

Quick Evaluation Study On Nai Roshni

(The Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women)

DMEO Report No. 232



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PREFACE

The scheme for Leadership Development Programme of Minority Women “Nai Roshni” has been implemented in the country by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India through the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) from the year, 2012-13. The basic objective of the scheme is to empower and grow confidence among minority women including their neighbours from other communities living in the same village/locality by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks and other institutions at all levels. The main motto of the programme is to create leadership quality within the women of the minority community to facilitate their rights individually and collectively, in accessing services, facilities, skills and opportunities besides claiming their due share in development benefits for improving their lives and living conditions. It is a **kind of sensitization and awareness generation programme supported with handholding.**

The Development Monitoring & Evaluation Office (DMEO), NITI Aayog was entrusted to conduct a Quick Evaluation Study on “Nai Roshni” (Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women). The study was conducted by DMEO in-house, utilizing the manpower of DMEO Hqrs. including its Regional Development Monitoring and Evaluation Offices (RDMEOs).

The reference period of the quick study was from the year, 2012-13 to 2015-16 (up to 30th November, 2015).

The main Objective of the Study is to assess the impact of the scheme on minority women and to identify policy/programme impediments in implementation of the scheme. The study covered 15 Districts, 30 Blocks, 87 Villages and 27 NGOs spread over 8 selected states of the country.

The different Chapters of the Report mainly explain the objectives and Methodology of the study, concentration of Minority population, implementing process of the scheme, status of beneficiary women, impact of the programme, observations and findings of the study.

The study received continuous support and encouragement from Hon’ble Vice Chairman and CEO, NITI Aayog. The study was designed and conducted under the direction of Dr.R.C.Dey, as Project Director with my supervision and under guidance of Shri Y.S. Mailik, Director General and Dr. P.K. Anand, Senior Consultant, DMEO. Shri C.A. Bodh, Joint Secretary (A & F) provided logistic support to complete the study. The sincere efforts extended by officers of DMEO Hqrs. and the RDMEOs for bringing the report in this final shape are highly acknowledged.



(D. Das)

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Place: New Delhi

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Executive Summary

- I) The Quick Evaluation Study on the scheme for Leadership Development Programme of Minority Women “Nai Roshni” has been implemented in the country by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India through the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) from the year, 2012-13.
- II) At the instance of Prime Minister’s Office (PMO), the DMEO has been entrusted to conduct the Quick Evaluation Study on “Nai Roshni”. The study has been conducted by DMEO in-house, utilizing the manpower of DMEO Hqrs. including its Regional Development Monitoring and Evaluation Offices (RDMEOs).
- III) The reference period of the study is from the year, 2012-13 to 2015-16 (up to 30th November, 2015).
- IV) The study has covered 15 districts, 30 blocks, 87 villages, 87 FGDs, 27 NGOs, 1335 beneficiary women and 445 non-beneficiary women spread over 8 selected States of the country.
- V) **Important Findings:**
- i) **Coverage of the Scheme (in India):**
The Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India has been implementing the scheme from the year, 2012 through the NGOs.
1. During the year 2012-13, the programme has been implemented by 64 NGOs in 12 States /UTs of the country.
 2. In the year 2013-14, the scheme has been implemented by 421 NGOs in 24 States/UTs.
 3. During the year 2014-15 (up to November, 2015) the scheme was implemented by 343 NGOs in 24 States/UTs of India.
 4. In the selected 8 States, the number of NGOs engaged in this scheme is 42 (in 2012-13), 260 (in 2013-14) and 220 (in 2014-15).
- ii) **Profile of the NGOs of sample states:**
1. 100% of the NGOs have been registered under Societies Act.
 2. 55% of the NGOs have 1 to 2 years of experience in conducting awareness training programmes.
 3. 15% of the NGOs have 2 to 3 years’ experience and balance 30% of them have such experience more than 3 years.
- iii) **Availability of Infrastructures with the NGOs:**
1. 63% of the NGOs have their own accommodations, whereas 37% of the NGOs have been functioning in rented accommodations.
 2. 93% of the NGOs have library facilities.
 3. 96% of them have class room facilities.
 4. 48% of the NGOs have hostel and canteen facilities.
 5. 100% of the NGOs have computer facilities.

iv) Training programme conducted:

1. The selected 27 NGOs have conducted 515 batches of Residential programmes during the 3 years (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15).
2. Out of the above, 3.7% of the training batches have been conducted for non-minority women, 63.1% batches for Muslims, 0.2% of the batches for Sikhs, 33% batches for Christian Minority Women.
3. These NGOs have conducted 8759 non-residential training programmes during the 3-year period.
4. Out of the total non-residential programmes, 7% are for non-minority, 85% are for Muslims, 1% for Sikhs, 7% for Christians.

v) Women trained under Nai Roshni in the selected States (From 2012-13 to 2014-15).

1. The total women trained under residential programme are 515. Out of which 96% are from minority and 4% are from non-minority communities.
2. Total women trained under non-minority communities are 11,128. Out of which 96% are from minority categories and 4% are from non-minority categories.

vi) Release of Funds by the implementing Ministry:

1. Out of the total sanctioned amount of Rs. 53.17 lakhs, the Ministry has released 58.3% of the fund to the NGOs during the 3 years for residential programme.
2. Similarly, the NGOs have been released 70.3% from the total sanctioned amount of Rs. 280.63 lakhs for conducting non-residential programmes during the three years.
3. 100% (all) NGOs have informed that the funds sanctioned under residential programmes are inadequate.
4. 56% of the NGOs have said that the present amount of fund sanctioned to each non-residential training programme is adequate, whereas 44% of them told that the present amount sanctioned is inadequate.

vii) NGOs views on the monitoring aspects of the programme:

1. 48% of the NGOs have informed that the scheme is monitored by the implementing Ministry (Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India) as well as by the State authorities of the concerned States.
2. So far as Monitoring by the State Governments are concerned, 82% of the NGOs have informed that the scheme is also monitored by the district authorities.
3. 67% of the NGOs have informed that the block officials have also monitored the programme.

viii) NGOs opinion on the bottlenecks of the programme:

1. 74% of the NGOs have informed that the funds sanctioned under the scheme is insufficient.

2. 93% of the NGOs also have informed that the implementing Ministry is not releasing the installment amount in time and as a result of which they are hesitating to apply for accepting further training programmes under the scheme.
3. 44% of the NGOs have remarked that the 6 days training duration is less, whereas 37% of them have expressed that 6 hours of training period per day is more.
4. 63% of the NGOs are not satisfied with the monitoring process of the programme.
5. 74% of the NGOs have opined that the training programme should cover all categories of women including the women of the left out categories.

ix) Categories of Women presently covered by the NGOs under the Scheme:

1. 82% of the total trained women in the selected States are Muslims, 9% are Christians, 4% are Sikhs, 4% are from non-minority groups and the rest around 1% are parsis. There are no trainees from Buddhist category.
2. Out of the total trained women, 71% are married, 24.5% are un-married, 3.5% are widow, 0.2% are separated after their marriage and 0.8% are divorced.
3. The Muslim beneficiary married women are maximum (92%) in Kerala followed by Gujarat (86%), Andhra Pradesh (84%), Punjab (82%), Assam (78%), Rajasthan (69%) and Uttar Pradesh (60%).
4. The maximum unmarried beneficiary women are located in Uttar Pradesh (60%) followed by West Bengal (56%), Rajasthan (30%), Assam (19%), Gujarat (9%), Punjab (7%), Andhra Pradesh (6%) and Kerala (3%).

x) Educational Qualifications of the beneficiary Women and their Employment Status:

1. Out of the total beneficiary women, 26.5% are matriculates, 17.5% are primary passed, 16.4% are M.E. passed, 16% are Intermediates, 7.5% are Graduates, 1.7% are Post Graduates, 14.4% are illiterates and others (below primary but not illiterates) 1%.
2. Out of the total beneficiaries 50.4% are self-employed, 36.7% are unemployed, 10.8% are employed in private services and only 2.1% are employed in Govt. Departments.
3. Similarly, the trainees of Nai Roshni scheme are also the beneficiaries of other Central Sector / Centrally Sponsored Schemes /programmes. Out of them 12% beneficiaries are under MGNREGA, 1.6% are the beneficiaries of NLRM, 21.2% are benefitted from NRHM, 63.2% are benefitted from TPDS, 1.8% have availed old age pension, 4.2% are the beneficiaries' of the IAY and 2.9% are the beneficiaries of widow pension, Total Sanitation Campaigns / Swachha Bharat Abhiyan etc.

xi) Monthly family income range of the beneficiary women and their participation in other Welfare Associations:

1. 31% of the trained women have their monthly family income range in between Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 5,000/-, 44% have their income in between Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 10,000/-, 19.10% have income between Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 20,000/-, 3.7% have income between Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 30,000/-. However, very few of the beneficiaries have

their monthly family income in between Rs. 30,000/- to Rs. 40,000/- , Rs. 40,000/- to Rs.50,000/- and Rs.50,000 above.

2. Out of the total trainees, 19% have been trained under vocational programme, 2% of them are the members of the PRIs, 20% are the members of Mahila Mandals, 31% are the members of SHGs and very few of them are the members of the Gram Sabhas.

xii) **Impact of the programme on the Minority Women:**

(a) **General Awareness:**

1. 65% of the trained women under the scheme have informed that they are aware of the benefits of having Bank account, Voter Identity Card, Aadhaar Card, Ration Card, and Job Card under MGNREGA, even they told that they already possess these documents.
2. 35% of them have informed that they have knowledge about the above requirements.
3. Out of the total minority trained women, a maximum number i.e. 81% of Kerala know about their general requirements of day to day life, followed by West Bengal (74%), Punjab (69%), Rajasthan (69%), Andhra Pradesh (64%), Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat (60% each) and Assam (50%).

(b) **Health related activities:**

1. 72% of the trained women have acquired adequate knowledge on different health related activities, such as using a mosquito net during night to prevent themselves from mosquito bites, advising the mothers of their localities to get all immunization of their children as prevention against fatal diseases (such as: chicken pox, polio, etc.), counseling the mothers on the benefits under breast feeding to their children etc. while 28% of the trained women have not acquired much knowledge of the above health related benefits of their children.

(c) **Education related activities:**

1. 57% of the beneficiary women have learnt on the benefits in sending children to the Anganwadis, admission procedures of the children in the primary and upper primary schools and the different aspects of Mid-Day Meals programme of schools.
2. But, 43% of the minority trained women have not acquired enough knowledge of the above education related activities even after training under Nai Roshni.

(d) **Sanitation and Cleanliness related activities:**

1. 80% of the trained women have enriched their knowledge on sanitation and cleanliness, such as washing hands before food, keeping environment neat and clean, constructing safety toilets in houses, the bad and unhygienic effect of open defecation etc. They have also advised the women, children and other people of their localities to use safety toilet.
2. 20% of them have neither enriched their knowledge on the above nor advised the more women of their localities about bad effects of open defecation.

(e) **Impact on Social Safety related activities:**

1. 31% of the trained women have gathered much knowledge on the social safety related activities like registering police complaints on domestic violence against women and children, knowledge on RTI Act etc.

2. But, 69% of the women beneficiaries have not gained knowledge about the procedure of police complaints and the benefits under RTI Act.

(f) Beneficiaries satisfaction on the materials supplied in the training programmes:

1. 95% of the trained women informed that they are satisfied with the supply of training materials, such as: pen, paper, copies of the training modules etc.
2. 97% of the women beneficiaries have told that they could understand medium of language during the training session.
3. Similarly, 94% of the trained beneficiaries have expressed their overall satisfaction on the training programme.

(g) Expectations of the minority women from the training programme:

1. 64% of the trained women want that training duration should be more than 6 days, whereas, 36% of them informed that the training duration should not exceed 6 days.
2. 85% of the trainees say that the training hours per day should not exceed 6 hours, but, only 15% of them want that training hours should exceed more than 6 hours per day.
3. 57% of the trainees have expressed that they received proper feedback from the trainers / NGOs during the one year handholding period after training duration, but 43% of them have informed that they have not received adequate feedback during handholding period of one year from the NGOs.

(h) Usefulness of the training programme:

1. 56% of the beneficiaries have rated that usefulness of the programme as very good.
2. 35% of them have rated it as good.
3. 4% of the beneficiaries have said that the impact of the programme is average.
4. 5% of the trained women have told that the usefulness of the programme is poor.

VI. Views of the FGD members on the training programme:

1. 97% of the FGD members have said that the selection of NGOs is transparent, whereas: only 3% have disagreed with the formers' views.
2. 99% of the FGD members have opined that the NGOs are capable of organizing such training programmes.
3. 97% of the FGD members have informed that women of both minority and non-minority communities are interested in taking training under NaiRoshni.
4. 49% of the members of the FGD have stated that the PRI members are also involved in the different phases of the training programme.
5. 23% of the FGD members are of the opinion that the post training activities of the trained women are very good, 45% of them have rated the same as good, 24% as average and 8% as poor.
6. 28% of the FGD members have said that the impact of the training programme on women empowerment is very good, 46% have rated it as good, 22% as average and 4% as poor.

VII. Opinion of the non-beneficiary women on the programme:

1. 54% of the non-beneficiary women have said that they are aware of the programme of Nai Roshni, whereas, 46% have told that they are not so much aware of the programme.

2. But 89% of the non-beneficiary women have informed that the programme is benefitting the minority women of our society, whereas, 11% have disagreed with their views.
3. 86% of the non-beneficiary women want that the programme should continue.
4. 64% of the non-beneficiaries have given their opinion that the scheme should cover all categories of women, but 36% have agreed that it should cover only the minority women.
5. 33% of the non-beneficiaries have favoured that the training duration should be more than 6 days, but 67% of them want that training duration should not be more than 6 days.
6. On the whole, 89% of the non-beneficiary women in the selected states have shown their interest to be included in the training programme under Nai Roshni.

VIII. Some of the major changes required in the scheme

1. Paragraph 13.1(a) of the Scheme Guidelines lays down the eligibility criteria for the NGOs to be selected for the implementation of the Scheme. These guidelines stipulate that the NGOs to be selected under the Scheme should have been in operation for a minimum of three years. However, it has been observed that out of the 27 NGOs selected for the purpose, 15 NGOs (55%) had experience of 1 to 2 years; 4 NGOs (about 15%) had experience of 2 to 3 years; and only 08 NGOs (30%) had the requisite experience of 3 years or more in conducting awareness programmes. It is thus revealed that the Scheme Guidelines as contained in para 13.1(a) have not been observed.
2. It is likely that the Ministry may not be able to get enough response from the eligible NGOs whereas there may be candidates with otherwise strong credentials and found suitable enough to conduct the *Nai Roshni* Scheme. As such, it is recommended that the Ministry may consider making an enabling provision in the Guidelines for relaxation in the experience criterion or on any other qualifying requirements. However, any such relaxation should be considered or allowed by an appropriate level, higher than the Sanctioning Committee, for reasons to be recorded in writing.
3. Efforts should be made by the NGOs for selecting the women for the training programme under the scheme from the different categories of minority communities who are less qualified and having very little awareness or absolutely no knowledge about various day to day requirements of their lives, such as: health, nutrition and other aspects etc.
4. As regards empowerment of women is concerned, their basic rights as women, including RTI should be strengthened as far as possible. Training modules should be developed in such a way that they have a proper knowledge of both RTI and the laws protecting interests of women.
5. Despite a few bottlenecks in the implementation of the scheme, majority of the findings of the study indicate that the programme has been appreciated by most of the segments of the population of the society and it has assisted in creating confidence among minority women and developing leadership spirit in them. Moreover, the trained women are also utilizing their enriched knowledge within their surroundings and thereby helping their families as well as their neighbours in raising their essential

demands and claims from various government authorities. There are some bottlenecks of the programme which have been described in different Chapters of the report. These bottlenecks can no doubt be overcome by improving the implementation process of the programme. However, the programme has been successful in many respects in creating leadership quality among the women of the Minority Communities, hence the programme should continue.

CHAPTER – I

1. Introduction, Objectives and Methodology of the Study

1.1 Introduction:

The scheme for Leadership Development Programme of Minority Women “Nai Roshni” has been implemented in the country by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India through the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) from the year, 2012-13. The proposals for implementation of scheme have been invited from the NGOs, each year, through Expression of Interest (EoI) published in all the leading newspapers all over the country and on the website of the Ministry. The selection of the Organisations are done on a pre-determined point based system with mandatory criteria.

1.2 Objectives and other parameters of the scheme:

a) The basic objective of the scheme is to empower and grow confidence among minority women including their neighbours from other communities living in the same village/locality by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks and other institutions at all levels. The main motto of the programme is to create leadership quality within the women of the minority community to facilitate their rights individually and collectively, in accessing services, facilities, skills and opportunities besides claiming their due share in development benefits for improving their lives and living conditions. It is a **kind of sensitization and awareness generation programme supported with handholding.**

b) The target groups under this scheme are women in the age group of 18-65 years from the notified minority communities, namely: Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Budhists, Jains and Parsis (Zoroastrains). Jains have been included in the list of notified minority communities in January, 2014. However, to further strengthen the mosaic of plurality in the society and bring about solidarity and unity through their own efforts to improve their lot, the scheme permits a mix of women from non-minority communities not exceeding 25% of a project proposal.

c) The training duration is for 6 days followed by handholding for one year by the concerned Organization. The facilitators of the organization are required to visit the village/locality, to assist the empowered women at least once a month during the project period and hold meetings with them/ Mahila Mandals / Mahila Sabhas / Self Help Groups, etc. Regular meetings are being held for these Mahila Mandals / Mahila Sabhas / Self Help Groups. The implementing agencies are required to engage the experts for handholding and maintain the records of meetings, attendance, photographs and the deliberations of the meetings.

d) The training is provided on various Training modules such as: Leadership, Educational Programmes, Health and Hygiene, Legal Rights, Financial Literacy, Digital Literacy, Swachh Bharat, Life Skills and Advocacy for Social and Behavioral Change. These also include module for trainers as well.

1.3 Quick Evaluation Study of Nai Roshni scheme by DMEO:

At the instance of Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and on the behest of the implementing Ministry (Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India), the DMEO has been entrusted to conduct a Quick Evaluation Study on "Nai Roshni" (Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women). The study has been conducted by DMEO in-house, utilizing the manpower of DMEO Hqrs. including its Regional Development Monitoring and Evaluation Offices (RDMEOs)

1.3.1 Reference period: The reference period of the quick study is from the year, 2012-13 to 2015-16 (up to 30th November, 2015)

1.3.2 Objectives:

1. To assess the impact of the scheme on minority women.
2. To identify policy/programme impediments in implementation of the scheme.
3. To suggest measures for effective implementation.
4. To assess views of the minority community on the scheme.
5. To examine the process for selection of NGOs/ VOs with regard to transparency and capability.

1.3.3 Indicators:

In order to meet the objectives, the following indicators have been suggested:

1. Awareness and Coverage:
 - a) Latest Census Data on the population and households of the minority communities of the selected States, Districts, Blocks and Villages.
 - b) Percentage of population and households of minority communities covered under the programme during the reference period.
 - c) Percentage of population of the different minority communities aware of the scheme "Nai Roshni".
2. **Impact:**
 - a) Number of minority women sensitized on the scheme by the implementing agencies / NGOs and its percentage to the total targeted minority women.
 - b) Awareness created within the trained women of minority community with regard to tackle with the challenges in day to day life, such as preparation of Aadhar Card, Voter Identity Card, Ration Card, opening of Bank account, putting children in the Anganwadis, sending children regularly to the schools, availing medical facilities from the public health centre, maintaining good health by keeping environment neat and clean, knowledge on chronic diseases like dysentery, diarrhea, chicken pox, getting immunizations for the children, lodging complaints at the police station against domestic violence and robbery, etc.

3. **Implementation Process:**

- a) Selection process of the NGOs.
- b) Experience of the NGOs.
- c) Staff strength of the NGOs for implementing the programme.
- d) Capability and quality of the staff of the NGOs with regard to their educational qualification and practical experience to manage the scheme.
- e) Transparency in the implementation of the scheme.
- f) Monitoring committee at the Government and NGO level to supervise the programme.

4. **Fund:**

- a) Allocation, release of fund and its adequacy (from the Implementing Ministry to the Executive Agencies / NGOs) during the reference period.
- b) Year-wise Utilization of fund by the Implementing Agencies.
- c) Timeliness of the release of fund.

1.4 **Sampling Methodology:**

A purposive random sampling methodology has been adopted for selecting the State, District, Block, Village, Beneficiary, Non Beneficiary and Focus Group Discussion (FGD).

1.4.1 **Selection of States:**

The following 8 States have been selected for the study purposively in consultation with the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India and the Subject Matter Division of NITI Aayog. As it is proposed to conduct the study by DMEO in house, utilizing the manpower of 15 DMEO field units, the jurisdiction of the REOs / PEOs is also given against the selected States.

1. Assam – Under the jurisdiction of PEO, Guwahati.
2. West Bengal - Under the jurisdiction of REO, Kolkata.
3. Punjab - Under the jurisdiction of REO, Chandigarh.
4. Gujarat – Under the jurisdiction of PEO, Ahmedabad.
5. Andhra Pradesh - Under the jurisdiction of REO, Hyderabad.
6. Kerala – Under the jurisdiction of PEO, Thiruvananthapuram.
7. Rajasthan - Under the jurisdiction of REO, Jaipur.
8. Uttar Pradesh - Under the jurisdiction of REO, Lucknow.

1.4.2 **Selection of Districts:**

From each selected State 2 districts have been selected (Except Punjab where only one eligible district is available) on random basis by the concerned REOs / PEOs basing on the maximum concentration of minority communities.

1.4.3 **Selection of NGOs:**

From each selected district, 2 NGOs have been selected (excluding Punjab where only one NGO has been engaged in conducting training programme on “Nai Roshni”).

1.4.4 Selection of Blocks:

From each district, 2 blocks have been selected by the concerned REOs / PEOs randomly basing on the maximum concentration of the minority communities. Out of the 2 blocks, one block (treated as Urban Block) has been selected having at least one urban colony/village inhabited by the people of minority communities.

1.4.5 Selection of Villages:

From each selected block, 3 villages have been selected by the REOs / PEOs on simple random basis having maximum concentration on minority communities. In the urban block, at least one village would be an urban colony having maximum concentration of minority communities.

1.4.6 Selection of Beneficiary / Non Beneficiary Women:

From each selected village / urban colony 15 Beneficiaries and 5 Non- Beneficiaries have been selected on simple random basis.

1.4.7 Selection of Focus Group:

From each selected village / urban colony, one focus group has been constituted comprising members from Community Leaders, Beneficiaries, Non-Beneficiaries and Knowledgeable Persons and their aggregative views have been taken on different aspects of the training programme.

1.5 SAMPLE SIZE:

| Sl. No. | Category | Size of Sample (Nos.) |
|---------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | States | 8 |
| 2 | Districts | 15 |
| 3 | NGOs | 27 |
| 4 | Blocks | 30 |
| 5 | Villages | 87* |
| 6 | Beneficiaries | 1335 |
| 7 | Non Beneficiaries | 445 |
| 8 | Focus Group Discussion (FGD) | 87 |

*In 4 Blocks of Andhra Pradesh, 10 eligible villages have been selected.

1.6 SCHEDULES CANVASSED:

1. **State Level Schedule (SLS)** – Canvassed to the State Nodal Department.
2. **District Level Schedule (DLS)** – Canvassed to District Nodal Department.
3. **NGO Level Schedule (NGO-LS)** –Canvassed to the Head of the NGO.
4. **Block Level Schedule (BLS)** – Canvassed to Block Development Officer.
5. **Village Level Schedule (VLS)** –Canvassed to Community Leader.
6. **Beneficiary Women Level Schedule (BWLS)**–Canvassed to Beneficiary Women.
7. **Non-Beneficiary Women Level Schedule (NBWLS)** – Canvassed to Non-Beneficiary Women.
8. **Focus Group Discussion (FGD)** – Canvassed to the FGD members of the selected village.

