelist: Dr. Shubhabrata Dutta, Professor & Head, Department of Social Work, Assam University, Silchar, Shri Kuldeep Sharma, Member, General Body, CSWB, Smt. Shobha Soni, Chairperson, Chhattisgarh State Social Welfare Board.

Dr. Subhabrata Dutta made the presentation on the topic as follows:

On Development:

- It is important to raise the question from the very beginning of the developmental projects - development from whose perspective?
- Development is not only economic development. Maximum utilization of resource, collaboration of the stake holder are required.
- Social workers and development practitioners are at cross roads of economic and social development where peaceful relationships are jeopardized by human aggression.
- Development is short lived and self-destructive unless it is sustainable.
- The primary aim of Ministry/Department dealing with women issues is to implement policies that focus on making women economically independent and self-reliant.
- According to the policy, the focus areas are:  
  i) eliminate violence against women;
  ii) promote equality through ensuring of legal rights;
  iii) improve economic status of women;
  iv) appropriate use of media;
  v) increase participation of women in local self-Government; and
  vi) enhance women’s participation in governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Women Empowerment:

- Women empowerment refers to increasing the spiritual, political, social, educational, gender or economic strength of individuals and communities of women the traditionally underprivileged ones, in the society. It is the process of
guarding them against all forms of violence. Women empowerment involves the building up of a society, a political environment, wherein women can breathe without the fear of oppression, exploitation, apprehension, discrimination and the general feeling of persecution which goes with being a woman in a traditionally male dominated structure.

(No.F.CSWB/MAC/Workshop/2017)

- The followings are considered as hindrances of women empowerment namely gender discrimination, lack of education, female infanticide, financial constraints, family responsibility, low mobility, low ability to bear risk, low need for achievement, absence of ambition for the achievement social status, dowry, marriage in same caste and child marriage (still existing), atrocities on women like raped, killed, subdued, humiliated almost daily.
- There are several issues to be tackled for achieving women empowerment like male female ratio in the education, health & safety, mortality rate, professional inequality, household inequality, provisions of rules, gender inequality, poverty leading to exploitation etc.
- The constitutional provisions enumerated under the Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policies, and provisions related to Panchayati Raj Institutions may be invoked to achieve to target of women empowerment.
- The presenter also indicated some strategies can be adopted to address the issues:
  a. Decentralization of work.
  b. Addressing and safe guarding the socio-cultural issues
  c. Partnership with other stake holders and CSWB can play role of facilitator

- Partners in women empowerment may include local self-government (both urban & rural), NGOs, educational institutions— schools for execution, university/institute for supervision, monitoring and evaluation
- Special targets group on these issues may cover :Domestic Workers (both at rural and urban), school going girls (continuation of education, especially in rural areas), sales girls (working at shops and establishments) in towns, SHGs (overall supervisions), street girls children in towns and cities

Shri Kuldeep Sharma has expressed his views that the resources at disposal may be optimally utilized for fulfilling the task given to the Board. The Board should go forward for exploring new areas of work. He praised the past working of the Central Social Welfare Board and said that the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Social Welfare Boards are still relevant in the new circumstances also in view of the policies being implemented by Govt. of India.
He suggested that the office of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and Minister, Women & Child Development may be requested for convenient date and time for discussion regarding various issues pertaining to the Boards.

(No.F.CSWB/MAC/Workshop/2017)

Smt. Shobha Soni, Chairperson, Chhattisgarh State Social Welfare Board has presented her views by suggesting to work on the following issues:

- Marital counselling in the college
- Old age home
- Education and health issues may be taken up
- Helpline for women
- Training for making carry bag- employment generation programme
- Training of the PRI functionaries, especially women members.

She was of the view that CSWB can be a facilitator in partnership with the local Govt.

Sri R.B.P. Singh, Senior Research Officer, NITI Aayog has also suggested the following areas of work for CSWB:

1. The responsibility of the National Creche Authority can be given to CSWB.
2. The mandate of the pre- school education of the children is with the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India. This responsibility may be handed over to the CSWB.
3. Involve CSWB as third party in any programme.

