

Recognising Gender Biases, Rethinking Budgets

*Review of Gender Responsive Budgeting
in the Union Government and Select States*



RECOGNISING GENDER BIASES, RETHINKING BUDGETS

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in the Union Government and Select States

2012



CBGA

Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability

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FOREWORD

Lack of gender responsiveness in various domains of public policy has caught the attention of many stakeholders in the country, including academicians, civil society leaders and policymakers, since quite some time. Questions relating to gender have been taken up in academic as well as policy research in a number of areas and the consequent insights and debates are very rich.

Questions pertaining to gender in the context of fiscal policy too are not new in the discourse on development and public policy in India. However, research on gender responsiveness of government budgets in the country dates back only to the late 1990s. Within half a decade of such efforts getting initiated by some academics and international as well national development organisations, the Union Government of India did adopt Gender Responsive Budgeting (or Gender Budgeting) as one of its strategies for mitigating vulnerability of women and girl children in the country to different kinds of gender-based disadvantages or challenges.

The efforts within the Union Government, led by the Ministry of Women and Child Development and supported by the Ministry of Finance, led to the introduction of a Gender Budget Statement in the Union Budget documents in 2005-06 along with a number of other measures such as setting up of Gender Budget Cells in various Ministries, and training and capacity building of government officials, among others. The Gender Budget Statement seems to have drawn a lot more attention (of the policy community) than the other measures, and it seems logical too since these Statements in the Union Budget as well as some of the State Budgets have been the only source of verifiable, quantitative information on government's efforts in this domain over the last few years.

However, within less than a decade of adoption of Gender Responsive Budgeting in the Union Government and some of the State Governments, a number of questions have been raised not only on the quality of efforts being carried out under this strategy but also on the potential of the strategy itself.

With regard to the potential 'impact' of Gender Responsive Budgeting, we must take into account that – it's an ambitious strategy that aims to amend major processes in the country's fiscal architecture, which is vast and complex, and hence needs adequate time; and, the strategy has hardly been implemented yet, as reporting (of fund allocations) in the Gender Budget Statement, which should have been seen only as a means to facilitate improvements in the budget processes and policies in favour of women and girl children, seems to have been perceived by many Ministries / Departments as the end in itself. Nonetheless, there have also been a few encouraging stories of relevant efforts being made at the level of a State Government or Union Ministries, and such efforts need to be replicated elsewhere.

With this backdrop, CBGA has carried out this study on Gender Responsive Budgeting in the Union Government and selected States (viz. Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar), which highlights both the gaps and some positive developments. It also provides useful insights on how the strategy of Gender Responsive Budgeting should be re-interpreted by our policymakers so that we realize the required changes in planning and budgeting that are long overdue now, which in turn could facilitate mitigation of the gender-based challenges confronting women and girl children in the country.

Subrat Das
Executive Director
Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability



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All errors and omissions, if any, are solely our responsibility.

Study Team

CONTENTS

S. No.	Section	Page
	Foreword	
	Acknowledgments	
	List of Tables & Figures	
	Summary	1
1	Introduction	11
2	Situation Analysis	21
3	Review of Gender Budgeting by the Union Government	31
4	Review of Gender Budgeting in Bihar	49
5	Review of Gender Budgeting in Karnataka	57
6	Review of Gender Budgeting in Kerala	65
7	Review of Gender Budgeting in Madhya Pradesh	73
8	Gender Responsiveness of Select Schemes	81
9	Recommendations	93
Annexures		
1	Inaccuracies in Part B of Union Govt.'s Gender Budget Statement 2011-12	101
2	Comparison of Outlays Earmarked for Women in Different Schemes (as per Part B of Union Govt.'s GB Statement) with Total Outlays for the Schemes (as per the Detailed Demands for Grants of the respective Union Ministries)	106
3	Provisions earmarked for Women in Ministries / Departments reporting in Part B of the Gender Budget Statement 2011-12	126
4	Analysis of Gender Budget Statement in Karnataka	165
5	Women's Component (WC) in State Plan Programmes in Kerala (as compiled from Annual Plan 2011-12)	186
6	Comparison of Outlays Earmarked for Women in Different Schemes (as per Part B of the GB Statement) in Madhya Pradesh with Total Outlays for the Schemes (as per the Detailed Demands for Grants of the respective Departments)	197

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.

- Table 1: Select Indicators on Status of Women in India
- Table 2: HDI Rank of Study States (2000 and 2008)
- Table 3: HDI Indices for Study States (2000 and 2008)
- Table 4: Sex Ratio in Study States (2001 and 2011)
- Table 5: Sex Ratio in the Age group 0-6 Years in Study States (2001 and 2011)
- Table 6: Infant Mortality Rate by Gender in Study States (2000 and 2009)
- Table 7: Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by Gender in Study States (2008)
- Table 8: Life Expectancy at Birth by Gender in Study States (1992-96 and 2004)
- Table 9: Projected Life Expectancy at Birth by Gender in Study States (2006-10)
- Table 10: Maternal Mortality Ratio in Study States (2001-03, 2004-06 and 2007-09)
- Table 11: Percentage of Women with BMI<18.5 by social groups in Study States (1998-99 and 2005-06)
- Table 12: Percentage of Women with Anaemia in Study States (1998-99 and 2005-06)
- Table 13: Workforce in Government Health System (Rural) in Study States (2008)
- Table 14: Literacy Rate (Rural) in Study States
- Table 15: Literacy Rate (Urban) in Study States
- Table 16: Net Attendance Ratio at Primary Level by Social Groups (Rural), 2007-08
- Table 17: Out of School Children (6 to 17 years) by social groups (2007-08)
- Table 18: Female Teachers by Levels of Education in Study States (2007-08)
- Table 19: Categorization of Inconsistencies in Part B of the GB Statement
- Table 20: Women - Specific Budget Allocations in DBT (2005-06)
- Table 21: Existing Format for presenting Information in Outcome Budgets
- Table 22: Recommended Format for Gender-based Profile of Public Expenditure
- Table 23: Summary of Gender Budget Statement of Bihar (in Rs. crore)
- Table 24: Snapshot of GB Statement in Bihar
- Table 25: Matching Allocations in GB Statement with Scheme Guidelines for Bihar
- Table 26: Staff Composition in Select Departments in Bihar
- Table 27: Summary of Gender Budget Statement in Karnataka (in Rs. Crore)
- Table 28: Number of Schemes under KMAV and Gender Budgeting in 2010-11, Karnataka
- Table 29: Proportion of Allocations Reported in Part B of the Karnataka GB Statement vis-à-vis Total Plan Allocations of Select Schemes
- Table 30: Summary of Gender Budget Statement in Kerala in 2008-09 (in Rs. crore)
- Table 31: Comparison of Allocations of Select Schemes in Part B of GB Statement with Total Allocations as in Detailed Demand for Grants (DDGs) in M.P.
- Table 32: Action Plan to mainstream Gender Budgeting in M.P.'s Gender Policy
- Table 33: Format to Assess Gender Responsiveness of Govt. Budget
- Table 34: Format to Assess Gender Responsiveness of Govt. Schemes
- Table 35: Illustrative Format for Union Govt.'s Gender Budget Statement

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Part A of Gender Budget Statement of Union Government (2011-12)

Figure 2: Part B of Gender Budget Statement of Union Government (2011-12)

SUMMARY

Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) or Gender Budgeting has been endorsed in many countries now as an important tool for advancing gender equity. The latest count shows that around 90 countries have integrated GRB practices and processes to varying extents. It has been adopted in India too, both in the Union Government as well as some of the State Governments.

Gender Budgeting can be thought of as a strategy pertaining to government finances in a country, which aims to amend both budgetary policies and budgetary processes with reference to the notion of gender and its implications for the society. Taking into account the existence of patriarchy in a society like that in our country and its adverse implications for women and girl children, Gender Budgeting highlights that there are specific gender-based disadvantages confronting women and girl children due to which they might derive much less benefit from a government policy or intervention in any specific sector as compared to men and boys; in other words, a government policy or intervention designed for the entire population without any special measures for women might fail to provide adequate benefits to them. Moreover, Gender Budgeting also highlights that a government policy or intervention, if formulated and implemented without any attention to the gender-based disadvantages confronting women, might even end up reinforcing some of the gender-based challenges in the long run. The strategy of Gender Budgeting, thus, tries to ensure that such gender-based disadvantages confronting women and girl children in various sectors are recognized and special measures are incorporated in the government policies and budgets to address those.

It may also be worthwhile to note here that Gender Budgeting does not focus merely on ensuring any specific share for women and girl children in the fund allocations provided in the budget. However, in the approach towards Gender Budgeting being followed in most of the Union Ministries and the State Government Departments, which are reporting some kind of efforts in this domain, there seems to be a misinterpretation that the main requirement of this strategy is to ensure that a certain minimum share is spent on women and girl children in the budget allocations for their programmes or schemes. This misinterpretation seems to have originated from an earlier strategy of the government, called the Women's Component Plan (WCP), which required the Union Ministries / State Government Departments (in only those sectors that were perceived as 'women related') to earmark at least 30 percent of the Plan allocations for their schemes for women beneficiaries.

In fact, Women's Component Plan (WCP), introduced by the Planning Commission in the Ninth Five Year Plan (for 1997-98 to 2001-02), was the first attempt in India to ensure some commitment on the part of Ministries / Departments for women in their budgets. It was necessary as policy pronouncements for women without budgetary commitments cannot be effective. However, focusing solely on a specific share for women in the budget allocations

without any effort to redesign the programmes or schemes for addressing specific gender-based challenges is also unlikely to be effective. Moreover, such a strategy of asking the Union Ministries / State Government Departments to earmark 30 percent of the Plan allocations for their schemes for women beneficiaries also has the inherent weakness of being applicable only to some of the sectors where the government can count its beneficiaries, leaving out a number of sectors where the beneficiaries cannot be counted. The implementation of the strategy of WCP was sluggish in the State Governments, and almost non-existent in the Union Ministries. Around four years after the adoption of Gender Budgeting in the Union Government and some of the States, the Planning Commission formally discontinued WCP in 2009-10.

However, the approach towards Gender Budgeting, in many of the Union Ministries and some of the States that have adopted this strategy, has not changed from what it was under WCP. The strategy of Gender Budgeting has hardly been implemented properly yet, as reporting of certain proportions of total budgetary allocations for schemes in the *Gender Budget Statement*, which the Ministries / Departments perceive as getting utilized for women beneficiaries of the schemes, seems to have been the ultimate purpose of their efforts in this domain. In the Union Government and in some of the States, although several schemes are being reported in the *Gender Budget Statement*, only few of those seem to have been designed taking into account the gender-based disadvantages of women in the respective sectors.

The strategy of Gender Budgeting would get implemented properly when the Ministries / Departments make a serious effort to – recognize the specific gender-based challenges confronting women and girl children in their sectors of concern and then amend the objectives, operational guidelines, financial norms and unit costs of their schemes / interventions to make those more gender responsive. Moreover, in the case of the “indivisible sectors”, i.e. those sectors in which the government cannot count its individual beneficiaries, it is imperative for the Ministries / Departments to formulate new schemes/interventions focusing on women. In the latter case, the share of funds provided for the women-focused interventions may be small, i.e. less than 30 percent of the total budgets for the Ministries / Departments, but the gender relevance of these new interventions can certainly go a long way in addressing the gender-based challenges of women in those sectors.

It would be worthwhile to also share some of the specific findings and inferences of this study here. This study makes an assessment of Gender Budgeting in the Union Government and selected States; the States that are covered include Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh.

Gender Budgeting in the Union Government is being pursued through several tools, key among them being - the Gender Budget Statement (in the Union Budget), the Gender Budget Cells in the Ministries, and training / capacity building on Gender Budgeting. The study reveals the following with regard to these important tools:

1. Gender Budget Statement

Since 2005-06, a separate Statement “Gender Budget” (Statement 20, Expenditure Budget Volume I) is presented every year as part of the Union Budget that tries to capture all those budgetary resources, which, according to the Union Ministries/Departments are earmarked for women and girl children. The schemes with 100 percent funds meant for women and girls are reported in Part A of the GB Statement, while those with at least 30 percent funds but not the entire sum are slated under Part B. A total of 33 Demands for Grants under 27 Ministries/ Departments and 5 Union Territories are covered in the GB Statement of 2012-13 (i.e. the Statement in the Union Budget for 2012-13).

The introduction of GB Statement is undoubtedly a commendable step; these Statements (in the Union Budget as well as some of the State Budgets) have been the only source of verifiable, quantitative information on government’s efforts in this domain over the last few years. Taking into account the allocation figures shown in the GB Statement, women’s rights activists and other stakeholders have been able to make a stronger case for stepping up budget allocations for women and girl children in government programmes and schemes. The Statement has also compelled the officials, in some of the Ministries, to begin thinking about making their programmes and schemes more gender responsive.

