

## **CHAPTER - 26**

### **EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN & DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD**

#### **WOMEN EMPOWERMENT**

26.1 The development and empowerment of women is crucial to socio economic development of the society. Women are approximately equal in number to male population but in terms of status in society and accessing benefits they lag behind their male counterpart. Although, before the Constitution and other laws of the country, women and men are treated equal, but, various socio-economic forces create road blocks in asserting equality and enabling women to take the advantage of the available opportunities.

26.2 Women development and empowerment has been one of the priority areas in the agenda of the Government. Various programmes have been initiated and are executed to achieve the objectives. However, all these efforts have so far remained sporadic attempts towards finding solutions to various situations. The time has come when it becomes necessary that a woman is viewed as one person and all the programmes whether it is in health sector or in education sector or in economic sector or are meant for providing protection from adverse situations is planned and executed in integrated and holistic manner. These programmes will need to be so focused that they ultimately enhance the dignity of women and also associate value to their socio-economic participation.

26.3 The five year plan process provides opportunity for periodic review of the existing policies and programmes and also present opportunity to build upon the gains made so far. But while consolidating upon the gains we may also look into the gaps still persisting or the gaps which have emerged during the period concerned.

26.4 The Twelfth Plan is in the offing. This is an opportunity when the programmes/schemes pertaining to women could be reviewed, weaknesses identified and new ideas incorporated in the planning process.

26.5 The Eleventh Five Year Plan had categorically stated as follows-

‘Women are recognized not just as equal citizens but as agents of economic and social growth. The approach to gender equity is based on the recognition that interventions in favour of women must be multi-pronged and they must: (i) provide women with basic entitlements, (ii) address the reality of globalization and its impact on women by prioritizing economic empowerment (iii) ensure environment free from all forms of violence against women (VAW)–physical, economic, social, psychological etc. (iv) ensure the participation and adequate representation of women at the highest policy levels, particularly State

Assemblies, and (v) strengthen existing institutional mechanisms and create new ones for gender main-streaming and effective policy implementation.’

26.6 However, the stated objectives of women development can not be achieved in a five year frame work. Therefore, these objectives will have to be carried forward so that the solid foundation is laid for the multi-dimensional efforts required for women development & empowerment and bringing gender parity in areas of Social & Economic Empowerment in a secured environment for their overall mainstreaming.

## **Existing Programmes**

### **Economic Empowerment**

#### **Women Self Help Group Programme**

26.7 Women Self help group programme in Rajasthan has emerged as a major instrument of economic empowerment of women and is one of the major schemes of the State Government. It is helping women in accessing credit, developing their entrepreneur skills and strengthening them for livelihood promotion and facilitating marketing of the SHG products.

26.8 Access to financial services plays a very crucial role in economic and social development of women. The impact assessment financial support to SHG's through banks in the State clearly indicates that the change in income level of SHG's has led to reduction of dependence on money lenders, increased expenditure/investment on education and health of children and agricultural inputs, increase in production and most importantly increased awareness and self confidence among poor women to promote linkages with this programme, number of initiatives have been taken by the Government.

26.9 So far, 2.25 lac Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) have been formed having membership of more than 22 lac women. More than 2 lac women SHG members have received capacity building & skill upgradation trainings through WSHGI & DRCs. Credit linkages to groups have been institutionalized and more than Rs. 466.34 crore have been provided as loan-assistance to 1.78 groups by the financial institutions.

26.10 Looking to the fact that SHGs are based in rural areas, women members being traditionally associated with agriculture, handicraft and dairy activities etc. It is being planned that such SHGs may also be provided specialized trainings in cultivating flowers, vegetables & herbs for Ayurvedic medicines, making handicraft & jewellery and better animal care etc. 20,000 SHGs are planned to be formulated and 30,000 SHGs are proposed to be credit linked during the year 2012-13. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan efforts will be made to form 1 lac new SHGs and 1.50 lac SHGs will be linked up with the bank credit.

### **Women Self Help Group Institute and RRCs**

26.11 Given the challenges of ensuring quality, growth and financial linkage, a state level Institute for Women Self Help Group (WSHGI) has been established in Rajasthan, under the overall administrative control of Women & Child Development Department.

