

A Comparative Analysis of the Indira Rasoi Yojana and Annapurna Scheme

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ABSTRACT:

The Indira Rasoi Scheme, launched by the Ashok Gehlot-led Rajasthan Government on the 76th birth anniversary of Late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, represents a significant milestone in the state's efforts to combat food insecurity and malnutrition. This comprehensive program is designed to provide affordable and nutritious meals to those in need, and it has left an indelible mark on the lives of Rajasthan's residents. At the heart of the Indira Rasoi Scheme lies its extensive infrastructure, boasting 358 kitchens strategically positioned across 213 city wards throughout the state. These kitchens operate diligently, serving meals twice daily, ensuring that individuals dependent on this initiative have access to nourishment during crucial hours. This widespread accessibility is one of the scheme's most commendable features, enabling it to reach a broad spectrum of the population. Affordability is another pillar of the Indira Rasoi Scheme. With an annual budget of ₹100 crores, it is well-funded, further enhancing its ability to meet its ambitious target of serving 1.34 lakh people daily. Additionally, the scheme's adaptability to regional variations and its collaboration with local organizations demonstrate a thoughtful approach to implementation. Transparency and food quality are also paramount, instilling trust in beneficiaries. On the other hand, the Annapurna Scheme, initiated in 2000 under the Ministry of Rural Development, focuses on providing food security to senior citizens aged 65 and above. It complements the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) by offering free food grains to 20% of eligible pension recipients in various states and union territories. To evaluate and compare the effectiveness of these schemes, a comprehensive research study is planned. This research will rely on secondary sources such as websites, journals, and news reports to assess food accessibility in Rajasthan and other pertinent factors within the domain. The study's descriptive nature will provide valuable insights into how these programs impact the lives of beneficiaries. The schemes stand as a testament to Rajasthan's commitment to eradicating hunger and enhancing the well-being of its populace. These initiatives serve as a beacon of hope, setting an example for other states to emulate and reinforcing the potential of government programs in creating a more equitable and nourished society.

Keywords: Indira Rasoi Scheme, Food Insecurity, Malnutrition, Affordable Meals, Food Quality, Annapurna Scheme

INTRODUCTION

The Annapurna Scheme and Indira Rasoi represent two significant government initiatives in India, each with a distinct approach to tackling food security and alleviating hunger. These programs, while sharing the overarching goal of ensuring access to food for vulnerable populations, differ in their scope, target

demographics, implementation mechanisms, and impact. This comparative analysis aims to shed light on these differences and similarities, offering insights into their contributions to food welfare in India.

Annapurna Scheme, launched in 1999 as a part of India's National Food Security Mission, the Annapurna Scheme addresses a specific segment of the population: destitute senior citizens aged 60 and above. These individuals often qualify for old-age pensions but may not be receiving them, leaving them in precarious financial situations. To assist this vulnerable group, the program provides 10 kilograms of food grains per person per month, entirely free of cost. This initiative is a crucial safety net designed to address the nutritional needs of senior citizens who might otherwise go without regular meals due to financial constraints. The Annapurna Scheme's implementation is a collaborative effort between state governments, union territories, and the Food Corporation of India (FCI). By distributing food grains directly to beneficiaries, the program plays a pivotal role in alleviating hunger among a marginalized section of India's elderly population. However, it is essential to acknowledge that the program's scope is relatively narrow, focusing solely on this specific demographic.

In contrast, the Indira Rasoī program is a state-specific initiative launched by the government of Rajasthan. Named after the former Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi, this program embodies inclusivity. Its primary objective is to combat hunger, malnutrition, and food insecurity among the state's residents, irrespective of age, income, or social status. This approach sets Indira Rasoī apart from many other welfare schemes, as it strives to make affordable and nutritious meals available to everyone in Rajasthan. Operated through a network of Rasoī centers, the program ensures that economically priced and nutritionally balanced meals are accessible to all. This strategy goes beyond addressing immediate hunger; it also promotes overall health and well-being, particularly among vulnerable populations. The impact of Indira Rasoī extends beyond individual households. By contributing to broader sustainable development goals, such as those related to food security, poverty reduction, and sustainable agriculture, this initiative stands as a beacon for inclusive, community-based approaches to food welfare. It has made a substantial difference in the lives of Rajasthan's diverse population.

