

**Research Study on
Gender Responsive Initiatives for PRIs
and their Impact in Selected States:
Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan**

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Executive Summary

The Present Research Study titled - '**Gender Responsive Initiatives for PRIs and their Impact in Selected States- Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan**' was assigned to Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj and Gramin Vikas Sansthan, SIRD&PR Rajasthan, Jaipur by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India in the Financial Year 2019-20.

The Study could actually begin in July, 2019 after completion of the Parliamentary Elections in May, 2019 and initiating desk research in June, 2019. In July, 2019 letters were sent out to all relevant Departments running Gender Responsive Schemes through PRIs, focusing on the assigned States—MP and Rajasthan. Departments and Organizations to whom letters were sent out in July, 2019 included-Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, School Education, Medical and Health, Women and Child Development, Social Justice & Empowerment, Agriculture, Planning, State Commission for Women, SIRD&PR and lead NGOs working with PRIs, specially to promote their capacity building for gender responsive initiatives. However, there was hardly any response to the round of letters for collecting literature from these departments on their gender responsive schemes being implemented through PRIs, despite follow up request e-mails over next few months.

In the meanwhile web-research continued and formulation of the research study tools and framework. The SWOC—Analysis Workshops were the major data—mining interactive strategy to meet the identified stakeholders face to face and learn from their perception on Gender Responsive Initiatives for and by PRIs at the grassroots—Village Panchayat level in MP and Rajasthan. These SWOC—Analysis Workshops were conducted in Bhopal, MP and Jaipur, Rajasthan for the select GP-Presidents, NGOs and relevant departments, in January, 2020. Since Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh advised that to have optimal participation, we may do the SWOC-Workshop for MP at Bhopal; we had to do State—Specific two Workshops instead of a joint Workshop at Jaipur, as planned at the time of the formulation of the Study Proposal.

In these SWOC—Workshops, we could facilitate brainstorming with invited cross—section of Stakeholders on the perceived impact—through the participatory appraisal of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Challenges, related to Gender Responsive Initiatives rolled out for and through PRIs in the focus—States of this Study.

Also, we could conduct in-depth interviews with select Panchayat Presidents invited to these workshops on the strength of the good gender-friendly work

undertaken by them in their Panchayats. More supplementary information could also be elicited through questionnaires filled by them and other selected Sarpanches who could not attend the Workshop.

The present Study Report is presented in 6 Chapters as follows:

Chapter 1: Rationale and Scope of the Present Study

This Chapter is the Synopsis of the Study describing its background and context, universe, respondents, objectives, methodology, strategy & time frame, Scenario Analysis of the Status of Women in India, MP and Rajasthan-in terms of demographic profile and Gender- Parameters and Key Issues being probed in the study.

Chapter 2: Gender Responsive Initiatives for PRIs through Central Schemes in MP & Rajasthan

This Chapter appraises flagship schemes of Central Government-which are gender responsive in their objectives and content and are being implemented through PRIs in both the focus States. Their perceived impact in promoting gender equality in these states is also captured. The key Gender Responsive Schemes appraised, include over 40 major Schemes of the Ministries of Women & Child, Human Resource Development, Health & Family Welfare, Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Agriculture and Social Justice & Empowerment.

Chapter 3: Gender Responsive State-Specific Initiatives and their Perceived Impact in MP & Rajasthan

This Chapter delves into the State-Specific Gender Responsive Schemes/ Initiatives outreached in rural areas of MP & Rajasthan and their perceived impact evidenced through data of National Family Health Surveys - NFHS-3 (2005-06) & NFHS-4 (2015-2016), capturing progress over a decade in human development and gender parameters. Again, over a score of gender responsive State-Specific Schemes initiated in MP-(23 initiatives cited) and Rajasthan-(23 initiatives) are covered with their impact in the improved status of women as revealed in NFHS Data.

Chapter 4: SWOC Analysis of Gender Responsive Initiatives in MP and Rajasthan (Based on Stakeholder's Workshops)

This Chapter captures the perceived impact of Gender Responsive Initiatives in MP and Rajasthan, through Stakeholders' responses in 4 brainstorming rounds- to elicit the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Challenges—as perceived by related Departments, CSOs and Panchayat Leaders in these States studied, in a Participatory Appraisal Workshop mode.

Chapter – 5 : Success Stories of Gender Friendly Initiatives of Select Sarpanches of MP and Rajasthan

In this Chapter, 12 Case Studies by way of Success Stories of inspiring role-model Sarpanches are presented from both States; capturing their gender-friendly initiatives taken to become leaders of gender-friendly Panchayats. These Success Stories include case-studies of 4 empowered Women Sarpanches each from MP and Rajasthan and also 4 Male-Sarpanches of Rajasthan – who have also pioneered gender-friendly initiatives in their Panchayats.

Chapter – 6 : Conclusion and Recommendations : The Way Forward for Achieving SDG-5

In this concluding Chapter, the Goal-SDG-5 on ‘Achieving Gender Equality and Empowering all Women and Girls’, along with all its sub-targets are the framework to contextualize the gender friendly efforts being made by Panchayats in MP and Rajasthan. These provide valuable insights for being replicated countrywide in pursuit of SDG-5. In the end, important policy recommendations are made to accelerate the work on SDG-5 through PRIs.

This Study Report which was being finalized for timely submission in end of March-2020, the stipulated timeline, was abruptly halted on account of Rajasthan State Lockdown initiated from 23rd March, 2020 and National Lockdowns imposed countrywide from March 25th, 2020. In each successive lockdown orders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI and GoR, Educational & Training Institutes continue to be listed in the prohibited activities and were ordered closed, due to the Covid-19 Crisis – a ‘Force Majeure’- beyond our control. On account of the above circumstances, the delayed submission of the Study Report is deeply regretted. Even now we have completed the Report Finalization by working voluntarily during Lockdown 5.0 or Opening 1.0 as it was called, although the Lockdown has yet not been lifted from Educational and Training Institutions.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India is therefore requested to condone the slight delay in submission, for which timely intimation was made via email to the competent authorities, to accord extension of time for these above cited reasons beyond our control.

Hope this study will be found useful to enrich knowledge and informed action on the Topic of the Study–Gender Responsive Initiatives for and through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the Country.

Main Abbreviations Used

- ACEO - Additional Chief Executive Officer
- ANM - Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
- ASHA - Accredited Social Health Activist
- ATMA - Agriculture Technology Management Agency
- AWC - Anganwadi Center
- AWW - Anganwadi Worker
- BBBP - Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao
- BPL - Below Poverty Line
- BTTs - Block Trainer Teams
- CAS - Common Application Software
- CBOs - Community Based Organizations
- CB&T - Capacity Building & Training
- CFC - Central Finance Commission
- CIF - Community Investment Fund
- CLF- Cluster Level Federation
- CSOs - Civil Society Organizations
- CPS - Child Protection Scheme
- DAY-NRLM - Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission
- EBC - Educationally Backward Classes
- ERs - Elected Representatives
- EWRs - Elected Women Representatives
- FFC - Fourteenth / Fifteenth Finance Commission
- FGD - Focus Group Discussion
- GAP- Gender Action Plan
- GB- Gender Budgeting
- GFP - Gender Friendly Panchayat
- GoI - Government of India
- GoR - Government of Rajasthan
- GoMP - Government of Madhya Pradesh
- GP - Gram Panchayat
- GPDP - Gram Panchayat Development Plan
- GRB - Gender Responsive Budgeting
- GRG - Gender Responsive Governance
- HDR - Human Development Report
- IGPR&GVS - Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj & Gramin Vikas Sansthan
- ICAR - Indian Council of Agricultural Research
- ICDS - Integrated Child Development Services
- ICT - Information Communication Technology
- IEC - Information, Education & Communication
- IMR - Infant Mortality Rate

- IPC - Indian Penal Code
- ISO - International Organization for Standardization
- JJ Act - Juvenile Justice Act, 2015
- JSY - Janani Suraksha Yojana
- JSSK - Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram
- KGBV - Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
- KVK - Krishi Vigyan Kendra
- MA- Mission Antyodaya
- MGNREGS - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
- MCHN- Maternal - Child Health & Nutrition
- MDGs - Millennium Development Goals
- MDM- Mid-Day Meal
- MMR - Maternal Mortality Rate
- MoPR - Ministry of Panchayati Raj
- MoRD - Ministry of Rural Development
- MoSPI - Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
- MoSJE - Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
- MoWCD - Ministry of Women & Child Development
- MoHFW - Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
- MoHRD - Ministry of Human Resource Development
- MP- Madhya Pradesh
- NBCFDC - National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation
- NCPCR - National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
- NCRB - National Crime Records Bureau
- NCW - National Commission for Women
- NGOs - Non-Government Organizations
- NIPCCD - National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development
- NIRD&PR - National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj
- NLM- National Livelihoods Mission
- NSIGSE - National Scheme of Incentives to Girls for Secondary Education
- NSP - National Scholarship Portal
- OBC- Other Backward Classes
- ODF - Open Defecation Free
- OSC - One Stop Centre
- OSR- Own Source Revenue
- PESA - Panchayat Extension to the Scheduled Areas Act
- PAB- Programme Approval Board
- PEO - Panchayat Extension Officer
- POSHAN - Prime Minister's Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nutrition
- PMMVY - Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
- PMAYG - Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin
- PRIs - Panchayati Raj Institutions
- PS - Panchayat Samiti

- PSA - Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan
- PVTGs - Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
- RBSK - Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram
- RD&PR - Rural Development & Panchayati Raj
- RGAVP - Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad
- RGSA - Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
- RMNCH+A - Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health
- RMSA - Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
- RSETI - Rural Self Employment Training Institutes
- SBM - Swachh Bharat Mission
- SC - Scheduled Castes
- SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals
- SECC - Socio Economic and Caste Census
- SEC- State Election Commission
- SFC - State Finance Commission
- SHGs - Self Help Groups
- SIRD&PR - State Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj
- SPRC- State Panchayat Resource Center
- SRLM – State Rural Livelihoods Mission
- SSA - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- ST- Scheduled Tribes
- SWC - State Commission for Women
- SWOC- Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities & Challenges
- ToT - Training of Trainers
- TNA - Training Needs Assessment
- U5MR - Under Five Mortality Rate
- UN - United Nations
- UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
- UNICEF - The United Nations Children's Fund
- UTs - Union Territories
- VO - Village Organization
- VDO - Village Development Officer
- WALMI - Water & Land Management Institute
- WHLS - Women Help Line Scheme
- WHO - World Health Organization
- ZP- Zila Parishad

CHAPTER – 1

Rationale and Scope of the Present Study

Introduction & Background

The National Policy for Empowerment of Women was launched by Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India in 2001. Rajasthan State Policy for Empowerment of Women was launched on 8th March 2000. Similarly, New State Policy for Women in Madhya Pradesh was adopted from 2008-12 to focus on mainstreaming Women's Participation in Development. Many other National Policy documents also envision Gender Inclusion and Equality, alongside promoting Empowerment of Girls & Women, viz.- National Policy for Education (1986), National Policy for Nutrition (1993), National Policy for Population (2000), National Health Policy (2002), National Rural Health Mission (2005)-later renamed as National Health Mission, National Policy for Environment (2006), National Policy for Child (R - 2013). Rajasthan has also come up with State Policy for the Girl Child in 2012. Gender Budgeting has been institutionalized as a budgetary practice by Government of India since 2005-06 and is also being followed at the State Level.

United Nations (UN) has launched the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Agenda 2030-in which SDG Goal-05 is focused on achieving Gender Equality and promoting Empowerment of Women, although, almost all 17 SDGs for their achievement have to integrate Gender Equality as a cross-cutting issue. Earlier, the UN-Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) also had Goal-03, related to Gender Equality & removing Gender Disparity in Education at all levels by 2015.

The UN Women-United Nation's Entity for Promoting Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women also has been instrumental in spearheading two specific Projects for Promoting Gender Responsive Governance (GRG) in selected States of India, over two Project Cycles, listed below:

1. Promoting Women's Political Leadership & Gender Responsive Governance in India (2011-14)-implemented in 5 partner States-Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.
2. From Opportunities to Capacities: A Multi-sectoral Approach to Enhancing Gender Responsive Governance (2016-18)-implemented in 6 partner States-Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

State Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (SIRD&PR), Rajasthan has been a sustained partner in implementing the UN Women Project initiatives for Promoting Gender Responsive Governance among Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) - not only in the 3 or 2 Project Districts piloted in above Project-Cycles, with UN Women support, but has

also pioneered mainstreaming of Project-Learning on Gender Responsive Governance and Gender Responsive Development Planning, across all Districts and all PRIs of the State. The last three State-wide Training Campaigns for PRIs – conducted during 2016-18, have focused on Gram Panchayat Development Planning (GPDP), SDGs-centred GPDP and a Thematic Refresher on GPDP—in all of which—Gender Responsive Governance, Gender Responsive Development Planning, Mahila Sabhas before Gram Sabhas and Gender Friendly-Panchayats have been integrated as the focus agenda for learning and action by PRIs. In Madhya Pradesh, the SIRD&PR situated in Jabalpur has ensured integration of Gender Sensitization through a focused session in their Training Programmes.

Thus, our sustained work on mainstreaming Gender Issues in ongoing Training of PRIs in these States, has led to a genuine interest and commitment to undertake a Research Study on Gender Responsive Initiatives for PRIs and their Impact in the selected States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

The Universe of the Study

This study has covered two Major Hindi Speaking States of the country, namely-Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh-(Selected out of Partner States of UN Women Gender Responsive Governance Project in both the Project Cycles—as cited before).

Respondents for the Study

The sample of respondents interacted with-included Officers of State Level Departments of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Women & Child Development, Education, Medical & Health, Social Justice & Empowerment, Agriculture, Planning, PRI-Elected-Representatives-largely GP Presidents, Representatives of SIRD&PR and NGOs working with PRIs, UN Representatives and SHG Federations.

Objectives of the Study

1. To enlist and appraise the Gender Responsive Central and State Schemes initiated in the States under study—that have a bearing on Gender-Inclusive Local Governance by PRIs.
2. To undertake a SWOC Analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities & Challenges) of Gender Responsive Initiatives for and through PRIs – for effective discharge of their Constitutional Role of promoting social justice and gender equality along-with economic development through GPDP.
3. To focus on evidence-based impact of Gender Responsive initiatives for PRIs by the Central and State Government and by PRIs for rural communities, with specific reference to measures taken for empowerment of women and girls in rural areas.

Methodology

The present study is a qualitative research for drawing insights and learning from gender responsive initiatives in MP and Rajasthan and the scope of their possible replication, through use of research methods cited below:

- Desk research, review & appraisal of Gender Responsive Schemes related to Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Education, Medical & Health, Social Justice & Empowerment, Rural Livelihoods, Agriculture, Women, Girl Child, Children, Gender & Gender Budgeting, etc.–being implemented through PRIs
- Questionnaires/Interview Guides
- In-depth Interviews with key stakeholders of the States under Study
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with SIRDs, PRIs, NGOs & Community Groups
- SWOC Analysis through State Workshops with PRIs, SIRDs, NGOs & Departments active in Gender Responsive Initiatives for/through PRIs
- Field Visits to validate the findings of impact of Gender Responsive Initiatives for and by PRIs

Strategy & Time-Frame

- **1st & 2nd quarter**
 - Collection of data and desk-research on Gender Responsive State Policies/Schemes, specifically those being implemented by PRIs
 - Gender appraisal of State Policy for Women and Development Schemes-through the literature collected and related websites studied
 - Development of Questionnaires and Interview Guides and Checklist for FGDs
- **3rd quarter**
 - SWOC Analysis State Workshops with PRIs, SIRDs, NGOs & Departments active in Gender Responsive Initiatives through PRIs in both the States
 - Field Visits in the selected States-to the State Capital to meet Officials of concerned Departments, SIRD, Civil Society Organisations and PRIs i.e.-Panchayat Leaders
- **4th quarter**
 - Consolidation, classification & analysis of data collected from the two States
 - Preparation for submission–the Final Study Report with recommendations for possible replication across all States of the Country, in terms of good Gender Responsive Initiatives taken for and by PRIs in MP and Rajasthan

Scenario Analysis of Status of Women in India, Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan : Emerging Issues for the Present Study

In the context of PRIs, the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1993 provoked a silent revolution for integrating women's participation in rural local governance, by providing a Constitutional mandate for political reservation on minimum 1/3rd seats in PRIs to women. It ushered in a new era in decentralized governance processes in India—by bringing women into positions of decision-making and power in local grassroots governance. Presently 20 States, including Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have progressively moved on to give 50% reservation to women at all levels of PRIs. This engendering of PRI Elected Representatives has led to the humanization of the Development Agenda being focused by Panchayats now; on human development issues of: better access to water, sanitation, health care, girl-child education, promotion of self help groups of women for better livelihoods and better social security coverage of rural households; from their previous fixation on largely constructional activities.

Empowering rural women has become a standing agenda of PRIs—with Panchayats—now integrating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)-the Global 2030 Agenda for Development at local levels—which is gender-inclusive, equity-based and eco-friendly, committed for reduction of poverty and hunger and enabling a better life for rural people. Today's Panchayats are emerging as Gender Responsive Local Governments in rural areas, with the focus of Capacity Building and Training also being on strengthening Gram Panchayat Development Plans—which are made with the Vision of SDGs providing the guiding framework, especially, since 2016 onwards through successive Training Campaigns undertaken in different states across the Country.

UNICEF's Gender Action Plan (GAP 2018-2021) explains that gender equality is realized when women and men and girls and boys enjoy the same rights, resources, opportunities and protections. Because power structures in societies across the world mostly privilege boys and men; promoting gender equality most often requires addressing disadvantages faced by girls and women. At the same time, because gender inequality pervades personal, family and social relationships and institutions, it affects men and boys as well, and requires the engagement of both sexes to make progress towards justice and equality.

Gender responsive programming refers to initiatives where gender norms, roles and inequalities have been considered, and measures have been taken to actively address them. Such programmes go beyond increasing sensitivity and awareness and actually take steps to narrow or remove gender inequalities. Gender sensitive programming, on the other hand, refers to programmes where gender norms, roles and inequalities have been considered

and awareness of these issues has been raised, although appropriate actions may not necessarily have been taken. Gender sensitive efforts need to be accompanied by gender responsive actions in order to achieve gender equality and transform gender relationships and power structures. (Integrating Gender into HIV/AIDS Programmes in the Health Sector: Tool to Improve Responsiveness to Women's Needs (2009), World Health Organization-(WHO) Geneva).

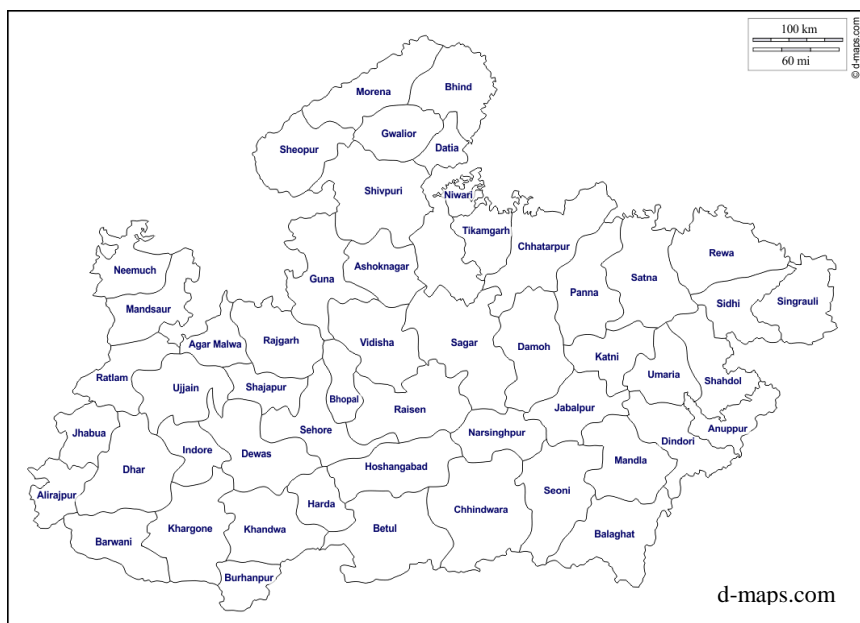
To promote SDG Goal-5 with focus on achieving Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women & Girls, Government of India has launched some new initiatives like-Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao - having huge potential for empowering girls in terms of their survival, well-being and education for empowerment strategy in rural areas, with the promise of unfolding new opportunities for greater gender equality.

National and State Governments are implementing various programmes/schemes for empowerment of girls and women living in urban, rural and tribal areas in the Country, through various Ministries & their Departments viz.- Women & Child Development, Social Justice & Empowerment, Medical & Health, Education, Agriculture, Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Tribal Development, Industries, Labor & Employment, Planning etc.

In the present study, an effort has been made to focus on gender responsive initiatives undertaken by some of the above major departments to roll out programmes/schemes for promoting gender equality and empowerment of women, especially in rural areas, through the local government bodies i.e. Panchayati Raj Institutions and also focus on their perceived impact in the selected states, namely-Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan.

Profile of the States selected for the present Study :

A. Madhya Pradesh



Madhya Pradesh is India's second largest state with an area of **3,08,252** sq. kms. This state, which is called the "heart of India", has four agro-climatic zones, and thus, has the most unique mix of ethnic groups & tribes, castes & communities, including the indigenous tribes and, relatively more recent migrants from other states.

It has a significant tribal population, which constitutes more than one-fourth of its total population and 14.7 percent of India's total tribal population. In absolute numbers, Madhya Pradesh is home to the largest number of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in India and is often called the tribal state of India. It is located in Central India. The state is bound on the north by Uttar- Pradesh, in the east by Chhattisgarh, in the south by Maharashtra and in the west by Gujarat and Rajasthan.

The state covers 9.4 % of the total land area of the country. It is endowed with rich and diverse forest resources and is a reservoir of biodiversity. The forest cover in the State, based on India's State of Forest Report 2013, is 77,522 sq. km, which is around one-fourth of the state's geographical area. The state comprises of 10 divisions, 52 districts (2013), 342 tehsils, 476 towns, 313 Community Development Blocks, 23043 Gram Panchayats and 54,903 villages (as per Census, 2011).

Madhya Pradesh is administratively divided into 10 Divisions:

1. Bhopal Division	2. Narmadapuram Division
3. Chambal Division	4. Rewa Division
5. Gwalior Division	6. Sagar Division
7. Indore Division	8. Shahdol Division
9. Jabalpur Division	10. Ujjain Division

Hindi is the official language of Madhya Pradesh and most widely spoken. Apart from Hindi, the languages of Bundeli, Bagheli, Nimari, Marathi, Sindhi, Urdu, and Malwi are the commonly spoken regional dialects. There are several other local dialects which are spoken.

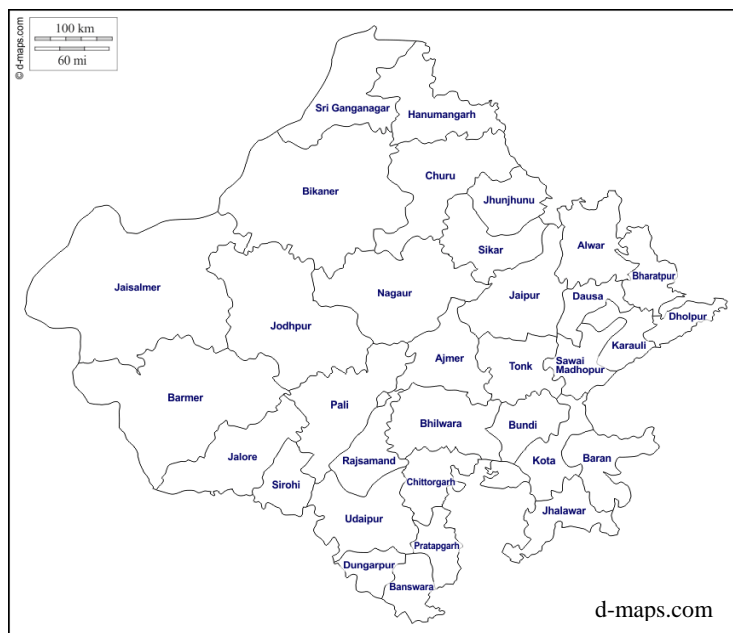
According to the Census of 2011, 90.9% of the state residents follow Hinduism, while others are Muslim (6.6%), Jain (0.8%), Buddhist (0.3%), Christian (0.3%) and Sikh (0.2%). Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of a large number of the people in the state. Soyabean, Wheat, Paddy, Jowar, Maize, Gram, Mustard, Tuar etc. are the main crops of the state. The rivers - Narmada, Tapti, Chambal, Betwa, Shipra, Tawa, Ken, Sone, Paisuni originate from the State.

Tribes in Madhya Pradesh

There are 46 recognized Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh, three of which have been identified as 'Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups-(PVTGs) – formerly known as 'Special Primitive Tribal Groups'. The population of Scheduled Tribes (STs) is 21.1% of the State population (15.31 million out of 72.62 million), according to the 2011 census.

B. Rajasthan

Rajasthan state covers an area of 3,42,239 sq. kms or 10.4 percent of the total geographical area of India. It is the largest Indian state by area and the seventh largest by population. Rajasthan is located on the northwestern side of India, where it comprises most of the wide and inhospitable *Thar* Desert (also known as the "Great Indian Desert") & shares a border with the Pakistani provinces of Punjab to the northwest and Sindh to the west, along the Sutlej-Indus river valley. Elsewhere it is bordered by five other Indian States-Punjab to the north; Haryana and Uttar-Pradesh to the northeast; Madhya Pradesh to the southeast; and Gujarat to the southwest. According to 2011 Census of India, Rajasthan has a total population of 68,548,437.



Rajasthan is administratively divided into 7 Divisions:

1. Ajmer Division	2. Bharatpur Division
3. Bikaner Division	4. Jaipur Division
5. Jodhpur Division	6. Kota Division
7. Udaipur Division	

Though Hindi is the predominant language, local dialects like Marwari, Harauti, Shekhawati, Bagri, Mewati, Dhundhari also thrive. Rajasthan's economy is primarily agricultural and pastoral. Wheat and barley are cultivated over large areas, as are pulses, sugarcane and oilseeds. Cotton and tobacco are the state's cash crops. Rajasthan is among the largest producers of edible oils in India and the second largest producer of oilseeds.

Tribes in Rajasthan

Rajasthan has been home to numerous tribal and nomadic communities. The tribes of Rajasthan constitute approximately 13.5% of Rajasthan's population. Each of these tribes can be identified by their own culture, customs, economy, fairs and festivals. Bhils and Minas constitute the majority of Tribal population of Rajasthan. Sahariyas are the only primitive Tribal Group in Rajasthan – localized in Shahbad & Kishanganj Blocks of Baran District.

Statistical Profile of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

Section I: Demographic Profile

S.N.	Indicator	National	Rajasthan	Madhya Pradesh
1.	Total Population	1,21,01,93,422	6,86 21,012	7,25,97,565
2.	Rural Population (% of total population)	68.84	75.13	72.37
3.	Urban Population (% of total population)	31.16	24.87	27.63
4.	Population Density (per Sq Km)	382	200	236
5.	SC population	201,378,372	12,221,593	11,342,320
6.	ST population	104,545,716	9,238,534	15,316,784
7.	Literacy (% Total)	74.04	67.06%	69.32 %
8.	Literacy Rate-Male (%)	82.14	80.51%	78.73 %
9.	Literacy Rate-Female (%)	65.46	52.66%	59.24 %
10.	Total Administrative Divisions (Number)		7	10
11.	Total Districts (Number)	640	33	52 (2013)
<i>Source(s): Census 2011 and State orders in case of post-census changes in administrative units</i>				

Section II: Gender Parameters

S.N.	Indicator/Parameter	India	Rajasthan	Madhya Pradesh
1.	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males), 2011	940	926	931
2.	Child Sex Ratio, 2011	914	883	918
3.	Sex Ratio in ST (Females per 1000 Males), 2011	990	948	984
4.	Sex Ratio in SC (Females per 1000 Males), 2011	945	923	920
5.	HDI Rank (out of 23), 2011	0.639	17	20
6.	Life Expectancy at birth (years), 2010-14	68	67.7	64.2
7.	GDI Rank (Out of 35), 2011	122	31	33
8.	SDG 05 Rank (December, 2018)	-	37	33
9.	Crime against Women (IPC + SLL), 2016-2018	3,78,277	27,866	28,942
10.	Crime Against Children (IPC + SLL), 2016-2018	1,41,764	5,150	18,992
11.	Gender gap in literacy rate (% point), 2011	16.7	27.8	20.5
12.	MMR (Female deaths per 100000 live births) 2014-16	130	199	173
13.	IMR (per 1000 Live Births), 2016	34	41	47
14.	Proportion of land holdings owned by women (2010-11)	17683 (number in '00) 16510 (area in '000 h.a.)	546 (number in '000) 1329 (area in '000 h.a.)	855 (number in '000) 1329 (area in '000 h.a.)
15.	Female Workforce Participation Rate (Census 2011 data, Office of the Registrar General, India)	Rural - 30.0 Urban -15.4	Rural -42.7 Urban-12.0	Rural -39.3 Urban -15.1
<i>MoSPI data , 2011; Census data 2011; NCRB data,2016-18; Agriculture Census 2010-11; UNDP HDR data, 2011; India SDG Report, 2018</i>				

Section III: PRIs at a Glance

SN	PRI Profile	Rajasthan	Madhya Pradesh
1	State Nodal Department	Rural Development & Panchayati Raj Department	
2	Total Gram Panchayats (Village Panchayats)	9892 (2015)	23043
3	Total Panchayat Samitis (Block Panchayats)	295 (2015)	313
4	Total Zila Panchayats (District Panchayats)	33	52 (2013)
5	Last Panchayat Elections held	2015	2015
6	Next Panchayat Elections due	2020 (Jan-Aug/Sept*,2020)	2020

* Elections postponed midway due to Covid-19 outbreak

Key Issues being probed in the Present Study :

- Gender Responsive Initiatives for/through PRIs undertaken by the Departments/Organizations & PRIs under focus – interacted with/studied based on published data, with focus at the Gram Panchayat Level.
- Perceived impact of the Gender Responsive efforts initiated, in the collective appraisal of related stakeholders, viz.- related Development Departments with coverage of rural areas, Capacity Building & Training Organizations in Government and CSOs/NGOs, PRIs/Gram Panchayats Selected for interaction and study from secondary sources.
- SWOC Analysis through participatory assessment by related stakeholders, viz.- Officials of related Development Departments, Capacity Building & Training Organizations in Government and CSOs/NGOs, as well as, Elected Leaders of PRIs, especially, Sarpanches of Panchayats of the States under study–by doing a participatory stock-taking of perceived strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges of the Gender Responsive Initiatives rolled out through PRIs in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan – the selected States.