CHAPTER – II

2. Concentration of Minority Population in different States as well as in the selected States of the Country:

2.1 Concentration of Minority Population in the States of India:

The concentration of Minority population, as per 2011 Census, is shown in Annexure – II (1). As per the census, the total population of 21 States was 121.02 crore, whereas, the Minority population was 23.65 crore, which constituted 19.54% of the total population. Jammu and Kashmir was having the highest percentage of minority concentration of population (70.40%), followed by Punjab (63.18%), Kerala (43.7%), Assam (34.94%), Goa (33.33%) and Jharkhand (31.52%). Minority population was highest in Uttar Pradesh (3.87 crore), followed by West Bengal (2.51 crore), Maharashtra (2.21 crore), Punjab (1.75 crore) and Bihar (1.74 crore).

2.1.2 Area (District, Block and Village wise concentration of Minority population):

The area i.e. district, block and village wise concentration of minority population in the selected states is indicated in Annexure – II (1-a). Out of the total 237 districts in the selected states, the concentration of minority population is found in 79, i.e. 33.3% of the total districts. Similarly, out of the total 2840 blocks, the minority concentration of population is visible in 487 (17%) of the blocks. But the village level minority concentration is very much negligible in the selected states, as it is only 158 (0.1%) of the total 177420 villages.

2.2 Category wise concentration of Minority Population in the selected States:

The category wise minority (Muslims, Christians, Jains, Buddhists, Parsis and Sikhs) population of the 8 selected States is reflected in Annexure – II. As per the latest census 2011, the total population of selected 8 States (Assam, West Bengal, Punjab, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) was 56.19 crore, out of which 12.91 crore was the population of the minority communities.

2.2.1 The population of different minority communities and their percentage to total population in the selected States are indicated below the table:

Table – 2.1 (This is a linked table of Annexure – II)

| Sl. No. | Selected States | Total population in lakhs | Minority population in lakhs | % of minority to total population |
|---------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Assam | 312.06 | 119.74 | 38.37 |
| 2. | West Bengal | 912.77 | 268.90 | 29.46 |
| 3. | Punjab | 277.43 | 169.78 | 61.20 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 604.40 | 69.93 | 11.57 |
| 5. | Andhra Pradesh | 493.87 | 43.46 | 8.80 |
| 6. | Kerala | 334.07 | 150.32 | 50.00 |
| 7. | Rajasthan | 686.00 | 69.44 | 10.12 |
| 8. | Uttar Pradesh | 1998.13 | 399.03 | 19.97 |
| | Total | 5618.70 | 1290.60 | 22.97 |

Source – 2011 Census.

It is revealed from the above table that the total population of the selected 8 States, as per census, 2011 was 56.19 crore, out of which, the total population of Minority Communities was 12.91 crore. It means the minority people were more than 1/4th of the total population. Punjab being dominated by minority Sikh Community had 61.20% population with that of the total minority population followed by Kerala (50%), Assam (38.37%), West Bengal (29.46%), Uttar Pradesh (19.97%), Gujarat (11.57%) and Andhra Pradesh (8.80%). However, around 23% of the total population of the selected States were in the minority categories during the year, 2011.

2.2.2 The percentage of population of the different Minority Communities with the total population of the selected States, as per census, 2011 is explained below the table:

Table – 2.2: This is a linked table of Annexure – II (2)

| Sl. No. | Selected States | % of Minority population to total population of the states | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------|--|------------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|
| | | Muslims | Christians | Jains | Buddhists | Parsis | Sikhs |
| 1. | Assam | 43.2 | 3.7 | 0.08 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| 2. | West Bengal | 27.2 | 0.7 | 0.07 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.4 |
| 3. | Punjab | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.20 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 57.7 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 9.7 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 5. | Andhra Pradesh | 7.3 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 6. | Kerala | 26.6 | 18.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 7. | Rajasthan | 9.1 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| 8. | Uttar Pradesh | 19.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| | Total | 18.1 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3.4 |

Source – 2011 Census.

It is found from table 2.2 that the Muslim Community has captured 18.1% of the total population of the selected States followed by Sikhs (3.4%), Christians (1.7%), Jains (0.3%) and Buddhists (0.1%). The parsis are available in Gujarat having (0.1%) of the state population. If we look at the state specific data in table – 2.2, then our findings are as follows:

In Assam the Muslim Community dominates the other Minority Categories as they have occupied 43.2% of the State population followed by Christian (3.7%), Buddhists and Sikhs (both have taken 0.2% each) and Jains (0.08%).

In West Bengal also, the Muslims are sharing 27% of the State population followed by Sikhs (1.4%), Christians (0.7%), Buddhists (0.3%) and Jains (0.07%).

In Punjab, the Sikhs are the major Minority Community having 57.7% of the total State population followed by Muslims (1.9%), Christian (1.3%), Jains (0.2%) and Buddhist (0.1%).

In Gujarat, the Muslim community has 9.7% of the total State population followed by Christians (0.5%) and the other groups such as: Sikhs, Buddhists and Parsis have captured 0.1% each whereas the Jains have shared 1% of the total State population.

In Andhra Pradesh, 7.3% of the total population are Muslims followed by Christians (1.4%) and Jains (0.1%). There is no concentration of other minority communities like Buddhists, Parsis and Sikhs.

Kerala has 26.6% Muslims of the State population followed by Christians (18.4%). The other minority groups are so to say Nil in the State.

Rajasthan has 9.1% Muslims of the State total followed by Jains (0.9%), Sikhs (1.3%) and Christians (0.1%). The other categories of minority are not available in Rajasthan.

The muslim community dominates in Uttar Pradesh. Their percentage is 19.3%, whereas the Sikhs, Christians, Jains and Buddhists have 0.3%, 0.2%, 0.1% and 0.1% population of the total State population respectively.

However, it is established from the above table that in the minority categories, the Muslim community shares majority in 7 States (Assam, West Bengal, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh).

2.3 Concentration of Minority Women in the selected States:

The training scheme “Nai Roshni” is meant for the development of leadership quality among the women of the minority community. Hence, the status of minority women of different categories have been analyzed in Annexure – II (3).

The minority women population and their percentage with the total minority population of the selected states are highlighted below the table:

Table – 2.3 (This is linked table of Annexure – II (3)).

| Sl. No. | States | Total minority population in lakhs | % of women in different minority communities to total minority population | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|------------------------------------|---|------------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|
| | | | Muslims | Christians | Jains | Buddhists | Parsis | Sikhs |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Assam | 119.47 | 49.4 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 2. | West Bengal | 268.90 | 44.7 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 2.3 |
| 3. | Punjab | 169.78 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 44.8 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 69.93 | 40.6 | 2.2 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| 5. | Andhra Pradesh | 43.46 | 41.2 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 6. | Kerala | 150.32 | 31.2 | 20.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 7. | Rajasthan | 78.23 | 38.6 | 0.6 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 5.3 |
| 8. | Uttar Pradesh | 399.03 | 46.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Total | | 1299.13 | 46.3 | 4.4 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 7.0 |

Source – 2011 Census.

Table No. 2.3 says that, out of the total minority population (1299.13 lakhs) of the selected states, 46.3% comprise minority women of all categories. The muslim women population is 49.4% to total minority population of the State followed by Uttar Pradesh 46.7%, West Bengal 44.7%, Andhra Pradesh 41.2%, Rajasthan 38.6%, Kerala 31.2% and Punjab 1.5%. The Christian women population is 20.9% to total minority population of Kerala State followed by Andhra Pradesh (7.8%), Assam (4.8%), Gujarat (2.2%), West Bengal, (1.2%), Punjab (1%), Rajasthan (0.6%), and Uttar Pradesh (0.4%). The percentage of all Christian women in the selected States with that of total minority population is 4.4% of the total minority population of the selected States and the overall Sikh women population in the 8 States is 7% of the total minority population. The women population of Jain community is 3.9% and 4.1% respectively to the total minority population of Rajasthan and Gujarat States.

CHAPTER – III

3. Implementation process of the Scheme:

The Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India has been implementing the Scheme from the year 2011-12 through the selected Organizations/NGOs. The scheme has been renamed as “Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women” and started implementation in its reformatted design from 2012-13. Again, during the year 2013, the scheme has been revised as per recommendations of the standing Finance Committee of the Parliament.

3.1 Involvement of the States in the implementation of the Scheme:

The scheme on Nai Roshni has been directly funded by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India, hence, it is reported that the State Government Departments have very limited role in the implementation of the programme. During the period of field investigation, the field teams of DMEO have contacted the State authorities at State, District and Block levels and collected relevant data / information with regard to the implementation process of the Scheme. The Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are the main implementing institutions of Nai Roshni Scheme in the States. The State Departments dealing with Minority Affairs have been assessing the performance and integrity of the NGOs and recommending their names to the implementing Ministry of the Central Government for necessary empanelment for undertaking training programmes on the schemes by them.

The information on the involvement of State Nodal Department on the implementation process of the scheme is indicated in Annexure – III (1). As per the Annexure, 5 States, such as Punjab, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Rajasthan have Nodal Department to deal with the Nai Roshni Scheme of Govt. of India, whereas the other 3 States, such as Assam, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh, denied the existence of any Nodal Departments in their States Government to deal with the Central Scheme. The State Nodal departments of the first 5 States informed that they have recommended the names of eligible NGOs to the Govt. of India for empanelling them to undertake training programmes on Nai Roshni. Similarly, State authorities of 3 States like Punjab, Gujarat and Kerala are satisfied with the performance of the NGOs in providing training to the Minority women of their States. Other 5 States such as: Assam, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are totally dissatisfied with the performance of the NGOs providing training under the scheme.

3.2.1 Orgasnisation/NGOs engaged in providing training under Nai Roshni:

The total number of Organisations/NGOs provided training to the Minority women in different States/UTs of the country during the years, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 along with other parameters are indicated in Annexure – III (2-a).

During the year 2012-13, a total number of 64 NGOs have provided training to the Minority women in 12 States/UTs of the country. A maximum number of 29 NGOs of Uttar Pradesh have been engaged in the programme followed by Rajasthan (7), Gujarat (5), Madhya Pradesh (5) and Odisha (4). In other 7 States, only 1 or 2 NGOs have been assigned to conduct such programme during 2012-13.

During the year 2013-14, total number of 421 NGOs have provided training under the scheme in 24 States/UTs. In this year 178 NGOs have been engaged in Uttar Pradesh for

providing training to the Minority women followed by Madhya Pradesh (38), Assam and Manipur (24 each), Rajasthan (21), Maharashtra (16), Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Uttarakhand (15 each), West Bengal (14), Odisha (11), Delhi (9), Tamil Nadu (7), Bihar (6), Jharkhand (6), Jammu and Kashmir (4), Gujarat and Chhattisgarh (3 each). In the rest 5 States/UTs, only 10 or 2 NGOs have been engaged in the programme.

During the year 2014-15, a total number of 343 NGOs, have been engaged in providing training under the programme in 24 States/UTs of the country. In this year also, a maximum number of 149 NGOs of Uttar Pradesh have been selected to conduct such programmes followed by Madhya Pradesh (42), Rajasthan (29), Assam (16) and Bihar (15). The other 9 States/UTs have conducted training programmes in between 1 to 10.

The total number of NGOs engaged in the Nai Roshni programme during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 in the selected 8 States of the country is shown below the table:

Table – 3(1): (This is a linked table of Annexure – III (2-a))

| Sl. No. | Selected States | No. of NGOs engaged in the Nai Roshni programme | | |
|---------|-----------------|---|---------|---------|
| | | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Assam | 0 | 24 | 16 |
| 2. | West Bengal | 0 | 14 | 10 |
| 3. | Punjab | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 5 | 3 | 7 |
| 5. | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| 6. | Kerala | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| 7. | Rajasthan | 7 | 21 | 29 |
| 8. | Uttar Pradesh | 29 | 178 | 149 |
| | Total | 42 | 260 | 220 |

Source: Ministry of Minority Affairs.

The above table shows that in the State of Uttar Pradesh, maximum number of NGOs have been selected during the 3 years for conducting training programme under Nai Roshni.

3.2.2 Profile of the selected NGOs implementing the scheme, Nai Roshni in the sample States:

A total number of 27 NGOs have been selected in the sample States for evaluation under the Quick study. The particulars of these NGOs are given in Annexure III (2-b). It is found that 100% of the NGOs have been registered under the Societies Registration Act. 55% of the NGOs have 1 – 2 years' experience in conducting different types of awareness training programmes including Nai Roshni. Similarly, 15% of them have experience of 2 – 3 years, 30% have experience of 3 years and above in conducting such awareness programmes.

3.3 Availability of Infrastructural facilities in the Organisations/NGOs:

The NGOs have been conducting both non-residential and residential training programme for the Minority women of different States/UTs. As per the guidelines of the programme, the eligibility of the organization/NGOs is assessed by the implementing Ministry through several parameters. The availability of infrastructure facilities at the NGOs are one of such criteria for selection under Nai Roshni programme. The DMEO field teams

have collected relevant data with respect to the availability of infrastructures from 27 selected NGOs of different States. The details of infrastructures available with the selected NGOs of the 8 sample states are described in the annexure – III (3).

As per the Annexure, out of 27 selected NGOs, 17 have their own accommodation, 10 have occupied rented houses, 26 NGOs have library and class room facilities, all 27 NGOs have computer, toilet and drinking water facilities, 13 NGOs have Hostel and Canteen facilities etc.

The state wise number of selected NGOs and the percentage of their availability of essential infrastructures are given in the table below:

Table – 3(2): (This is lined table of Annexure – III (3))

| Sl. No | States | No. of selected NGOs | % of NGOs having infrastructure facilities | | | | | | | | |
|--------|----------------|----------------------|--|--------------|---------|------------|----------|--------|---------|--------|----------------|
| | | | Own house | Rented house | Library | Class Room | Computer | Hostel | Canteen | Toilet | Drinking Water |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. | Assam | 4 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 25 | 50 | 100 | 100 |
| 2. | West Bengal | 4 | 50 | 50 | 75 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 75 | 100 | 100 |
| 3. | Punjab | 1 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 4 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 75 | 50 | 100 | 100 |
| 5. | Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 50 | 100 | 100 |
| 6. | Kerala | 4 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 25 | 100 | 100 |
| 7. | Rajasthan | 4 | 25 | 75 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 75 | 75 | 100 | 100 |
| 8. | Uttar Pradesh | 4 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 25 | 25 | 100 | 100 |
| | Total | 27 | 63 | 37 | 93 | 96 | 100 | 48 | 48 | 100 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey.

It is known from the above table that out of the 27 NGOs in the selected States 63% have their own accommodation, 37% are functioning in the rented premises, 96% of them have library and class room facilities, 48% of them have hostel and canteen facilities, whereas all of them have computer, drinking water and toilet facilities.

3.4 Training programme under the scheme:

The Organisations/NGOs have been conducting both residential and non-residential training programmes for the minority women in different States/UTs of the country under guidance and supervision of Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India. The duration of the training programme is 6 days followed by handholding for one year by the concerned organization/NGO. For each batch 25 minority women are being selected for such programme. The cost of non-residential training of one batch of trainees (25 numbers) is Rs. 71,550/- whereas the cost of residential training is Rs. 2,21,250/-. As per the guidelines, the NGOs are permitted to make expenditure on engaging faculty members, hiring of venue, furniture, crèche facility, cost of meals for trainees, cost for using audio-visual, cost for distributing training materials, stipend for the women trainees, cost of motivation, cost of heading, cost for lodging of the residential trainees etc. The details of rates for non-residential and residential leadership development training programme are given in Annexure – III (3-a) & III (3-b) respectively.

The number of residential and non-residential training programmes conducted for different categories of minority women by the selected NGOs during the year 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 in the 8 sample states is explained in Annexure – III (4).

During the years from 2012-13 to 2014-15, the 27 selected NGOs of the sample states have completed 515 batches of residential training programmes for the large targeted women. Out of these programmes, 19 are for non-minority women of SCs/STs/OBCs, with disabilities and other communities. The rest 496 batches are meant for the minority communities having maximum batches 325 numbers of Muslims, followed by Christians (170) and Sikhs (1). On the other hand, the NGOs have completed 8750 non-residential training programmes for the women during these 3 years. Out of the total numbers of programmes, 581 batches are for the non-minority segment and other 8178 batches are for the minority groups. The maximum of batches, i.e. 7446 are organized for Muslims, followed by Christians (652), Sikhs (65) and Buddhists (24). There is no batch found for Parsis.

The percentage of training batches to total training batches organized by the NGOs during the 3 years in the sample states are indicated below the table:

Table – 3(3): (This is linked table of Annexure – III (4))

| Sl. No. | States | NGOs No. | Total programmes organized (No.) | % of training programme organized for residential courses during the years from 2012-13 to 2014-15, | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|----------|----------------------------------|---|---------|-------|------------|-----------|--------|
| | | | | Non-minority | Muslims | Sikhs | Christians | Buddhists | Parsis |
| 1. | Assam | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2. | West Bengal | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 3. | Punjab | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 4 | 25 | 20.0 | 16.0 | 0.0 | 64.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 5. | Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 6. | Kerala | 4 | 365 | 3.8 | 53.9 | 0.0 | 42.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 7. | Rajasthan | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 8. | Uttar Pradesh | 4 | 125 | 0.0 | 99.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Total | 27 | 515 | 3.7 | 63.1 | 0.2 | 33.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Source: Field Survey.

The above table shows that in Gujarat, 20% of the total residential training batches have been conducted for non-minority women, followed by Kerala and U.P. (4% each) during the years from 2012-13 to 2014-15. In the minority categories, the maximum number of programmes have been conducted for Muslims, i.e. 99.2% in U.P., 53.9% in Kerala and 16% in Gujarat. Similarly, the training programme for Christian women are coming after the Muslim and their percentages are Gujarat (64%) followed by Kerala (42.1%). Only around 1% of the total batches of residential programmes have been organized for Sikhs in U.P.

The percentage of training batches to total training batches organized by the NGOs during the 3 years period for non-residential training programmes in the selected states are reflected below the table:

Table – 3(4): (This is a linked table of Annexure III (4))

| Sl. No. | States | NGOs No. | Total programmes organized (No.) | % of training programme organized for non-residential courses during the years from 2012-13 to 2014-15, | | | | | |
|---------|-------------|----------|----------------------------------|---|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|--------|
| | | | | Non-minority | Muslims | Sikhs | Christians | Buddhists | Persis |
| 1. | Assam | 4 | 45 | 0.0 | 95.6 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2. | West Bengal | 4 | 2200 | 1.6 | 97.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| 3. | Punjab | 1 | 64 | 41.3 | 53.4 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 4 | 1925 | 22.5 | 60.9 | 0.0 | 16.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|----|------|------------|-------------|-----|------------|-----|-----|
| 5. | Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 1100 | 3.5 | 93.5 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 6. | Kerala | 4 | 628 | 6.4 | 48.7 | 0.0 | 44.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 7. | Rajasthan | 4 | 1100 | 2.0 | 98.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 8. | Uttar Pradesh | 4 | 1697 | 0.2 | 96.6 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| | Total | 27 | 8759 | 6.6 | 85.0 | 0.7 | 7.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 |

Source: Field Survey.

It is found in the table that during the years, the NGOs have conducted 6.6% of the total batches for non-minority women. In Punjab, the maximum number of non-minority batches have been provided training in comparison with other states. Generally, it is observed that the selected states have organized non-residential training for Muslims, Sikhs and Christians. However, it is seen that maximum batches have been selected from Muslim community, i.e. 85% of the total batches of programme followed by Christian (7.4%) and Sikhs (0.7%). It is also found that invariably, the states have constituted maximum percentage of batches from the Muslims. The highest, (97.7%) of Muslim batches of programmes have been conducted in Rajasthan followed by West Bengal (97.7%), Uttar Pradesh (96.6%), Assam (95.6%), Gujarat (60.9%), Punjab (53.4%) and Kerala (48.7%). In Kerala, the maximum number of training batches have been organized for Christians, i.e. 44.9% of the total batches and then comes Gujarat (16.6%).

In the above analysis, it is established that the NGOs have shown their keen interest to conduct more non-residential training programmes under Nai Roshni and mostly they have constituted training batches from Muslim communities.

3.5 Women trained by the selected NGOs:

During the years from 2012-13 to 2014-15 (3 years), the 27 selected NGOs have provided training on leadership development to 11643 women. Out of the total women trained 11,275 women are from Minority communities (such as: Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Jains, Buddhists and Parsis) and 368 are from non-minority groups. The details of the trained women, such as: trained under residential and non-residential courses, from minority and non-minority segments in sample states are mentioned in the Annexure – III (5).

The percentages of women provided training separately in residential and non-residential programmes by the selected NGOs of the sample states are presented in the table below:

Table – 3(5): (This is linked table of Annexure – III (5))

| Sl. No. | States | NGOs No. | Number and %age of women trained by the NGOs during the years, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15. | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|----------|--|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | | | Residential | | | Non-Residential | | |
| | | | Total Women (No.) | %age from Minority | %age from non-minority | Total Women (No.) | %age from Minority | %age from non-minority |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Assam | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1125 | 98.0 | 2.0 |
| 2. | West Bengal | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2200 | 98.0 | 2.0 |
| 3. | Punjab | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1600 | 94.0 | 6.0 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 4 | 25 | 80.0 | 20.0 | 1925 | 94.0 | 6.0 |
| 5. | Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 850 | 97.0 | 3.0 |
| 6. | Kerala | 4 | 365 | 96.0 | 4.0 | 628 | 94.0 | 6.0 |
| 7. | Rajasthan | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1100 | 98.0 | 2.0 |
| 8. | Uttar | 4 | 125 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 1700 | 100.0 | 0.0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----|-----|------|-----|-------|------|-----|
| | Pradesh | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 27 | 515 | 96.0 | 4.0 | 11128 | 96.0 | 4.0 |

Source: Field Survey.

It is noted from the above table that during the 3 years period, the selected NGOs of the sample states have provided residential training to 96% women of the minority communities and 4% from the non-minority group. Similarly, out of the total women trained under non-residential programmes, the same 96% are from minority and 4% from non-minority communities.

3.6 Allocation/Sanction and Release of Fund to the NGOs:

The implementing Ministry, i.e. the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. Of India sanctioned Rs. 2,06,250/- to the NGOs for conducting each of the residential training programme and Rs. 66,550/- for each of the non-residential programme.

The sanction and release of funds by the implementing Ministry to the selected 27 NGOs in different sample states during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (up to November, 2015) are indicated in the table below:

Table – 3(6): (This is a linked table of Annexure – III (3))

| Sl. No. | States | No. of NGO | Amount of fund sanctioned & released to the NGOs during the years, 2012-13 to 2014-15 (up to November, 2015) by the Ministry. | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|------------|---|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | Residential | | | Non-Residential | | |
| | | | Sanctioned in Rs. | Released in Rs. Amount* | % of sanction amount | Sanctioned in Rs. | Released in Rs. Amount | % of sanction amount |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Assam | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0.6 | 3219750 | 1895850 | 58.9 |
| 2. | West Bengal | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4293000 | 2862000 | 66.7 |
| 3. | Punjab | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4579200 | 3005100 | 65.6 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 4 | 206250 | 154875 | 0.8 | 5060050 | 3296255 | 0.7 |
| 5. | Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2432700 | 2311065 | 95.0 |
| 6. | Kerala | 4 | 4203750 | 2168250 | 51.6 | 1431000 | 1185326 | 82.8 |
| 7. | Rajasthan | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2826225 | 2010555 | 71.1 |
| 8. | Uttar Pradesh | 4 | 907125 | 774375 | 85.4 | 4221450 | 3168495 | 75.1 |
| | Total | 27 | 5317125 | 3097500 | 58.3 | 28063375 | 19734646 | 70.3 |

Source: Field Survey.

As per the above table, during the 3 years period, the implementing Ministry has released Rs. 30.98 lakhs against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 53.17 lakhs, i.e. 58.3% fund has been released against the sanctioned amount to the 27 NGOs of sample States for conducting residential training programmes. Similarly, during the same period (from 2012-13 to 2014-15), the NGOs have been released Rs. 197.35 lakhs against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 280.63 lakhs, it means that the released amount is 70.3% of the sanctioned amount for conducting non-residential programmes under the scheme.

