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INSTITUTE OF  
SOCIAL STUDIES  
TRUST

2002-2003



**New Email Address**

**isstdel@isst-india.org**

## ANNUAL REPORT 2002-2003

*From the Director's Desk*



### INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL STUDIES TRUST

The Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST), a non-profit, non-governmental organisation, was set up in 1964 as a Society and was registered as a Trust in 1980. ISST is dedicated to conducting research and action programmes to promote social justice and equity for the underprivileged with a focus on women. In recognition of its work, ISST has been conferred the NGO Consultative Status (II) by the United Nations.

The main office of ISST is located at the India Habitat Centre in New Delhi. ISST has a Community Centre in East Delhi and a branch office in Bangalore.

## *From the Director's Desk*



From next year onwards, this page of ISST's Annual Report will bear the signature of Ratna M. Sudarshan. Ratna, my younger, and abler friend and colleague, who until recently had been with the National Council of Applied Economic Research, will be joining as the new Director of ISST from August 1, 2003. It bodes well for the organization that it has been able to attract a person of Ratna's calibre for the post of the Director. ISST's future is secure in her hands. It is with great pleasure and joy that I welcome Ratna to take over the challenging job of charting out ISST's future in the coming years.

There comes a time in every person's life when one wishes to extricate oneself from past bonds and to move on. I had joined ISST in 1994. Ten years is a long time in a person's professional life. I needed to free myself of familiar responsibilities of running an office, with its multifarious demands and needs. But ISST has been more than just a workplace for me. It has been more like a family: a rather close-knit one. I think many of my colleagues will share with me the same feelings about ISST. Wrenching oneself out of its bonds has not been a painless process. Also, the worries about leaving a job unfinished and apprehensions about the future of the organization were plaguing me day and night. By accepting the offer to take up the challenge, Ratna has taken away all my worries. I am indeed very grateful to her.

It is a matter of great satisfaction for me that as I hand over charge to Ratna, she, and indeed the entire ISST team, will have their hands full in the coming months, may be years. The organic link between research and action that we have been striving to bring about in ISST's work for a long time now, appears to be finally within our reach. Over the last few years, there have been clear signals that the Community Centre of ISST has grounded itself solidly in the lives of the slum communities in the trans-Jamuna region of Delhi where our Field Office is located. Since early 2002, the ISST Community Centre has been getting increasingly involved in serving as a bridge between the local authorities and the local



people. In recent months ISST has conceptualized a programme of structured interaction of the slum communities with other stakeholders, such as officials at different levels and elected local representatives, in selected Delhi slums in the spirit of participatory governance for ensuring better service delivery. We expect that this new project, which has already taken off, will be a pioneering effort in the area of action-research, while bringing about visible changes in the lives of poor communities.

ISST will continue to coordinate the IDRC-sponsored Gender Network research which will be running into its third phase soon. It is again a matter of pleasure to report that our work is beginning to get recognized in the academic community around the world. As the coordinator of the Network, I have been invited to talk about our research findings in many forums so far. We have also been invited to organize a session on 'Gender and Economic Reforms' in the forthcoming meeting of the Global Development Network scheduled to be held in Delhi in January 2004. The fact that not one of these invitations has been solicited by us, is cause for some satisfaction and suggests that our research has been on the right track.

My colleagues at ISST have been a source of great strength and much happiness for me. Their affection has nurtured me through difficult periods in the life of this institution. It is a matter of pleasure for me to report that I will continue my association with ISST as the Coordinator of the Gender Network project, and will serve as the Academic Advisor to the institution which has been my second home for the last ten years.

July 31, 2003  
New Delhi





## INTRODUCTION

In the past one decade or so, ISST has conducted several research projects on disadvantaged segments of the population with a special focus on gender. In real life social and economic vulnerabilities generally have large areas of overlap. Consequently, ISST's research has also spanned many concerns. These have included investigations into cross-cutting themes of income poverty, gender inequality, increasing casualization of the workforce, and low levels of health and educational status of the population. The gender differentiated impact of economic reforms in the countries of South and South East Asia has been the subject of enquiry of the MIMAP-Gender Network which ISST has designed and co-ordinated in the region for the last five years.

