

CHAPTER - 18

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN & DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

18.1 Empowerment of women is the corner stone for the development of the society as a whole. Women constitute nearly half the population of the State. No development, however, can deem to be sustainable without active and equal participation of women in all the activities of the society. The real empowerment of women depends upon creation of enabling environment-social and economic, that may help women to participate on equal terms in the decision making process at all levels. Keeping this in view the Government, from time to time, has framed and implemented various programmes for women empowerment and development in various sectors and also for their safety, protection and rehabilitation etc.

Social Empowerment

Women Development Programme

18.2 The foremost issue in women development is to make women aware about their rights and to empower them to take maximum advantage from the programmes being implemented by the Government and also to become socio-economically self-reliant. Sathin is the prime animator working at grassroots not only to create linkage between women and various programmes of the Government but also to inform women about their fundamental rights. Since social evils and myths are still prevalent in the society, Sathin also needs to create environment against evil practices and to make women aware about situation wherein women often found themselves harassed, victimized or exploited.

18.3 In each gram panchayat a Sathin is selected by them. In Rajasthan 7905 Sathins are working to create awareness among women, enable them to realise their potential and also to help women access advantage from the Government programmes/scheme. The honorarium to Sathin has been increased from ₹ 1650 to ₹ 2150 p.m. budget announcement 2016-17 the amount of honorarium given to Sathin has been included from 2150 to 2400. An outlay of ₹ 2378.94 lakh is being kept for women development programmes for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Grant-in-aid for Community Marriages (Samoohik Vivah Yojana)

18.4 Community marriages are meant to discourage dowry and reduce the expenditure on individual marriages. The grant in aid @ ₹ 18000 per couple is sanctioned under this scheme of which ₹ 15000 are given to the bride ₹ 10000 and ₹ 5000 given by cheque/DD in the form to time deposit in some nationalised bank or post office and ₹ 2500 are given to the organization for arrangements etc. Now, one organization can arrange maximum 500 marriages in one event. A provision of ₹ 450.00 lakh has been kept for the financial year 2016-17.

7 Point Programme for Empowerment of Women

18.5 Empowerment of women is possible only if this is based on a life cycle approach. There is no denial that despite socio-economic and educational development negative mindset in regard to girls still persists. The declining sex-ratio is the indication that some serious thinking needs to go in our development plans to checkmate this negative attitude. Chief Minister's Seven Point Programme was launched during the year 2009-10 to focus on the following issues

- Safe Motherhood
- Reduction in IMR
- Population stabilization
- Prevention of child marriages
- Retention of girls at least up to class X
- Providing secure and safe environment to women
- Economic Empowerment by providing self employment opportunities through the Self Help Group Programme.

18.6 An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for continuance of the programme.

Prevention of Child Marriage

18.7 The female mean age at marriage in Rajasthan is 20.40 (According to annual health survey 2011-12). As a matter of fact more than 54 per cent of girls are married before attaining the age of 18 years and more than 38 per cent of girls become mothers between 15-19 years of age (According to annual health survey 2011-12). Early marriage results in early pregnancy thereby affecting her health and other important development paramete` The focus of the State is to prevent child marriages and provide appropriate environment for girl education and development.

Gender Cell

18.8 A Gender Cell has been set up in the Directorate of Women Empowerment. The Gender Cell promotes mainstreaming concept of gender in the budgetary system of the Government and also function as a Secretariat to the High Level Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary for review of the budgets of various departments with gender perspective. Gender Budget Statement is an integral part of the State Budget from the year 2012-13. An outlay of ₹ 11.77 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for Gender Cell.