During the field investigation it has been revealed that the NGOs have not received their sanctioned amount from the implementing Ministry in spite of their completion of the training programmes well in time.

3.7 Adequacy of Funds:

The field investigation team of DMEO have collected information on the adequacy of fund for conducting training programmes by the NGOs of selected sample States. The data in this regard are analyzed in Annexure – III (6).

As per the information collected from the 27 sample NGOs, all of them (100%) have informed that the present amount of fund sanctioned/released to the NGOs for conducting residential programmes is quite inadequate. But in case of non-residential training programmes 56% of the NGOs of sample States have agreed that the present amount of fund sanctioned / released is adequate to cover all the expenditures whereas, 44% of the NGOs disagreed the statement and told that the fund sanctioned to each non-residential programme is inadequate.

3.8 Monitoring Mechanism of the Scheme:

The training programme under Nai Roshni is implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India through the NGOs empanelled with them. The State Governments, (especially the State Govt. authorities at the district level) recommend the names of the NGOs to the Ministry for necessary empanelment of the organization to undertake training programmes on the leadership development among Minority women. The opinion of the NGOs with respect to the involvement of the Govt. authorities in monitoring the programme is summarized in the Annexure – III (7).

Out of the total selected NGOs (27), 48% informed that the implementing Ministry monitors the programmes under the scheme. So far as the State Governments are concerned, 82% of the NGOs said that the monitoring is being done at the district level. Similarly, 67% of them indicated that monitoring is being performed at block level, whereas 48% of the NGOs informed that monitoring is also being done at State level. However, all the selected NGOs have expressed their satisfaction in organizing the training programme of Minority women.

3.9 NGOs views on the bottlenecks of the programme:

The NGOs have also given their views on the bottlenecks of the programme. The different remarks of the NGOs are presented in the Annexure – III (8). Out of the selected NGOs, 74% have opined that the fund sanctioned by the Ministry is inadequate and 93% of them expressed that the Ministry is delaying in releasing the fund. Similarly, 44% of the NGOs have indicated that the 6 days duration of the training programme is less, whereas 37% of the organisations feel that the 6 hours long training period per day under the programme is more. Further, 63% of the NGOs are not satisfied in the monitoring process of the scheme.

3.10 Improvement of the training programme under the scheme:

The NGOs have also given suggestions for the improvement of the scheme. The suggestion of the selected NGOs of the sample states are tabulated and produced in the Annexure – III (9).

Out of the total NGOs, 81% have wanted that fund under the programme should be increased depending upon the escalation of prices of different parameters of different states. 93% of the NGOs suggest that the instalment of fund should be released in time. Moreover, 74% of the NGOs feel that the training programme should cover all categories of women (Minority, Non-Minority and other left out).

CHAPTER – IV

4. Status of Beneficiary Women:

The field teams of DMEO have selected 1335 Minority women from different Minority communities from the sample states and collected relevant information on the status of the beneficiary minority women.

4.1 Categories of Beneficiary women:

The number of beneficiary women selected from different states and their percentages to total number of beneficiaries in the respective category is explained in Annexure – IV (1).

Out of the total beneficiaries 82.25% are Muslims, followed by Christians (9.21%), Non-Minority (4.4%), Sikhs (4%) and Parsis (0.07%). The Muslims are in majority numbers in all the 8 states. There has not been any Buddhist women in the selected list of beneficiaries.

4.2 Marital Status of the Beneficiaries:

The marital status of the beneficiary women of different communities is shown in Annexure – IV (2). Out of 1335 beneficiaries of the selected states, 71% are married, 0.2% are separated after marriage, 0.8% are divorced, 24.5% are unmarried bachelors and 3.5% are widow. The maximum percentage of beneficiary married women are found in Kerala (91.7%), followed by Gujarat (86%), Andhra Pradesh (84%), Punjab (82%), Assam (78%), Rajasthan (69%) and Uttar Pradesh (60%). Similarly, the maximum %age of unmarried beneficiaries are located in Uttar Pradesh (60%), followed by West Bengal (56%), Rajasthan (30%), Assam (19.1%), Gujarat (9%), Punjab (7%), Andhra Pradesh (6%) and Kerala (3%).

4.3 Educational Qualification of the Beneficiary women:

The educational qualifications of the beneficiary minority women are summarized in to tabular form vide Annexure – IV (3). Out of the total of 1335 beneficiary women, in the selected states, (25.5%) are matriculates followed by primary passed (17.5%), M.E. passed (16.4%), Intermediates (16%), Illiterates (14.4%), Graduates (7.5%), Post Graduates (1.7%) and others (below primary, but not illiterate) (1%).

4.4 Employment status of Beneficiary Women:

The employment status of the selected beneficiary women in the different sample states is reflected in Annexure – IV (4). Out of the total beneficiary women, the maximum (50.4%) are self-employed, followed by (36.7%) unemployed, (10.8%) are engaged in private service and (2.1%) are employed under Government departments.

4.5 Trained Minority Women under Nai Roshni availing benefits from other Central Sector / Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

The minority women, trained under Leadership Development programme are also availing benefits from other Central Sector / Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The number of the beneficiaries and their percentage to the total benefits availed from other Central Sector / Centrally Sponsored Schemes are given in the Annexure – IV (5).

Out of the total trained minority women (trained under Nai Roshni), 12% have received benefits from the Scheme MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act), 1.6% have been benefitted from NRLM (National Rural

Livelihood Mission), 21.2% have got benefit under NRHM, 63.2% are benefitted under TPDS (Targeted Public Distribution System), 1.8% have availed Old Age Pension, 4.2% have received houses under IAY (Indira Awas Yojana) and 2.9% have got benefits from the other rural developmental schemes, such as: Widow pension, Total Sanitation Campaign / Swachcha Bharat Abhiyan etc.

4.6 Monthly income of the Beneficiary Minority Women:

In order to know the standard of living of the trained women, the monthly income of their families from different sources (self-employment, business and trade, service etc.) has been collected separately during field investigation. Thereafter, the total monthly family income of the trainees have been kept in various ranges to get the summarized picture of the living standard of the minority women in different selected states. The details are given at Annexure – IV (6).

It is observed that out of the total beneficiaries of the sample states, the monthly family income of 31% of them is in between the range from Rs.1,000/- to Rs. 5,000/-. The maximum of them (44%) have monthly income in between Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 10,000/-. Further, 19.10% and 3.7% of the minority women have their monthly family income in between the ranges of Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 20,000/- and Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 30,000/-. Very few beneficiaries are in the income ranges in between Rs. 30,000/- to Rs. 40,000/-, Rs. 40,000/- to Rs. 50,000/- and Rs. 50,000/- and above.

The state wise information of the monthly income of the beneficiaries is given in the annexure.

4.7 Beneficiaries participation /membership in other institutions / areas:

The beneficiary minority women have also been participated in the various vocational training programmes, such as the Entrepreneurship Development programme (EDP) organized by the Ministry of MSME and the Skill Development Programme conducted by the All India Handicraft Board, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, National Small Industries Corporation and the other programmes conducted by the State Governments. Some of them are also the members of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Mahila Mandals, Self Help Groups and also in the Gram Sabha etc.

A detailed picture of their participation is indicated in the Annexure – IV (7). It is found during the Survey that out of the total beneficiaries of different selected States 19% have been trained in different vocational courses, 2% are the members of the PRIs, 20% are the members of the Mahila Mandal. Similarly, 31% of the women are associated with the SHGs and a few of them have taken part in the Gram Sabha. The state wise data on the participation of the trainees of Nai Roshni in other institutions are explained in the Annexure.

CHAPTER – V

5. Impact of the programme on the Minority Women of the Society:

The field investigation teams of DMEO have personally contacted the selected women beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries, Focused Group Members etc. in the sample villages of the selected states and collected information on the improvement of their knowledge / activities for reaching the various challenges in day to day life.

5.1 Awareness Generation among trained women:

In order to assess improvement in their knowledge and activities, the selected beneficiaries have been asked questions on awareness generation, such as: whether, they are aware of the benefits of Bank Account, Aadhaar Card, Voter Identity Card, Ration Card, Job Card under MGNREGA, evil effects of child marriage, minimum wages fixed by the Government etc. Also, they have been asked whether they own their Bank Account, Aadhaar Card, Voter Identity Card, Job Card under MGNREGA etc. Their individual replies are summarized in the Table below:

Table- 5(1) : Impact of the scheme on Awareness generation among trained women

| Sr. No. | State | Total Beneficiaries/ Trained women | Yes (1) | No (2) | % Yes out of total | % No out of total |
|--------------|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Assam | 180 | 1075 | 1085 | 49.8 | 50.2 |
| 2 | West Bengal | 180 | 1590 | 570 | 71.6 | 28.4 |
| 3 | Punjab | 90 | 752 | 328 | 69.6 | 30.4 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 180 | 1289 | 871 | 59.7 | 40.3 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 180 | 1382 | 776 | 64.0 | 36.0 |
| 6 | Kerala | 180 | 1608 | 372 | 81.2 | 18.8 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 180 | 1471 | 689 | 68.0 | 32.0 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 165 | 1188 | 792 | 60.0 | 40.0 |
| Total | | 1335 | 10355 | 5483 | 65.4 | 34.6 |

*Source :- Field Survey.

It is accessed from above the table that 65% of the beneficiaries are aware of the documents related requirements of day to day life and they have possessed own documents such as: Bank Account, Aadhar Card, and Voter Identity Card etc. But, 35% of the beneficiaries informed that they are still ignorant of the above requirements. This shows that the training of Nai Roshni on the creation of general awareness among the minority women is not partly successful. Out of the total selected women, the maximum percentage of women (81%) of Kerala know the general requirements of day to day life, followed by West Bengal (72%), Punjab (70%), Rajasthan (68%), Andhra Pradesh (64%), Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat (60% each) and Assam (50%).

The lack of awareness generation among the trained women is the minimum in Kerala (19%), followed by West Bengal (28%), Punjab (30%), Rajasthan (32%), Andhra Pradesh (36%), Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh (40% each) and Assam (50%).

5.2 Improvement of knowledge of the minority women on Health related activities:

The DMEO field investigators have collected information from the selected trained minority women in respect of their enrichment of knowledge and performing of activities in regard to day to day health problems. In this connection several questions were asked to the beneficiaries, such as: whether they have been using mosquito nets during their sleep at night, whether they are advising the parents of the children to receive immunization at appropriate time and intervals from the nearby health centres, whether they have been advising to children and mothers of their locality about the protective measures to be taken by them against the water borne diseases like diarrheas, malaria, dysentery and chicken pox etc. The beneficiary wise information collected have been tabulated and the state wise analysis has been indicated in the Table below:

Table 5(2) : Impact of the scheme on Health related activities on trained women

| Sr. No. | States | Total Beneficiaries/ Trained women | Yes (1) | No (2) | % Yes out of total | % No out of total |
|--------------|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Assam | 180 | 681 | 399 | 63.1 | 36.9 |
| 2 | West Bengal | 180 | 766 | 314 | 70.9 | 29.1 |
| 3 | Punjab | 90 | 403 | 137 | 74.6 | 25.4 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 180 | 746 | 334 | 69.1 | 30.9 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 180 | 752 | 328 | 70.0 | 30.0 |
| 6 | Kerala | 180 | 944 | 136 | 87.4 | 12.6 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 180 | 954 | 126 | 88.0 | 12.0 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 165 | 545 | 445 | 55.1 | 45.0 |
| Total | | 1335 | 5791 | 2219 | 72.3 | 27.7 |

*Source :- Field Survey.

It is found from the Table that 72.3% of the trained women of different states have effective knowledge above the health related problems whereas, 27.7% of the trained women have not acquired much knowledge about these problems, even they have not been practice these activities in their day to day lives.

If, we observe at the state specific information, it is seen that in Rajasthan, 88% trained women are capable enough to tackle and also practice the day to day health related problems of self and of the society, followed by Kerala (87.4%), Punjab (75%), West Bengal (71%), Andhra Pradesh (70%), Assam (63%) and Uttar Pradesh (55%). However, the percentage of trained women whose health related knowledge have not been enriched after being trained under Nai Roshni are Uttar Pradesh (45%), Assam (37%), Gujarat (31%), Andhra Pradesh (30%), West Bengal (29%), Kerala (12.6%) and Rajasthan (12%).

5.3 Impact of the scheme on the improvement of activities of trained women with regard to Education related activities:

As per the training module, the NGOs have provided necessary training of education related activities to the minority women of the selected states. The training courses have covered various aspects of benefits under Anganwadi centres, admission procedures of children in the local primary schools, involvement of community leaders in the supervision of Mid-day Meal at Schools etc. During field evaluation of the scheme, various questions have been asked to the beneficiary women on the above topics and the summarized information is given in the table below:

Table 5 (3) : Impact of the scheme on Education related activities of trained women

| Sr. No. | States | Total Beneficiaries/ Trained women | Yes (1) | No (2) | % Yes out of total | % No out of total |
|--------------|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Assam | 180 | 176 | 364 | 32.6 | 67.4 |
| 2 | West Bengal | 180 | 352 | 188 | 65.2 | 34.8 |
| 3 | Punjab | 90 | 161 | 109 | 59.6 | 40.4 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 180 | 333 | 207 | 61.7 | 38.3 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 180 | 208 | 332 | 38.5 | 61.5 |
| 6 | Kerala | 180 | 408 | 132 | 75.6 | 24.4 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 180 | 487 | 53 | 90.0 | 10.0 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 165 | 158 | 337 | 31.9 | 68.1 |
| Total | | 1335 | 2283 | 1722 | 57.0 | 43.0 |

*Source:- Field Survey.

It is revealed from the table that 57% of the trained women have acquired adequate knowledge and applied the same on the education related activities, but 43% of them have neither captured much knowledge on education related activities from the training course nor applied them in the practical field. The State specific results show that the maximum trained women (90%) have gathered required knowledge on education related activities in Rajasthan State, followed by Kerala (76%), West Bengal (65%), Gujarat (62%), Punjab (60%), Andhra Pradesh (38.5%), Assam (33%) and Uttar Pradesh (32%). However, maximum minority women (68%) of Uttar Pradesh have not acquired adequate knowledge on education from the training course of the NGOs, followed by Assam (67%), Andhra Pradesh (61.5%), Punjab (40%), West Bengal (35%), Kerala (24%) and Rajasthan (10%).

5.4 Application of knowledge of the trained beneficiary women on the sanitation and cleanliness related activities:

The training modules of the NGOs on Nai Roshni have covered many aspects on sanitation and cleanliness related activities. During the field survey the beneficiaries have been asked questions, whether they have been counselling to the children and women of their locality about hand washing before meals, keeping environment neat and clean, constructing safety toilets in their homes, advising the people not to go for open defecation, the benefits of drinking water from tube wells and constructing separate toilets for boys and girls at schools

etc. The responses received from the trained women are tabulated and indicated the same in the table below:

Table 5 (4) : Impact of the scheme on Sanitation & Cleanliness related activities of trained women

| Sr. No. | States | Total Beneficiaries/ Trained women | Yes (1) | No (2) | % Yes out of total | % No out of total |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Assam | 180 | 787 | 293 | 72.9 | 27.1 |
| 2 | West Bengal | 180 | 855 | 225 | 79.2 | 20.8 |
| 3 | Punjab | 90 | 445 | 95 | 82.4 | 17.6 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 180 | 822 | 258 | 76.1 | 23.9 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 180 | 783 | 297 | 72.5 | 27.5 |
| 6 | Kerala | 180 | 1007 | 73 | 93.2 | 6.8 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 180 | 912 | 168 | 84.0 | 16.0 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 165 | 785 | 205 | 79.3 | 20.7 |
| Total | | 1335 | 6396 | 1614 | 79.8 | 20.2 |

Source :- Field Survey

As per the table, 80% of the beneficiaries have enriched their knowledge and applying the same for the benefits of the children, women and other inhabitants of their localities, whereas, 20% of the women seem to be not aware of the sanitation and cleanliness related activities even after receiving training from the NGOs.

The State specific results shows that 93% of trained beneficiaries of Kerala have acquired proper knowledge on sanitation and cleanliness, followed by Rajasthan (84%), Punjab (82%), West Bengal & U.P. (79% each), Gujarat (76%), Assam (73%), Andhra Pradesh (72.5%).

The trained women, those who have not captured much knowledge on sanitation related activities are in Andhra Pradesh (27.5%), Assam (27%), Gujarat (24%), West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh (21% each), Punjab (18%) and Rajasthan (16%).

5.5 Impact of the programme on the trained women with respect to safety related activities:

The training modules have further covered the different aspects on the safety ness, such as: registering complaints at Police Station on domestic violence on women, assisting the old women in getting old age pension, knowledge on RTI Act etc. The responses received from the women beneficiaries of different selected states have been analyzed and the data in aggregative form is summarized in the Table below:

Table 5 (5) :Impact of the scheme with regard to the safety of the trained women

| Sr. No. | States | Total Beneficiaries/ Trained women | Yes (1) | No (2) | % Yes out of total | % No out of total |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Assam | 180 | 59 | 481 | 10.9 | 89.1 |
| 2 | West Bengal | 180 | 201 | 339 | 37.2 | 62.8 |
| 3 | Punjab | 90 | 111 | 159 | 41.1 | 58.9 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 180 | 256 | 284 | 47.4 | 52.6 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 180 | 118 | 422 | 21.8 | 78.2 |
| 6 | Kerala | 180 | 322 | 218 | 59.6 | 40.4 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 180 | 147 | 393 | 27.0 | 73.0 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 165 | 49 | 446 | 9.9 | 90.1 |
| Total | | 1335 | 1263 | 2742 | 31.5 | 68.5 |

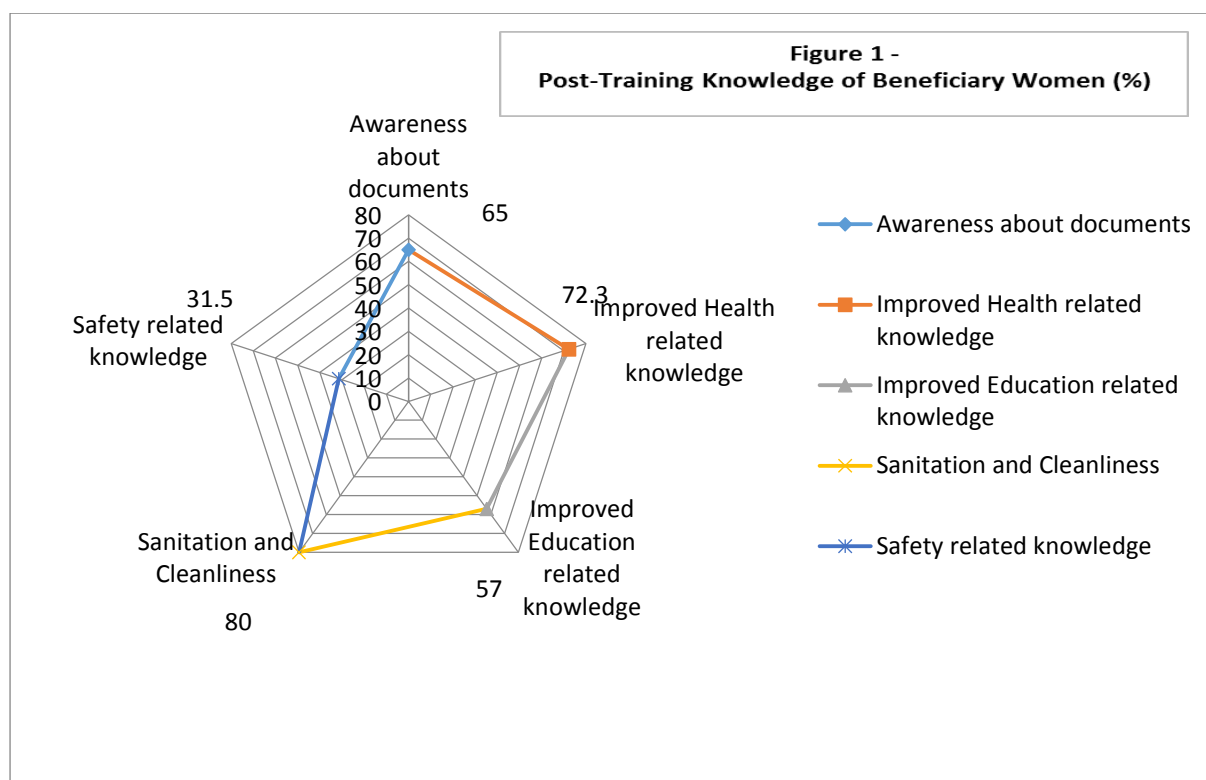
Source :- Field Survey

The above table reveals that 31.5% of the trained women have gathered knowledge on safety related activities, whereas, 68.5% of the women have not gained much knowledge on safety aspects from the training organized by the NGOs of different States.

The state specific data indicate that 60% of trained women of Kerala have acquired knowledge on safety aspects from the training course, followed by Gujarat (47%), Punjab (41%) West Bengal (37%), Rajasthan (27%), Andhra Pradesh (22%), Assam (11%) and Uttar Pradesh (10%).

However, the trained women who have not enriched their knowledge in safety related activities are found maximum in Uttar Pradesh (90%), followed by Assam (89%), Andhra Pradesh (78%), Rajasthan (73%), West Bengal (63%), Punjab (59%), Gujarat (53%) and Kerala (40%).

Major Findings:



The Major findings indicate a high level of awareness about, Sanitation and Cleanliness, Health issues and documents; average on education related issues but low on safety related knowledge as manifested in figure:

5.6 Beneficiaries satisfaction on the Nai Roshni programme:

An attempt has been made and relevant data have been collected by the REOs/PEOs of the DMEO field units with regard to the satisfaction of the beneficiaries of different states about the training programme of Nai Roshni. The tabulated data are analyzed and the results brought out are given below the table:

Table 5 (6): Beneficiaries satisfaction on the training programme

| Sr. No. | States | Training materials received | | Language understood properly | | Are you satisfied with the training | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | % Yes out of total | % No out of total | % Yes out of total | % No out of total | % Yes out of total | % No out of total |
| 1 | Assam | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 2 | West Bengal | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 3 | Punjab | 97.8 | 2.2 | 100 | 0 | 96.7 | 3.3 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 100 | 0 | 77.22 | 22.78 | 69.4 | 30.6 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 93.33 | 6.66 | 99.44 | 0.55 | 90.6 | 9.4 |
| 6 | Kerala | 95.56 | 4.44 | 99.44 | 0.56 | 98.9 | 1.1 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 96 | 4 | 100 | 0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 78.79 | 21.21 | 99.39 | 0.61 | 94.5 | 5.5 |
| Total | | 95.12 | 4.88 | 96.94 | 3.06 | 93.8 | 6.2 |

*Source :- Field Survey.

It is found from the table that 95% of the trained women informed that they have received training materials like pen and paper, copies of training modules, copies of the talks from the faculties etc. during the training period. Around 97% of the women have told that they have understood the medium of language in the training classes. Further 94% have expressed their overall satisfaction on the training programme “Nai Roshni”. The state specific position is shown in the table separately.

5.7 Expectation of the trainees:

The data on the expectations of the trainees regarding duration of the training days and training hours and adequacy of the allowance amount for the trainees are analyzed and their aggregative views are indicated in the Annexure – V (1).

It is revealed that 64% of the total trained minority women want that the training duration should be more than 6 days and 36% have informed that it should not exceed 6 days. Out of the total trainees of the selected states only 15% suggest that the training hours per day should be more than 6 hours, whereas the rest 85% tell that it should be reduced from 6 hours. Further, 89% of the trained women have opined that the training allowance per day should be enhanced due to escalation of prices of all commodities and services, whereas only 11% are of the opinion that the present payment of allowance is all right.

The State specific views of the trainees of the selected States are explained in detail vide the Annexure – V (1).