26.12 To strengthen the SHG programme by enhancing the capacity building of women SHGs, seven regional level SHG Resource Centers have been established. To provide area specific livelihood, design development and product diversification trainings to women SHGs, these RRCs would act as training hubs. WSHGI and all 7 RRCs are engaged in capacity building and vocational trainings to WSHGs. A provision of Rs. 14.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 and Rs. 70.00 lac for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

### **Swavalamban\_Yojana**

26.13 Main objective of this scheme is to provide training and skills to women and facilitate them to obtain employment or self employment on a sustained basis. Poor or needy women especially from weaker sections of the society are the main target group of the scheme. The scheme is basically implemented through NGOs by organising income generating trainings for beneficiaries. A provision of Rs. 33.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 and Rs. 165.00 lac for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

### **Priyadarshini Adarsh SHG Scheme**

26.14 Priyadarshini Adarsh SHG Scheme supports NGO's for strengthening 10 WSHGs each in 33 districts through various types of capacity building and vocational trainings and linking them to sustainable livelihood activities. The groups engaged in self employment and earning minimum of Rs. 1100/- per month are termed as Priyadarshini Adarsh SHG. Thereafter, these Priyadarshini Adarsh SHGs would be provided seed money of Rs. 25000 as reward to enable them to initiate independent activities. A provision of Rs. 90.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 and Rs. 450.00 lac for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

### **Amrita Society**

26.15 Amirta Society is initiative of the Government of Rajasthan for providing marketing opportunities to Women Self-Help Groups' (WSHG) products. A marketing society named 'Amrita' has been registered under Rajasthan Society Registration Act, 1958 for promoting livelihoods amongst the WSHGs. Basic objective is to facilitate production, supply and marketing of WSHG's products.

26.16 Main objectives of the society are as follows:

- Marketing of WSHG's 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.

26.17 The society would act as a facilitator for sustainable income generation by providing marketing support to women SHGs. A provision for Rs. 15.00 lac is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 and Rs. 75.00 lac is proposed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

#### **Amrita Haat Bazar**

26.18 Haat bazaars (exhibitions) are being organized regularly in order to provide exposure and to promote and facilitate marketing of SHG products. So far, eleven Haat Bazars have been organized. Opportunities are also being provided to WSHGs to participate in district, state level and national level melas. Theme based sales are also being promoted. A provision of Rs. 22.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 and Rs. 110.00 lac for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

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

26.19 Amrita Women Self Help Group Award Scheme has been initiated to encourage WSHGs and NGOs showing outstanding performance in SHG programme and supporting the department in strengthening this programme. The best performing WSHG and NGO would be awarded with Rs. 50000/- and Rs. 20000/- respectively.

#### **Kaleva Scheme**

26.20 Low social status of women, poor nutrition and lack of care during pregnancy and after delivery are some of the causes for the high MMR. Although number of institutional deliveries has increased but there is generally a tendency to leave medical institution within 6 to 8 hours after delivery. This is a critical period for the life of both mother and the child. It is therefore, necessary that period of stay after delivery should at least be three days so that proper care of the mother and the child could be taken up. One of the reasons for the short stay in medical institution was the lack of availability of nutritious food for the women concerned.

26.21 To reduce the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and to further increase institutional deliveries by

creating an environment conducive for counselling of mothers and their families and to provide WSHGs a viable opportunity for income generation, 'Kaleva' scheme has been introduced in all the CHCs, PHCs, Satellite Hospitals, MCWC and sub district hospitals of the state. The scheme seeks to provide meals supplied by women self help groups, to meet the nutritional needs of the mother, soon after the child birth at the medical institutions.

26.22 The Department of Women & Child Development in collaboration with NRHM initiated Kaleva Yojana with an aim to help new mothers staying for the required period in the medical institutions. Under this scheme nutritious meal prepared at the local level by SHG or by mothers committee is provided thrice a day for three days.

#### **Amrita IT Gyan Kendra**

26.23 An Amrita IT Gyan Kendra has been set up at Commissionerate, Women Empowerment to provide free of cost computer training to women in coordination with RKCL through Rajasthan State Certificate in Information Technology (RS-CIT) and Digital Saheli. A provision for Rs. 900.00 lac is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 and Rs. 4500.00 lac is proposed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

#### **Allotment of Fair Price Shops to WSHGs**

26.24 Priority to WSHGs is being accorded for allotting Fair Price Shops under the Public Distribution System as they are local residents who have knowledge about the locality. Through this, transparency would be maintained in the Public Distribution System and is a good option for WSHGs to earn their livelihood. To enable the economic sustainability of this enterprise seed money of Rs. 75000 is given by the state to each SHG. So far 42 WSHGs have been benefited. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lac is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 and Rs. 100.00 lac is proposed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