Women Protection

18.9 A special Women Protection Cell has also been setup in the Directorate of Women Empowerment to monitor implementation of

programmes relating to protection of women. The details of programmes are as under:

Mahila Surksha Evam Salah Kendra

18.10 A Mahila Surksha evam Salah Kendra has been set up at each police district headquarter in mahila thana. Such Kendras are being run through selected NGOs. Presently there are 40 Mahila Suraksha evam Salah Kendra are operational. In pursuance of the budget announcement for the year 2014-15, each selected NGO is paid grant in aid to the extent of ₹ 3.45 lakh to the 'A' category Kendras and 3.30 lakh to the 'B' category Kendras, of which ₹ 0.30 lakh is in the nature of non-recurring expenditure for running the MSSK. A provision of ₹ 143.97 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

24 Hours Women Helpline

18.11 As per budget announcement for the year 2012-13, a 24 hours women helpline is functioning in the Rajasthan State Women Commission. The Women Helpline no. is 181.

Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

18.12 PWDV Act was enforced on 26th October, 2006. In Rajasthan all Dy. Directors in districts, all CDPOs and Prechatas, numbering 607 have been designated as the Protection Office. Besides, 33 new posts of Independent Protection Officers have been sanctioned during 2013-14. The number of registered service providers is 112, shelter homes is 13 which have been designated for the purpose of the Act. All govt. district hospitals, dispensaries, sub district hospitals, satellite hospitals, PHC's, CHC's have been notified as medical facility under the Act.

Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment at Work place

18.13 In compliance of Hon'ble Supreme Court's VISHAKHA Guidelines, complaints committees is to be constituted in each department/ offices/ organizations/ units to address complaints of sexual harassment at work place.

18.14 In Rajasthan such complaints committees have been set up in more than 542 department/ offices/ organizations/ units. The Directorate of Women Empowerment is the nodal Department. It regularly monitors the progress and provide necessary advice, where required.

18.15 Notification to designate the District Collectors as a district officers has been issued in pursuance of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (Central Act No. 14 of 2013).

Economic Empowerment

Women Self Help Group Programme

18.16 Self Help Group is emerging as a powerful instrument for poverty alleviation in the new economy. In India, micro finance scene is dominated by Self Help Groups (SHGs) – Bank Linkage Programme, aimed at providing a cost effective mechanism for providing financial services to the “unreached poor”. Based on the philosophy of peer pressure and group savings as collateral substitute, the SHG programme has been successful in not only meeting peculiar needs of the rural poor, but also in strengthening collective self-help capacities of the poor at the local level, leading to their empowerment.

18.17 Micro Finance for the poor and women has received extensive recognition as a strategy for poverty reduction and for socio-economic empowerment. Increasingly in the last few years, there is questioning of whether micro credit is most effective approach to economic empowerment of poorest and, among them, women in particular. Development practitioners in India and developing countries often argue that the exaggerated focus on micro finance as a solution for the poor has led to neglect by the state and public institutions in addressing employment and livelihood needs of the poor.

18.18 The rural poor have demonstrated their potential for self help to secure economic and financial strength. Various case studies show that there is a positive correlation between credit availability and women’s socio-economic empowerment.

Status of SHG Programme in Rajasthan

18.19 The Self Help Group Programme has proved to be a successful tool for women empowerment. In order to strengthen and support the SHG programme, an Institute for Women Self Help Groups has been established with the four fold objectives of providing trainings to women groups in accounting procedures and managerial skills, coordinating with specialized trainings institutions for providing trainings to SHGs in income generating activities, tying up with local market for sale of their products and coordinating with banks and other financial institutions for credit linkage.

18.20 In Rajasthan 2.53 lac women SHGs have been constituted so far of which 92845 SHGs have been verified as functional The Self Help Group Programme has proved to be an important tool for women empowerment and making them self-reliant. A State level training institute and seven divisional level training cum resource centres have been set up to conduct training for SHG members in various fields ie; skill developments, accounting procedures, managerial skills and developing marketing strategies for SHG products. More than 1.03 lac women SHG members have received capacity building & skill upgradation

trainings through WSHGI & DRCs. A provision of ₹ 193.30 lakh has been kept for the financial year 2016-17.