However, the GB Statement, in its present format, is beset with several limitations.

- In the initial years, the GB Statement was fraught with some fundamental misconceptions. For the first two years, a number of patriarchal assumptions marred the Statement; for instance, most of the schemes meant for children were being reported in Part A of the GB Statement (i.e. being perceived as meant solely for the benefit of women). While some such errors have been rectified, others still persist in both Part A and Part B of the GB Statement.
- Although Part A is supposed to report only those schemes in which the entire budgetary provisions are meant for women and girl children, there are schemes like Indira Awas Yojana being listed under this category despite the fact that this scheme does not solely benefit women. Likewise, Ministries such as Earth Sciences, Panchayati Raj, Minority Affairs, and Labour and Employment report the entire allocations of their schemes in Part B of the Statement, instead of reporting only those proportions of the budget allocations in the schemes that are earmarked for women or girl children.
- These anomalies are also indicative of the limited time given to the exercise of reporting by various Ministries/Departments and final consolidation of the GB Statement in the process of formulation of the Union Budget.
- An important aspect that throws light on the approach towards Gender Budgeting across various Ministries is the basis on which specific percentages of allocations

of schemes are being reported in Part B of the GB Statement. In order to examine this aspect, the quantum of allocations shown in Part B under various schemes were compared with their total outlays as shown in the Detailed Demands for Grants. In addition, operational guidelines of the schemes were also studied. It was found that most of the programmes and schemes that are listed in Part B of the GB Statement report a flat 30, 40 or 50 percent of their total allocations despite there being no underlying basis to do so (in terms of guidelines for earmarking certain proportions of allocations for women, or data on beneficiaries of the schemes). Very few Ministries/ Departments have clear policy guidelines in their schemes for earmarking certain minimum proportions of allocations for women.

- The GB Statement, in its present format, does not require the Ministries to give any explanatory note / information on the assumptions that they might have made in reporting the specific shares / proportions of budget allocations for their schemes in Part B of the GB Statement.
- The preparation of GB Statement in the Union Budget remains largely an ex-post exercise. Most of the Ministries/Departments provide information on their schemes, for reporting in the GB Statement, after the total allocations for the schemes have been decided. Hence, the preparation of the GB Statement does not affect the actual process of budget formulation in the Ministries; whereas, ideally, the Ministries should try to formulate special measures for women and girl children in their schemes during the main process of budget formulation and report the amounts of budget allocations provided for such special measures in the GB Statement.
- Also, in the present format, the GB Statement reports only Budget Estimates (of allocations meant for women and girl children) for the ensuing fiscal year and Revised Estimates for the ongoing fiscal year. It does not report Actual Expenditure figures (for women and girl children in the schemes covered) for the previous fiscal year. In fact, in the prevailing method of Gender Budgeting in the Union Government, the Ministries are not required to capture such Actual Expenditure figures or get those audited, and, hence, such figures are not available for being reported in the GB Statement.
- As stated earlier, the strategy of Gender Budgeting would get implemented properly if the Ministries / Departments are urged to identify the specific gender-based challenges confronting women and girl children in their sectors of concern and formulate special measures for women and girl children in their schemes during the main process of budget formulation; subsequently, the amounts of budget allocations provided for such special measures should be reported in the GB Statement. Such reorientation of the methodology of the GB Statement should also urge the Ministries / Departments dealing with the “indivisible sectors” to formulate new schemes/interventions focusing on women and report the allocations for the same in the GB Statement.

- In the case of Ministries / Departments dealing with the “indivisible sectors”, the share of funds provided for the women-focused interventions (if and when they do introduce such interventions) could be small and less than 30 percent of the total allocation for their schemes / interventions. However, such allocations too must be reported in the GB Statement, and, hence, the condition (in the present format of the GB Statement) that Part B should report only schemes with at least 30 percent allocations meant for women should be done away with.

2. Gender Budget Cells

A mechanism that was mandated by the Ministry of Finance to mainstream gender concerns was setting up of Gender Budget Cells (GBCs) in all Ministries / Departments in the Union Government. These Cells were envisaged to act as a nodal agency for all Gender Budgeting initiatives. Latest data point to 56 Ministries/Departments having set up GBCs. The Ministry of Finance also issued a charter detailing the role of these Cells. The Charter is quite comprehensive and lays down specific action points. In order to assess the functioning of these Cells, letters were sent to all 56 Ministries/Departments; however, the response was not very encouraging. In order to gather information about the functioning of the GBCs, relevant documents of Ministries such as their Annual Reports and Outcome Budgets were also scanned. However, very few Ministries/Departments have been providing information regarding the functioning of GBCs in public domain. One of the constraints in this regard, echoed by several officials, is the shortage of required time and human resources for holding meetings and taking up activities.

Another factor responsible for the present state of affairs is the absence of an accountability mechanism. There is no Committee/Agency that is mandated to oversee the functioning of GB Cells. However, GBCs of 3 Ministries viz. Agriculture, Science and Technology, and Telecommunications deserve special mention for their relatively better performance. The GB Cells of these Ministries have taken several measures to engender their policies and budgets. Among these, the Ministry of Science and Technology clearly stands out as a frontrunner because it has tried to address the gender concerns in the science and technology sector very creatively.

3. Capacity Building Workshops

The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) has also been implementing a scheme called “Gender Budgeting”. Under this scheme, an effort is made for orientation of officials of various Union Ministries / Departments and State Governments on the concepts, tools and strategies of Gender Budgeting. Over the years, a large number of training / capacity building workshops have been organised. The Ministry has also published a Training Manual and a

Handbook on Gender Budgeting. The results of these training / capacity building efforts might have been constrained by the same factor, which has affected the functioning of GB Cells, i.e. the shortage of required time and human resources in the Ministries / Departments for taking up special measures with regard to Gender Budgeting. However, training / capacity building of government officials in Gender Budgeting is an ongoing process, and it is important that the Ministry reflects upon the effectiveness of these efforts in inducing the Ministries to improve their priority for Gender Budgeting.

Gender Budgeting at the level of State Governments was reviewed with reference to four states, viz. Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh. Discussions with some of the government officials in the relevant Departments in these four states and scrutiny of their State Budget documents and other relevant documents revealed the following:

- Akin to the Union Government, all four states have introduced a Gender Budget Statement. Barring Kerala that produced a GB Statement only in the year 2008-09, all other states have institutionalised the GB Statement as a regular feature in their State Budget. The Statement is divided into two Parts – Part A and Part B. Part A lists those programmes and schemes in which 100 percent budget provisions are earmarked for women, while Part B reflects those schemes in which at least 30 percent funds flow to women.
- However, despite the introduction of GB Statement in the State Budget, the approach towards Gender Budgeting in most of these States (with the exception of Kerala) has been fraught with problems similar to those discussed in the context of Gender Budgeting in the Union Government.
- It was noticed that as far as the format of the GB Statement is concerned, of the Statements brought out by all these States, Kerala's GB Statement (for the year 2008-09) has been most progressive. Not only does it try to capture the quantum of allocations meant for women, it also emphasizes at the very outset the significance of recognising the gender-based disadvantages confronting women and girls. It also provides sex-disaggregated data across different sectors.
- In most cases, preparation of the GB Statement has remained a mere reporting exercise. Many officials shared that they did not have adequate time to devote to this exercise. In both Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh, it was found that the entire sum of allocations of a particular scheme is being reported in the GB Statement. Further, as in case of the GB Statement at the level of the Union Government, a flat 30 percent of a scheme's allocations were reported in Part B of the GB Statement. This clearly reflects the same misinterpretation of the strategy of Gender Budgeting on the part of officials in the State Governments as has been observed in case of officials in many of the Union Government Ministries. Moreover, in the absence of sex-disaggregated

data, a majority of the Departments across States assumed that at least 30 percent beneficiaries were women.

- Most States have conducted capacity building workshops to orient officials on Gender Budgeting. The Union Ministry of Women and Child Development has played a nodal role in conducting these workshops.
- In states of Bihar, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh, the Department of Finance consolidates the GB Statement. However, it was observed that there is a lack of proper coordination between the Department of Finance and other Departments in preparation of the GB Statement. For instance, although Karnataka has adopted a unique practice of a nodal agency being designated for carrying out Gender Budgeting, there have not been adequate consultations with other Departments while preparing the GB Statement. Moreover, the state government has not equipped the nodal agency adequately.
- Madhya Pradesh has had an interesting practice whereby it has tried to formulate a comprehensive gender policy. It has tried to capture all major concerns relating to mainstreaming gender into the policy priorities of the government. It has also charted out a plan of action for 15 broad areas / objectives. While this particular practice is worth emulating, it is also to be noted that not much has changed in terms of implementation of this Policy in the state. Most of the departments interviewed (with the exception of Rural Development) did not seem to be very clear about the Policy directives that mentioned their respective department and the concomitant responsibility to carry out specific activities as part of the Gender Policy.
- Kerala, however, has adopted a different strategy of engendering its policies and programmes. Programmes have been formulated exclusively for women across both the “women related” and “mainstream” / “indivisible” sectors. For instance, the Department of Public Works in Kerala has initiated a scheme titled ‘Gender Budgeting’ to ensure that women-friendly amenities and infrastructure facilities are created in public offices.

Way Forward

Over the last few years, both the Union Government and the selected state governments have taken a number of steps towards institutionalising Gender Budgeting. However, their approach towards Gender Budgeting needs to be reoriented significantly.

Government’s efforts in this domain should not focus merely on ensuring any specific proportion / share for women and girl children in the fund allocations for various schemes. In order to implement the strategy of Gender Budgeting properly, the Ministries in the Union Government / the Departments in the State Government should be urged to make a serious

effort to recognize the specific gender-based challenges confronting women and girl children in their sectors of concern and, accordingly, modify the objectives, operational guidelines, financial norms and unit costs of their schemes / interventions to make those more gender responsive. Many of these amendments to the existing programmes / schemes would require additional budgetary resources, which should be provided adequately. The GB Statements (in the Union Budget and State Budgets) should then report primarily these amendments and the additional budgetary resources for the same, instead of reporting proportions of allocations in various schemes as funds meant for women without any strong basis.

Also, what needs to be emphasized is the fact that none of the sectors dealt with by the government can be kept out of the purview of Gender Budgeting; policies and government interventions in any sector can address gender-based challenges confronting women in that sector provided the nodal authorities make an effort to identify such challenges and think creatively about addressing those. In the case of the “mainstream” or “indivisible” sectors, i.e. those sectors in which the government cannot count its individual beneficiaries, it is imperative for the Ministries / Departments to formulate new interventions focusing on women. The share of funds provided for these women-focused interventions may be small in some cases, i.e. less than 30 percent of the total budgets for the schemes, but these new interventions can certainly go a long way in addressing the gender-based challenges of women in those sectors. In this context, the initiatives taken by the Union Ministry of Science and Technology or those by the Kerala government have clearly illustrated multiple and innovative ways by which policies and budgets can be engendered.

Also, the priority for Gender Budgeting in the Union Government as well as in the States should be stepped up significantly by ensuring that there are adequate human resources to implement this strategy and they are given the required space in planning and budget formulation processes to bring about changes that would make the policies and budgets of their respective Ministries / Departments gender responsive.

“Ideally, what should be said to every child, repeatedly, throughout his or her school life is something like this: ‘You are in the process of being indoctrinated. We have not yet evolved a system of education that is not a system of indoctrination. We are sorry, but it is the best we can do. What you are being taught here is an amalgam of current prejudice and the choices of this particular culture. The slightest look at history will show how impermanent these must be. You are being taught by people who have been able to accommodate themselves to a regime of thought laid down by their predecessors. It is a self-perpetuating system. Those of you who are more robust and individual than others will be encouraged to leave and find ways of educating yourself — educating your own judgements. Those that stay must remember, always, and all the time, that they are being moulded and patterned to fit into the narrow and particular needs of this particular society.’”

- Doris Lessing, 1962, *The Golden Notebook*, Harper Perennial, p16

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Backdrop

“Indeed, the agency of women can never be adequately free if traditionally discriminatory values remain unexamined and unscrutinized...An adequate realization of women’s agency relates not only to the freedom to act but also to the freedom to question and reassess.”

- Jean Dreze and Amartya Sen¹

Examining gender relations in the present socio-economic context is as relevant today, if not more than in the past, as women continue to be marginalised in all spheres of life with limited scope for remedial action. The situation of majority of women in the country is but a manifestation of the inherent social structures that are steeped in patriarchal power relations and remain impervious to any change. It is in this backdrop that the state becomes an important agent to assay and prescribe policy measures that move beyond merely being curative to adopting a more preventive approach in addressing the specific disadvantages that confront women.