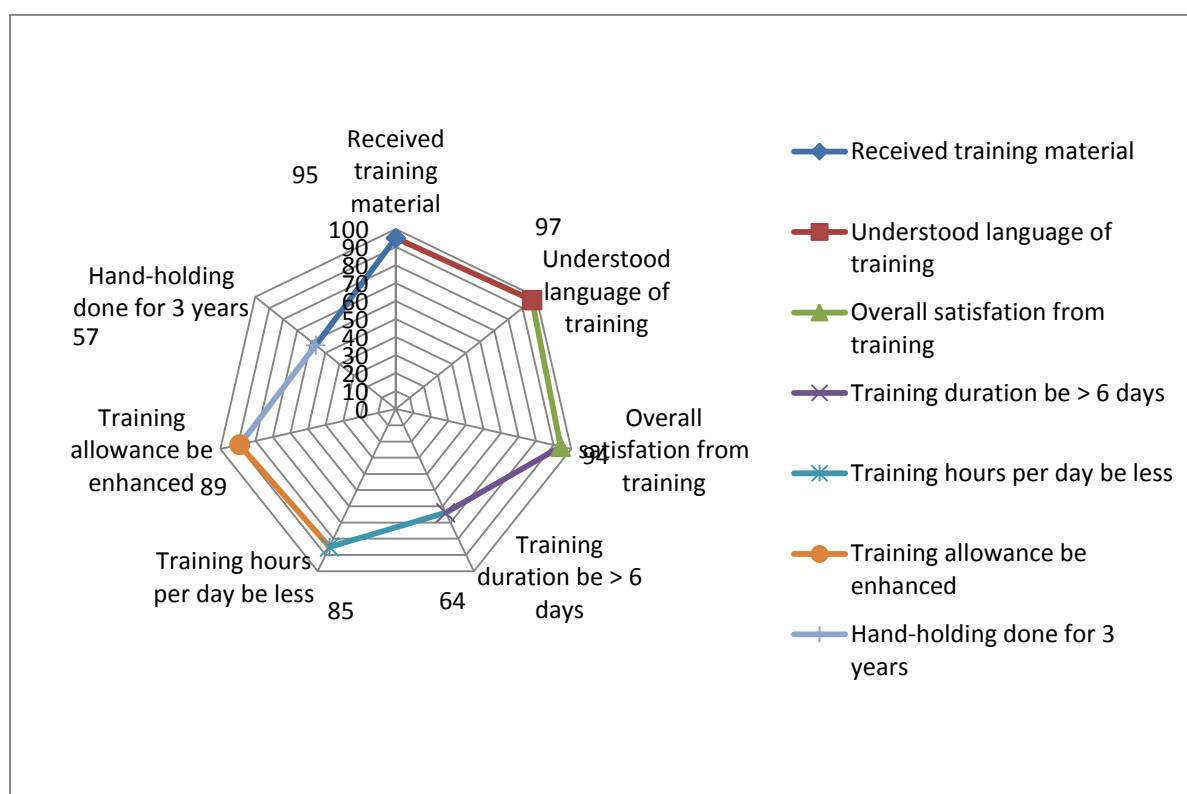
5.8 Beneficiaries’ feedback on the Training programme under the Scheme:

The beneficiaries’ feedback on the training programme in different sample states have been summarized and indicated in the Annexure – V (2).

After completing 6 days training period, the NGOs extend hand-holding for one year and during that period the organizations guide them and answer their queries over telephone etc. It is found that during the 1-year period, 57% of the total beneficiaries of the selected states have informed that they have received proper feedback from the NGOs about the application of their knowledge and activities for the well-being of the people of their localities during the hand-holding period. But, 43% of the beneficiaries have expressed their dissatisfaction and told that they have not been guided properly by the NGOs during the hand-holding period of one year.

The beneficiaries have also been asked about the usefulness of the training programme and their replies are rated as very good, good, average and poor. A total of 56% of the beneficiaries told that the usefulness of the programme is very good, whereas 35% rated it as good, 5% have rated it as average and 4% have informed that the usefulness of the programme is poor. The state specific responses of the beneficiaries are shown in the Annexure.

Responses of Beneficiary Women



As can be discern from Figure-2, Training material, Training language, and Training being satisfactory had no major issues. Further, most trainees expect a higher allowance and lesser hours of the training per day. Majority wants a longer training period then the current six days. Hand-holding by NGOs, though done in majority cases, needs substantial improvement.

5.9.1 Views emerged from Focus Group Discussions (FDGs) on various aspects of the scheme “Nai Roshni”:

The field investigation teams of DMEO have organized FDGs in selected states to elicit information in regard to the selection process of the NGOs and the involvement of the PRIs in the implementing process of the training programme. The FDGs have been formed taking representatives from the stakeholders, such as: State officials, PRI Members, beneficiaries and knowledgeable persons. The information of the majority members of the FDGs have been taken as average and the results emerged are reflected in Annexure V (3).

As per the information available, members of 97% of the FDGs conducted in the sample states have said that the selection of NGOs is transparent, but only 3% of them told that the selection procedure of the NGOs is not transparent. Further, 99% of the FGD members have indicated that the NGOs are capable of organizing the programmes under Nai Roshni, whereas only 1% of the members disagreed with this statement. In addition, 97% of the members said that women of both minority and non-minority communities are interested in taking training under the programmes. Besides, 49% of the FGD members stated that the PRI members have been involved in the implementation process of the scheme.

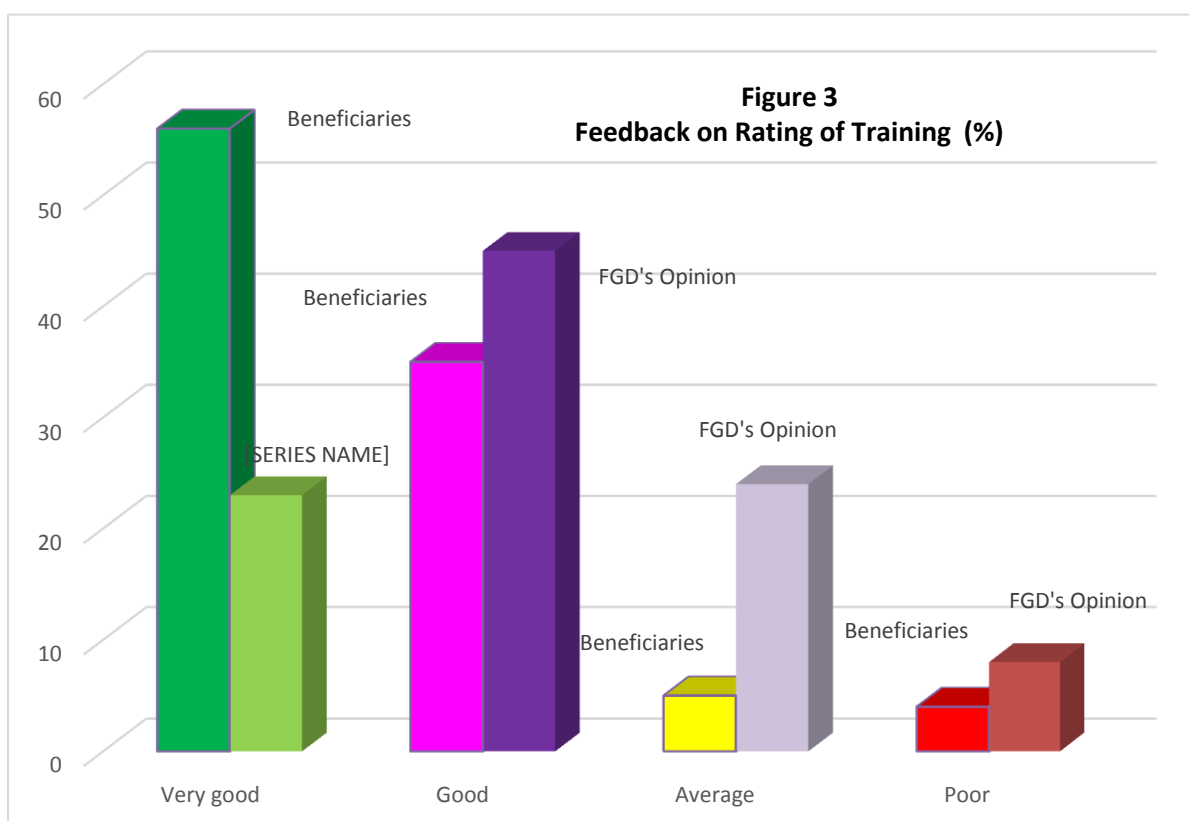
The state specific opinion of the FGD members on selection procedure of the NGOs and their capability in organizing the training programme under Nai Roshni are explained vide the Annexure.

5.9.2 Views of the FGD members on the activities of the trained women:

After receiving training under the programme, the trained minority women are required to create awareness among the people of their locality with respect to various essential needs of day to day life such as Bank Account, Voter Identity Card, Aadhar Card, Job Card under MGNREGA and other activities related to health education, sanitation, safety etc. The relevant data on these aspects have been collected from the FGDs and the same are summarized in the Annexure – V (4).

As per the information received from the FGDs of selected states, 23% of the FGD members are of the opinion that the post training activities of the trained women are very good, whereas 45% of the members have rated their activities as good followed by average (24%) and poor (8%). The State specific rating of the FGD members is indicated in details in the Annexure.

Rating of Training by beneficiary women and FGD’s members.



Most of the beneficiaries have reiterated as very good or good. Focus Group discussants rate it more towards good and average as depicted in figure-3

5.9.3 Opinion of the FGD members favouring the continuation of the Scheme:

The FGDs have also taken representatives from the women of non-beneficiary communities. The views of the non-beneficiary and other FGD members have also been summarized and their consensus opinion is presented in the Annexure – V (5).

It is found that 100% of the non-beneficiary women, including all other FGD members have agreed that the scheme of Nai Roshni should continue.

5.9.4 Impact of the scheme on Promotion of Women Empowerment:

During field data collection, the DMEO field investigators have asked several questions on the impact of the scheme with regard to enrichment of knowledge of the minority women and thereby promotion of women empowerment. The replies from the informants (FGD members) have been summarized and rated as very good, good, average and poor. The details of the tabulated answers on women empowerment are given in Annexure V (6).

As per the Annexure, 28% of the FGD members of the selected sample states have rated that the impact of the programme on women empowerment is very good, 46% have rated it as good and 22% have rated it as average while 4% as poor. The state specific responses are tabulated in the Annexure.

5.10 Opinion and feelings of the non-beneficiary women (women of general category) on the programme:

The design methodology of the study has also included the non-beneficiaries women i.e. women from general category as Stakeholders for the programme for which, a few of them have been selected from the village selected and their opinion and feelings on the Nai Roshni programme have been collected and tabulated quantitatively and presented in different Annexures of the report.

5.10.1 Awareness generation among non-beneficiary women on Nai Roshni:

A total number of 445 non-beneficiary women have been selected in different sample states for the study. Out of them 54% have said that they are aware of the Minority Women training programme under Nai Roshni, whereas, 46% are not aware of it. The percentage of the non-beneficiaries of Gujarat State (who are aware of the programme) is the maximum i.e. 83% followed by Punjab (73%), Andhra Pradesh (68%), Rajasthan (62%), Uttar Pradesh (56%), Kerala (52%), Assam (35%) and West Bengal (15%). The details are indicated in the Table below:

Table- 5 (7): Awareness of Non-Beneficiary Women on Nai-Roshni in the selected States

| Sl. No. | States | Total | Non -Beneficiary Women | | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| | | | Awareness on Nai -Roshni | | Not Aware | |
| | | | No | (% of total) | No | (% of total) |
| 1 | Assam | 60 | 21 | 35% | 39 | 65% |
| 2 | West Bengal | 60 | 9 | 15% | 51 | 85% |
| 3 | Punjab | 30 | 22 | 73.3% | 8 | 26.7% |
| 4 | Gujarat | 60 | 50 | 83.3% | 10 | 16.7% |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 60 | 41 | 68.3% | 19 | 31.7% |
| 6 | Kerala | 60 | 31 | 51.7% | 29 | 48.3% |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 60 | 37 | 61.7% | 23 | 38.3% |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 55 | 31 | 56.4% | 24 | 43.6% |
| Total | | 445 | 242 | 54.4% | 203 | 45.6% |

Source:- Field Survey.

5.10.2 Opinion and suggestions of the non-beneficiary women:

The opinion and suggestions received from the non-beneficiary women of the selected states is covered in the Annexure – V (7).

It is noted that, out of the total non-beneficiaries of the selected states, 89% have told that the training programme under Nai Roshni is benefitting the minority women of the society, whereas, 11% have disagreed with this opinion. While, 86% of the non-beneficiaries want that the programme should be continued, only 14% of the non-beneficiaries want that the programme may not continue. Moreover, 64% of them have given their opinion that the scheme should cover all categories of women but 36% of them have not agreed to it. Further, 33% of the non-beneficiaries have favoured for enhancement of the duration of training period whereas 67% of them do not want to increase the training duration. The state wise information on the above is tabulated and detailed vide the Annexure.

5.10.3 Interest of the non-beneficiary women on the scheme:

As per revised guidelines, the training programme under Nai Roshni is meant for the minority women, but 25% of the non-minority women could also be chosen from SCs/STs/OBCs, women with disabilities and other communities. Mostly, the women of the general category are left out of the scheme. Therefore, during interaction with the selected non-beneficiaries of the sample states, an attempt has been made to also collect data on the general category women whether to be included in the Nai Roshni programme. The details of their replies are reflected in the table as under:

Table- 5 (8)

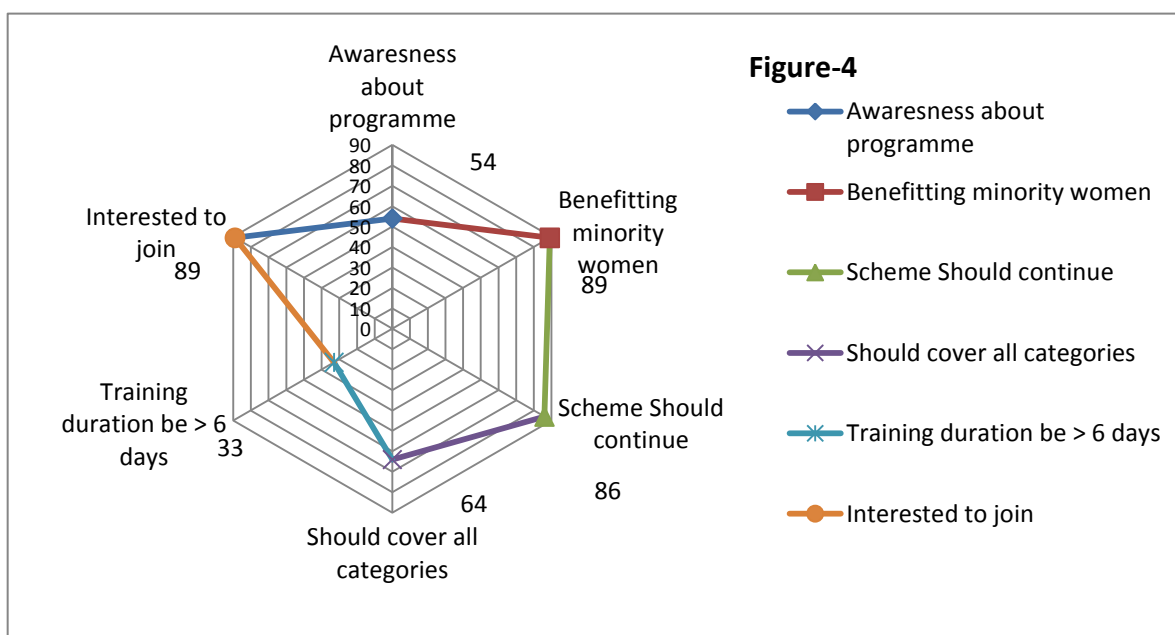
Interest of the Non-Beneficiary Women on the Scheme of Nai-Roshni

| Sl. No. | States | Total Non- Beneficiary | Having interest | | Having No interest | |
|--------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | | | No. | (% of total) | No | % to total |
| 1 | Assam | 60 | 59 | 98.3% | 1 | 1.7% |
| 2 | West Bengal | 60 | 55 | 91.7% | 5 | 8.3% |
| 3 | Punjab | 30 | 29 | 96.7% | 1 | 3.3% |
| 4 | Gujarat | 60 | 53 | 88.3% | 7 | 11.7% |
| 5 | A.P. | 60 | 54 | 90% | 6 | 10% |
| 6 | Kerala | 60 | 42 | 70% | 18 | 30% |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 60 | 56 | 93.3% | 4 | 6.7% |
| 8 | U.P. | 55 | 46 | 83.6% | 9 | 16.4% |
| Total | | 445 | 394 | 88.5% | 51 | 11.5% |

*Source :- Field Survey.

It is established from the table that 89% of the non-beneficiary women of the sample states have shown their interest to be included in the training programme of Nai Roshni though 11% of them do not require such training. The state specific data can be seen in the above table.

Responses of Non-Beneficiaries Women:



As depicted in Figure-4, non-beneficiaries are largely aware, endorse that it is benefitting, it should continue and are interested to join by allowing all category of women. They too that its duration be longer then current six days.

CHAPTER – VI

6.1 Important findings, main observations, suggestions and conclusion:

The study has been conducted in 8 selected states – Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, on sample basis. The important observations / findings and suggestions emerged from analyzing the data are mentioned in this chapter.

6.1.1 Findings:

The findings of the study are grouped into different heads to get a summarized picture on different indicators addressing the objectives of the scheme.

i) Coverage of the Scheme (in India):

The Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India has been implementing the scheme from the year, 2012 through the NGOs.

- During the year, 2012-13, the programme has been implemented by 64 NGOs in 12 States /UTs of the country.
- In the year, 2013-14, the scheme has been implemented by 421 NGOs in 24 States/UTs.
- During the year, 2014-15 (up to November, 2015) the scheme was implemented by 343 NGOs in 24 States/UTs of India.
- In the selected 8 States, the number of NGOs engaged in this scheme is 42 (in 2012-13), 260 (in 2013-14) and 220 (in 2014-15).

ii) Profile of the NGOs of sample states:

- 100% of the NGOs have been registered under Societies Act.
- 55% of the NGOs have 1 to 2 years of experience in conducting awareness training programmes.
- 15% of the NGOs have 2 to 3 years' experience and 30% of them have such experience of more than 3 years.

iii) Availability of Infrastructures of the NGOs:

- 63% of the NGOs have their own accommodation, 37% of the NGOs have occupied rented accommodations.
- 93% of the NGOs have library facilities.
- 96% of them have class room facilities.
- 48% of the NGOs have hostel and canteen facilities.
- 100% of the NGOs have computer facilities.

iv) Training programme conducted:

- The selected 27 NGOs have conducted 515 batches of Residential programmes during the 3 years, (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15).

- Out of the above, 3.7% of the training batches have been conducted for non-minority women, 63.1% batches for Muslims, 0.2% of the batches for Sikhs, 33% batches for Christian Minority Women.
 - These NGOs have conducted 8,759 non-residential training programmes during the 3 years period.
 - Out of the total non-residential programmes, 7% are for non-minority, 85% are for Muslims, 1% for Sikhs, 7% for Christians.
- v) **Women trained under Nai Roshni in the selected States (From 2012-13 to 2014-15).**

- The total women trained under residential programme are 515. Out of these 96% are from minority and 4% are from non-minority communities.
- Total women trained under non-minority communities are 11,128. Out of them 96% are from minority categories and 4% are from non-minority categories.

vi) **Release of Funds by the implementing Ministry:**

- Out of the total sanctioned amount Rs. 53.17 lakhs, the Ministry has released 58.3% of the funds to the NGOs during the 3 years for **residential** programme.
- Similarly, the NGOs have been released 70.3% from the total sanctioned amount of Rs. 280.63 lakhs for conducting **non-residential** programmes during the three years.
- 100% (all) NGOs have informed that the funds sanctioned under residential programmes are inadequate.
- 56% of the NGOs have said that the present amount of funds sanctioned to each non-residential training programme is adequate, whereas 44% of them told that the present amount sanctioned is inadequate.

vii) **NGOs views on the monitoring aspects of the programme:**

- 48% of the NGOs have informed that the scheme is monitored by the implementing Ministry (Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India) as well as by the State government authorities of the concerned states.
- So far as Monitoring by the State Governments are concerned, 82% of the NGOs have told that the scheme is also monitored by the district authorities.
- 67% of the NGOs have said that the block officials have also monitored the programme.

viii) **NGOs opinion on the bottlenecks of the programme:**

- 74% of the NGOs have informed that the funds sanctioned under the scheme are insufficient.
- 93% of the NGOs also have informed that the implementing Ministry is not releasing the installment amounts in time and as a result of it they are hesitating to apply for accepting further training programmes under the scheme.
- 44% of the NGOs have remarked that the 6 days training duration is less, whereas 37% of them have expressed that 6 hours of training period per day is more.
- 63% of the NGOs are not satisfied with the monitoring process of the programme.

- 74% of the NGOs have opined that the training programme should cover all categories of women including the women of the left out categories.

ix) Categories of Women presently covered by the NGOs under the Scheme:

- 82% of the total trained women in the selected States are Muslims, 9% are Christians, 4% are Sikhs, 4% are from non-minority groups and the rest around 1% are parsis. There are no trainees from Buddhist category.
- Out of the total trained women, 71% are married, 24.5% are un-married, 3.5% are widow, 0.2% are separated after their marriage and 0.8% are divorced.
- The Muslim beneficiary married women are maximum (92%) in Kerala followed by Gujarat (86%), Andhra Pradesh (84%), Punjab (82%), Assam (78%), Rajasthan (69%) and Uttar Pradesh (60%).
- The maximum unmarried beneficiary women are located in Uttar Pradesh (60%) followed by West Bengal (56%), Rajasthan (30%), Assam (19%), Gujarat (9%), Punjab (7%), Andhra Pradesh (6%) and Kerala (3%).

x) Educational Qualifications of the beneficiary Women and their Employment Status:

- Out of the total beneficiary women, 26.5% are matriculates, 17.5% are primary passed, 16.4% are matriculate, 16% are Intermediate, 7.5% are Graduate, 1.7% are Post Graduate, 14.4% are illiterates and remaining (below primary but not illiterates) are 1%.
- Out of the total beneficiaries 50.4% are self-employed, 36.7% are unemployed, 10.8% are employed in private services and only 2.1% are employed in Govt. Departments.
- Similarly, the trainees of Nai Roshni scheme are also the beneficiaries of other Central Sector / Centrally Sponsored Schemes / programmes. Out of them 12% beneficiaries are under MGNREGA, 1.6% are the beneficiaries of NLRM, 21.2% are benefitted from NRHM, 63.2% are benefitted from TPDS, 1.8% have availed old age pension, 4.2% are the beneficiaries of the IAY and 2.9% are the beneficiaries of widow pension, Total Sanitation Campaigns / Swachha Bharat Abhiyan etc.

xi) Monthly family income range of the beneficiary women and their participation in other Welfare Associations:

- 31% of the trained women have their monthly family income range between Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 5,000/-, 44% have their income in between Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 10,000/-, 19.1% have income between Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 20,000/-, 3.7% have income between Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 30,000/-. However, very few of the beneficiaries have their monthly family income in between Rs. 30,000/- to Rs. 40,000/- , Rs. 40,000/- to Rs. 50,000/- and Rs. 50,000 above.
- Out of the total trainees, 19% have been trained under vocational programme, 2% are the members of the PRIs, 20% are the members of the Mahila Mandals, and 31% are the members of SHGs and very few of them are the members of the Gram Sabhas.

xii) Impact of the programme on the Minority Women:

(a) General Awareness:

- 65% of the trained women under the scheme have informed that they are aware of the benefits of having Bank account, Voter Identity Card, Adhaar Card, Ration Card, and Job Card under MGNREGA, even they told that they have already possessed these documents.
- 35% of them have informed that they are ignorant about the above requirements.
- Out of the total minority trained women, a maximum number i.e. 81% of Kerala know about their general requirements of day to day life, followed by West Bengal (72%), Punjab (70%), Rajasthan (68%), Andhra Pradesh (64%), Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat (60% each) and Assam (50%).