#### **50% Interest Subvention Scheme on Bank Loans to SHGs (ISS-BLS)**

26.25 Under the Scheme, 50% of interest on bank loan to women SHGs will be borne by the DWCD with a bank loan upto Rs. 50,000/- per SHG. The remaining 50% of interest is to be borne by the SHG. The scheme has twin objectives- First, to motivate the poor women of SHG to avail bank credit for meeting their social-economic needs and attain a stage of dignity and self dependence. Secondly, strengthening partnerships between the GoR and Banks by motivating SHGs to be regular in repayment/servicing of loan and thus contribute in reducing Non Performing Assets (NPAs) of Banks. During Twelfth Five Year Plan 1.50 lac groups will be benefited under this scheme. A provision of Rs. 155.00 lac is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 and Rs. 775.00 lac is proposed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

26.26 A special package for socio-economic development of sahariya women was announced by the Hon'ble CM during 2011-12. Under this package, focus is being laid on formation of WSHGs in sahariya dominated areas of Baran district and to promote credit linkage through nationalized banks etc. Seed money to SHGs is also the part of the scheme. Training is to be given for skill and entrepreneurship development. 50% Subsidy on bank loan interest is also to be provided. 304 SHGs have already been formed. The provision of Rs. 66.00 lac is proposed for sahariya for the Annual Plan 2012-13.

### **Interdepartmental Convergence**

26.27 In view of potential in Agriculture/Horticulture, Handicrafts and Dairy activities, livelihood activities are also being undertaken by converging with various departments and partner agencies like Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Dairy and Handicraft departments. To converge with Agriculture and Horticulture departments, a subgroup- Gramya has been constituted.

26.28 Godhan subgroup has been constituted to benefit women SHGs by converging with programmes being implemented through Animal Husbandry and RCDF.

26.29 In order to support women SHGs in handicraft trainings and marketing of their products by converging with department of Industries, RAJSICO, Khadi Gramodyog, etc., a subgroup- Shilpi has been formed.

### **Social Empowerment**

#### **Women Development Programme**

26.30 To focus on the issues relating to Women 9189 Sathins (Social Animator) have been provided to carry out objectives of Women Development. She is a honorary worker. The honorarium is Rs. 1500 per month. Sathin act as mentor and guide at each Gram Panchayat to:-

- Make women aware about their own potential.
- Create awareness about social evils.
- Increase participation of women in development programmes.

26.31 A provision of Rs. 1417.77.00 lac is being proposed for Women Development Programme for the Annual Plan 2012-13 and Rs. 7360.77 lac for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

#### **Promoting Community Marriages**

26.32 The State Government has introduced 'Samoochik Vivah Niyaman evam Anudan Niyam, 2010' to regulate and to encourage community marriages. Under this scheme financial assistance @ Rs. 6000 per couple is sanctioned of which 75% is deposited in the fixed deposit scheme in the bank or the post office in the name of the bride. A

provision of Rs 180.00 lac has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 and Rs. 900.00 lac for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

### **Prevention of Child Marriages**

26.33 The female mean age at marriage in Rajasthan is 17.7 years. As a matter of fact, more than 65% of girls are married before attaining the age of 18 years. More than 25% of girls become mothers between 15-19 years of age. Early marriage results in early pregnancy thereby affecting her health and other important development parameters. If women are really to be empowered it is necessary that child marriages are prevented and girls provided appropriate environment for their education and development. The Department's endeavor is to eradicate child marriages by the year 2015. All Sub-Divisional Magistrates in the State have been appointed as the Child Marriage Prohibition Officers for their respective jurisdiction. Suitable instructions are issued from time to time to the District Collectors, Police and others for taking strict actions in preventing child marriages.

### **Chief Minister's 7 Point Programme for Women Empowerment**

26.34 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. CM'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 upto class X.
- Providing secure and safe environment to women.
- Economic Empowerment by providing self employment opportunities through the Self Help Group Programme.

26.35 A provision of Rs. 10 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 and Rs. 50.00 lac for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

### **Protection Issues**

#### **Rajasthan State Commission for Women**

26.36 The State Women Commission was set up by an Act of legislature in 1999. It conducts public hearings and takes appropriate action on complaints of atrocities received.

### **Zila Mahila Sahayta Samiti**

26.37 Zila Mahila Sahayta Samiti has been setup in each district under the Chairpersonship of the Zila Pramukh. This Committee is to provide immediate relief to the woman victim of atrocity or exploitation or sexual harassment. The woman is assisted in providing shelter, if necessary, physical and social support and also assisted in registering a police complaint, if need be.