Special efforts to strengthen the programme

- Establishment of Women Self Help Groups Institute (WSHGI) at state level
- Establishment of seven divisional level SHG resource centres
- Various IGA trainings to Women SHGs through Regional Vocational Training Institute (RVTI), Small Industries Service Institute (SISI), Khadi & Village Industry Commission (KVIC), Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETIs) and other well reputed specialized organizations
- Area specific and activity specific cluster formation of women SHGs.
- SHG loan ratio increased from 1: 4 to 1 : 10
- Loan stamp duty has been waived
- Handmade goods manufactured and sold by SHGs have been exempted from payment of tax
- Institutionalization of State level SHG Haat Bazar
- Mega SHG loan Mela.

Amrita Society

18.21 A marketing society named 'Amrita' has been registered under Rajasthan Society Registration Act for providing marketing opportunities to WSHGs. The society acts as a facilitator for sustainable income generation by providing marketing support to women SHGs. It has also been developed as marketing brand name for SHG products.

Main objectives of the society are:

- Marketing of women SHG products within the State and outside.
- To construct & organize permanent bases for exhibition & sellers-buyer meet.
- To organize capacity building trainings, awareness camps and entrepreneurial development courses for the benefit of women SHG.
- To publish multimedia literature & to develop product diversification & packaging capacity.
- To disseminate the market information among women SHG entrepreneurs
- To assist in the improvement of the quality of the products being manufactured by SHGs in the State.

18.22 The society acts as a facilitator for sustainable income generation by providing marketing support to women SHGs.

Amrita Haat Bazar

18.23 Haat bazars (exhibitions) are being organized regularly in order to provide exposure and promote and facilitate marketing of SHG products. Earlier two national level haat were organised every year. In the year 2015-16 apart from 1 national level haat, 6 division level haat have also been organised providing marketing opportunities to more number SHGs. Total number of SHGs and exposure that participated in these haat is 657. Opportunities are also being provided to women SHGs to participate in district, state level and national level melas. Theme based sales are also being promoted. An outlay of ₹ 80.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Amrita Women Self Help Group Award Scheme

18.24 Amrita Women Self Help Group Award Scheme has been initiated to encourage Women SHGs and NGOs showing outstanding performance in SHG programme and supporting the department in strengthening this programme. The best performing Women SHG and NGO are awarded with ₹ 50,000/- and ₹ 20,000/- respectively.

Priyadarshini Adarsh SHG Scheme

18.25 Priyadarshini Adarsh SHG scheme was launched in the year 2009-10. Under this scheme, 10 SHGs in each district are short listed to enhance their capacity and capabilities and linked with sustainable livelihood activities. The most sustainable groups are identified as Amrita SHGs and each Amrita SHG is awarded ₹ 25000. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Swavalamban

18.26 Main objective of this scheme is to provide training and skills to women to facilitate them to obtain employment or self employment on a sustained basis. Poor or needy women especially women from weaker sections of the society are the main target group under the scheme. The scheme is basically implemented through NGOs by organising income generating trainings for beneficiaries. An outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Free of cost basic Computer training to women with support of RKCL

18.27 To make women of all categories computer literate for their livelihood and personality development, free of cost basic computer training will be provided to women in coordination with RKCL. Two types of courses will be provided to women by RKCL i.e. Rajasthan State Certificate in Information Technology (RS-CIT) and Digital Saheli. More

than 1.99 lakh women have been benefited under this scheme. An outlay of ₹ 1200.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Allotment of Fair Price Shops to Women SHGs

18.28 Priority is accorded to allotment of fair price shops to WSHGs. This initiative shall provide sustainable income to SHGs. So far 69 WSHGs have been benefited. Seed money to the tune of ₹ 75000 is provided to SHGs to which FPS have been allotted by the State Government. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Interest Subvention Scheme on Bank Loan to SHGs (ISS-BLS)