(b) Health related activities:

- 72% of the trained women have acquired adequate knowledge on different health related activities, such as using mosquito net during night to prevent themselves from mosquito bites, advising the mothers of their localities to issue all immunization of their children as prevention against fatal diseases (such as : chicken pox, polio, etc.), counselling the mothers on the benefits under breast feeding to their children etc. and 28% of the trained women have not acquired much knowledge of the above health related benefits of their children.

(c) Education related activities:

- 57% of the beneficiary women have learnt on the benefits in sending children to the Anganwadis, admission procedures of the children in the primary and upper primary schools and the different aspects of Mid-Day Meals programme of schools.
- But, 43% of the minority trained women have not acquired enough knowledge of the above education related activities even after training under Nai Roshni.

(d) Sanitation and Cleanliness related activities:

- 80% of the trained women have enriched their knowledge on sanitation and cleanliness, such as washing hands before food, keeping environment neat and clean, constructing safety toilets in houses, the bad and unhygienic effect of open defecation etc. They have also advised the women, children and other people of their localities to use safety toilet.
- 20% of them have neither enriched their knowledge on the above nor advised the women in surrounding areas of their localities with bad effects of open defecation.

(e) Impact on Social Safety related activities:

- 31.5% of the trained women have gathered much knowledge on the social safety related activities like registering police complaints on domestic violence against women and children, knowledge on RTI act etc.
- But, 68.5% of the women beneficiaries have not gained knowledge on the procedure of police complaints and the benefits under RTI act.

(f) Beneficiaries satisfaction on the materials supplied in the training programmes:

- 95% of the trained women informed that they are satisfied on the supply of training materials, such as: pen, paper, copies of the training modules etc.
- 97% of the women beneficiaries have told that they could understand medium of language during the training session.
- Similarly, 94% of the trained beneficiaries have expressed their overall satisfaction on the training programme.

(g) Expectations of the minority women from the training programme:

- 64% of the trained women want that training duration should be more than 6 days, whereas, 36% of them informed that the training duration should not exceed more than 6 days.
- 85% of the trainees say that the training hours per day should not exceed 6 hours, but, only 15% of them want that training hours should exceed 6 hours per day.
- 57% of the trainees have expressed that they received proper feedback from the trainers / NGOs during the one year handholding period after training duration, but 43% of them have informed that they have not received adequate feedback during handholding period of one year from the NGOs.

(h) Usefulness of the training programme:

- 56% of the beneficiaries have rated that usefulness of the programme as very good.
- 35% of them have rated it as good.
- 4% of the beneficiaries have said that the impact of the programme is average.
- 5% of the trained women have told that the usefulness of the programme is poor.

VI. Views of the FGD members on the training programme:

- 97% of the FGD members have said that the selection of NGOs is transparent, whereas only 3% have disagreed with this view.
- 99% of the FGD members have opined that the NGOs are capable of organizing such training programmes.
- 97% of the FGD members have informed that women of both minority and non-minority communities are interested in taking training under Nai Roshni.

- 49% of the members of the FGD have stated that the PRI members are also involved in the different phases of the training programme.
- 23% of the FGD members are of the opinion that the post training activities of the trained women are very good, 45% of them have rated the same as good 24% as average and 8% as poor.
- 28% of the FGD members have said that the impact of the training programme on women empowerment is very good, 46% have rated it as good, 22% as average and 4% as poor.

VII. Opinion of the non-beneficiary women on the programme:

- 54% of the non-beneficiary women have said that they are aware of the programme of Nai Roshni, whereas 46% have told that they are not so much aware of the programme.
- But 89% of the non-beneficiary women have informed that the programme is benefitting the minority women of our society, whereas 11% have disagreed with their views.
- 86% of the non-beneficiary women want that the programme should continue.
- 64% of the non-beneficiaries have given their opinion that the scheme should cover all categories of women, but 36% have agreed that it should cover only the minority women.
- 33% of the non-beneficiaries have favoured that the training duration should be more than 6 days, but 67% of them want that training duration should not be more than 6 days.
- On the whole, 89% of the non-beneficiary women in the selected states have shown their interest for being included in the training programme under Nai Roshni.

Main observations, suggestions and conclusion:

The Quick Evaluation Study on the Nai Roshni has been conducted in 8 selected States of the country with the main objectives to assess the implementation process of the programme and its impact on the women of the minority communities.

The DMEO field investigation teams have contacted the different stakeholders of the programme, such as: the implementing Ministry (Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India), the institutions / NGOs which are actually implementing the scheme throughout the country, the State Government Departments, the beneficiary women of minority and non-minority communities, the non-beneficiary women from general category, the PRI members, the community leaders and the knowledgeable persons and interacted with them in respect of various aspects of the training programme of Minority Women under the Scheme Nai Roshni and collected relevant data on the impact of the programme.

Another observation of the study is that 97% of the FGD members consisting of persons from beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries, village headmen and local leaders feel that the selection process of the actual implementing agencies (i.e. NGOs) is transparent and 99% of them have given their opinion that the selected NGOs are capable of organizing the training under Nai Roshni.

Benefits from the Scheme:

Majority of the findings of the study indicate that the programme has been appreciated by various sections of the society. The programme has assisted in creating confidence among minority women and developed leadership spirit among them. Moreover, the women who were trained under this scheme are also utilizing their enriched knowledge within their localities and thereby helping their families as well as neighbours in raising their essential demands and claims from various government authorities.

A notable benefit accrued to the beneficiaries found from the study is that 80% of the trained women have enriched their knowledge on sanitation and cleanliness, such as washing hands before taking food, keeping environment neat and clean, constructing safety toilets in houses, the bad and unhygienic effect of open defecation, etc. They have also advised the women, children and other people of their localities to use safety toilets.

It is also to be noted that 65% of the women trained under the scheme have informed that they are aware of the benefits of having Bank account, Voter Identity Card, Aadhar Card, Ration Card, and Job Card under MGNREGA. They have also told that they have acquired these documents after completing the training. Another remarkable impact of the scheme is that 72.3% of the trained women have acquired adequate knowledge on different health related activities, such as using mosquito net during night to prevent themselves from mosquito bites, advising the mothers of their localities to get all immunization for their children as prevention against serious diseases (such as: chicken pox, polio, etc.), counseling the mothers on the benefits under breast feeding to their children, etc.

Bottlenecks

There are some bottlenecks in the implementation of the programme, which have been described in different Chapters of the report. One of the bottlenecks found from the study is that the experiences of the NGOs have not been taken into consideration for selecting them to conduct the training programme under Nai Roshni. As per the findings, 55% of NGOs have only 1 to 2 years of experience and only 30% NGOs fulfill mandatory 3 years of experience.

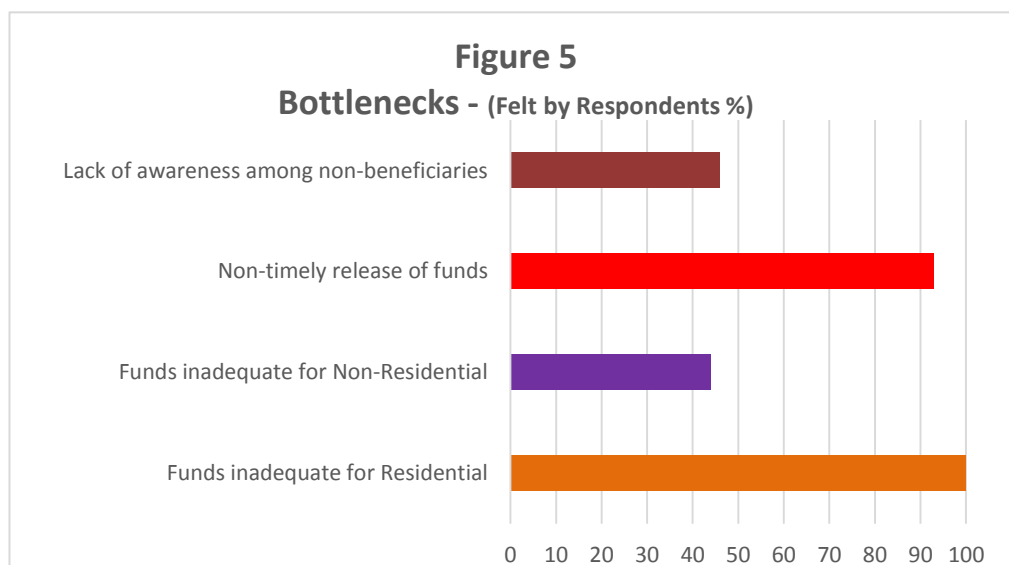
As per the study result, 25.5% of beneficiaries are Matriculates, 16% are Intermediates, 7.5% are Graduates and 1.7% are Post Graduates. It is expected that adult girls / women with good educational background should have the confidence in interacting with outside world and be aware about health, nutrition aspects as well as Government programmes. Objectives of the scheme therefore may not serve the desired purpose, if these women are also included as beneficiaries.

It is also found that 50.4% of the beneficiaries are Self-Employed and 2.1% are employed in Government Departments having exposure to the outside world. This could be another instance of non-deserving beneficiaries covered under the programme.

All the NGOs (100%) which were selected for the study, have informed that the funds sanctioned under residential programmes are inadequate and 44% of those NGOs have also said that the present amount of funds sanctioned for each non-residential training programme are inadequate.

Another important issue related to funding of the scheme is that 93% of the NGOs have also informed that the implementing Ministry is not releasing the installment amount in time and as a result of which they are hesitating to apply for accepting further training programmes under the scheme. This hinders both smooth running of the training programmes and increasing number of batches.

With regards to the awareness of the scheme among the women it is worth noting that 54% of the non-beneficiary women were of the view that they are aware of the programme of Nai Roshni, whereas, 46% have told that they are not so much aware of the scheme, which has become a constraint for the future coverage.



Inadequacy of funds under residential programmes was expressed by one and all, and most complained about non-timely release of funds. Inadequacy of funds for non-residential and lack of awareness among a said under majority are the bottlenecks needing to be promptly addressed as per figure-5.

Changes required in the scheme

Paragraph 13.1(a) of the Scheme Guidelines lays down the eligibility criteria for the NGOs to be selected for the implementation of the Scheme. These guidelines stipulate that the NGOs to be selected under the Scheme should have been in operation for a minimum of three years. However, it has been observed that out of the 27 NGOs selected for the purpose, 15 NGOs (55%) had experience of 1 to 2 years; 4 NGOs (about 15%) had experience of 2 to 3 years; and only 08 NGOs (30%) had the requisite experience of 3 years or more in conducting awareness programmes. It is thus revealed that the Scheme Guidelines as contained in para 13.1(a) have not been observed.

It is likely that the Ministry may not be able to get enough response from the eligible NGOs whereas there may be candidates with otherwise strong credentials and found suitable enough to conduct the *Nai Roshni* Scheme. As such, it is recommended that the Ministry may consider making an enabling provision in the Guidelines for relaxation in the experience criterion or on any other qualifying requirements. However, any such relaxation should be

considered or allowed by an appropriate level, higher than the Sanctioning Committee, for reasons to be recorded in writing.

Efforts should be made by the NGOs for selecting the women for the training programme under the scheme from the different categories of minority communities who are less qualified and having very little awareness or absolute no knowledge about the various day to day requirements of their lives, such as: health, nutrition and other aspects etc.

It is also found that 50.4% of the beneficiaries are Self-Employed and 2.1% are employed in Government Departments having exposure to the outside world. This could be another instance of non-deserving beneficiaries covered under the programme. Similarly, maximum beneficiaries may be included from the minority women groups who are engaged in their day to day household works.

So far as funding pattern of the programme is concerned, it is observed that all the selected NGOs informed that the funds sanctioned under residential programmes are inadequate and 44% of the NGOs have also said that the present amount of fund sanctioned for each non-residential training programme is inadequate. Therefore, it is necessary to sanction adequate funds for both residential and non-residential programmes conducted by those NGOs for improvement in the implementation of the Scheme.

It is found that 93% of the NGOs have informed that the implementing Ministry is not releasing the installment amount in time and therefore NGOs are not accepting further training programmes under the scheme. It is felt that timely release of funds is essential for the Scheme for better performance and increasing the number of batches for training.

It is worth noting that out of 515 batches of residential programmes conducted by 27 selected NGOs during last three years, only 4% of the training batches have been conducted for non-minority women. It was found from the opinion of the 86% of non-beneficiary women that the programme should continue, 33% wanted that the training duration should be more than 6 days, and 97% of the FGD members have shown their interest to be included in the training programme. In view of these observations, it is felt that the training programme should allow and encourage inclusion of women from general category also, for which more batches can be added so that coverage of any category is not reduced. It is also observed that the training course includes so many important aspects of the women's problems that they face in their domestic and social life. Therefore, duration of 6 day programme is not adequate for the purpose. The duration needs to be increased to at least 10 days in addition to at least 2 days visit to Banks, Police Stations, Government offices of public dealing, etc. to familiarize with their respective functions, particularly based on women's rights. The training module should be modified accordingly for better results from the Scheme Nai Roshni.

As regards empowerment of women is concerned, their basic rights as women, including RTI should be strengthened as far as possible. Training modules should be developed in such a way that they have a proper knowledge of both RTI and the laws protecting interests of women – inheritance rights including Marriage Acts, protection from domestic violence as well as any kind of atrocities against them, proper rules as to be followed by Police under any kind of violence in cases of their arrest, detention, keeping them in lock-ups in Police Stations with full safeguards such as arrest in the presence of a woman police, etc. It is also because 69% of the women beneficiaries have reported that they

have not gained knowledge on the procedure of police complaints and the benefits under RTI Act.

It is worth noting that the awareness of the Scheme among the women is poor as 46% have told that they are not much aware of the programme Nai Roshni. Therefore, there is need of a much wider awareness campaign on various benefits among the women in the society from the Scheme, including through media, PRIs etc.

We know that Persons with Disabilities Act (PwD Act), effective from 1st January, 1996 which provides for a number of benefits to the Physically Challenged Persons in India is equally applicable to women. In the training module, there is need to include various provisions of this Act mentioning the rights and facilities for PwDs, which are equally applicable to Physically Challenged women as provided by the Act to empower them.

It is worth noting that 86% of the non-beneficiary women want that the programme should continue because they have already experienced the benefits accrued to the minority women who were trained under the programme Nai Roshni. Though there are some bottlenecks in the implementation of this scheme, which can either be removed or minimized if addressed properly by taking necessary remedial measures by concerned authorities for its better implementation, the scheme should include more women for their empowerment.

State Wise Minority population of India as per 2011 Census**(In Crore)**

| Sl. No. | States | Total Population | Minority Population | % of Minority to Total Population |
|---------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 8.47 | 0.93 | 10.98 |
| 2 | Assam | 3.12 | 1.09 | 34.94 |
| 3 | Bihar | 10.38 | 1.74 | 16.76 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 2.55 | 0.14 | 5.49 |
| 5 | Goa | 0.15 | 0.05 | 33.33 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 6.04 | 0.66 | 10.93 |
| 7 | Haryana | 2.59 | 0.30 | 11.58 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.69 | 0.03 | 4.35 |
| 9 | Jammu & Kashmir | 1.25 | 0.88 | 70.40 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 3.30 | 1.04 | 31.52 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 6.11 | 0.99 | 16.20 |
| 12 | Kerala | 3.34 | 1.46 | 43.71 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 7.26 | 0.64 | 8.82 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 11.24 | 2.21 | 19.66 |
| 15 | Odisha | 4.19 | 0.24 | 5.73 |
| 16 | Punjab | 2.77 | 1.75 | 63.18 |
| 17 | Rajasthan | 6.86 | 0.77 | 11.22 |
| 18 | Tamil Nadu | 7.21 | 0.86 | 11.93 |
| 19 | Uttar Pradesh | 19.96 | 3.87 | 19.39 |
| 20 | Uttarkhand | 1.01 | 0.15 | 14.85 |
| 21 | West Bengal | 9.13 | 2.51 | 27.49 |
| | Total | 117.62 | 22.31 | 18.97 |

Source:- Census, 2011

Area (District, Block and Village) wise concentration of minority population

| Sl. No. | States | Total No. of District, Block and Villages | | | Area having Monitoring Concentration (Latest Census) | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|---|-------------------|----------------------|--|----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | Total District (No.) | Total Block (No.) | Total Villages (No.) | No. of District | % to total (D) | No. of Block | % to total (B) | No. of Villages | % to total (V) |
| 1 | Assam | 27 | 219 | 26395 | 19 | 70.4 | 118 | 53.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2 | West Bengal | 20 | 342 | 40783 | 12 | 60.0 | 151 | 44.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 3 | Punjab | 22 | 146 | 12581 | 2 | 9.1 | 2 | 1.4 | 41 | 0.3 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 33 | 249 | 18225 | 12 | 36.4 | 39 | 15.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 13 | 662 | 18995 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 1.1 | 117 | 0.6 |
| 6 | Kerala | 14 | 152 | 1635 | 1 | 7.1 | 3 | 2.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 33 | 249 | 41354 | 9 | 27.3 | 23 | 9.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 75 | 821 | 17452 | 24 | 32.0 | 144 | 17.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | | 237 | 2840 | 177420 | 79 | 33.3 | 487 | 17.1 | 158 | 0.1 |

Source:- Field Survey

Category Wise Minority Population of the Selected States

| Sl. No. | States | Total Population (No.) | Minority Population | | | | |
|---------|----------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | Total Minority Population (No.) | Muslim No. | Muslim % to Total Population | Christian No. | Christian % to Total Population |
| 1 | Assam | 31205576 | 11973944 | 13487050 | 38.3 | 1167089 | 3.7 |
| 2 | West Bengal | 91276115 | 26890499 | 24662243 | 27.0 | 682783 | 0.7 |
| 3 | Punjab | 27743338 | 16977636 | 535489 | 1.9 | 348230 | 1.3 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 60439692 | 6992802 | 5846761 | 9.7 | 316178 | 0.5 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 49386799 | 4345700 | 3617713 | 7.3 | 682660 | 1.4 |
| 6 | Kerala | 33406061 | 15032285 | 8873472 | 26.6 | 6141269 | 18.4 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 68600000 | 7923621 | 6214000 | 9.1 | 96430 | 0.1 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 199812341 | 39903467 | 38483967 | 19.3 | 356448 | 0.2 |
| Total | | 561869922 | 129912836 | 101720695 | 18.1 | 9791086 | 1.7 |

Category Wise Minority Population of the Selected States

| Sl. No. | States | Minority population | | | | | | | Sikhs % to Total Population |
|---------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Jains No | Jains % to Total Population | Buddhist No | Buddhist % to Total Population | Parsi No | Parsi % to Total Population | Others No (Including Sikhs) | |
| 1 | Assam | 24964 | 0.08 | 56170 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 46808 | 0.2 |
| 2 | West Bengal | 60396 | 0.07 | 290473 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 1251718 | 1.4 |
| 3 | Punjab | 45040 | 0.2 | 33237 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 16015640 | 57.7 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 579654 | 1.0 | 30483 | 0.1 | 55000 | 0.1 | 74726 | 0.1 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 27159 | 0.1 | 4139 | 0.0 | 4125 | 0.0 | 9904 | 0.0 |
| 6 | Kerala | 4489 | 0.0 | 4752 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3814 | 0.0 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 621000 | 0.9 | 12185 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 872930 | 1.3 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 213267 | 0.1 | 206285 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 643500 | 0.3 |
| Total | | 1575969 | 0.3 | 637724 | 0.1 | 59125 | 0.0 | 18919041 | 3.4 |

Source:- Census, 2011

Annexure-II (3)

Minority Women Population & its % to Total Minority Population in Selected States

| Sl. No. | States | Minority Women Population & its % to Total Minority Population | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|--|--------------------|--|-----------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Total Minority Population (No.) | Muslim Women (No.) | Muslim Women % to Total (M) Population | Christian Women (No.) | Christian Women % to Total (M) Population | Jain Women (No.) | Jain Women % to Total (M) Population |
| 1 | Assam | 11946826 | 521592 | 43.7 | 578671 | 4.8 | 12406 | 0.1 |
| 2 | West Bengal | 26890499 | 12014733 | 44.7 | 332632 | 1.2 | 29423 | 0.1 |
| 3 | Punjab | 16977636 | 247955 | 1.5 | 166189 | 1.0 | 21480 | 0.1 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 6992802 | 2839540 | 40.6 | 156419 | 2.2 | 284743 | 4.1 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 4345700 | 1790044 | 41.2 | 339282 | 7.8 | 13570 | 0.3 |
| 6 | Kerala | 15032285 | 4697217 | 31.2 | 3147488 | 20.9 | 2264 | 0.0 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 7823621 | 3021847 | 38.6 | 47543 | 0.6 | 304409 | 3.9 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 39903467 | 18616653 | 46.7 | 173610 | 0.4 | 102273 | 0.3 |
| Total | | 129912836 | 60106708 | 46.3 | 5737676 | 4.4 | 1395613 | 1.1 |

Minority Women Population & its % to Total Minority Population in Selected States

| Sl. No. | States | Minority Women population & its % to total Minority Population | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|--|--|--------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | Buddhist Women (No.) | Buddhist Women % to Total (M) Population | Parsis Women (No.) | Parsis Women % to Total (M) Population | Sikhs Women (No.) | Sikhs Women % to Total (M) Population |
| 1 | Assam | 26904 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 8857 | 0.1 |
| 2 | West Bengal | 141510 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 609801 | 2.3 |
| 3 | Punjab | 16061 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 7614108 | 44.8 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 14263 | 0.2 | 22000 | 0.3 | 34295 | 0.5 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 2065 | 0.0 | 2050 | 0.0 | 4912 | 0.1 |
| 6 | Kerala | 2310 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1641 | 0.0 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 5803 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 413524 | 5.3 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 98861 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 302049 | 0.8 |
| Total | | 358468 | 0.2 | 57050 | 0.1 | 9068551 | 7.0 |

*N.B.:- M-Minority
Source:- Census, 2011

Annexure-III (1)

Involvement of State Dept. in Nai Roshni Scheme

| Sl. No. | Selected States | Is the State having Nodal Deptt. for Nai Roshni ? | | Does the Nodal Dept. Recommends NGOs? | | Is the State Authority satisfied with the performance Of NGOs | |
|---------|-----------------|---|--------|---------------------------------------|--------|---|--------|
| | | Yes (1) | No (2) | Yes (1) | No (2) | Yes (1) | No (2) |
| 1 | Assam | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 2 | West Bengal | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 3 | Punjab | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 6 | Kerala | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 |

Source:- Field Survey

States/ UTs wise list of Organisations/(NGOs) funded during the Year 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15 under Nai Roshni by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India

| SL. No. | Name of States/UTs | No. of NGOs | | | No. of Women Trained in the Year | | | Fund Released during the year (in Rs.) | | | |
|---------|--------------------|-------------|---------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|--|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | Total |
| 1 | A.P | 0 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 2650 | 475 | 0 | 4723935 | 321975 | 5045910 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 375 | 0 | 0 | 536625 | 357750 | 894375 |
| 3 | Assam | 0 | 24 | 16 | 0 | 3525 | 3450 | 0 | 6300570 | 4936950 | 11237520 |
| 4 | Bihar | 0 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 750 | 4275 | 0 | 1073250 | 6117525 | 7190775 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 1 | 3 | 1 | 225 | 375 | 225 | 450765 | 536625 | 321975 | 1309365 |
| 6 | Delhi | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 1125 | 1275 | 0 | 1967625 | 2361150 | 4328775 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 5 | 3 | 7 | 1125 | 375 | 1525 | 2463405 | 536625 | 2182275 | 5182305 |
| 8 | Haryana | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 250 | 600 | 0 | 357750 | 858600 | 1216350 |
| 9 | H.P | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 125 | 250 | 0 | 178875 | 357750 | 536625 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 500 | 350 | 0 | 715500 | 500850 | 1216350 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 1100 | 725 | 0 | 1917540 | 1037475 | 2955015 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 3 | 15 | 6 | 675 | 1875 | 1125 | 2190615 | 3105270 | 1788750 | 7084635 |
| 13 | Kerala | 1 | 4 | 4 | 350 | 625 | 700 | 2168250 | 1037475 | 1001700 | 4207425 |
| 14 | M.P | 5 | 38 | 42 | 2500 | 4825 | 8400 | 5951610 | 7362495 | 12342375 | 25656480 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 0 | 16 | 10 | 0 | 2000 | 1950 | 0 | 2862000 | 2790450 | 5652450 |
| 16 | Manipur | 0 | 24 | 8 | 0 | 3000 | 1475 | 0 | 4364550 | 2432700 | 6797250 |
| 17 | Nagaland | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 125 | 575 | 0 | 357750 | 643950 | 1001700 |
| 18 | Odisha | 4 | 11 | 3 | 675 | 1375 | 575 | 1771455 | 1967625 | 822825 | 4561905 |
| 19 | Punjab | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1250 | 350 | 0 | 2504250 | 500850 | 3005100 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 7 | 21 | 29 | 1525 | 2625 | 6000 | 6957000 | 3756375 | 8586000 | 19299375 |
| 21 | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 225 | 0 | 0 | 321975 | 321975 |
| 22 | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 225 | 0 | 0 | 321975 | 321975 |
| 23 | Telangana | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 225 | 0 | 0 | 321975 | 321975 |
| 24 | U.P | 29 | 178 | 149 | 26025 | 25750 | 34725 | 70877415 | 41215340 | 45160425 | 157253180 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 5 | 15 | 10 | 1425 | 1875 | 250 | 5474595 | 2683125 | 3040875 | 11198595 |
| 26 | W.B | 0 | 14 | 10 | 0 | 3325 | 750 | 0 | 5623830 | 2039175 | 7663005 |
| 27 | Maharashtra | 2 | 0 | 0 | 450 | 0 | 0 | 1425480 | 0 | 0 | 1425480 |
| 28 | Manipur | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1300 | 0 | 0 | 5538540 | 0 | 0 | 5538540 |
| 29 | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | Tamil Nadu | 1 | 7 | 3 | 225 | 1075 | 375 | 450765 | 2117880 | 715500 | 3284145 |
| Total | | 64 | 421 | 343 | 36500 | 60875 | 71075 | 105719895 | 97802885 | 102185775 | 305708555 |

Source :- Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India.