Research on poverty and vulnerability invariably leads to policy concerns. As a result, ISST's work has also delved into questions of the transformatory potential of law and affirmative action, issues of good governance and of public accountability, especially in poor communities. The Community Centre of ISST which operates from our Field Office in the trans-Jamuna region of Delhi, and which has been actively involved in a community outreach programme in East Delhi for some years now, has emerged as a happening centre within ISST. Apart from its multifarious activities in the area of community outreach, such as regular provision of non-formal and remedial educational facilities for children and adults, running income-generating projects for women and computer literacy centres for young adults, the Centre has joined in with the research team of ISST in an action research project for ensuring participatory governance and public accountability in the management of health and sanitation in the slums of Delhi.

On the training front, ISST team has been involved in the design and implementation of two major training initiatives during the period. The first of these had to do with Training of Community Workers in dealing with the HIV/AIDS pandemic in their respective areas of work, with a special focus on the gender dimensions of the challenge, while the second was an equally challenging Training Programme that was designed to raise gender awareness among government functionaries and NGO workers working in a project on food security in Chhattisgarh.

This Report covers the period from April 2002 to July 2003.

Details of ISST Projects between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2002 and 31<sup>st</sup> July 2003

Project Title	Sponsoring Agency	Year of Commencement	Status
A Regional Gender Planning Network in South and South-East Asia (Phase II)	International Development Research Centre, (IDRC) Canada	July 2001	On going
Ensuring Public Accountability for Slum Communities in Delhi: An exercise in participatory management of health and sanitation	ISST	June 2003	On going
Community out-reach Programme in Mandawali Area (Delhi)	ISST	November 2000	On going
Analysis of State Budgets from a gender perspective with special reference to Delhi and Himachal Pradesh	UNIFEM	November 2001	Completed
Gender and HIV/AIDS: Regional Workshop	UNIFEM	September 2002	Completed
Gender and HIV/AIDS: Production of Hindi Manual	UNIFEM	January 2003	On going
Gender Sensitization Training Programme for Tribal Development Society, Chattisgarh	IFAD / Govt. of Chattisgarh	February 2003	Completed
Social Assessment – RCH	Tata Institute of Social Sciences and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	February 2003	Completed



## ON-GOING AND COMPLETED PROJECTS AT ISST DURING THE YEAR 2002-2003

### Gender Budgeting in India

One of the major objectives of analysing budget policy from a gender perspective is to assess differentiated implications of government policies on men and women. The main objective of a gender-sensitive budget is to attain more effective targeting of public expenditure. Creating gender-equitable budgets means reviewing national budgets with a gender perspective and translating the rhetoric of gender commitments into budgetary commitments. A related question is one of implementation. It is not enough to know how much is being allotted to which head, but also see how those resources are being used. This opens up a whole range of issues on the gender-differentiated nature of service delivery. Any analysis on Gender Budgets has to look into all these angles.

ISST had undertaken a project to carry out a gender budget analysis in the states of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. It was proposed that two specific sectors, which on grounds of a prior reasoning may have gender-differentiated impact of government budget policy may be selected for intensive study. The areas that have been selected are (i) food security, with special reference to Public Distribution System, and (ii) the health sector as an example of government policy impact on a social sector. The first has borne the brunt of reduction in subsidies in recent years and the second has undergone a resource crunch in the wake of structural reforms.

ISST's Report on State Gender Budgeting contains the following components:

- Analysis of the state budgets of Himachal Pradesh and Delhi from a gender perspective to see the budget efforts/allocations made by the respective state governments for the socio- economic and political empowerment of women.
- Analysis of food security situation prevailing in the country, in general, and in the state of Delhi, in particular, from gender perspective.
- Household-level survey conducted during the year 2001-2002 in four slum clusters namely Sonia Camp, Rajiv Camp, Nehru Camp, and Ravidas Camp, in the trans-Jamuna region of Delhi, to assess the gender-disaggregated food security situation arising out of the changes in the government policy towards the Public Distribution System.
- Analysis of the health status of population of Himachal Pradesh from a gender perspective and assessing the quality of the health delivery system.