18.29 A scheme for subvention of 50 per cent of interest on bank loan, up to the loan amount of ₹ 50,000, to women SHGs was introduced by State Government in the year 2010-11. This has twin objectives on one hand it is to motivate SHGs to avail bank credit to sustain their activities and to attain dignity and self dependence. On the other hand it shall improve repayment of loan by the SHGs and thus shall contribute in reducing Non Performing Assets (NPAs). An outlay of ₹ 85.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Mission Gramya Shakti

18.30 The Mission Gramya Shakti is an autonomous society registered under Rajasthan Society Registration Act, 1958 to strengthen women SHGs through clustering, capacity building and handholding of SHGs and create channel of links with livelihood promoting programmes for the overarching goal of women empowerment. The mandate of the mission is to improve overall status of women in the society through their social empowerment and socio-economic development by strengthening women SHG movement in the State.

18.31 Mission Gramya Shakti would work for all the SHGs constituted in the State and would include them in its activities, irrespective of their economic status, gender, caste, region or religion.

18.32 For strengthening of SHGs through cluster development, organizing various trainings and providing seed money to SHGs etc., an outlay of ₹ 1660.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

CM's Special Package for Sahariya Tribals

18.33 A special package for socio-economic development of sahariya women is under implementation. Under this package focus is laid on formation of WSHGs in sahariya dominated areas of Baran district to promote credit linkage through nationalized banks etc. Seed money was given to sahariya SHGs. Training is given for skill and entrepreneurship development is also part of the scheme. 1008 SHGs have already been formed. An outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Dhan Laxmi Mahila Samridhi Kendra

18.34 Dhan Laxmi Mahila Samridhi Kendra is being setup in one block in each district in first phase and 67 kendras and 67 blocks of various district in second phase for following activities:

- Economic empowerment of women through strengthening of SHGs
- Social empowerment of women through services under women development programme
- To function as a local outpost for protection of women
- Empowering adolescent girls.

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme

18.35 The Honorable Prime Minister has launched Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme since 22nd January 2015 in 100 districts where the sex ratio has declined sharply in the last decade. The primary objective of this scheme is to empower the girl child and promote her education; essentially addressing the pre and post birth discrimination against the girl child. In Rajasthan, the scheme is being implemented in fourteen districts (Alwar, Bharatpur, Dausa, Dholpur, Jhunjhunu, Jaipur, Sikar, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Sri Ganganagar, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Tonk and Hanumangarh). A number of activities have been undertaken in the State for addressing the declining child sex ratio.

Rajasthan State Women Resource Centre (RSRCW)

18.36 Rajasthan is the first state where under the guidance and instructions of Government of India, the State Women Resource Centre (SRCW) has been established. It is housed within the Directorate of Women Empowerment. The objective of this cell is to facilitate the policy and programmatic implementation of all women related various government schemes/programmes, forge convergence through coordination between different departments, build capacities by conducting workshops and seminars, monitor various projects related to women welfare in the state and disseminate relevant reports as a result to National Women Empowerment Mission, Government of India.

Mission Purna Shakti, Pali

18.37 Mission Purna Shakti is the first Pilot Project in India which forges convergence at the village level. The objective of this project is to ensure socio-economic empowerment of women through coordinating various government schemes and programmes and ensuring the policies related to women empowerment are implemented.

18.38 The project was launched as a pilot in 150 Gram Panchayats in District Pali. The Village Volunteers selected through District Collector and Women Empowerment Authority are at the forefront of implementing

this project in the villages. The pilot has been very successful and widely appreciated by the Government of India.