Additionally, few specific questions raised to PRI-stakeholders during the study included:

- ✓ Three major problems related to Women & Girl Children in Panchayats.
- ✓ Efforts made by them for removal of these problems.
- ✓ Three major initiatives taken by them for empowerment of Women & Girl Children in Panchayats along-with outcomes.
- ✓ Efforts for raising participation of women in Mahila Sabhas and Gram Sabhas.
- ✓ Efforts for removal of social mal-practices–hindering the right to equality and dignity of Women & Girl Children.
- ✓ Whether the annual development plan–GPDP formulated by them integrates development issues of Women & Girl Children.
- ✓ Expectations of Panchayat Leaders for support from State/Central Government for ensuring achievement of SDG-05 for achieving gender equality and empowerment of women & girls by 2030.
- ✓ Suggestions for State/Central Government for ensuring achievement of SDG -05.

CHAPTER – 2

Gender Responsive Initiatives for PRIs through Central Schemes in MP & Rajasthan

Overview of Gender Responsive Schemes of Central Government implemented by PRIs in Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan

There are important Gender-Friendly Schemes spear-headed by the Central and State Governments as flagship programmes related to different sectors, to address the gender gaps in development and promote empowerment of women & girl children across the country. Few of these major interventions are analyzed ahead which are pan-Indian in outreach and implemented by PRIs in rural areas, across the country and also in both the focus states under study.

These schemes have been initiated in order to:

- Reduce gender-gaps in development and promote gender equality in compliance of International/National-policy or rights-based frameworks
- Promote participation and leadership of girl-children and women in all walks of life
- Prevent violence against girl-children and women in all forms and enforce laws for protection of their human dignity
- Ensure overall empowerment of girl-children and women in keeping with SDG-05 – for promoting gender-equality

SDG 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women & Girls (under UN Sustainable Development Goals for 2030)

Gender Equality is imperative for sustainable development on 3 major grounds:

1. As a moral and ethical imperative: achieving gender equality for realizing the human rights, dignity and capabilities of diverse groups of women is a central requirement of a just and sustainable world.
2. As critical to redressing the disproportionate impact of economic, social and environmental challenges on women and girls, which undermine the enjoyment of their human rights and their vital roles in sustaining their families and communities.
3. As an important strategy to build up women's agency and capabilities to create better synergies between gender equality and sustainable development outcomes.

As aptly put by Mahbub-Ul-Haq – the co-founder of Human Development Reports - "Development if not engendered, is endangered" (HDR, 1995).

Gender-Friendly Flagship Schemes of Government of India

Ministry of Women and Child Development

1. ICDS , 1975 – universalized in 1995
2. Gender-Budgeting – effective from 2005-06
3. Child Protection Scheme (CPS), 2009
4. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP), 2015
5. One Stop Centre for Women, 2015
6. SWADHAR Greh (A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances), 2015
7. Women Helpline Scheme, 2015
8. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), 2017
9. POSHAN Abhiyan, 2018

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

ICDS was launched in 1975, in accordance with the National Policy for Children, 1974. In 1995 the scheme was universalized to cover all the community development blocks and major urban slums in the country.

This scheme through Anganwadi Centers provides a package of 6 services-

- i. Supplementary Nutrition (SNP),
- ii. Pre-school Non-formal Education,
- iii. Nutrition & Health Education,
- iv. Immunization,
- v. Health Check-up, and
- vi. Referral Services

Over the years it has grown into one of the largest integrated mother and child-focused development schemes in the world.

Status of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) – 2017-18

S.No.			Number of AWCs Sanctioned	Number of AWCs Operational
1.	National	No. Of ICDS Projects	7,075	7,075
		No. of AWCs/ Mini AWCs	14,00,000	13,62,847
2.	MP	No. Of ICDS Projects	453	453
		No. of AWCs/Mini AWCs	97,135	97,135
3.	Rajasthan	No. Of ICDS Projects	304	304
		No. of AWCs/Mini AWCs	62,010	61,974

Anganwadi Centres-State Specific Report (2017-18), NIPCCD, New Delhi

As per the NIPCCD Study, there were 13.62 lakh operational AWCs out of 14 lakh sanctioned AWCs in the country. In MP, the study found all ICDS projects sanctioned and AWCs fully operational, whereas in Rajasthan-while all ICDS projects were operational, a few of the AWCs/Mini AWCs were yet to become fully operational. In rural areas—all AWCs are operating under the supervision of

Gram Panchayats in India, as the biggest Social Sector outreach Programme for improving the health of women and children.

Gender-Budgeting

Gender Budgeting (GB) is a powerful tool for achieving gender mainstreaming so as to ensure that benefits of development reach women at par with men. It is not an accounting exercise but an ongoing process of keeping a gender perspective in policy/ programme formulation, its implementation and review. GB entails appraisal of the Government budgets, to establish their gender differential impacts and to ensure that gender commitments are translated into budgetary commitments.

The rationale for gender budgeting is the recognition of the fact that National-budgets impact men and women differently, through the pattern of resource allocation. The way government budgets allocate resources, has the potential to transform gender inequalities. Since, 2005-06, the Expenditure Division of Ministry of Finance, Government of India has been issuing a note on Gender-Budgeting as a part of the Budget Circular every year. This GB Statement comprises of two parts:

Part A - Women-Specific Schemes - which have 100% allocation for Women

Part B - Pro-Women Schemes- where at least 30% or more of the allocation is for Women.

All major State Governments, including Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have also adopted Gender Budgeting, which is being localized by Panchayats in GPDP as well.

Gender Budget of Ministries and Departments, 2018

Year	Ministries/Deptts. (Demands)	Total Gender Budget (BE) (Rs. Crore)	% of Total Budget
2008-09	27(33)	27,166.67	3.68
2009-10	28(33)	56,857.61	5.57
2010-11	28(33)	67,749.80	6.11
2011-12	29(34)	78,251.02	6.22
2012-13	29(34)	88,142.80	5.91
2013-14	30(35)	97,133.70	5.83
2014-15	36(39)	98,029.84	5.46
2015-16	35(35)	79,257.87	4.46
2016-17	35(47)	90624.76	4.58
2017-18	32(48)	1,17,221.47 (RE)	5.28
2018-19	38(49)	1,21,961.32	4.99

Ministry of WCD, 2018; BE: Budgeted Estimates

Child Protection Scheme (CPS)

The WCD Ministry is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme—Child Protection Services Scheme (CPS, erstwhile ICPS) since 2009-10, with the aim of building a protective environment for children in difficult circumstances, as well as,

other vulnerable children, through Government, Civil Society and Panchayats-Partnership.

CPS provides preventive, statutory care and rehabilitation services for children who are in need of care and protection and those in conflict with the law-as defined under the Juvenile Justice-(Care & Protection of Children) Act, (JJ Act) 2015. This scheme provides financial support to State Governments/UT Administrations, for delivering services (as mandated under the JJ Act, 2015 & Rules) for children, either themselves or through suitable NGOs.

In the year 2019-2020, as on 31st December, 2019, the Ministry had assisted 1491 Homes, 348 Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs) & 261 Open Shelters through State Governments/Union Territories (UTs)–Administrations. Apart from the institutional services, it has been reported by the State Governments/UTs that so far 709 Child Welfare Committees and 696 JJ Boards have been assisted by the Ministry. Child Protection Committees are also formed at the GP Level in rural areas across the Country.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)

‘Beti Bachao Beti Padhao’ was launched in 2015 as a comprehensive scheme that promotes the girl child’s empowerment, with pan-India expansion in 2018 to all 640 Districts. It is a tri-ministerial effort with the Ministries of :

- (a) Women and Child Development (MoWCD)
- (b) Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW) and
- (c) Human Resource Development (MoHRD)

The scheme has the following objectives:

- i. Prevent gender-based sex-selective abortion
- ii. Ensure the survival and protection of the girl child
- iii. Provide education and promote the participation of the girl child

The scheme has a two-pronged strategy comprising:

- (a) Media Advocacy and Outreach and
- (b) Multi-Sectoral Action

BBBP Scheme has been extensively championed by Gram Panchayats and has had a positive impact in improving child sex ratio/sex ratio at birth, as evidenced by the table below:

Sex Ratio at Birth during the period from 2015-16 to 2018-19

S.No.		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	National	923	926	929	931
2.	MP	924	922	940	930
3.	Rajasthan	929	938	945	947

Source: Reply to Rajya Sabha Question No.-40-(21.06.2019)

One Stop Centres (OSCs)

One Stop Centres Scheme is being implemented since 2015 for providing multiple support services for violence-affected women across the country, as part of the Nirbhaya Framework with the help of States and UTs.

One Stop Centre provides legal and psycho-social counselling, along with other facilities including temporary shelter, police facilitation and medical support to the women who need it, under one roof in an integrated manner. So far 728 OSCs have been approved for 724 districts of the country. As of now, 623 OSCs are operational across 37 States and UTs. These centres have offered support to over 2.4 lakh women as on 31st December, 2019. OSCs are also being integrated with 181 women helpline and other existing services to provide best possible access and support to women. (Annual Report-2019-20, WCD, GoI). GPs promote awareness of the scheme in villages.

State-wise details of approved & operational OSCs and Women Supported

S.No.		Number of OSCs Approved	Number of Operational OSCs	Number of women supported
1.	MP	51	50	3,217
2.	Rajasthan	16	16	4,964

14-December-2018 (PIB)

SWADHAR Greh (A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances)

The 'Swadhar Greh Scheme' started in 2015-for rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances and covers deserted women who do not have any social and economic support, women victims of domestic violence/family tension and natural disasters. Under the scheme prescribed cost sharing between Centre and States/UTs is on 60:40 ratio. Swadhar Greh are to be set up in every district with capacity of 30 women with the following objectives:

- a) Cater to the primary needs of shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment and care of the women in distress-without any social and economic support.
- b) Enable them to regain their emotional strength that gets hampered due to their encounter with unfortunate circumstances and
- c) Provide them with legal aid and guidance to enable them to take steps for their readjustment in family/society.
- d) Act as a support system, understand & meet various requirements of women in distress and rehabilitate them economically & emotionally.
- e) Enable them to start their life afresh with dignity and conviction.

Details of Swadhar Greh - 2017-18

S.No.		No. of Swadhar Greh	No. of beneficiaries
1.	National	559	17,231*
2.	MP	6	180**
3.	Rajasthan	8	240**

* 9 Feb.2018 (PIB) ** Source: Rajya Sabha Question No.- 588

Details of Swadhar Greh

S. No	Rajasthan	S. No	Madhya Pradesh
1	Jaipur	1	Ujjain
2	Jodhpur	2	Indore
3	Karauli	3	Rajgarh
4	Dausa	4	Chhindwara
5	Baran	5	Jabalpur
6	Udaipur	6	Rewa
7	Dungarpur		
8	Banswara		

As per the Annual report of WCD, GoI - 2019-20, a total of 417 Swadhar Grehs are functioning in the country benefiting 12,890 women.

Support Services at Swadhar Greh:

- Legal Service
- Vocational Training
- Medical Facilities
- Counselling

Women Helpline Scheme

The Scheme of Universalisation of Women Helpline started in 2015, is intended to provide 24 hours immediate and emergency response to women affected by violence through referral-(linking with appropriate authority such as Police, One Stop Centre and Hospital) and information about women-related government schemes across the country, through a single uniform number-181/1090/1091. Under the WHL Scheme, the States/UTs will utilise or augment their existing women helplines, through a dedicated single national number. Department of Telecommunication, GoI has allocated short code 181 to all States/UTs.

So far, women helplines have become operational in 32 States/UTs. They have managed more than 47.86 lakh calls. The Scheme is funded through Nirbhaya Fund. (Annual Report-2019-20, WCD, GoI). Gram Panchayats spread awareness about the Women Helpline Scheme among rural women.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

PMMVY started in 2017. The scheme is a maternity benefit program. It is a conditional cash transfer scheme for pregnant and lactating women of 19 years of age or above for the first live birth. It provides partial wage compensation to women for wage-loss during childbirth and childcare. Main Objectives of the scheme are -

- Promote appropriate practice, care and institutional service utilization during pregnancy, delivery and lactation

- Encourage the women to follow optimal nutrition and feeding practices, including early and exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months; and
- Provide cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and lactating mothers

Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Rajasthan are the top five States/UT in the country in implementation of PMMVY.

Pregnant Women & Lactating Mothers Benefitted (as of December, 2019)

S.No.		Total Beneficiaries Paid
1.	National	1,21,13,044
2.	MP	14,44,998
3.	Rajasthan	8,35,600

So far, 3,45,49,525 applications have been received from 1,37,59,405 beneficiaries from all 37 States/UTs on PMMVY-CAS (as on 31st December, 2019). The maternity benefits amounting to Rs. 4938.29 crore have been released to 1,21,13,044 beneficiaries (Annual Report-2019-20, WCD, GoI). This wide coverage has been possible because of the active role of Panchayats to ensure its outreach to eligible mothers.

POSHAN Abhiyan

Poshan Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission) is India's flagship programme to improve nutritional outcomes for children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Launched in 2018, the programme, through use of technology, a targeted approach and convergence, strives to reduce the level of stunting, under-nutrition, anaemia and low birth weight in children, as also, focus on adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers, thus holistically addressing malnutrition. POSHAN Abhiyaan provides an inherent platform for convergence among Ministries/Departments as well as schemes and programmes.

For implementation of POSHAN Abhiyaan the four point strategy/pillars of the mission are:

- Inter-sectoral convergence for better service delivery
- Use of technology (ICT) for real time growth monitoring and tracking of women & children
- Intensified health and nutrition services for the first 1000 days
- Jan Andolan : GPs spreading awareness in Mahila Sabhas, Bal Sabhas and Gram-Sabhas

MoWCD has awarded nine good performing States—including Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan for their significant contributions in the POSHAN Abhiyan.

Ministry of Human Resource Development

- 1. Adult Education, 1990**
- 2. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya (KGBV), 2004**
- 3. National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education, 2008**
- 4. Mid Day Meal, 2008**
- 5. Samagra Shiksha, 2018**
- 6. Self-defence Training for girls, 2018**

Adult Education (Sakshar Bharat)

Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty, reducing child mortality, curbing population growth, achieving gender equality and ensuring sustainable development. Literacy is a force multiplier for all aspects of social development.

A series of programmes were introduced for Adult Education since the First Plan period, the most prominent being the National Literacy Mission (NLM) in 1990s; including Adult Education for Women and Literacy Programmes which are flexible, participatory and appropriate to improve their life-skills, reproductive health and livelihood; which strengthen their participation and leadership in the public sphere; and ensure gender justice by continuously empowering women in socio-economic, as well as, political development. GPs play an instrumental role in spread of adult literacy in rural areas.

Country-wide No. of Beneficiaries : Sakshar Bharat

Year	Male	Female	Total
2016-17	6,057,019	13,226,056	19,283,075
2015-16	5,840,589	13,397,738	19,238,327
2014-15	3,082,314	7,607,631	10,689,945

Adult Education Division, MHRD

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya (KGBV)

The scheme was introduced in August 2004 under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). Bridging gender and social category gaps at all levels of school education is one of the major objectives of SSA, now-Samagra Shiksha. Consequently, to encourage the participation of girls in education, the existing Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) at upper primary level and Girls Hostels at secondary level have been extended/converged to provide residential and schooling facilities upto Class-XII under the Scheme. The scheme has been implemented in all States and Union Territories with its popularisation by PRIs.

Thus, the Scheme now provides for access and quality education to girls from disadvantaged groups of girls in the age group of 10-18 years aspiring to study in

Classes VI to XII; belonging to SC, ST, OBC, Minority communities and BPL families to ensure smooth transition of girls from elementary to secondary and upto class XII, wherever possible. KGBV provides the facility to have at-least one residential school for girls from Classes VI-XII in every educationally backward block (EBBs). KGBV scheme provides for a minimum reservation of 75% of the seats for girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC or Minority Communities and priority for the remaining 25% is accorded to girls from families from Below Poverty Line (BPL).

This scheme is being implemented in 27 States/UTs, including Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan. 3703 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) were sanctioned & 3697 are operational in the country, till 2018 - enrolling 3.78 lakh girls. Out of the total of 2549 Girls Hostels sanctioned under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), 1314 Girls Hostels are functional enrolling 1.20 lakh girls.

Under the newly launched Integrated Scheme of School Education-Samagra Shiksha, effective from the year 2018-19, provision has been made to upgrade the existing KGBVs at upper primary level to senior secondary level, with a capacity of 150-250 girls in convergence with the erstwhile Girls Hostel Scheme. (pib.nic.in). KGBVs are ensuring retention of girls in schools with lowered dropout rates in rural areas.

National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education

The centrally sponsored “National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)” was launched in May 2008, to give incentive to students enrolled in class IX. The scheme is now boarded on National Scholarship Portal (NSP).

This scheme aims to establish an enabling environment to promote enrolment and reduce drop out of girls belonging to SC/ST communities in Secondary Schools and ensure their school-retention up to 18 years of age.

Mid Day Meal

To enhance enrolment, attendance, retention and simultaneously to improve the nutritional status of children, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme—‘National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education’ was launched in 1995.

In 2008-09, the scheme was extended to cover children of upper primary classes and the Scheme was renamed as ‘National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in Schools’, popularly known as Mid-Day Meal Scheme, it covers all school children studying in I-VIII classes in Government and Government-aided schools, Special Training Centres (STCs) and Madarasas & Maktabas supported under Samagra Shiksha. Content and coverage of the scheme has been revised from time to time.

Studies reveal that after the introduction of Mid-Day Meal Programme the percentage of enrolment and retention of girls has increased and parents are more interested to send them to Schools. As a result, in government schools, enrolment of girls is showing greater progress than enrolment of boys. GPs are effectively supervising the Mid Day Meal Scheme in Elementary Schools in rural areas.

Coverage of children: on an average basis during the year 2018- 19.

Rajasthan :

The PAB-MDM has approved 29,45,860 children at primary and 16,51,684 children at upper primary level, out of which 29,72,008 children at primary and 16,51,896 children at upper primary have availed Mid Day Meal.

Stage	PAB-MDM Approval	Average number of children availed MDM	% Children Availed MDM
Primary	29,45,860	29,72,008	101
Upper Primary	16,51,684	16,51,896	100
Total	45,97,544	46,23,904	101

Madhya Pradesh :

The PAB-MDM has approved 3212696 children at primary and 2046827 children at upper primary level, out of which 2972829 children at primary and 1892550 children at upper primary levels have availed Mid Day Meal.

Stage	PAB-MDM Approval	Average number of children availed MDM	% Children Availed MDM
Primary	32,12,696	29,72,829	93
Upper Primary	20,46,827	18,92,550	92
Total	52,59,523	48,65,379	93

Under ‘Performance Grading Index’ (PGI), Rajasthan & MP both- obtained score of 10 against the weightage of 10 for indicator–“% of elementary school’s children taking MDM against target approved in PAB – in Govt. and aided schools”.

Samagra Shiksha

The Union Budget, 2018-19, has proposed to treat school education holistically without segmentation from pre-nursery to Class 12. Samagra Shiksha - an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class 12 has been, therefore, prepared with the broader goal of improving school effectiveness measured in terms of equal opportunities for schooling and equitable learning outcomes. It subsumes the three schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE).

The focal points of Samagra Shiksha include:

- Focus on Quality of Education, Digital Education, Strengthening of Schools, Inclusion, Skill Development, Sports and Physical Education, Regional Balance
- Focus on Girls Education
 - ✓ Upgradation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) from Class 6-8 to Class 6-12.
 - ✓ Self-defence training for girls from upper primary to senior secondary stage
 - ✓ Enhanced Commitment to 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao'

Self-Defence Training for Girls

The government has introduced a self defence training programme for girls under Samagra Shiksha so as to make them strong. The crime rate in India has been rising and especially crime against women, therefore, safety and security of girls is a major concern. Self Defence training will be imparted to girls from classes 6 to 12 studying in government schools.

Funds for this purpose are provided per school per month for inculcating self-defence skills, including life skill for self-protection and self-development among the girls. Self-Defence training is also being given in Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs). The states have been advised for convergence for availing funding for Self-Defence training under the Nirbhaya Fund under MoWCD, GoI or with other State-Government schemes. Supported by the Department of Police, GPs can actively promote this scheme for Self-Defence Training of girls in govt. schools in rural areas.

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

1. **Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), 2005**
2. **Menstrual Hygiene Yojana, 2011**
3. **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram, 2011**
4. **Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child & Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A), 2013**
5. **Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), 2013**
6. **Mission Indradhanush, 2014 and Intensified Mission Indradhanush, 2017**
7. **'Ayushman Bharat' Programme, 2018**

The National Rural Health Mission was conceived to provide effective affordable healthcare to rural population throughout the country with special focus on 18 States, which have weak public health indicators and/or weak infrastructure including Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY)

JSY is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among the poor pregnant women. This scheme was launched in 2005 and is being implemented in all states and UTs with special focus on low performing states. JSY is a 100 % centrally sponsored scheme and it integrates cash assistance with delivery and post-delivery care. MP & Rajasthan both states fall under Low Performing States in the country. Institutional Deliveries have increased among rural women by active promotion of the scheme by GPs & PRIs.

Details of beneficiaries under Janani Suraksha Yojana

S.No.	State	Beneficiaries 2016-17	Beneficiaries 2017-18	Beneficiaries 2018-19 - (Provisional)
1	National	10459547	11021548	10040857
2	MP	1031824	1043310	992039
3	Rajasthan	1067378	1020259	1031468

PIB Delhi, 2019

Menstrual Hygiene Yojana

The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has introduced a scheme for promotion of menstrual hygiene among adolescent girls in the age group of 10-19 years in rural areas with following major objectives:

- To increase awareness among adolescent girls on Menstrual Hygiene
- To increase access to & use of high quality sanitary napkins in rural areas.
- To ensure safe disposal of Sanitary Napkins in an eco- friendly manner.

The scheme was initiated in 2011 in 107 selected districts in 17 States. From 2014 onwards, it covers all States/UTs under National Health Mission. GPs & PRIs are promoting a new ethos of 'Chuppi Todo' - Break the Culture of Shame & Silence among girls to promote Menstrual Hygiene among them.

Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK)

JSSK was launched in 2011 to motivate institutional deliveries. It is an initiative with a hope that every pregnant woman comes to government institutional facility for medically supervised deliveries to curb IMR & MMR. With active support and supervision of Panchayats, both IMR and MMR are improving in India and the focus States of MP & Rajasthan.

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A)

Improving maternal & child health and ensuring survival of mother & child are central to the achievement of national health goals under the National Health Mission (NHM). SDG Goal 3 also includes the focus on reducing maternal, newborn and child mortality. The Government of India, launched, the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn Child plus Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) to influence the key interventions for reducing maternal & child morbidity and mortality in 2013.

The programme essentially looks to address the major causes of mortality among women and children, as well as, the delays in accessing and utilizing health care services. It also introduces new initiatives like the use of Score Card to track health performance, National Iron+ Initiative to address the issue of anaemia across all age groups and the Comprehensive Screening and Early interventions for defects at birth, diseases, and deficiencies among children and adolescents.

GPs & PRIs play an active role in supervision of all these sub-schemes of NHM through AWCs & ANM sub-centres and observing MCHN-(Maternal Child Health Nutrition) – Days at AWCs on a monthly basis.

Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)

RBSK is an important initiative aiming at early identification and early intervention for children from birth to 18 years to cover the 4 ‘D’s viz. Defects at Birth, Deficiencies, Diseases, Development delays-including disability. Early detection and management of diseases, including deficiencies bring added value in preventing these conditions to progress to their more severe and debilitating form.

A woman’s health and well-being remains a major concern throughout her life-cycle. The SRS 2016 has reported that at all India level, U5MR among females is at 41 vis-a-vis 37 for males. All the bigger States/UTs have higher Under-five Mortality Rates (U5MR) for females than males, except Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. Although, in MP Rural U5MR far exceeds the urban data.

	U5MR* 2016: Gender gap			U5MR 2016: Rural:Urban gap		
	Male	Female	Differential	Rural	Urban	Differential
India	37	41	4	43	25	18
Rajasthan	42	49	7	49	33	16
Madhya Pradesh	58	52	-6	60	35	25

SRS, 2016 - * under-five mortality rate

Both MP and Rajasthan, under-five mortality rate (U5MR) among girls has shown a decline, but high rural and urban gender differentials indicate continued neglect of the girl child during infancy and early childhood, especially in rural areas.

Mission Indradhanush

“Mission Indradhanush” was launched in 2014 to strengthen and re-energize the programme to achieve full immunization coverage for all children & pregnant women at a rapid pace. The goal of this scheme is to ensure full immunization with all available vaccines for children up to two years of age and pregnant women.

(a) Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI)

To further intensify the immunization programme, Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI) was also launched in 2017. Through this programme, Gol aims to reach each and every child up to two years of age and all those pregnant women who have been left uncovered under the routine immunisation programme. In December, 2019-1st Round of IMI-2.0 has been conducted, wherein, 11.62 lakh children & 2.46 lakh pregnant women have been vaccinated – with the active support of GPs in rural areas.

‘Ayushman Bharat’ Programme

India has embarked on an ambitious journey to provide Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for all. The Government has shown its commitment by launching the over-arching 'Ayushman Bharat' programme in 2018 to revive and revamp the primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare system, with stronger focus on prevention, health-promotion and wellness.

The two pillars of this scheme are - the Ayushman Bharat-Health and Wellness Centers (AB-HWCs) for providing comprehensive Primary Healthcare Services universally and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) to provide financial protection for secondary and tertiary care to about 40% of India's households.

Against a target of 40,000 Ayushman Bharat-Health & Wellness Centres, as reported by the States & UTs on the HWC Portal, 27370 H&WCs have been operationalized till 1st January, 2020. This scheme also will find active champions in Panchayats for its effective outreach in rural areas.

Ministry of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj

- 1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), 2005**
- 2. NRLM- 2011 renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) in 2015**
 - Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) - Sub-scheme under NRLM**
- 3. Swachha Bharat Mission–Gramin (SBM-G), 2014**
- 4. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY-G), 2016 & e-PMUY, 2019**
- 5. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, 2016**

6. Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) & People's Plan Campaign

7. 14th / 15th Finance Commission (FFC)

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA), later renamed as the "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act"-(MGNREGA), is aimed to promote wage employment in non-farm season, for adults in rural areas as a right to work. This Act was enforced in 2005 and MGNREGS works under this Act.

It aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing minimum 100 days of wage employment in a financial year, to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. MGNREGS is mainly implemented by Gram Panchayats.

The MGNREGA has enabling gender responsive provisions:

- Minimum one third of all workers to be women
- Provision of equal wages for equal work
- Provision of work within 5 kms radius from home
- Crèche Facilities at Work-site for small children
- Flexibility of choosing work-hours

Coverage under MGNREGS (as on 26-02-2020)

S. No.		National	MP	Rajasthan
1.	Total No. of Districts	691	51	33
2.	Total No. of Blocks	6,921	313	295
3.	Total No. of GPs	2,62,685	22,809	9,894

mnregaweb4.nic.in

Women's participation in MGNREGS Work (%)

	FY 2019-2020	FY 2018-2019	FY 2017-2018	FY 2016-2017	FY 2015-2016
National	54.8	54.58	53.53	56.16	55.26
MP	38.01	36.54	37.37	41.3	43.15
Rajasthan	67.23	66.07	65.34	67.03	69.03

mnregaweb4.nic.in

According to MGNREGS MIS Data, the participation of women in MGNREGS is far above the basic mandate of 33% of work to be assigned to women, with almost 55% of all employment generated in 2019-20 going to women at the country level. In Rajasthan, 67% workforce under MGNREGS comprises of women.

DAY-NRLM-Women SHGs

Aajeevika-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), GoI in June 2011. The NRLM aims at creating efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services.

NRLM set out with an agenda to cover rural poor households, across Districts, Blocks, Gram Panchayats and Villages in the country through self-managed Self Help Groups & federated institutions to support them as livelihood collectives. At least 1 woman member from each identified rural poor household is to be brought under the Self Help Group network in a time bound manner. In addition, the poor would be facilitated to achieve increased access to rights, entitlements and public services.

In 2015, the program was renamed Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY-NRLM). DAY-NRLM believes in harnessing the innate capabilities of the poor-women and complements them with capacities-information, knowledge, skills, tools, finance and collectivization to enable them to participate in the growing economy of the country. **DAY-NRLM has emerged as the largest institutional platform for women's empowerment.** It is envisaged that the intensive and continuous capacity building of rural poor women will ensure their social, economic and political upliftment. At present, the number of Women SHGs is approximately 62 lacs in the country, with around 6.73 crore women members.

Promoting PRI-SHG Convergence as a sustained initiative across the country, holds the transformative potential to unleash the social capital of Gender Friendly Panchayats (GFPs).

Progress of SHGs (as on Feb, 2020)

S. No		Total No. of SHGs	Total Members
1.	National	61,46,587	6,73,13,570
2.	MP	2,87,316	32,22,056
3.	Rajasthan	93,270	10,58,553

nrlm.gov.in

(a) Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) - Sub-scheme under NRLM

MKSP was launched in 2011 with an aim to empower women in agriculture by making systematic investments to enhance their participation & productivity. The programme also seeks to create and sustain agriculture-based livelihoods with regard to women in rural areas.

Other objectives of the scheme are –

- ensure food and nutrition in the households,
- enable better access to services and
- provide inputs for women to improve their managerial capabilities, etc.

A total of 36 lac women farmers have been covered under the scheme in 24 States till now, with active support of Gram Panchayats.