At the end of the panel discussion the recommendations of the workshop was compiled. Smt. Neelam Bhardwaj, Executive Director read out the major recommendations to the group.
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORKSHOP.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
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| 1     | Inaugural session  | • Shri Chetan B Sanghi, IAS, Jt. Secy, MWCD & Chairperson CSWB  
• Shri M Jagadeeshwar, IAS, Pr. Secy to the Govt. of Telangana | • CSWB was established in 1953 by the GOI for carrying out welfare activities, for promoting volunteerism, providing technical and financial aid to the welfare organisations for the general welfare of family, women and children. During the period, there was no other alternate vehicle for delivery of services in the Govt. Simultaneously, State Social Welfare Boards were also setup to provide advice and feedback on the grassroots level needs and implementation of the schemes.  
• Over the period the Board has undergone lot of ups and downs and the time has come when the role of the CSWB needs to be reviewed and shift from having a patriarchal role and taking responsibility of everybody that is the State Boards require a paradigm shift  
• The State Governments can bring strength to the State Boards due to its political commitments and therefore the Central Board should act as |
enabler rather than being the controller of these Boards

- CSWB has professionally qualified & experienced team of officers. The Central Board to come up with signature & innovative projects and should convey the message of being there to the Ministry. The MWCD has lot of programs, therefore, the Board may look in-house and synergize with its own Ministry to overcome the downturn.

- Shri M Jagadeeshwar, Principal Secretary, opined that the State Social Welfare Boards are the civil society wings of the state Government but convergence in implementation of schemes for the development of needy women and children was not happening between the State Government and the Board though there is a possibility of the same. The State Governments may utilize the services of the State Board to avoid delicacy.

<table>
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<th>BUSINESS SESSION I</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Hand holding support for women and role of Central Social Welfare Board.</td>
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<td>• Mission for crèche and daycare centres for working mothers</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Dr Paramjeet Singh, Principal Director, Regional Centre for Entrepreneur Development, Chandigarh</td>
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<td>• Smt. Rozi Malik Anand, Chairperson, Haryana State Social Welfare Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Shri A.K Sinha, Joint Director, CSWB</td>
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• Constant change is required for the growth of any organization. Since the role of the CSWB is to be reviewed in view of the changing scenario, therefore, the Central Board can come up as a Nodal Agency for providing awareness and consultancy for the new initiatives taken up by the Govt of India for empowerment of women like Skill India, Pradhan Mantri Kuashal Vikas Yojana, Digital India, National Skill Development Corporation, Startup India, Stand up India, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Make in
India, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana etc

- The Board can use its infrastructure in promoting these programmes, since achievement in these Projects is far behind than the laid down targets. Apart from this, the Central Board has the experience in implementation of similar programmes like Condensed Course of Education for women, Vocational Training, NORAD etc. Therefore, it can facilitate Govt in achieving its targets and implementing Priority Projects of the Hon’ble Prime Minister on one hand and utilization of infrastructure and experience of the Board on the other hand.

- India is a developing country, there is considerable migration of youth from rural areas to urban areas for taking up jobs, in urban areas also all in the family are working for their sustainability. The whole social fabric and values are changing, joint families are converting into the nuclear families. Safety as well as security of the children in the families is one of the major concerns of the Govt. since, they are most vulnerable and soft targets not only for the known and neighbors but also from their own relations. In these circumstances there is a great need for providing safe and secure place for the children when the mothers are away at work.