‘Aparajita’ One Stop Crisis Management Centre for Women

18.39 The Directorate of Women Empowerment is running Aparajita, One Stop Crisis Management Centre in Jaipuria Hospital, Jaipur. This is the ‘only’ centre of its kind in the country which is conceptualized and implemented in Rajasthan. It runs for 24 hours a day. The primary objective of this centre is to provide all facilities and services to the women victims of domestic abuse/violence all under one roof viz, medical care, police and legal services, counseling and temporary shelter. This model has been tested since August 2013 and has been extremely successful in addressing the needs of women victims of violence. Based on its success, the Government of India is soon going to set up One Stop Centre (Sakhi) in each State.

DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD

18.40 The vastly varied geographical, ecological and social dimensions of the State make it difficult to deliver basic services of health, education and water to all citizens.

18.41 Rajasthan has shown improvement in its social and economic performance. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Rajasthan has reduced from 49 in (SRS 2012) to 47 per 1000 live births in 2013. Malnutrition among children has also come down from 50.6 to 31.14 per cent of underweight children under the age of three. There is a reduction in Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) from 388 in (SRS 2004-06) to 255 in 2010-12. However, the juvenile sex ratio in the State declined from 909 in 2001 to 883 in 2011. Lack of access to water and sanitation facilities is particularly pronounced in rural areas and has causal links to the incidence of many diseases among children. Rajasthan being a traditional State is burdened with some adverse practices like child marriage, female infanticide, foeticide and child labour which are major areas of concern.

18.42 There has been a phenomenal growth of Integrated Child Development Services programme in the State during the last few years. The number of ICDS projects which were 191 in 1998-99 has gone up to 304. As a consequence the percentage of malnutrition has gone down, safe motherhood practices have increased and most importantly Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has gone down by 21 points in 8 years. However, a lot is still required to be done for their health, nutrition, education, protection and development of children.

Challenges

- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)- It is true that IMR has reduced by 21 points in Rajasthan from 68 (SRS 2005) to 47 per 1000 live births in 2013, it still is very high in comparison to the national average.

- MMR-Maternal Mortality Ratio was 388 per one lakh live births (SRS 2004-06), which has been reduced to 255 in 2010-12. However, the goal was to reduce it at least up to 148 per one lakh live births by 2011.
- Anaemia- As per NFHS-3, 53 per cent women in the State are found to be suffering from anaemia of which 3 per cent are severely anaemic. On the other hand prevalence of anaemia among children (6 to 59 months) accounts for 70 per cent of which 7 per cent is severely anaemic.
- Malnutrition is also high in Rajasthan. Though it has shown some improvement (malnutrition has reportedly come down to 48.5 per cent among children 0-3 years of age (End Line Survey of World Bank assisted Integrated Child Development Services-III Project) from 51 per cent (NFHS-2), it is still very high from the desired level.
- The status of exclusive breast-feeding up to 6 months is not satisfactory (it is just 33.2 per cent as per NFHS-3). This has to be improved upon for saving children from vicious circle of malnutrition-morbidity-severe malnutrition-mortality and so on and so forth.
- Early initiation of breast-feeding including colostrums feeding is very low.
- Facilitating access to health services, whenever required particularly in emergencies.

Barriers

18.43 Despite the best efforts at the State level some of the programmes do not benefit the targeted groups because of numerous prevailing socio-economic barriers:

- The age-old mindset particularly of women does not allow adoption of new initiatives meant for benefiting women and children and the society at large. Though the situation has changed to some extent but old customs and practices not only persist but also guide daily lives of the people.
- Gender bias and disparity on account of gender plays a dominant role in the society.
- Low literacy rate particularly among women forces them to play a secondary role in the family with no independence to take decision.
- Adverse geographic and climatic conditions- such as persistent drought, lack of water resources- force a section of population to be on perpetual migration from one place to another.

- Scattered habitations particularly in desert and tribal & hilly areas.
- Lack of regular employment creates conditions where children and women do not get adequate care and support.
- In case of socio-economically weaker sections of the society, poverty and lack of resources restrict access to institutional delivery and health services.
- Ignorance about nutritional and health needs of women and children and about available services.
- Difficulties in access to the available services or disinterest in taking advantage of the available services or aversion towards services due to socio-cultural reasons.