In the comparative study of Annapurna Scheme and Indira Rasoī, while both are vital for addressing food security, differ significantly in their scope and approach. The Annapurna Scheme focuses narrowly on destitute senior citizens, offering them food grains free of cost. In contrast, Indira Rasoī adopts a more inclusive stance, providing affordable and nutritious meals to all residents of Rajasthan, regardless of age or income. This approach, aimed at improving overall well-being, aligns with broader sustainable development goals.

While in the study, we as researchers try to analyse the comprehensive comparison of the Annapurna Scheme targeted in the area of Rajasthan ensuring direct assistance to a specific demographic or Indira Rasoī's broader scope making it a more versatile tool in the fight against hunger and malnutrition. However, both programs have their merits and challenges. The Annapurna Scheme ensures that a particularly vulnerable group receives essential support, while Indira Rasoī's inclusivity makes it a potent force for change in Rajasthan's food welfare landscape.

LITERATURE REVIEW

J Clin Diagn Res.11(5) Social Security Measures for Elderly Population in Delhi, India: Awareness, Utilization and Barriers Charu Kohli,¹ Kalika Gupta,² Bratati Banerjee,³ and Gopal Krishna Ingle⁴

To assess awareness, utilization and barriers faced while utilizing social security schemes by elderly in a secondary care hospital situated in a rural area in Delhi, India. A cross-sectional study was conducted

among 360 individuals aged 60 years and above in a secondary care hospital situated in a rural area in Delhi. A pre-tested, semi-structured schedule prepared in local language was used. Data was analysed using SPSS software. Awareness about Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) was present among 286 (79.4%) and Annapurna scheme in 193 (53.6%) subjects. Awareness generation, provision of information on how to approach the concerned authority for utilizing the scheme and ease of administrative procedures should be an integral part of any social security scheme or measure. Awareness about IGNOAPS was higher than other social security schemes as about four fifth of the subjects were aware of this as compared to about half who were aware of Annapurna scheme and only 10 (2.8%) subjects knew about senior Citizens Act. Annapurna scheme was known to 140 (62.8%) subjects but only 23 (10.3%) were utilizing the same. Awareness was significantly higher among those who were BPL. This shows a gap between awareness and actual utilization of schemes. Major barriers were corruption, tedious administrative procedures and difficulty in identifying where and whom to approach for information regarding social security schemes.

Mathur, Ritu and Mathur, Swati (2015). Assessment of awareness regarding right to food and food security schemes and evaluation of success of mid day meal programme in selected schools of Ajmer city (Rajasthan). Food Sci. Res. J., 6(2): 251-257.

To ensure the availability of food to all, various schemes like Targeted Public Distribution Scheme which focuses on Below Poverty Line families, Antyodaya Anna Yojana for the poorest of poor, Annapurna Scheme targeted towards citizens of the age of 65 and above are being run by the Government of India. Besides these The Mid Day Meal Programme, a Nutrition Programme which is focussed to attract more children to Schools and improve their nutritional status are also being executed by the Government of India. The present study was undertaken on a random sample of 30 subjects from both Below Poverty line and Above Poverty Line families of Ajmer city, to find the awareness in people about the Right to Food and Food Security Schemes. Information regarding the success of Mid Day Meal Programme was obtained by a survey done in 10 Schools of Ajmer. To conduct the research, a Questionnaire was framed with questions related to awareness regarding the Right to Food and Food Security Schemes. The questions also included those related to income, interval of buying ration, palatability of Food Grains. The results revealed that 63 per cent of the people were aware of the Right to Food as their basic right while the remaining 36 per cent were unaware. The Targeted Public Distribution Scheme was very popular amongst people. This can be said as 90 per cent of the subjects were aware of it and many were availing its benefits. The Antyodaya Anna Yojana was relatively less popular and only about 60 per cent of the subjects knew of such a Scheme being executed by the Government of India. Almost similar is the case with the Annapurna Scheme as only a percentage of 40 per cent reflected any awareness in reference to it. The National Food Security Act is the least popular and in the study, a mere 30 per cent subjects answered positively towards it. Hence in conclusion it can be said that 63% people were aware about the Right to Food. The Targeted Public Distribution Scheme was very popular amongst people while the other Schemes like Antyodaya Anna Yojana, Annapurna Schemes were not so well known to these subjects. Thus they need to be made more popular amongst the people so that more targets may be able to avail their benefits. *Tata Institute of Social Sciences (2018) Food and Welfare: A Case Study of Annapurna Canteens in Hyderabad, School Of Public Policy and Governance, Hyderabad Campus, Hyderabad.*