In this regard, gender analysis tools have been developed to assess the impact of any development activity on men and women and on the prevalent gender relations. While a well-known framework used is the Moser’s Framework, also known as the Triple Roles framework², there are other more broadly oriented frames than earlier approaches, locating the family and household within the network of social relations connecting them to the community, market, and state. The Social Relations framework was created by Naila Kabeer at the Institute of Development Studies in Sussex, UK. The Social Relations Approach asserts that³:

- Development is not just about economic growth or increased productivity but is a process for increasing human well-being, which includes survival, security and autonomy.
- Social relations determine people’s roles, rights, responsibilities and claims over others.
- Institutions are fundamental to producing and maintaining social inequalities, including

¹ Dreze, Jean and Amartya Sen, 2002, INDIA Development and Participation, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, p 274

² Caroline Moser developed the framework along with C. Levy that links the examination of women’s roles to the larger development planning process. The approach introduces the idea of women’s “three roles” in production, reproduction, and community management, and the implication that these roles have for women’s participation in the development process. In making these links, both between women and the community, and between gender planning and development planning more broadly, Moser’s framework encompasses both the technical and political aspects of gender integration into development. (Moser, 1993 Gender Planning and Development: Theory, Practice, and Training. London: Routledge)

³ Kabeer, Naila, 1994. Reversed Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought, London, UK: Verso

gender inequalities. Four key institutions are the state, the market, the community and the family. These have rules (*how things get done*), resources (*what is used and/or produced*), people (*who is in/out, who does what*), activities (*what is done*), and power (*who decides, and whose interests are served*), all of which engender social relations.

- The operation of institutions reflects different gender policies. Gender policies differ according to the extent they recognise and address gender issues: gender-blind policies, gender-aware policies, gender-neutral policies, gender-specific policies, and gender-redistributive policies.
- Analysis for planning needs to examine whether immediate, underlying, and/or structural factors are responsible for the problems, and what is their effect on those involved.

Intrinsic to examining the process of development, the key institutions and the planning process is scrutinising the government's policy commitments, key among these being the government budget that outlines the priorities for public expenditure. Efforts to analyse budgets (national and local) have been growing since the past few decades and led to varied approaches to conduct gender-responsive budget analyses. **Gender Budgeting** refers to a method of looking at the budget formulation process, budgetary policies and budget outlays from the gender lens⁴. Gender Budget, with regard to the Government at any level, does not refer to a separate budget for women; rather it is an analytical tool which scrutinizes the government budget to reveal its gender-differentiated impact and advocate for greater priorities for programmes and schemes to address the gender-based disadvantages faced by women.

Gender Budgeting is concerned not only with public expenditure but also with the gender-differentiated impact of revenue mobilisation by the government. In fact, Gender Budgeting, as an approach, is not confined to government budgets alone; it also includes analysing various socio-economic policies from the gender perspective. Since gender-based differences and discrimination are built into the entire social-economic-political fabric of almost all societies, a gender-neutral government budget is bound to reach and benefit the men more than the women unless concerted efforts are made to correct gender-based discrimination. Echoing what Anais Nin (noted French-Cuban author) observed, "*We don't see things as they are, we see them as we are*", a gender-neutral government budget could even reinforce, instead of reducing, the gender-based disadvantages faced by women. Thus, a gender-neutral government budget is actually gender blind⁵. The relevance of Gender Budgeting can be summarized in the adage – *if it is unfair to have differential treatment for the same people, it is also unfair to have same treatment for different people*.

⁴ Das, Subrat et al, 2006, Gender Budgeting Study of West Bengal, Development and Planning Department, Government of West Bengal, p 1.

⁵ Elson, Diane, (1999) Gender Budget Initiative, Background Papers, Commonwealth Secretariat, p 3

Hinging on this premise, the present study attempts to assess the extent of gender-responsiveness of public spending in specific sectors. This is relevant since the budgets are a primary tool to promote social inclusion and the priority for women in the budgets as well as the responsiveness of budgets to gender-based disadvantages faced by women is a key indicator of this. In this regard, the study also takes into account the tools that have been developed to assess gender responsiveness of interventions. A brief overview of the prevalent gender responsive budget analytical tools is in order before detailing the study methodology.

1.2 Gender Responsive Budgeting Analytical Tools: An Overview⁶

Diane Elson is credited as having pioneered a set of tools that attempt to examine the various facets of economic policy and the government's role from the perspective of responding to women's specific gender-based disadvantages.

Tool 1: Gender-Aware Policy Appraisal is the analysis from a gender perspective of the policies and programmes funded through the budget, which asks

In what ways are the policies and their associated resource allocations likely to reduce or increase gender inequality?

Tool 2: Beneficiary Assessment is a means by which the voice of the citizen can be heard. In these exercises, the actual or potential beneficiaries of public services are asked to assess how far public spending is meeting their needs, as they perceive them. This can be done through opinion polls, attitude surveys, group discussion or interviews. Questions focus on overall priorities for public spending or on the details of the operation of public services.

Tool 3: Gender-disaggregated Public Expenditure Incidence Analysis estimates the distribution of budget resources (or changes in resources) among males and females by measuring the unit costs of providing a given service and multiplying that cost by the number of units used by each group. Incidence analysis of public expenditure is a useful tool for helping to assess the gender distribution of public spending. It can give a sense of how gender-inclusive such expenditures actually are by comparing the distribution of the benefits of public spending among women and men, girls and boys. Similarly it can suggest the gender impact of supposedly gender-neutral budget cuts. It also implies allocating a percentage of the programme resources to women depending on the estimated women beneficiaries either in terms of workers, producers or consumers, in cases where it is not possible to calculate unit cost.

⁶ This section draws substantially from Elson, Diane, (2000) *Progress of the World's Women: UNIFEM Biennial Report*. United Nations Development Fund for Women, New York

Tool 4: Gender-Disaggregated Analysis of the Impact of the Budget on Time Use is a calculation of the link between budget allocations and their effect on how household members spend their time, using household time use surveys. Changes in government resource allocation have impacts on the way in which time is spent in households. In particular, cuts in some forms of public expenditure are likely to increase the amount of time that women have to spend in unpaid care work for their families and communities in order to make up for lost public services. Thus whenever cuts are proposed, the question should be asked: 'Is this likely to increase the time that men and women spend on unpaid care provision?'

Tool 5: Gender-Aware Medium-Term Economic Policy Framework is used to assess the impact of economic policies on women, focusing on aggregate fiscal, monetary and economic policies designed to promote globalisation and reduce poverty. The ultimate aim of gender analyses of government budgets is to incorporate gender variables into the models on which medium-term public expenditure planning are based. This can be done by disaggregating, by sex, variables that refer to people (e.g., labour supply) or including new variables to represent the unpaid care economy.

Tool 6: Gender Responsive Budget Statement is the government report that reviews the budget using some of the above tools, and summarises its implications for gender equality with different indicators, such as the share of expenditure targeted for gender equality, the gender balance in government jobs, contracts or training, or the share of public service expenditure used mainly by women. Any government can issue a GRB statement utilising one or more of the above tools to analyse its programmes and budgets and summarise their implications with a number of key indicators. It requires a high degree of coordination throughout the public sector and is essentially an accountability report by government regarding its commitment to gender equity.

The present study incorporates within its methodology, **Tools 1, 3 and 6** as part of its overall frame of enquiry. To elaborate, the study assumes as its overall frame of inquiry the attempt to view the government policies and programmes from a gender-responsive lens and tries to answer the question of whether the existing government interventions address the gender-based disadvantages faced by women (Tool 1). The study also looks at select programmes and interventions and examines the unit costs of providing key services to answer the question of whether the interventions take into account specific gender-based disadvantages (Tool 3). For instance, the amount spent on education of a girl child would be higher than that spent on a boy child as the amount would need to include outlays for ensuring access to schools (in terms of distance from home to school), security, safe sanitation and compensating for the time spent away from home tending to household chores. Tool 6 also forms a key component of the methodology as the study scrutinizes the Gender Budget Statement brought out by the Union and State governments and answers whether the rationale / premise of inclusion

of specific interventions are based on acknowledgment of gender-based disadvantages in relevant sectors.

In this regard, it is also useful to understand the Indian experience in terms of tools that have been incorporated to mainstream gender concerns in government policy, and by extension, in the budgets. After initially experimenting with the approach of apportioning a specific share of the total government budget to women (in specific departments), India has adopted Gender Budget Statement as its primary tool to mainstreaming gender concerns in government policy. A summary of its evolution is presented before outlining the specific objectives of the present study.

1.3 Evolution of Gender Budgeting in India

Gender Responsive Budgeting or Gender Budgeting is a relatively new concept. Pioneered in Australia in 1980s, the concept is now being explored in several countries across the globe. The latest count shows that about 90 countries are now engaging with gender budgeting (Mishra, 2011⁷). In India, while some efforts had been taken in the earlier Five Year Plans to ensure a definite flow of funds from the general developmental sectors to women, it was in the 9th Five Year Plan that *Women's Component Plan* (WCP) was adopted as a strategy to ensure that not less than 30 percent of the funds/benefits are earmarked for women (in plan spending) in women-specific sectors. However, the 11th Five Year Plan noted that the progress made under WCP was sluggish. Moreover, WCP only focused on the Plan budget of the Ministries and Departments and limited itself to looking at women-specific sectors. Subsequently, in 2010-11, the Ministry of Women and Child Development discontinued WCP and stressed the move towards Gender Budgeting.

An expert group formed on “Classification of Government Transactions” in 2004 was also entrusted the task of suggesting a roadmap for gender budgeting in India. The Committee suggested four steps to deepen gender budgeting in India⁸:

1. A review of the public expenditure profile of relevant Union Government departments through the gender lens;
2. Conducting beneficiary incidence analysis;
3. Recommending specific changes in the operational guidelines of various development schemes so as to improve coverage of women beneficiaries of the public expenditures; and
4. Encouraging village women and their associations to assume responsibility for all development schemes related to drinking water, sanitation, primary education, health and nutrition.

⁷ Mishra, Y. (2011, Feb. 15). New Frontiers of GRB. *India Economy Review*. 57-61. Retrieved from <http://www.theindiaeconomyreview.org/Article.aspx?aid=65&mid=4>

⁸ Govt. of India, Classification of Government Transactions, Report of the Expert Group Constituted to Review the Classification System for Government Transactions, Ministry of Finance.

Seven years hence, a quick survey of the progress made in terms of operationalising the roadmap is revealing. The government has succeeded in carrying out a comprehensive expenditure analysis through a gender lens (thus covering Point 1 of the roadmap) and commissioned a few independent beneficiary incidence analyses for some sectors (thus addressing only partially Point 2 of the roadmap). However, with regard to Points 3 and 4, there has not been much progress made yet. A thorough evaluation of the objectives, norms, guidelines, unit costs and targeted beneficiaries under various development schemes from a gender perspective and incorporating changes in the schemes to address the gender based disadvantages of women remains to be integrated into the overall framework of Gender Budgeting.

With regard to analysing government expenditures, a tool that the Government of India has institutionalised across several ministries and departments is the Gender Budget Statement. The Ministry of Finance began presenting a Gender Budget Statement along with the Union Budget every year since 2005-06. It presented earmarked allocations for women under two broad categories – Part A that recorded those schemes / programmes exclusively benefitting women and Part B of the Statement that outlined those schemes / programmes that indirectly benefitted women (it included all those government interventions with allocations over 30 percent earmarked for women).

However, the overall implications of the Union Budget for women in India continues to generate concerns. This could be because the Gender Budgeting exercise initiated by the Union government and being extended gradually across its ministries has been largely at a nascent stage. The overall emphasis has been mainly on identifying programmes/ schemes meant entirely for women or having visible components that benefit women, and subsequently reporting the relevant budget outlays in the Gender Budget Statement. While Gender Budgeting Cells (a strategy to mainstream gender concerns into the planning processes within specific departments and to review the progress in this regard) have been initiated in more than 50 Union government ministries, not much is known in the public domain about the ministries' taking steps towards making their overall budget or specific schemes gender sensitive.

At the level of States also, the progress has been sluggish. Only a few of the State governments (like, those of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Assam, Tripura, Kerala, Karnataka, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu) have taken concrete steps in this direction so far. Several civil society organizations, women's rights groups and independent researchers, in many States, have initiated concerted efforts towards analyzing the State Budgets from the perspective of gender. These efforts could play an important role in enabling the State Governments take up gender-responsive assessment of their expenditure priorities. But the efforts with regard to Gender Budgeting analysis for States are likely to encounter some methodological problems.

When Gender Budgeting was initiated in India, towards the late 1990s, the focus of many of the studies undertaken at the level of State Budgets was rather narrow, mainly restricted

to programmes/schemes in the State Budget that are targeted towards women and girls. However, it was soon realized that an in depth and meaningful analysis of the State Budgets from the gender lens requires a much broader coverage so that it can include all those schemes in which a part/component is earmarked for women. But the paucity of sex-disaggregated information on beneficiaries of programmes/schemes being implemented in the States throws up a serious challenge in this regard. Moreover, the fiscal architecture of State Budgets is rather complicated, which only adds to the methodological problem confronted in Gender Budget analysis of State Budgets.