- There are many private, public and Govt crèches running
across the country for the children of working mothers but there is no agency which registers and regulates them for providing quality services on uniform pattern. The Central Social Welfare Board was implementing scheme of Crèche for more than 4 decades and has the experience of implementing it PAN India. The Govt may think to assign the responsibility of making the Board as Appraisal Agency for getting all the Crèches registered, ensuring uniform norms and Standard Operating Procedures for providing Crèche services for the children of working mothers which will ascertain safe and secure place of stay and will enable to reduce trafficking/ crime/ child abuse

- Govt may also assign responsibility of providing training of Crèche Managers through the CSWB
- The representative of NITI Aayog suggested the following :-
  a. The responsibility of the National Creche Authority can be given to CSWB.
  b. Pre-school education of children is within the mandate of MWCD. This responsibility can be given to CSWB.
  c. CSWB may be involved as third party in any programme.
Re-framing goals and objectives of the CSWB in context with Sustainable Development Goals 2030

- Dr Sanjai Bhatt, Professor, Delhi School of Social Work
- Smt. Latika Pradhan, Chairperson, Odisha State Social Welfare Board
- Shri Pawan Chopra, Project Officer, CSWB

The CSWB was established during the early phase of Independent India when the concept of welfare was more dominating, however, it had the concept of development up to 90s and thereafter right based approach came into existence and the concept of empowerment gained its momentum. However, we could hardly see changes in the functioning of the Board due to which it is facing identity crises. In the changing scenario it is necessary that the Vision of the organization is re-casted, Mission Statement to be re-written, its goals and outline of the objectives to be re-framed and programmes/activities to be delineated. The panelist suggested new Vision and Mission Statement and also suggested to re-name Central Social Welfare Board to Central Social Empowerment Board.

- It was recommended that the Goal of the Board may be “to create an environment for social empowerment through voluntary sector” and the category of people or group can be vulnerable, family, neighborhood, community, civil society Organisations and social institutions.
- Approach for empowerment to cater the group can be attitudinal change, behavior change, capacity building, direct services and enabling environment.
- It was recommended that though the MoA of the Board gives wider scope for working
but the activities of the Board were narrowed down to sanction and release of grant to the NGOs over the period of years. The Board can be assigned to do Networking & Advocacy, Need Analysis to provide feedback on gaps between the need and supply and research work which will be able to influence the policy-making of the Govt

- Direct services like National Family Enrichment Campaigns, family support system initiatives, Creche services, Nirbhaya action for Women’s Empowerment, initiating programmes for scavengers, safai karamcharis, engaging minorities, backward classes for their social empowerment can also be implemented through the Board

- The Govt can also think of convergence of its programmes to avoid duplication and implementation of programmes through the Board

- It was recommended that Organisational Audit of CSWB needs to be conducted, evidence gap analysis of Welfare Programmes, feasibility study of proposed programmes, budget analysis of various associated organisations of MoSJ&MoW&CD and other Departments, advocacy studies on State Govt programmes, commission short quick and capsule goal directed strategies, look at targets of SDG agenda
SESSION III

反射来自领域的声音和女性 voice

- Shri Jaydev Majumdar, Executive Director, Jayprakash Institute of Social Change, Kolkata
- Ms Sandali Thakur, Research Coordinator, Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai
- Smt Hemlataben Rameshbhai Barot, Chairperson, Gujarat State Social Welfare Board

MWCD has awarded evaluation study of Family Counselling Centre Programme to Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai. The salient features of the study so far conducted by TISS is that the FCCs are providing good services in special institutions like Jails, Police Stations, Educational Institutions and Red Light areas. There should be a tie up with the Law School from where adequate support on legal issues can be sorted. Linkage to be developed with SwadharGrah/ homes etc so that convergence of services can be ascertained. One Stop Centre and Family Counselling Centre cannot replace each other, however, can be complementary and supplementary to each other.

- Trend in the types of cases being dealt with earlier and now in the FCCs have been changed. The mode has also changed from conflict to reconciliation, the women victims prefer sorting of their differences through FCCs without involving local Govt and courts.
- Involvement of community, PRI, collaboration b/w State Govt, State Board and Counselling Centres may be increased for their sustainability
- Training of human resource, monitoring and appraisal to be upgraded for strengthening of the FCCs
- CSWB may take up research with legislature backup for preventing of human
trafficking alongwith aspect of victim compensation with the assistance of free Legal Aid Services