### **Mahila Surksha Evam Salah Kendra**

26.38 A new scheme has been introduced to set up Mahila Surksha Evam Salah Kendra in all the police districts. These centres are being run by NGOs. The centres are to provide appropriate counselling to aggrieved women. MSSKs have been set up in 38 police districts. Each NGO responsible for running the MSSK is paid GIA to the extent of Rs. 3.00 lac of which Rs. 0.30 lac is in the nature of non-recurring expenditure. A provision of Rs. 114.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 and Rs. 570.00 lac is proposed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

### **Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005**

26.39 The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is being implemented. All the 574 officers of the WCD have been designated as Protection Officers to function under the Act. 91 NGOs have been registered as Service Providers. 13 Institutions have been notified as Shelter Homes under the Act. All district hospitals, satellite hospitals, sub-district hospitals, CHCs, PHCs and dispensaries run by the State Government have been notified as Medical facilities for purpose of the Act. A provision of Rs. 14.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 and Rs. 70.00 lac for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

### **Priorities for the 12th Five Year Plan**

#### **Economic Empowerment**

#### **Mission Gramya Shakti**

26.40 The Mission is an autonomous society registered under the Rajasthan Society Registration Act, 1958 to strengthen WSHGs, 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 would be to improve overall status of women in the society through their Social (Women Empowerment) and Socio-economic development by strengthening women SHG movement in the State. Mission Gramya Shakti would work for all the SHGs constituted in the State, by any Self Help Group Promotion Institute (SHPI) and would include them in its activities, irrespective of their economic status, gender, caste, region or religion.



26.41 To give fillip to this programme a mechanism is also proposed to be developed to support WSHG at the local level.

26.42 Strengthening of SHGs through cluster development, organizing various trainings and provide seed money to SHGs etc. a provision of Rs. 2000.00 lac is proposed for Annual Plan 2012-13 and Rs. 10,000.00 lac is proposed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

### **Social Empowerment**

26.43 It is suggested that women development programme may be taken up as a Govt-NGO partnership for focussed capacity building of rural woman through detailed household level survey for identification of eligible beneficiaries for the programmes and policies targeting woman. This can become a platform not only for generating awareness against social evils or for helping women in their economic self-reliance, it may also help linking women with the other government programmes at the grass-roots level so that maximum advantage could be taken by women. Moreover, it is desirable that women focused programmes get priority so that concept of gender equality could be well ordained. Therefore, women issues should also be given suitable and explicit emphasis and priority in the Twelfth Plan.

### **SHGs to be the change agents**

26.44 The approach will be that SHGs would also be assigned some social responsibilities to bring social changes at the grass-roots level and each member be tracked on issues such as number of children and their education and health parameters.

### **Protection Issues**

#### **Creating Safe and Secure Environment for Woman**

26.45 Implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005: The State Government has taken all the necessary steps for implementing PWDV Act, 2005. Presently, 574 officers in the Department of Women & Child Development have been designated as Protection Officers and 91 NGOs have been registered as 'service providers'. Independent Protection Officers and separate offices could not be set up because of the financial constraints. It is therefore, suggested that the GoI should develop a protocol including infrastructure frame work for the state and district level which could uniformly be implemented by the State Governments. Necessary financial assistance is required from GoI for developing proper infrastructure for implementation of the Act.

26.46 The government has sanctioned 33 posts of Protection Officer. Efforts will be made to appoint these officers at the earliest possible. This district agency will be used as a hub for all the programmes pertaining to prevention and protection of women from harassment and atrocities.

26.47 As per the Supreme Court directions, complaint committees are to be constituted in all the offices/organizations/public enterprises. So far such committees have been constituted in only 186 offices/organizations. Efforts will be made to develop a de-centralized mechanism so that working women even at the grass-roots level can lodge complaints of sexual harassment and get justice.

26.48 The Government has announced to introduce the Rajasthan Women (Prevention & Protection from Atrocities) Bill in the Rajasthan State Assembly during this financial year. A strong mechanism for ensuring better implementation of this legislation will be taken up during the 12th Five Year Plan.

26.49 Intensive measures will be taken for improving juvenile sex-ratio. Also, mechanism would be developed to ensure survival of the girl child including punitive action against the offenders. The Department is also to develop a scheme aimed at providing incentives to families to ensure survival of the girls and completing at least primary education.

26.50 No legislation can be properly executed unless it is supported by the strong monitoring system. Efforts will be made to set up mechanism for implementation and monitoring of programmes for protection and prevention of women from various kinds of atrocities.