*The Gender Budget project is funded by UNIFEM*



## Gender Network (Phase II)

Since 1998, ISST has been involved in the design, co-ordination and supervision of research carried out by a network of Gender Researchers. The work has evolved around a project on the impact of economic reforms on various dimensions of gender-based inequality in South and South East Asia. Co-ordinated country level studies in the first phase of the project were launched in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. These were supplemented by regional studies.

In the phase II of the Gender Planning Network (GPN) has undertaken theoretical and empirical research in some South and Southeast Asian countries on the measurement and analysis of differences in the impact of macroeconomic shocks and structural reforms on men and women.

On the modeling side, a CGE model incorporating gender has been estimated. A second study on a critical review of the status of modeling of gender at the household as well as the macro level has also been prepared.



*Final Workshop of the second phase of Gender Network is in progress at Bangkok*



### Gender Network (Phase II) Partnering Organisations and Individuals\*

Modules	Research Assignments	Researcher/ Organisation	Country location	Status
Impact of Reforms at the micro level	Survey of retrenched workers' households	Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST)	India	Completed
	-do-	Center for Women's Research (CENWOR)	Sri Lanka	Completed
Integrating Gender with Poverty	Methodological Overview of Gender and Poverty Research	Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST)	India	To be completed
	Incorporation of Gender in MIMAP Poverty Monitoring Surveys	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE)	Pakistan	Completed
	- do -	DLSU Angelo King Institute of Economic and Business Studies	Philippines	Completed
	- do -	Institute of Policy Research (IPR) and CENWOR	Sri Lanka	To be completed
	- do -	National Labour Academy (NLA)	Nepal	To be completed
	- do -	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS)	Bangladesh	Completed
Gender and Mental Health	Survey of Mental Health of men and women in Kerala	Ansar Hospital Mallepuram, Kerala	Kerala	Completed
Gender Modeling	Gender modelling: An extended CGE model incorporating gender	National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER)	India	To be completed
	Status report on SAM based Gender Models and possible extensions	International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)	Regional	Completed
Gender and ICT	Employment opportunities for women in ICT sector in the Asia Pacific region	Swasti Mitter	Regional	Completed
Mapping of Conventional Indicators	Mapping of gender indicators: in South Asia	Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST)	Regional	Completed

\* Project co-ordination by ISST, India

At the micro level, household surveys were carried out in India and Sri-Lanka in the households of workers, men and women, who have lost their jobs due to reforms-related factors. A meso-level study on the ICT sector was done to explore the gender-differentiated impact and growth potential of the sector in the region. On the question of the links between poverty and gender, the project explored the possibility of simultaneously measuring and monitoring women's well being and household poverty levels by introducing gender-relevant modules in the on-going poverty measurement surveys which were carried out under IDRC's Micro Impact of Macro Adjustment Programme (MIMAP) initiative. In addition, a comprehensive survey on mental health and well-being of women and men in Kerala has been carried out in all the 14 districts of the state in order to deepen the understanding of issues relating to the status of women in a state of India which has been cited as the model case on the basis of 'conventional' indicators of gender development such as high levels of female literacy and impressive levels of standard indicators of female health status.

### Reports and Papers from Gender Network (Phase II)

Title of the Report/Paper	Prepared by
<i>Gender Differences in the Impact of Retrenchment: A Comparative Study of Delhi and West Bengal in India</i>	Swapna Mukhopadhyay, Rina Bhattacharya, Rajib Nandi, Ranjan Swarnakar (Institute of Social Studies Trust, India)
<i>Impact of Macro Economic Reforms in Sri Lanka: Retrenchment and Early Retirement of Workers</i>	Swarna Jayweera, Thana Sanmugam, Harini Amarasuriya (Center for Women's Research, Sri Lanka)
<i>Analysing Linkages between Gender and Poverty: A Methodological Note</i>	Swapna Mukhopadhyay with Shambhu Ghatak (Institute of Social Studies Trust, India)
<i>Gender Issues at the Local Level: Summary Results of a Pilot Survey in Bangladesh</i>	Mustafa Mujeri (Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, Bangladesh)
<i>Including Non-conventional Gender Indicators in Local Planning in Nepal</i>	Ram K. Sharma, Manasa Thakurathi (National Labour Academy, Nepal)
<i>Correlates of Poverty: Gender Dimensions</i>	Rehana Siddiqui and Shahnaz Hamid (Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Pakistan)
<i>Gender and Poverty: The Case of Philippines Volume I and Volume II</i>	Celia Reyes, Jasminda P Asiro, Kenneth C Ilarde, Anne Bernadette E Mandap, Lani E Valencia and Rex Aurelius C Robielos (DLSU Angelo King Institute of Economic and Business Studies, Philippines)