The study reveals that majority of people eat at Annapurna canteens out of their necessity for affordable and nutritious food. Several customers belonging to the category of informal laborers unequivocally expressed their happiness with the highly subsidised price of the meal, which does not hurt their pocket

and ensures them a wholesome meal. The study revealed that there is a strong gender imbalance among supervisors very much similar to the gender imbalance in consumption patterns. Out of the 58 supervisors, only 5 percent were women. The findings from the survey reveal that most of the supervisors were Hindus, 3% of the supervisors were Muslims, 2% were Christians and 2% belonged to other religions like Buddhism. Around 80% of the supervisors were observed to be locals and merely 21% were migrants. The study also revealed that most of the supervisors were also involved in other jobs in the remaining time of the day to earn extra income. This scheme does seem to have generated meaningful employment for the supervisors working in the kiosks. Waste disposal mechanisms are yet to be ensured along with appropriate trainings for staff to use the hygiene material provided to them.

RESEARCH PROBLEM

The study highlights various issues such as irregular food quality checks, hygiene concerns, inadequate seating, absence of dustbins, gender and benefit imbalances, a lack of wash basins, and unaccountable delays. Addressing these aspects is crucial to enhance the research's validity and the overall well-being of the people.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The comparative study between the Indira Rasoi program and the Annapurna Scheme will employ a descriptive research methodology, which is a systematic approach to gathering and documenting information about the subjects under investigation. In this case, it will facilitate a comprehensive understanding of both programs, covering a wide range of aspects such as their objectives, implementation strategies, coverage, beneficiary profiles, budget allocation, and impact on food security and nutrition.

This methodology will entail the collection of both quantitative and qualitative data through various means, including secondary data collection and document analysis. Quantitative data will offer statistical insights, while qualitative data will provide a deeper understanding of the experiences and perceptions of program beneficiaries and stakeholders.

By adopting descriptive research, this study seeks to provide a detailed and objective account of the key elements of these food welfare initiatives. It aims to enable a thorough comparative analysis, allowing for an assessment of their respective strengths and weaknesses. Furthermore, this approach will facilitate a thorough comparative analysis, highlighting their strengths, weaknesses, and contributions to addressing food security challenges in their respective contexts.

The findings from this study hold the potential to inform policymakers and program administrators, assisting them in refining and optimizing these initiatives for enhanced effectiveness. Ultimately, this research aspires to contribute to improved food security and nutrition outcomes, benefiting the vulnerable populations these programs aim to support. Descriptive research serves as a robust framework for this comparative analysis, providing a comprehensive and evidence-based understanding of the two programs.

OBJECTIVE: To understand and compare the inclusiveness of both the schemes in Rajasthan.

HYPOTHESIS

H₀: Indira Rasoi Yojana is the same as Annapurna Scheme

H₁: Indira Rasoi Yojana is better and inclusive than Annapurna Scheme

RESEARCH GAP

The study exhibits certain limitations that warrant consideration. Firstly, it is exclusively focused on elderly subjects from rural areas, potentially skewing the representativeness of the findings. Including participants from urban areas would have rendered a more comprehensive and reflective sample, encompassing diverse demographics and lifestyles.

Secondly, the study's confinement to a secondary-level hospital due to resource constraints limits the applicability of its results. This exclusionary approach restricted the participant pool to elderly patients seeking medical care, overlooking healthy elderly individuals residing in residential areas. Their inclusion could have enriched the study with a broader spectrum of subjects, yielding more generalizable outcomes.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

With changing times; development, globalisation, and other such factors playing a crucial role in our day-to-day lives; people have started to set out for the cities for better job opportunities and better payoffs. With modernization at its peak, adult children too started to see their ageing parents as a burden; leading to the crisis of a substantial number of senior citizens living without necessities like food, shelter, and clothes. Seeing the circumstances and situation in mind, Government of India launched several initiatives like National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) and Annapurna Scheme.