26.51 Efforts will be made to set up short stay homes in each district to provide shelter to aggrieved women in times of need. This will be done in association with the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment.

26.52 Ensuring safe environment for working women at work place. At least one working women hostel needs to be established at the sub-divisional level. In the cities where population is more than 2 lac, the number of working women hostels need to be increased proportionately. As per the GoI scheme 75% of the construction cost is to be borne by the Government of India and 25% is to be borne by NGO or local bodies concerned. The experience is that most of the NGOs or the local bodies have not been successful in running working women hostels. The Government of India needs to revise the scheme so that support is given to the State Government to set up working women hostels in each district and at sub-divisional levels.

26.53 Crèches need to be set up in each government office projecting this demand from 5 or more women employees.

**Prioritising Gender & Gender Responsive Budgeting:**

26.54 Vital statistics about gender participation and gender requirements are mostly absent. Disaggregated data is not maintained on scientific lines and not available. Therefore, system of collecting data in each field on gender basis needs to be developed.

26.55 Gender budgeting and auditing is call of the day. A system is to be developed where each department prioritizes expenditure in respect of women and monitors are deliverables in terms of financial and physical achievements also to ensure gender parity in planning and implementation. A mechanism may needs to be developed in the Department of Women and Child Development not only for preparing the Women Development Plans but for continuous monitoring and evaluation of progress in expenditure in regard to women and also the impact on conditions and status of women thereof.

26.56 As per the Budget Announcements during 2009-10, a Gender Cell was set up in the Directorate of Women Empowerment. The Gender Cell is to promote mainstreaming concept of gender in the budgetary system of the Government and also to 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. A provision of Rs. 49.79 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 and Rs. 244.50 lac for the Twelfth Five Year Plan..

26.57 Gender focus shall be promoted by reviewing for GPI improvement and encouraging formulation of district Gender Sub Plans.

### **Adolescent Girls**

#### **Kishori Shakti Yojana**

26.58 This is a scheme for providing developmental opportunities for adolescent girls who are either out of the formal education or because of one reason or the other have left the school. The aim is to make such adolescent girls aware about their health and other social parameters and prepare them for introducing into the formal education etc.

#### **Kishori Balika Mandal Project**

26.59 A new project known as Kishori Balika Mandal Project has been launched in Rajasthan in association with UNFPA. Presently this scheme is in operation in four districts viz; Udaipur, Dungarpur, Rajsamand and Chittorgarh.

### **SABLA**

26.60 The Government of India has launched Rajiv Gandhi Kishori Balika Shaskatikaran Yojana which is commonly called SABLA. Presently the scheme is implemented in 114 blocks of 10 districts viz; Bikaner, Barmer, Banswara, Bhilwara, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jhalawar and Udaipur.

### **Priorities for the Twelfth Five Year Plan**

26.61 Better Convergence for individualised tracking of out of school girls to ensure retention in formal/ non formal education and/ or vocational trainings.

26.62 Presently Mid-Day-Meal programme is being implemented upto elementary school. It is suggested that this programme may be extended to cover children upto 10th class in all the schools. This is also imperative that private schools be also covered under this programme. If not possible to cover all the boys and girls, atleast specific programme could be devised to provide Mid-Day-Meal to all the girls attending school upto 10th class.

26.63 Girls upto 6 years of age are covered under ICDS Scheme. For girls from 11 to 18 years there is Kishori Shakti Yojana. As per the life cycle approach the formative years of development, i.e., 6 to 11 years are left out. Therefore, some serious thought is required to be given to formulate schemes which may address needs and requirements of girls in this age-group including nutrition and life skill education to them.

26.64 SABLA – Presently this GoI scheme is implemented in only 10 districts out of the 33 districts of the State. It is suggested that this scheme be extended to all the districts. Universalisation of the scheme, and training of functionaries with new inputs for making the programme purposeful to achieve the mandate of empowering the adolescent girls needs to be priority.

26.65 Ending gender based inequities, discrimination and violence faced by girls must be accorded the highest priority and these needs to be done in several ways such as achievement of optimal learning outcomes in primary education, interventions for reducing under nutrition and anaemia and promoting menstrual hygiene in adolescent girls and providing maternity support. Also certain essential interventions outside the commonly understood ‘area of health’ need to be made, such as provision of sanitation facilities, including construction of toilets with water facility in schools, higher education opportunities and subsequent linkages to skill development.