To briefly substantiate this, the Budget of a State gets certain 'untied' financial resources from the Union Budget, i.e. a Share in Tax Revenue of the Central Government, Non Plan Grants (for meeting Non-Plan expenditure requirements), and Central Assistance for State Plan. At the same time, all Central Sector Schemes designed by the Central Ministries are also implemented in the States. Hence, ultimately, the expenditure on such schemes is carried out by the State Government only. However, in case of some of the Central Sector Schemes, the funds disbursed by the Central Ministries do not go through the State Treasury/ State Budget, rather they are directly transferred to the Bank Accounts of some Autonomous Bodies/ Societies in the State which implement the concerned Schemes (e.g. State Implementing Society for *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* and District Rural Development Agency for *Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme*). In case of other Central Sector Schemes (like Integrated Child Development Services and Mid-Day Meal), the funds disbursed by the nodal Central Ministries go through the State Budget and they get spent subsequently through the State Treasury system.

Hence, the magnitude of funds allocated in the Union Budget for the heads - State's share in Central Taxes, Non Plan Grants for the State, Central Assistance for State Plan, and also the funds allocated for Central Sector Schemes, determine to a significant extent the total expenditure that can be incurred from the State Budget. The fiscal year/ financial year for the States is the same as that for the Centre. However, in case of many States, the State Budget is finalized only after the Union Budget is presented, since a large chunk of funds for the State would be transfers from the Union Budget.

1.4 Objectives, Scope and Methodology of the Present Study

The present study tries to map the opportunities and challenges for deepening Gender Budgeting at the level of Union and State Governments in India. The primary **objectives** of the study are:

- To conduct a review of the Gender Budgeting methodologies adopted by the Central Government Ministries and select State Governments;
- To map the functioning of Gender Budgeting Cells in the Central Government Ministries (that are operational);

- To develop a methodological framework for assessing gender-responsiveness of the objectives, design, norms and guidelines of select development programmes/ schemes;
- To assess the availability of sex-disaggregated data on beneficiaries across various sectors, and
- To assess the need for gender-responsive changes in operational guidelines of select development programmes/ schemes.

The analysis in this study at the level of the Union Government is largely based on desk research, which is substantiated through focused interviews / discussions with key officials in the Union Government ministries. These included: Department of Rural Development, Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Road, Transport & Highways, Ministry of Science & Technology and Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

The analysis at the level of the State Governments is based on desk research on State Budgets, communication with respective Departments in the State Governments and visits to the relevant Departments in the State Governments. For meetings with officials, a number of departments were selected - four departments that report in the GBS and four that do not. Departments in the first category include Health, Education, Social Welfare/Social Justice, and Rural Development, while those in the second category include Department of Information Technology, Road Transport & Highways. A questionnaire was developed to seek perceptions from officials of these departments. Wherever possible, relevant government orders were also sought from the officials.

The **data sources** include: Expenditure Budget of the Union Budget for various years, Detailed Demands for Grants, Annual Reports of various Government ministries for the States and Union Government, Performance / Outcome Budgets of the States and Union Government ministries, Guidelines and Financial Management Manuals for the select programmes / schemes and other relevant documents of the Union Government ministries.

The following lists the State Departments that have been covered as part of the Study:

Bihar	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh
1. Health	1.Fiscal Policy Institute, Dept. of Finance	1.State Planning Board	1. Finance
2. Education	2.Women & Child Development	2.Public Works	2. Social Justice
3. Rural Development	3.Social Welfare	3.Agriculture	3. Administrative Academy
4. Social Welfare	4.Agriculture	4.Commerce & Industries	4. Women & Child Development
5. Science & Technology	5.Industries & Commerce	5.Home	5.Education

Bihar	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh
6. Minority Welfare	6.Education	6.Kerala State Women's Development Corporation	6. Public Health & Family Welfare
7. SC & ST Welfare	7.Health & Family Welfare	7.Coir	7. Rural Development
8. Finance		8.Health & Family Welfare	8.DPIP
9. Energy		9.Kerala Women's Commission	
		10. Social Welfare	

The Study encountered several **roadblocks and limitations**. Meetings could be held only with select Union Government Ministries/Departments since very few of them responded to the letter sent to them despite repeated attempts. This has hampered the coverage of all the departments and subsequently programmes.

It is felt that the reluctance observed at the government level is also indicative of the extent to which the approach to assessing expenditures from a gender lens has been internalized by the key implementing officials. Further, adequate and comprehensive assessment of the Gender Budget Cells could not be conducted since scant information was available from the Ministries/Departments.

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Economists worldwide have acknowledged the significance of assessing the impact of government policies on women and the need to ascertain the extent of progress made in terms of key socio-economic indicators as a measure of real development. Amartya Sen, in his seminal work *Development as Freedom* (1999) had contrasted the extraordinary economic progress and wealth created in the last century to the devastating deprivation, destitution, and oppression suffered by billions of people worldwide, especially women and children. He is in favour of an integrative framework in economics that moves the focus from market expansion to the improvement of individual lives, which will invariably lead to sustainable economic growth⁹. For such an assessment of the impact of policies, it becomes vital to measure to what extent women are disadvantaged and marginalised.

2.1 Status of Women: An Overview

Statistics say it all. In what is clearly an expression of the deteriorating condition of women in the country, the sex ratio that was 972 in 1901, is down to 940 in 2011¹⁰! Despite decades of development planning, the outcomes for women and girls in India continue to be low in almost every sphere. The Global Gender Gap Report 2011 notes that not only does India rank 113th of the 135 countries, it has dipped since 2006 when it ranked 98th¹¹. Further, the break-up on the various indicators within this overall rank is cause for greater concern¹². It is only in the sphere of political empowerment that India finds itself well-situated (19th from a total of 135); in terms of educational attainments, it is ranked 121st while its position with regard to economic participation and opportunities (131st) and health (134th out of 135 countries) are a wake-up call to the government.

As per the Ministry of Women and Child Development (2009), the Gender Development Index (GDI) i.e. the Human Development Index (HDI) adjusted for disparities between women and men was less than the HDI score in both 1996 as well as 2006 due to the existence of gender based disparities in life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate and income. In fact, states such as Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa have consistently shown low GDI over the years. The performance of the country with respect to Gender Empowerment

⁹ Jain, Devaki, *Questioning Economic Success through the lens of Hunger* in Jain, Devaki and Diane Elson, (ed.) (2011), *Harvesting Feminist Knowledge for Public Policy: Rebuilding Progress*, Sage and IDRC, New Delhi, p 62.

¹⁰ Data on Population and Vital Statistics accessible from <http://indianmedicine.nic.in/writereaddata/linkimages/5989772811-Population%20and%20Vital%20Statistics%20Part-II.pdf> and Census 2011 data

¹¹ The Global Gender Gap Report 2011, World Economic Forum, Switzerland, p 9

¹² Ibid, p11

Measure¹³ (GEM) is also not encouraging. The aggregate score for GEM for India was 0.497 in 2006 and 0.416 in 1996. These low scores indicate the fact that there are huge gender disparities in terms of women's ability to participate actively in the economic and political life and command over resources. Table 1 lists certain indicators and respective gender outcomes.

Table 1: Select Indicators on Status of Women in India

Indicator	Present Scenario
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	927 in 2001 914 in 2011
Incidence of Anaemia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among Pregnant Women: Risen from 49.7 % to 57.9 % during 1998-99 to 2005-06 • Among Ever-married Women: Risen from 51.8% to 56.2% during the same period • Women whose Body Mass Index is below normal: 19.8% (Urban) and 38.8% (Rural)
Maternal Mortality Ratio	254 in 2004-06 212 in 2007-09 ¹
Infant Mortality Rate	52 ²
Gender Differentials in Education	<p>Effective Literacy Rate³ (7 years and above):</p> <p>Males: 82.14%</p> <p>Females: 65.46%</p> <p>Gender Differential in effective literacy rate: 16.68%</p> <p>(Planning Commission of India had set the target of reducing this gap to 10 percentage points by 2011-12)</p> <p>Drop Out Rates for Girls⁴:</p> <p>Classes I-V: 24.82%</p> <p>Classes I-VIII: 41.43%</p> <p>Classes I-IX: 57.29%</p>
Female Work Participation Rate	<p>Worker Participation Rate⁵:</p> <p>Rural Males: 55%</p> <p>Rural Females: 26%</p> <p>Urban Males: 54%</p> <p>Urban Females: 14%</p>

¹³ The Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) is the United Nations Development Programme's attempt to measure the extent of gender inequality across the globe's countries, based on estimates of women's relative economic income, participation in high-paying positions with economic power, and access to professional and parliamentary positions.

Indicator	Present Scenario
Wage Disparity Ratio in Males and Females	<p>Earnings of Regular Wage/Salaried Employees⁶:</p> <p>Rural Male: Rs. 249.15 per day</p> <p>Rural Female: Rs. 155.87 per day</p> <p>Urban Males: Rs. 377.16 per day</p> <p>Urban Females: Rs. 308.79 per day</p> <p>Earnings in Casual Labour in Public Work (other than MGNREGA)</p> <p>Rural Male: Rs. 101.53 per day</p> <p>Rural Female: Rs. 68.94 per day</p> <p>Urban Males: Rs. 131.92 per day</p> <p>Urban Females: Rs. 76.73 per day</p>
Women's Representation in Parliament	<p>9.1% in 2004</p> <p>11% in 2011</p>
Violence against Women	<p>All forms of crimes against women registered an increase of 4.8% over the last year⁷. The National Crime Record Bureau reports a consistent increase during last 5 years in the proportion of IPC crimes committed against women towards total IPC crimes.</p>

Note: 1. Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India, 2009-10, 2. Ibid, 3. Census 2011, 4. NSS 64th Round, 5. NSS 66th Round, 2009-10, 6. Ibid, 7. National Crime Records Bureau, 2010

One of the starkest manifestations of gender inequality in a country is reflected in the child sex ratio. The child sex ratio in India was 927 in 2001 which dropped to 914 in 2011. In fact, as John (2011)¹⁴ remarks, practices that lead to fewer girls in the 0–6 age group are widening across the country over the last decade.

The situation with respect to women's health is no different. The latest available data of NFHS shows that anaemia in pregnant and ever married women has increased over years. Maternal mortality rate is among the worst in India. Although, there has been reduction in maternal deaths in India, we are still very far from meeting the goal set by the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to reduce maternal mortality to less than 100 per 100,000 live births by 2012.

Further, although the percentage increase in female literacy rate has been substantially more than the male literacy rate as revealed by census 2011, the gender differential in literacy rate continues to remain high especially in states such as Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. Moreover, as the NSS data show shows, very few girls continued their education up to class IX.

¹⁴ John, Mary. E (April 16, 2011) "Census 2011: Governing Populations and the girl child"; EPW, Vol. XLVI No. 16

One of the most stunning revelations is that despite years of high economic growth, a meagre 14 percent of urban women and 26 percent of rural women are gainfully employed. Another question that confronts us is the nature of work that these women are employed in. A related indicator is the gender disparity in wages which remains a concern in both rural as well as urban areas. The latest National Sample Survey (NSS) data shows that the only employment where there is no disparity in wages among men and women is employment generated under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

Women’s Reservation Bill has remained contentious for several years. As the data shows, the proportion of women in the national legislature is a meagre 11 percent and hasn’t changed much in previous years. This is below most of our neighbouring countries such as Pakistan and Bangladesh. Last but not the least, as indicated by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), all forms of crimes against women – rape, molestation, kidnapping and dowry deaths – have registered an increase over 2010.

2.2 Development Indicators of Women in the Study States

Looking at some basic indicators relating to overall human development, health and education in the four study states of Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh, it becomes clear that women/girls continue to find themselves disadvantaged even in terms of their access to basic education and health, leave alone the scope for them to participate in the political processes at the national and local levels, and their participation in the workforce.

Tables 2 and 3 look at the human development index for the four states and compare it with all-India figures. While Kerala is the most developed state in the country, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar are at the other end of the spectrum.

Table 2: HDI Rank of Study States (2000 and 2008)

State	HDI 1999-00	HDI 2007-08	Rank 1999-00	Rank 2007-08
Bihar	0.292	0.367	19	21
Madhya Pradesh	0.285	0.375	20	20
Karnataka	0.432	0.519	12	12
Kerala	0.677	0.79	2	1
All India	0.387	0.467		

Source: India Development Report 2011: Towards Social Inclusion; Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Planning Commission, GoI

Table 3: HDI Indices for Study States (2000 and 2008)

State	Health Index		Income Index		Education Index	
	2000	2008	1999-2000	2007-08	1999-2000	2007-08
Bihar	0.506	0.563	0.1	0.127	0.271	0.409
Madhya Pradesh	0.363	0.43	0.127	0.173	0.365	0.522
Karnataka	0.567	0.627	0.260	0.326	0.468	0.605
Kerala	0.782	0.817	0.458	0.629	0.789	0.924

Source: India Development Report 2011: Towards Social Inclusion; Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Planning Commission, GoI

Tables 4 and 5 verify the male preference phenomenon in large parts of the country as sex ratio in two states (Bihar and Madhya Pradesh) continues to be lower than the national average even in 2011. The situation becomes even more stark when we look at the 0-6 years age group that shows declining sex ratio for all the states and for the country as a whole.