<i>Gender and Poverty in Selected Locations in Sri Lanka</i>	Swarna Jayweera; Thana Sanmugam, Harini Amarasuriya (Center for Women's Research, Sri Lanka)
<i>Gender and Mental Health in Kerala</i>	E Mohamed, S Irudaya Rajan, K Anil Kumar, P M Saidu Mohammed (Ansar Institute of Psychological Medicine and Rehabilitation & Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, India)
<i>Impact of Globalisation on Indian Women Workers: A Study with CGE Analysis</i>	Anushree Sinha, K.A. Siddiqui, Poonam Munjal and Sonali Subudhi (National Council of Applied Economic Research, India)
<i>Modeling the Effects of Trade on Women, at Work and at Home: A Comparative Perspective</i>	Marzia Fontana (International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington D.C., U.S.A.)
<i>Exploring Employment and Livelihood Opportunities for Women in the ICT Sector in South and Southeast Asian Countries</i>	Swasti Mitter, United Kingdom
<i>Manifestation of Gender Bias in South Asia: An Overview</i>	Sheela Saravanan (Institute of Social Studies Trust, India)

The First Annual meeting of GPN phase II project was organised at New Delhi in October 2001 by ISST to discuss the research methodologies to be used in the various project components. The second one was held in Bangkok in January 2003 where the project partners presented the draft reports on their work. Most of the partners have finalised their study reports by incorporating the comments raised in the conference and have submitted the reports to ISST.

(Gender Network Project is funded by IDRC, Canada)



Participants for the second Meeting of MIMAP Gender Network (Phase-II) at Bangkok





## Ensuring Public Accountability in Slum Communities in Delhi: An exercise in participatory management of health and sanitation

Rajiv Gandhi once made a statement to the effect that less than 15% of the funds earmarked for poverty alleviation in the country actually reach the poor. The statement made headline news for days on end at that time. However, more than a decade and half down the line, nothing much has changed on the ground. Governance remains top-down and non-participatory, and public accountability, especially for the poor, a distant dream.

There are a number of reasons for this. A major reason is the huge *social divide* that separates the officials and the slum population on the ground; a divide that unfortunately continues to characterize the Indian society just about everywhere, including the capital city. Combine this with the *lack of awareness* about the rights and duties of responsible citizenship and the pervasive *powerlessness of the poor*. This we believe is the major reason as to why the very interesting attempt at participatory governance currently being tried out under the auspices of the current state government at Delhi under the name of 'Bhagidari', while making some dent in relatively prosperous areas of the city, has not taken off in the slums of Delhi.

There are other, more operational reasons as to why making such a system functional in slum communities would be a daunting challenge. Delhi, by dint of its status as the capital city of the country, has a *multiplicity of Authorities* to cater to its various developmental needs. While in principle these should complement one another, in practice this is often a problem. The reasons are not far to seek. Each of these 'authorities' are large, often very bureaucratic, monoliths, with separate lines of control and hierarchy, and consequently, inter-authority channels of communication that are not sufficiently open.

The additional problem for many of the poor residents of Delhi is that they live in *unauthorized slums*. The residents in these slums have no legal status. The Delhi Master Plan had not 'planned' for the huge influx of out-station workers from poor households who migrate in hundreds of thousands into the capital city every year in search of livelihood. So they are forced to live in 'unauthorized' structures. There is little obligation on the part of civic authorities to provide these clusters with adequate public facilities. The residents live under the threat of eviction, are often at the mercy of the not-so-scrupulous electoral politics as also of local musclemen. Apart from being much too involved in earning their daily bread, they would have less stake in the neighbourhood than they would have if they had a legal standing, and perhaps less of a community bonding, especially in the so-called 'resettlement colonies'.