26.66 The total outlay proposed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan for Women Empowerment is Rs. 27690.55 lac. and Rs. 5377.40 lac for Annual Plan 2012-13

### **Development of Child**

26.67 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.

26.68 In the last two decades, Rajasthan has shown significant improvement in its social and economic performance. The IMR in Rajasthan reduced from 80 in 2001 to 55 per 1000 live births in 2010. Malnutrition among children has also come down from 50.6 to 36.8 per cent (NFHS-III) of underweight children under the age of three. There is a reduction in Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) from 388 (SRS 2004) to 318

in 2009. 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, feticide and child labour which are major areas of concern.

26.69 There has been a phenomenal growth of ICDS programme in the State during the last few years. The number of ICDS projects which was 191 in 1998-99 has gone up to 304. Similarly population coverage under ICDS has also increased from 56% to about 100% as per population 2001. This could be made possible because of the interventions like World Bank assisted ICDS-III Project and also new approvals given by the Government of India. 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 80 to 55 per 1000 in 2010 (SRS 2011) it still is very high in comparison to the national average. The Goal was 32 for 2011-12.
- MMR-Maternal Mortality Ratio was 388 per one lac live births according to SRS 2004, which is reduced to 318 in 2009 (SRS bulletin December 2011). However, the goal was to reduce it at least up to 148 per one lac live births by 2011.
- Anemia- As per NFHS-3, 53.8% women in the State are found to be suffering from anemia of which 2% are severely anemic. On the other hand prevalence of anemia among children accounts for 79.1% of which 10% are severely anemic. Anemia among women and children is one of the major cause of high IMR and MMR. It has detrimental effects on the health of women and children and also results in an increased risk of premature delivery and low birth weight. In children it can result in impaired cognitive performance and may adversely affect behavioural and motor development, coordination and language development etc.
- Malnutrition is also high in Rajasthan. Though it has shown some improvement (malnutrition has reportedly come down to 36.8% among children 0-3 years of age (NFHS - 3) from 46.7% (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-III).

- Early initiation of breast-feeding including colostrums feeding is very low. This has to be improved upon for saving children from vicious circle of malnutrition-morbidity-severe malnutrition-mortality and so on and so forth.
- Prevention of child marriages and strict enforcement of Prohibition of Child Marriages Act, 2006.
- Strict enforcement of PCPNDT Act for prevention of feticide.
- Facilitating access to health services, whenever required particularly in emergencies.

### **Barriers**

- 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 Twelfth Five Year Plan**

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

26.70 Eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have been established in the Millennium Declaration at the General Assembly of the United Nations in the year 2000. They 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 SNP with the Price Index and reviewing accordingly from time to time.
- Strengthening Pre-School Education.
- For effective functioning of AWC, suitable accommodation is required. In Rajasthan, more than 40% of the AWCs are running in inadequate small rented rooms; this situation needs to be reviewed. It is, therefore, suggested that construction of Aanganwari Centers having proper sanitation and drinking water facilities may be made an integral part of the ICDS Programme. For this either a 100% grant under the CSS or assistance in the ratio of 50:50 may be provided to the states so that AWCs could be run effectively and the various services under the programme could be provided to women and children. A financial provision also needs to be made for the purposes of regular maintenance of the buildings constructed for CDPO offices/godowns.

### **Supplementary Nutrition Programme**

26.71 In Rajasthan, supplementary nutrition is being provided to 0-6 yrs. children, pregnant & lactating women & adolescent girls through 54915 AWCs & 6204 mini AWCs being operated under ICDS. It has been observed in various surveys that P & L Women, Adolescent Girls and children do not get recommended dietary allowances as such.

26.72 Existing mechanism for procurement and distribution of supplementary nutrition - distribution is done through SHG's/ Mahila Mandals in 127 projects and through Manufacturers in 177 projects.

**Table No. 26.1**  
**Type of supplementary Nutrition provided**

Type of Food	6 months to 3 years (Items in detail)		3 years to 6 years (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	Nil	80 gm Daliya/ Khichdi	Nil	Nil

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

**Table No. 26.2**

Target Group	Unit cost per beneficiary/ day (Rs.)		No. of beneficiary
	Central-ised	Decentral-ised	
Children 6 months to 3 years	5.28	4.84	1708713
Children 3 months to 6 years	5.52	5.81	1137928
P & L Women	6.43	6.00	851854
Severely undernourished Children 6-3 yrs	9.00	7.74	11000
Severely undernourished Children 3-6 Yrs	9.05	8.71	11000