Profile of the NGOs implementing the scheme, 'Nai Roshini' in the selected states

| Sl. No. | States | Total NGOs selected (No.) | Whether Registered under Societies Act. | | | | Experience in years in carrying out training under Nai Roshini | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------------|---|------------|--------|------------|--|------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| | | | Yes | | No | | 1 to 2 years | | 2 to 3 years | | 3 years and above | |
| | | | Number | % to total | Number | % to total | Number | % to total | Number | % to total | Number | % to total |
| 1 | Assam | 4 | 4 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 50 |
| 2 | West Bengal | 4 | 4 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 25 | 3 | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Punjab | 1 | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 4 | 4 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 25 | 2 | 50 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 2 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Kerala | 4 | 4 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 4 | 4 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 4 | 4 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 75 |
| Total | | 27 | 27 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 55 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 30 |

Source:- Field Survey

Infrastructure Facilities Available in the NGOs of Selected States

| Sl. No. | States | Total NGOs selected (No.) | Infrastructure Facilities available in NGOs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|---------------------------|---|------------|--------------|------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| | | | Own House | | Rented House | | Library Facility (Yes) | | Class Room Facility (yes) | | Computer Facility (yes) | | Hostel (Yes) | | Canteen (Yes) | | Toilet (Yes) | | Drinking Water (Yes) | |
| | | | Number | % to total | Number | % to total | Number | % to total | Number | % to total | Number | % to total | Number | % to total | Number | % to total | Number | % to total | Number | % to total |
| 1 | Assam | 4 | 4 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 1 | 25 | 2 | 50 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 |
| 2 | West Bengal | 4 | 2 | 50 | 2 | 50 | 3 | 75 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 2 | 50 | 3 | 75 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 |
| 3 | Punjab | 1 | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 1 | 100 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 4 | 3 | 75 | 1 | 25 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 3 | 75 | 2 | 50 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 2 | 100 | 2 | 100 |
| 6 | Kerala | 4 | 3 | 75 | 1 | 25 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 2 | 50 | 1 | 25 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 4 | 1 | 25 | 3 | 75 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 3 | 75 | 3 | 75 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 4 | 3 | 75 | 1 | 25 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 25 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 |
| Total | | 27 | 17 | 63 | 10 | 37 | 26 | 96.3 | 26 | 96.3 | 27 | 100 | 13 | 48.1 | 13 | 48.1 | 27 | 100 | 27 | 100 |

*Source:- Field Survey

**Details of Rates for Non-residential Leadership Development Training in Village
/locality for Women**

| Sl. No. | Items of expenditure for leadership development training programme | No. of persons | Indicative rate (Rs.) | Duration / units | Total Cost (Rs.) |
|----------------|---|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | (i)Leadership development training in the village/locality. | | | | |
| | (a) Fees/honorarium for engaging faculty members /resource person. | 2 | 500 | 6 days | 6000 |
| | (b) To and fro transportation cost for faculty members /resource person. | 2 | 2500 | 3 occasions | 15000 |
| | (c) Lodging cost for faculty members | 2 | 250 | 6 days | 3000 |
| | (d) Hiring of venue, furniture, and crèche facility | - | 750 | 6 days | 4500 |
| | (e) Cost for one meal for trainee women | 25 | 50 | 6 lunches | 750 |
| | (f) Cost for using/hiring audio-visual taking audio-aids, participatory training kits and visual clips of different activities for reports. | - | 2000 | 6 days | 12000 |
| | (g) Cost for distribution of training material, literature in local language and stationary | 25 | 200 | One time | 5000 |
| | (h) Allowance/stipend for women (To be paid by Cheque into the Account of beneficiary) | 25 | 50 | 6 days | 7500 |
| | (i) Cost for motivation, identification and select ion of eligible women. | 25 | 50 | One time | 1250 |
| | (j) Cost for hand holding/nurturing by facilitators for project period including concurrent monitoring and reporting. | - | 400 | Once in a month for 12 months | 4800 |
| 2. | Total | | | | 66550 |
| 3. | Total for 5 batches of Non-residential village trainings | | 66550 | 5 batches (125 women) | 332750 |
| 4. | Add agency fees/charges for 5 batches of village trainings | | 25000 | | 357750 |

*Source:- Implementing Ministry

Details of Rates for Residential Leadership Development Training

| Sl. No. | Items of expenditure for leadership development training programme | No. of persons | Indicative rate (Rs.) | Duration / units | Total Cost (Rs.) |
|----------------|---|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | (i) Residential leadership development training. | | | | |
| | (a) Includes fees, boarding, food etc. (actuals to be reimbursed) | 25 | 1000 | 6 days | 150000 |
| | (b) Literature, training material, information booklets, copies of government schemes and programmes, relevant laws and Acts, stationary. | 25 | 600 | One Time | 15000 |
| | (c) Indicative transport expenditure (actuals to be reimbursed) | 25 | 1000 | One return trip | 25000 |
| | (d) Allowance/stipend for women (To be paid by Cheque into the Account of the beneficiary) | 25 | 100 | 6 days | 15000 |
| | (e) Cost for motivation, identification and selection of eligible women. | 25 | 50 | One time | 1250 |
| 2. | Total | | | | 206250 |
| 3 | Add agency fees/charges for one batch (25 women) of residential training. | | 15000 | | 221250 |

*Source:- Implementing Ministry

Women Trained under Nai-Roshani conducted by Selected NGO for Different Categories of women during the year, 2012-13 to 2014-15.

| Sl. No. | States | No. of NGO | No. of Residential Programmes conducted for different categories of women (2012-13 to 2014-15) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|------------|--|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|-------|
| | | | Non-Minority (No.) | Non-Minority (%age) | Muslim (No.) | Muslim (%age) | Sikhs (No.) | Sikhs (%age) | Christen (No.) | Christen (%age) | Buddhists (No.) | Buddhists (%age) | Parsi (No.) | Parsi (%age) | Total |
| 1 | Assam | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 2 | West Bengal | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 3 | Punjab | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 4 | 5 | 20.0 | 4 | 16.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 16 | 64.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 25 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 6 | Kerala | 4 | 14 | 3.8 | 197 | 53.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 154 | 42.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 365 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 124 | 99.2 | 1 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 125 |
| Total | | 27 | 19 | 3.7 | 325 | 63.1 | 1 | 0.2 | 170 | 33.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 515 |

| Sl. No. | States | No. of Non-Residential Programmes conducted for different categories of women (2012-13 to 2014-15) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|--|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|-------|
| | | Non Minority (No.) | Non Minority (%age) | Muslim (No.) | Muslim (%age) | Sikhs (No.) | Sikhs (%age) | Christen (No.) | Christen (%age) | Buddhists (No.) | Buddhists (%age) | Parsi (No.) | Parsi (%age) | Total |
| 1 | Assam | 0 | 0.0 | 43 | 95.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 4.4 | 0 | | 0 | 0.0 | 45 |
| 2 | West Bengal | 36 | 1.6 | 2150 | 97.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 0.4 | 7 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 2200 |
| 3 | Punjab | 8 | 41.3 | 20 | 53.4 | 34 | 5.3 | 2 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 64 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 434 | 22.5 | 1173 | 60.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 318 | 16.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1925 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 38 | 3.5 | 1034 | 93.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 34 | 3.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1100 |
| 6 | Kerala | 40 | 6.4 | 306 | 48.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 282 | 44.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 628 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 22 | 2.0 | 1078 | 98.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1100 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 3 | 0.2 | 1642 | 96.6 | 31 | 1.8 | 7 | 0.4 | 17 | 1.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1697 |
| Total | | 581 | 6.6 | 7446 | 85.0 | 65 | 0.7 | 652 | 7.4 | 24 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 8759 |

*N.B.-% of the Total Trained Women
Source-Field Survey

Women Trained by NGOs during the years from 2012-13 to 2014-15 (Up to Nov.2015)

| | | No. of NGOs | Residential | | | Non-Residential | | |
|-------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | Total Women Trained (No.) | From Minority Communities | From Non-Minority Communities | Total Women (No.) | From Minority Communities | From Non-Minority Communities |
| 1 | Assam | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1125 | 1108 | 17 |
| 2 | West Bengal | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2200 | 2164 | 36 |
| 3 | Punjab | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1600 | 1504 | 96 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 4 | 25 | 20 | 5 | 1925 | 1816 | 109 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 850 | 824 | 26 |
| 6 | Kerala | 4 | 365 | 351 | 14 | 628 | 588 | 40 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1100 | 1078 | 22 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 4 | 125 | 125 | 0 | 1700 | 1697 | 3 |
| Total | | 27 | 515 | 496 | 19 | 11128 | 10779 | 349 |

Source-Field Survey

Adequacy of Fund in Residential & Non -Residential Programme

| Sl. No. | States | No. of NGOs | Adequacy of Fund | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|-------------|------------------|------------|----------|------------|-----------------|------------|----------|------------|
| | | | Residential | | | | Non-Residential | | | |
| | | | Yes (No.) | % to total | No (No.) | % to total | Yes (No.) | % to total | No (No.) | % to total |
| 1 | Assam | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 100 | 2 | 50 | 2 | 50 |
| 2 | West Bengal | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 100 | 1 | 25 | 3 | 75 |
| 3 | Punjab | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Kerala | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 100 | 1 | 25 | 3 | 75 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 100 | 3 | 75 | 1 | 25 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 100 | 1 | 25 | 3 | 75 |
| Total | | 27 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 100 | 15 | 55.6 | 12 | 44.4 |

*Source :- Field Survey

Monitoring Mechanism for Nai -Roshani Scheme

| Sl. No. | States | No. of NGO | Monitored by Govt. of India-No. (Yes) | Monitored by Govt. of India (% Yes) | State Monitoring (No of Yes) | State Monitoring (% Yes) | District Monitoring (No of Yes) | District Monitoring (% Yes) | Block Monitoring (No of Yes) | Block Monitoring (% Yes) | Are you Satisfied in organising the Programme? (No of Yes) | Are you Satisfied in organising the Programme? (% Yes) |
|--------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|
| 1 | Assam | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 100 | 3 | 75 | 4 | 100 |
| 2 | West Bengal | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 75 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 |
| 3 | Punjab | 1 | 1 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 1 | 100 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 4 | 4 | 100 | 2 | 50 | 4 | 75 | 3 | 75 | 4 | 100 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 50 | 2 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 2 | 100 |
| 6 | Kerala | 4 | 2 | 50 | 4 | 100 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 25 | 4 | 100 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 4 | 1 | 25 | 3 | 75 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 4 | 3 | 75 | 1 | 25 | 3 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 100 |
| Total | | 27 | 11 | 40.7 | 13 | 48.1 | 22 | 81.5 | 18 | 66.7 | 27 | 100 |

Source:- Field Survey

Bottlenecks of the Programme (Views of NGOs)

| Sl. No. | States | No. of NGO | Inadequate Fund (No of Yes) | Inadequate Fund (% Yes) | Delay in release of Fund (No of Yes) | Delay in release of Fund (% Yes) | 6 days duration of programme is less (No of Yes) | 6 days duration of programme is less (% of yes) | 6 Hours per day training is more (No of Yes) | 6 Hours per day training is more (% of yes) | Are you Satisfied with Monitoring the Programme (No of Yes) | Are you Satisfied with the Monitoring the Programme (% of Yes) |
|---------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| 1 | Assam | 4 | 2 | 50 | 3 | 75 | 2 | 50 | 1 | 25 | 4 | 100 |
| 2 | West Bengal | 4 | 3 | 75 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Punjab | 1 | 1 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 1 | 100 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 4 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 50 | 2 | 50 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 2 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 100 |
| 6 | Kerala | 4 | 3 | 75 | 4 | 100 | 1 | 25 | 3 | 75 | 4 | 100 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 4 | 1 | 25 | 4 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 50 | 4 | 100 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 4 | 4 | 100 | 3 | 75 | 3 | 75 | 1 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 27 | 20 | 74 | 25 | 93 | 12 | 44 | 10 | 37 | 17 | 63 |

Source:- Field Survey

Opinion of the NGOs for improvement of the Programme

| Sl. No. | States | No. of NGOs | Suggestion | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| | | | Fund should be increased (No of yes) | Fund should be increased (% of yes) | Release fund in time (No of yes) | Release fund in time (% of yes) | All Categories of Women should be covered (No of yes) | All Categories of Women should be covered (% of yes) |
| 1 | Assam | 4 | 2 | 50 | 3 | 75 | 3 | 75 |
| 2 | West Bengal | 4 | 3 | 75 | 4 | 100 | 1 | 25 |
| 3 | Punjab | 1 | 1 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 1 | 100 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 4 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 1 | 50 | 2 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Kerala | 4 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 4 | 3 | 75 | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 4 | 4 | 100 | 3 | 75 | 3 | 75 |
| Total | | 27 | 22 | 81 | 25 | 93 | 20 | 74 |

Source :- Field Survey

Categories of beneficiaries Women under "Nai Roshni" in the selected States

| Sl. No. | States | Total Beneficiaries (No.) | No. of Beneficiaries of different minority categories | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|---------------------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | Muslims No. / (% to Total) | Sikhs No./ (% to Total) | Christians No./(% to Total) | Jains No. / (% to Total) | Buddhists No./(% to Total) | Parsis No./ (% to Total) | Others No./ (% to Total) |
| 1 | Assam | 180 | 180 / (100%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | West Bengal | 180 | 179 / (99.4%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 / (0.56%) (Non-Minority) |
| 3 | Punjab | 90 | 14 / (15.6) | 54 / (60%) | 10 / (11.1%) | 0 / (0%) | 0 / (0%) | 1 / (1.1%) | 11 / (12.2%) |
| 4 | Gujarat | 180 | 137 / (76.1%) | 0 / (0%) | 28 / (15.6%) | 0 / (0%) | 0 / (0%) | 0 / (0%) | 15 / (8.3%) |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 180 | 172 / (95.6%) | Nil | 2 / (1.1%) | NIL | Nil | Nil | 6 / (3.3%) |
| 6 | Kerala | 180 | 71 / (39.5%) | 0 / (0%) | 83 / (46.1%) | 0 / (0%) | 0 / (0%) | 0 / (0%) | 26 / (14.4%) |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 180 | 180 / (100%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 165 | 165 / (100%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 1335 | 1098 / (82.3%) | 54 / (4.0%) | 12 / (9.2%) | 0% | 0% | 0.07% | 59 / (4.4%) |

Source:- Field Survey

Marital Status of Beneficiary Women Under "Nai Roshni" in the selected States

| Sl. No. | States | Total Women beneficiaries Under Nai Roshni (No.) | Marital Status | | | | |
|---------|----------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | Married. No./(% to Total) | Separated. No./% to Total) | Divorced. No. /(% to Total) | Unmarried. No. /(% to Total) | Widow No./(% to Total) |
| 1 | Assam | 180 | 141 / (78.3%) | 0 / (0%) | 0 / (0%) | 34 / (18.9%) | 5 / (2.8%) |
| 2 | West Bengal | 180 | 77 / (42.8%) | 0 / (0%) | 0 / (0%) | 100 / (55.6%) | 3 / (1.7%) |
| 3 | Punjab | 90 | 74 / (82.2%) | 2 / (2.3%) | 4 / (4.4%) | 7 / (7.8%) | 3 / (3.3%) |
| 4 | Gujarat | 180 | 155 / (86.1%) | 0 / (0%) | 0 / (0%) | 17 / (9.4%) | 8 / (4.5%) |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 180 | 152 / (84.4%) | 1 / (0.6%) | 3 / (1.7%) | 10 / (5.6%) | 14 / (7.8%) |
| 6 | Kerala | 180 | 165 / (91.7%) | 0 / (0%) | 3 / (1.7%) | 6 / (3.3%) | 6 / (3.3%) |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 180 | 124 / (69%) | 0 / (0%) | 0 / (0%) | 54 / (30%) | 2 / (1%) |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 165 | 60 / (36.4%) | 0 / (0%) | 1 / (0.6%) | 99 / (60%) | 5 / (3.0%) |
| Total | | 1335 | 948 / (71%) | 3 / (0.2%) | 11 / (0.8%) | 327 / (24.5%) | 46 / (3.5%) |

Source:- Field Survey

Educational qualification of Beneficiary & its % to Total Beneficiaries

| Sl. No. | States | Total Women beneficiaries Under NaiRoshni (No.) | Education Level | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | Illiterate No./(% to Total) | Prim-ary. No./% to Total) | M.E No. /(% to Total) | Matriculation. No. /(% to Total) | Inter-mediate No./(% to Total) | Grad-uation No./(% to Total) | Post Grad-uation No./(% to Total) | Others No./(% to Total) |
| 1 | Assam | 180 | 6 / (3.3%) | 22 / (12.2%) | 37 / (20.6%) | 85 / (47.2%) | 21 / (11.7%) | 8 / (4.4%) | 1 / (0.6%) | 0 / (0%) |
| 2 | West Bengal | 180 | 1 / (0.6%) | 20 / (11.1%) | 52 / (28.9%) | 34 / (18.9%) | 49 / (27.2%) | 19 / (10.6%) | 5 / (2.8%) | 0 / (0%) |
| 3 | Punjab | 90 | 16 / (17.8%) | 33 / (36.7%) | 14 / (15.6%) | 16 / (17.8%) | 8 / (8.9%) | 1 / (1.1%) | 1 / (1.1%) | 1 / (1.0%) |
| 4 | Gujarat | 180 | 52 / (28.9%) | 51 / (28.3%) | 33 / (18.3%) | 34 / (18.9%) | 5 / (2.8%) | 4 / (2.2%) | 0 / (0%) | 1 / (0.6%) |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 180 | 51 / (28%) | 33 / (18%) | 39 / (21.6%) | 46 / (25.5%) | 8 / (4.4%) | 2 / (1.1%) | 1 / (55%) | NIL |
| 6 | Kerala | 180 | 0 / (0%) | 10 / (05.6%) | 4 / (2.2%) | 78 / (43.3%) | 58 / (32.2%) | 27 / (15%) | 2 / (1.1%) | 1 / (0.6%) |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 180 | 43 / (24%) | 52 / (29%) | 36 / (20%) | 17 / (9%) | 16 / (9%) | 16 / (9%) | 0 / (0%) | 0 / (0%) |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 165 | 24 / (14.5%) | 12 / (7.3%) | 4 / (2.4%) | 29 / (17.6%) | 48 / (29.0%) | 25 / (15.2%) | 13 / (7.9%) | 10 / (6.1%) |
| Total | | 1335 | 193 / (14.4%) | 233 / (17.5%) | 219 / (16.4%) | 339 / (25.4%) | 213 / (16%) | 102 / (7.5%) | 23 / (1.7%) | 13 / (1%) |

Source:- Field Survey

Employment Status of beneficiary women under Nai Roshni in the selected States

| Sl. No. | States | Total Beneficiaries (No) | Employment particulars | | | |
|---------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | Self Employed No./(%to total) | Govt. Service No./(% to total) | Private Service No./ (% to total) | Un-employed No./ (% to total) |
| 1 | Assam | 180 | 47 / (26%) | 0 / (0%) | 0 / (0%) | 133 / (74%) |
| 2 | West Bengal | 180 | 42 / (23.3%) | 1 / (0.6%) | 99 / (55%) | 38 / (21.1%) |
| 3 | Punjab | 90 | 48/ (53.3%) | 0 / (0%) | 18 / (20%) | 24 / (26.7%) |
| 4 | Gujarat | 180 | 58 / (32.2%) | 18 / (10%) | 0 / (0%) | 104 / (57.8%) |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 180 | 98 / (54.4%) | Nil | Nil | 82 / (45.6%) |
| 6 | Kerala | 180 | 116 / (64.4%) | 6 / (3.3%) | 23 / (12.8%) | 35 / (19.4%) |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 180 | 104 / (58%) | 2 / (1%) | 0 / (0%) | 74 / (41.1%) |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 165 | 160 / (97%) | 1 / (0.6%) | 4 / (2.4%) | 0 / (0.0%) |
| Total | | 1335 | 673 / (50.4%) | 28 / (2.1%) | 144 (10.8) | 490 (36.7%) |

Source :- Field Survey

No. and % of Beneficiary Women under "Nai Roshni" getting benefit from Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)

| Sl. No. | States | Beneficiaries (No.) | MGNRE GA. No. / (% to Total) | NRLM. No./ (% to Total) | NRHM No. / (% to Total) | TPDS No. / (% to Total) | Old Age Pension No./(% to Total) | IAY. No./(% to Total) | Any Other No./(% to Total) |
|---------|----------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Assam | 180 | 71 / (39.4%) | 2 / (1.1%) | 61 / (33.9%) | 139 / (77.2%) | 5 / (2.8%) | 34 / (18.9%) | 0 / (0%) |
| 2 | West Bengal | 180 | 8 / (4.4%) | 1 / (0.6%) | 1 / (0.6%) | 86 / (47.8%) | 1 / (0.6%) | 2 / (1.1%) | 8 / (4.4%) |
| 3 | Punjab | 90 | 15 / (16.7%) | 0 / (0%) | 36 / (40%) | 66 / (73.3%) | 11 / (12.2%) | 1 / (1.1%) | 2 / (2.2%) |
| 4 | Gujarat | 180 | 6 / (3.3%) | 0 / (0%) | 22 / (12.2%) | 154 / (85.6%) | 0 / (0%) | 2 / (1.1%) | 6 / (3.3%) |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 180 | 21 / (11.7%) | Nil | 5 / (2.8%) | 143 / (79.4%) | 1 / (0.6%) | 2 / (1.1%) | 8 / (4.4%) |
| 6 | Kerala | 180 | 40 / (22.2%) | 4 / (2.2%) | 32 / (17.8%) | 59 / (32.8%) | 4 / (2.2%) | 11 / (6.1%) | 11 / (6.1%) |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 180 | 0 / (0%) | 14 (7.7%) | 120 / (66.7%) | 121 / (67.2%) | 0 / (0%) | 4 / (2.2%) | 1 / (0.5%) |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 165 | 0 / (0%) | 0 / (0%) | 6 / (3.6%) | 76 / (46.1%) | 2 / (1.2%) | 0 / (0%) | 2 / (1.2%) |
| Total | | 1335 | 161 / (12.1%) | 21 / (1.6%) | 283 / (21.2%) | 844 / (63.2%) | 24 / (1.8%) | 56 / (4.2%) | 38 / (2.9%) |