Coverage under MKSP- (as on Feb, 2020)

S. No.	State	No. of Districts	No. of Blocks	No. of GPs	No. of Villages	No. of PIAs	No. of Projects	No. of Mahila Kisans
1	MP	51	312	9550	14756	4	6	666795
2	Rajasthan	19	60	1385	2900	2	3	151454

nrlm.gov.in

Swachha Bharat Mission – Gramin (SBM-G)

To accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to focus on safe sanitation, the scheme was launched in 2014, with below objectives -

- Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation
- Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019
- **Motivate communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions to adopt sustainable sanitation practices & facilities through awareness creation and health education**
- Encourage cost-effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation
- Develop, wherever required, community managed sanitation systems, focusing on scientific Solid & Liquid Waste Management systems for overall cleanliness in the rural areas
- **Create significant positive impact on gender and promote social inclusion by improving sanitation especially in marginalized communities**

While selecting eligible households for providing incentive under SBM-(G), widows/old age pensioners and women-headed households are given priority. Similarly, pregnant and lactating mothers and girl-children benefitting under any govt. Scheme are also given priority.

Coverage under SBM-G

As per the SBM-G dashboard, there are 6,03,175 ODF-villages, 2,62,734 ODF-Gram-Panchayats, 706 ODF-Districts and 36 ODF-States/UTs in the

country today (Feb, 2020). A total number of 10,28,67,271 household toilets have been constructed across rural areas of the country.

S. No.	State	ODF Villages	ODF Gram-Panchayats	ODF Districts	Household Toilets built
1.	MP	50,228	22,839	51	66,01,585
2.	Rajasthan	42,860	9,892	33	75,29,520

The active role of Panchayats in making SBM-G a living reality within the stipulated timeline is evidenced by the progress data.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G)

The scheme was launched in 1996- as Indira Awaas Yojana. It was revamped in April 2016 as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAYG) – redesigned to meet the objectives of “Housing for All” scheme by the year 2022, with the support of Gram Panchayats.

It is a rural housing program that aims to provide a 25-square meter pucca-house-which also includes basic amenities to beneficiaries of the scheme. Some state governments also provide financial assistance under the scheme to purchase land for landless beneficiaries. Under this scheme Women-headed households have been given priority. The instruction from the Ministry is to sanction as many houses in the name of women/in joint name as per the beneficiaries identified through SECC, 2011.

Gender breakup of houses completed till now

S No	Name	Women	Men	Joint (Wife & Husband)	Completed
1	National	2660268	3452395	3582149	9695530
2	MP	224690	816319	482608	1523699
3	Rajasthan	404116	204689	134170	743072

pmayg.nic.in

Year-wise houses completed

S No	State Name	2014-2015 & prior	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	Total Houses completed in Phase-I & Phase-II
1	National	2568054	1570637	3748423	2732534	2317864	922551	13860063
2	MP	325485	75859	426669	395040	540215	184158	1947426
3	Rajasthan	85183	53320	244051	215886	202256	80879	881575

pmayg.nic.in

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) and e-PMUY

PMUY was launched in 2016 to distribute 50 million LPG connections to women of BPL families. This scheme is a step towards women empowerment and aims at protecting their health-as women are the primary victims of using harmful fossil fuels while cooking, esp. in rural areas, endangering their respiratory health.

In 2019, under Extended Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana-2 - guidelines of PMUY were revised, wherein, scheme benefits were also provided to BPL families covered under seven additional notified categories-(excluding those covered by 14 parameters of exclusion in SECC list), in addition to SECC beneficiaries.

Till September,2019 – 8,03,39,993 PMUY Connections were released, covering 715 districts in the country. In Madhya Pradesh 71,79,224 and in Rajasthan 63,92,482 PMUY Connections were released. Again, this scheme has been a success due to active role of Panchayats in ensuring its coverage of the eligible rural women.

Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) & People's Plan Campaign

Participation of people in the governance of the nation is the essence of democracy. Decentralisation is the prime mechanism through which democracy becomes truly representative and responsive. Decentralised rural development would succeed only with decentralised planning.

GPDP planning process aims to address the development challenges existing across three inter-related dimensions in rural India.

- A. Economic dimension:** To alleviate poverty and create employment opportunities.
- B. Social dimension: Social development of poor and low-income households and the disadvantaged groups, eliminating inequalities in social indicators, promoting gender equality and women's empowerment.**
- C. Political dimension:** Providing opportunities for the poor & low income people in rural areas, including women and SC & ST Communities to effectively and equally participate in the Panchayat processes at the village level and beyond.

The Gram Panchayats are also constitutionally mandated for preparation of GPDP for economic development and social justice, utilizing financial resources available with them. The GPDP should be comprehensive and based on participatory process involving the community, particularly Gram Sabha, and has to be in convergence with schemes of all related Central Ministries/Line Departments related to 29 subjects-listed in the 11th Schedule of the Constitution. This convergence assumes greater significance in view of the fact that **Panchayats can play an important role for effective implementation of flagship schemes on subjects of national importance for transformation of rural India and achieving the SDGs.**

People's Plan Campaign- 'Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas' (Jan Yojana Abhiyan)

The People's Plan Campaign was launched in 2018 as 'Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas'. This campaign is now rolled out every year from 2nd October to 31st December for preparation of evidence-based GPDP through structured Gram Sabha meetings for the next financial year, based on Gap-Analysis of results found for each GP on Mission Antyodaya (MA) survey parameters. The MA survey includes parameters related to status of infrastructure, human and economic development in each GP.

Achievements during People's Plan Campaign for FY-2020-21

SN		Total GP Count	GPs with Gram Sabha Held	GPDP Approved In Gram Sabhas	Final GPDP Uploaded in Plan-Plus (2020-2021)	GPs for which Mission Antyodaya Data Captured
1	National	2,66,832	2,54,247	2,20,731	2,22,638	2,38,854
2	MP	22,812	22,806	18,881	22,799	22,794
3	Rajasthan	9,888	9,888	9,566	9,435	9,314

gdpd.nic.in

Central Finance Commission (CFC)

The Constitution of India as per its preamble seeks to secure to all citizens, justice—social, economic and political. Inspired from this a Central Finance Commission is created every five years, to recommend devolution of taxes collected by the Centre-between the Centre and the States. The CFC plays a vital role in securing economic justice and regional balance in development efforts across States in Rural & Urban areas, by devolving Central Grants for Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) through States.

Fourteenth Finance Commission (XIV FC)

The Fourteenth Finance Commission was constituted in January 2013 to make recommendations for devolution of Central share of funds to States for Panchayats & ULBs for the period 2015-20. The 14th Finance Commission award created an enormous opportunity for responsive local governance at the cutting edge institutional level of the Gram Panchayats. The guidelines issued by Ministry of Finance, GoI for the release and utilization of the local bodies grant-stipulated that proper annual Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) must be prepared by the Gram-Panchayats, for ensuring basic services within the functions devolved to them, as per State laws, before incurring expenditure under the FFC award. 90% of the XIV FC Grant to each GP was to be spent on ensuring basic civic amenities and infrastructure in rural areas.

XIV FC Grants to Local Governments:

The XIV FC recommended a total grant of Rs. 2,87,436 crore to local governments for 2015-20, of which Rs 2,00,292 crore was recommended for Panchayats and Rs 87,144 crore for Municipal Bodies. Grants to local governments were sanctioned in two parts – (a) basic grant and (b) performance grant.

For gram panchayats, 90% of the share was part of basic grants, and 10% as performance grants. Performance grants were introduced with a view to:

- (i) encourage the maintenance of the local government's receipts & expenditure accounts on an yearly basis and
- (ii) bring about an increase in the local government's own source revenues (OSR)

State-wise and Year-wise allocation of Total Grant under FFC (2015-16 to 2019-20)

(Rs. in crore)

S. No	States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total	State wise % Share
1	MP	1463.61	2292.46	2642.40	3050.41	4107.48	13556.36	6.77
2	Rajasthan	1471.95	2305.52	2657.47	3067.80	4130.90	13633.63	6.81

Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV FC)

The 15th FC was constituted in November 2017 to give recommendations for devolution of taxes and other fiscal matters for 4 fiscal years-commencing 1st April, 2020. Presently, an interim report has been submitted by the 15th FC.

XV FC Grants to Local Governments:

The XV FC has departed from previous CFCs by increasing the focus on local bodies. It has recommended an amount of Rs 90,000 crore as grants to local-bodies for 2020-21, which amounts to 4.3% of the total divisible pool. The recommended grants for Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) are in 2 parts - Basic & Tied, in the ratio of 50% : 50%. The Basic Grant is untied and can be used for location-specific felt needs, except for salary or other establishment expenditure. The Tied Grants can be used for basic services of (i) sanitation & maintenance of ODF status and (ii) supply of drinking water, rain water harvesting and water recycling.

The XV FC has also recommended that its Grant, Basic and Tied should be distributed to all the tiers of the Panchayats, by the States on the basis of the accepted recommendations of the latest SFC and also in conformity of the following recommended by XV FC :

- 70-85% for Village/ Gram Panchayats
- 10-25% for Block/ Intermediate Panchayats
- 5-15% for District/ Zila Panchayats

Out of the total recommended Grant-in-aid to all the PRIs in 28 States under XV FC for 2020-21, with net allocation of Rs. 60,750 crores – an amount of Rs. 3984 crore is sanctioned for MP and Rs. 3862 crore is sanctioned for Rajasthan for the next financial year.

The Tied status of 50% of XV FC grants for sanitation & maintenance of ODF-status and supply of drinking water, rain water harvesting & water recycling – augurs favourably for upholding women’s dignity through safe sanitation and alleviating their daily drudgery entailed in walking miles for collection of drinking water for the household, apart from focusing on SDG-06 about water & sanitation facilities to be extended for all and ensuring their sustainable management.

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) : Current Scenario

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act which came into effect on April 24, 1993 has been a watershed event for regulating the present structure and tenure of PRIs. Now PRIs in the country depict the following basic features, as mandated by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment:

1. Regular 5 Yearly elections and uniformity of 5 yearly tenure of PRIs.
2. Uniform 3 tier structure of District, Intermediate/Block and Gram-Panchayats in all major States of the country having population over 20 lacs and a 2 tier structure of District and Gram Panchayats in smaller states with less than 20 lacs population – e.g. – Sikkim, Goa, etc.
3. Minimum 1/3rd seats reserved for women at all levels of PRI Members, as well as, Chairpersons – as per mandate of 73rd Constitutional Amendment; which progressively has been enhanced by 20 major States of India to 50% reservation for women in PRIs—which has been a revolutionary step for mainstreaming women’s political participation in leadership positions of rural local governments.
4. Constitutional mandate of Gram Sabha - as the forum for direct democratic participation of the people (Gram Sabha Members) in development planning, concurrent review and social audit.
5. Regular creation of State Finance Commissions and State Election Commissions, as Constitutional Bodies to oversee the devolution of the 3Fs—Functions with functionaries and funds and time-bound regular elections.

Numbers of Elected Representatives in PRIs (as on March, 2018)

S. No.		Elected Representatives (ERs)			
		Gram Panchayat	Block Panchayat	District Panchayat	Total
1	National	29,03,277	1,80,000	17,527	31,00,804
2	MP	3,85,339	6,790	852	3,92,981
3	Rajasthan	1,17,604	6,236	1,014	1,24,854

Source: Basic Statistics of Panchayati Raj Institutions, MoPR, Gol, 2019

The following states have made legal provision for 50% reservation for women among all levels of members and Chairpersons of PRIs; by far the most gender responsive initiative for PRIs:

List of States having 50 % reservation for Women in PRIs

S.No	Name of State	S.No	Name of State	S.No	Name of State	S.No	Name of State
1	Andhra Pradesh	6	Himachal Pradesh	11	Maharashtra	16	Tamil Nadu
2	Assam	7	Jharkhand	12	Odisha	17	Telangana
3	Bihar	8	Karnataka	13	Punjab	18	Tripura
4	Chhattisgarh	9	Kerala	14	Rajasthan	19	Uttarakhand
5	Gujarat	10	Madhya Pradesh	15	Sikkim	20	West Bengal

Elected Women Representatives in PRIs (2015-20)

S. No.		Elected Women Representatives (EWRs)			
		Gram Panchayat	Block Panchayat	District Panchayat	Total
1	National	1292203	75620	8091	1375914
2	MP	192669	3395	426	196490
3	Rajasthan	66823	3118	586	70527

Source: Basic Statistics of Panchayati Raj Institutions, MoPR, Gol, 2019

Today, 14 states have 50%-58% representation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions. **Rajasthan had the highest women representation at 57% in the tenure 2015-20- as acknowledged in the country’s Economic Survey (2017-18) tabled in the parliament.** MP had 53% women representation in this tenure of 2015-20-as informed in the SWOC Analysis Workshop held in Jan, 2020.

Ministry of Agriculture

- 1. Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA)**
- 2. Training to Women Engaged in Agriculture Sector**

Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA)

Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) is a registered society at the district level, which works with different agriculture related institutions for sustainable agriculture development. The main objective of this scheme is to coordinate the various research and extension activities at the district level. It is also responsible for decentralization of public agriculture technology system.

Support To State Extension Programmes For Extension Reforms (ATMA Scheme)

- Encouraging multi-agency extension strategies involving Public/Private Extension Service Providers.
- Ensuring an integrated, broad-based extension delivery mechanism consistent with farming system approach, with a focus on bottom-up planning process.
- Adopting group-approach to extension, in line with the identified needs and requirements of the farmers in the form of CIGs & FIGs and consolidate them as Farmers Producer Organizations (FPOs).
- Facilitating convergence of farmer-centric programmes in planning, execution and implementation.
- **Addressing gender concerns by mobilizing farm women into groups and providing training to them – with support of Panchayats.**

Coverage under ATMA Activities – 2019-20

S. No.	ATMA Activities	MP	Rajasthan
1	No. of Trainings	158	41
2	Farmers in Training	8247	2975

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Training to Women Engaged in Agriculture Sector

Government of India has initiated some schemes under which training is imparted to the women farmers, to acquaint them with the knowledge required for adoption of agricultural technology, including the use of farm equipments. The Women-farmer-specific Training promoted with the active support of GPs, includes:

- 1. Support to States Extension Programme for Extension Reforms:** This Scheme is being implemented in 630 districts of 28 States & 3 UTs of the country, with support of GPs. The latest agricultural technologies are imparted to farmers, including women farmers through exposure visits, demonstration, Kisan Melas, mobilization of farmers groups and setting up of farm schools. 30% of beneficiaries of this Scheme have to be women farmers.
- 2. National Horticulture Mission:** National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is being implemented in all States & UTs of India, except the NE States, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttaranchal - (for which a separate Technology Mission for integrated development of horticulture exists). The main aim of this Mission is to promote holistic growth of the horticulture sector-covering fruits, vegetables, root & tuber crops, mushroom, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, cashew and cocoa. This is a centrally sponsored scheme in which GoI assistance is 85% with 15% contribution by the State Governments, with effect from XI Plan Period.

Under this scheme, women are organized into Self Help Groups and farm inputs with technological and extension supports are provided to make women self-reliant.

3. **National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP):** In NMOOP, 30% budgetary allocation is earmarked for women beneficiaries/farmers. Concerned implementing agencies are responsible for monitoring implementation of these components i.e. allocation of resources for SC/ST/Women beneficiaries and maintenance of database for the same.
4. **National Food Security Mission (NFSM):** Under Crop Diversification Programme farmer’s training is organized for all categories of farmers, including women for adopting scientific crop production technologies. As per NFSM guidelines, at least 30% of the funds are to be earmarked for women beneficiaries/farmers.
5. **Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds:** The objective of this Scheme is to develop and strengthen the existing infrastructure for production and distribution of certified/quality seed to farmers, including women farmers. Implementing Agencies/States allocate sufficient funds and also ensure participation of women in Seed Village Programme.
6. **National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR):** Women living in the watershed area are mobilized into Self Help Groups and Users/Groups of Women. The Guidelines have been revised in favour of women so as to ensure all the perspectives and interests of women are adequately reflected in the Watershed Action Plan.
7. **Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs):** Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) organizes training programmes for farmers and farm-women on various aspects of agriculture, including farm equipments/implements/ tools and machinery. As per PIB report of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, GoI-during 2015-16, as many as 205 women-specific income generation technologies, related to technological empowerment of rural women were assessed in 394 locations, covering 2917 trials under the thematic areas-namely Drudgery Reduction, Farm Mechanization, Health & Nutrition, Processing & Value. During the current year, 1917 such training programmes were conducted with the participation of 14298 women farmers.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) – 2019-20		
icar.org.in		
S. No.		Total No. of KVKs
1	National	716
2	MP	53
3	Rajasthan	44

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

- 1. Women-centric Schemes**
- 2. Schemes for Coverage of Women Beneficiaries**
- 3. Schemes of National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporations (NBCFDC) focusing on Women**

Women-centric Schemes - The following schemes of the Ministry have special provisions for women beneficiaries incorporated in the scheme design itself:

- i. **Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana** - Under this girl's hostel component of the scheme, 100% Central Assistance is provided for new construction and expansion of existing girls' hostel buildings to State Governments (as against 50% assistance for boys' hostels).
- ii. **Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs & EBCs**—Under the Scheme, at least 50% of the budgetary allocation is earmarked for women.
- iii. **Scheme for National Overseas Scholarship** – Under the Scheme, at least 30% of the budgetary allocation is earmarked for women.
- iv. **Scheme for Top Class Education for SC students**— Under this Scheme also at least 30% of the budgetary allocation is earmarked for women.
- v. **Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)** – Scheme provides that in any State/UT 30% of the total beneficiaries shall be women. Additionally, the Finance & Development Corporations for Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes & Safai Karamcharis are also implementing schemes which are exclusively targeting women beneficiaries. (MoSJ&E Annual Report 2018-2019)

Schemes for Coverage of Women Beneficiaries

- i. **Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY)** - NSFDC had introduced the Scheme titled 'Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY)' – an exclusive Micro-Credit Scheme for women beneficiaries during 2003-04 to provide loans up to Rs. 25,000/- per unit at an interest rate of 4% per annum (rebate of 1%) as compared to the Micro-Credit Finance Scheme. Presently the assistance has been raised up to Rs.60,000/- in the first cycle and Rs.1.00 lakh in subsequent cycles from 2017-18 to enable the women beneficiaries to take up income generating activities with higher investment. On repayment of loan under MSY, the beneficiaries can avail any other loan under NSFDC Schemes.

- ii. **Mahila Kisan Yojana (MKY)**- Considering the fact that Agriculture constitutes 73% of women work force, NSFDC had introduced the scheme MKY in 2008. Under this scheme, Term Loan up to Rs.2.00 lakh is provided at an interest rate of 5% p.a., exclusively to women beneficiaries, for taking up income generating ventures in Agriculture and/or Mixed Farming related economic activities.

Schemes of National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporations (NBCFDC) focusing on Women

- i. **New Swarnima Scheme** - The scheme is implemented for inculcating the spirit of self-reliance among the women of Backward Classes. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 1,00,000/- per beneficiary is provided at concessional rate of interest of 5% p.a.
- ii. **Mahila Samridhhi Yojana** - The scheme is implemented to provide Micro Finance to women entrepreneurs SHGs belonging to target group. The maximum loan limit per beneficiary is Rs. 60,000/- & per SHG is Rs. 10.00 Lac at a concessional rate of interest of 4% p.a.

In addition to the above cited Women-Centric Schemes of MoSJ&E, GoI, the Ministry also has different Pension Schemes for Single/Aged/Widow Women and Educational Scholarships specific to Girls & Women – available to women and girls across the country. Over 50 Schemes of MoSJ&E are being implemented through PRIs in Rajasthan & MP, thereby, ensuring social security safety nets and promotion of social justice in rural areas - the basic constitutional role-obligation of PRIs.

CHAPTER – 3

Gender Responsive State-Specific Initiatives and their Perceived Impact in MP & Rajasthan

Appraisal of State-Specific Gender Responsive Initiatives through PRIs in MP & Rajasthan

In addition to central government schemes, different states in India have also initiated state-specific schemes for empowering girls and women. Since women are half the human resource in the population, both at State and National levels, therefore, in order to maximize development returns in any sector, there is a need for unleashing the potential of the hitherto untapped capacity of women and girls, by mainstreaming their participation in all development opportunities, at par with men and boys. Some of the good gender responsive initiatives for empowerment of women and girls in MP and Rajasthan through PRIs are cited ahead.

Performance of MP on Human Development Indicators

Madhya Pradesh related performance on Human Development indices reveals the problems of high rates of-maternal mortality, infant mortality, child mortality, declining sex ratio along with high incidence of violence against women.

SNo	Indicators	NFHS-4 (2015-16)		NFHS-3 (2005-06)	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	933	955	948	961
2	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	899	937	927	960
3	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	44	54	51	69
4	Under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	52	69	65	93
5	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)–Aggregate Data	89.8		70.7	
6	Married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%)	27.3	35.4	33.0	45.7

In 2016, the highest number of rape victims was reported in Madhya Pradesh with 4908, followed by Uttar Pradesh with 4817. As percentage of rape victims at national level, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have share of 13% and 12% respectively.

Rate of Incidence (per Lakh Women) of Various Crimes Committed against Women during 2016

State	Rates of Crimes							
	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dowry deaths	Cruelty by Husband & Relatives	Assault with intent to outrage her modesty	Insult to modesty	Dowry Prohibition Act	Total crimes against women
National	6.3	10.5	1.2	18.0	13.8	1.2	1.6	55.2
MP	13.1	13.1	1.7	16.8	23.3	1.0	0.1	71.1

Source: Crime in India 2016, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Government of Madhya Pradesh has been focusing on empowerment of women and girls to promote their socio-economic upliftment and improve the State's progress on HDI indicators. To this effect, Government of MP has initiated several gender responsive schemes for effective implementation of the State's Policy for Women, including - Gender Responsive Budgeting, Ladli Laxmi Yojana, Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojana, Observing Kishori Balika Diwas & Mangal Diwas in Anganwadi centres, Shaurya Dal, Gaon Ki Beti Yojana, Usha Kiran, Lado Abhiyan for strict implementation of PCPNDT Act, 1996 to curb female foeticide, Beti Bachao Abhiyan, Child Marriage Prevention Campaign, Tejaswini-Rural Women's Empowerment Programme—through self-help groups of women, Sakhi- One Stop Crisis Centers in all Districts, etc. These positive initiatives for empowering girls and women in Madhya Pradesh are making transformative impact, such as—reduction in female foeticide, child marriages, gender—discrimination, domestic violence, and improving school retention and education of girls, as well as, raising public awareness and the will for empowerment of girls and women in society at large.

State-Specific Initiatives for Empowering Girls & Women in MP

Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) in Madhya Pradesh, 2007

Madhya Pradesh was the first state to introduce GRB in 2007-08 by way of producing a Gender Budget Statement (GBS). The GBS illustrates the percentage of funds allocated, across departments, for the benefit of women and girls. Gender Budget Statement in MP is a regular publication being tabled in MP State Assembly every year, along with other budget documents since 2008-09. The first Gender Responsive Budget covered 13 of the 53 departments in its Gender Budget Statement and in its subsequent efforts, the no. of departments reporting under GRB, increased upto 26 in 2016-17.

These Departments are reporting their schemes and programmes into category I & II as 100% women-specific schemes and schemes with budget allocation for women ranging between 30-99% as pro-women schemes.

Departments generating Gender Budget Statement in Madhya Pradesh

Revenue, Home, Law and Legal Affairs, Sports and Youth Welfare, Commerce, Industry and Employment, Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development, Animal Husbandry, Cooperatives, Public Health and Family Welfare, Urban Development and Environment, School Education, Panchayats, Rural Development, Social Justice, Food and Civil Supply, Culture, Higher Education, Technical Education and Skill Development, Women and Child Development, Rural Industry, OBC and Minority Welfare, Schedule Caste Welfare, Aayush, Vimukt Ghumakad evam Ardh Ghumakkar Janjati Kalyan-Tribal Welfare.

Source: www.finance.mp.gov.in

Ladli Laxmi Yojana, 2007

"Ladli Laxmi Yojana" is an initiative of the Madhya Pradesh Government's Women and Child Development Department for improving the health and educational status of the girls in the State. It seeks to prevent female foeticide and to foster a positive attitude among people to welcome the birth of girl child and not to treat her as a burden. The Scheme also aims to prevent child marriages. This initiative was started by MP in 2007 and was replicated by six more states including Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Goa.

Beti Bachao Abhiyan – (Save the Girl Child Campaign), 2007

A skewed sex ratio highlighted by the 2011 Census in MP-(931 per thousand males), prompted the state government to implement the "Beti Bachao Abhiyan" to remedy the grave socio-demographic gender imbalance.

In 2007, Women and Child Development Department of MP Government launched the "Beti Bachao Abhiyan" ("Save the Girl Child Campaign)-with a view to ensure that the state's future population maintains a healthy gender balance. This MP initiative has been broadened in focus and replicated country-wide as the "Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao Abhiyan"(BBBP) – launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister in 2014, in those Districts of the Country having adverse sex ratio. Further, from January, 2015 - this BBBP Campaign has been expanded to cover all Districts of India.

Under the MP - "Beti Bachao Abhiyan", focus is on eliminating female foeticide, changing social mindset in favour of girls by spreading girl-child education, enhancing mobility of girls & women and empowering them to make their mark in competitive exams, especially, for entering police services. Women are also

felicitated for their good work in various fields. The 3 major activities of MP - “Beti Bachao Abhiyan” include :

1. School Enrolment Drive – to increase enrolment of girl children in schools.
2. Pink Driving Licences Campaign – conducted in joint collaboration with Transport Department—to spread awareness among women & girls about traffic rules, driving skills and issue on spot Driving Licences to women & girls. In 2018-19 - 79,049 licenses were issued to women & girls found eligible.
3. Sashakt Vahini Abhiyan – major aim of this Campaign is to prepare girls & women for competitive exams – especially for recruitment in Police Department. In 2018-19-all Districts of MP were covered under the scheme and 442 young girls were trained—out of which approx. 100 got selected in police services.

6,453 Girls/Women were felicitated for their important contribution in different fields on 8th March – International Women’s Day in 2018-19.

Shaurya Dal (SD), 2007

In 2007, the Madhya Pradesh Women Finance and Development Corporation (MPWFDC) launched Tejaswini (Rural Women Empowerment Program), with the assistance of IFAD, in six districts of MP, depicting – large tribal population, poverty & gender inequality, namely – Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Dindori, Mandala & Balaghat. This initiative mobilized rural women by creating Self-Help Groups (SHGs) at the village level and federating them at other levels of program administration. In 2013-14 Shaurya Dals were created in select villages of the six selected districts, under Tejaswini Program. One Shaurya Dal per village was created, to ensure the safety and security of women and bring down the high crime rate against women in MP, on the concept of community policing.

In 2015, Shaurya Dal initiative was expanded in 14 Non-Tejaswini Districts, @1 Shaurya Dal per village/ward, with the support of UN Women. By 2016, Shaurya Dal were established in all districts of MP. Presently, Women & Child Development Department and the Public Health and Family Welfare Department are implementing this scheme in the state.

A Shaurya Dal consists of 5 female and 5 male members from the village -who are vocal, proactive and can influence the community. The Shaurya Dal includes one representative each of SC, ST & OBC also. The MP Government has constituted Shaurya-Dal in every village and city ward to give more power to the women. The major objectives of Shaurya Dal Strategy are:

- To create an enabling environment that supports girls and women to move freely and make use of choices, spaces, and opportunities for their overall well-being.

- To create a women-friendly environment in the society-to facilitate their economic empowerment and reduce crimes against women.

In State functions on 15 August, 2018 and 26 January, 2019 – one battalion of Shaurya Dal also performed March Past and got State Award. In the year 2018-19- Shaurya Dal has taken lead in preventing crimes against women–by stopping trafficking of girls & women, mediating to resolve 370 cases of domestic violence, preventing 369 child marriages and closing down of 68 liquor shops. The Annual Report of 2018-19, of Department of WCD, GoMP reports that Women Participation has increased in Gram Sabhas, after formation of Shaurya Dal, to the tune of 85% women attending. The Shaurya Dal also promotes awareness for removal of Social Malpractices, improving Sanitation & Swachh Bharat Goals, Health & Well-Being etc.

Usha Kiran Scheme (2006 - 2007)

To protect women and children below the age of 18 years from domestic violence, the State Government started a scheme in support of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. The program is a joint initiative of Women & Child Development and Public Health & Family Welfare Department. 'Usha Kiran Kendras' on the lines of "one-stop crisis centres" are set up in every district of the state and run by the women's empowerment cell.

Lado Abhiyan, 2013

This program was also initiated by Women and Child Development Department. Lado Abhiyan initiative started in 2013 to eradicate the malpractice of child marriages.

The main objective of the campaign was to apprise the people of the provisions of The Prohibition of Child Marriages Act-2006 and make them aware of the ill-effects of marriage in a tender age, on the mental and physical development of children. Children are selected as brand-ambassadors for community awareness. This novel campaign was recognized at the national level and selected for Prime Minister's Excellence Award for the year 2013–14. In 2018-19 - 5252 workshops were organized, 1882 children were selected as brand ambassadors, 196 Child Marriages were stopped during wedding rituals and 1011 were prevented by counseling.

Chief Minister Women Empowerment Scheme (Mukhya Mantri Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana), 2013

For women victims of any kind of violence, who do not get family support and all options for life-sustenance are closed, for women in such difficult situations, special support is required to re-establish these women in distress-in the family and society. For support of women in distress, the "Chief Minister's Women's Empowerment Scheme" was started in MP from September, 2013.

The Scheme also helps to increase the social, economic and educational levels of women. The prime focus of the scheme is for rehabilitating the afflicted/ victimized/ helpless/ destitute women in the mainstream of society by making them self-reliant.

Swagatam Lakshmi Yojana, 2014

This scheme was launched in 2014, with a vision to end gender-stereotyping in society and build a positive and supportive environment for birth of girl-children. In 2018-19 - 43,626 new born girls were benefitted under the scheme and given Swagatam Lakshmi Kit. This Welcome Kit for the girl-child contains – Seeds of Seasonal Fruit Plants, Application Form for Ladli Lakshmi Yojana, Birth Certificate, Book comprising of all development schemes being implemented by MP Government for girls & women and the Mother-Child Protection Card – for health benefits delivered to mother & child at Anganwadi Centres. This scheme is also an initiative of Women and Child Development Department of MP.