26.74 Per unit Cost, Nutritional & feeding norms of Supplementary Nutrition as prescribed by GOI

**Table No. 26.3**

Target Group	Unit Cost, Nutritional & Feeding Norms of SNP		
	Rate (in Rs.)	Calorie	Protein
Children 6 months to 6 years	4.00	500	12-15
Severely undernourished Children 6-6 yrs	6.00	800	20-25
P & L Women	5.00	600	18-20

26.75 Supplementary Nutrition provided in the Centralised Method to the beneficiaries



**Table No. 26.4**

S. No.	Category of beneficiaries	Serving size per beneficiaries per day	Financial Norms per beneficiaries per day (In Rs)		Current Expenditure per beneficiaries per day (in Rs)
			GOI	State	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Children 6 months to 3 years	125 gm Panjiri/ 120 gm Halwa	4.00	5.28	5.28
2	Severely undernourished Children 6-3 years	125 gm Panjiri/ 240 gm Halwa	6.00	-	9.00
3	Children 3 months to 6 years	51 gm Halwa/ 42 gm Upma & Hot meal Sweet Daliya/Khichari+	4.00	5.52	2.21
					3.31
					5.52
4	Severely undernourished Children 3-6 Yers	51 gm Halwa / 42 gm Upma & Hot meal Sweet Daliya/Khichari	6.00		2.21
					3.31
					3.53
					9.05
5	P & L Women & A.G.	140 gm Halwa/ 130 gm Upma	5.00	6.43	6.43

26.76 Supplementary Nutrition provided in the Decentralised Method to the Beneficiaries

**Table No. 26.5**

S. No.	Category of beneficiaries	Serving size per beneficiaries per day	Financial Norms per beneficiaries per day (In Rs)		Current Expenditure per beneficiaries per day (In Rs)
			GOI	State	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Children 6 months to 3 years	125 gm Baby Mix	4.00	4.84	4.84
2	Severely undernourished Children 6-3 years	200 gm Baby Mix	6.00	-	7.74
3	Children 3 months to 6 years	Snack Hot meal Sweet Daliya/Khichari	4.00	5.82	2.50
					3.31
					5.81
4	Severely undernourished Children 3-6 Years	Snack 75 gm Baby Mix (Additional Nutrition) Hot meal Sweet Daliya/Khichari	6.00	-	2.50
					3.31
					2.90
					8.71
5	P & L Women & A.G.	155 gm Baby Mix	5.00	600	6.00

26.77 A provision of Rs. 36100.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 and Rs. 223105.39 lac is proposed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

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

26.78 The Scheme was launched on 24.01.2011 in 10 districts of the Rajasthan on a pilot basis.

26.79 SNP, containing 600 kilocalories & 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 day 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.

26.80 At present, the Scheme is running in 10 Districts of Rajasthan viz. Sri Gangnagar, Bikaner, Jhalawar, Udaipur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhilwara, Dungarpur, Banswara and Barmer. It covers 21938 AWC & 2709 mini AWC of 114 projects of above 10 districts. There are 803151 Adolescent Girls targeted in the month of Aug. 2011, out of which 538376 adolescent girls have been benefitted against the target.

26.81 SABLA is Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Financial Norms for nutrition, GOI has decided Rs. 5.00 per beneficiary per day and it is shared 50:50 by GOI & State. Presently expenditure cost of per beneficiary per day is Rs 6.43/- in which Rs. 2.50 is borne by GOI and rest Rs. 3.93 is by State Govt.

26.82 A provision of Rs. 8100.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 and Rs. 49451.31 lac is proposed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

**Administrative charges for ICDS (10% State Share)**

26.83 As GOI has revised funding pattern of ICDS services (General) from 100% CSS to 90:10. Administrative charges for ICDS mainly include salary, T.A., Medical reimbursement, materials supply, medicine kit, office expenses, GIA etc. A provision of Rs. 5359.45 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 and Rs. 32719.99 lac is proposed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

**Honorarium to AWW and AWH**

26.84 As per the present rates of honorarium being paid to AWW and AWH Rs. 3077.08 lac & Rs. 18785.89 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 & Twelfth Five year plan respectively.

**Anganwari Kalyan Kosh**

26.85 A scheme for the welfare of Anganwari personnel has been implemented in the state since 2005-06. According to provisions of the scheme 25% amount will be contributed by state govt. against the annual

deposits of these women. For this purpose a benevolent fund has been established under administrative control of this department in association with LIC. In all, 1.71 lac women employed on an honorarium basis under ICDS will be benefited by providing membership and matching annual contribution. Monthly contribution of Rs. 50/- for Aanganwari worker and 25/- for Sahyogini, Mini AWW and Helper has been decided. Thus, a sum of Rs.150/- for Worker and Rs.75/- for each Sahyogini, Mini AWW 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. A provision of Rs. 165.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 and Rs. 1007.35 lac is proposed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan under state plan.