Table 4: Sex Ratio in Study States (2001 and 2011)

State	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
	2001	2001	2001	2011 (Provisional)
Bihar	921	927	869	916
Madhya Pradesh	920	927	899	930
Karnataka	964	976	940	968
Kerala	1058	1059	1058	1084
All India	933	946	901	940

Note: Sex Ratio: Number of females per 1,000 males

Source: Census of India, 2001, 2011- Provisional Population Totals, Given in the India Development Report 2011: Towards Social Inclusion; Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Planning Commission, GoI

Table 5: Sex Ratio in the Age group 0-6 Years in Study States (2001 and 2011)

States	2001	2011 (Provisional)
Bihar	942	933
Madhya Pradesh	932	912
Karnataka	946	943
Kerala	960	959
All India	927	914

Note: Sex Ratio in Age group 0-6 years: Number of females per 1,000 males in the age group of 0-6 years of age

Source: Census of India, 2001, 2011- Provisional Population Totals, Given in the India Development Report 2011: Towards Social Inclusion; Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Planning Commission, GoI

Tables 6 and 7 highlight the infant mortality rate (IMR) and show higher IMR figures for females in three states (Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala) in 2009. As in the case of sex ratio, the under-5 age group mortality rate shows a skewed proportion with higher U5MR for girl children.

Table 6: Infant Mortality Rate by Gender in Study States (2000 and 2009)

State	Males		Females		Persons	
	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009
Bihar	61.8	52	61.4	52	61.6	52
Madhya Pradesh	81.4	66	93.2	68	87	67
Karnataka	65.4	41	47.3	42	56.5	41
Kerala	14.5	10	13.3	13	13.9	12
All India	66.8	49	68.9	52	67.8	50

Note: Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births

Source: SRS, Registrar General, India, given in India Development Report 2011: Towards Social Inclusion; Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Planning Commission, GoI

Table 7: Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by Gender in Study States (2008)

State	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Bihar	75	69	82	77	70	84	56	52	59
Madhya Pradesh	92	90	93	98	95	101	62	65	59
Karnataka	55	54	56	62	61	64	40	40	40
Kerala	14	12	15	14	13	15	12	8	16
All India	69	64	73	76	71	81	43	41	46

Note: Under five Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births

Source: NFHS 2 and 3, given in India Development Report 2011: Towards Social Inclusion; Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Planning Commission, GoI

When the above figures are contrasted with life expectancy figures (Tables 8 and 9), it is clear that the girls would have an almost equal / better chance to life, if not for the prevalent social biases.

Table 8: Life Expectancy at Birth by Gender in Study States (1992-96 and 2004)

State (Figures in %)	Males		Females		Persons	
	1992-96	2004	1992-96	2004	1992-96	2004
Bihar	60.2	62.2	58.2	60.4	59.4	61.6
Madhya Pradesh	55.1	58.1	54.7	57.9	55.2	58
Karnataka	61.1	63.6	64.5	67.1	62.9	65.3
Kerala	70.2	71.4	75.8	76.3	73.1	74
All India	60.1	62.6	61.4	64.2	60.7	63.5

Source: Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators, based on SRS

Given in India Development Report 2011: Towards Social Inclusion; Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Planning Commission, GoI

Table 9: Projected Life Expectancy at Birth by Gender in Study States (2006-10)

State (Figures in %)	Males	Females	Persons
Bihar	67.1	66.7	66.9
Madhya Pradesh	62.5	63.3	62.9
Karnataka	66.5	71.1	68.8
Kerala	72	76.8	74.5
All India	65.8	68.1	66.9

Source: Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections 2006-10, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, given in the India Development Report 2011: Towards Social Inclusion; Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Planning Commission, Gol

Another lamentable aspect relates to the continuing poor health situation of women – both overall as well as maternal health (Tables 10, 11 and 12). While there has been some improvement in terms of the maternal mortality figures, the share of women whose Body Mass Index is less than 18.5 (when seen among the various social groups), not much has changed from 1999 to 2006. Further, the share of women with anaemia has, in fact, increased over a seven year period (1999 to 2006). Even in the most developed state, Kerala, the proportion of women suffering severe anaemia has gone up marginally.

Table 10: Maternal Mortality Ratio in Study States (2001-03, 2004-06 and 2007-09)

State	2001-03	2004-06	2007-09
Bihar	490	480	390
Madhya Pradesh	379	335	269
Karnataka	228	213	178
Kerala	110	95	81
All-India	301	254	212

Note: Maternal Mortality rate per 1,00,000 live births

Source: Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs as in India Development Report 2011: Towards Social Inclusion; Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Planning Commission, Gol

Table 11: Percentage of Women with BMI<18.5 by social groups in Study States (1998-99 and 2005-06)

State	SCs		STs		OBCs		Others	
	1998-99	2005-06	1998-99	2005-06	1998-99	2005-06	1998-99	2005-06
Bihar	46.7	58.1	41	63.5	38.8	42.8	32.1	40.1
Madhya Pradesh	39.9	46.9	49.2	49	37.4	42.3	27.4	28.6
Karnataka	44.2	40.4	49	48.6	40.1	33.7	32.8	29.5
Kerala	27.6	22.6	29.4	41.7	19.8	17.5	15.8	17.7
All India	42.1	41.2	46	46.6	35.8	35.7	30.5	29.3

Source: NFHS 2 and 3, given in India Development Report 2011: Towards Social Inclusion; Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Planning Commission, Gol

Table 12: Percentage of Women with Anaemia in Study States (1998-99 and 2005-06)

State	Any Anaemia		Moderate Anaemia		Severe Anaemia	
	1998-99	2005-06	1998-99	2005-06	1998-99	2005-06
Bihar	63.4	67.4	19	15.9	1.5	1
Madhya Pradesh	54.3	56	15.6	14.1	1	1
Karnataka	42.4	51.5	13.4	15.1	2.3	2
Kerala	22.7	32.8	2.7	6.5	0.5	0.6
All India	51.8	55.3	14.8	15	1.9	1.8

Source: NFHS 2 and 3, given in India Development Report 2011: Towards Social Inclusion; Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Planning Commission, Gol

Table 13 presents the division of the government workforce and finds that women health workers (who are more in the nature of contractual and voluntary staff) are more than double the share of men, reflecting the overall biased view that women could be seen as voluntary workers as an extension to their care-giving role.

Table 13: Workforce in Government Health System (Rural) in Study States (2008)

State	No. of Doctors at PHCs	Health Assistants		Health Workers	
		Males	Females (LHV)	Males	Females / ANM
Bihar	1565	634	479	1074	9127
Madhya Pradesh	1042	495	741	4030	8718
Karnataka	2814	837	1170	3762	8028
Kerala	1732	794	740	2654	5320
All India	24375	17976	17608	60247	153568

Source: National Health Profile 2009, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Given in India Development Report 2011: Towards Social Inclusion; Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Planning Commission, Gol

Moving to basic education indicators, Tables 14 and 15 reveal that literacy rates for women are lower than those for men both in rural and urban areas in all the study states as well as for the country as a whole.

Table 14: Literacy Rate (Rural) in Study States

State (Figures in %)	Males		Females		Persons	
	1999-00	2007-08	1999-00	2007-08	1999-00	2007-08
Bihar	55	68.3	27	42.6	42	56.1
Madhya Pradesh	64	75.4	35	53.7	50	65.1
Karnataka	67	74	44	55.7	56	64.9
Kerala	93	95.5	86	91.1	89	93.2

Source: NSS 55th Round, Report No. 473 (for 1999-00) and calculated from NSS Database 64th Round (for 2007-08) Given in India Development Report 2011: Towards Social Inclusion; Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Planning Commission, Gol

Table 15: Literacy Rate (Urban) in Study States

State (Figures in %)	Males		Females		Persons	
	1999-00	2007-08	1999-00	2007-08	1999-00	2007-08
Bihar	78	83.5	60	67.3	70	76
Madhya Pradesh	86	89.5	68	76.2	78	83.3
Karnataka	88	90.4	76	78.6	82	84.7
Kerala	96	98.2	91	94.2	94	96.1
All India	87	89.9	72	78	80	84.3

Source: NSS 55th Round, Report No. 473 (for 1999-00) and calculated from NSS Database 64th Round (for 2007-08) Given in India Development Report 2011: Towards Social Inclusion; Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Planning Commission, Gol

Further, the scenario with regard to net attendance ratio at the primary level reveals that girls continue to have lower participation – in all likelihood, owing to having to take care of their siblings or having to do domestic chores (Table 16).

Table 16: Net Attendance Ratio at Primary Level by Social Groups (Rural), 2007-08

States	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			OBCs			Others		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
Bihar	70.6	63.9	67.6	77.4	73	75.2	76.9	71.9	74.7	82.9	76.3	80.1
Madhya Pradesh	85.1	82.7	83.9	84.4	82.5	83.5	92.5	87.2	90	92.7	94.4	93.5
Karnataka	79.5	78	78.8	71.1	76.5	73.7	76.5	77.1	76.8	82.2	79.7	81
Kerala	82.4	75.1	79.2	-	82.4	88.4	81.3	76.3	78.9	79.8	69.5	74.8
All India	81.5	77.4	79.6	82.4	78.7	80.9	83.3	81	82.2	85.6	83.8	84.8

Note: M- Males, F- Females, P- Persons

Source: Calculated from NSS 64th Round, Given in India Development Report 2011: Towards Social Inclusion; Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Planning Commission, Gol

Table 17 highlights that a majority of the children in the 6 to 17 age group who are out of school are girls. When this is seen among the various social groups, it is clearly reflective of the doubly disadvantaged situation of the girl child, who also belongs to the SC / ST community.

Table 17: Out of School Children (6 to 17 years) by social groups (2007-08)

States (Figures in %)	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			OBCs			Others		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
Bihar	22.3	38.2	30	31.3	40.4	35.2	21.9	31.1	25.9	15.1	22.7	18.4
Madhya Pradesh	25.1	28.3	26.6	21.5	25.7	23.4	14.2	18.7	16.3	11.3	12.8	12
Karnataka	21.7	26.3	23.9	14.3	21.8	17.9	13.1	16.2	14.6	11.2	11.8	11.5
Kerala				5	5.7	5.3	3.9	3.2	3.6	1.5	1.2	1.4
All India	21.7	28.4	24.8	21	25	22.8	16.6	22.2	19.2	12.7	16.3	14.3

Note: M - Males, F - Females, P - Persons

Source: Calculated from NSS 64th Round, Given in India Development Report 2011: Towards Social Inclusion; Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Planning Commission, Gol

Looking at the estimates of number of women teachers at different levels of education (Table 18), it is clear that there is still a lot of ground that needs to be covered to ensure that more women are part of the teacher community – in probably what is acknowledged as the most critical space where a child goes through the process of socialization by accepting and adopting deep-rooted biases and prejudices relating to gender roles in society.

Table 18: Female Teachers by Levels of Education in Study States (2007-08)

States (Figures in %)	Primary only	Primary with Upper Primary	Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary/ Hr Secondary	Upper Primary Only	Upper Primary with Secondary/ Hr Secondary	All Levels
Bihar	38.7	34.4	18	26.3	10.4	36.5
Madhya Pradesh	32.1	52.4	62	30.4	61.1	37.3
Karnataka	47.9	54	72.9	52.7	49.9	53.2
Kerala	73.7	68.7	71.4	69.7	67.2	71.6
All India	42.3	45.1	55.8	35.4	37.9	42.7

Source: State Report Cards, 2007-08, DISE, Given in India Development Report 2011: Towards Social Inclusion; Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Planning Commission, GoI

On the whole, these indicators reflect the plight of women and girls in our country. Public policies in general and budgets in particular are claimed to be gender neutral. Women and girls face specific gender based disadvantages due to which they are able to derive far less benefits from a policy than men and boys. To reiterate, a gender responsive budget or gender budget ensures that such disadvantages are acknowledged and additional measures are taken so that women and girls are able to benefit from the policy. The following sections will focus on reviewing the approach to gender budgeting at the Union and state levels in considerable detail.

3. REVIEW OF GENDER BUDGETING BY THE UNION GOVERNMENT

As has been noted in Section 1, the Union government has initiated several steps to mainstream concerns of gender in their policy directions and guidelines. The most successful among these is the Gender Budget Statement that is brought out by the Ministry of Finance (MoF). The other initiatives include setting up Gender Budget Cells in several Ministries / departments and providing a detailed Charter for the functioning of the GB Cells by the MoF; and generating greater awareness and understanding on the need for looking at gender concerns through capacity building efforts by the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD). All of these initiatives will be reviewed in some detail in the present section.