Thus both in terms of social as well as structural/legal constraints, running a 'participatory system of governance in the slums of Delhi would be far more difficult than it would be in more affluent localities.

*However, given the expressed desire of the Government of Delhi to introduce a system of participatory governance all across the board, a great opportunity has been created for social organizations working among the poor to work as catalyst agencies towards that goal. They could build bridges between the stakeholders at various levels: between the government officials, the local elected representatives and the community people, to make the vision of participatory local level planning and management come true.*

With this vision in mind, ISST has conceptualized a project to work with slum communities in Delhi to make them aware of the opportunities that are being opened up, and to prepare them for responsible participatory and collective action to ensure public accountability for delivery of services to which they are entitled. The entry point for the project is Community Health and Sanitation.

The general objective of the project is to develop a model, or a series of models, of responsible participatory local governance, in the special context of the slums of Delhi.

The central strategy is to bring together stakeholders in common forums, organized vertically as well as horizontally, to reduce the social divides and to foster fruitful dialogues for participatory local development.

*(The project has been initiated by ISST with its own fund)*

### **Social Assessment – RCH**

ISST served as the nodal organisation for liaising with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and for providing support services to research being conducted on RCH by TISS. The project was sponsored by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. And coordinated by Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

*(The project was sponsored by Tata Institute of Social Sciences and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. Of India)*

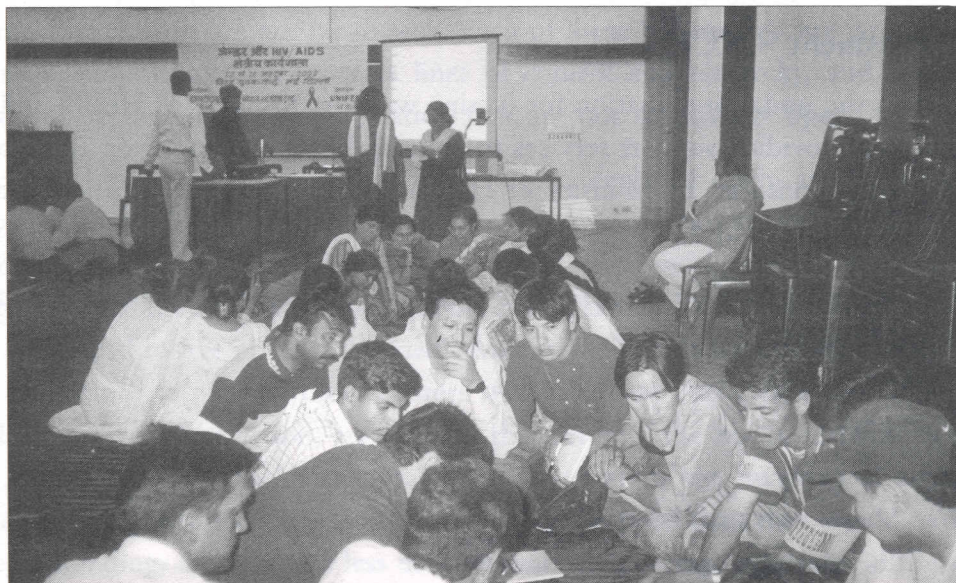


## TRAINING WORKSHOPS CONDUCTED BY ISST DURING 2002-2003

### Gender and HIV/AIDS: A Regional Workshop for Building Knowledge and Capacity among Community based Organisations and Women's Groups in North India

ISST has been working on gender dimensions of HIV/AIDS for last four years. An important fact that emerged from the National Seminar organised by ISST in May 2000, was that issues concerning gender and HIV/AIDS require an intensive and locale specific handling. With the evidence of women becoming highly vulnerable to this epidemic, it was felt that more organisations working with issues concerning women should be involved in the field of HIV/AIDS. However, many women's groups feel ill-equipped to deal with the complexities and on the other hand, it was observed that voluntary organisations that work for HIV/AIDS do not include gender in their programmes. Neither have they taken the gender issue very seriously. In order to cope up with the situation, it was felt that the NGOs working with issues concerning women should be well versed with the issues of HIV/AIDS and organisations dealing with HIV/AIDS should be more gender focused in their programme. Hence, it is important to build upon their capacity to deal with HIV/AIDS in a gender sensitive way.