Annapurna Scheme covers those eligible old aged people who remained uncovered under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS). Funds for this are released to the State Department of Food and Civil Supplies in one single instalment. The State Government along with the Food Corporation of India releases the food grains district-wise directly to the regional offices of the FCI. Further distribution is done by State Government. The Ministry of Finance as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) releases the funds of the transferred scheme to the State Plan. States do have flexibility in the choice of beneficiaries and implementation. The food grains are released to the State Governments on the existing norms at the BPL (Below Poverty Line) rates.

The main eligibility for the Annapurna Scheme is:

The applicant should not be less than 65 years of age.

The applicant should be extremely poor with no regular means of subsistence from his source of income.

Applicants must not be a pensioner under National or State Pension Schemes.

These criteria show that this scheme is reserved for some out of whole, giving it a narrow and exclusive approach. If we watch over its implementation, Gram Panchayats are responsible for spreading information regarding the procedure for securing benefits under the scheme. Beneficiaries are selected by Gram Sabha. Municipalities on the other hand work on its implementation. This confides awareness and accessibility of the scheme.

The Financial / Physical Progress under the NSAP & Annapurna scheme for the year 2006-07 upto date are:

Annexure-XXVII

NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (NSAP) AND ANNA PURNA

(As on 8-1-2007)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Combined Allocation for 3 schemes	Total* Release	Expenditure Reported				No. of Beneficiaries reported		
				NOAPS	NFBS	Anna-purna	Total	NOAPS	NFBS	Anna-purna
1	Andhra Pradesh	14882.08	7209.59				0.00			
2	Bihar	36002.21	16405.09	3371.91	780.00	692.17	4844.08	842978	7800	166600
3	Chhattisgarh	7321.38	3403.93	872.40	463.70		1336.10	186505	4637	
4	Goa	66.95	44.64	8.98	3.32		12.30	3412		
5	Gujarat	5601.09	3061.19				0.00			
6	Haryana	3296.24	1535.99	32.70			32.70	95800		
7	Himachal Pradesh	1389.07	645.43				0.00			
8	J & K	1716.73	817.28				0.00			
9	Jharkhand	12746.83	5787.39				0.00			
10	Karnataka	11238.58	5482.12		772.85		772.85			
11	Kerala	5040.98	2638.39				0.00			
12	Madhya Pradesh	17387.81	8345.75	4061.86			4061.86	421132	10550	
13	Maharashtra	22213.90	10815.98			507.19	507.19			
14	Orissa	17021.70	7640.51	5919.88	781.80	288.61	6990.29	493400	202	64800
15	Punjab	1601.91	833.27				0.00			
16	Rajasthan	8533.25	4102.23	1254.27	623.30	256.11	2133.68	418566	6233	105293
17	Tamilnadu	13159.75	6734.27	2040.77	1631.72	13.24	3685.73	485597	16214	
18	Uttar Pradesh	50432.59	23428.11				0.00			
19	Uttaranchal	3217.40	1480.55				0.00			
20	West Bengal	18914.86	8969.48				0.00			
	Sub Total	251785.31	119381.19	18335.62	4283.84	1757.32	24376.78	2947390	45636	336693

Source- NSAP & Annapurna scheme for the year 2006-07

Annapurna Scheme during 2009-10 (upto Sept.), Rs.1.75 crore was utilized against the budget provision of Rs.7.00 crore and 1,05,293 persons covered under the scheme.

Annapurna scheme is all over a good concept bought by the Government of India. Different states in India have adapted this scheme and adjusted the schemes according to their social topography, to apply, please visit the respective State Government Portals.

Though it, definitely, puts a question mark on whether the scheme is a hit or flop. Since there are no special benefits provided to SC/ST and OBC or people with special needs despite being a marginalised community. As cast, gender, and religion remain a rigid part of Indian Politics. We still can see discrimination based on caste, religion, and gender in rural India, so the actual beneficiary might be discriminated against based on caste, religion, gender, etc. The status of Annapurna is not very clear. It seems to have been launched in a half-hearted manner, and never really “took off”. Field reports suggest that the coverage is very limited. Also, there are occasional reports of the scheme being discontinued in particular states, in violation of Supreme Court orders. Ideally, those who are eligible for Annapurna should be promptly covered by the National Old Age Pension Scheme.