3.1 Gender Budget Statement

A Gender Budgeting tool that has been institutionalised across various Ministries/Departments at the Union government level is the Gender Budget Statement (GBS). Since 2005-06, a separate Statement “Gender Budget” (Statement 20, Expenditure Budget Volume I) is presented every year as part of the Union Budget that tries to capture all those budgetary allocations which, according to the Union Ministries/Departments, are earmarked for women and girls. The schemes with 100 percent funds meant for women and girls are reported in Part A of the GB Statement, while others (i.e. those with at least 30 percent funds, but not the entire amount of funds, earmarked for women and girls) are reported in Part B of the Statement. Figures 1 and 2 give an idea of how the GB Statement looks like.

Figure 1: Part A of Gender Budget Statement of Union Government (2011-12)

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	2010-2011 Budget			2010-2011 Revised			2011-2012 Budget		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Demand No.2									
Department of Agricultural Research & Education									
1 Directorate of Women in Agriculture	3.87	1.50	5.37	3.44	2.37	5.81	3.00	4.47	7.47
2 All India Co-ordinated Research									
Directorate of Extension Sciences	0.04		0.04	0.00		0.00	0.05		0.05

The process of reporting allocations in Part A of the GB Statement is straightforward since it lists those programmes and schemes in which 100 percent provisions are meant for women. It is in Part B of the GB Statement that it becomes challenging as a certain proportion of funds of a particular scheme is being reported in the Statement. This is because the same has to be based on a clear rationale. But before we discuss the analysis of Part B of the GB Statement, it is important to highlight the issues that underlie the GB Statement on the whole.

Figure 2: Part B of Gender Budget Statement of Union Government (2011-12)

MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	2010-2011 Budget			2010-2011 Revised			2011-2012 Budget		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
PART B-30% Women specific programmes									
Demand No. 1									
Department of Agriculture & Cooperation									
1 Technology Mission on Cotton	16.80	---	16.80	5.90	---	5.90	4.50	---	4.50
2 Jute Technology Mission	3.00	---	3.00	1.90	---	1.90	3.30	---	3.30
3 Integrated Oilseeds, Oilpalm, Pulses and Maize Development	105.00	---	105.00	119.00	---	119.00	109.50	---	109.50
4 Support to State Extension Services	75.00	---	75.00	75.00	---	75.00	150.00	---	150.00
5 National Food Security Mission	405.00	---	405.00	383.00	---	383.00	405.00	---	405.00
6 Extension Support to Central Institutions	5.03	---	5.03	4.06	---	4.06	4.80	---	4.80
7 Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension	30.00	---	30.00	66.00	---	66.00	45.00	---	45.00
8 Establishment of Agri-Clinic and Agri-business Centres	3.00	---	3.00	3.30	---	3.30	6.00	---	6.00
Total	642.83	---	642.83	658.16	---	658.16	728.10	---	728.10
Demand No. 13									
Department of Posts									

Some of the achievements include the following:

- (i) Introduction of the GB Statement is commendable since it is a step towards greater transparency and accountability of the government from the perspective of gender.
- (ii) The GB Statement now covers 33 Demands for Grants under 27 ministries/departments and 5 Union Territories.
- (iii) As a follow-up, 56 ministries/departments in the Union Government have set up Gender Budgeting cells. A charter has been issued outlining the role of these cells.
- (iv) Gender Budgeting has not remained confined to ministries/departments conventionally perceived as 'women related', but has also been extended to departments such as Science and Technology, Biotechnology, and Industrial Policy and Promotion, to name a few.
- (v) Methodology of the GB Statement has significantly improved since its inception in 2005-06. Several mistakes in earlier GB statements have been rectified over time.

Challenges in Gender Budgeting to be addressed by the Union Government

- (i) Very few ministries/departments have sex disaggregated data on their schemes. As a result:

- They are able to show only allocations (BE and RE) and not actual expenditures in the GB Statement; and
 - Assumptions behind reporting any specific proportion of funds in the GB Statement are not clear.
- (ii) Problems of overestimation and underestimation in calculating the proportion of funds / benefits accruing to women in various development schemes of the Union Government have persisted due to the lack of sex-disaggregated data on beneficiaries.
- (iii) Part B of the GB Statement only gives the proportion of allocations of a particular scheme or a programme. The total budget outlay for each of the schemes/interventions is not reflected in the Statement.
- (iv) Since the GB Statement does not capture budgetary resources that reach women only through incidental benefits, (unless the nodal Ministry/Department has gender-disaggregated data on beneficiaries to substantiate why they are reporting specific proportions of funds in Part B of the GB Statement) important Ministries such as Drinking Water and Sanitation and schemes such as JNNURM remain out of its purview.
- (v) Not enough time is being given to preparation of the GB statement in the Union Government.
- (vi) The exercise (of preparation of the GB statement) is being carried out after the budget has been prepared, not during the process of budget formulation – as a result, this exercise is not really affecting the process of budgeting.
- (vii) Basic design of a number of large programmes / schemes of the Union government might not be gender responsive; but no visible efforts have been made for appropriate changes in the objectives, guidelines, norms and unit costs in the schemes.
- (viii) Lack of benefit-incidence analysis or impact analysis from gender perspective.

Some of the above-mentioned challenges are substantiated with relevant instances and illustrations in the following.

a) Inconsistencies in GB Statement: A thorough scan of Part B of the GB Statement (i.e. Statement 20) in Expenditure Budget Volume I of Union Budget 2011-12 was carried out. It was attempted to categorise the inconsistencies observed in the reporting of various schemes and programmes in the Gender Budget Statement into five broad heads (Table 19):

Table 19: Categorization of Inconsistencies in Schemes Reported in Part B of the GB Statement

S. No.	Category	Number of Schemes / Programmes
1	Schemes reporting <u>Zero allocations</u> earmarked for women	12
2	Schemes reporting <u>Less than 30 % allocations</u> earmarked for women	28
3	Schemes reporting <u>Close to 30 % allocations</u> earmarked for women	70

S. No.	Category	Number of Schemes / Programmes
4	Schemes reporting <u>100 % allocations</u> earmarked for women	12
5	Schemes reporting <u>More than 100 % allocations</u> earmarked for women	1

The Union Budget 2011-12 reports 211 schemes / programmes in Part B of Statement 20 (GB Statement). Of these, a large number of schemes seem to reflect reporting inconsistencies (for the detailed analysis, please refer to Annexure 1). Part B of the GB Statement lists all those schemes / programmes that are over 30 percent and up to 99 percent. It is based on the premise that the scheme would have clearly outlined guidelines/data to support the scheme reporting a specific proportion of its allocations in Part B of the Statement. Even before getting to a scrutiny of the problem of unclear assumptions underlying the inclusion of some of the schemes / programmes in Part B of the Statement, we find that there are problems pertaining to accurate reporting / consistency of reporting allocations.

While there are 12 schemes in Part B that report zero allocations, 1 scheme reports more than 100 percent allocations. Further, while 28 schemes show less than 30 percent allocations, 12 schemes report 100 percent allocations. For instance, Ministry of Earth Sciences, Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Minority Affairs report 100 percent of their scheme's allocations in Part B of the GB Statement. A study of the objectives and guidelines of none of the schemes of the Ministry of Earth Sciences clarify as to why they are being reported in the GB Statement. The objective of "Sea Front Facility" is to develop and establish integrated sea front facilities like R&D Centers, and Laboratories, Integration Bay for R&D works, Coastal Jetty and Test Pond. To cite another example, there are many schemes of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and Textiles that report even less than 30 percent of their funds in Part B.

There remain inconsistencies even in Part A of the GB Statement with regard to inclusion of some of the schemes. Despite sustained advocacy by activists, Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) under the Ministry of Rural Development continues to be reported in Part A of the Statement although the scheme does not cater solely to women beneficiaries. While it intends to cover women by providing fixed amounts for building houses, the guidelines note that in the case of women not owning the land, the money would be transferred jointly in the name of the husband and wife. Outcome indicators provided by the government reflect that only 85 percent of the IAY beneficiaries are women making it clearly a case of inaccurate reporting. Anecdotal evidence also reveals that instances abound of women being coerced to transfer the ownership of these houses to their sons / husbands.

All these are indicative of the inadequate attention being paid to the exercise of reporting under the GB Statement format by the various Ministries / departments and the scant scrutiny by the MoF to ensure these inconsistencies are rectified.

- b) Unclear Assumptions:** In order to examine the problem in reporting of allocations in Part B of the GB Statement, a comparison with the total outlays as shown in the Detailed Demand for Grants (DDGs) of all the ministries/departments reporting in Part B were studied (for the detailed analysis, please refer to Annexure 2). In addition to studying the DDGs, the operational guidelines of the schemes being reported in Part B of the GB Statement were also examined. This was done to understand the rationale or assumptions underlying putting certain proportion of allocations in Part B of the Statement.

The analysis reveals several gaps. While there are many schemes / programmes that report a blanket 30-50 percent of their total allocations in Part B of the Statement, there are some that are reporting all of the allocations without any clear guidelines / assumptions to substantiate their inclusion. Some examples include: Ministry of Earth Sciences, some schemes of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Higher Education (School of Planning and Architecture), Ministry of Labour (National Child Labour Policy), and so on.

In the case of some of the educational / scholarship-based programmes, 50 percent of the allocations are reported under Part B of the Statement (establishment of Ashram Schools, Top Class Education, and National Overseas Scholarship) without any clear justification (by way of data on enrolments / number of scholarships provided). Similarly, some of the schemes under Ministry of Women and Child Development (National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA) to name a few) report 50 percent of their outlays without any information on beneficiaries / programme objectives to substantiate such proportions.

Very few Ministries/departments have clear policy guidelines to ensure benefits to women (for the detailed analysis of the guidelines of schemes reporting in Part B of the GB Statement, please refer to Annexure 3). The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) mandates at least one third women beneficiaries to be registered for work. Accordingly, 33 percent of MGNREGS funds are slated in Part B of the GB Statement. Similarly, under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, the scheme, “Scheme for enhancing productivity and competitiveness of khadi industry and artisans” puts 30 percent of its funds in Part B of the Statement based on clearly-stated guidelines. In case of scholarship schemes also,

clear guidelines exist. For instance, the Merit-cum-Means Scholarship Scheme for Minority Communities Students of the Ministry of Minority Affairs stipulates that 30 per cent of scholarships should be reserved for girls.

There are also schemes that report allocations based on the data of number of beneficiaries/women participants. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Department of AYUSH, Department of School Education & Literacy, Department of Higher Education and Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports report 30 percent allocations of their schemes in Part B of the GB Statement based on data on women/girls.

- c) **Ex-post exercise:** To ensure that the exercise of Gender Budgeting is most relevant, it would have been useful had the various line Ministries determined the proportions of total allocations to be reported as being gender-responsive, and thus, be part of Statement 20 (i.e., the GB Statement) before they finalized their respective budgets, not after the Demands for Grants (proposed outlays) were decided by the respective line Ministries. In this regard, the Budget Circular issued by the MoF (that outlines the guidelines for the line Ministries to present their expenditure requirements for the forthcoming financial year sometime in mid-September) also includes instructions on Gender Budgeting to be followed by all Ministries¹⁵.

The Ministries were instructed to prepare the Statement *'which reflect the respective beneficiary class identification in order to highlight the quantum of public expenditure earmarked for (a) women-specific programmes (100 percent provision) and (b) pro-women allocations (at least 30 percent provision) for gender neutral programmes in respect of the budget provisions, administered by various Ministries / departments...'*¹⁶ However, the practice followed by the line Ministries has been to prepare the estimates to be shown in Statement 20 only after they have finalized the overall estimates (Demands for Grants) for the forthcoming financial year, thus not allowing much scope for incorporating any additional allocations specifically towards mainstreaming gender concerns. In this regard, based on interviews with Union government officials and information made available by the MoF, very few Ministries report allocations to be incorporated in Statement 20.

Another cause for concern remains the continued stance of the MoF of designating some Ministries / departments as 'gender-neutral'. Thus, not only are the various line Ministries investing inadequate amounts of time to plan and apportion funds accordingly

¹⁵ It was only since Budget Circular 2010-11 that all Ministries were instructed to provide the details as in the Budget Circular 2009-10, the emphasis has been on **17 Ministries / departments**, they being: Agriculture; Communication and Information Technology; Environment and Forests; Food Processing Industries; Health and Family Welfare; Home Affairs; Human Resource Development; Labour and Employment; Law and Justice; Micro-Small and Medium Enterprises; New and Renewable Energy; Rural Development; Science and Technology; Social Justice and Empowerment; Tribal Affairs; Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation; and Youth Affairs and Sports.