ISST organised a regional training workshop, funded by UNIFEM, on October 22-26, 2002 to build knowledge and capacity among community based organisations in North India. About fifty grassroots level workers of organisations from Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttaranchal attended the workshop in which Hindi was the medium of communication.



*Group Discussion by the participants at the workshop on Gender and HIV/AIDS at Delhi*



The following issues were discussed at the workshop:

- Understanding of gender and importance of gender in dealing with HIV/AIDS
- Basic technical information on HIV and AIDS
- Status of HIV/AIDS epidemic in India and abroad
- Gender, sexuality and reproductive health
- Discrimination, stigma, legal rights, and ethics
- Counselling and Care
- National and International Policies

*Forthcoming Publication*

*Aadhi Duniya Se Bachegi Puri Duniya*

(A Hindi Manual on Gender and HIV/AIDS)

## Gender Sensitization Training Programme for Tribal Development Society, Chattisgarh

The Tribal Development Programme (TDP) initiated in Sarguja, Raigarh and Jaspur districts of the state of Chhattisgarh state under the sponsorship of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Food Programme (WFP) has adopted an innovative and holistic approach to the challenge of developing some of the poorest regions in the country. Marked by a high proportion of *Adivasis* in the local population, the guiding principle of the project is to 'bring up the last woman first'. Gender sensitivity has therefore to be an essential ingredient in the conceptualization and operationalization project strategies. On the basis of a request from the Chhattisgarh TDP, a four member team from the Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST) comprising of Swapna Mukhopadhyay, Rajib Nandi, Jyotsna Shivaramayya and Rina Bhattacharya, administered a Gender Sensitization Programme to two mixed groups of Project Staff and NGO representatives involved in the Programme. The Training module was developed by ISST specifically for the TDP. Hindi was the medium of communication in the workshop.

The gender sensitization training programmes were held on February 24<sup>th</sup>-26<sup>th</sup>, 2003 at Patthalgaon and on February 27<sup>th</sup>-March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2003 at Ambikapur.

The three-day training programme was divided in the following sessions:

- Sex and Gender
- Control, access and discrimination on the basis of gender
- Exposure to secondary information on gender
- Tribal Life-style and tribal world view
- Gender and livelihood practices
- Gender and Health
- Gender and Reproductive Health
- Gender and Sectoral Interventions in Food Security, Nutrition, Micro Credit, Livelihood options, Watershed Management, RCH Programme etc.
- Evaluation and Feedback.

Participatory method was adopted during the training programme. The workshop tried to bring out how men and women play different roles in their day-to-day activities and how differential status enjoyed by men and women is constructed through social norms and practices. The workshop also aimed at helping the participants to understand issues from a gender perspective and recognize the potential of gendered approach in development work.



*Gender Training workshop at Ambikpur, Chattisgarh*



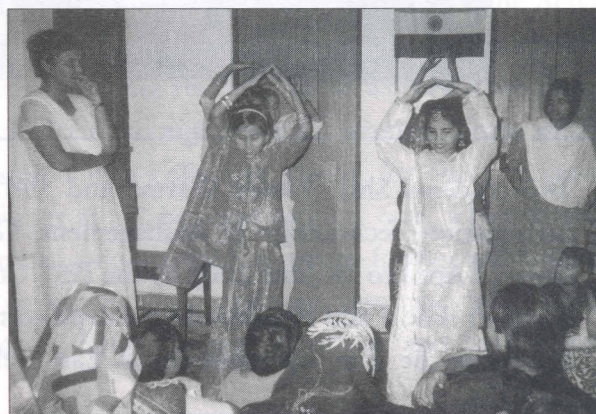
## ACTIVITIES BY ISST COMMUNITY CENTRE

ISST has also been involved in two slums of East Delhi, as part of its Community Outreach Programme over the last three years. Under its Community Outreach Programme, ISST began work in Nehru camp (located alongside NH-24) and Sonia camp (a *Harijan basti*, in the Madawali area). This programme has entered its fourth year in 2003. Both the communities are equipped with their own centres – ‘*Saheliyon ki Bari*’ in Nehru camp and ‘*Apni Phulwari*’ in Sonia camp. The activities and programs in these centres are aimed at achieving a holistic and sustainable development of the people of the community.