Objectives and Priorities for the Annual Plan 2016-17

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

18.44 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) include promoting gender equality and empowerment of women and improving maternal health. Though only these two are explicitly gender specific, gender equality is at the core of achievement of MDGs- from improving health and fighting disease, to reducing poverty and mitigating hunger, to expanding education and reducing child mortality, to increasing access to safe water and to ensuring environmental sustainability. Following intervention shall be effective for reaching out the above-mentioned goals:-

- Up-scaling SABLA (Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent girls) in all districts of Rajasthan.
- Up-scaling Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) in all districts of Rajasthan.
- Linking of rates of Supplementary Nutrition Programme with the Price Index and reviewing accordingly from time to time.
- Strengthening Pre-School Education.
- Suitable accommodation for effective functioning of Anganwadi Centers.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme

18.45 In Rajasthan, supplementary nutrition is being provided to 0-6 yrs children, pregnant & lactating women & adolescent girls through 55816 Anganwadi Centres & 6204 Mini Anganwadi Centres being operated under Integrated Child Development Services. It has been observed in various surveys that pregnant & lactating women, adolescent girls and children do not get recommended dietary allowances as such. To eradicate this problem as calorific and nutritionally, Supplementary Nutrition is being provided to Women, Adolescent Girl and Child under nutrition through Anganwadi Centres for 300 days in a year.

18.46 Procurement and distribution of supplementary nutrition is done through SHG's/ Mahila Mandals in 299 projects.

Table No. 18.1
Type of Supplementary Nutrition provided by Decent-ralised

| Type of Food | 6 months to 3 years children (Items in detail) | 3 years to 6 years children (Items in detail) | pregnant & lactating Mother and Adolescent Girls |
|------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Decent-ralised | Decent-ralised | Decent-ralised |
| Take Home Ration (THR) | 125 gm Baby Mix | | 155 gm Baby Mix |
| | 200 gm Baby Mix | | |
| Morning Snacks | Nil | 55 gm Puffed rice, Roasted chana with gur/ 50 gm Halwa Pre-mix | |
| Hot Cooked Meal | Nil | 80 gm Daliya/ Khichdi | |

18.47 Per unit cost of Supplementary Nutrition provided (including State share):

Table No. 18.2

| Target Group | Unit cost per beneficiary/ day (₹) | No. of beneficiary |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Decentralised | |
| Children 6 months to 3 years Severely under weight | 5.63 | 1881480 |
| | 9.00 | |
| Children 3 years to 6 years Severely under weight | 6.00 | 1082199 |
| | 9.38 | |
| Pregnant & Lactating Women/ Adole-scent girls | 6.98 | 972617 |

18.48 Per unit cost, nutritional & feeding Norms of Supplementary Nutrition as prescribed by Government of India:

Table No. 18.3

| Target Group | Unit Cost, Nutritional & Feeding Norms of SNP | | |
|--|---|---------|---------|
| | Rate (in ₹) | Calorie | Protein |
| Children 6 months to 6 years | 6.00 | 500 | 12-15 |
| Severely undernourished Children 6 months to 6 years | 9.00 | 800 | 20-25 |
| Pregnant & Lactating Women | 7.00 | 600 | 18-20 |

18.49 Supplementary Nutrition provided in the decentralised method to the beneficiaries:

Table No. 18.4

| S. No. | Category of beneficiaries | Serving size per beneficiaries per day | Financial Norms per beneficiaries per day (in ₹) | Current Exp. per beneficiaries per day (in ₹) |
|--------|--|---|--|---|
| | | | GOI | |
| 1 | Children 6 months to 3 years | 125gm Baby Mix | 6.00 | 5.63 |
| 2 | Severely undernourished Children 6 months to 3 years | 200gm Baby Mix | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| 3 | Children 3 to 6 years | Snack Hot meal Sweet Daliya/Khichari | 6.00 | 2.50 |
| | | | | 3.50 |
| 4 | Severely undernourished Children 3 to 6 years | Snack 75gm Baby Mix (Additional Nutrition) Hot meal Sweet Daliya/Khichari | 9.00 | 2.50 |
| | | | | 3.50 |
| | | | | 3.38 |
| | | | | 9.38 |
| 5 | Pregnant & Lactating Women & Adolescent Girl | 155gm Baby Mix | 7.00 | 6.98 |