¹⁶ Budget Circular 2012-13, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India, p.15

to mainstream gender concerns in their respective schemes / programmes (as they are only *re-adjusting* the total available budget to reflect specific outlays towards women, and not *planning afresh* for new interventions pertaining to promoting women's agency), the MoF also continues to perpetuate the notion that some Ministries / departments do not conventionally address gender-specific concerns through their interventions. Put together, these constrain the scope of advancing Gender Budgeting at the Union government level as most of the Ministries / departments that report in Statement 20 do so without giving adequate attention to the exercise and the rest of them get away by showing zero allocations in Part B as they view themselves as 'gender-neutral'.

d) Lack of sex-disaggregated data: A primary reason for the problem of only few Ministries reporting allocations to be incorporated in Statement 20 and the concomitant inconsistencies in the reporting of allocations is the lack of sex-disaggregated data collected by various Ministries / departments. Only a handful of Ministries collect and report sex-disaggregated data for their specific schemes / programmes (Ministries of Agriculture, Human Resource Development, Health and Family Welfare, Labour and Employment, Rural Development, Science and Technology, Social Justice and Empowerment, and Tribal Affairs¹⁷). It is only when all Ministries / departments maintain databases that are sex-disaggregated and enables benefit incidence analysis can the concerns of inadequate and poor quality reporting of interventions by various Ministries in Statement 20 be significantly addressed.

3.2 Gender Budget Cells

Another useful mechanism that was instituted by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) was the issuance of a Charter to all Union government Ministries / departments to set up Gender Budget Cells (henceforth GB Cells). In March 2007, the MoF issued a circular to all Ministries articulating the composition and functions of GB Cells by various Ministries / departments. In this regard, the MWCD had been actively pursuing with all the Ministries to set up these Cells that would act as focal points for coordinating Gender Budgeting initiatives both intra- and inter-ministerially. The broad roles as envisaged by the MoF were to¹⁸:

- Act as a nodal agency for all Gender Budgeting initiatives;
- Pilot action on gender-sensitive review of public expenditure and policies;
- Guide and undertake collection of sex-disaggregated data for target group of beneficiaries covered under expenditure / revenue-raising/ policy / legislation;

¹⁷ Based on reviewing the Ministries' Annual Reports, Outcome Budgets, Results Framework Documents, and scheme-related information available on the official websites

¹⁸ Gender Budgeting Handbook for Government of India Ministries and Departments, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, 2007, p.14

- Guide Gender Budgeting initiatives within departments as well as in field units responsible for implementing government programmes;
- Conduct gender-based impact analysis, beneficiary needs assessment and beneficiary incidence analysis

More specifically, the Charter of GB Cells recommends that the Cells could set quarterly / half-yearly / annual targets in the following eight areas of work¹⁹:

1. Identification of minimum three and a maximum of six large programmes (in terms of quantum of allocations) implemented by the Ministry with a view to conduct an analysis of the gender issues addressed by them.
2. Conducting / commissioning performance audits (at the field level wherever possible) to review the financial / physical targets of the programme, constraints in implementation, strengthening delivery systems, capacity building / infrastructure.
3. Organizing meetings / consultations with GB Cells of related departments within the Ministry, field level offices / NGOs for getting feedback on the efficacy of sectoral policies and programmes.
4. Suggesting further policy interventions based on findings emerging from the analysis as mentioned in points 1 to 3.
5. Participating in / organizing Training / Sensitization / Capacity Building workshops for officials concerned with policy / programme implementation, budget and accounts at the Ministerial level and also the implementing agencies / subordinate offices.
6. 'Gender neutral' programmes are not necessarily gender-neutral in the impact they have, when seen through the gender lens. Hence, in sectors like Defence, Power, Telecommunications, Communication, Transport and Industry, GB Cells may undertake an exercise to identify initiatives / special measures to facilitate / improve access to services for women and their active participation in the decision-making process at various levels.
7. Disseminate best practices followed by those Divisions of the Ministries / departments implementing schemes, which have done good work in analyzing the schemes / programmes from gender perspective which have brought about changes in policy / operational guidelines.
8. Prepare a Chapter on gender perspective related to the sector / service covered by the Ministry and the impact of the existing policies / programmes and resources employed in meeting the specific needs of the women for reflection in the Ministry's Outcome / Performance Budget.

¹⁹ Ibid, p.64

In order to assess the functioning of GB Cells constituted in various Ministries and Departments, letters were sent to officials in all 56 Ministries / departments that have set up these Cells (Annual Report 2010-11 of MWCD). However, the response from the Ministries / departments was not encouraging. While appointments could be sought only with a handful²⁰, it was revealed that only three Union Government departments have functional GB Cells, they being Ministries of Agriculture, Science and Technology, and Telecommunications. The following highlights the initiatives taken by them and the challenges faced:

Ministry of Agriculture has taken certain steps to ensure a definite flow of funds to women and also building gender perspective in its policies and programmes.

- All departments of the Ministry of Agriculture have been mandated to ensure that not less than 30 percent of the funds are earmarked in the beneficiary oriented schemes.
- A National Gender Resource Centre for Agriculture (NGRCA) was set up as a unit of the Directorate of Extension under the scheme “Extension Support to Central Institutes” in 2004-05. It is headed by an officer of the Joint Director rank. The objective of NGRCA is to mainstream gender concerns across the various divisions of the Ministry. As part of its mandate, NGRCA has commissioned several research studies to assess the impact of the programmes and schemes of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. For instance, a study has been commissioned to study the impact of women’s access to land in several states. Another study was commissioned on “Mainstreaming Gender Concerns in Agriculture”. A study has been outsourced to develop gender-friendly tools in agriculture. The Centre has also developed a Gender Sensitisation module. A 3-day module has been prepared for implementing officials and a 1-day module for senior officials. All functionaries have been directed to ensure that gender sensitization training is conducted prior to their regular trainings.
- The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) has also constituted a Gender Budget Cell on the directives of the Ministry of Finance. It was observed by the Joint Director that owing to inadequate staff (the present strength of the GB Cell was only two persons – the Joint Director and a junior official) and time constraints, not much progress had been made in terms of realising the objectives of the Cell. However, in all departments, Gender Coordinators had been identified to take the lead in recognizing gender constraints in the policies and programmes and providing recommendations. Gender Budget trainings had also been imparted to these Gender Coordinators and Nodal Officers.

²⁰ Ministries of Agriculture, Science and Technology, Rural Development, Labour and Employment, Transport, Telecommunications, Information Technology, Human Resource Development (Educational Consultants of India Ltd.),

- In an attempt to collect sex-disaggregated data across programmes and schemes, specific formats had been developed to indicate the number of men and women benefitted through a scheme, although this has been done only for beneficiary oriented schemes.
- In addition to these interventions, some progressive measures have been taken across programmes and schemes to make them more gender responsive. This has been done through multiple ways such as:
 - Ensuring representation of women in the management committees such as decision making bodies (Agriculture Technology Management Agency at the Block level and District level) set up in the scheme, “Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms”
 - Developing programmes oriented to women’s needs such as special programmes produced and broadcast by Doordarshan and AIR in the scheme, “Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension”. These include special radio programmes for women such as Honey-bee keeping, kitchen gardening, management of fruits and vegetables, cultivation of aromatic and medicinal plants, and so on.
 - Reserving certain proportion of benefits for women as has been done in the case of “Integrated Nutrient Management”, where 25 percent seats have been reserved for women farmers in organic farming.
 - Relaxing provisions for women as in the case of “Technology Mission on Oilseeds and Pulses” in which assistance provided to women farmers for drip irrigation component is 50 percent of the cost as compared to 35 percent in case of other groups.
 - Imparting trainings to women as has been done in case of “Establishment of Agri Clinic and Agri Business” in which as per the Annual Report 2010-11 of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, 1426 women have been trained and 296 of them have set up their ventures.

While the efforts taken by the Ministry of Agriculture and of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in particular are commendable, there are several **bottlenecks** that impede the attempts to ensuring a definite flow of funds to women and making programmes / schemes responsive to women’s needs.

- One of the biggest challenges faced by the Ministry is that most of the programmes and schemes are land-based. Since land is primarily owned by men, it is difficult to ensure that benefits of the programme reach women. Although, initiatives by the states such as giving joint *pattas* might help in addressing this issue up to a certain extent, there needs to be a policy shift to ensure that women farmers are recognized in their

own right and benefits provided to them if this is to be responded to in a holistic manner.

- The other major constraint that the DAC is encountering is lack of human resources. When the NGRCA was constituted, 2 positions of Joint Director, 2 positions of Regional Home Economists and 1 Technical Assistant were sanctioned. However, even after almost 6 years of its inception, only 1 Joint Director and 1 Assistant staff are in place. Moreover, the Joint Director has been assigned additional charge of Gender Resource Centre. The GB Cell formed in the DAC too suffers from this problem. The same two people coordinating the NGRCA hold the responsibility for the activities of the GB Cell as well. No meetings have been held within the DAC or between the various divisions of the Ministry to deliberate on the issues that constrain women and the possible solutions.
- While formats have been developed to ensure sex-disaggregated data is collected at least in beneficiary oriented schemes, there are still several instances where this is not being done. The absence of sex-disaggregated data is one of the primary reasons behind the Ministry not reporting its various schemes in the GB Statement.
- A common feature across most of the implementing officials of the various schemes / programmes and officials within various Ministries, the soundness and extent of gender-sensitivity of the officials in Ministry of Agriculture and DAC is suspect, as is obvious from the fact that they consider the task of engendering policies and programmes to be the sole preserve of the GB Cell or NGRCA. Opinion is divided on this with some practitioners suggesting that NGRCA take on the role of GB cell akin to the Karnataka model wherein the Fiscal Policy Institute is the nodal agency to carry out gender responsive budgeting.

Ministry of Science and Technology can be safely called a front-runner with regard to the emphasis being paid to mainstreaming gender concerns. The Department of Science and Technology has a functional GB Cell with 7 notified members. The Terms of Reference is well-structured outlining the role of the members in ensuring that gender concerns within the department are taken into consideration in the process of planning, implementation and monitoring of the schemes. In addition to a functioning GB Cell, the Department has adopted unique interventions to approach the gender inequalities that exist in the sector. All these interventions are exclusively for women and clubbed under a component called 'Women Component Plan' which is reported in Part A of Statement 20 (i.e. the GB Statement). In Union Budget 2011-12, the total allocations for Women Component Plan were Rs.40 crore.

Under this scheme titled 'Women Component Plan', the Department is implementing an umbrella scheme, "Science and Technology for women". This scheme is aimed at involving

institutions such as Scientific Institutions / Colleges / NGOs to develop technology packages suitable to women's needs. In addition to developing appropriate technology packages for women, there are several other important initiatives that have been taken:

- In order to improve to the status of menstrual hygiene of women belonging to economically weaker sections of the society, low-cost sanitary napkins have been developed. In addition, poor women have been trained to take this up as a self-sustaining activity. Specialised low-cost napkins are being developed for construction women workers, school going girls etc.
- Women Technology Parks have been set up in geographical zones to act as resource centres for women. These centres provide information regarding various aspects and training for setting up self-employment ventures.
- Scholarship schemes –
 - WOS-A: The Women Scientist Scheme-A was initiated in 2002 for promoting research among women in basic and applied sciences. The scheme is relevant and useful since it helps those women scientists and technologists who had to discontinue their studies due to domestic / social compulsions. Through this scheme, women are also provided guidance to prepare research proposals.
 - WOS-B: Under this scheme, projects are invited from qualified women to undertake research on projects having societal relevance.
 - WOS-C: This scheme also launched in 2002 is being implemented by the Patent Facilitating Centre of Technology Information Forecasting & Assessment Council (TIFAC). It trains selected women for one year in the area of Intellectual Property Rights, focusing particularly on patents. The candidates who pursue this course are given a monthly scholarship based on their qualification. A Post Graduate is given a scholarship at the rate of Rs. 12,500 per month and those having Ph.D. degree are given Rs. 17,500 per month. Following the training, women are placed with different agencies.

Department of Telecommunications constituted a GB Cell in 2006 which was reconstituted in 2010. As per the Annual Report 2010-11 of the Department, Rs.10 crore was allocated in 2010-11 exclusively for women. The website of the Department gives details of some of the initiatives that have been taken. The Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) of India has recently initiated a scheme called "*Sanchar Shakti*". It is a pilot scheme aimed at empowering women through Information, Communication and Technology (ICT). Under the scheme, women SHGs will be provided a discounted bundle of mobile services – connectivity and Value Added Services (VAS). The VAS would include services related to women's health, well-being and education, banking and financial services, market information and skills. In addition, the

scheme also proposes to provide rural women SHGs means of livelihood such as mobile set/modem repair centres and SHG run solar based mobile charging facilities.