Introduction of the scheme Indira Rasoi Yojna has been started by the Rajasthan Government with the resolution of "no one should sleep hungry" from 20th August 2020 through 358 kitchens in all 213 urban bodies of the state.

All those persons who want to apply under this scheme must fulfill the eligibility criteria given below: -

It is mandatory for the interested beneficiary to be a permanent resident of Rajasthan.

Any citizen of Rajasthan state can take advantage of this scheme.

Two meals a day will be provided at low prices.

Under this scheme, pure and nutritious pickles will be provided to the interested beneficiaries.

This scheme has the provision of Rs 100 crore per annum and everyone can participate, fund or sponsor this scheme.

1. Individual / organization / corporate / firm can also contribute financially in this scheme.
2. Donation/assistance can be made only in the bank account of the Chief Minister's Relief Fund or registered district level Indira Rasoi.
3. Industrial/business institutions can cooperate with CSR funds and these institutions can take responsibility for the entire operation of one or more Indira Rasoi on the basis of public participation.
4. In the kitchen, you can sponsor lunch/dinner or both for your family's anniversaries, birthdays or any other occasion, the sponsored meals will be available free of cost to the visitors to the extent sponsored.
5. Your sponsored meal will be displayed on the display board that reads "Today's meal by Mr/Ms..... Sponsored by the cause."
6. The sponsoring person's cost amount will be paid in the respective bank account.

Indira Rasoi Yojana Progress Report till 2 September 2022

Rajasthan govt's ambitious Indira Rasoi Yojana has provided meals at subsidized rates to 5.5 crore people. Under Indira Rasoi Scheme 2023, meals are provided at Rs. 8 in around 358 kitchens and now 642 kitchens have been added (rasoi number increased to 1000 as was previously announced in Rajasthan Budget 2022-23). The state govt. has ensured that no poor sleeps without food and these kitchens turned out to be successful model. Food is available in Indira Rasoi Yojana b/w 8 am to 1 pm in the morning and 5 pm to 8 pm in the evening. District administrators and Local self-government (LSG) departments are regularly monitoring the quality of food. A menu of 100 gm of pulses, 100 gm of vegetables, 250 gm of chapati and pickle has been fixed by the state govt. of Rajasthan.

Under the Indira Rasoi Yojana, upto November 2022, 8.36 crore food plates have been served to benefit the needy people.

To provide quality food at affordable rates to the disadvantaged, laborers and people coming from outside in urban areas and big towns, we had launched 'Indira Rasoi Yojana'. Currently 358 Indira Rasoi are functioning. Considering the popularity and utility of these it has been announced to increase the number of Indira Rasoi to 1000. An annual expenditure of Rs.250 crore is estimated on this.

In order to develop the infrastructure, the Rajasthan state govt. has provided Rs. 4.87 lakh to each operator. Every year, Rs. 2 lakh grants would also be provided. The cost of plate will be Rs. 25 but it would be provided at subsidized rates of Rs. 8 per plate. Operators would ensure social distancing and sanitization in the Kitchen.

Administrative law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State/District Level Management and Monitoring Committee constituted • Priority in the selection of local numbers • Regular review of the scheme through a permanent agenda
Number of plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Corporation - 300 thali lunch and 300 thali dinner • Municipal Council - 150 thali lunch and 150 thali dinner • Municipality - 150 thali lunch and 150 thali dinner
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

This scheme is targeted to benefit 1.34 lakh persons per day and 4.87 crore people per year. It can be increased further as per the requirement. Operation of kitchens is done with the service and cooperation of local organizations which gives this scheme a transparent and inclusive perspective.

List of Indira Rasoi in Rajasthan

CONCLUSION

With reference to Rajasthan, as per view of the research findings we can conclude that Indira Rasoi Yojana is more inclusive and has more reach than the Annapurna Scheme. This justifies our objective for the research and as per the analysis, null hypothesis that both schemes are same is rejected. We can rather say

Number of kitchens	Region	Number	Kitchen number	Description
	Municipal Corporation	10	87	Jaipur 20, Kota, Jodhpur 16, Ajmer, Bikaner, Jaipur-10 and Bharatpur 5
	City council	34	102	3 kitchens per city council
	Municipality	169	169	1 kitchen per municipality
	Total	213	358	

that these schemes are similar in nature but do not have identical objectives and strategies.