| 5 | BUSINESS SESSION IV | • Dr L Raja, Professor and Head, Lifelong learning & Extension, Gandhigram Rural Institute, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu  
• Smt D. K Kyndiah, Chairperson, Meghalaya, State Social Welfare Board  
• Shri G Perumalsamy, Project Officer, CSWB | • Dr L. Raja shared a success story that Gandhigram Rural Institute, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu is first of its kind of University where Education of children is promoted and linked from pre-primary Education through Creches since 1976 to University till date  
• The Gandhigram Rural Institute is running Creches in their own constructed building for which land & other resources have been donated by the Community. He insisted for seeking community support for implementation of Schemes/Projects  
• Women Entrepreneurs, Self Help Groups, mahilamandals are manufacturing products at a small level. However, there is a need for capacity building of such groups to upgrade/ for value addition of their products and linking them with the market. CSWB can play a role in bridging these gaps |

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30
Potential areas of work for Central Social Welfare Board

- Dr. Dharampal Singh, Head of Department, Department of Social Work, Punjabi University, Patiala
- Dr. Anoop Bhartiya, Associate Professor, Department of Social Work, University of Lucknow
- Smt. Qumarunnisa Anwar, Chairperson, Kerala State Social Welfare Board

It was stressed that the CSWB has to change to the narratives and make itself suitable for the present day situation, it has to evolve itself and if required make itself more relevant.

- The Govt in a focused manner is working with the concept by involving people’s participation or community participation. The Board to develop projects in which there is people’s/ community participation is relatively higher rather than depending on Govt funds.

- The Board to work more visibly in Rural settings and may work directly with the community by doing this the Original objective of the Board ie volunteerism can also be achieved.

- In Rural/ Village area 3 front strategies can be adopted ie
  a. Promoting Digital Literacy to the rural folks, mainly to the women like filling up of the admission forms, bank transactions, applications for receiving grants, loans, transactions through mobiles etc
  b. Involving youth in Sports for their mental and physical development, encouraging them for education, inculcating moral values which in turn may prevent crime, reduce drug addiction, alcoholism or other anti-social activities
  c. Setting up of special coaching Centres for
the students coming from unprivileged backgrounds, weak in studies etc. For this venture infrastructure of the existing schools can be used after the school hours

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<tr>
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<th>BUSINESS SESSION VI</th>
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| • Redefining linkage of CSWB viz a viz State social Welfare Boards and State Govt | • Dr (Prof) Nirmal Gupta, Chairperson, J&K State Social Welfare Board  
• Dr Poonam Arora, chairperson, A&N State Social Welfare Board  
• Shri Jaydev Majumdar, Executive Director, Jayprakash Institute of Social Change, Kolkata | • It was opined that the State Social Welfare Boards are platforms to perform in the field of social work, however, support of the respective State Govt in its functioning is very necessary. A more systematic mechanism to be developed to ascertain continuous coordination with the State Govts by the State Boards  
• The Developmental Programmes for women, children, senior citizens, disabled, being run by the State Govts may be got implemented through the State Social Welfare Boards by the related departments. The present structure of the Board to be continued |
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<tr>
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<th>BUSINESS SESSION VII</th>
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| • Areas of intervention for Central Social Welfare Board in need based Projects for empowerment of women | • DrShubhabrata Dutta, Professor and Head, Department of Social Work, Assam University, Silchar  
• Shri Kuldeep Sharma, Member, General Body, CSWB  
• SmtShobhaSoni, Chairperson, Chattisgarh State Social Welfare Board |
| • The CSWB in partnership with other Stakeholders can play role of a facilitator in designing projects for special targets like women domestic workers, sales girls, girls working as part timers in unorganized sector to address their issues of concern  
• Monitoring of the ongoing projects/ programmes/ schemes and to provide guidance to ascertain quality services  
• Training of PRI functionaries especially women members  
• There are several issues which needs to be tackled for achieving women empowerment like male female ratio in education, health and safety, mortality rate, household inequality, gender inequality, poverty leading to exploitation etc. The Board by involving community can design area specific and need based projects |
MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS OF WORKSHOP ON “FUTURE ROLE OF CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD AND STATE SOCIAL WELFARE BOARDS ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN” HELD ON 26.05.2017 AT HYDERABAD, TELANGANA

The Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) was established in 1953 by the Government of India for carrying out welfare activities, for promoting voluntarism and providing technical and financial assistance to the social welfare organizations for welfare of women and children in particular and poor families in general. It has been registered as non-profitable Charitable Company under Section 25 of the Companies Act 1956.