One-Stop Crisis Center – Sakhi Yojana, 2014

MP's capital Bhopal was one of the first in the country to get a one-stop crisis center for women -who are victims of violence, called -“**Gauravi**” in 2014. At these one-stop crisis centers, women victims can seek help by directly walking in or by calling a toll free number. Victims of rape, sexual violence, dowry harassment, and domestic violence get medical aid and also help in filing FIRs, legal advice and psychological counseling. There are 51 Sakhi-one stop Crisis Centers working in MP- one in each district.

Udita Yojana, 2015

The Census 2011 identified 75,92,000 adolescent girls in the age group-10-19 years in Madhya Pradesh, who comprise 47.4% of the adolescent population and 10.5% of the total population. NFHS-4 has reported that 37.6% of young women age 15-24 years use a hygienic method of protection in general, while only 26.4% of young women living in rural areas use such materials. Hence, it is evident that a major percentage-73.6% of the young rural women are using unhygienic methods during Menstruation.

UDITA program was launched by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in 2015, to address the culture of silence and social taboos around the subject of menstruation and to provide access to affordable sanitary napkins.

The objective of Udita Program is to create awareness and sensitivity towards menstrual hygiene and overall menstrual management, increase the knowledge level about menstruation among adolescents and clarify the doubts and myths related to this issue. The scheme encourages adolescent girls to use quality sanitary pads,

increase the availability and accessibility of sanitary pads in villages, ensure proper disposal of used sanitary napkins, create awareness among adolescent girls to prevent anemia by proper nutrition.

Progress under Udita Scheme- 2018-19

Year	No. of Udita Corners	No. of Sanitary pads distributed
2018-19	92,123	35 lacs

Annual Report- WCD, MP

Menstrual Hygiene is being promoted by ensuring availability of sanitary pads through Vending machines installed at Schools, Training Centers for Girls/Women, Girls/Women Hostels, Govt. Offices, Railway Stations & Bus Stands.

Mukhya Mantri Kanya Vivah Evam Nikah Yojana, 2015

This scheme started in 2006 and is run by the Department of Social Justice. It aims to provide assistance to poor girls for their marriage. It started with the name Mukhya Mantri Kanyadan Yojana, but was renamed as Mukhya Mantri Kanya Vivah Evam Nikah Yojana in 2015. The scheme covers:

- Support for marriage of poor and destitute girls, as well as, widow and abandoned women.
- Under this scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 25000 per couple is provided.

Lalima Yojana, 2016

As per the figures of National Family Health Survey-4, 52.5% women in the age group of 15 to 49 years and 25.5% men suffer from anemia. With an aim to make Madhya Pradesh anemia-free, the Deptt. of WCD has launched Lalima Scheme in 2016-with collaboration of Public Health & Family Welfare, Ayush and School Education Departments.

Under this scheme, free iron and folic acid tablets are provided in Anganwadis, Schools and Hospitals. The related officials and Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) are trained to provide IFA tablets and create Lalima Samuh at Village level. Till March 2019- 11000 Lalima Groups were formed in villages of MP.

Mangal Diwas Yojana, 2017

This program is a joint initiative of Women and Child Development & Public Health and Family Welfare Department. Mangal Diwas program is organized in Anganwadi Centers. In MP, every Tuesday of the month is celebrated as *Janam Diwas, God Bharai Diwas, Kishori Balika Diwas & Anna Prashan Diwas*. The aim of the celebration is to create an atmosphere of affinity and caring for the mother & child.

Free Bicycle Yojana, 2017

The Department of Education and Department of Public Relations, MP has started a scheme of Free-Cycle Distribution. Many students in MP have discontinued their studies due to long distances. Thus, to improve mobility to schools/colleges this scheme provides free cycles to students in rural areas. This Free-Cycle Distribution Scheme is given for both - girls and boys. Since 2009 the benefit of scheme is extended to girls belonging to all the sections of society. The scheme was expanded further (2017) and now free bicycles are also being given to the girls in whose village there is no middle school and they have to take admission in class VI in the middle school of other village. Under the scheme-boys and girls are paid the cost of Rs. 2400 so that they can buy a cycle.

In this scheme, all girls & boys of 9th class are eligible to get benefit. More than 02 Lac bicycles were distributed in 2018-19.

Madhya Pradesh Ladli Laxmi (Balika Protsahan) Adhiniyam, 2018

Madhya Pradesh Ladli Laxmi (Balika Protsahan) Adhiniyam, 2018 is an Act to provide for special rights to female children, to enable them to realize their potential, create a social environment in which parents and society cherish female-child and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto. **Benefits to the girl child:**

- After the approval of the beneficiary, National Saving Certificates of Rs. 6000/- will be purchased continuously up to 5 years in the name of the girl-child.
- Rs. 2000/- will be given on the admission of the girl in 6th class, Rs.4000/- on her admission in 9th class and remaining amount will be paid as lump sum on completion of 21 years of age and on appearing in the examination of 12th class.
- The condition that the girl has been married only after 18 years of age is also to be ensured under this Act – to prevent child-marriage.

Covering all Districts and Blocks of MP-31 lac girls have been benefitted in 52,117 villages of MP under the scheme. In 2018-19 - 95,246 girls entering class 6 and 9 have also got scholarships, as provided under the scheme.

Chief Minister's Community Leadership Capacity Development Programme (Mukhyamantri Samudayik Netratva Kshamta Vikas Karyakram), 2018

The Madhya Pradesh Vision Paper, 2018 aims to mainstream women empowerment extensively for holistic development of the state. The CM's Community Leadership Capacity Development Program was started in 2015 for promoting professional undergraduate courses of social work for building social leadership for empowerment of women. In the year 2018-19 – 3,945 Certificates, 2,604 Diplomas and 969 Degrees were awarded by Universities in MP for this purpose, to social leaders for empowerment of women, completing the designed courses.

MP Unmarried Women Pension Scheme, 2018 (Mukhyamantri Avivahit Pension Yojana, 2018)

The scheme is to provide financial assistance to single elderly women above the age of 50 years. Under this unmarried women pension scheme, the state govt. provides assistance of Rs. 300 per month to single women between the age of 50 to 79 years and Rs. 500 per month to women 80 years of age or above. Pension to single elderly spinsters is a major step to make such women financially supported.

MP unmarried women pension scheme is a first of its kind scheme in the entire world. Mukhya Mantri Avivahit Pension Yojana benefits around 75,000 unmarried single women above the age of 50 years. This scheme is implemented by the Deptt. of Social Justice & Empowerment, GoMP.

Gaon Ki Beti Yojana, 2005

This program was initiated by Department of Higher Education. Under Gaon Ki Beti Yojna, every rural girl having passed 12th class exam in first division and taking admission in higher education courses is provided an amount of Rs. 5,000 per annum, at the rate of Rs 500 per month for 10 months. This Scheme was launched in 2005. Eligibility for the scheme is that the girl must have passed class 12 in 1st division while studying in the rural area and takes admission in college.

Madhya Pradesh Women in Agriculture (MAPWA) – 2007-08

MAPWA is a skill-oriented agriculture training and extension scheme for small and marginal farm women who work in their own farm. The development objective of the Scheme is to improve the productivity of small and marginal women farmers.

Main Components of the scheme are – Village-based Training, Pre-Season Training, Link-Worker Training, Follow-up Visits, Farm-Women Conferences, Crop-Demonstration / Method Demonstration, Exposure Visits and MAPWA Samuha (Self Help Groups)-are being formed, for the empowerment of the farm-Women and their active role in the agricultural process. These women farmer groups come together and initiate income generating activities related to agriculture and allied sectors.

Selfie With Toilet Scheme, 2019

Under Mukhyamantri Kanya Vivah/Nikah Yojana, MP Govt. has started Selfie With Toilet Scheme in 2019. Under this scheme, if the Bride-Groom takes a selfie with toilet, then bride will get Rs. 51,000 as a marriage gift. This is one pre-wedding photo shoot. Application forms for MP CM Kanya Vivaah/Nikaah Scheme would be accepted only after the bride proves that her husband's house has a toilet.

It is now a mandatory requirement to take Selfie with Toilet to avail assistance of Rs. 51,000 under CM Kanya Vivah/Nikah Yojana in MP. As govt. officials cannot go to each house and check toilets everywhere, they now demand #selfie-standing-in-toilet from the bridegroom.

Madhya Pradesh State Rural Livelihoods Mission (MPSRLM)

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) is being implemented since - 2010-11 to eliminate rural poverty through innovative implementation strategies involving mobilization and organization of the rural poor and their financial and economic inclusion. The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) in Madhya Pradesh has developed its mission statement as- 'Poor women and their families in rural Madhya Pradesh through their own institutions attain socio-economic empowerment to become an agent of change for promoting equitable and sustainable development of the society'. MPSRLM is an autonomous society-which is implementing its projects in all 313 Blocks of the State.

Achievement during the year 2019-20

S.N.	Indicators	No.
1.	SHG Formation	2,87,947
2	Total Members	3231419
3	No of SHGs with Saving A/C	215615
4	Total Households Mobilized into all SHGs *	28,56,841
5	Number of Total SHGs provided RF*	102644
6	Total number of all SHGs provided CIF *	46460
7	Number of VOs provided VRF*	4058

Source: nrlm.gov.in *as shared during State level Workshop for MP in Jan,2020

MPSRLM has launched seven brands under the Aajeevika brand – more than 472 Aajeevika Fresh stores (Vegetables & Fruits) have been opened across the State. More than 5000 women engaged in sanitary pad manufacturing. 1 Ton of Aajeevika Spices are sold every year. MPSRLM selling its jewellery under MPSRLM Aajeevika Products-under an agreement with snapdeal (online selling site). A Special project for Solid and Liquid Waste Management has been sanctioned to MP.

As shared by OIC-MPSRLM during the Research Study State Level Workshop held on 16-17 Jan, 2020 at Bhopal – MP has included Gender, Food, Nutrition, Health, Water and Sanitation (FNHW) issues for sensitization and action Intervention in 15 blocks of 15 districts in the State in convergence mode, on major issues of . Girls Education, Health & Hygiene, Nutrition, access to entitlement, participation in GSS and SHG-Women have also got elected as PRI-leaders.

MPSRLM has Constituted State, District and Block level Committees and Gender Forums at GP level for this initiative.

SN	Indicator	No Benefitted
1.	SHGs oriented on FNHW/Gender practices	99287
2.	SHG-Member Household having a functional toilet	805168
3.	Social Action Committee (SAC) Members of VO participated in VHSND	16586
PRI-SHG convergence -		
4	VOs having trained community cadre on PRI-SHG convergence	3034
5	VOs prepared Village Poverty Reduction Plan	4587
6	VOs participated in Gram Sabha as an institution	12826
7	SRPs identified	5
8	DRPs identified & trained	22
9	BRPs identified & trained	211
10	Gender Forum formed & trained (At GP Level)	304
11	Gender Point Person Identified	4148
12	Gender Point Person Trained	2140

Other Gender Responsive Interventions of Madhya Pradesh Women in Local Governance

In 2009, Union Cabinet has approved the historic bill to give women a 50% reservation in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). MP is one of the States – which were already implementing 50% reservation for Women in PRIs, before Union Cabinet decision.

S. No.		Gram Panchayat	Block Panchayat	District Panchayat	Total
1	Total Elected Representatives	385339	6790	852	392981
2	Total Elected Women Representatives	192669	3395	426	196490
		50%	50%	50%	50%

Source: Basic Statistics of Panchayati Raj Institutions, MoPR, GoI, 2019

Reservation of Women's membership - 50% posts for women in Van Samities

In order to ensure women's participation in all works of forest protection and forest development and in accordance with the National Forest Policy, the Forest Department of MP has adopted the concept of joint forest management, which provides for the formation of three types of Joint Forest Management Committees as follows –

- 1) Forest Protection Committee
- 2) Village Forest Committee
- 3) Eco-Development Committee

Decision to reserve 50% membership for women in Van Samities was taken. Also, it has been made mandatory to have a woman in one of the posts of president / vice-president in the Van-Samitis.

Village level women exclusive committees for water and sanitation work

Water and sanitation is a main concern of rural women. MP Government has constituted the village level women exclusive committees as nodal implementing agency for water and sanitation work from January, 2010.

State Policy for Women, 2015

The Madhya Pradesh Government has revised its State Policy for Women first time in 2008 and again reaffirmed its Policy for Women in 2015. MP State Policy for Women, 2015 aims to promote sensitization on women's issues, end gender discrimination and ensure equal opportunities for women and girls.

The policy envisages, extensive sensitization on women's issues for all, eradication of gender discrimination, development of professional expertise and skills among women to promote employment of women; among other issues. Under the policy, all departments/organisations effectively implement and monitor policies, programmes and schemes related to women in their domain.

- From October, 2005, 33% of all Government jobs are reserved for women in MP.
- There are separate help desks at police stations called '**Mahila Paramarsh Kendra**' to register cases related to women. 127 Women Help-Desks have been set up in the state, where women can also register their complaints through telephone. This service is initiated in 38 districts of the state.
- Gender inequity is a major health and human rights concern. It cuts across all other forms of discrimination, and represents an added bias, denying women of their rights and freedom to choose and avail services required by them. **MP Government has put a strict ban on sex determination tests by implementing Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act. A reward of Rs. 10,000/- is given to the informer who provides information of embryo sex determination test.**
- 30 % quota is fixed for girls taking admission in any of the under-graduate or post-graduate courses offered by autonomous medical colleges in the state.
- The MP Government has established a **Women's Sports Academy** in Gwalior to encourage games and sports training for women.

The NFHS Data of MP - as shown in the table ahead reveals progress in women's status in MP. Comparison of NFHS-3 and NFHS-4 Data for MP shows improvement in school enrolment, literacy, reduction in IMR, U5MR, better maternity care, higher institutional births/deliveries and progress in indicators of women's empowerment, such as- greater participation of married women in HH-decisions, reduced gender-based violence, improved access to bank-accounts and mobile phones by women as the significant markers of improving status of women evidenced over the decade – 2005-06 to 2015-16. However, declining sex-ratio continues to be a challenge and more efforts are required to change the social mindset of son-preference engrained in the patriarchal value system.

**National Family Health Survey (NFHS) Data for MP :
Showing Improved Status of Women over a Decade**

SNo	Indicators	NFHS-4 (2015-16)		NFHS-3 (2005-06)	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
A	Population and Household Profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	78.1	58.0	64.0	52.0
2	Population below age 15 years (%)	26.9	31.6	30.3	37.3
3	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	933	955	948	961
4	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	899	937	927	960
B	Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
5	Women who are literate (%)	77.5	51.4	59.4	44.4
6	Men who are literate (%)	88.7	78.5	81.8	73.5
7	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	43.6	14.1	23.2	14.0
C	Marriage and Fertility				
8	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	16.6	35.8	30.0	53.0
9	Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	24.6	46.2	39.5	59.4
10	Total fertility rate (children per woman)	2.0	2.5	2.3	3.1
11	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.9	8.6	7.3	13.6
D	Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
12	Infant mortality rate (IMR)	44	54	51	69
13	Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	52	69	65	93
E	Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
14	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.3	91.3	92.2	na
15	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana for births delivered in an institution (%)	49.3	66.6	61.1	na
F	Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
16	Institutional births (%)	93.8	76.4	80.8	26.2
17	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%)	1.5	2.6	2.3	6.6
G	Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years)				
18	Married women who usually participate in household decisions (%)	87.7	80.8	82.8	68.5
19	Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%)	22.1	33.5	29.9	32.8
20	Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%)	27.3	35.4	33.0	45.7
21	Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%)	2.5	3.6	3.3	na
22	Women owning a house and/or land (alone/ jointly with others) (%)	41.0	44.7	43.5	na
23	Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	50.1	31.4	37.3	8.9
24	Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	49.5	19.1	28.7	na
25	Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period (%)	65.4	26.4	37.6	na

Girl Child and Women Empowerment Schemes in Rajasthan

Rajasthan has for long been acknowledged to be one of the states' where women's low status is a cause of concern and successive State Governments have made efforts for women's advancement in different spheres through legislation, development policies, plans and programmes. Cognizant of the need to ensure gender equality and equity, the Government of Rajasthan was the first in the country to formulate and enforce the State Policy for Women in 2000. Now revised Rajasthan State Policy for Women is being prepared by the State Government. In the Draft of State Policy for Women, 2018 emphasis is on strengthening the agency and autonomy of women and creating an enabling and protective environment for them in Society.

According to a comparative analysis of Child Marriages by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)-for 15-19 year old girls as reported in NFHS-3-2005-06 and NFHS-4-2015-16 reveals that overall percentage of child marriage has reduced from 40.4% in 2005-06 to 16.2% in 2015-16 in the last 10 years in Rajasthan. **{Source: ncpcr.gov.in, INDIA: CHILD MARRIAGE AND TEENAGE PREGNANCY Based on NFHS-4 (2015-16)}**

Like MP, Rajasthan also has a great number of schemes applicable across various sectors, especially to facilitate empowerment of Girls and Women and promote gender equality in the State.

Prominent initiatives include-the State Policy for Women (2000, Revised 2018), a separate Directorate of Women's Empowerment established in June, 2007 under the Department of Women and Child Development and formulation of the Girl Child Policy, 2013. The biggest initiative for promoting financial inclusion of women spearheaded by Rajasthan was the Bhamashah Yojana-which commenced in 2008 and was relaunched in 2014. It has now been renamed as Jan-Aadhaar Yojana, 2019. The unique digital literacy scheme for women in the State is - e-Sakhi-Digital Literacy Programme, launched in 2018.

As per the Census 2011, Rajasthan has recorded a literacy rate of 66.1 percent compared to 60.4 percent in 2001, registering a net increase of 5.7 percent during 2001-2011. The figures for male and female literacy rates are 79.2 and 52.1 percent respectively in 2011. The gender gap between literacy rates in the State has decreased by 4.7 percent from 2001 to 2011. **(Source: Economic Review, 2015-16)** State Government has been implementing many programmes to promote quality education at all levels and has taken several initiatives to enhance education of girls, as well as, make sustained efforts for promoting gender equality through gender sensitization in schools and the community.

State Policy for Women, Rajasthan (Launched in 2000, Revised 2018)

Rajasthan's State Policy for Women envisions a Society where there is gender equality.

Wherein, all women, girls, men and boys are treated with equal dignity and respect;

- Enjoy equal opportunities in social and economic development
- Have equal access to political participation and decision making
- Society is free from all forms of gender based violence
- Create a conducive and enabling environment for holistic development of women and girls, through inclusive approach and positive socio-economic policies.

The main guiding principles of the State Women's Policy of Rajasthan are:

- Equality & Equity
- Addressing Patriarchal norms
- Life Cycle Approach
- Human Rights Approach
- Inclusion & Participation
- Regional and Cultural Diversity
- Reach out to the Most Vulnerable

Rajasthan's State Policy for the Girl Child, 2013

Vision: The girl child shall have an enabling environment for survival, growth and development, protection, participation and a life with dignity and without discrimination.

With the commitment to realize its vision, the Girl Child Policy of the State highlights the following priority issues for action:

- Eliminate Sex-Selection
- Promote gender equity in health and education
- Foster parental support for well-being of the girl-child
- Protect Girls from violence, abuse and exploitation
- Strengthen girl-child's agency and empowerment initiatives
- Coordinated action by various stakeholders-viz.-Governments, Medical Service Providers, Law-enforcement Agencies, Civil Society Organizations and the Communities at large.

Gender Budgeting in Rajasthan

Officially gender budgeting was adopted from 2005-06-invoked in the Chief Minister's Budget Speech. In the same year, gender auditing was also initiated in 6 departments of the State, later scaled up to all 42 departments. Rajasthan is one

of the earliest states to adopt gender-budget and include it in State's Planning. The Government of Rajasthan produces Gender Budget Statements (GBS).

Annual Budget Process in Rajasthan integrates Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB). The Deptt. of Women and Child Development anchors the GRB Process and coordinates with all Departments of the State to ensure gender-based planning across their budgets under the State Policy for Women- 2018. The Deptt. of Women and Child in coordination with Deptt. of Finance and Planning, steers the process of GRB and prepares the Gender Budget Statement for all Departments.

Bhamashah Yojana, 2008 : For Financial Inclusion of Women

To promote financial empowerment of women-the Scheme Bhamashah was launched from 2008 and revamped in 2014. The purpose of the scheme was to transfer financial and non-financial benefits of Government Schemes directly to women's bank accounts in a transparent way. The Bhamashah Card made in the name of Women, entitled them to receive benefits of 54 Government Schemes-as Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) in their bank accounts. Director Benefit Transfers to the tune of Rs. 21,000 crores were transferred to Women's bank accounts under this Scheme. Rajasthan became the first State in the Country to promote linking of all DBT- proceeds to bank accounts opened in the name of women-heads of all households. Now the Scheme is further modified as Jan-Aadhaar Yojana from 2019-20 with an objective of "One Number, One Card, One Identity" for the residents of the State. The Jan-Aadhaar number aims to be the single identifier of a family and also an individual. It is the basis for delivery of all cash & non-cash benefits reaching to the residents through e-Mitra Kiosks / e-Seva Kendras.

e-Sakhi- Digital Literacy Programme, 2018

e-Sakhi is a digital literacy programme initiated by Deptt. of Information Technology, Govt. of Rajasthan in 2018. It aims to make 1.5 lac women in the State as digitally literate. Under the Scheme, one week free digital training shall be imparted to women at the nearest e-gyan Kendra through the Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Ltd.-@ 2 Hours per day. Eligibility criteria to benefit from this Scheme are:

- age of Women : 18 to 35 years
- education : 12th Std. pass
- applicant has a Bhamashah Card ID
- applicant has a Smartphone & email id
- interested in social work and passionate to work for the society
- these 1.5 lac women after digital training will train 100 more women in their village/town to use digital services.

The basic aim of the Scheme is to make at least one woman of every rural household to be digitally literate-who will lead the way to a digital Rajasthan.

Gargi Award Scheme, 1998

This scheme was launched in 1998 by the School Education Department, GoR. Under the scheme, the girl students who secure 75 percent or more marks in the Secondary/Praveshika examination conducted by Board of Secondary Education Rajasthan, Ajmer and continue their studies in class 11th and 12th are awarded with Rs.3000. Under the Balika Shiksha Protsahan Yojana, the girl students who secure 75% or more marks in the Sr. Secondary/Varisth Upadhayya examination conducted by Board of Secondary Education Rajasthan, Ajmer are awarded with Rs. 5000.

S.No.	Department	Year	No. of Award Winning Girls
1.	School Education	2011-12 to 2015-16	137131

As a result of incentivizing girls' good performance in secondary and senior secondary board exams, the number of Award Winning Girls has been increasing every year, since the inception of the scheme. Another positive outcome has been the reducing dropout rate of girls in schools and a situation of progressing towards gender parity in school enrolment. In 2018-19-75,717 girls and 2019-20- 91,780 girls were awarded the Gargi Puraskar for Academic Excellence and securing distinction in Senior School Classes in Rajasthan.

Adhyapika Manch-A Female Teacher Manch, 2011

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has reintroduced the Adhyapika Manch platform at the Block level from 2011, as an effort to address the low motivation of female teachers and to curb the dropout of girls from schools. This is a platform where teachers not just find time to recreate, but also reflect on their own teaching practices, build capabilities, brainstorm to solve problems together and plan for improving their performance as teachers and becoming role models for girls in school. Adhyapika Manch has been established in every Block of the State to enhance the school retention of girls and to provide a friendly environment to girl-children in schools.

S.No.	Name of Department	Name of Scheme	Year	No. of Adhyapika Manch
1.	Elementary Education	Adhyapika Manch	Up to 2019-20	301

Upto December, 2019, Source: Economic Review Rajasthan, 2019-20

Meena-Raju and Gargi Manches in Schools, 2012 onwards

Meena-Raju Manch is a group of girls and boys formed at school level, which takes initiative for leading gender-equality related activities in schools, under the guidance of teachers, parents and other community members. Meena-Raju Manches

Children's Forums have been constituted for students of classes VI to VIII in 19,506 Elementary Schools and Gargi Manches have been constituted by involving girls studying in the classes IX to XII in 13,704 Senior Secondary schools. The purpose of these student platforms is to create awareness amongst students and the community on social issues viz. eliminating gender discrimination, promoting girl-child education, sanitation & personal hygiene, preventing child-marriages, removing dowry system and spreading awareness on women & girl child-rights as human rights. These student forums have also motivated the parents of irregular, dropout and never enrolled girls to ensure sending their daughters to school.

S.No.	Name of Department	Name of Scheme	Year	No. of Schools in which Meena-Raju/Gargi Manches formed
1.	Elementary Education	Meena-Raju and Gargi Manch	Upto 2019-20	19,506 Elementary Schools
				13,704 Senior Secondary schools

Upto December 2019, Source: Economic Review Rajasthan, 2019-20

Mukhya Mantri Hamari Beti Yojana, 2015

Mukhya Mantri Hamari Beti Yojana is an initiative by the Government of Rajasthan to provide financial assistance to meritorious girl students from Rajasthan. This scheme started in 2015-16. As a part of this scheme, two meritorious girl students securing 1st & 2nd position and one girl under the BPL Category securing 1st position in this category, in Rajasthan Board Secondary Exam from each district, with min. 75% marks in class 10th are eligible for scholarship. In the year 2018-19 the scheme has been extended for one orphan girl student as well-who stands first in the district in orphan category. Assistance of Rs. 15,000/- per year for Textbooks, Stationery and Uniform in class 11th & 12th and Rs. 25,000/- per year for Graduation and Higher Studies is provided, by way of reimbursement of actual expenditure for coaching fee, hostel fee and other fee-with max. limit up to Rs. 1 lac for class 11th & 12th and Rs. 2 lac for graduation and higher studies. Under this Scheme-422 girl students have been benefitted in the Financial Year 2018-19. (Source: Economic Review Rajasthan, 2018-19)

Innovation for Girls Education (Under-Rajasthan Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan)- Saksham, 2014

The state government's initiative towards empowering young girls (Under-Rajasthan Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan)- Saksham-self-defense training to girls scheme was implemented as a pilot programme from 2014 in Jaipur district and from February, 2016 it has been expanded across 33 districts of the state. Under self-defense training 11.50 lakh girls of classes 6 to 12 have been trained in the year 2019-20 in Govt. Schools.

(Source: Economic Review Rajasthan, 2019-20)

Nishulk Sanitary Napkins Distribution Scheme, 2018

Rajasthan Govt. has launched Menstrual Hygiene Scheme (MHS) 2018-19 for women. Special and targeted efforts are being made to generate community awareness, sensitize men and boys, and create an enabling environment for women and girls to manage menstrual health with adequate knowledge, safety, dignity and without stigma. The nodal department for the implementation of the scheme is Directorate of Women and Child Development (DWCD), which ensures convergence and coordination between line departments-including Department of Medical Health and Family Welfare (DMHFW), Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj and Education Department to utilize existing platforms and resources.

(Source: Economic Review Rajasthan, 2019-20)

Under the Scheme, there is a provision for free distribution of 12 sanitary napkins free of cost to each girl per month-to all school-going girls of class 6 to 12 of rural areas and non-school going girls of 10 to 19 years age. During the Financial Year 2019-20 upto December, 2019 – 7.91 crore sanitary napkins of Rs.16.45 crores for the school-going girls and 1.24 crore sanitary napkins of Rs. 2.12 crores for non-school-going girls have been distributed under the Scheme.

Mukhya Mantri Rajshree Yojana, 2016

This Scheme was initiated as a Budget announcement of the Chief Minister in 2016-17, with the aim of building a positive attitude towards the girl-children and to improve their health and educational status. Under the Scheme Rs. 50,000/- is disbursed in 6 instalments linked to survival, immunisation & healthy growth and education milestones of the girl child, to her parents as follows:

- Rs. 2,500/- disbursed to mother of girl born through institutional delivery, in addition to JSY incentive of NHM for hospital-based birth.
- Rs. 2,500/- given in the name of the girl, on completion of her immunisation and attaining age 1 year.
- Rs. 4,000/- given on her enrolment in Class one in a Govt. School.
- Rs. 5,000/- given on her enrolment in Class six in a Govt. School.
- Rs. 11,000/- given on entering Class Ten in Govt. School.
- Rs. 25,000/- given on passing Class Twelve from a Govt. School.

From June, 2016 to Oct. 2018- all girls born in Govt. Medical facilities i.e. – 12,84,074 girls have been given I-instalment and 6,56,185 girls have been given II-instalment on attaining complete immunisation by age one. Rs. 485.07 Crores have been distributed in this period for above 2 instalments. Chief Minister's message in congratulations cards are also sent to Parents of Girl-Children on her birth.

One Stop Crisis Centre For Women : Aparajita, 2013

As a first model in India-to provide all necessary support services to women victims of violence; a One Stop Crisis Management Centre for Women was established at Jaipuria Govt. Hospital, Jaipur. This Centre is operational 24x7 and provides medical, legal, police, counselling and rehabilitation support to women victims of violence. From its inception in Aug. 2013 to Dec. 2018- 3245 cases were registered of women abused by violence, at this Centre; out of which 3191 cases were given all desired support and relief.

One Stop Crisis Centre: Sakhi Kendra, 2015

The Government of India institutionalised the above Scheme of 'One Stop Centres-which are running in 16 districts of the State, wherein, till Dec. 2018- 2267 Cases of women have been supported.

Mahila Suraksha Evam Salah Kendra (MSSK), 2017

In Rajasthan, these Women Protection and Counselling Centres (MSSK) are running in its 40 Police Districts with the Support of NGOs. The aim of these MSSK Centres is to provide protection from violence and counselling support to women abused by violence. These Centres are also supported by Police officials. From the start of this Scheme till Dec. 2019 - 72,133 complaints were lodged in the 40 Police Districts where the centres are operational and 63,170 cases have been resolved. The proper functioning of these Mahila Suraksha Salah Kendras is monitored by the Zila Mahila Sahayata Samiti set up in each district of the State, under the District-Collector.

