Remuneration of Anganwadi workers

†1375. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the remuneration of Anganwadi workers and helpers is less than the prescribed daily wages of daily wagers while they are engaged in different work;

(b) whether Government proposes to increase the remuneration of Anganwadi workers and helpers;

(c) whether Government has any provision to increase the grant for Anganwadi buildings, furniture and equipments; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the ready to eat, breakfast and hot cooked meals are being bought at increased rates in Chhattisgarh, but the compensation amount is not being made available by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) ICDS Scheme envisages the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) as "honorary workers" from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part-time basis, in the area of child care and development.

The AWWs and AWHs are paid fixed honorarium per month as decided by the Government from time to time. Presently, AWWs and AWHs are paid Honoraria of ₹ 3000/- and ₹ 1500/- per month *w.e.f.* 01-04-2011. AWWs of Mini – AWCs are being paid honoraria of ₹ 2250/- *w.e.f.* 04-07-2013. Apart from these, additional amount of honoraria are also paid by most of the State Governments/UT Administrations from their own resources.

Daily wagers are paid for the number of days they work whereas AWW/AWH are paid fixed monthly honoraria. AWW/AWH are entitled to additional benefits such as, 20 days casual leave per year, paid absence on maternity of 180 days, insurance cover under the Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana, which is not available to daily wagers.

Since AWWs and AWHs are honorary workers, they are not covered under the Minimum Wages Act as *inter-alia* held by the Supreme Court in a ruling of 7.12.2006 in Civil Appeal No. 4953-4957 of 1998 State of Karnataka and Ors. *Vs.* Ameerbi and Ors.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The revision of honorarium of AWWs and AWHs is a continuous process and is revised by the Government of India from time to time.

(c) As per the existing cost norms, there is a provision of grant of fund of ₹ 7000/- and ₹ 5000/- once in five years, for procurement of Gas burner with connection, Utensils, Mat/Carpet and other necessary equipments for AWC and Mini AWC respectively. At present there is no proposal under consideration to increase the grant for Anganwadi buildings, furniture and equipments as the cost norms of these were revised recently in 2012.

(d) The cost norms for SNP under ICDS, which includes Take Home Ration, morning snacks and hot cooked meal, are as under:

Sl.No.	Category	Rates
1.	Children (6 months to 72 months)	₹ 6.00 per child per day
2.	Severely malnourished children (6 months to 72 months)	₹ 9.00 per child per day
3.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	₹ 7.00 per beneficiary per day

The Government of India meets 50% of the cost of SNP per day per child and the remaining 50% is met by the States/UTs. The States/UTs are free to spend additional expenditure on SNP from their own financial resources without impacting the Government of India share which remains at 50% of the prescribed cost norms as mentioned above.

As per the information available, the expenditure incurred by the Government of Chhattisgarh on SNP is within the prescribed cost norms.

Domestic violence against women

1376. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of instances of domestic violence against women during the last three years, the details thereof; and

(b) what measures does the Ministry plan to reduce such violence?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total number of 1,06,527 and 1,18,866 cases have been registered under cruelty by husband or his relatives during the year 2012 and 2013 respectively. As per the provisional data of the NCRB, a total number of 93,896 cases have been registered in 2014.