The State Social Welfare Boards (SSWB) were simultaneously set up with the mutual consent between the Central Social Welfare Board and the participating State Govt. to provide advice on the need of services required at grass root level for the upliftment of women, children and community at large and feedback on implementation of the schemes.

In the present scenario, the role of CSWB needs to be reviewed to make it more relevant and apart from a grant giving body, it can be entrusted with other responsibilities which are need based and specific social issues concerning women and children.

It is the need of the hour that some structural changes for bringing improvement in the functioning of CSWB and SSWBs is required, there should be a shift from its patriarchal role of taking responsibility of running SSWBs, it should act as enabler rather than being the controller of them. The SSWBs should be given more freedom for their working and they should be working under the respective State Government. The State Government may utilize the services of the SSWBs for creating awareness as well as convergence of schemes being implemented.

India is a developing country, there is a significant change in its social fabric due to rapid urbanization, sharing of responsibility for economic growth by taking up work/jobs by girls and women, breaking up of joint family system etc. because of which safety and security of the children in the absence of the mother who is away at work has become one of the major concern not only for the parents but also for the Government which causes constant increase in number of child abuse and child trafficking cases.

Accordingly, the Government of India may set up National Crèche Authority of India to safeguard the interest of the children of working mothers and may assign this responsibility to CSWB. The objective of the Authority shall be getting all crèches registered online (Private, Public and Government), regulating implementation of uniform norms and Standard Operating Procedures, ensuring quality services, pre-school education, enrollment of children to school, ascertaining safety and security of the children. This will not only enable to
overcome increasing rate of child abuse, trafficking/crime but it will ensure safety and security as well as 100% enrollment of the children attending crèches in the school in future.

Change in functioning as per need of time may be required for growth of any organization. As the role of the CSWB is to be reviewed in view of changing paradigm shift and since

CSWB has experience of implementing schemes for the upliftment and development of women, therefore, the Government may assign it the role of a Nodal Agency of National Level for providing advocacy and consultancy for new initiatives taken up by the Govt. of India for empowerment of women like Skill India, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Digital India, National Skill Development Corporation, Startup India, Stand-up India, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Make in India, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana etc.

The infrastructure of the Board can be used for promoting these programmes. By entrusting this responsibility, on one hand targets for women empowerment could be achieved under the Priority Projects of Hon’ble Prime Minister and on the other hand the infrastructure as well as expertise of the Board utilized optimally. It was recommended that there are several small women entrepreneurs, self-help groups, mahila mandals etc. which are manufacturing goods in small quantity

It was recommended that the Board can be assigned the work related to Networking, Advocacy, Monitoring of Gender Budgeting and Women Development Index. Need analysis and research work can also be assigned to provide feedback on gaps which will facilitate and influence the Govt. for developing new policies affecting women.

CSWB may expand the services being provided through Family Counselling Centers and may propose to rename it as Family Enrichment and Empowerment Centre.

Tata Institute of Social Sciences has been awarded evaluation study of Family Counselling Centre programme, it was recommended by the representative of TISS that the FCCs are providing significant services in special institutions like Jails, Police Stations, Educational Institutions and Red Light areas. It was recommended that there should be a tie up with the Law School and School of Social Work from where adequate support on legal issues concerning women, updated knowledge on tools and techniques of counselling can be sorted. Strong linkage and coordination to be developed by involving local Government, PRI and with the community for strengthening of FCCs.

It was recommended that services of One Stop Centre and Family Counselling Centre can be complementary and supplementary to each other. Linkage and coordination needs to be developed with Women Helpline, Swadhar Greh/Homes etc. so that convergence of services could be made. Besides, Pre-marital counselling centres may be setup in Colleges/Universities to provide counselling on family life to youth.
Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD) has lot of programmes, therefore, the CSWB may synergize with its own Ministry. CSWB has professionally qualified and experienced team of officers. It should also come up with some Innovative Projects and should lend support to the Ministry.