पर्यटकों को रास आ रही इंदिरा रसोई

सफलता की कहानी लाभार्थी की जुबानी

मध्य प्रदेश से राजस्थान दर्शन के लिए आई महिला समूह की महिला पर्यटकों ने इंदिरा रसोई में मात्र 8 रुपए में खाना खाया। समूह ने इंदिरा रसोई योजना में मिल रहे सस्ते और पौष्टिक भोजन के साथ ही स्टाफ द्वारा अपनेपन से खाना परोसने की तारीफ की। यह योजना हर वर्ग के लिए वाकई बहुत लाभकारी साबित हो रही है।

इंदिरा रसोई का खाना खाने पर ऐसा महसूस हुआ जैसे कि हम अपने घर में खाना खा रहे हैं। यहां के स्टाफ द्वारा जिस अपनेपन से खाना परोसा जाता है उससे ऐसा महसूस नहीं हुआ कि हम कहीं बाहर खाना खा रहे हैं। जब कहीं बाहर खाने जाते हैं, तो सबसे ज्यादा दिक्कत खाने की होती है। हजारों रुपए खर्च होने के बाद भी अच्छा खाना नहीं मिल पाता है। लेकिन राजस्थान एक मात्र राज्य है जो सिर्फ 8 रुपए में लोगों को पौष्टिक खाना खिला रहा है। मुख्यमंत्री श्री अशोक गहलोत द्वारा राजस्थान में शुरू की गई यह एक अच्छी योजना है।

- महिला समूह (मध्य प्रदेश से राजस्थान दर्शन के लिए आया पर्यटक)

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स्वायत्त शासन विभाग

इन्दिरा रसोई योजना

मुख्यमंत्री श्री अशोक गहलोत के “कोई भी भूखा नहीं सोए” के संकल्प के साथ 20 अगस्त, 2020 से प्रदेश के सभी 213 नगरीय निकायों में 358 रसोइयों के माध्यम से इन्दिरा रसोई योजना का शुभारम्भ किया गया है। इस योजना का नाम देश

17 रुपये प्रति थाली कर दिया गया है। भोजन मेन्यू में मुख्य रूप से प्रति थाली 100 ग्राम दाल, 100 ग्राम सब्जी, 250 ग्राम चपाती एवं अचार सम्मिलित है।

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 8.21 करोड़ से अधिक भोजन थाली लोगों को उपलब्ध कराई गई है।

वर्ष 2022-23 में रसोइयों की संख्या बढ़ाकर 1000 की जा रही है, जिससे योजना पर प्रति वर्ष

की पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री स्व. श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नाम पर रखा गया है। लाभार्थी को 8 रुपये में शुद्ध, ताजा एवं पोष्टिक भोजन उपलब्ध कराया जाता है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा 12 रुपये प्रति थाली अनुदान दिया जा रहा था जिसे दिनांक 1 फरवरी, 2022 से बढ़ाकर

व्यय बढ़ाकर 250 करोड़ रुपये हो जाएगा। वर्तमान में 951 इन्दिरा रसोई संचालित की जा रही हैं।





संस्कृत जयते
राजस्थान सरकार

इन्दिरा रसोई योजना

सफलता की कहानी लाभार्थी की जुबानी



गौतम नगर, जयपुर निवासी सत्यनारयण बैरवा मजदूरी करते हैं। वे इन्दिरा रसोई योजना में दोनों समय का भोजन कर पैसों की बचत कर पा रहे हैं। यह योजना उनके लिए बहुत लाभकारी साबित हो रही है।

“ मजदूरी करके जो मिलता था, वह कम था इसलिए आधी बार सूझे अन्य जठरों को पूरा करने के लिए भूखा रहना पड़ता था। राज्य सरकार की इन्दिरा रसोई योजना जब से शुरू हुई है, तब से अब दिन में दोनों समय स्वच्छ व पोष्टिक खाना मिल जाता है। इससे मजदूरी का काम करने में आसानी हो रही है। जिससे मेरा जीवनयापन आसान हो गया है। मुख्यमंत्री श्री अशोक गहलोत का बहुत आभार। यह योजना मेरे लिए अन्नदाता बनकर आयी है। ”

- श्री सत्यनारयण बैरवा

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