Source :- Field Survey

Monthly income range of the families of the beneficiaries of the selected states

| Sl. No. | States | Total Beneficiaries (No) | Employment particulars | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|--------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| | | | Rs.1000/- to Rs. 5,000/- (No./ % to total) | Rs.5,000/- to 10,000/- (No./% to total) | Rs.10,000/- to 20,000/- (No./% to total) | Rs.20,000/- to 30,000/- (No./% to total) | Rs.30,000/- to 40,000/- (No./% to total) | Rs.40,000/- to 50,000/- (No./% to total) | Rs. 50,000/- & above (No./% to total) |
| 1 | Assam | 180 | 91 / (50.6%) | 80 / (44.4%) | 5 / (2.8%) | 2 / (1.1%) | 2 / (1.1%) | 0 / (0.0%) | 0 / (0.0%) |
| 2 | West Bengal | 180 | 76 / (42.2%) | 83 / (46.1%) | 19 / (10.6%) | 1 / (0.6%) | 1 / (0.6%) | 0 / (0.0%) | 0 / (0.0%) |
| 3 | Punjab | 90 | 3 / (3.3%) | 55 / (61.1%) | 27 / (30%) | 2 / (2.2%) | 3 / (3.4%) | 0 / (0.0%) | 0 / (0.0%) |
| 4 | Gujarat | 180 | 64 / (35.6%) | 81 / (45%) | 27 / (15%) | 7 / (3.9%) | 0 / (0%) | 0 / (0.0%) | 1 / (0.6%) |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 180 | 38 / (21%) | 90 / (50%) | 50 / (27.8%) | 1 / (0.6%) | 1 / (0.6%) | NIL | NIL |
| 6 | Kerala | 180 | 14 / (07.8%) | 45 / (25%) | 75 / (41.7%) | 29 / (16.1%) | 7 / (3.9%) | 4 / (2.2%) | 6 / (3.3%) |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 180 | 46 / (26%) | 85 / (47%) | 42 / (23%) | 5 / (3%) | 1 / (1%) | 0 / (0%) | 1 / (1%) |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 165 | 85 / (51.5%) | 67 / (46.6%) | 10 / (6.1%) | 2 / (1.1%) | 0 / (0%) | 1 / (0.6%) | 0 / (0.0%) |
| | Total | 1335 | 417 / (31.2%) | 586 / (43.9%) | 255 / (19.1%) | 49 / (3.7%) | 15 / (1.1%) | 5 / (0.3%) | 8 / (0.7%) |

Source:- Field Survey

Beneficiaries participation/ Membership in other institutions/areas

| Sl. No. | States | Total Beneficiaries (No) | Trained under any vocational course (No. / % to total) | Member in PRIs (No. / % to total) | Member in Mahila Mandal (No. / % to total) | Member in Self Help Group (No. / % to total) | Member in Gram Sabha (No. / % to total) | Member in any other (No. / % to total) |
|---------|----------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| 1 | Assam | 180 | 56 / (31.1%) | 0 / (0%) | 20 / (11.1%) | 70 / (38.9%) | 0 / (0%) | 0 / (0%) |
| 2 | West Bengal | 180 | 30 / (16.7%) | 10 / (5.6%) | 13 / (7.2%) | 0 / (0%) | 0 / (0%) | 0 / (0%) |
| 3 | Punjab | 90 | 20 / (22.2%) | 3 / (3.3%) | 15 / (16.7%) | 29 / (32.2%) | 0 / (0%) | 0 / (0%) |
| 4 | Gujarat | 180 | 44 / (24.4%) | 3 / (1.7%) | 6 / (3.3%) | 50 / (27.8%) | 0 / (0%) | 0 / (0%) |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 180/100 | 7 / (3.9%) | NIL | 61 / (33.9%) | 70 / (38.8%) | Nil | Nil |
| 6 | Kerala | 180 | 82 / (45.6%) | 6 / (3.3%) | 150 / (83.3%) | 150 / (83.3%) | 6 / (3.3%) | 0 / (0%) |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 180 | 7 / (4%) | 1 / (1%) | 0 / (0%) | 50 / (28%) | 0 / (0%) | 0 / (0%) |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 165 | 1 / (0.6%) | 0 / (0%) | 0 / (0%) | 0 / (0%) | 0 / (0%) | 1 / (0.6%) |
| Total | | 1335 | 247 / (18.5%) | 23 / (1.7%) | 265 / (19.9%) | 419 / (31.4%) | 6 / (0.44) | 1 / (0.1%) |

Source:- Field Survey

Expectation of the trainees

| Sl. No. | States | Total trainees (No.) | Expectations | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Training period more than 6 days | | Training hour per day to be increased | | Training hour per day to be decreased | | Per day allowance to be enhanced | |
| | | | YES (No. / % to total) | NO (No. / % to total) | YES (No. / % to total) I | NO (No. / % to total) | YES (No. / % to total) | NO (No. / % to total) | YES (No. / % to total) | NO (No. / % to total) |
| 1 | Assam | 180 | 54.44 | 45.56 | 1.67 | 98.33 | 98.33 | 1.67 | 100 | 0 |
| 2 | West Bengal | 180 | 86.67 | 13.33 | 50.56 | 49.44 | 15.56 | 84.44 | 84.44 | 15.56 |
| 3 | Punjab | 90 | 37(41.1) | 53(58.9) | 16(17.8) | 74(82.2) | 41(45.6) | 49(54.4) | 85(94.4) | 5(5.6) |
| 4 | Gujarat | 180 | 85.56% | 14.44% | 21.67% | 78.33% | 82.22% | 17.78% | 98.89% | 1.11% |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 180 | 147/81.66 | 33/18.34% | 5% | 95% | 60% | 40% | 100% | 0 |
| 6 | Kerala | 180 | 57.78 | 42.22 | 6.67 | 93.33 | 26.67 | 73.33 | 97.22 | 2.78 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 180 | 37 | 63 | 4 | 96 | 44 | 56 | 98 | 2 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 165 | 56.36 | 43.64 | 10.91 | 89.09 | 55.76 | 44.24 | 89.09 | 10.91 |
| Total | | 1335 | 64.12% | 35.88% | 14.61 | 85.39 | 54.61 | 45.39 | 95.36% | 4.64% |

Source:- Field Survey

Beneficiary's responses of Non-Residential training under Nai Roshni in the selected states

| Sl. No. | States | Total Beneficiaries (No) | Received regular feedback after training from NGOs | | Usefulness of the training | | | |
|---------|----------------|--------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | Yes (1) | No (2) | Very Good (No./ % to total) | Good (No./ % to total) | Average (No./ % to total) | Poor (No./ % to total) |
| 1 | Assam | 180 | 68 | 112 | 106/ (58.89%) | 74/ (41.11%) | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | West Bengal | 180 | 141 | 39 | 160/ 88.89 | 20/11.11 | 0/0 | 0/0 |
| 3 | Punjab | 90 | 68 | 22 | 57 (63.3) | 20(22.2) | 8(8.9) | 5(5.6) |
| 4 | Gujarat | 180 | 89 | 91 | 91 (50.56) | 17 (9.44) | 24 (13.33) | 48 (26.7) |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 180 | 93 | 87 | 38 (21.11) | 121 (67.22) | 21 (11.66) | 0(0.00) |
| 6 | Kerala | 180 | 146/ 81.11 | 34/18.8 9 | 137/ 76.11 | 39/21.67 | 4/02.22 | 0/00.00 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 180 | 123 | 57 | 103 (57%) | 74 (41%) | 3 (2%) | 0 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 165 | 35 | 130 | 50 (30.30%) | 101 (61.21%) | 12 (7.27%) | 2 (1.21) |
| Total | | 1335 | 763 (57.19) | 571 (42.81) | 742 (56%) | 466 (34%) | 72 (5%) | 55 (5%) |

Source:- Field Survey

Views of the FGD Members on the selection process and ability of NGO to promote training under Nai –Roshani

| Sl. No. | States | Total NGOs selected (No.) | View of the Majority member of the FGDs | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------|--|---------------------|---|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| | | | Selection process of NGOs Transparent | | NGO are capable for Nai Roshni Programme | | Women of both Minorities & Non-Minorties are interested for training under the Scheme | | Whether PRI members are involved in the Programme | |
| | | | Yes No./ (% to total) | No No. (% to total) | Yes No. (% to total) | No No. (% to total) | Yes No. (% to total) | No No. (% to total) | Yes No. (% to total) | No No. (% to total) |
| 1 | Assam | 12 | 12 (100.00%) | 0 | 12 (100.00%) | 0 | 12(100.00%) | 0 | 12(100.00%) | 0 |
| 2 | West Bengal | 12 | 12/100 | 0 | 12/100 | 0 | 12/100 | 0 | 12/100 | 0 |
| 3 | Punjab | 6 | 6(100) | 0(0.0) | 6(100) | 0(0.0) | 6(100) | 0(0.0) | 6(100) | 0(0.0) |
| 4 | Gujarat | 12 | 12(100%) | 0 (0%) | 12 (100%) | 0 (0%) | 12 (100%) | 0 (0%) | 0(0%) | 12 (100%) |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 10 | 10(100%) | 0 | 10(100%) | 0 | 8(80%) | 2(20%) | 8(80%) | 2(20%) |
| 6 | Kerala | 12 | 12(100%) | 0/00.00 | 12 (100%) | 0/00.00 | 11/91.67 | 1/08.33 | 5/41.67 | 7/58.33 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 12 | 9(75%) | 3(25%) | 11 (91.7%) | 1 (8.3%) | 12 (100%) | 0 | 0 | 12 (100%) |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 11 | 11(100%) | 0 | 11(100%) | 0 | 11(100%) | 0 | 0 | 11(100%) |
| Total | | 87 | 84 (97%) | 3(3%) | 86 (99%) | 1(1%) | 84 (97%) | 3 (3%) | 43 (49%) | 44 (51%) |

Source:- Field Survey

Views of the FGD Members on the post Training activities of trained Women

| Sl. No. | States | No. of FGDs | Post Training activities of the Trained Women | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|-------------|---|------------|------|------------|---------|------------|------|------------|
| | | | Very good | | Good | | Average | | Poor | |
| | | | No. | % to total | No. | % of total | No. | % of total | No. | % of total |
| 1 | Assam | 12 | 6 | 50% | 6 | 50% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| 2 | West Bengal | 12 | 1 | 8.3% | 9 | 75% | 2 | 16.7% | 0 | 0% |
| 3 | Punjab | 6 | 0 | 0% | 2 | 33.3% | 4 | 66.7% | 0 | 0% |
| 4 | Gujarat | 12 | 6 | 50% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 16.7% | 4 | 33.3% |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 10 | 0 | 0% | 5 | 50% | 5 | 50% | 0 | |
| 6 | Kerala | 12 | 7 | 58.3% | 3 | 25% | 2 | 16.7% | 0 | 0% |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 12 | 0 | 0% | 9 | 75% | 3 | 25% | 0 | 0% |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 11 | 0 | 0% | 5 | 45% | 3 | 27% | 3 | 27% |
| Total | | 87 | 20 | 23% | 39 | 44.8% | 21 | 24.1% | 7 | 8.0% |

Source:- Field Survey

Opinion of the Minority/ Non-Minority women in continuation of the Scheme

| Sl. No. | States | No. of FGDs | Reaction of the FGD member/Women for continuation of the Scheme | | | |
|---------|----------------|-------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | Non-beneficiaries women | | Opinion of Other FGD member | |
| | | | Yes No./ (% to total) | No No./ (% to total) | Yes No./ (% to total) | No No./ (% to total) |
| 1 | Assam | 12 | 12 (100) | 0(0) | 12 (100) | 0(0) |
| 2 | West Bengal | 12 | 12 (100) | 0(0) | 12 (100) | 0(0) |
| 3 | Punjab | 6 | 6 (100) | 0(0) | 6(100) | 0(0) |
| 4 | Gujarat | 12 | 12 (100) | 0(0) | 12 (100) | 0(0) |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 10 | 10 (100) | 0(0) | 10 (100) | 0(0) |
| 6 | Kerala | 12 | 12 (100) | 0(0) | 12 (100) | 0(0) |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 12 | 12 (100) | 0(0) | 12 (100) | 0(0) |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 11 | 11(100) | 0(0) | 11 (100) | 0(0) |
| Total | | 87 | 87 (100) | 0(0) | 87 (100) | 0(0%) |

Source:- Field Survey

Impact in general of the Scheme with regard to the promotion of Women empowerment

| Sl. No. | States | No. of FGD | Opinion of the FGD Members in regard to the impact of the scheme. | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|------------|---|------------|------|------------|---------|------------|------|------------|
| | | | Very goods | | Good | | Average | | Poor | |
| | | | No. | % to total | No. | % of total | No. | % of total | No. | % of total |
| 1 | Assam | 12 | 8 | 66.7% | 4 | 33.3% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| 2 | West Bengal | 12 | 1 | 8.3% | 9 | 75% | 2 | 16.7% | 0 | 0% |
| 3 | Punjab | 6 | 1 | 16.7% | 2 | 33.3% | 3 | 50% | 0 | 0% |
| 4 | Gujarat | 12 | 6 | 50% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 16.7% | 4 | 33.3% |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 10 | 0 | 0% | 4 | 40% | 6 | 60% | 0 | 0% |
| 6 | Kerala | 12 | 7 | 58.3% | 4 | 33.3% | 1 | 8.3% | 0 | 0% |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 12 | 0 | 0% | 10 | 83.3% | 2 | 16.7% | 0 | 0% |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 11 | 1 | 9% | 7 | 64% | 3 | 27% | 0 | 0% |
| Total | | 87 | 24 | 27.7% | 40 | 46% | 19 | 21.8% | 4 | 4% |

Source :- Field Survey

Opinion & Suggestion of the Non-Beneficiary Women

| Sl. No. | States | Total Non-Beneficiary | Whether the Programme benefiting the Minority Women | | Whether it will be continued | | Suggestion for improvement | | | |
|---------|----------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| | | | Yes No. (% of total) | No No. (% of total) | Yes No. (% of total) | No No. (% of total) | All Categories of Women should be accommodated No. (%) | | Duration of training should be increased No. (% to total) | |
| | | | | | | | Yes No. (% of total) | No No. (% of total) | Yes No. (% of total) | No No. (% of total) |
| 1 | Assam | 60 | 50/ (83.3) | 10/ (16.7) | 60/ (100) | 0 (0.0) | 24/ (40) | 36/ (60) | 0 | 60/ (100) |
| 2 | West Bengal | 60 | 41 (68.3) | 19 (31.7) | 60 (100) | 0 (0.0) | 21 (35) | 39 (65) | 19 (32) | 41 (68) |
| 3 | Punjab | 30 | 30 (100) | 0 (0.00) | 30 (100) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 30 (100) | 8 (26.7) | 22 (73.3) |
| 4 | Gujarat | 60 | 53 (88.3) | 7 (11.7) | 60 (100) | 0 (0.0) | 60 (100) | 0 (0%) | 36 (60.0) | 24 (40) |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 60 | 60/ (100) | 0 | 60 / (100) | 0 (0.0) | 40/ (66.7) | 20/ (33) | 6/ (10) | 54/ (90) |
| 6 | Kerala | 60 | 60 (100) | 0(0) | 60 / (100) | 0 (0.0) | 39 (65) | 21 (35) | 23 (38.3) | 37 (61.7) |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 60 | 60 (100) | 0 | 60 (100) | 0 (0.0) | 60 (100) | 0 | 29 (48.3) | 31 (51.6) |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 55 | 46 (83.6) | 9 (16.4) | 55 (100) | 0 (0.0) | 40 (72.8) | 15 (27.2) | 26 (47.3) | 29 (52.7) |
| Total | | 445 | 396 (89) | 49 (11) | 445 (100) | 0 (0.0) | 284 (64) | 161 (36) | 147 (33) | 298 (67) |

Source:- Field Survey

Schedules of Nai Roshni

SLS

CODE

Government of India
NITI Aayog
Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO)
A Quick Evaluation Study on Nai Roshni
(Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women)

STATE LEVEL SCHEDULE

| | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1.0 | General Information | | | |
| 1.1 | Name of the State | | | |
| 1.2 | Area in Sq.kms. | | | |
| 1.3 | Total Population as per latest Census | Male | Female | |
| 1.4 | Category wise Population | Male | Female | |
| | | SC | | |
| | | ST | | |
| | | OBC | | |
| | | GC | | |
| | | PH | | |
| 1.5 | Category wise minority population | Total | | |
| | | Muslim | Male | Female |
| | | Christen, | | |
| | | Jain, | | |
| | | Buddhist, | | |
| | | Parsi | | |
| | | Others | | |
| 1.6 | Total Districts/Blocks/ Villages | Districts (No.) | Blocks (No.) | Villages(No.) |
| | | | | |
| 1.7 | Name of all the Districts/ Blocks | District(s) | Block(s) | |

| | | | |
|-----|-------------------|--|--|
| | | having Minorities concentration | |
| 2.0 | Women Empowerment | | |
| | 2.1 | Department dealing with Empowerment of Women : | |
| | 2.2 | <p>Estimated Minorities Women Population of the State :</p> <p>Literacy rate of Minorities Women with Total Women :</p> <p>Estimated % of MW having Education Below Matric :</p> <p>Estimated % of MW having Education above Matric, Below Graduation :</p> <p>Estimated % of MW having Education Graduation and Above :</p> | |
| | 2.3 | <p>Women Empowerment under Nai Roshni scheme</p> <p>I. Name of Dept. Monitoring the Nai Roshni scheme :</p> <p>II. The Procedure adopted for recommending the NGO to M/o Minorities Affairs Govt.of India to conduct Training under the above scheme :</p> <p>(a).</p> <p>(b).</p> <p>(c).</p> <p>(d).</p> | |

| | | |
|--|-----|---|
| | 2.4 | <p>No. of NGOs engaged for the scheme under Nai Roshni :</p> <p>Is the Dept. satisfied with the performance of NGOs? Yes (1) No(2)</p> <p>If not, give the reasons :</p> <p>(1).</p> <p>(2).</p> <p>(3)</p> |
| | 2.5 | <p>Bottlenecks of the scheme, if any :</p> <p>(1).</p> <p>(2).</p> <p>(3).</p> |
| | 2.6 | <p>Give suggestion of the Depot. for improvement of the scheme:</p> <p>(1).</p> <p>(2).</p> <p>(3).</p> |

Name and Signature of the REO/PEO

Date:

Code

| | |
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Government of

India

NITI Aayog

Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO)

A Quick Evaluation Study on Nai Roshni

(Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women)

DISTRICT LEVEL SCHEDULE

| | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|--|-----------|--------|--------|
| 1.0 | General Information | | | | |
| | 1.1 | Name of the State (Code) | | | |
| | 1.2 | Name of the District (Code) | | | |
| | 1.3 | Area in Sq. kms. | | | |
| | 1.4 | Total Population as per latest Census.(Male/Female) | Male | Female | |
| | 1.5 | SC/ST/OBC & PH of GC (Male/Female) | | Male | Female |
| | | | SC | | |
| | | | ST | | |
| | | | OBC | | |
| | | | GC | | |
| | | | PH | | |
| | | | Total | | |
| | 1.6 | Total Minority Population (Muslim, Christen, Jain, Buddhist, Parsi.) | Muslim | Male | Female |
| | | | Christen, | | |
| | | | Jain, | | |
| | | | Buddhist, | | |
| | | | Parsi | | |
| | | | Others | | |
| | | | Total | | |
| | 1.7 | Total Blocks/ Villages | | | |
| | 1.8 | Name the Blocks having Minorities concentration | | | |

| | | |
|-----|-------------------|---|
| 2.0 | Women Empowerment | |
| | 2.1 | Department dealing with Empowerment of Women : |
| | 2.2 | <p>Estimated Minorities Women Population of the District :</p> <p>Literacy rate of Minorities Women with Total Women :</p> <p>Estimated % of MW having Education Below Matric :</p> <p>Estimated % of MW having Education above Matric, Below Graduation :</p> <p>Estimated % of MW having Education Graduation and Above :</p> |
| | 2.3 | <p>Women Empowerment under Nai Roshni scheme</p> <p>I. Name of Dept. Monitoring the Nai Roshni scheme :</p> <p>II. The Procedure adopted for recommending the NGO to M/o Minorities Affairs Govt.of India to conduct Training under the above scheme :</p> <p>(a).</p> <p>(b).</p> <p>(c).</p> <p>(d).</p> |
| | 2.4 | <p>No. of NGOs engaged for the scheme under Nai Roshni :</p> <p>Is the Dept. satisfied with the performance of NGOs?</p> |

| | | |
|--|-----|---|
| | | <p>If not, give the reasons :</p> <p>(1).</p> <p>(2).</p> <p>(3)</p> |
| | 2.5 | <p>Bottlenecks of the scheme, if any :</p> <p>(1).</p> <p>(2).</p> <p>(3).</p> |
| | 2.6 | <p>Give suggestion of the Depot. for improvement of the scheme:</p> <p>(1).</p> <p>(2).</p> <p>(3).</p> |

Name and Signature of the REO/PEO

Date:

Government of India
NITI Aayog
(Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office)
NGO-LS
NGO Level schedule

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de

1.0

| General Information | | Name | Code |
|---------------------|----------|------|------|
| 1.1 | State | | |
| 1.2 | District | | |
| 1.3 | Block | | |
| 1.4 | NGO | | |

2.0 NGO profile

| | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 2.1 | Name and address of the NGO | |
| 2.2 | a) Registered Under b)Registration No/Date | |
| 2.3 | Name of the Head of the NGO with Telephone/Mobile No. | |
| 2.4 | Name of the Functional centre for which grant is received/ Telephone No. | |
| 2.5 | Name & Designation of the informant with telephone no/mobile no. | |

3.0 Experience of NGO

| | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|--|
| 3.1 | Total Experience (in years) | |
| 3.2 | Experience in organising awareness | |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | programme (in years) under Nai Roshni and running the programme | |
|--|---|--|

| 4.0 Information on Infrastructure of NGO | | Yes (1) | No (2) |
|---|--|---------|--------|
| 4.1 | Own House /Building | | |
| 4.2 | If yes, whether Pucca | | |
| 4.3 | If not own, Is it on rent | | |
| 4.4 | If on rent, amount of rent Per Month (Rs.) | | |
| 4.5 | Library facilities | | |
| 4.6 | Class room facilities | | |
| 4.7 | Computer Facilities | | |
| 4.8 | Hostel Accommodation | | |
| 4.9 | Canteen facilities | | |
| 4.10 | Toilet facilities | | |
| 4.11 | Drinking water facilities | | |

| 5.0 Human Resources | | Yes (1) | No (2) | If yes/ give number |
|----------------------------|--|---------|--------|---------------------|
| 5.1 | Permanent faculties with more than one year experience | | | |
| 5.2 | Guest Faculties | | | |
| 5.3 | Adequate number of supporting staff | | | |

6.0

| Training Under Nai Roshni | | 2012-2013 | | | | | | 2013-2014 | | | | | | 2014-15 (upto Nov, 2015) | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------|
| | | For non-Minority (No.) | For Muslims (No.) | For Sikhs (No.) | For Christians (No.) | For Buddhists (No.) | For Parsis (No.) | Total | For non-Minority (No.) | For Muslims (No.) | For Sikhs (No.) | For Christians (No.) | For Buddhists (No.) | For Parsis (No.) | Total | For non-Minority (No.) | For Muslims (No.) | For Sikhs (No.) | For Christians (No.) | For Buddhists (No.) | For Parsis (No.) | Total |
| 6.1 | Residential | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.2 | Non-Residential | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.3 | Others | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.4 | TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