### **Pension contribution**

26.86 A provision of Rs. 70.00 lac and Rs. 427.36 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 & Twelfth Five year plan respectively as the state contribution for the employees/officers who are appointed after 1.4.2000.

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

26.87 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. Office of RSCPCR is situated in the building of Directorate, Integrated Child Development Services, Jaipur presently. Currently there is lack of basic facilities in the office of RSCPCR since it was formed in the previous financial year only. Building for the Commission office is to be hired on rent. Purchasing of office furniture including table, Chair, Cooler and office equipments like AC, Water Cooler etc. is required for commission office. EPBX is required to be established for Telephone facility. Purchasing of 2 vehicles for the members and officials of commission is required. Provision of funds for various activities and works for the commission and hiring of vehicle and fuel for the officials are required.

26.88 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 at various times have to be organized for implementation of commission's activities and programme. Provision for the all above activities is necessary to include in 12th Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 189.81 lac and Rs. 1092.99 lac is purposed for Annual Plan 2012-13 & Twelfth Five Year Plan respectively.

## **New Schemes:**

### **Maintenance, Repairing & Equipping the AWCs**

26.89 About 20000 AWCs have their own buildings and 12000 AWCs are operational in schools. About 1000 departmental buildings are in dilapidated condition. There is no provision for maintenance, repair and replacement of equipments. For effective physical, social, emotional, cognitive, creative & language development, following activities are being proposed:

- Rs. 50,000/-per AWC needed for repairing. A provision of Rs. 100.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 and Rs. 610.51 lac is proposed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.
- Rs. 5000/- per AWCs is needed for maintenance and replacement of articles in 51053 AWCs. A provision of Rs. 500.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 and Rs. 3053.05 lac is proposed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

### **Nursery Trained Teachers**

26.90 Chief Minister, in his Budget announcement for 2011-12, has announced appointment of N.T.T. teachers in 500 AWCs of Tribal Sub Plan Area for the AWCs shifted to schools. Nursery Trained Teachers, as additional employee in 500 AWCs of Tribal area will be appointed to strengthen the Pre-school Education component of ICDS and Promote Literacy/Right to Education.

26.91 The details of engaging the 500 NTT trained teachers at AWCs are as follows:-

- The pilot project will be initiated in five tribal districts of Rajasthan with the funds of TSP.
- Out of 500 most of the NTT trained teachers will be engaged at AWCs located in the schools.
- NTT trained teacher will work at AWCs for 4 hours and conduct the activities of ECE/PSE (Pre School Education).
- After PSE work he/she will take classes of Primary School.
- The AWW of that AWC will also attend the AWCs for 4 hours and will look after the under three children, those are coming with her/his elder brother/sister.
- AWW will be totally responsible for all activities of AWCs except PSE/ECE.

26.92 An amount of Rs. 366.00 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 and Rs. 2983.00 lac is proposed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

### **Public Grievances Redressal Cell in RSCPCR**

26.93 To establish Public Grievances Redressal Cell in Rajasthan State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (RSCPCR) a provision of Rs. 57.22 lac is proposed for the Annual Plan 2012-13 and Rs. 349.30 lac is proposed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

### **Construction of AWC Buildings**

26.94 8075 AWC buildings will be constructed in Twelfth Five Year Plan. Basic amenities including safe drinking water & electricity at AWCs will be provided.

26.95 The buildings will be constructed in line with the environment of the area. One multipurpose big room, two rooms for store and kitchen with varenda & toilet will be provided in AWC. The physical targets of construction of AWC Buildings are:

**Table No. 26.6**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Targets</b>
2012-13	1100 AWCs
2013-14	1800 AWCs
2014-15	1800 AWCs
2015-16	1800 AWCs
2016-17	1577 AWCs
<b>Total</b>	<b>8077 AWCs</b>

26.96 The construction cost of AWC is about Rs. 5.00 lac. With 7% escalation in unit cost from year 2014-15, the year wise financial requirement for construction of proposed units is proposed as follows:

**Table No. 26.7**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Proposed Amount (Rs. in lac)</b>
2012-13	5494.28
2013-14	9000.00
2014-15	9630.00
2015-16	10348.00
2016-17	9654.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>44126.86</b>