

## **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 7687 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. An outlay of ₹ 2388.78 lakh is proposed for women development programmes for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

##### **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 @ ₹ 12500 per couple is sanctioned under this scheme of which ₹ 10000 is deposited in the bank / post office in the name of the bride and ₹ 2500 is given to the organization for arrangements etc. The total grant available to an organization for one such event has been increased to ₹ 62.50 lakh. Now one organization can arrange maximum 500 marriages in one event. During CFY assistance has been given for 848 couples for which ₹ 375

lakh were given as grant-in-aid. An outlay of ₹ 375.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

### **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 proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 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 parameters. 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 ₹ 37.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 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 in 40 Police districts. 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 ₹ 140.12 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

### **24 Hours Women Helpline**

18.11 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 26<sup>th</sup> October, 2006. In Rajasthan all Dy. Directors in districts, all CDPOs and Prechatas, numbering 607 have been designated as the Protection Officers. 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 have been set up in more than 350 department/ offices/ organizations/ units to address complaints of sexual harassment at work place. The Directorate of Women Empowerment is the nodal Department for the purpose of regularly monitoring the progress and provide necessary advice, where required.

18.14 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**

18.15 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.

18.16 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.

18.17 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**

18.18 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.

18.19 In Rajasthan 2.45 lakh women SHGs have been constituted so far of which 1.89 lakh SHGs have been linked up with loans amounting to ₹ 759.18 crore from the respective financial institutions. The Self Help Group Programme has become one of the flagship programme of the State and 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 i.e. skill developments, accounting procedures, managerial skills and developing

marketing strategies for SHG products. More than 1.10 lakh women SHG members have received capacity building & skill upgradation trainings through WSHGI & DRCs. More than 62419 women are engaged in income generating activities. An outlay of ₹ 369.88 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

### **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**

18.20 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.

### **Amrita Haat Bazar**

18.21 Haat Bazars (exhibitions) are being organized regularly in order to provide exposure and promote and facilitate marketing of SHG products. So far, sixteen Haat Bazars have been organized. Opportunities are also being provided to women SHGs to participate in district, state and national level melas. Theme based sales are also being promoted. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

### **Amrita Women Self Help Group Award Scheme**

18.22 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 awarded with ₹ 50,000/- and ₹ 20,000/- respectively.

### **Priyadarshini Adarsh SHG Scheme**

18.23 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 groups engaged in self employment and earning minimum of ₹ 1100/- per month are termed as Priyadarshini Adarsh SHG. The most sustainable groups are identified as Amrita SHGs and each Amrita SHG is awarded ₹ 25000. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

### **Swavalamban**

18.24 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 proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

### **Computer training to women with support of RKCL**

18.25 To make women of all categories computer literate for their livelihood and personality development, free of cost basic computer training is provided to women in coordination with RKCL. Two types of courses is provided i.e. Rajasthan State Certificate in Information Technology (RS-CIT) and Digital Saheli. More than 1.72 lakh women have been benefited under this scheme. An expenditure of ₹ 671.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹1000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

### **Allotment of Fair Price Shops to Women SHGs**

18.26 Priority is accorded to allotment of fair price shops to WSHGs. This initiative shall provide sustainable income to SHGs. So far 93 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 ₹ 25.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

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

18.27 A scheme for subvention of 50% 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 proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

### **Mission Gramya Shakti**

18.28 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.

18.29 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.

18.30 For strengthening of SHGs through cluster development, organizing various trainings and providing seed money to SHGs etc., an outlay of ₹ 1660.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

### **CM's Special Package for Sahariya Tribals**

18.31 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 to SHGs is also the part of the scheme. Training is given for skill and entrepreneurship development. 50% Subsidy on bank loan interest is also provided. 1008 SHGs have already been formed. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

### **Dhan Laxmi Mahila Samridhi Kendra**

18.32 Dhan Laxmi Mahila Samridhi Kendra is being setup in one block in each district 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.

18.33 An expenditure of ₹ 1745.57 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹1189.33 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16

### **DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD**

18.34 Rajasthan is the largest state in India. 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.

18.35 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.

18.36 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 16 points in 6 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**

18.37 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 2015-16**

### **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**

18.38 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**

18.39 In Rajasthan, supplementary nutrition is being provided to 0-6 yrs children, pregnant & lactating women & adolescent girls through 54915 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.

18.40 Procurement and distribution of supplementary nutrition is done through SHG's/ Mahila Mandals in 160 projects and through manufacturers in 144 projects.