7.0

| Training Batches and No. of Trainees | | 2012-13 | | | | 2013-2014 | | | | 2014-15 (upto Nov'2015) | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| | | No. of Batches | No. of Minority women | No. of non-Minority Women | Total | No. of Batches | No. of Minority women | No. of non-Minority Women | Total | No. of Batches | No. of Minority women | No. of non-Minority Women | Total |
| 7.1 | Residential | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7.2 | Non-Residential | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7.3 | Others | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

8.0 Selection procedure for Training

| 8.0 | Points | Yes (1) | No (2) |
|-----|--------|---|----------------|
| | 8.1 | Do you have selection committee | |
| | 8.2 | If yes, Do you invite application | |
| | 8.3 | Do you conduct interview | |
| | 8.4 | Do you think you selection is transparent | |
| | 8.5 | Do you accept references | |
| | 8.6 | Do you accommodate all the applicants | |
| | 8.7 | Do you keep wait list for the next batch | |
| 9.0 | | Methodology of Training | Yes (1) No (2) |
| | 9.1 | Lecture | |
| | 9.2 | Discussion | |
| | 9.3 | Case Study | |
| | 9.4 | Power Point Presentation | |
| | 9.5 | Documentation Films | |
| | 9.6 | Others (specify) | |

| 10.0 Fund | | 2012-13 (Amount in Rs.) | 2013-14 (Amt in Rs.) | 2014-15 (Upto Nov, 2015) (Amount in Rs.) |
|-----------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 10.1 | Received from Ministry (1) Residential Programme (2) Non- residential Programme (3) Total | | | |
| 10.2 | Utilised/ Spent (1) Residential Programme (2) Non- residential Programme (3) Total | | | |
| 10.3.1 | Amount received per training (rate per month) (1) Residential Programme (2) Non- residential Programme | | | |
| 10.3.2 | Is the fund adequate Yes (1)/ No (2) | Yes (1) | | No (2) |
| 10.3.3 | If not, what should be the rate per trainee per month | | | |

| 11.0 | | Method for Hand holding support | Yes(1) | No.(2) |
|------|------|---|--------|--------|
| | 11.1 | Frequent visit to the area | | |
| | 11.2 | Interaction with trained women | | |
| | 11.3 | Continuous guidance to trained women | | |
| | 11.4 | Assisting trained women | | |
| | 11.5 | Other (specify) | | |
| 12.0 | 12.1 | Whether you get cooperation from Government, Panchayat Raj Institution or Local Bodies for conducting the women Awareness /Empowerment programme | Yes(1) | No.(2) |
| | 12.2 | If yes, then whether | Yes(1) | No.(2) |
| | a | Always | | |
| | b | Sometimes | | |
| | c | Occasionally | | |
| | d | Never | | |

| | | | | |
|------|--------|--|--------|--------|
| | | | | |
| 13.0 | | Monitoring Mechanism | Yes(1) | No(2) |
| | 13.1 | Is the programme monitored by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India | | |
| | 13.2 | Is the programme monitored by State Govt Authority | | |
| | 13.3 | Is it monitored by District Authority | | |
| | 13.4 | Is it monitored by Block Authority | | |
| 14.0 | | Satisfaction | Yes(1) | No(2) |
| | 14.1 | Are you satisfied in organising the programme | | |
| | 14.1.1 | Do you feel that 6 days training is adequate | | |
| | 14.1.2 | If not, what should be the duration | | |
| 15.0 | | Bottlenecks of the programme | Yes(1) | No.(2) |
| | 15.1 | Inadequate fund | | |
| | 15.2 | Delay in receiving fund | | |
| | 15.3 | Duration of training period is less | | |
| | 15.4 | Per day training hour is more | | |
| 16.0 | | Your suggestion for improvement | Yes(1) | No.(2) |
| | 16.1 | Adequate fund should be given for each training programme a. Residential b. Non –residential | | |
| | 16.2 | Timely release of fund by the Ministry | | |
| | 16.3 | All categories of women should be covered under the programme | | |

Date:-

Signature

CODE

| | | |
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Government of India
NITI Aayog
Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO)
A Quick Evaluation Study on Nai Roshni
(Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women)

BLOCK LEVEL SCHEDULE

| 1.0 | General Information | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|---|---|--|------|--------|--------|--|--|-----------|--|--|-------|--|--|-----------|--|--|-------|--|--|--------|--|--|-------|--|--|
| | 1.1 | Name of the State (code) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.2 | Name of the District (code) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.3 | Name of the Block (code) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.4 | Area in Sq.kms. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.5 | Total Population as per latest Census.(Male/Female) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.6 | SC/ST/OBC & PH of GC (Male/Female) | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;"></th> <th style="width: 30%;">Male</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SC</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ST</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OBC</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>GC</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PH</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Male | Female | SC | | | ST | | | OBC | | | GC | | | PH | | | Total | | | | | |
| | Male | Female | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OBC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.7 | Total Minority Population (Muslim, Christen, Jain, Buddhist, Parsi.) | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;"></th> <th style="width: 30%;">Male</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Muslim</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Christen,</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jain,</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Buddhist,</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parsi</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Male | Female | Muslim | | | Christen, | | | Jain, | | | Buddhist, | | | Parsi | | | Others | | | Total | | |
| | Male | Female | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Muslim | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Christen, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jain, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buddhist, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parsi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|-----|-------------------|--|--|
| | 1.8 | Total Villages | |
| | 1.9 | Name the Villages having Minorities concentration | |
| 2.0 | Women Empowerment | | |
| | 2.1 | Department dealing with Empowerment of Women : | |
| | 2.2 | <p>Estimated Minorities Women Population of the Block :</p> <p>Literacy rate of Minorities Women with Total Women :</p> <p>Estimated % of MW having Education Below Matric :</p> <p>Estimated % of MW having Education above Matric, Below Graduation :</p> <p>Estimated % of MW having Education Graduation and Above :</p> | |
| | 2.3 | <p>Women Empowerment under Nai Roshni scheme</p> <p>I. Name of Dept. Monitoring the Nai Roshni scheme :</p> <p>II. The Procedure adopted for recommending the NGO to M/o Minorities Affairs Govt.of India to conduct Training under the above scheme :</p> <p>(a).</p> <p>(b).</p> <p>(c).</p> <p>(d).</p> | |
| | 2.4 | <p>No. of NGOs engaged for the scheme under Nai Roshni :</p> <p>Is the Dept. satisfied with the performance of NGOs?</p> | |

| | | |
|--|-----|---|
| | | <p>If not, give the reasons :</p> <p>(1).</p> <p>(2).</p> <p>(3)</p> |
| | 2.5 | <p>Bottlenecks of the scheme, if any :</p> <p>(1).</p> <p>(2).</p> <p>(3).</p> |
| | 2.6 | <p>Give suggestion of the Depot. for improvement of the scheme:</p> <p>(1).</p> <p>(2).</p> <p>(3).</p> |

Name and Signature of the REO/PEO

Date:

CODE

Government of India

| | | | | |
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| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|

NITI Aayog

Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO)

A Quick Evaluation Study on Nai Roshni

(Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women)

VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEDULE

| | | | |
|-----|--|------|--------|
| 1.0 | General Information | | |
| 1.1 | Name of the State (code) | | |
| 1.2 | Name of the District (code) | | |
| 1.3 | Name of the Block (code) | | |
| 1.4 | Name of the Village (code) | | |
| 1.5 | Area in Sq.kms. | | |
| 1.6 | Total Population as per latest Census.(Male/Female) | | |
| 1.7 | SC/ST/OBC & PH of GC (Male/Female) | Male | Female |
| | SC | | |
| | ST | | |
| | OBC | | |
| | GC | | |
| | PH | | |
| | Total | | |
| 1.8 | Total Minority Population (Muslim, Christen, Jain, Buddhist, Parsi.) | Male | Female |
| | Muslim | | |
| | Christen, | | |
| | Jain, | | |
| | Buddhist, | | |
| | Parsi | | |

| | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--------|--|--|
| | | | Others | | |
| | | | Total | | |
| 2.0 | Women Empowerment | | | | |
| 2.1 | Department dealing with Empowerment of Women : | | | | |
| 2.2 | <p>Estimated Minorities Women Population in the Village :</p> <p>Literacy rate of Minorities Women with Total Women :</p> <p>Estimated % of MW having Education Below Matric :</p> <p>Estimated % of MW having Education above Matric, Below Graduation :</p> <p>Estimated % of MW having Education Graduation and Above :</p> | | | | |
| 2.3 | <p>Women Empowerment under Nai Roshni scheme</p> <p>I. Name of Dept. Monitoring the Nai Roshni scheme :</p> <p>II. The Procedure adopted for recommending the NGO to M/o Minorities Affairs Govt.of India to conduct Training under the above scheme :</p> <p>(a).</p> <p>(b).</p> <p>(c).</p> <p>(d).</p> | | | | |
| 2.4 | <p>No. of NGOs engaged for the scheme under Nai Roshni :</p> <p>Are you satisfied with the performance of NGOs?</p> <p>If not, give the reasons :</p> | | | | |

| | | |
|--|-----|--|
| | | (1). (2). (3) |
| | 2.5 | Bottlenecks of the scheme, if any : (1). (2). (3). |
| | 2.6 | Give suggestion of the Depot. for improvement of the scheme: (1). (2). (3). |

Name and Signature of the REO/PEO

Date:

CODE

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Government of India
 NITI Aayog
 Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO)
 A Quick Evaluation Study on Nai Roshni
 (Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women)

BENEFICIARY LEVEL SCHEDULE

| | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|---|-------|--------|
| 1.0 | General Information | Name | | |
| | 1.1 | State (Code) | | |
| | 1.2 | District/City (Code) | | |
| | 1.3 | Block/Ward (Code) | | |
| | 1.4 | Village (Code) | | |
| | 1.5 | Name of Respondent (Code) | | |
| 2.0 | Respondent Profile | | | |
| | 2.1 | Age of Respondent: (1) Less than 20 years (2) 20-25 years (3) 25-30 years (4) 30-35 years (5) 40-45 years (6) 35-40 years (7) 50+ years (8) 45-50 years | | |
| | 2.2 | Religion of Respondent: (1) Muslim (2) Sikh (3) Christian (4) Jain (5) Buddhist (6) Parsis (7) Non-Minority | | |
| | 2.3 | Category of Respondent: (1) SC (2) ST (3) OBC (4) General | | |
| | 2.4 | Marital Status (1) Married (2) Separated (3) Divorced (4) Unmarried (5) Widow | | |
| | 2.5 | Educational Level: (1) Illiterate (2) Primary (3) Middle School (4) High School (5) Intermediate (6) Graduate (7) Postgraduate (8) Others (Specify) | | |
| | 2.6 | Employment Status & Monthly income (Rs.): | Self | Family |
| | | | Total | |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|---|--|--|--|
| | | (a) Self Employed | | | |
| | | (b) Govt. Service | | | |
| | | (c) Private | | | |
| | | (d) Business | | | |
| | | (e) Others (Specify) | | | |
| | | Total: | | | |
| | 2.7 | Have you received any vocational training: Yes (1)/No (2) If yes, (a) Name of the Training Institution (b) Subject of the training (c) Duration | | | |
| | 2.8 | Are you a beneficiary under any CS / CSS Scheme Yes-(1) / No-(2) If yes, Name of the scheme/ schemes Such as: (a) MGNREGA (b) NRLM (c) NRHM (d) TPDS (e) Old Age Pension (f) IAY (g) Any other..... (Please tick mark the scheme) | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--|------|---|--|--|--|
| | 2.9 | Participation in local bodies: Are you a member of Panchayat Institution Yes-(1)/No-(2) If yes, do you attend the meeting regularly (1)/ Occasionally (2) | | | |
| | 2.10 | Are you a member of Mahila Mandal/Self Help Group/Gram Sabha Yes – (1) / No – (2) If yes, do you attend the meeting regularly (1) Occasionally (2) | | | |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---------|--------|
| 2.11 | <p>Training under Minority Women Programme (NAI ROSHNI):</p> <p>Have you taken any Minority Women Programme conducted by the NGO:</p> <p>If yes,</p> <p>(a) Type of Training Residential – (1) Non-residential – (2)</p> <p>(b) Duration of training (in days)</p> <p>(c) Have you got regular feedback from the NGO after training up to one year Yes – (1) / No – (2)</p> <p>(d) Usefulness of the training – Very Good (1) / Good (2) / Average (3) / Poor (4)</p> | | |
| 2.12 | <p><u>IMPACT OF THE TRAINING:</u></p> <p>a) <u>Awareness:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are you aware of benefit of a Bank account? 2. Do you have a Bank A/c.? 3. Are you aware of benefit of Aadhar Card? 4. Do you have an Aadhar Card? 5. Do you have a Voter Identity Card? 6. Do you have a Ration Card? 7. Do you have a Job Card under MGNREGA? 8. Have you ever assisted your friends and neighbors in 9. Opening Bank A/c., Ration Card, Voter Identity Card, 10. Job Card under MGNREGA? 11. Do you use a Mosquito Net while sleeping in the night? 12. Do you know the ill effects of the child marriage? 13. Do you know about the minimum wage rate fixed by the Govt. for wage earners? <p style="text-align: right;">Total</p> | Yes (1) | No (2) |
| b) <u>Health Related:</u> | | Yes(1) | No (2) |

| | | | |
|--|--|---------|--------|
| | <p>13. Have you assisted Pregnant Women of your locality in getting aid from the nearby sub centre / health centre?</p> <p>14. Have you assisted the children (up to 5 years) in getting all immunizations from the nearby health centre?</p> <p>15. Do you advise children and women of your locality about the protection to be taken against water borne and other chronic diseases like diarrheas, malaria, dysentery, chicken pox etc?</p> <p>16. Do you advise the women of your society not to avail medicine from the village quacks?</p> <p>17. Do you advise the mothers of your locality to give breast feeding to their new born children?</p> <p>18. Have you assisted any physical handicapped woman of your society to get help from the GP, block, district level departments?</p> | | |
| | Total | | |
| | c) <u>Education Related:</u> | Yes (1) | No (2) |
| | <p>19. Have you assisted the households of your locality in the admission of their children in the nearby anganwadis?</p> <p>20. Have you assisted the children of your neighbours in getting admission in the nearby primary school?</p> <p>21. Have you conducted any visit to the primary and upper primary school of your village and verified mid-day meal provision?</p> | | |
| | Total | | |
| | d) <u>Sanitation and Cleanliness:</u> | Yes (1) | No(2) |

| | | | |
|-----|--|---------|--------|
| | <p>22. Do you advise the children and women of your locality to wash their hands regularly before meals?</p> <p>23. Have you ever visited to the individual households of your locality and advised them to keep neat and clean of the environment?</p> <p>24. Have you constructed safety toilet in your house?</p> <p>25. Do you advise the women and children of your locality not to go for open defecation (OD)?</p> <p>26. Do you advise children and women of your locality to drink water of tube well / tap?</p> <p>27. Have you requested the school administration of your village to construct separate toilet for boys and girls?</p> | | |
| | Total | | |
| | e) Safety: | Yes (1) | No (2) |
| | <p>28. Do you advise the women of your locality in registering their complaints in the nearby police station against domestic violence?</p> <p>29. Have you assisted the old women of your locality in getting old age pension?</p> <p>30. Do you know about the RTI Act?</p> | | |
| | Total | | |
| 3.0 | | Yes (1) | No (2) |
| | 1. Have you received any training material under NAI ROSHNI scheme? | | |
| | 2. Is the language used by the trainer understood by you properly? | | |
| | 3. Are you satisfied with the Training Programme.? | | |
| 4.0 | What do you expect more from the training programme | | |
| | 1) Duration of the training should be more than 6 days | | |
| | 2) Training hours per day should be increased from 6 hours | | |
| | 3) Training hour per day should be less than 6 hours | | |
| | 4) Per day allowances of the individual training should be enhanced | | |

Name and Signature of the Investigator

Date :

CODE

| | | | | | | | |
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Government of India

NITI Aayog

Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO)

A Quick Evaluation Study on Nai Roshni

(Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women)

NON-BENEFICIARY LEVEL SCHEDULE

| | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 1.0 | General Information | |
| 1.1 | State (Code) | |
| 1.2 | District/City (Code) | |
| 1.3 | Block/Ward (Code) | |
| 1.4 | Village (Code) | |
| 1.5 | Name of Respondent (Code) | |
| 2.0 | Respondent Profile | |
| 2.1 | Age of Respondent: (1) Less than 20 years (2) 20-25 years (3) 25-30 years (4) 30-35 years (5) 35-40 years (6) 40-45 years (7) 45-50 years (8) 50+ years | |
| 2.2 | Religion of Respondent: (1) Muslim (2) Sikh (3) Christian (4) Jain (5) Buddhist (6) Parsis (7) Non-Minority | |
| 2.3 | Class of Respondent: (1) SC (2) ST (3) OBC (4) General | |
| 2.4 | Marital Status (1) Married (2) Separated (3) Divorced (4) Widow (5) Unmarried | |
| 2.5 | Educational Level: (1) Illiterate (2) Primary (3) Middle School (4) High School (5) Intermediate (6) Graduate (7) Postgraduate (8) Others (Specify) | |
| 2.6 | Employment Status & Monthly Income in Rs. 0.00 | |

| | | Self | Family | Total |
|------|--|----------------------|--------|-------|
| | | (a) Self Employed | | |
| | | (b) Govt. Service | | |
| | | (c) Private | | |
| | | (d) Business | | |
| | | (e) Others (Specify) | | |
| | | Grand Total | | |
| 2.7 | Have you received any vocational training: Yes (1)/No (2) If yes, (a) Name of the Training Institution (b) Subject of the training (c) Duration | | | |
| 2.8 | Are you a beneficiary under any CSS / CS Scheme Yes-(1)/No-(2) If yes, Name of the scheme Such as: (a) MGNREGA (b) NRLM (c) NRHM (d) TPDS (e) Old Age Pension (f) IAY (g) Any other..... (Please tick mark the scheme) | | | |
| 2.9 | Participation in local bodies: Are you a member of Panchayat Institution Yes-(1)/No-(2) If yes, do you attend the meeting regularly (1)/ Occasionally (2) | | | |
| 2.10 | Are you a member of Mahila Mandal/Self Help Group/Gram Sabha Yes – (1) / No – (2) If yes, do you attend the meeting regularly (1) Occasionally (2) | | | |
| 2.11 | Do you know about the Government of India programme on “ Nai Roshni ”. Yes – (1) / No – (2) | | | |
| 2.12 | If yes (to 2.11), Can you tell for whom the programme is meant Yes – (1) / No - (2) | | | |
| 2.13 | If yes (to 2.12), Can you tell the number of women taken training under the programme Yes – (1) / No – (2) | | | |
| 2.14 | If yes (to 2.13), mentioned the total number of trained women. | | | |
| 2.15 | Have you ever applied for such training Yes – (1) / No – (2) | | | |
| 2.16 | If no (to 2.15), are you interested to take such training Yes-(1) /No – (2) | | | |
| 2.17 | Do you think that, such training is benefitting the women of Minority and | | | |

| | | |
|--|------|--|
| | | Non-Minority Communities and it is necessary to face challenges in their day to day life Yes – (1) / No – (2) |
| | 2.18 | Do you want that the programme of Nai Roshni should continue Yes – (1) / No – (2) |
| | 2.19 | Your suggestions for improvement of the scheme – Yes (1) / No (2) (a) All categories of women should be accommodated (b) Duration of the training should be increased (c) Training hours per day should be decreased (d) Allowance of the trainee should be enhanced |
| | | |

Signature

Date :

CODE

| | | | | | | |
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Government of India
NITI Aayog
Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO)
A Quick Evaluation Study on Nai Roshni
(Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women)

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION:

| Sr. No. | Points | Yes (1) | No (2) |
|---------|---|------------|-----------|
| 1. | Selection of NGOs is transparent | | |
| 2. | The NGO is capable to conduct training programme under the scheme “ Nai Roshni ” | | |
| 3. | Panchayat Raj Institutions are involved in the programme | | |
| 4. | Women of minority and non-minority communities are interested for taking such training. | | |
| 5. | Post training activities of the trained women are: (√ mark) a. Very Good b. Good c. Average d. Poor | | |
| 6. | Impact in general of the scheme with regard to the promotion of Women Empowerment is : (√ mark) a. Very Good b. Good c. Average d. Poor | | |
| 7. | Reactions of the non-beneficiaries women: Scheme should be continued | | |
| 8. | Views of the FGD members on continuation of the scheme | | |

N.B. – The views of the majority members may be taken for the answer Yes/No

Signature

Date

The Study Team

A. DMEO Hqrs.

The Project Team

- 1) Dr. R.C. Dey, Research Associate-Project Director
- 2) Shri C.S. Bhatia, Senior Research Officer
- 3) Shri Rattan Singh, Senior Statistical Officer
- 4) Shri Manish M. Gade, Economic Officer
- 5) Shri U.K. Verma, Economic Investigator
- 6) Shri Harish, Junior Statistical Officer
- 7) Ms. Gurvinder Sharma, Junior Statistical Officer
- 8) Shri D.S. Sajwan, TC

Under Guidance : Shri Y.S. Malik, Director General

Dr. P.K. Anand, Senior Consultant

Shri D. Das, Adviser (Evaluation)

Shri C.A. Bodh, Joint Secretary (A & F)

B. Regional Development Monitoring and Evaluation Offices (RDMEOs):

| Name of the RDMEOs | Name and Designation of Officer's/Staff | Name of the RDMEOs | Name and Designation of Officer's/Staff |
|--------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| Kolkata | Shri R. K. Jena, Director | Bhubaneswar | Shri R. P. Patnaik, R.O. |
| | Ms. Lopa Banerjee, S.R.O. | | Shri. N. C. Samal, E.O. |
| | Shri. M. K. Mishra, E.O. | | Shri. J. K. Patel, E.I. |
| | Shri R. Halder, E.I. | Guwahati | Ms. Laysang Angmu Lama, R.O. |
| | Shri. D. K. Banik, Stenographer(GR.II) | | Shri. A. K. Thakur, E.O. |
| Lucknow | Shri. Shyam Lal, Director | Patna | Shri. Anil Kr. Singh, R.O. |
| | Smt. Anshika Arora ,S.R.O. | | Shri. Dharmendra Kr. Singh, R.O. |
| | Shri B. L. Verma ,R.O. | | |
| | Shri Anand Kr. Singh, E.I. | | |
| Jaipur | Shri. B. L .Meena, Director | Bhopal | Shri. A .K. Rai, E.O. |
| | Ms. Mamta Meena, R.O. | | Shri. S. K. Yadav, E.I. |
| | Shri K. S. Meena, E.I. | | |
| Chennai | Shri Zacharia George, Deputy Adviser | Thrivanthapuram | Shri. K. V. Suresh, R.O. |
| | Shri Ch. David, S.R.O. | | Smt. L. R. Aarathi, R.O. |
| Mumbai | Shri R. Dharmarajan, Director | Ahmedabad | Shri. D. J. Kushwah, S.R.O. |
| | Shri D. J. Meshram, R.O. | | Shri B. K. Chaurasia, E.I. |
| | Shri P. G. Kulkarni, E.O. | | |
| Chandigarh | Shri Jasvinder Singh Bains, Director | Shimla | Shri. O. P. Thakur, R.O. |
| | Shri R. P. Singh, R.O. | | Shri D. K. Kataria, E.I. |
| | Mrs. Sona Dhawan, E.I. | | |
| | Shri. R. K. Sharma, Admn. Staff | | |
| Hyderabad | Smt. Divya Parmar, Jt. Director | Bangalore | Shri. Raj Kumar, S.R.O. |
| | Shri P. J. Radhakrishnan, S.R.O | | Ms. Arya B.K, R.O. |
| | Shri Shashi Ranjan Verma, E.O. | | |
| | Smt. B. Sujatha, E.I. | | |