The Vision of CSWB needs to be re-casted, Mission Statement to be re-written, its goals and outline of the objectives to be re-framed and programmes/activities to be delineated. It was also recommended to re-name Central Social Welfare Board as Central Social Empowerment Board.

To publish e-news letter in order to provide suitable digital platform for documentation of studies of social researches and to highlight the experiences of activists and functionaries working in the field of women empowerment and development of children.
Approval of the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Govt. of India on the Recommendation of the Workshop held on 26.05.2017 on future role of Central Social Welfare Board, State Social Welfare Boards on empowerment of women and development of children and its restructuring

The meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Women & Child Development, Govt. of India on 29.06.2017 in the Conference Hall of the Ministry. List of officers present in the meeting is enclosed at Annexure-I. The decisions taken on the recommendations of the workshop held on 26.05.2017 on future role of Central Social Welfare Board, State Social Welfare Boards to further empowerment of women and development of children and its restructuring are as under:

State Governments to be asked for taking over the State Social Welfare Boards administratively and utilize their services for creating awareness and convergence of schemes to avoid duplicity. The Government of India to continue its funding of 50% towards establishment cost of the State Social Welfare Boards for next five (5) years or earlier in case the State Govts. so decide to branch out on their own.

Central Social Welfare Board may set up regional centres for providing feedback, advice and assistance in case SSWBs branch out and staff is rendered surplus in the field in the CSWB. Regional Centres can, in such a case, be manned by redeployment of staff of CSWB.

The Central Social Welfare Board can perform the role of the National Creche Authority under the proposed National Creche Policy/scheme. Essentially, CSWB, can be a platform for managing, developing and streamlining the crèches in the country.

At central level work related to monitoring of gender budgeting and women development index and its analysis can be assigned to Central Social Welfare Board to provide feedback on implementation and gaps, to facilitate government for developing new policies for empowerment of women.

To expand Family Counselling Centres and upgrade the same as Family Enrichment and Empowerment Centres. The scheme to be strengthened and integrated through ICT with One Stop Centres, WHL, Swadhar Greh etc. so that it becomes complementary and supplementary to the same.

To publish bilingual e-news letter for Ministry of Women & Child Development, Govt. of India in order to provide digital platform for documentation of its activities and to share experience and research in the field.

The meeting ended with thanks to the chair.
List of officers

1. Shri. Chetan B. Sanghi, IAS
   Joint Secretary to the
   Govt. of India,
   Ministry of Women & Child Development
   Having additional charge of Chairperson
   Central Social Welfare Board

2. Ms. Meera Ranjan Tshering, IPOS
   Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor to the
   Govt. of India,
   Ministry of Women & Child Development

3. Ms. Nandita Mishra,
   IES Economic Advisor to the
   Govt. of India,
   Ministry of Women & Child Development
   Bureau head Central Social Welfare Board

4. Ms. Neelam Bhardwaj,
   Executive Director,
   Central Social Welfare Board

5. Shri A.M. Kumar,
   Under Secretary to the
   Govt. of India
   Ministry of Women & Child Development
(No.F.CSWB/MAC/Workshop/2017)

List of Participants of Workshop

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26th May, 2017 at Hyderabad

Central Social Welfare Board

Ministry of Women & Child Development, Govt. of India
SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT

- Social empowerment is the process of accessing opportunities and resources in order to make personal choices and have some control over our environment.
- Social empowerment is to strive for more respectful, dignified meaningful life to enjoy democratic space, social justice and human rights.
- Education is the basic requirement and the most effective instrument of social empowerment.
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

- Women empowerment refers to increasing the spiritual, political, social, educational, gender or economic strength of individuals and communities of women.
- Women’s empowerment in India is heavily dependent on many different variables that include geographical location (urban / rural), educational status, social status (caste / class) and age.