Regular classes are held for women and non-school going children. Children returning from morning school also attend classes at the centres in both Nehru Camp and Sonia Camp. Two field educators have been engaged to facilitate education activities in each of these slums.

The centres serve as both a place to learn and play for women and children but more importantly these centres provide that space ‘outside’ home that women and children of these communities lack. The centres are open from 9am to 5pm from Monday to Friday and for two hours on Saturdays. Women are encouraged to openly discuss their physical, psychological, emotional and family problems. Emphasis is laid on discussion amongst themselves and arriving at solutions. ISST provides counselling services as and when the need arises.

Children are involved in drawing and painting activities. As they express a keen interest in dance and music, they have been a part of several cultural programs that ISST organises on occasions like Independence Day, Republic Day, Children’s Day, and Diwali. A group of eight girls from Nehru camp had performed at the Habitat Learning Centre’s first anniversary celebration earlier this year. Four children, two each from both the camps also participated in a drawing competition, which was a part of the anniversary celebrations at the India Habitat Centre.





The field office also caters to children's recreational needs. The ISST field office started a children's library in January 2003. Eight children, four each from Nehru and Sonia camp manage the library. A crucial reason for setting up the library was to provide a recreational place for these underprivileged children. The library screens films, apart from issuing books and organising painting competitions and fun quizzes for the children. The number of children that use the library on a regular basis has been steadily going up.

Four tutors have been engaged by ISST to help the children with their English, Mathematics, Sanskrit and Computer learning. As some of the children attend afternoon school, their classes at the field office are scheduled in the morning.

The children have also formed a theatre group called 'Nakshatra'; they performed their first street play 'Highway Trouble' on March 8, International Women's Day. The play was based on real life incidents of harassment faced by the women and children of our two communities.



Two students Shri. Vineet Sharma and Shri. Gagan Gupta from Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management, Gwalior were offered summer internship from 22 April to 28 June 2002 by the ISST Community Centre. The students produced a project report and developed a database software based on their survey among people in one of the slum communities in East Delhi during their internship.



The children from the two camps have proved to be enthusiastic and eager learners. They have also been engaged in designing colourful clay 'diyas' and greeting cards over Diwali last year. In October 2002, these children completed a six-day crash course in basic computer learning at the Habitat Learning Centre (India Habitat Centre). The Field Office provides regular computer learning classes as a follow up to the course.



The ISST field office located in West Vinod Nagar, is at walking distance from both the communities. Women come here once a week for tailoring classes. Regular two-hour tailoring classes are conducted in both the camps. Two professional trainers have been working, one each in each of the two camps.

The women at Nehru camp have formed two self-help groups of 10 women each. In Sonia camp nine adolescent girls aged between 13 and 18 have been organised into one SHG. These SHG's have produced knitwear for children and received training in preparing hygienic, homemade sanitary napkins for women. More recently, these women have learnt to stitch handbags and purses, '*jhablas*' for children and nightwear for women. These small-scale income generation activities have resulted in a collective saving for these women. Members can borrow money from these savings at a 2 per cent interest rate, which is also added to the savings together with the borrowed amount. ISST hopes to further allow these women to enjoy a sustainable degree of economic independence resulting from other activities of self-employment- such as preparing Tiffin for near by offices and houses, and preparing pickles for sale.



Presently ISST Community Centre has become the hub of activities for the action project on Ensuring Public Accountability in Slum Communities in Delhi: An exercise in participatory management of health and sanitation. ISST Community Centre is coordinating among the NGOs who would be working jointly with ISST in the project. The Community centre has been collecting background information on those communities which will be involved in the project.





## SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

April 2001 to March 2002 and April 2002 to March 2003

### Summary Statement Annual Income and Expenditure

Particulars	Financial Year 2002-03 (Rs. in Lakhs)	Financial Year 2001-02 (Rs. in Lakhs)
<b>Income</b>		
Interest Income	7.69	6.60
Donations and Contributions	-	0.05
Other income	0.31	1.06
Project Income	57.94	52.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.97</b>	<b>60.07</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Administrative expenses	13.54	11.97
Project expenses	51.50	48.29
Loss on investment (UTI)	-	0.59
Net Loss on sale of assets	0.04	-
Depreciation	4.40	6.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.47</b>	<b>67.01</b>
Surplus/Deficit	3.50	6.94

### Summary Balance Sheet

Particulars	Financial Year 2002-03 (Rs. in Lakhs)	Financial Year 2001-02 (Rs. in Lakhs)
<b>Assets</b>		
Fixed Assets	60.81	64.13
Investment	60.35	64.65
Current Assets	24.27	23.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>145.43</b>	<b>152.66</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Reserves</b>		
General Fund	12.57	16.17
Endowment Fund	84.02	84.02
Building Fund	42.97	45.04
Fixed Assets Fund	4.52	6.18
Publication Fund	1.35	1.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>145.43</b>	<b>152.66</b>



## ISST'S PARTICIPATION IN WORKSHOP, SEMINARS, DISCUSSIONS, MEETINGS DURING THE YEAR

- Domestic Violence in India: Exploring Strategies, Promoting Dialogue – organised by ICRW from 17 to 19 April, 2002 at Chennai.
- Workshop on State Gender Budgeting – organised by NIPCCD on 2 & 3 May 2002, at NIPCCD, New Delhi.
- Orientation Workshop for UNIFEM Partners on Gender and HIV/AIDS – organised by UNIFEM on 19 July, 2002 at New Delhi
- TIPS Annual Forum – organised by TIPS from 6 to 14 September, 2002 at Johannesburg, South Africa.
- Workshop on Food Security – organised by VANI on 27 and 28 September 2002, at Dehradun.
- Panel Discussion 'Live and let live' on stigma and discrimination – organised by UNAIDS to commemorate World Aids Day on 29 November, 2002 at UNDP, New Delhi
- Expert Group Meeting on Development Issues and Policies – organised by UN-ESCAP on 2-3 December, 2002 at Bangkok.
- Meeting on "Women Closing the Digital Divide" – organised by CWDS and SID on 5 December 2002 at New Delhi.
- Development Done Right: Advancing Women's Status by Operationalizing Human Rights – organised by ICRW on 11 February, 2003 at New Delhi.
- Recommendations for Engendering the Budget – organised by UNIFEM on 14 February, 2003 at New Delhi.
- Training workshop on Internet and Web Page Publishing for NGOs – organised by British Council on 15-16 March, 2003, New Delhi.



## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS 2002-2003\*

### Books

- Tracking Gender Development under Economic Reforms: Continuity and Change in South Asia - edited by Swapna Mukhopadhyay and Ratna M. Sudarshan (Published Kali for Women in association with IDRC)

### Reports

- Gender Budget Analysis in the States of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh (UNIFEM)

### Training Material/Resource Books

- Gender and HIV/AIDS: A Regional Workshop for Building Knowledge and Capacity among Community based Organisations and Women's Groups in Northern Region (UNIFEM)
- Gender Sensitization Training Programme: Training Module and Proceedings (IFAD and Chattisgarh Tribal Development Society)
- Women in Local Governance: Networking and Dissemination at UMA Resource Centre, ISST Bangalore
- Panchayat Parihar: A Resource Book on Local Governance. ISST Bangalore
- Beyond Boundaries: Success Stories of Women Elected to Panchayat Raj. ISST Bangalore

### Newspaper Clippings

- Newspaper Clippings on Panchayat Raj, January - December 2002, ISST Bangalore
- Newspaper Clippings on HIV/AIDS 1999 - 2000, ISST New Delhi
- Newspaper Clippings on HIV/AIDS, January 2002 - December 2002, ISST Bangalore

### ISST Newsletters

- Uma Prachar: Published quarterly in Hindi, English and Kannada
- Samachar Patrika: Published quarterly in Hindi

### Articles

- Select Bibliography on HIV/AIDS: 1991-2002 - Talha Malik (Published in Social Change: Sept.-Dec. 2002)

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For procuring copies of ISST publications, including reports and papers prepared under the Gender Network project, contact Talha Malik, Librarian ISST.

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