Zila Mahila Sahayata Samiti, 2017

These District Level Women's Help Committees are set up under the leadership of District Collector with the purpose of providing immediate relief, desired support and counselling-support to women victims of exploitation and crimes. Vice-Chair of this Committee is the Superintendent of Police-SP of the District. Other members of this Committee are-Judicial Magistrate/Judge, Family Court, Joint Director/Deputy Director, Social Justice & Empowerment, 2 Legal Advisors and 2 reputed NGO-representatives, Asstt. Director, Women Empowerment is the Member Secretary of this Committee. The Monitoring of Prevention of Domestic Violence against Women Act, 2005 is also entrusted to this Committee.

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) : State Initiatives of GoR

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme was launched as one of the flagship and convergent programmes of the Central Government, to address the declining Child-

Sex Ratio and related issues of empowerment of women on a life-cycle continuum. The objective of this scheme is to prevent gender based sex-selection, to ensure survival & protection of girl child and to ensure education and participation of girl child.

Awards and recognition –

- **State has been awarded as the best performing state in the country on 24th January, 2018 by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, GoI in the category of overall support, guidance, monitoring and achieving the targets.**
- **Again in 2019, State has been awarded as the best performing state in the country on 6th September, 2019 by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, GoI for its best practices, innovation, awareness generation, community engagement and improvement in sex ratio at birth.**

(Source: Economic Review Rajasthan, 2019-20

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/jaipur/state-tops-in-beti-bachao-beti-padhao-for-3rd-time/articleshow/70527163.cms>)

- The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme has not only proved a boon for improving sex ratio in Rajasthan but also for increasing the number of girls in schools.
- The Sex Ratio has increased to 950 from 888 as per 2011 census.
- Jhunjhunu and Sikar are among the best performing 10 districts of Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme in the Country.
- The scheme is helping in providing equal opportunities to the girl children.
- As a result of successful implementation of this scheme, the nomination of girls in the secondary and higher secondary level has also increased by 20 percent per year from last 3 years.

(Source: <http://newsonair.com/> news service division, All India Radio)

Interventions introduced in BBBP Scheme in Rajasthan

- Oath Programmes on BBBP organized in 33 districts on Teachers' Day.
- Brand Ambassadors to give recognition to girl's potential initiated.
- Celebration of Beti Janmotsavs at Districts and Gram Panchayats introduced.
- Planting trees in the name of a Girl Child on her birth popularized.
- BBBP issues included as a mandatory agenda of Gram Sabhas and GP-Meetings.
- Eighth Vow (Aathva Phera) in wedding ceremony to refrain from sex-selection taken.
- Use of BBBP Logo on all IEC materials/departmental letters/Sweet Boxes/Carry Bags & Baby Blankets (distributed in Govt. Hospitals to women having Girl Child).

Indira Mahila Shakti Nidhi, 2019-20

Rajasthan Government has announced the Indira Mahila Shakti Nidhi Scheme with a budget allotment of Rs. 1,000 crore for five years which is dedicated for women. Under this scheme, Govt. will support women entrepreneurs, provide skill development training, education and rehabilitate women victims. This scheme will focus on all round empowerment of women. All the schemes for skill development will be brought together under one umbrella which is called Indira Mahila Shakti Nidhi. (Source: Economic Review Rajasthan, 2019-20)

Garima Balika Sanrakshan Evam Samman Yojna, 2016

Garima Balika Sanrakshan Scheme has been launched in order to reward and give recognition to various individuals and organisations for their commendable work in the field of protection of girl child. Under this scheme the rewards are given at two levels-first Individual and second Institutional. The reward includes Rs. 25,000/- cash & certificate of recognition, and are given on National Girl Child Day being celebrated at State level on 24th January every year. (Source: <https://www.rajras.in>)

Training for Women Farmers

One-day trainings for women are being organized at Gram Panchayat level wherein the government provides an assistance of Rs. 3,000 per training for 30 women farmers. They are being trained in agricultural technology to disseminate the technology to fellow farmers. Apart from the above activity, incentive for crop-cutting is also included under Agriculture Extension Service.

(Source: Economic Review Rajasthan, 2019-20)

Incentive to Girls for Agricultural Education

Girls are being encouraged to study Agriculture formally. For this, Deptt. of Agriculture is providing incentives at Senior Secondary, Graduation, Post-Graduation and Ph.D levels. Assurances of Rs.5,000 per girl per year for Senior Secondary (Agriculture); Rs.12,000 per girl per year for B.Sc. (Ag.) & M.Sc. (Ag.); and Rs. 15, 000 per girl per year for Ph.D are being provided by the State Govt.

(Source: Economic Review Rajasthan, 2018-19)

Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) RAJEEVIKA-SRLM-2010

Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) also known as RAJEEVIKA is an autonomous society established in Oct. 2010 by Govt. of Rajasthan under the administrative control of Deptt. of Rural Development. The society aims at creating financially sustainable and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood

enhancements, improve access to financial and selected public services and to build their capacities to deal with the rapidly changing external socio-economic world.

Achievement under different RGAVP Activities during the year 2019-20

S.N.	Name of Department	Name of Scheme	Achievement 2019-20	Cumulative Progress
1.	Rural Development	SHG Formation	36246	156070
2		No of SHGs with Saving Accounts	20739	121604
3		No of VOs promoted	925	11635
4		No of CLFs promoted	46	399
5		No of SHGs availed Revolving funds	15753	108641
6		No of SHGs availed CIF	9414	75174
7		No of SHGs given Bank Loan	37108	60760
8		Expenditure (Rs. Crores)	107.12	477.56

* Upto December, 2019, Source: Economic Review Rajasthan, 2019-20

Allotment of Fair-price shops to WSHGs:

The scheme of allotting fair price shops to SHGs was launched in 2009-10 to provide self-employment to the women SHGs. Women of these SHGs are the local residents and they personally know all the beneficiaries of the public distribution system. Through this, fair distribution can be ensured in the Public Distribution Systems and is a good option for WSHGs to earn their livelihood. To enable their economic sustainability, seed money of Rs. 75,000 is given by state to each SHG. Fair price shops have been allotted to 118 SHGs and seed money has been provided to 75 SHGs upto March, 2019. **(Source: Economic Review Rajasthan, 2018-19)**

Gender Responsive Initiatives for PRIs in Rajasthan

In consonance with the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1993 – Rajasthan provided for reservation for women at all 3 levels of PRIs – on minimum one third seats in the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 and accordingly PRI Elections of 1995, 2000 & 2005 were held. Further, in compliance of the Union Cabinet decision of August, 2009 to provide for reservation to women on 50% seats at all 3 levels of PRIs, Government of Rajasthan amended the State Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, vide an Ordinance in 2009 to provide for reservation on 50% seats of PRIs for women, enforced from the PRI Elections of 2010. In the last tenure of PRIs in Rajasthan i.e. 2015-20 – the actual participation of women in PRIs had increased up to 57% at the 3 levels of PRIs – being the highest in the Country, as reported by the Economic Survey – 2017-18, tabled in the Budget Session of the Parliament.

The trend of multi-termer women PRI Leaders now doing a 2nd / 3rd / 4th / 5th term has increased – as witnessed over PRI Elections, held every 5 years. After having served their 1st term, against a reserved seat and gaining confidence from practical experience of PRI functioning, women are emboldened to contest a 2nd / 3rd / 4th / 5th term against a general seat. Nowadays, multi-termer women ERs, take pride in introducing themselves in Training Sessions, by proclaiming that they have defeated so many men to win the PRI Elections by popular vote of the people, even though men contestants use unfair means of money power/muscle power or other devious methods.

SIRD&PR-Rajasthan–Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj & Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Jaipur, has been proactively designing and conducting Orientation and Refresher Training Campaigns for PRIs with Universal Coverage across the State—from Zila Pramukhs to Ward Members trained jointly with their Official counterparts on issues of : Gender Responsive Governance, promoting Gender Equality & Women Empowerment, holding Mahila Sabhas & Bal Sabhas before Gram Sabhas to mainstream development needs of women and children in Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP), creating Gender Friendly & Child Friendly Panchayats and promoting awareness on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with SDGs – Centered GPDP and curbing crimes against women and girls, as well as, eliminating Gender Discriminatory Practices in a Human Rights Perspective. Sustained Refresher Training Campaigns for PRIs on above gender issues, have been conducted in the State in 2013-14, 2016-17, 2017-18 and on PRIs - SHGs Convergence as a thematic focus in 2018-19.

SIRDPR-Rajasthan has also created and published Training Modules and Reference Books for above issues, reinforced over successive Refresher Training of PRIs in the State – as stated above. Some of the important Reference Books on Gender Responsive Governance Issues, published by SIRDPR, Rajasthan include:

1. **‘Hausla Hai Duniya Badalne Ka’** – Book of Inspiring Success Stories of Women Elected Chairpersons of PRIs, published in 2013-14 with MoPR, GoI and UN-Women support, widely disseminated in the Refresher Training Campaign on Gender Responsive Governance conducted in 2013-14 in Rajasthan – the 1st such initiative in the Country for PRIs.
2. **‘Mahila Sabha’ Guide Book** – Published in 2013-14 and updated Reprint Version published in 2017 – with UN-Women support.
3. **‘Haq Hamara’** – Published in 2013-14 with UNICEF support – FAQ Booklet on laws related to women – for awareness building among PRIs.
4. **Leadership Development Module for EWRs of PRIs for Gender Responsive Governance and Gender Inclusive Planning in GPDP (in Hindi)** – Published in

2017, with UN-Women support – initially for pilot districts of UN-Women Project, later mainstreamed in Refresher Training Campaign of PRIs on SDGs – Centred GPDP and Gender Responsive Governance in 2017 & 2018.

5. **Module & Guide Book for Gender Responsive Governance & Gender Friendly Panchayats (in Hindi)** – Published in 2017, with UN-Women support.
6. **Book of Motivational Songs & Slogans on Women’s Empowerment(in Hindi)**- Published in 2017, with UN-Women support & widely disseminated in Refresher Training Campaigns of PRIs in 2016-17 & 2017-18.
7. **Legal Literacy Primer ‘Mahilaon ke Kanooni Adhikar’** – Published in 2018, with UN-Women support – for dissemination in next round of PRI-Orientation Training Campaign, after 2020 PRI Elections.
8. **Trainers’ Manual On Promoting Women’s Political Leadership and Gender Responsive Governance (in English)** – Published by NIRD&PR in 2012, with inputs of partner SIRDs under UN-Women Project (Phase-I)
9. **UN-Women Project Phase-II (2016-18) – Process Document: Project Report of SIRD&PR, Rajasthan (in English)** – Published by SIRD&PR-Rajasthan in 2018, under UN-Women Support.

Additionally, all Reference Books for Orientation & Refresher Training of PRIs, published by SIRD&PR-Rajasthan, in different years integrate Gender issues in Development Planning, Women Empowerment Schemes and Role of PRIs for Gender Responsive Governance, Gender Budgeting, Gender Equality under SDGs and holding Mahila Sabhas before Gram Sabhas as a cross-cutting issue. Thus, there is a conscious sustained effort for mainstreaming gender issues in strengthening local governance and development planning by PRIs, in the Capacity Building & Training Initiatives designed and coordinated by SIRD&PR-Rajasthan, across the State for Training Campaigns of PRIs with Universal Coverage. As a result, Gender Friendly Panchayats (GFPs) were piloted first under UN-Women Project Districts - (30 GFPs were created in Alwar & Udaipur) and are now being spread in all Districts of the State – as both Gender Friendly & Child Friendly Panchayats.

The Department of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj has also from time to time, given policy thrust to engendering the Governance processes of PRIs in the State – as evidenced by the Government Order issued on 30th Oct.,2012 by Additional Chief Secretary, RD&PR–for constitution of Mahila Sabhas by all Panchayats and regular organizing of Mahila Sabhas before Gram Sabhas, starting with effect from the special women–centred Gram Sabha organized by all Gram Panchayats of the State on 19th Nov.,2012.

Again a new Government Order has been issued in the State by Additional Chief Secretary, RD&PR, dt. 8th Aug., 2019 for constituting a **Mahila Shakti Samooh** in

all Gram Panchayats (GPs). This Mahila Shakti Samooh in every GP will ensure empowerment of women, protective measures to curb crimes against women & girls and mainstreaming women's partnership in development programmes. This Mahila Shakti Samooh at the GP Level will hold regular monthly meeting on 5th of every month, after the general body meeting of the GP. The Mahila Shakti Samooh will spread awareness on women's legal rights & development schemes for women to promote empowerment of rural women in the GP area, in a sustained manner. This group will also provide legal aid, medical support and other governmental support as desired for psycho-social support to women/child victims of violence. The standing agenda of Mahila Shakti Samooh Meetings has also been suggested for all GPs, to include: prevention of sexual harassment of women/girls in public places, prevention of domestic violence, problems of early motherhood, curbing malnourishment of women and girls, curbing female foeticide and declining sex ratio, promoting awareness of development schemes related to women & girls, awareness building on child protection rights and women's rights, etc. The Mahila Shakti Samooh will also ensure that at least 40% funds for GDP are allocated for empowerment and development of women & children.

The Mahila Shakti Samooh will be under patronage of the Sarpanch & Up-Sarpanch, a literate/educated woman ward member shall be the convenor. Another literate/educated woman ward member shall be the co-convenor. Village Development Officer shall be the Member Secretary and ANM, ASHA and Anganwadi Worker shall be co-member secretaries. All women ward members shall be members of this group. Self-Help Group Presidents of Village Organizations/Cluster Level Federations shall also be members of the group. Similarly, all GP level women functionaries shall also be members of the group. Sarpanch will also nominate 5 active women workers in the GP as members of the group.

Mahatma Gandhi Gramothhan Shivirs were organized in all GPs in the State from 15th Aug to 2nd Oct., 2019, under which Gram Sabha was held on 15th Aug., 2019 to constitute the Mahila Shakti Samooh and inform the Gram Sabha Members about Roles & Responsibilities of this group, so that rural women can contact this group for resolving the problems being faced by them. This group shall also ensure regular organizing of Mahila Sabhas in all GPs of the State, in compliance of the Government Order dt. 30th Oct., 2012 for this purpose.

Improved Status of Women evidenced by NFHS Data in Rajasthan

The NFHS Datasheet ahead shows significant improvement in the Status of Women in terms of: sex ratio, child sex ratio, literacy for women, school education of girls, IMR, U5MR, MMR, institutional deliveries, women's role in decision making in the household and reduced domestic violence.

**National Family Health Survey (NFHS) Data for Rajasthan:
Showing Improved Status of Women over a Decade**

S No	Indicators	NFHS-4 (2015-16)		NFHS-3 (2005-06)	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
A	Population and Household Profile				
1	Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	73.7	52.0	57.2	43.9
2	Population below age 15 years (%)	27.1	32.6	31.2	38.9
3	Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	928	989	973	957
4	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	845	899	887	847
B	Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
5	Women who are literate (%)	75.8	49.8	56.5	36.2
6	Men who are literate (%)	92.4	82.6	85.4	73.9
7	Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	43.1	18.8	25.1	11.7
C	Marriage and Fertility				
8	Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	20.3	40.5	35.4	65.2
9	Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	16.4	44.7	35.7	57.0
10	Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.9	2.6	2.4	3.2
11	Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.5	6.9	6.3	16.0
D	Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
12	Infant mortality rate (IMR)	31	44	41	65
13	Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	37	54	51	85
E	Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
14	Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	91.3	92.6	92.3	na
15	Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana for births delivered in an institution (%)	46.6	59.1	56.1	na
F	Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
16	Institutional births (%)	90.3	82.3	84.0	929.6
17	Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%)	2.9	3.3	3.2	11.5
G	Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years)				
18	Married women who usually participate in household decisions(%)	86.5	80.1	81.7	65.1
19	Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%)	16.8	19.3	18.6	27.2
20	Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%)	22.0	26.2	25.1	46.3
21	Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%)	1.3	1.4	1.4	na
22	Women owning a house and/or land (alone/jointly with others)(%)	22.8	24.5	24.1	na
23	Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	66.8	55.2	58.2	7.6
24	Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	61.2	34.4	41.4	na
25	Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	78.8	47.9	55.2	na

CHAPTER – 4

SWOC Analysis of Gender Responsive Initiatives in MP & Rajasthan (Based on Stakeholders' Workshops)

SWOC Analysis for Impact Assessment of Gender Responsive Initiatives : in Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan

SWOC Analysis entails the identification of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities & Challenges of ongoing development efforts, with reference to an Organization / State / Development Initiatives. In the present study it has been contextualized for being used as a strategic assessment tool for gauging perception of Stakeholders engaging with implementation of Gender Responsive Initiatives rolled out in the States – MP & Rajasthan – the focus States of this study.

Two multi-stakeholder SWOC Analysis-Workshops were conducted as a Research Methodology of this Study – one in Bhopal, MP on 16-17 Jan, 2020, with the organizing support of Panchayati Raj Department, Government of MP and their nodal Training Institute – WALMI – Water & Land Management Institute, being the organizing agency and second SWOC Workshop in Jaipur, organized by SIRD&PR-Rajasthan on 22-23 Jan, 2020. The Stakeholders invited to contribute to the SWOC-Analysis Exercise in both the Workshops included – Departments of Panchayati Raj & Rural Development and other Departments spearheading Gender Responsive Schemes through PRIs in rural areas, such as – Women & Child Development, Social Justice & Empowerment, Agriculture, Medical & Health, School Education, Planning, UNICEF, UN-Women, Elected Representatives of PRIs – mainly Panchayat Presidents, NGOs & Civil Society Organizations working with Capacity Building of PRIs and SIRD – Officers & Faculty. The number of participants invited from above listed organizations, who contributed to the SWOC Analysis Exercise in both the States, ranged between 30 to 40 in number.

The SWOC Analysis was conducted by way of 4 brainstorming rounds – focusing on identification and listing of the perceived strengths, weaknesses, opportunities & challenges, being felt by this optimal representative multi-stakeholder group, in relation to the Gender Responsive Initiatives being implemented in these 2 States, with their outreach in rural areas through PRIs. Results of SWOC Analysis brainstorming rounds, emerging from the 2 focus States under the present study are summarized in State-Specific listing of these parameters, captured ahead.

Results of SWOC Analysis Brainstorming Exercise conducted in Bhopal, MP

Perceived Strengths of Gender Responsive Initiatives in MP

- The State Policy for Women, MP was initiated early at the turn of 21st Century, revamped in 2008 - 2012 and further revised in 2015.
- Gender Budgeting Initiated in the State since 2007-08. At present, more than 26 Departments of MP are regularly preparing their Gender Budget Statement annually.
- Several Gender Responsive Initiatives have been proactively rolled out in Madhya Pradesh, which were recounted as strengths by the stakeholders as follows :

- ✓ **For Political Empowerment of Women** : Reservation of seats for women in PRIs, enhanced to 50% with effect from 2010 PRI-Elections, to promote political empowerment and participation of rural women in decision-making platforms.

Mahila Sabhas are held before Gram Sabhas, to give a platform to rural women for voicing their development needs, to be included in annual Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP).

- ✓ **For Socio-Economic Empowerment of Women** : Progressive women empowerment schemes being implemented in MP with outreach in rural areas include : Tejaswini Programme from 2004 onwards, Ladli Laxmi & Kanya Vivah / Nikah Yojana, Sukanya Samridhi Yojana of GoI, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)—residential schools for girls to promote their school retention and curb drop-out rate, scholarships for promoting girls education, State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLM)—on lines of NRLM, MP Women in Agriculture (MAPWA)—scheme for extension support to women farmers, Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Yojana (MKSY)—sub-scheme of NRLM, Mukhya Mantri Kaushalya Yojana for skill training among women – are some of the prime schemes being run in MP for promoting development of women & girls through school- education, skill-training, socio-economic empowerment through active mobilization of self-help groups of women and linking them with skill-training & bank loaning to promote micro-finance institutions.
- ✓ **For Protection of Dignity & Safety of Women** : Another set of pro-active women empowerment schemes relate to protection of dignity & safety of women & girl children and curbing gender-based violence. These include :

Shaurya Dal – concept of community policing groups in every Panchayat to curb violence against women and girls, Self-Defence Training for school girls, ‘Gaurvi’–One Stop Crisis Centres for multiple support services to women victims of violence–available in all Districts of MP. Women’s Helpline – 1091 – for immediate response to women victims of violence, running 24 X 7 etc.

- ✓ **State-wide Gender-Friendly Policy Initiatives** : For promoting gender equality and empowerment of women and girls in MP, important policy frameworks and platforms include : The State Action Plan for Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs (UN-Agenda 2030 for a Better World), Gender Forum & Platforms mobilized under SRLM–as per advisory of NRLM, State Commission for Women, State Commission for Children, Gender Cell & Gender Budget Cell created under Department of Women & Child Development, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme rolled-out over all 52 Districts of MP–being the major Gender-Friendly Policies/Platforms.

Perceived Weaknesses of Gender Responsive Initiatives in MP

- Lack of inter-departmental coordination cited as the most important weakness.
- Lack of a Gender Cell in every Department to ensure regular Gender-based Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring etc.
- Names of Women/Girl Child-specific Schemes still continue to reflect Gender Stereotypes viz., Ladli Laxmi, Kanya Vivah, Sukanya Samridhi etc.
- Most of the Development Schemes related to women - focus on their marriage or motherhood – denoting that the be all and end all of a woman’s life is to get married and produce children – which is a replay of the patriarchal legacy on the role of women.
- Very little focus is given to gender issues in Training of PRIs in MP – as informed by SIRD, MP only 1 Session of appx. 1 hour is planned for gender-issues in Training of PRIs.
- Most of the Development Schemes for women & girls still have an approach of welfarism and not empowerment–as revealed in most pensions and scholarships schemes for women & girls.
- There is continued lack of safety of women & girls – as evidenced by highest rate of crimes, especially rapes in MP – as per NCRB Data.

- Although, women have gained the opportunity of political participation in PRIs due to the mandate of 50% seats reserved for them, still continuous Capacity Building & Training has to be sustained, to make them self-reliant community leaders, with autonomy of voice, choice & assertive leadership in the best interest of rural people.
- The multiple burden of women's roles as home-makers, mothers, contribution in productive economy and community work as SHG Members or PRI Leaders creates over-burden and stress from the strain of multiple roles.
- Continuity of damaging and detrimental ideal-types for men & women embedded in social mindsets.

Opportunities suggested to maximize gains of Gender Responsive Initiatives in MP

- Greater inter-departmental convergence to be promoted for resource pooling of funds, human resources & development opportunities through schemes being rolled-out, to maximize the gains of unleashing the potential of women & girls as half the human resource in every society/state.
- Gender Sub-Plan and a Gender Cell of every Department should be institutionalized.
- Panchayats and PRIs to be continuously trained for integrating gender issues with GPDP-Annual Gram Panchayat Development Plans.
- Gender Training for all PRI ERs, Officials & Other Department Officials has to be institutionalized through joint training strategy of SIRDPRs, ATIs & other Sectoral Training Institutes available in the State – to promote greater Inter-Sectoral Convergence on Gender Mainstreaming.
- Gender Audit to be integrated with Social Audit—as a mandatory annual exercise at Gram Sabha Level for mainstreaming gender issues in implementation of development schemes.
- Provision of untied fund to every Gram Panchayat and PRI-Body for promoting empowerment of women & girls as per local felt needs and demands, under FFC & SFC Grants.
- Special Training Needs Assessment to be conducted for Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) and focused Training Modules for EWRs to be created for ensuring their focused Training also.
- Policy Planners viz.- MLAs, Secretaries and Heads of Departments also to be gender-sensitized through Workshops for appropriate empowering names and strategies of Women/Girls' Empowerment Schemes to be ensured.

Challenges to be tackled in MP for optimal returns of Gender Responsive Initiatives

- The challenge to engage men in Gram Sabhas, Gram Panchayats, Block / District / State level platforms of decision-making for being partners in finding pro-active solutions to problems being faced by girls & women.
- Ensuring accountability of all line department functionaries at GP Level to be institutionalized, for regular exchange of information of Gender-Friendly Schemes and their progress of implementation, problem-solving and grievance redressal, in the best interest of achieving goals of Gender Equality & Women Empowerment.
- The State, District, Block Level Inter-Departmental Committees for working towards SDGs need to focus on ensuring better progress on SDG-5 pertaining to promoting Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women & Girls.
- Stringent measures need to be taken to curb the rising graph of crimes against women & girls, to ensure their safety, human dignity and foster their participation in all walks of life without any danger to their mobility and self-respect.
- Better road connectivity and transport linkages to cover all villages, including in remote and tribal districts of the State has to be accelerated.
- Multi-media IEC strategy has to be planned and implemented for changing social mindsets of patriarchy and male dominance in favor of women & girls and ensuring achievement of Gender Equality in a Human Rights Perspective.
- Cross-sectoral efforts for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment need to be coordinated from the State to the Panchayat level to maximize outputs.
- Gender Training has to be integrated as a cross-cutting issue in every topic covered under Training of PRIs-which has to be delivered well in time – for both orientation after elections within 6 months and subsequent yearly refreshers.
- Focused Refresher Training for Elected Women Representatives of PRIs also needs to be promoted for ensuring their effective gender responsive political leadership.

Results of SWOC Analysis Brainstorming Exercise conducted at SIRDPR, Rajasthan, Jaipur

Perceived Strengths of Gender Responsive Initiatives in Rajasthan State-wide Enabling Gender Responsive Policies and Platforms

The important policy stimulus given to promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women in Rajasthan can be attributed to :

- State Policy for Women enforced from March, 2000 - becoming the frontrunner early state to do so in the country. Now revised State Policy for Women, 2018 to revamp the earlier one.
- State Policy for Girl Child, 2013 framed and enforced as a guiding vision to empower girls in the state.
- State Commission for Women and State Commission for Child Rights set-up as per legislative mandate to oversee & uphold the enforcement of their human rights in the State.
- 30% job-reservations for women across all public employment opportunities.
- State Level Committee under Chief Secretary with Inter-Sectoral participation created to oversee sustained efforts to achieve SDGs by 2030.

Measures for Strengthening Political Participation of Women

- Reservation of seats for women in PRIs enhanced to 50% from 2010 PRI-Elections in the State. In the last tenure of PRIs–2015-20 the actual participation of women in PRIs had increased to 57% - the highest in the Country.
- Mahila Sabhas to be held before Gram Sabhas policy directive issued vide Additional Chief Secretary (RD&PR) Executive Order dt. 30th Oct.2012 and reinforced afresh with effect from 9th Aug.2019 as compulsory for all Gram Panchayats vide a fresh Government Order.
- Setting up of Gram Panchayat Mahila Shakti Samooh under the patronage of Gram Panchayat President in every Gram Panchayat ; to build awareness and monitor enforcement of laws related to women and to eliminate violence and discrimination based on gender in all forms in rural areas.
- Government Order has been issued on 8th Aug.2019 – for directing regular meetings of Mahila Shakti Samooh to be held on the 5th of every month in all GPs, after their General Body Meeting – to ensure progressive reduction in Crimes against women and children, especially, girl-children and up-hold their

right to safety and dignity, as well as, ensure their participation in all development opportunities.

- Regular and timely Training of PRI ERs and Officials is ensured, both for Orientation after Elections and subsequent yearly Refreshers with focus on Gender Responsive Governance, Gender Inclusive Planning under GPDP, Mahila Sabha before Gram Sabha and Gender & Child Friendly Panchayats for promoting Women and Girls' Empowerment in a sustained manner.

Gender Friendly Initiatives for Educational Empowerment of Girls & Children

- Free Education for girls up to Graduation.
- Every Gram Panchayat having Senior Secondary School.
- Every Block of the State has a College.
- Every Government School has Meena-Raju and Gargi Manch and Mahila Adhyapika Manch at Block Level - to promote awareness activities on gender equality and girls' and women empowerment issues.
- Bal Sabhas are a regular feature of Government Schools to build citizen-consciousness among students and promote sharing of their development aspirations with Panchayat Leaders.
- Various educational incentives of scholarships, cycles/scooties are distributed for girls for increasing their mobility & continuity in education. Self-defence training to girls of 9th to 12th standard in schools is another empowering initiative. Gargi Awards—for academic excellence given to girls getting distinction in 10th & 12th Board Exams every year, run into lacs. These incentives and awards have increased retention of girls in schools and enhanced their achievements.
- Enforcement of Right to Education Act has also helped to increase school enrolment and retention of girls.

Empowerment of Women in Agriculture

- Education of Girls pursuing studies in Agriculture is incentivized through scholarships for every level – school, college-graduate & post-graduate and also for pursuing research in Agriculture through Ph.D.
- Extension Training Programmes for Women Farmers are a regular activity under State Schemes.
- Extension Training Scheme for Farmer Couples.

- Exposure Visits for Women Farmers within and outside the State for Peer-Learning and exposure to good farming practices.
- Incentive of attractive subsidies offered in schemes of Agriculture Department, if Agriculture-Land is in the name of women; to foster women's ownership in Land Rights.

Gender Friendly Initiatives of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development

- Constitution of Mahila Shakti Samoochs in all Gram Panchayats as per Government Order of 08-08-2019, to be spearhead teams to enforce and protect Women's rights and eliminate violence and discrimination against them in all forms.
- Standing Agenda of Women and Girl Child Empowerment inbuilt in fortnightly meetings of Gram Panchayat & Mahila Shakti Samooh on 5th of every month.
- Organizing Mahila Sabhas mandatory for all Gram Panchayats before Gram Sabhas to identify women's felt needs of development for inclusion in GPDP, as per Government Orders–GO dated- 30th Oct. 2012 and reinforced afresh with effect from 9th Aug.2019.
- 40% of GPDP Budgetary allocation to be earmarked for empowerment of Women and Children as per State GPDP Guidelines, ensuring mainstreaming of women & child empowerment in GPDP.
- 40% reservation for women under MGNREGA works and 50% mates under MGNREGA are women in Rajasthan – leading to improved quality and transparency in works.
- Under SBM-Gramin – women are in the forefront as volunteers and Swacchta-Grahis, making the State achieve ODF-Status in 2018 itself.
- Women's participation mainstreamed under Village Health, Water, Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs), Gram Panchayat Bio-Diversity Management Committees, Village Development Committee, Peace Committees in PESA Area, GP Child Protection Committees, Joint Forest Management Committees, Village Commons Management Committee, etc.
- Women Frontline workers such as – ANMs, AWWs, Ashas, Sathins, Women Teachers, VDOs, Mates, Agriculture-Supervisors, Women-SHG continuously engage with GPDP and Gram Panchayat–Activities to mobilize greater participation of rural women in Mahila Sabhas, Gram Sabhas and Development Programmes.