18.50 An expenditure of ₹ 56404.34 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 62961.49 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls- SABLA (RGSEAG)

18.51 The Scheme was launched on 24.01.2011 in 10 districts of the State on a pilot basis. At present the scheme has been closed. Instead 2 adolescent girls each on every AWC of the State are provided the supplementary nutrition regularly.

18.52 Financial norms for nutrition is ₹ 5.00 per beneficiary per day and it is shared 40:60 by Government of India & State. Presently, expenditure per beneficiary per day is ₹ 6.43/- in which ₹ 2.50 is borne by Government of India and rest ₹ 3.93 is by State Government.

18.53 An expenditure of ₹ 17.69 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 10136.17 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Integrated Child Development Services

18.54 As Government of India has revised funding pattern of Integrated Child Development Services (General) from 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme to component wise sharing pattern with State Government. 50:50 for SNP component, 60:40 for major part of ICDS

(General) component like salary, travelling allowance & medicine kit etc. and 60:40 for some new components like construction of AWC building, up-gradation and maintenance of AWC buildings etc.

18.55 An expenditure of ₹ 61833.72 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 69500.27 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Honorarium of AWWs, Mini AWWs, AWHs and Asha Sahayogini

18.56 Government of India has prescribed minimum honorarium for workers of ICDS. State is giving additional honorarium to worker. Honorarium paid (in ₹) is as under:

Table No. 18.5

| | Prescribed by GoI | | | Additional contribution by the State | Total Honorarium |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| | Total | GoI share (90%) | GoR share (10%) | | |
| Anganwadi Worker (10th pass) | 3000 | 2700 | 300 | 1730 | 4730 |
| Mini Anganwadi Worker | 2250 | 2025 | 225 | 1115 | 3365 |
| Anganwadi Helper | 1500 | 1350 | 150 | 1065 | 2565 |
| ASHA- Sahayogini | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1850 | 1850 |

Mahila Kalyan Kosh

18.57 A scheme for the welfare of Anganwadi personnel is under implementation in the State since 2005-06. According to provisions of the scheme, 25 per cent amount is contributed by State Government against the annual deposits of these women. For this purpose a benevolent fund has been established in association with LIC. In all, 1.71 lakh women employed on an honorarium basis under Integrated Child Development Services will be benefited by providing membership and matching annual contribution. Thus, a sum of ₹ 150/- for Worker and ₹ 75/- for each Sahyogini, Mini Anganwadi Worker and Helper will be contributed annually by the State. However, State share will be paid only after full receipt of annual contribution from each of registered member of the fund on one by one basis. An expenditure of ₹ 120.82 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 154.99 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Rajasthan State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (RSCPCR)

18.58 Rajasthan State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (RSCPCR) was established on 23.02.2010 with the objective of protection and strengthening of child rights. 18.61 In view of requirement of professional and special services at various times for the commissions

works, provision of payment for the same is required to be taken in annual action plan. To achieve objectives of the commission, workshops and seminars were organized for implementation of commission's activities and programme. An expenditure of ₹ 64.37 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 75.10 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Mata Yashoda Award

18.59 "Mata Yashoda Award" to the best performing AWW, Mini AWW, Sahika & Asha Sahayogini are being given at each CDPO level. Under the award an amount ₹ 5100, 2100, 2100 and 2100 is being given to these workers respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 28.28 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 28.28 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.