**Table No. 18.1**  
**Type of Supplementary Nutrition provided**

Type of Food	6 months to 3 years children (Items in detail)		3 years to 6 years children (Items in detail)		P & L Women (Items in detail)	
	Central-ised	Decent-ralised	Central-ised	Decent-ralised	Central-ised	Decent-ralised
Take Home Ration (THR)	125 gm Panjiri/ 120 gm Halwa Pre-mix	125 gm Baby Mix	Nil	Nil	140 gm Halwa Pre-mix/ 130 gm Upma Pre-mix	155 gm Baby Mix
Morning Snacks	Nil	Nil	51 gm Halwa Pre-mix/ 42 gm Upma Pre-mix	55 gm Puffed rice, Roasted chana with gur/ Roasted chana with gur/ 50 gm Halwa Pre-mix	Nil	Nil
Hot Cooked Meal	Nil	Nil	80 gm Daliya/ Khichdi		Nil	Nil

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

**Table No. 18.2**

Target Group	Unit cost per beneficiary/ day (₹)		No. of beneficiary
	Centralised	Decentralised	
Children 6 months to 3 years	5.28	5.63	1837208
Children 3 years to 6 years	5.52	6.00	1036343
Pregnant & Lactating Women	6.43	6.98	975980

18.42 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

18.43 Supplementary Nutrition provided in the centralised 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	125 gm Panjiri/ 120 gm Halwa	6.00	5.28
2	Severely undernourished Children 6 months to 3 years	125 gm Panjiri/ 240 gm Halwa	9.00	9.00
3	Children 3 to 6 years	51 gm Halwa/ 42 gm Upma & Hot meal Sweet Daliya/Khichari	6.00	2.21
				3.50
4	Severely undernourished Children 3 to 6 years	51 gm Halwa / 42 gm Upma & Hot meal Sweet Daliya/Khichari	9.00	2.21
				3.50
				3.53
		(Additional Nutrition) 78 gm Halwa/ 70 gm Upma		9.24
5	Pregnant & Lactating Women & Adolescent Girl	140 gm Halwa/ 130 gm Upma	7.00	6.43

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

**Table No. 18.5**

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	
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
1	Children 6 months to 3 years	125 gm Baby Mix	6.00	5.63
2	Severely undernourished Children 6 months to 3 years	200 gm Baby Mix	9.00	9.00
3	Children 3 to 6 years	Snack Hot meal Sweet Daliya/Khichari	6.00	2.50
				3.50
				6.00
4	Severely undernourished Children 3 to 6 years	Snack 75 gm 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	155 gm Baby Mix	7.00	6.98

18.45 An expenditure of ₹ 58552.10 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 62958.97 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

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

18.46 The Scheme was launched on 24.01.2011 in 10 districts of the State on a pilot basis.

18.47 Supplementary Nutrition Programme, containing 600 calories & 18-20 gram protein, is being provided to the girls of age group 11-15 who are not going to school and all the girls of age-group 15-18 for 300 days in a year. 140 gm Halwa Premix for 12 days & 130 gm Upma Premix for 13 days in a month is being provided to the adolescent girls. Nutrition is provided by manufacturers as centralized method.

18.48 At present, the scheme is running in 10 Districts of the State viz. Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jhalawar, Udaipur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhilwara, Dungarpur, Banswara and Barmer. It covers 21932 AWC & 2714 mini AWC of 114 projects of above 10 districts. There are 8.23 lakh Adolescent Girls targeted in the month of December 2014, out of which 6.25 lakh adolescent girls have been benefitted against the target.

18.49 Financial norms for nutrition is ₹ 5.00 per beneficiary per day and it is shared 50:50 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.

18.50 An expenditure of ₹ 11242.70 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1000.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

**Multi Sectoral Nutrition Programme**

18.51 Under this programme gap filling support would be made available for meeting the programme objective and core interventions as well as for evidence based cost effective innovative interventions for improving the nutrition related indicators. Necessary Anganwadi Centre infrastructure like, purchase of Anti Natal Care Table, Blood Pressure Meter, Haemoglobin Meter, Weighing Scales, Screens, Salt Testing Kit etc. orientation and skill based training for Infant and Young Child Feeding, Adolescent Girls Care, Mother and Child Health Nutrition Strengthening, Routine Immunisation, Vitamin-A, New Born Counselling, Supplementary Nutrition Programme at Integrated Child Development Services, Sessional Diseases, Universal Salt Iodisation, Sanitation etc. to field functionaries will also be provided. An expenditure of ₹ 525.12 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 802.12 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

## **Integrated Child Development Services**

18.52 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, 90:10 for major part of ICDS (General) component like salary, travelling allowance & medicine kit etc. and 75:25 for some new components like construction of AWC building, up-gradation and maintenance of AWC buildings etc.

18.53 An expenditure of ₹ 64590.38 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 69663.69 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

## **Honorarium of AWWs, Mini AWWs, AWHs and Asha Sahayogini**

18.54 Government of India has prescribed minimum honorarium for workers of ICDS. State is giving additional honorarium to workers. Honorarium paid (in ₹) as on 01.01.2014 is as under:

**Table No. 18.6**

	Prescribed by GoI			Additional contribution by the State	Total Honorarium
	Total	GoI share (90%)	GoR share (10%)		
Anganwadi Worker (10th pass)	3000	2700	300	1330	4330
Mini Anganwadi Worker	2250	2025	225	815	3065
Anganwadi Helper	1500	1350	150	815	2315
ASHA- Sahayogini	0	0	0	1600	1600

## **Mahila Kalyan Kosh**

18.55 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 ₹ 149.33 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 154.99 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2015-16.

## **Rajasthan State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (RSCPCR)**

18.56 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 ₹ 59.23 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 97.70 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

### **Mata Yashoda Award**

18.57 "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 2014-15 for this purpose and an outlay of ₹ 28.28 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.