- Sustained and Regular Training of PRIs by SIRDPR-Rajasthan mainstreaming Gender issues viz. – SDGs-centred-GPDP, Gender Responsive Planning & Governance, Gender and Child Friendly Panchayats and Women’s Rights as Human Rights.
- SRLM-Rajeevika-led Self Help Groups in all Districts engaging regularly with Gram Panchayats to mobilize active participation of women for Mahila & Gram Sabhas and development opportunities under various schemes for women.
- Promotion of Success Stories, Pilots, Role Models, Change Makers and Panchayat Performers by highlighting good practices of rural development and active Panchayats in the State, as well as, Case Studies of EWRs.
- Elimination of patriarchal customs such as ‘Purdah’-(Veiling), Child-Marriages, Dowry etc. among rural women, with active Women Panchayat Leaders & SHG-Leaders as role models.

Gender Responsive Initiatives of Women Empowerment Directorate

- Mukhya Mantri Rajshree Yojana for ensuring survival, education and dignity of the girl child rolled out from June, 2016 - giving a package of Rs. 50,000/- in the name of the girl child to be given in 6 installments linked to her birth, immunization and completion of different stages of schooling.
- Congratulatory message of Chief Minister to the Mother of the girl child on her birth and promoting celebration of the birth of the girl child by beating of Thali, after her delivery in a Government Health facility.
- ‘Chhupi Todo Abhiyan’- breaking the culture of silence by girls around the issue of menstrual hygiene-commenced from Nagaur and now implemented in all districts of the State from 2017 onwards.
- Improvement in sex ratio evidenced since 2011 census, due to girl-child friendly schemes being promoted in the State and strict surveillance of PCPNDT Act, 1996 - through schemes like ‘Mukh Beer’ Yojana in which the informers and the pregnant woman supporting person are awarded joint prize-money of Rs. 2.50 Lacs over 3 installments for bringing the offence of sex-determination test being conducted to the notice of Health & Family Welfare Directorate having a vigilance cell for Enforcement of PCPNDT Act.
- Progressive Reduction in gender discrimination between sons and daughters is now seen - as a result of girl-child friendly schemes and policies in the State of Rajasthan.

Measures activated for Eliminating Crimes/Violence against Women & Girls by Women Empowerment Directorate

- Mahila Salah Suraksha Kendras (MSSK) set up with support of NGOs in 40 women police stations in the state from 2010 onwards.
- Mahila Sahayata Samiti set up since 2010 in every District of the State under the District Collector, to support women victims of violence through lodging of FIR, police investigation, legal aid, rehabilitation etc.
- Internal complaints committee ICC set up in all Departments/Public Sector organizations for lodging of complaints and investigation by the ICC in cases of sexual harassment of women in the work place—in compliance of the Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal of Sexual Harassment of Women Act, 2013.
- Garima Helpline with the Toll Free No. 7891091111 is set up since Jan.2013 in the State for immediate response to women victims of violence on receiving phone calls of complaints of harassment/violence.
- ‘Aparajita’ - the one stop crisis centre for women was opened in 2013 in Jaipuria Government Hospital of Jaipur to provide 24X7 multiple support services to women victims of violence under one roof, such as – FIR, Medical-Aid, Legal-Aid, Psychological counseling and Rehabilitation etc. This was the first such ‘One Stop Crisis Centre’ in the Country opened after Nirbhaya episode in Dec.2012 in Delhi.
- Later the ‘One Stop Crisis Centre’ scheme has been expanded to cover all 33 districts now called ‘Sakhi’ Centres, set up from support of the Nibhaya Fund.
- For Economic Empowerment of Women SHGs - ‘Amrita Haat’ Melas/Fairs and ‘Saras’ Melas/Fairs are organized periodically in all districts under support of Women Empowerment and Rural Development Department.
- Recently Budget Announcement has been made by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan to create a corpus fund of Rs. 1000 Crores @ Rs. 200/- Crore per annum as “Indira Mahila Shakti Nidhi”, to provide financial support to Women SHGs, Women Entrepreneurs and promote Skill Training for Women for building their economic self-reliance and promote all round empowerment of women with effect from 2019-20. Under this scheme, all skill-development activities/schemes for women will be brought under one umbrella.
- Significant reduction in maternal and child mortality rates is evidenced as per NFHS Data as a result of rising institutional deliveries under “Janani Suraksha Yojana”-Sub-scheme of National Health Mission.

- At present, Gender Budgeting is adopted by all departments of the state and was initiated from 2005-06. Gender Cell of the Women Empowerment Directorate coordinates the Gender Budget Statement of all departments in Rajasthan from 2010-11, with each department having a nodal officer for this exercise.

Weaknesses perceived in relation to efforts for Gender Responsive Initiatives in Rajasthan

- Lack of Inter-Departmental Coordination to synergize efforts for empowerment of girls and women
- Weak Implementation of Schemes and Sub-optimal outputs/results.
- Lack of Gender and SDGs-Training of all sectoral officials responsible for implementation of policies and programmes for empowerment of women and girls.
- Fudging of Data/Over-reporting in the pressure of Digital Monitoring of Schemes/Gender Responsive Initiatives on Departmental dashboards.
- Lack of awareness and assertive–leadership on equal footing among women elected representatives of PRIs – wherein, some continue to be under dominance of their male relatives encroaching upon their roles and obligation.
- Lack of ownership rights of women in immovable property impedes their access to bank-loans and economic empowerment.
- Lack of Agriculture Colleges in the State to enable women/girls to pursue their higher education in Agriculture and avail the Department’s Incentives for Girls’ Education in Agriculture within their home town.
- Lack of women’s participation in caste/community-based Panchayats where there is no reservation or encouragement to invoke their partnership in community-decision making, on account of pervasive continuing legacy of patriarchy.
- Rising instances of crimes against women and girls, despite protective laws and policies for their empowerment, reveal the dark side of resurgence of vengeful patriarchal mindsets-engaging in breaking the momentum of women empowerment efforts.

Perceived Opportunities for Accelerating Gender Responsive Initiatives in Rajasthan

- Activating a Gender Cell in every Department to enable effective Gender Budgeting and optimal utilization of the Gender Budgets planned.
- Specific Plan and strategy for achievement of SDG-5 for achieving gender equality and promoting women empowerment at the State, District, Block and GP-Level to be institutionalized.
- Capacity Building and Gender Training to build understanding of Gender Responsive Initiatives and Women Empowerment Schemes for all frontline workers to be promoted.
- Multi-Media IEC to be deployed for raising awareness of women & girl child empowerment schemes among rural people.
- Awareness Camps to be promoted at GP Level for promoting Legal Literacy on Laws related to women and Development Schemes for women & girls.
- Skill Training of all SHGs, Bank-linkages and marketing linkages to be ensured for their true economic empowerment as micro-finance institutions and entrepreneurship development.

Challenges Flagged for Effective Implementation of Gender Responsive Initiatives in Rajasthan

- Institutionalizing a monitoring information system for regular appraisal of progress and pitfalls with regard to implementation of Gender Responsive Initiatives has to be put in place-including all departments/agencies engaging with such Programmes.
- The Gender Focal Point/Nodal Officer in every department is to be annually exposed to a Refresher Training, to update them about ongoing Gender Responsive Initiatives in every sector, good practices, key learnings and resolving the problems faced by them.
- All PRI-ERs & Officials also to be exposed to a Refresher Training in every tenure of 5 years, focusing on Gender Responsive Governance, Gender-based Planning, Budgeting and Audit and creating Gender & Child Friendly Panchayats-preferably by 2nd year of their tenure, after Orientation Training soon after elections in year one.
- Central Finance Commission and State Finance Commission grants to PRIs must allow for 40% earmarking of untied funds to be spent for women and child empowerment on an yearly basis, to be flagged in the directives of CFC/SFC and the State's Guidelines for GPDP and SDGs.

CHAPTER – 5

Success Stories of Gender Friendly Initiatives of Select Sarpanches of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

In this chapter, effort is made to share some success stories of inspiring role-models in Panchayat Leadership, emerging in the states under study – Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Success Stories of Gender Friendly Panchayat Presidents: Select Sarpanches of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan (2015-20)

In this section-a total of 12 success stories are documented to learn - what kind of gender friendly initiatives are being taken by Gram Panchayat Elected Presidents to spearhead empowerment of girls and women in rural India.

Eight of the success stories are inspired from empowered gender friendly Women Sarpanches – four each drawn from MP and Rajasthan; whereas another four are of gender responsive Men Sarpanches of Rajasthan.

We could not get to meet a similar set of male gender friendly Sarpanches of Madhya Pradesh – hence their case studies are not captured here.

(A) Select Empowered Gender Friendly Women Sarpanches of Madhya Pradesh

**1. Bhakti Sharma, Sarpanch,
Gram Panchayat – Barkheddi Abdullah, Block – Huzur, District- Bhopal
Education – MA (Political Science), LLB**

Bhakti - the only girl child in a big family, returned from the United States – declining jobs with hefty packages, to serve the village society in her native village, by contesting the Sarpanch election in 2015. Bhakti had earlier served as President of the Students' Union of Nutan Girls College, from where she did her Masters in Political Science. Her work as the Students' Union President in College, commended by all, inspired her to work for grassroots governance and help to empower rural women – her prime motivation to become a Sarpanch.

After winning the Sarpanch Election on a General Seat, Bhakti took stock of the existing development status of her Gram Panchayat. She found that despite the Gram Panchayat funds flowing in, the villages had poor road connectivity. More than 80 percent houses were Kuccha make-shift huts. Heavy monsoon flooded the road to the school-cutting it off for students in the rainy season. Most houses lacked basic access to electricity and water. The incidence of malnutrition and school dropouts was very high. Women in her Panchayat lacked livelihood opportunities beyond farm or labour work.

Having done the situation analysis of her Gram Panchayat villages, she set to work by making Gram Panchayat Development Plan-GPDP - based on Gram Sabha felt priorities, from year one of her tenure. Today after 5 years of effective GPDPs, based on integrated development planning, as per priorities voiced by Gram Sabha members and the effective implementation of ongoing rural development schemes; Bhakti cites following major achievements of her 5 years as Panchayat President:

- Today there are 14 roads ensuring inter-village/ inter-hamlet connectivity in her Panchayat.
- There are 50 percent Pucca Houses in her Gram Panchayat now.
- A lift irrigation Project worth Rs 12.00 Crores for meeting irrigation needs of farmlands.
- For Women empowerment initiatives, she has mobilized active women self-help groups (SHGs), with skill-training and linkages with Department of School Education to supply SHGs' made school bags for school children. An Atta Chakki (flour mill) is operated by SHG Women in her GP. All Houses in her GP have been linked with Ujjwala LPG connections for clean energy access and health safety of rural women. With a resolve to ban use of plastic bags, Women SHGs are making cloth and paper bags for supply in Bhopal. She has promoted women's participation in Gram Sabhas, to mainstream their felt development needs in the GPDP every year, by ensuring participation of all women SHG-members, women ward members and women workers of line departments.
- The birth of a girl child in her GP is celebrated by planting 10 trees in her honour and gifting 2 months of Sarpanch Honorarium.
- With her sustained focus on ensuring quality services at Anganwadi Cenetrs and ANM Sub centers, she takes pride in saying that there are no malnourished children in her GP today.
- Her Panchayat has also provided a forum for holding rural-urban interactions throughout the year – wherein, students from city-based schools and colleges come for exposure visits and learning about rural life and problems. Over a 1000 students have enriched their insights about rural development challenges addressed through Gram Sabha and effective planning and implementation of GPDP by the Gram Panchayat.
- Free health check-up camps are held every Thursday, supported by a Trust.
- Bhakti Sharma was included among the top 100 most influential Women in India in 2016 by India Today Magazine. She has won several State and National Awards in recognition of her good work as Panchayat President.

She has spoken on her development initiatives in Barkhedhi Panchayat at several International platforms viz. Indo-Ireland Youth Summit, Indo- Australia Youth Dialogue, Saint Petersburg International Economic Forum, Russia and the 74th UN General Assembly. She has also been a speaker in the 4th TED Leadership Lecture Series.

2. Mona Kaurav, Sarpanch,

**Gram Panchayat – Sadumar, Block – Chawarpatha, District – Narsinghpur
Education – M.Sc. , LLB, Pursuing Ph.D.**

At just 21 years of age, Mona took charge as the youngest Sarpanch in Madhya Pradesh. She proudly shared that inspired by her example, today around 100 girls from Sadumar Village Panchayat are pursuing college education, whereas, earlier due to orthodox patriarchal mind-sets the education of girls in her village was stopped after class VIII. The reason being no senior secondary/high school was available in her Panchayat and restricted mobility of girls from venturing out of the village. She became the change-maker by learning to drive a motorbike and asserting her choice to continue her higher education by daily commuting on her mobike. While pursuing her M.Sc. (Food & Nutrition) Degree she contested Panchayat elections. The village folks reacted that she would be spoiling her future by joining politics—which in their view was no sensible choice for women; but again her assertion skills made her stand her ground and win the Panchayat Chairperson’s coveted seat. She could win over the heart of the village community by being responsive to their felt needs and capably addressing their grievances without delays.

Among the major development initiatives taken by Sarpanch Mona, the following are noteworthy:

- She evolved a strategy of undertaking village contact drives – going door to door to find out people’s felt development needs and resolve the problems being faced by them – she calls this approach a ‘Samasya Samadhan Abhiyan’ – Problem Solving Campaign.
- Promoting Girl’s Education was a major focus area for her. She started a school – popularly known as Sarpanch Pathshala (Sarpanch’s School) – run by Mona Kaurav herself, with Primary, Upper Primary and High School Classes, being run in the old Panchayat Building, under her committed guidance and supervision.
- She has even adopted 13 abandoned girls and provides for their upbringing, with support mobilized by the Panchayat. Her passion for promoting education for girls has led to the outcome of girls outnumbering boys in school-enrolment in her Panchayat today. She feels she has made her mark, when girl students come on mobikes to meet her.

- Her GP has also started welcoming the birth of daughters in the village by beating of drums, observing girl-child birth as 'Durgotsav' and distributing sweets in the community. She gives her monthly honorarium to the family blessed by a girl-child's birth.
- She has mobilized a number of Self Help Groups of Women to make them skilled, self-employed and financially independent.
- She has led her Village Panchayat to become Open Defecation Free – by providing household toilets for all. Improving access to safe water for all, has also been achieved.

Mona has several other development milestones achieved for her GP-Sadumar.

To capture the highlights :

- She has overcome the problem of malnutrition among children and mothers. She has equipped all houses with Gobar-gas and made her GP an 'Urja-Gram'. She has got a Gaushala (Animal Hostel) constructed for the Mithi-Cattle.
- She has got an e-Center—a common service centre for village citizens constructed in her GP-Building, as well as, a Library and a Reading Room and also a Gym.
- She has also got model ponds constructed for irrigation of farms, playgrounds for school children and a proper cremation ground—Mukti Dham – constructed, along with Anganwadi Center Buildings and a proper School Building.
- Mona's achievements have won her wide recognition. She received the Highly Educated Ideal Sarpanch Award in the program of Indian Students' Parliament Foundation, held in Pune, Maharashtra from January 19-21, 2018.
- She has also been given the Super Achiever Award by Femina Women's Magazine. The Jodhpur Youth Parliament honored her with Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Rashtra Nirman Award.
- Women Leadership CSR Person of the Year—2018 Award was also conferred on her at Indian CSR Leadership Summit held in New Delhi in April, 2018.
- She has represented MP at the India-Japan Global Partnership Summit-held in New Delhi in 2017, where she spoke on 'Smart Village'.
- The Public Relations Department of MP has made a documentary film on Women's Empowerment, featuring Mona's Success Story.

3 Anuradha Joshi, Sarpanch

Gram Panchayat - Kodariya, Block- Mahu, District – Indore

Education - Higher Secondary

Sarpanch Anuradha Joshi has made Kodariya Gram Panchayat of Mahu block become the first ISO-certified Panchayat of Indore District, making her Panchayat a role model for rural self-governing bodies in Indore. After the District Collectorate and District Panchayat of Indore acquired ISO certification, it inspired the other Gram Panchayats too, to get this coveted accreditation by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) – to be recognized for providing better facilities to people living in the Panchayat area.

Kodariya Gram Panchayat was accredited with ISO 9001 Certificate : 2008, based on meeting Standard Parameters like - Neat and well organized furniture of the GP-Building, Hygienic Toilets, Clean Drinking Water, Systematic Record Keeping in Panchayat Office, with all Births and Deaths data being computerized, as well as, Land Records.

The major gender friendly and development initiatives rolled out by Anuradha Joshi, Sarpanch Kodariya, include:

- Activating all 10 women Ward Members to be committed Panchayat Leaders in their own right and not represented by their spouses,
- Anuradha Joshi also undertook a Situational Analysis Survey of her Panchayat Kodariya (with 25000 population) being one of the biggest Panchayats in Indore, with focus on identifying people’s and especially women’s development needs.
- She has promoted several income generating activities for women, with support of NGOs such as–Candle-making, Food-processing, Pattal-dauna-making, Sanitary Pads-making, Fruits and Vegetables-vending, Tailoring and Embroidery, etc.
- She has ensured safe RO Drinking water for her villagers at 50 paisa per litre, by installing Water ATMs and Mobile Water ATMs.
- She has mobilized village women to get the liquor shops in the GP closed.
- She has focused on enhancing girl’s education.
- She has also encouraged Sports Activities for all age groups in the Panchayat under Sports Events organized by the Panchayat called –“Anand Utsav”.
- She has got a Community Centre, a Crematorium (Mukti Dham) and an Animals Hostel constructed in her Panchayat. Also a Water Tank for piped water supply to houses, wide roads with proper drainage and 350 street-lights and becoming open defecation free – to make Kodariya a Smart Village.

- She has also mobilized Own Source Revenue of the Panchayat from Rs 445/- (when she took over); to Rs. 20.00 Lacs, by imposing and collecting Taxes by the GP, by creating public awareness.

Anuradha Joshi has become a Brand Ambassador as an ISO Certified Role Model Panchayat for other Panchayat leaders and is invited to address them in National Workshops, to inspire them for raising Own Source Revenue (OSR), creating safe water access in rural areas through water ATMs, creating a Smart Village with all basic civic amenities like wide roads, good drainage, street lights, ODF–Status, creating organic manure through Garbage collection from Households, removing liquor shops for enhancing safety and dignity of women and girls, organizing sports competitions “ANAND UTSAV” for all age groups to encourage fitness as a way of life and promoting women empowerment through girls education and skill-training; for making women self-employed and economically independent. Last but not the least, she has pioneered a system of daily Grievance Redressal Meetings held in Kodariya Panchayat from 11:00 am to 3:00 pm and has also promoted local dispute resolution in her Panchayat with the support of People’s Peace Committees.

4. Name- Vandana Bahadur, Sarpanch – since 2009
Gram Panchayat – Khankhandvi, District – Jhabua
Education- 8th Class Pass

Defying opposition from her relatives and community, Vandana contested Panchayat elections to become the first woman Sarpanch of her Panchayat. Earlier her husband had been a Panch - a ward member in the Panchayat and so when she decided to contest for the seat of Sarpanch, she came in for criticism by her kin and the community – as how she could aspire for a position higher than her husband. The common belief of her village folk being that a woman is incapable of handling Panchayat affairs.

But Vanadana has crossed the public opinion boundaries, by rising above the role of a mother and a home maker, to make her mark in local governance leadership, to make development decisions and execute them in the best interest of all round development of her village community. Her good work has made her win as a Sarpanch again, as a second term in continuity.

Vandana had to leave her studies after class 8th. So today she has ensured that no girls drop out from school because of gender discriminatory practices. She picked-up knowledge about the role and responsibilities of a Sarpanch from trainings organized for elected women representatives by UN Women.

She prioritized her focus areas on social development, promoting awareness and development of sanitation and personal hygiene, health care and education of girls and women's functional literacy and health education.

She records her major achievements to be :

- Zero drop-out from schools in her tenure due to her committed attention and motivation.
- Her GP has attained open defecation free status with linking of all houses with toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission.
- Ensuring health and education for adolescent girls and mothers at Anganwari centers.
- Mobilizing participation by women in Gram Sabhas through personal contact and encouragement.
- Rising confidence of Women in particular and the village community at large- in the leadership capability of a Woman Sarpanch-by focusing on community felt needs of water, sanitation, social-security coverage, better health and education facilities in the Panchayat, as well as, food security for the poor and needy through well- supervised Fair Price Shops.
- Promotion of Extension Training of Women Farmers in her Panchayat and Skill-Training of Women SHG Members, for increasing their income-base.
- As an effective Woman Sarpanch, Vandana is leading by inspiration and empowering other women in her Panchayat by her own dedicated pursuit of all round development of her villages.
- Her success story has been featured in the UN Women's Calendar for 2013- as an inspiring Panchayat leader and in www.womensweb.in – women's web portal, in January, 2016.
- She is an example of the transformation of a woman homemaker to an active Panchayat Leader- transforming her village community for greater well-being and development; ensuring access to safe water, sanitation, household toilets for all, construction of School and Anganwari Center Buildings for better education and health services in her Panchayat.

(B) Select Empowered Gender Friendly Women Sarpanches of Rajasthan

1. Kavita Joshi, Sarpanch

Gram Panchayat–Shobhagpura, Block–Badgaon, District–Udaipur

Education : B.Tech, pursuing M.Tech

Having an Engineering education made Kavita Joshi apply her knowledge for Social Engineering as a Panchayat President. In her interactions with women of her Panchayat, she was struck by their sense of insecurity and fear of sexual violence being a major factor in girls dropping out of school, after primary level of schooling. The physical constraint also being that the Panchayat School was only upto Class V and girls were not sent outside the Village Panchayat due to fear of sexual violence. To overcome both these hurdles and for ensuring continuity of girls' education, she did three supportive development interventions :

- a) Started Self-Defence Training Classes for girls and women in her Panchayat office. 350 girls and women, have been trained by a Lady Instructor.
- b) Got the Panchayat School upgraded to Class XII.
- c) Ensured re-enrolment of girls who had dropped out of school, by enrolling them for Class X under Open School. Sarpanch Kavita herself, along-with other voluntary tutors coach the dropout girls free of charge, to enable them to continue their study under Open School.

Besides her focus on girls' education and ensuring their security and dignity through mentoring them in self-defence life-skills, she has promoted all round development of her Panchayat in a gender friendly leadership style through the following initiatives:

- Holding regular Mahila Sabha Meetings on a monthly basis, for ensuring inclusion of women's development needs in the Gram Sabha and in the Gram Panchayat Development Plans.
- Organizing periodic Ratri Choupals (Night Meetings) for grievance- redressal of villagers.
- Linking all 3 Villages of the Panchayat with CC Roads and Street Lights, as well as, proper drainage and Sanitation facilities.
- Setting up a system of vehicles for daily door to door garbage collection and its safe disposal.
- Construction of Anganwari Centres with Toilets.
- Construction of Community Toilets & Bathrooms for Women.
- Construction of additional Class Rooms and Playground in the School.

- Starting Fashion Designing Classes for Women & Girls – training 30 Women per Batch.
- Mobilizing CSR Support from Fortis and Sharma Hospital to organize free health check-up camps in the Panchayat, with free Medical Tests. Two free Health check-up camps organized every year for women. CSR support from Industries for Street Lights in all Villages of her Panchayat and by Lions Club for Water Purifiers for School and Anganwadi Centres.
- Kavita Joshi has been felicitated by the Governor of the State in 2017 for her good work as a Sarpanch. She has been featured on MTV in a show – ‘Angel of Rock’ – which highlights stories of empowered women. She was awarded in Jan. 2017 – by the Indian Students Parliament – as one of the highly educated Sarpanches of India. She has also been featured in the ‘Changemakers’–Series called ‘Parivartan Ke Agradoot’–documentary films produced by MoPR, GoI & UN-Women. Kavita Joshi dreams to continue to strive for empowerment of women and girls and contest elections again to work towards realization of her dream of gender equality in society. In Kavita’s committed leadership, Shobhagpura emerged as one of the sustained Gender Friendly Panchayats created under UN-Women Project by SIRD&PR-Rajasthan.

2. Sangeeta Chittora, Sarpanch

Gram Panchayat – Bhuvana, Block – Badgaon, District – Udaipur

Education : MA & M.Phil (Sociology)

Sangeeta Chittora – first term Sarpanch, prioritized spreading water and sanitation facility to be within the reach of all in her Gram Panchayat and changing the social mindset of treating girl-children as a burden. She recounts with pride that over 700 Toilets were got constructed, to cover all houses in her Panchayat under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and becoming an open defecation Free Panchayat. She also got piped water supply linkage to all houses, investing Rs. 60 Lacs towards this focus need, in order to reduce the daily drudgery of women in fetching water for their households.

To change the social mindset of patriarchy, son-preference and treating daughters as a burden, she initiated a practice of planting a tree to celebrate the birth of a girl child and created a Park named – ‘Beti Gaurav Udyaan’¹. For this purpose, she coined the slogan ‘Meri Beti, Mera Abhimaan’ – ‘ My Daughter, My Pride’. By creating this Community Campaign, she also gave effective leadership for getting all encroachments removed from a Mountain called Ratnagiri and mobilized the people to create ‘Beti Gaurav Udyaan’ – in which over 7000 trees have been planted in her tenure, leading to reforestation and greening of the mountain.

¹ The people to create –‘Beti Gaurav Udyaan’ – in which over 7000 trees have been planted in her tenure leading to reforestation and greening of the mountain.

Sangeeta's other initiatives for socio-economic development of her Panchayat include :

- Focus on better education facilities for girls, by regular monitoring of regular presence and quality teaching by teachers in schools. She herself volunteers as a teacher to inspire girls.
- Separate toilets for girls in schools, bus stands and other public places have been constructed.
- Link up of better transport facilities to her Panchayat has been ensured, so that pursuit of higher education for girls is not disrupted.
- Regular Mahila Sabha Meetings are ensured to keep focus on development needs of women and their inclusion in ongoing development plans of the Panchayat.
- She observes International Women's Day on 8th March, every year in her Panchayat, wherein, women & girl achievers in the community are recognized for their contribution in different walks of life and a collective pledge is taken for striving in solidarity, for empowerment of women and girls.
- She has led mobilizing women for patrolling in community policing mode, to close down liquor shops and reduce alcoholism in the Panchayat - a major cause for violence against women in the households and in public life.
- She has also raised the Own Source Revenue of her Panchayat by charging fees, lease/rentals for Issue of NoC for Water and Electricity Connection, NoC for Resorts/Hotels and Marriage Garden Booking, NoC for laying down Telephone cable lines by the Airtel Company-this earned the Panchayat Rs. 12 Lacs in 2016-17, and Fee charged for Registration of Land Pattas/Ownership Title.
- She has invoked her village community and Gram Sabha Members to desist from the social evil of solemnizing child marriages. As a result, not a single child marriage took place in her Panchayat in last 5 years of her leadership.
- She has been felicitated by the State Government for her pioneering initiative of creating a forest dedicated to welcome birth of girls called - 'Beti Gaurav Udyaan'.
- Sarpanch Sangeeta is respected in Society as an eco-friendly and gender-friendly Panchayat leader who has established the reputation of Panchayat Bhuvana as a Saviour of wastelands, mountains, trees and girls. She and her Panchayat Bhuvana have been showcased as a gender-friendly Sarpanch and Panchayat by SIRDPR, Rajasthan under the UN-Women Project.

**3. Rama Malav, Sarpanch,
Gram Panchayat – Arnetha, Block – Kesho Rai Patan, District – Bundi
Education : Class 10th Pass**

Rama Malav is a second term Sarpanch, holding this position since 2010. When she became the Sarpanch of Arnetha Village-home to 950 families in Bundi District of Rajasthan, only 15% village homes had toilets in Arnetha. Open defecation was the norm. So when Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was launched on 2nd Oct, 2014 by the Prime Minister, Rama became a crusader for ensuring each household in her Panchayat gets a toilet and the Panchayat becomes a frontrunner to attain Open Defecation Free Status. She worked day and night convincing each house and family for the desired behavior change. Although, she faced opposition in her own home at being out of the house after dark also. She had to encounter attitudinal barriers in the community as well.

She also used the strategy of appealing to school children to convince their parents to get a toilet constructed in the house – as a basic right to human dignity and privacy. This strategy she says yielded good outcomes, enabling Arnetha GP to become ODF in 2015 itself – the first GP to do so in Bundi District. Rama's other major achievements include:

- She has created a Solid Waste Management Centre equipped with a Composting Plant in her Panchayat and is graduating the Panchayat to attaining ODF+ Status. She has put up two large waste bins - red and green in the villages, to encourage people to segregate their dry and wet waste and put them in different Bins for proper disposal.
- In ten years of her continuous Panchayat Leadership, she has got sanctioned and executed development works worth Rs. 6 Crores. Now Arnetha's villages have CC Roads with proper drains. A 33 KV power grid station has also been sanctioned to ensure uninterrupted power supply in the Villages.
- A new Veterinary Hospital & a Crematorium have also been constructed.
- A garbage disposal centre has also been constructed for effective and safe disposal of village waste and produce compost – organic manure.
- She has encouraged women farmers to take up Organic farming to supply organic farm produce for Bundi – Kota belt.
- She has also made her Panchayat attain status of zero drop-out of School-children and recognized as an 'Ujiyari' Panchayat by the School Education/Elementary Education Department in the State.
- She has alleviated the daily drudgery of women in fetching water from distant sources, by ensuring pipeline connections to households and linking them with piped water supply.

- She has focused on creating active Self Help Groups of women, linking them with skill-training, thrift and credit activity and mentoring them to work as mini-banks for day to day need-based household loans.
- Above all, she expresses satisfaction that she has been able to enhance greater participation of women in Mahila Sabha and Gram Sabha Meetings and responding to inclusion of women's felt needs of development raised in Mahila Sabhas and Gram Sabhas, by ensuring their inclusion on priority in the annual Gram Panchayat Development Plans. Also sustained efforts made for removal of social evils like Child Marriages and Dowry.

Rama Malav has been felicitated for her effective role as Sarpanch in stimulating all round development progress of Arnetha Panchayat, several times at District and State – Level Functions.

4. Geeta Kanwar, Sarpanch

Gram Panchayat Kachabali, Block – Bhim, District- Rajsamand

Education : Class 8th Pass

In March, 2016 under the leadership of a gender responsive, proactive Sarpanch – Geeta Kanwar – Kachabali Panchayat in a tribal dominated Block – Bhim of Rajsamand District of the State, became the first in the State to mobilize a special Gram Sabha on the issue of curbing Alcoholism and unanimously voted to support for the closure and removal of the liquor shop from the village.

The Gram Sabha voting was held under the Rajasthan Excise Rules, according to which any Panchayat can decide to close a liquor shop in the villages under the GP's jurisdiction, if at least 50% residents/Gram Sabha voted in support of Removal/Closure of the Liquor Shop. But the Gram Sabha Proceedings when submitted to the District Collector and District Excise Officer were considered invalid for desired action, as the Gram Sabha was not attended/Observed by Collector's nominees from the District-Administration/Excise Department. Sarpanch Geeta Kanwar was not disheartened with this response of the District Administration and challenged them to get the District-Administration appointed observers sent in a reconvened Gram Sabha for this purpose.

And the second time she campaigned with reinforced energy with her villagers to ensure hundred percent attendance and again unanimously vote in favour of removal of the liquor shop. She again submitted the proceedings to the District Collector. This second time, when voting was conducted as per the Rajasthan Excise Act & Rules, 1975; with the Collector-appointed observers attending—the Kachabali Panchayat succeeded in becoming the first liquor-free Panchayat of the State, following due process and channelizing the might of the Gram Sabha for banishing Alcoholism from the Panchayat.

This Success Story triggered a multiplier effect in the State, with many more Panchayats following the role model of Kachabali to become Liquor Free.

Geeta Kanwar has amongst other major achievements of her tenure in Kachabali Panchayat cited :

- Mobilizing Peace Committees for settlement of Local Disputes and becoming a Zero FIR – Lodging GP in the District.
- Getting Tree Pattas and Land Pattas issued to people in compliance of the Forest Rights Act.
- Promoted social forestry and farm forestry for planting medicinal, fuel-wood and fodder trees to get side income to farmers from their sale.
- Focus on better health and education facilities ensured in her Panchayat to promote people’s better futures.
- Ensured high participation in her Mahila Sabhas and Gram Sabhas to have peoples’ priorities in effective development planning and grievance redressal.
- Worked for changing social mindsets to eliminate social evils like – child marriages, dowry, female foeticide and witch hunting.
- Fostered all round development by improving quality of village roads, street lights, community centre, safe water and sanitation facilities in all hamlets of her Panchayat.
- Geeta Kanwar’s endeavour to make Kachabali a Liquor Free Panchayat – has been featured on Zee TV and Change-Maker Series of MoPR, GoI documentary films of empowered Women Sarpanches of India, produced with UN Women Support.

C. Success Stories of Gender Responsive Male Sarpanches from Rajasthan:

1. Jairam Kumawat, Sarpanch, Gram Panchayat, Rozda, Block, Jalsu, District Jaipur Education: BA, BEd, LLB & MA in 5 Subjects

Jairam Kumawat mobilized a “Dharna” of village women of his Panchayat for the whole year to get the Govt. Allotted Liquor Shops in his Panchayat area closed. The matter was resolved through a Gram Sabha convened for this purpose, in which Collector’s Nominee officers of Excise Department & Distt. Administration were also present-as per procedure prescribed in the State Excise Act, 1975. The Liquor Shops were ousted from the Panchayat with effect from majority vote decision of Gram Sabha taken on 19 March, 2017.

The removal of Liquor shops has helped to lesson crimes and violence against women - both in public sphere and domestic violence-as reported by Sarpanch Jairam.

For promoting women and girls' empowerment in his villages, he also got 375 household toilets and toilets for women/girls in all public buildings constructed in his tenure. Under the State Livelihood Mission Programme- he activated 12 Women Self Help Groups, besides providing employment to women for 10 works of MGNREGA in his Panchayat. 99% Labour Force on these works comprised of women and 3 Mates/Work-Supervisors in his Panchayat were also women. His Panchayat also achieved the Status of 'Ujiyari Panchayat', as his motivation for promoting girls' education led to achieving zero dropout rates for girls in his GP.

Other Development works executed by Sarpanch Jairam in his tenure include:

- 36 CC Roads to link all hamlets of the main villages of GP Rozda and a dozen more Pucca Tar Roads – Total 48 Roads Constructed.
- 16 Water Tanks installed in different hamlets and 6 Hand-pumps/Bore Wells installed.
- 5 Platforms constructed in different locations.
- 51 Bighas land allotted to 7 schools in his GP and school infrastructure upgraded as per Right to Education Norms.
- 8 Public Toilets Constructed. Drainage Works in 4 hamlets undertaken.
- Water Pipelines laid in 14 hamlets to link houses with Piped water supply and lessen the drudgery of women.
- 11 Rainwater Harvesting Structures built. 28 Water Ponds Dug for Rainwater conservation in different hamlets and for Ground Water Recharge.
- 3 Electric Feeders installed.
- Land Levelling works in Schools & Cremation Ground-wherever required.
- Improved Bus Connectivity with Rozda GP.
- Competitive Sports Tournaments organized.
- Own Source Revenue of Rs. 28.00 Lacs mobilized through Electricity Bills & Borewell Connections
- Initiative of Bio-Diversity Conservation taken by GP Rozda.
- Extension Activities & Awareness Demos/Exhibitions promoted for farmers.
- 2 Community Centres Constructed.
- Social Forestry promoted.
- Mahila Divas on 8th March and Yoga Divas on 21st June Celebrated every year.
- Research Scholars of JNU visited the GP to study its Anti-Liquor shops Protest-staged for 1 year in Gandhian Satyagraha mode.
- Letter of Appreciation received from Chief Minister, Rajasthan for the Anti-Liquor Gandhian/Agitation Satyagraha Aandolan. Similarly, Letter of Appreciation given by Minister of Panchayati Raj, Govt. Of India in National Awards Function held on 23rd Oct, 2019.

**2. Dushyant Sharma, Sarpanch,
Gram Panchayat, Sawan Bhado, Block-Sangod, District- Kota
Education: BA, LLB**

When Dushyant Sharma became Sarpanch in 2015, hardly 10% houses in the 3 villages of his panchayat had toilets. Dushyant invested Rs. 15.68 Lacs from his own income to get 290 toilets made to link all houses of his GP with toilets, as the people were not willing to invest the money. His Panchayat was the first to attain ODF Status in Kota District.

Other Women Empowerment measures initiated by Sarpanch Dushyant include:

- Installing street lights on all roads and putting up CCTVs at prominent places for surveillance over miscreants and eve-teasers.
- He also ensured piped water supply to all houses of his GP at the nominal charge of Rs. 50/- per month per household.
- To eliminate the nuisance of stray monkeys in his Panchayat, he mobilised public support to get the monkeys caught and handed over to the Forest Department.
- He got a Production-cum-Display Centre constructed to showcase for sale and store the artefacts made by women Self Help Groups in his Panchayat.
- Undertook a Household Contact Drive after his election as Sarpanch, to invite all women to resolve to attend Mahila Sabha and Gram Sabha meeting to voice their demands for Development.
- Started Vocational Skill Training for girls in Tailoring, Embroidery and Make-up to make them self-employable.
- Instituted awards from his own side for meritorious students-given on 15th August-Independence Day each year.
- Set up a weekly Haat Bazaar for women farmers and women SHGs to sell their products.
- Helped women-SHG's get the support of Bank Loans to start their micro-enterprise.
- Organized Extension Lectures of Successful Women in his Panchayat to motivate the community for promoting girl's education and women rights.
- Made his Gram Panchayat Development Plans with focus on the SDGs-2030 Agenda, with special focus on SDG-5 for promoting women empowerment and gender equality,
- Has been rewarded as a good performing Sarpanch at District and State Level Functions.
- Due to his dedicated work for women empowerment, his wife has become the Sarpanch this time in 2020, winning by twice as many votes as was the vote-lead of Sarpanch Dushyant.

3. Prashant Patni, Sarpanch,
Gram Panchayat, Kunjed, Block-Atru, District- Baran
Education: B.Com, MA, LLB

After becoming a Sarpanch and doing a situational analysis of his village, Prashant Patni, prioritized the problems in Panchayat as - poverty, open defecation, malnutrition among children and mothers, lack of girls education and social malpractices like-child marriage, son preference and gender discrimination. Accordingly, his development interventions focused on addressing these priorities:

- To tackle poverty and malnourishment he adopted a dual strategy of promoting both wage-employment through MGNREGA works, with priority to women and mobilized active Self Help Groups of women to promote self-employment. He started horticulture – fruit and vegetable cultivation, employing 40 women farmers by allotting 200 bighas of pastureland of the Panchayat for this dedicated purpose. This women-cultivated fruit and vegetable garden has helped to provide sustained employment to 35-40 women farmers and has served to lessen malnourishment of villages - especially, among women and children, as locally produced fresh vegetables and fruits are provided to Anganwari Centres in the Panchayat for use in fresh cooked meals. He also promoted women dairy cooperatives in his area for enhancing their livelihoods, as well as, reduce their malnourishment. He has got ‘Murra’-breed high-milk yield buffalos distributed among women SHGs in his Panchayat to enable them to start dairy business.
- He has ensured school enrolment and retention of 350 girls in the Elementary and Senior Secondary Schools of the Panchayat.
- To promote menstrual hygiene, with CSR-Support, he has started distribution of free sanitary napkins for adolescent girls in schools.
- He has encouraged and strengthened women’s participation in Mahila Sabhas and Gram Sabhas by motivating them through personal home visits.
- Household toilets have been made under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, making the Panchayat attain ODF-Status and restoring the dignity and privacy of women and girls in the village.
- Successful elimination of ‘Ghunghat’ (Veiling) and Child Marriage from villages of his Panchayat by regular pledge-taking in Mahila Sabhas and Gram Sabhas, is another gender-friendly achievement.
- Social Forestry and Farm Forestry works taken up under MGNREGA-providing labour opportunity to Women and several rainwater harvesting ponds also dug up for increasing water self-reliance.
- Sarpanch Prashant’s good work has won him recognition and awards in his district and Kota Division level Functions.

4. Parakram Singh, Sarpanch,
Gram Panchayat, Baneda, Block-Baneda, District- Bhilwara
Education: Graduate

Prakram Singh has been in active politics for almost 2 decades since early 1990s. He was a member of State Legislative Assembly from 1993-98 and Block Pradhan from 2000-2005. He has served as Sarpanch from 2015-2020.

On taking over as Sarpanch of GP-Baneda, he prioritized the problems of women and girls in his area for inclusion in ongoing development initiatives. Lack of household toilets & public toilets for women and lack of opportunity for higher education for girls were the priority concerns identified by him.

To tackle these issues; he undertook several interventions with focus on women & girl's empowerment, as follows:

- All households provided with toilets in the wake of Swachhh Bharat Mission and toilets for women also provided on the Bus Stand, GP-Building, Schools and Aanganwadis.
- Aanganwadi Centres constructed-whenever lacking their own building.
- Land was allotted by Panchayat Bneda to construct a Girl's College, to provide opportunity to continue higher education to girls of the area.
- In construction works undertaken by GP Baneda- priority to women labour force was ensured.
- Bal Sabhas and Mahila Sabhas were made a regular forum to get the development priorities of children, girls and women, for inclusion in the Gram Panchayat Development Plans.
- Under the 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' Campaign, several IEC Activities like Essay-Writing, Rangoli-Making, Quiz-Contests organized for spreading awareness on Gender Equality and promoting rights of the girl child-awarding the winners of these contests by the Gram Panchayat.
- Attendance of women ward members made mandatory in GP-Meetings & Gram-Sabha, Mahila Sabha and Bal Sabha Meetings- building their leadership confidence. No entry was given to their spouses or male-relatives.
- Women Mates also appointed in MGNREGA-works.
- Women SHGs-linked with Skill Training by RSETI and Bank Loaning to promote their micro-enterprises-related to Tailoring, Knitting, Dairy and Computer Skills.
- All single, abandoned and widow women of the villages included under pension schemes for their economic security.

- Removal of gender discriminatory practices like - son preference, female foeticide and infanticide, less priority to education of girls, child marriages etc discouraged and eliminated by regular reinforcement in Mahila Sabha, Bal Sabha, Gram Sabha & Gram Panchayat Meetings.
- Frontline women workers like - Aanganwadi Workers, ASHAs, ANMs & Lady Teachers, mobilized for regular home-visits to ensure institutional deliveries, complete immunization of all children under Mission Indradhanush and elimination of gender discriminatory practices from the community.
- A Fruit and Vegetable Mandi developed in the GP in the name of Savitri Devi Phule to allot Kiosks to women fruit and vegetable vendors to earn regular income.
- Sarpanch Parakram Singh has been a recipient of district and state level awards for his meritorious contribution for the development of his Panchayat Baneda and for promoting empowerment of girls and women in his area.

Chapter – 6

Conclusion and Recommendations: The Way Forward For Achieving SDG-5

In this concluding chapter – focus shall be on how Panchayats as the local governments in rural India can promote local action on the global goals – the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) : Agenda 2030 for a Better World, adopted by the United Nations with the consensus of 193 Member Nations States in the Development Summit held in September 2015, by the UN General Assembly. Again, within SDGs, the focus of this chapter shall be to analyze the scope of action by Panchayats on SDG-5-‘To achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls ; in keeping with the context of this study on Gender Responsive Initiatives for and through PRIs – especially, the Gram (Village) Panchayats.

First SDG-5 and its sub-targets will be scrutinized – as to what kind of work the panchayats have been doing in the two focus States studied – Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and how these good initiatives can be scaled up nationwide, with more rigour to promote gender equality and empower women and girls. Second-all SDGs will be scanned from a gender equality perspective, to see how panchayats can help to integrate gender equality initiatives while working to achieve SDGs, treating gender equality as a cross-cutting issue for action across all SDGs.

In the end, important policy recommendations will be listed for nationwide action, to promote gender responsive measures for achieving gender equality and empower women and girls in rural areas through PRIs to realize SDG-5.

1. Role of Panchayats on SDG-5: Achieve Gender Equality & Empower Women & Girls

The Panchayats/PRIs are well positioned to play a proactive role on working for SDG-5 above, as they themselves have been role models of gender responsive change, with the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act mandating political reservation on minimum one-third seats for women at all 3 levels of PRIs in the Country. This reservation for women seats has progressively been upscaled to minimum 50% seats reserved for women in 20 major States of India. This visible political empowerment of women in PRIs and promotion of gender equality in decision making of rural local governments is a positive entry point for giving leadership to positive socio-economic changes for spreading the cultural ethos of gender equality from the grassroots upwards.

Following ahead is a juxtaposed scrutiny of the sub-targets of SDG-5 and the proactive gender responsive initiatives being spearheaded by the Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan – which set an example for countrywide replication.

SDG – 5.1 : End all forms of Discrimination against Women and Girls

Both the States studied – MP and Rajasthan are pioneers in following Gender Responsive Budgeting – (GRB) since 2005-06 in Rajasthan and 2007-08 in MP. The Department of Women and Child Development anchors the GRB Process and coordinates with all major departments of the State to ensure gender based planning across their Budgets. Gender Budget Statement reveals the priorities and allocations committed by all major departments to ensure promotion of gender equality under the ambit of their schemes and activities. Efforts have also been made to inculcate Capacity Building and Training on Gender Responsive Planning, Gender Responsive Budgeting and Gender Audit as part of Annual Audit and Social Audit from State Level Departments to the Panchayat Level – in these focus States. In Rajasthan, a policy push has also been given by earmarking at least 40% funds for Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) to be allocated for empowerment and development of women and children, in the revised GPDP guidelines.

Both MP and Rajasthan Panchayats are actively implementing specific schemes to end discrimination against women and girls – viz.–Beti Bachao Beti Padhao–National Scheme and State Specific initiatives such as Ladli Laxmi Yojna & Beti Bachao Abhiyan since 2007 in MP and Mukhya Mantri Rajshree Yojna since 2016 in Rajasthan to end discrimination against girls. Both the States have a strong vision document for women, namely the State Policy for Women. Rajasthan also has come up with a State Policy for the Girl Child in 2013.

All the above initiatives are implemented through Panchayats to end gender discrimination in rural areas.

SDG – 5.2 : Eliminate all forms of Violence against Women and Girls

Both MP and Rajasthan have rolled out many State-Specific Schemes/Initiatives to eliminate Gender-Based Violence. One-Stop Crisis Centers – ‘Aparajita’ in Jaipur, Rajasthan and ‘Gauravi’ in Bhopal, MP were among the pioneers of the concept of providing holistic care to women victims of violence, such as – filing FIRs, Legal Counselling, Medical Aid, Psycho-support and Rehabilitation under one roof. Now this has become a national scheme supported under Nirbhaya Fund to set up One Stop Crisis-Centers (Sakhi Yojna) in all Districts.

MP also has other State-specific initiatives like – ‘**Mukhya Mantri Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojna**’, since 2013 for rehabilitation of women victims of violence and provide educational and economic inputs to make them self-reliant. ‘**Shaurya Dal**’ initiative of MP has been rolled out at village level to create a women and girl-friendly environment in society, to reduce crimes against women and facilitate empowerment of girls and women, enabling them to move freely and make use of choices, spaces and opportunities for their overall well-being. A Shaurya Dal consists of 5 females and 5 male members of the village, including representatives of SC, ST and OBC also. The Shaurya Dal is a vocal, proactive, opinion–leader group that works as a gender equality and women empowerment champion. Similar initiative has also been rolled out in Rajasthan in the name of – **Mahila Shakti Samooh**, constituted in all Gram Panchayats, since August, 2019. This GP level Mahila Shakti Samooh is led by the GP President & Vice-President & Women Ward Members as convenors. Village Development Officer is the Member Secretary and ANM, ASHA & Anganwadi Workers are co-member secretaries. All women ward members, SHG-Leaders & women functionaries at GP-level are its members. This Mahila Shakti Samooh will proactively ensure curbing violence against women & girls and promote their development and empowerment.

Rajasthan has also initiated Women Protection and Counselling Centres called **Mahila Suraksha evam Salah Kendra** – since 2017. These are running in the State’s 40 Police Districts with the support of NGOs. The aim of these centres is to provide protection to women victims of violence and extend counseling support to them. Further; **District Level Women’s Help Committees** are also set up under the District Collector with SP of the District as its Vice-Chair. Other members of this Committee include – Judicial Magistrate or Judge, Family Court, Joint Director/Deputy Director of Social Justice & Empowerment, two legal advisors and 2 reputed NGOs. Assistant Director, Women Empowerment is the Member Secretary of this Committee. This **Zila Mahila Sahayata Samiti**, also functional since 2017, provides immediate counseling support and relief to women victims of violence.

Rajasthan has also promoted Self-Defense Training for over 11-12 Lakh girls per annum from class 6 to 12 in Government Schools since 2016. This innovative add-on in girls education is called ‘Saksham’ – piloted in Jaipur in 2014 and expanded to all 33 Districts 2016 onwards. All above cited initiatives of MP and Rajasthan have helped reduce violence against women and girls in rural areas and have provided police, legal, medical and psycho-social support to women victims of violence.

SDG – 5.3 : Eliminate all harmful practices such as Child Marriages

Both MP and Rajasthan have been making sustained efforts to eradicate the malpractice of child-marriages. **Lado Abhiyan, 2013** was started as a Campaign for spreading awareness on the harmful effects of Child Marriages, by selecting children as brand ambassadors for the Community Awareness Building.

In Rajasthan, **Child Marriages Prevention-IEC Campaigns** have been sustained over almost 2 decades with data-based evidence of progressive reduction revealed in NFHS Data.

Both States have also focused on preventing female foeticide, infanticide and ensuring survival of the girl child through strict enforcement of the PCPNDT Act and active surveillance and tracking of sex-identification tests for sex-selective abortions through effective decoy operations. Rajasthan has initiated Mukhbeer Yojna for conduct of decoy operations with incentive to the informants.

SDG – 5.4 : Recognize and value Unpaid Care and Domestic Work through public services, infrastructure and social protection policies

In both States crèches are being promoted through Schools, Anganwadi Centres and MGNREGA Work sites – as mandated in the Act. Gender Friendly infrastructure and social protection policies are being promoted as HH Toilets in SBM and Schemes of KGBV for residential schools for girls, as well as, running working women’s hostels. Numerous Schemes of Social Justice Department for scholarships and pensions cover social protection needs of girls and women, as well as, financial support for marriage of girls of poor families and daughters of widows.

SDG – 5.5 Ensure Women’s full and Effective Participation and Equal Opportunities for Leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life

This sub-target of SDG-5 is the forte of Gram Panchayats and PRIs by setting the example of women’s participation as elected members and chairpersons of PRIs and also through promoting participation of village women in decision making through activating Mahila Sabhas before Gram Sabhas, in both the focus States. Rajasthan has attained highest participation of elected women in PRIs – to the tune of 57% in the tenure 2015-2020, also acknowledged in the Country’s Economic Survey of 2017-18. Further, the active participation of Women’s Self Help Groups and their interface with Gram Panchayats and women frontline workers like Anganwadi Workers, ASHAs, ANMs, Sathins, women-VDOs, teachers – has led to creation of a transformative social capital in rural areas; working as a dynamic collective for achievement of SDG-5.5 above.

SDG–5.6 : Ensure Universal Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

The National Health Mission (earlier launched as National Rural Health Mission in 2005) and its sub-programmes – all implemented through Gram Panchayats in rural areas strive to promote access to sexual and reproductive health in a rights-based approach. Panchayats have played a pivotal role in helping attain goals of institutional deliveries, better reproductive and sexual health and family planning services in a choice-based strategy. Menstrual Hygiene and Sanitary Napkins for adolescent girls and women in rural areas have also been promoted through panchayats & schools, as well as, anganwadi centres. Informed Contraceptive Choices have been promoted as part of Reproductive Health Services in rural areas through ANM Sub-centres, Anganwadi Centres and PHCs under the motivating support of Panchayats.

SDG–5 (a) – Undertake Reforms to give Equal Rights to Women in Economic Resources

It is the Gram Panchayats which ensure women's share in father's property, when opening mutations for land-rights in property of deceased father – as per Revenue Laws – making daughters equal shareholders at par with sons. PMAY-G Houses are on priority allotted in the name of women or on 2nd priority in joint name of spouses. 'Bhamashah Yojna' of Rajasthan has been a forerunner in promoting financial empowerment of women through all DBT Schemes linked to women's bank accounts.

SDG–5(b) : Enhance the use of Enabling Technology, in particular ICT, to promote empowerment of Women

e-Sakhi-Digital Literacy Programme has been initiated by Deptt. of Information Technology in Rajasthan, from 2018. It aims to make 1.5 Lac women in the State as digitally literate. 1 week free digital training is to be provided to eligible women-12th pass, in age group 18-35 years, having a smart phone, email id and ready to train 100 more women in their area. This Training shall be provided by Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Ltd. @ 2 hours per day, for a week; at the nearest e-gyan Kendra.

Another good example from Rajasthan is that of SHG-Women of Dungarpur-Tribal District acquiring skills of assembling Solar Lamps from IIT-Mumbai and spreading these in rural areas as aids to assist children's education, by dispelling the darkness from their lives of struggle in rural areas with meagre availability of power/electricity.

Training of Women Farmers in using innovations in Agriculture and Farming Technology in both MP and Rajasthan are also success stories. Women Farmers engaging in Organic Farming, Floriculture and Horticulture are multiplying in both the States – which can be replicated in the Country.

SDG–5 (c) : Adopt and Strengthen Policies and Laws for promoting Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls

In both MP & Rajasthan, State Policies for Women, Children & Girls, as well as, important social legislations related to them are integrated in the Training of PRIs, as well as, Extension Training by District Legal Aid Society/State Legal Aid Authority and State Commission for Women. SIRD&PR, Rajasthan has also created a Legal Literacy Primer for promoting awareness on legal rights of women under global, national and state-specific laws among PRIs, which has been published with UN Women support.

2. SDGs and Gender Equality as a Cross-Cutting Issue

While integrating SDGs as an agenda for Training and Action by PRIs, their understanding has to be built to scan each SDG from a Gender Equality perspective and undertake a situation analysis of the status of women vis-a-vis men in their area of jurisdiction for development planning, through collection of gender-disaggregated data and take corrective action by making gender inclusive plans and budgets to promote gender equality. Thus, against each SDG, situational analysis of women's position compared to men will have to be taken into account, to plan corrective goals and interventions for promoting gender equality. Hence, whether the SDG relates to :

- Ending poverty (SDG-1)
- Ending hunger and malnourishment (SDG-2)
- Ensuring healthy lives and well-being (SDG-3)
- Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education (SDG-4)
- Ensuring sustainable water and sanitation for all (SDG-6)
- Ensuring affordable, sustainable energy for all (SDG-7)
- Full and productive employment and decent work for all (SDG-8)
- Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation (SDG-9)
- Reduce inequality within and among countries (SDG-10)
- Make cities & human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient & sustainable (SDG-11)
- Ensure sustainable Consumption and Production (SDG-12)
- Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change & its Impacts (SDG-13)
- Conserve Life Resources below water (SDG-14)
- Conserve Life on Land & halt Biodiversity Loss (SDG-15)
- Promote Peaceful, Inclusive Societies & Justice for All (SDG-16)
- Revitalize Global Partnership for Sustainable Development (SDG-17)

Against each of the SDGs to be acted upon in the GPDP each year – situation analysis of gender disaggregated data; gap analysis of who are the excluded or lagging behind and causal analysis of why women are left behind men in progress towards each goal and what development interventions can be built in the Annual Plan, to bridge the gender gaps & promote gender equality; has to inform and guide the process of gender responsive development planning while formulating the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) each year, keeping in focus the SDGs Agenda for Action at local levels.

Therefore, promoting gender equality and empowering girls and women in their area has to be the sustained guiding framework in relation to each SDG, to be interwoven in the GPDP by Panchayats. Gender Inclusive Development Planning, Gender Responsive Budgeting and Gender Audit of planned interventions has to be engrained as a regular insight of Panchayats to strive to achieve gender equality in rural areas.

Policy Recommendations: The Way Forward for Panchayats for Promoting Gender Responsive Initiatives

1. The National Capability Building Framework (NCBF) published by Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), Govt. of India (GoI) in 2014, needs to be updated and revised to build in the perspective of SDGs, Gender-Responsive Planning & Budgeting and Gender Audit under GPDP, as well as, Mission Antyodaya Survey, Peoples' Plan Campaigns & e-Gram Swaraj.
2. Along with the Annual 'Gram Panchayat Development Plan' Exercise guided by MoPR, GoI; GPDP has to include from a Gender Perspective – Poverty Reduction Plan, Skill-Mapping and Skill Development Plan, as also Disaster Risk Mapping and Disaster Mitigation Plan. Accordingly, the Mission Antyodaya Survey Template and GPDP template have to be revised.
3. Capacity Building and Training of PRIs has to integrate – SDGs, Gender Responsive Development Planning and Budgeting, Gender Audit, Disaster Management, Covid-Management, Bio-Diversity Asset Mapping and Conservation, Skill-Mapping and Skilling Plans, Agenda for Action for Gender and Child Friendly Panchayats – as some of the important new subjects in their Training Curriculum, apart from the regular dose of PRIs' Roles, Responsibilities, Financial Management and Flagship Development Programmes to be implemented by them, PES Applications/ e-Gram- Swaraj etc.
4. Sustained IEC Programmes on Doordarshan & All India Radio have to be initiated for outreaching Success Stories of Model Panchayats; Interviews of inspiring Panchayat Leaders to be telecast/broadcast on a regular basis; through Programmes featured especially for over 30 Lac elected leaders of PRIs.

5. Bal Sabhas and Mahila Sabhas preceding Gram Sabhas, for including development priorities of children and women in GDP, have to be promoted across all States through advisories and legislative action.
6. MoPR, GoI may consider instituting a national award for 'Gender Friendly Panchayats' from each State, Just as Child Friendly Panchayats are being awarded.
7. The role of District Planning Committee in formulating the District Plan, as per the mandate of 74th Constitutional Amendment has to be revived, as it has fallen into abeyance, since the wrap-up of the Planning Commission – which had asserted and advocated Preparation of District Plans to be mandatory and to be integrated in the State Plans, to be eligible for Central Assistance.
8. Allocations to the tune of 40 percent have to be earmarked under GDP Resource Envelope from FFC and SFC Funds, to enable achievement of SDG-5 for promoting Gender Equality and empowerment of girls and women.
9. Gender Equality Champion networks and groups have to be created in all Panchayats of the Country, on lines of Shaurya Dal in MP or Mahila Shakti Samooh in Rajasthan, to eliminate violence against women and girls and mainstream their participation in all development opportunities, at par with men.
10. SDGs Planning and Monitoring Committees have to be extended at District, Block and Gram Panchayat levels for effective action and periodic–quarterly review of efforts being made for achieving SDGs.
11. Successful Model PRI-Chairpersons may be empanelled in the State and National Resource Pool of Resource Persons for PRI-Training and Capacity Building as visiting Resource Persons.
12. State and National Resource Pool of experienced PRI-Training Faculty from SIRD&PR and NIRD&PR may also be created and empanelled by MoPR, GoI to promote faculty support across states, as visiting faculty/faculty-exchange.
13. The Ministry may consider issuing an advisory to States for extending the electoral term of women PRI-ERs to at least 10 years – 2 tenures in succession; to promote their empowerment as elected leaders and offset the gender barriers in society.
14. The policy of political reservation for women has to be put in practice in State Legislatures, as well as, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha – to promote gender equality in Governance at all levels.
15. A dedicated Budget for publicity and conduct of Gram Sabhas has to be instituted for effective preparation and conduct of the Constitutionally Mandated Gram Sabhas – which should normally not be more than 4 per year – one every quarter; as presently the undesirable situation of one and a half to two dozen gram sabhas are thrust due to Department–wise agendas in a top-down manner.

Annexures

- i. References
- ii. Stakeholders Met in MP & Rajasthan
- iii. Questionnaires
- iv. State Workshop Programmes for MP & Rajasthan
- v. Select Photographs & News Paper Clipping

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Stakeholders Met in Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan

SWOC Analysis Workshops

Madhya Pradesh SWOC Analysis Workshop, Bhopal (MP)

Date – 16-17 January, 2020

SN	Name of Participant	Designation	Address
1	Krishna Tiwari	Team Coordinator	Pradan NGO, Dindori
2	Anusuiya	Janpad Member	Block – Smanapur, Dindori
3	Shailendra Singh Bhadouria	SPM-Gender	MPSRLM, Bhopal
4	Pallavi Sharma	Up-Sarpanch	GP-Haliyakhedi, Block- Nasrullaganj, Sihor
5	Anuradha Joshi	Sarpanch	GP-Kodariya, Block- Mahu, Indore
6	Rishi Maurya	Astt. Advisor	State Planning Commission
7	Pankaj Rai	Faculty Member	SIRD&PR-Jabalpur, Bhopal
8	Shobha Lodhi	Field Coordinator	NGO Samarthan, Sihore
9	Rashmi Saraswat	Gen SFC, MCM	Mahila Chetna Manch, Bhopal
10	Mona Kaurav	Sarpanch	GP Sadumar, Gadabogra, Narsinghpur
11	Pooja Singh	UN-Women	Bhopal, DWCD
12	Alka Shrivastava	Secretary	Social Justice
13	Jitendra	Manager	TRIF, Bhopal
14	Veena	Social Policy Head	UNICEF, Bhopal
15	Praveen	Programme Officer	UNICEF, Bhopal
16	Sanjay	Programme Officer	UNICEF
17	Sanjay Agrawal	CEO, JP	Office of Development Commission, Bhopal
18	Bhakti Sharma	Sarpanch	GP - Barkhedi Abdullah, Block – Huzur, Bhopal
19	Dr. Rekha Pudea	DPM	MP SRLM
20	Aslam Khan	APEO	J.P. Phanda, Bhopal
21	Vinod Choudhary	Programme Officer	Samarthan, Bhopal
22	Vijay Sahu	Sarpanch	GP Berasiya
23	Rajshri Rai	JD	Social Justice Deptt. Directorate
24	Sujan	PME Officer	UNICEF Bhopal
25	Prafulla Joshi	SPC-RGSA	Panchayati Raj Department, Bhopal
26	Dr. Anita	Professor & Principal Researcher	IGPR&GVS (SIRDPR-Rajasthan), Jaipur
27	Dr. Ruchi Chaturvedi	Senior Consultant	SPRC, IGPR&GVS (SIRDPR-Rajasthan), Jaipur
28	Dr. Sarika Singh	Training Coordinator	WALMI, Bhopal
29	Lakhan Lal	Secretary	GP- Bilkisganj, Sehore
30	Rajesh Jomgde	Sarpanch	GP- Bilkisganj, Sehore
31	Misha Chouhan	Computer Operator	Panchayati Raj Sanchanalaya, Bhopal

32	Rajendra Kumar	Computer Operator	Panchayati Raj Sanchanalaya, Bhopal
33	Sakina T.H	NGO - In charge	SIS, Chuna Bhatti
34	Abhishek Dube	Consultant	State Planning Commission
35	Dr. Taniya Shrivastava	State Coordinator	RSK, Bhopal
36	Kanushri Agarwal	Founder	NGO-Netri, Delhi & MP
37	Priti Bharti	Sarpanch	GP-Sihori
38-40	Support Team of WALMI & Panchayati Raj Sanchanalaya, Bhopal		

Rajasthan SWOC Analysis Workshop, SIRD&PR-Rajasthan, Jaipur

Date- 22-23 January, 2020

S.No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Address
1	Ms. Nirmala	Director	IGPR&GVS, SIRD&PR-Rajasthan
2	Mr. Arjun Ram Choudhary	Addl. Director	IGPR&GVS
3	Mr. Gaurav Chaturvedi	Joint Secretary	P.Raj Department, GoR
4	Mr. Vinod Purohit	Dy. Director	IGPR&GVS
5	Dr. Hushiyar Singh	Joint Director	Agri. Deptt.
6	Mr. K.K. Sharma	SE RD	Rural Development
7	Dr. Akashdeep Arora	DD(Trg.)	IGPR&GVS
8	Mr. Ramesh Kumar Jain	XEn (RH)	Rural Development
9	Mr. S.K. Agarwal	Professor	IGPR&GVS
10	Dr. Jagdish Prasad	State Coordinator	Directorate Women Empowerment
11	Dr. Anita	Professor & Principal Researcher	IGPR&GVS
12	Dr. Vishal Singh	Associate Professor	SIHFW
13	Dr. Sunita Choudhary	Asst. Director	Samgra Shikha
14	Mr. Vinesh Singhvi	OSD, Plan	Planning Deptt.
15	Ms. Shobha Pillai	OSD Legal	Deptt. of P.Raj
16	Mr. Manoj Sharma	AD	SJE Department
17	Ms. Radhika Devi	Asst. Director	IGPR&GVS
18	Mr. Surendra Singh	Asst. Director	IGPR&GVS
19	Mr. Satpal	Asst. Director	IGPR&GVS
20	Ms. Rinku Meena	Asst. Commissioner	P. Raj Department
21	Ms. Manjaree Pant	UNICEF	UNICEF, Rajasthan
22	Mr. Manish Sharma	Programme Manager	Jatan Sansthan, NGO, Udaipur
23	Mr. Bhawani Shankar Paliwal	Programme Coordinator	Astha Sansthan, NGO, Udaipur
24	Mr. Debasish Biswas	Sr. Programme Officer	PRIA, NGO, Jaipur
25	Ms. Kamlesh Bairwa	Sarpanch	GP- Bharni, Tonk
26	Dr. Kavita Mishra	Dy. Director	CECOEDECON, NGO, Jaipur
27	Dr. Ruchi	Sr. Consultant-SPRC	IGPR&GVS
28	Dr. Babita	Jr. Consultant-SPRC	IGPR&GVS
29	Mr. Parakram Singh	Sarpanch	GP-Banera, Bhilwara
30	Mr. Jai Ram Kumawat	Sarpanch	GP – Rojda, Jaipur
31	Mr. Prashant Patni	Advocate Ex-Sarpanch	GP-Kujed, Baran
32-35	Support Team of IGPR&GVS		

Questionnaires



इन्दिरा गाँधी पंचायती राज एवं ग्रामीण विकास संस्थान, जयपुर
(राज्य ग्रामीण विकास एवं पंचायती राज संस्थान, SIRDPR—राजस्थान)

पंचायती राज मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा SIRDPR, राजस्थान को वर्ष 2019–20 में
आवंटित शोध अध्ययन—

“पंचायती राज संस्थाओं हेतु जैण्डर—संवेदी महिला सशक्तिकरण प्रयास एवं
उनका राज्य में प्रभाव”



प्रश्नावली

1. सामान्य प्रोफाइल

नाम :

पदनाम :

विभाग / संस्था / ग्रा.पं.....

पं.स.....

ज़िला.....

मोबाइल नं.....

ई-मेल.....

2. आपके विभाग / संस्था / पंचायत द्वारा क्रियाशील प्रमुख जैण्डर—संवेदी प्रयास:

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3. आपके विभाग / संस्था / पंचायत द्वारा क्रियाशील प्रमुख जैण्डर—संवेदी प्रयासों का राज्य में प्रभाव :

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4. आपके विभाग / संस्था / पंचायत द्वारा क्रियाशील प्रमुख जैण्डर-संवेदी प्रयासों की अनुभूत :

- शक्तियाँ :
- कमजोरियाँ :
- अवसर
- चुनौतियाँ

5. आपके विभाग / संस्था / पंचायत द्वारा क्रियाशील प्रमुख जैण्डर-संवेदी प्रयासों के दस्तावेजीकरण संबंधी संदर्भ स्रोत :

- प्रकाशित पुस्तक / प्रशासनिक प्रतिवेदन
- वेबसाइट
- सफल कहानियाँ-यदि संकलित / प्रकाशित रूप में उपलब्ध

नोट- आप द्वारा उल्लेखित संदर्भ स्रोतों-जिनमें आपके सफल जैण्डर-संवेदी प्रयास वर्णित हैं- कि प्रति शोध अध्ययन हेतु शोध टीम को उपलब्ध करावें ।



इन्दिरा गाँधी पंचायती राज एवं ग्रामीण विकास संस्थान, जयपुर
(राज्य ग्रामीण विकास एवं पंचायती राज संस्थान, SIRDPR—राजस्थान)
पंचायती राज मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा SIRDPR, राजस्थान को
वर्ष 2019–20 में आवंटित शोध अध्ययन—
“पंचायती राज संस्थाओं हेतु जैण्डर—संवेदी महिला सशक्तिकरण प्रयास एवं
उनका राज्य में प्रभाव”



नोट: कृपया प्रश्नावली भरकर दिनांक 3 फरवरी, 2020 तक मुझे ईमेल करें—

Email ID: anitadr27x7@gmail.com

प्रश्नावली (सरपंचगण हेतु)

“पंचायती राज संस्थाओं हेतु जैण्डर—संवेदी महिला सशक्तिकरण प्रयास एवं उनका राज्य में प्रभाव” के संदर्भ में पंचायतों का अनुभव (2015–2020 कार्यकाल में)

1 सामान्य प्रोफाइल

नाम :श्रेणी(SC/ST/OBC/GEN).....

पदनाम :

ग्रा.पं.....पं.स / जनपद.....

ज़िला.....राज्य.....

मोबाइल नं.....

ई-मेल.....

शैक्षणिक योग्यता

ग्राम पंचायत में कार्यानुभव

2. आपके क्षेत्र में महिलाओं/बालिकाओं से संबंधित तीन मुख्य समस्याएँ बताइये ?

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3. आप द्वारा इन समस्याओं के निवारण के लिए क्या प्रयास किये गये ?

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4. आप द्वारा महिला/बालिका सशक्तिकरण की तीन ठोस पहल, उनके परिणाम सहित बताइये।

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5. आपने अपनी पंचायत में महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों को संबल देने के क्या प्रयास किये?

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6. आपने अपनी पंचायत में महिला सभा व ग्राम सभा में महिला भागीदारी बढ़ाने के क्या प्रयास किये?

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7. आपके क्षेत्र की सामाजिक कुरीतियाँ, जो बालिकाओं व महिलाओं के समानता व गरिमा से जीवन जीने के हक में बाधक हैं, के उन्मूलन हेतु आपने क्या कदम उठाये?

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8. पंचायत की सालाना विकास योजना-‘जीपीडीपी’ में महिलाओं और बालिकाओं के हित में क्या विकास कार्य कराए ? (2015-2020 कार्यकाल में)

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9. आपकी पंचायत को ज़िला, राज्य, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उपरोक्त अच्छे कार्यों हेतु मिले सम्मान/पुरस्कारों का विवरण वर्षवार दें ।

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10. सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (SDGs) के लक्ष्य 5-जैण्डर समानता एवं महिला सशक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा देने एवं इस लक्ष्य की वर्ष 2030 तक प्राप्ति सुनिश्चित करने हेतु आपकी राज्य एवं केन्द्र सरकार से अपेक्षाएँ/सुझाव ।

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11. आपकी पंचायत द्वारा क्रियाशील प्रमुख जैण्डर-संवेदी प्रयासों का स्व-मूल्यांकन :

शक्तियाँ :

कमजोरियाँ :

अवसर :

चुनौतियाँ :



पंचायती राज मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा SIRDPR, राजस्थान को
वर्ष 2019-20 में आवंटित शोध अध्ययन-

“पंचायती राज संस्थाओं हेतु जैण्डर संवेदी महिला सशक्तिकरण प्रयास एवं उनका राज्य में
प्रभाव” के तहत प्रस्तावित

मध्यप्रदेश राज्य की अनुभव आदान-प्रदान राज्य स्तरीय कार्यशाला

दिनांक: 16-17 जनवरी, 2020

कार्यशाला आयोजन : राज्य ग्रामीण विकास एवं पंचायती राज संस्थान , राजस्थान, जयपुर
पंचायती राज संचालनालय, मध्यप्रदेश एवं यूनिसेफ तथा
वाल्मी संस्था, भोपाल के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में
प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रम

प्रथम दिवस-16.01.2020

क्र. सं.	समय	विमर्श सत्र/ एजेण्डा	सहजकर्ता
1.	9.00-10.00	कार्यशाला पंजीयन एवं स्वागत तथा अनौपचारिक मेल- मिलाप एवं स्वागत चाय व अल्पाहार	कार्यशाला आयोजक टीम
2.	10.00-11.30	प्रारम्भिक सत्र/ उद्घाटन सत्र	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> अध्यक्षता : आयुक्त, पंचायतीराज विभाग, मध्यप्रदेश विशिष्ट अतिथि : प्रमुख शासन सचिव, पंचायतीराज विभाग, मध्यप्रदेश
	10.00-10.15	कार्यशाला का प्रयोजन एवं पृष्ठभूमि	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> डॉ. अनिता, प्रोफेसर एवं प्रमुख शोधकर्ता, SIRD, राजस्थान
	10.15-11.00	संभागी परिचय एवं विभागवार/संस्थावार जैण्डर-संवेदी प्रयासों का परिचय	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> कार्यशाला संभागियों द्वारा स्व परिचय एवं उनके विभाग/संस्था द्वारा संचालित प्रमुख जैण्डर-संवेदी महिला सशक्तिकरण प्रयास- (मध्यप्रदेश पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के संदर्भ में)
	11.00-11.15	विशिष्ट अतिथि का संबोधन	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> विशिष्ट अतिथि : प्रमुख शासन सचिव, पंचायतीराज विभाग, मध्यप्रदेश
	11.15-11.25	अध्यक्षीय उद्बोधन	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> अध्यक्षता : आयुक्त, पंचायतीराज विभाग, मध्यप्रदेश
	11.25-11.30	धन्यवाद ज्ञापन	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> डॉ. अनिता, प्रोफेसर एवं प्रमुख शोधकर्ता, SIRD, राजस्थान
	11.30-12.00	चाय अंतराल	

3	12.00–1.30	<p>साझा विचार मंथन सत्र— SWOC Analysis : मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में जैण्डर—संवेदी प्रयास : महिला सशक्तिकरण हेतु</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengths – शक्तियाँ • Weaknesses – कमजोरियाँ • Opportunities - अवसर • Challenges - चुनौतियाँ <p>प्रत्येक आयाम पर 20 मिनट साझा विचार मंथन एवं अंतिम 10 मिनट समाहार हेतु</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • विचार मंथन सहजकर्ता— डॉ. अनिता, प्रोफेसर • सहयोगी— डॉ. रुचि चतुर्वेदी, वरिष्ठ परामर्शक, राज्य पंचायत संदर्भ केन्द्र (SPRC)
	1.30–2.15	भोजनावकाश	
4	2.15–3.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग, मध्यप्रदेश द्वारा क्रियान्वित महिला सशक्तिकरण एवं जैण्डर—संवेदी प्रयास <p>—विभागीय प्रस्तुति एवं खुली चर्चा</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • स्कूल शिक्षा विभाग, मध्यप्रदेश द्वारा बालिका शिक्षा केन्द्रित एवं जैण्डर समानता को बढ़ावा देने के प्रयास <p>—विभागीय प्रस्तुति एवं खुली चर्चा</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • वरिष्ठ प्रतिनिधि अधिकारी: महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग, मध्यप्रदेश • वरिष्ठ प्रतिनिधि अधिकारी : स्कूल शिक्षा विभाग, मध्यप्रदेश
5	3.30–4.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग, मध्यप्रदेश द्वारा महिला एवं किशोर बालिका स्वास्थ्य—केन्द्रित जैण्डर संवेदी प्रयास <p>—विभागीय प्रस्तुति एवं खुली चर्चा</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता विभाग, मध्यप्रदेश द्वारा संचालित जैण्डर—संवेदी योजनाएँ महिला एवं बालिका सशक्तिकरण हेतु <p>—विभागीय प्रस्तुति एवं खुली चर्चा</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • वरिष्ठ प्रतिनिधि अधिकारी: स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग, मध्यप्रदेश • वरिष्ठ प्रतिनिधि अधिकारी : सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता विभाग, मध्यप्रदेश
	4.45–5.00	समापन चाय	

द्वितीय दिवस-17.01.2020

क्र. सं.	समय	विमर्श सत्र/एजेण्डा	सहजकर्ता
1.	9.30-10.30	● ग्रामीण विकास विभाग एवं SRLM, मध्यप्रदेश द्वारा ग्रामीण विकास योजनओं के जरिये जैण्डर-संवेदी महिला सशक्तिकरण के प्रयास - विभागीय प्रस्तुति एवं खुली चर्चा	वरिष्ठ प्रतिनिधि अधिकारी : ग्रामीण विकास विभाग एवं SRLM, मध्यप्रदेश
2.	10.30-11.30	● कृषि विभाग, मध्यप्रदेश द्वारा संचालित जैण्डर संवेदी महिला सशक्तिकरण के प्रयास - विभागीय प्रस्तुति एवं खुली चर्चा	वरिष्ठ प्रतिनिधि अधिकारी : कृषि विभाग, मध्यप्रदेश
	11.30-12.00	चाय अंतराल	
3	12.00-1.30	● पंचायती राज प्रशिक्षणों में जैण्डर मुद्दों एवं महिला-सशक्तिकरण प्रयासों की प्रस्तुति ● UN संस्थाओं द्वारा समर्थित जैण्डर संवेदी / महिला सशक्तिकरण प्रयासों की प्रस्तुति ● महिला सशक्तिकरण संबंधी जैण्डर-संवेदी प्रयासों पर प्रस्तुति	● वरिष्ठ प्रतिनिधि अधिकारी : SIRDPR, MP ● वरिष्ठ प्रतिनिधि अधिकारी : UNICEF एवं UN-Women, MP ● वरिष्ठ प्रतिनिधि अधिकारी : राज्य -महिला आयोग, मध्यप्रदेश
	1.30-2.30	भोजनावकाश	
4.	2.30-4.00	जैण्डर-संवेदी महिला व बालिका सशक्तिकरण: कार्यशाला में आमंत्रित सरपंचों द्वारा प्रस्तुतियाँ	आमंत्रित सरपंच/ ग्राम पंचायत अध्यक्षों की जैण्डर संवेदी सफल प्रयासों की प्रस्तुतियाँ
5.	4.00-4.45	कार्यशाला में आमंत्रित स्वैच्छिक संस्था- प्रतिनिधियों की प्रस्तुतियाँ	MP के स्वैच्छिक संस्था प्रतिनिधियों की पंचायती राज क्षमता विकास में जैण्डर- संवेदनशीलता व महिला / बालिका- सशक्तिकरण संबंधी अनुभवों की प्रस्तुति
6.	4.45-5.15	<u>समापन सत्र :</u> ● समापन भाषण ● धन्यवाद ज्ञापन	● आयुक्त-पंचायती राज, मध्य प्रदेश ● डॉ. अनिता, प्रोफेसर, SIRDPR, राजस्थान ● श्री प्रफुल्ल जोशी, OIC (RGSA), MP
	5.15-5.30	समापन चाय	



पंचायती राज मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा **SIRDPR**, राजस्थान को
वर्ष 2019-20 में आवंटित शोध अध्ययन-

“पंचायती राज संस्थाओं हेतु जैण्डर संवेदी महिला सशक्तिकरण प्रयास एवं

उनका राज्य में प्रभाव” के तहत प्रस्तावित

राजस्थान की अनुभव आदान-प्रदान राज्य स्तरीय कार्यशाला

दिनांक: 22-23 जनवरी, 2020

कार्यशाला आयोजन : राज्य ग्रामीण विकास एवं पंचायती राज संस्थान, राजस्थान
प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रम

प्रथम दिवस-22.01.2020

क्र. सं.	समय	विमर्श सत्र/एजेण्डा	सहजकर्ता
1.	10.00-11.00	कार्यशाला पंजीयन एवं स्वागत तथा अनौपचारिक मेल-मिलाप	कार्यशाला आयोजन टीम
2.	11.00-12.30	प्रारम्भिक सत्र	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> अध्यक्षता : निदेशक, संस्थान विशिष्ट अतिथि : विशिष्ट सचिव एवं निदेशक, पंचायती राज विभाग, राजस्थान/वरिष्ठ प्रतिनिधि
	11.00-11.15	कार्यशाला का प्रयोजन एवं पृष्ठभूमि	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> डॉ. अनिता, प्रोफेसर एवं प्रमुख शोधकर्ता, SIRD, राजस्थान
	11.15-12.00	संभागी परिचय एवं विभागवार/संस्थावार जैण्डर-संवेदी प्रयासों का परिचय	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> कार्यशाला संभागियों द्वारा स्व-परिचय एवं उनके विभाग/संस्था द्वारा संचालित प्रमुख जैण्डर-संवेदी महिला सशक्तिकरण प्रयास- (राजस्थान पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के संदर्भ में)
	12.00-12.15	विशिष्ट अतिथि का संबोधन	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> विशिष्ट अतिथि : विशिष्ट सचिव एवं निदेशक, पंचायती राज विभाग, राजस्थान/वरिष्ठ प्रतिनिधि
	12.15-12.25	अध्यक्षीय उद्बोधन	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> अध्यक्षता : निदेशक, संस्थान
	12.25-12.30	धन्यवाद ज्ञापन	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> डॉ. अनिता, प्रोफेसर एवं प्रमुख शोधकर्ता
	12.30-12.45	चाय एवं अल्पाहार	
3	12.45-2.15	साझा विचार मंथन सत्र- SWOC Analysis : राजस्थान में जैण्डर-संवेदी प्रयास : महिला सशक्तिकरण हेतु <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengths - शक्तियाँ Weaknesses - कमजोरियाँ Opportunities - अवसर Challenges - चुनौतियाँ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> विचार मंथन सहजकर्ता- डॉ. अनिता, प्रोफेसर सहयोगी- डॉ. रुचि चतुर्वेदी, वरिष्ठ परामर्शक, राज्य पंचायत संदर्भ केन्द्र (SPRC) <p>प्रत्येक आयाम पर 20 मिनट साझा विचार मंथन एवं अंतिम 10 मिनट समाहार हेतु</p>

	2.15–3.00	भोजन अवकाश	
4	3.00–4.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● योजना विभाग, राजस्थान द्वारा क्रियान्वित महिला सशक्तिकरण एवं जैण्डर- संवेदी प्रयास- SDGs के संदर्भ में -विभागीय प्रस्तुति एवं खुली चर्चा ● महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग, राजस्थान द्वारा क्रियान्वित महिला सशक्तिकरण एवं जैण्डर-संवेदी प्रयास -विभागीय प्रस्तुति एवं खुली चर्चा ● स्कूल/कॉलेज शिक्षा विभाग, राजस्थान द्वारा बालिका शिक्षा केन्द्रित एवं जैण्डर समानता को बढ़ावा देने के प्रयास -विभागीय प्रस्तुति एवं खुली चर्चा 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● वरिष्ठ प्रतिनिधि अधिकारी : योजना विभाग ● वरिष्ठ प्रतिनिधि अधिकारी : महिला एवं बाल विकास- विभाग, राजस्थान ● वरिष्ठ प्रतिनिधि अधिकारी : स्कूल/कॉलेज शिक्षा विभाग, राजस्थान
5	4.30–6.00 (चाय सत्र के दौरान)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग, राजस्थान द्वारा महिला एवं किशोर बालिका स्वास्थ्य-केन्द्रित जैण्डर संवेदी प्रयास -विभागीय प्रस्तुति एवं खुली चर्चा ● सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता विभाग, राजस्थान द्वारा संचालित जैण्डर-संवेदी योजनाएँ-महिला एवं बालिका सशक्तिकरण हेतु -विभागीय प्रस्तुति एवं खुली चर्चा 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● वरिष्ठ प्रतिनिधि अधिकारी : स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार- कल्याण विभाग, राजस्थान/यूएनएफपीए/एनएचएम ● वरिष्ठ प्रतिनिधि अधिकारी : सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता विभाग, राजस्थान

द्वितीय दिवस-23.01.2020

क्र. सं.	समय	विमर्श सत्र/एजेण्डा	सहजकर्ता
1.	10.00-11.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ग्रामीण विकास विभाग एवं राजीविका परिषद्, राजस्थान द्वारा ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं के ज़रिये जैण्डर-संवेदी महिला सशक्तिकरण के प्रयास – विभागीय प्रस्तुति एवं खुली चर्चा 	वरिष्ठ प्रतिनिधि अधिकारी :ग्रामीण विकास विभाग एवं राजीविका परिषद्, राजस्थान
2.	11.30-12.30 (चाय सत्र के दौरान)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● कृषि विभाग, राजस्थान द्वारा संचालित जैण्डर संवेदी महिला सशक्तिकरण के प्रयास – विभागीय प्रस्तुति एवं खुली चर्चा 	वरिष्ठ प्रतिनिधि अधिकारी : कृषि विभाग, राजस्थान
3.	12.30-2.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UNICEF व UN-Women, Rajasthan द्वारा समर्थित जैण्डर संवेदी/महिला सशक्तिकरण प्रयासों की प्रस्तुति ● राज्य महिला आयोग/बाल अधिकार आयोग- राजस्थान के महिला सशक्तिकरण संबंधी जैण्डर-संवेदी प्रयासों पर प्रस्तुति 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● वरिष्ठ प्रतिनिधि अधिकारी : UNICEF एवं UN-Women, Raj ● वरिष्ठ प्रतिनिधि अधिकारी : राज्य महिला /बाल अधिकार-आयोग/बाल संदर्भ केन्द्र, RIPA, राजस्थान
	2.00-3.00	भोजन अवकाश	
4.	3.00-4.30 (चाय सत्र के दौरान)	जैण्डर-संवेदी महिला व बालिका सशक्तिकरण: कार्यशाला में आमंत्रित सरपंचों (ग्राम पंचायत-अध्यक्षों) द्वारा प्रस्तुतियाँ	आमंत्रित सरपंच/पंचायत अध्यक्षों द्वारा जैण्डर संवेदी सफल प्रयासों की प्रस्तुतियाँ
5.	4.30-5.30	कार्यशाला में आमंत्रित स्वैच्छिक संस्था- प्रतिनिधियों की प्रस्तुतियाँ	राजस्थान की स्वैच्छिक संस्था प्रतिनिधियों की पंचायती राज क्षमता विकास में जैण्डर संवेदनशीलता एवं महिला/बालिका- सशक्तिकरण संबंधी अनुभवों की प्रस्तुति
6.	5.30-6.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● समापन सत्र : ● धन्यवाद ज्ञापन 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● अतिरिक्त निदेशक, संस्थान समापन भाषण ● डॉ. अनिता, प्रोफेसर, SIRDPR, राजस्थान

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शिक्षा से ही समाज के बीच पूरी ताकत-सक्रियता से खड़ी हो सकती हैं महिलाएं

करली • नईदुनिया न्यूज़

जेंडर संवेदी महिला सशक्तिकरण प्रयास पर राज्य स्तरीय कार्यशाला में जिले की सरपंच मोना कौरव ने कहा

महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए हमारी 50 प्रतिशत आवेदी को सौच बदलना भी जरूरी है। घर से बाहर निकलकर जब महिलाएं समाज के बीच कार्य करती हैं तो उन्हें ज्यादातर नकारात्मक मंहील भी मिलता है, ऐसे मंहील में भी वह निर्गेटिव एनर्जी को पॉजिटिव एनर्जी में बदलकर कार्य करती हैं, और ऐसा इसलिए ही हो पाता है कि वह रिशत होती है। शिक्षा से ही हम समाज के बीच पूरी ताकत से खड़े होकर कार्य कर सकते हैं। वह बात जिले के ग्राम सरदुम की सरपंच मोना कौरव ने भीपाल में राज्य स्तरीय कार्यशाला में कही।

इन जिलों की भागीदारी

- कार्यशाला में मंडला, डिसेरी, इंदौर, नरसिंहपुर जिते रहे शामिल
- पंचायतीरर सभन्चयक सशित अन्च प्राधिकारी रहे मौजूद

प्रदेश के पंचायती राज विभाग व राज्य ग्रामीण विकास एवं पंचायती राज संस्थान राजस्थान के संयुक्त तात्वाधन में भीपाल के कोटैयट मेरियट होटल में जे दिक्तीय राज्य स्तरीय कार्यशाला हुई। जिसमें जेंडर संवेदी महिला



नरसिंहपुर। राज्य स्तरीय कार्यशाला में जिले की सरपंच मोना कौरव रशित अन्च। ● नईदुनिया

सशक्तिकरण प्रयास- म्प्र की पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के लिए एवं अन्का

राज्य में प्रभाव विषय पर प्रदेश की चयनित पंचायती से मंहीला एवं पुरुष

सरपंच- उपसरपंचों ने विचार रखे। कार्यशाला के लिए जिले से चयनित

सरपंच मोना ने पुरुष प्रधान समाज में महिलाओं की धूमिका के साथ अर्पे

सरपंच बन्ने के साथ ही गांव में करार गए कर्यों के दौरान हुए संपर्क की बात साझा की। कार्यशाला में पंचायती राज विभाग के वरिष्ठ पदाधिकारियों सशित राजस्थान की शोधकर्ता प्रो. अमिता, पंचायत राज संचालनालय के राज्य कार्यक्रम समन्वयक प्रफुल्ल जोशी अरवि मौजूद रहे। सरपंच अनुरधा जोशी, गणेश पटौदार म्प्र इंदौर, पंक्ति शर्मा फंडा भीपाल, उपसरपंच फल्तवी शर्मा नसरुल्लागंज संहौर, गीताबाई, मुलिया बाई वावाडाडी मंडला, संसतिबाई, छोटीबाई खुशराम अंबरपुर, शशि मार्कै सम्नापुर, कुणा तिवारी सम्नापुर जिला डिडेरी को भी इस कार्यशाला में आमंत्रित किया गया।

Rajasthan SWOC Workshop