The other two initiatives that the USOF has taken include providing broadband connections to women SHGs in rural and remote areas and subsidy on Broadband Enabled Rural Public Service Terminals (RPST) to women SHGs. Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) have been signed with BSNL for this purpose. Both these initiatives are also being implemented on pilot basis.

What these examples highlight is the fact that there are multiple ways in which gender based disadvantages faced by women can be addressed. Ministries / departments have adopted unique and innovative ways of approaching the issue of addressing the specific gender-based disadvantages faced by women. While the Ministry of Science and Technology has initiated various interventions focused exclusively on women, the Ministry of Agriculture has tried to build in gender perspective across its schemes and programmes and the Department of Telecommunications encourages women SHGs to use technology to enable them to access services for women relating to healthcare, education, banking and market information.

The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has also constituted a GB Cell and has been found to be the only example providing a break-up of allocations as benefiting women. It also provides a break-up of beneficiaries who are women and is an excellent example that could be adopted by the other Ministries / departments as well. The following table presents this information.

Table 20: Women Specific Budgets Allocation in DBT (2005-06) (Rs. In Lakh)

S No.	Details of Schemes	Total Budget Allocation for 2005-06	Expenditure incurred to support women during 2005-06	*No. of women benefitted during 2005-06	Benefits earmarked for women during 2005-06
1	Human Resource Development	1850	671	652	The specific programmes have been supported for capacity building and to provide training under bioinformatics. Also to provide R&D support and infrastructure strengthening including International Collaborations. In addition, special award schemes are instituted to encourage women scientists / students.
2	Bioinformatics	1700	200	75	
3	Biotech facilities Centres of Excellence and Programme support	4500	900	7	
4	R&D	16400	1643.02	273	
5	Biotechnology for Societal Development	1100	250	12415	
6	Bio-process and Development product	1600	61.57	20	
7	International co-operation	1000	98.3	11	
	Total	28150	3823.89	13453	

* In terms of project supported in case of R&D

3.3 Recommended Reporting of Expenditure

A mechanism that has been instituted by the MoF in December 2006 in order to assess the extent to which government outlays are translating into (improvements in terms of) outputs and further into outcomes is mandating all line Ministries / departments to prepare **Outcome Budgets**. This was also seen as an opportunity by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to mainstream the gender concerns within all Ministries / departments and, as part of the notification that was sent out to all line Ministries / departments from the Ministry of Finance,²¹ specific directions were given to ensure the coverage of women beneficiaries under various developmental schemes. The office memorandum provides detailed guidelines on the structure of reporting of expenditure and the steps to ensure that the 'identifiable targets' along with the respective outlays are matched to the 'monitorable achievements' in terms of outputs / outcomes. Thus, the Outcome Budget came to be introduced in 2006 (by the MoF in consultation with the Planning Commission) as a performance monitoring tool to ensure that there is greater accountability and transparency in terms of assessing the quality of government spending.

While many view the Outcome Budget as a tool to discipline various Ministries in their spending by ensuring that they do not stagger it towards the last quarter of a financial year, it is also seen as a device aimed at changing the outlook of the government officials. The government premise to add this document as another Budget document that the Union government presents every year is to ensure government representatives are more result-oriented. Table 21 illustrates the format for reporting information in the Outcome Budget:

Table 21: Existing Format for presenting Information in Outcome Budgets

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2007-08			Quantifiable Deliverables / Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors

Source: Gender Budgeting Handbook for Government of India Ministries and Departments, 2007, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India

A review of the recommended reporting of expenditures by way of preparation of the Outcome Budget by various Ministries as one of the means to mainstream gender concerns throws up some concerns. To begin with, while the MWCD did attempt to push the MoF to ensure that the document does not limit itself to just evaluating performance of the Ministries in terms of expenditure inefficiency and the causes thereof, but goes several steps forward by reviewing the scope of integrating concerns faced by the disadvantaged sections of population by the specific Ministries.

²¹ Office Memorandum on Guidelines for Preparation of Outcome Budget 2007-08 - File No.2(1) Pers/E-Coodr/OB/2005 Ministry of Finance Department of Expenditure, dated 12 December 2006, accessed from the 'Gender Budgeting Handbook for Government of India Ministries and Departments' (2007), Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India, p.45.

The present study opines (based on thorough review of the format of the Outcome Budget and the nature of information generated by several Ministries) that the problem lies with the inadequate priority given by the MoF to integrating concerns pertaining to gender in the format of the Outcome Budget document. The guidelines note when elucidating the scope of coverage of information in the Outcome Budget that, *'as far as feasible, sub-targets for coverage of women and SC/ST beneficiaries under various developmental schemes and the schemes for the benefit of the North-Eastern Region should be separately indicated.'*²² Further, while outlining the broad format of the Outcome Budget, the memorandum (issued by MoF) recommends that there could be six chapters and one of these would *'detail reform measures and policy initiatives, if any, taken by the Ministry / department and how they relate to the intermediate outputs*

Clubbing gender concerns with a whole host of other aspects relating to governance and accountability seems inadequate to say the least. Moreover, while most of the other directives in the guidelines issued by the MoF in preparation of the Outcome Budget seem more direct, the reporting of 'sub-targets' pertaining to coverage of women have been kept optional (please refer to the previous para), on the shaky premise that in some cases, these might not be 'feasible'. There is clearly a problem in such a notion as it perpetuates the belief that there are some sectors that would not be able to break down their interventions / programmes / activities for a closer scrutiny to their responsiveness to gender concerns. Examples from government interventions in Kerala (please read the section on Kerala) testify against such erroneous premises.

The MWCD had shared a format (Table 22) to capture the earmarked expenditure promoting women's agency in each Ministry / department but this has not been adopted by the MoF guidelines. As a corrective action, it is recommended that this format be adopted and every Ministry / department be mandated to provide this information as a step towards making their interventions more gender-responsive.

Table 22: Recommended Format for Gender-based Profile of Public Expenditure

Name of Scheme	Obj. of Scheme	Financial						Physical			
		Budget Estimate (BE)			Actual Expenditure (AE)			Target		Actual Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Total	Amount for targeted interventions for girls / women	% of BE (4/3)*100	Total	Amount for targeted interventions for girls / women	% of BE (4/3)*100	Total (No. of Units)	For girls / women (% of Total Target)	Total (No. of Units)	For girls / women (% of Total Target)

Source: Gender Budgeting Handbook for Government of India Ministries and Departments, 2007, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India

²² Ibid, p.45

A review of the performance of the various Ministries / departments with regard to their inclusion of gender concerns in the Outcome Budget finds only a handful of Ministries reporting any interventions pertaining to women / girls as their quantifiable deliverables / physical outputs. Further, no Ministry / department report any expenditures flowing specifically for women / girls (as recommended in Table 22) unless there are interventions that cater to women / girls exclusively.

In this regard, another recent development has been introduction of **Results Framework Documents (RFDs)**²³ by the government in 2009. A management tool to evaluate performance, a RFD provides a summary of the most important results that an organization expects to achieve during the financial year. This document has two main purposes: (a) move the focus of the organization from process-orientation to results-orientation, and (b) provide an objective and fair basis to evaluate organization's overall performance at the end of the year.²⁴ The RFDs are seen as an extension of the Outcome Budget as these documents would take into account the budget provisions as well as the Outcome Budget while setting success indicators with time-bound targets to measure progress made by a specific Ministry. However, even the RFDs do not mention gender responsiveness as one of the 'success indicators'.

Another worthwhile recommendation by the MWCD has been developing a set of **Checklists to mainstream gender budgeting**. These are: (a) A Checklist for integrating gender / gender budgeting into New Programmes, Projects and Schemes (PPS) and (b) two others for existing programmes: Checklist I for Gender-specific Expenditure in the conventionally more gender-responsive sectors and Checklist II to cover all those Ministries / departments that see their interventions as composite / indivisible or Mainstream sectors.

However, based on a review of the scheme guidelines / related documents of select Ministries and perceptions of Union government officials, the adoption of these Checklists by the various Ministries / departments in terms of identifying gender concerns at the programme inception / planning stage have been few and far between. This relates to the fourth strategy / tool used in institutionalising gender budgeting, i.e. capacity building of officials on gender concerns and techniques of gender budgeting.

3.4 Capacity Building on Gender

In pursuance to the well-acknowledged fact that any change in the existing mindset (of government officials) cannot be brought about without a gradual process of awareness generation on the need / rationale for mainstreaming gender concerns within government

²³ The Prime Minister approved the outline of a "Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES) for Government Departments" vide PMO I.D. No. 1331721/PMO/2009-Pol dated 11.9.2009. Under PMES, each department is required to prepare a Results Framework Document (RFD).

²⁴ Guidelines for Designing Results Framework Document (RFD) for Responsibility Centres (RCs) April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013, Performance Management Division, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India, p.2

interventions, the MWCD has, over the past two years, initiated capacity building as pivotal to its efforts towards institutionalising gender budgeting. In this regard, the following steps have been taken by the Ministry:

- (i) Development of resource material: The MWCD has brought out useful resources relating to concepts on gender, gender budgeting, and tools for gender budgeting.
- (ii) Orientation / Training Workshops: Over 600 capacity building / training workshops have been conducted by the Ministry in the last two-three years²⁵.
- (iii) Institutional tie-ups with training institutes: The Ministry has been working closely with institutes that train administrative cadres (at various levels) such as the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA) in Mussoorie, the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) in New Delhi. Training sessions on gender and gender budgeting have been included in the curricula of these institutes in order to ensure that officers have the requisite awareness. Further, the Ministry has also made an effort to develop State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRD) and Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs) as resource institutions in many states.
- (iv) Focused meeting/interactions: Another strategy has been to initiate and maintain one-to-one interactions with Ministries/ departments at the Union and state levels to engage on the need to examine the extent of gender-responsiveness of the interventions by the various Ministries / departments.

In sum, while there have been several well-meaning efforts taken by the government, and more specifically, by the MWCD to institutionalise gender budgeting, there remain challenges. A lot of the effort comes to naught as there is scant commitment on the part of line Ministries and departments to take this forward as not just another 'reporting requirement' but as a means to mainstream gender concerns of specific sectors. A thorough review of gender budgeting in the study states will precede providing recommendations on what could address the existing gaps and be adopted as measures to strengthen gender budgeting in the country.

²⁵ Presentation made by Ms. Sulochana Vasudevan, Jt. Director (WD) - NIPCCD in a training workshop of government officials on Gender Budgeting in Tamil Nadu in 2011, April 19-20.

4. REVIEW OF GENDER BUDGETING IN BIHAR

Bihar is among the select few states in the country that have taken the initiative to institutionalise gender budgeting. One of the steps in this regard has been introducing a Gender Budget Statement. Unlike in other states, Bihar also has instances of setting up of a Gender Cell (in one department) and some positive efforts towards providing sex-disaggregated data. Training and capacity building of state government officials on gender and gender budgeting is an ongoing process.

4.1 Gender Budget Statement

Since 2008-09, the Government of Bihar is presenting a Gender Budget Statement (GB Statement) along with the State Budget which tries to capture all those budgetary allocations which, according to the State Departments, are earmarked for women and girls. In 2008-09, 15 percent of the total budgetary allocations for 10 departments were earmarked. In 2011-12, the number of Departments reflecting budgetary allocation for women has increased to 16. The Departments reflecting allocation under GB Statement are:

1. Social Welfare	2. Panchayati Raj
3. SC & ST Welfare	4. Labour Resource
5. Public Health & Engineering	6. Planning & Development
7. Minority Welfare	8. Backward (BC) and Extremely Backward Class (EBC) Welfare
9. Human Resource Development	10. Revenue & Land Reform
11. Health	12. Art, Culture & Youth
13. Rural Development	14. Industry
15. Urban Development & Housing	16. Finance

The schemes with 100 percent funds meant for women and girls are reported in Part A of the GB Statement, while others (i.e. those with at least 30 percent funds, but not the entire amount of funds, earmarked for women and girls) are reported in Part B of the Statement. Table 23 summarises the GBS of Bihar from 2008-09 to 2011-12.

Table 23: Summary of Gender Budget Statement of Bihar (in Rs. crore)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Allocations in Part A of the Statement	896.14	1118.13	1650.46	1995.64
Allocations in Part B of the Statement	1351.66	2238.81	3008.11	4092.48
Total Gender Budget (Part A + Part B)	2247.81	3356.94	4658.57	6088.12

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total Budget	38574.12	47446.34	53758.56	65325.87
Total Magnitude of Gender Budget (GB as proportion to the total budget)	5.83	7.07	8.66	9.32
Number of Departments that report in GB Statement	10	12	13	16

Source: Gender Budget Statement, Bihar, several years

As the table reveals, the total magnitude of gender budget i.e. the total amount shown in the Gender Budget Statement (Part A + Part B) as a proportion of the State Budget has steadily gone up from 5.83 percent in 2008-09 to 9.32 percent in 2011-12. This includes both Plan and Non-Plan expenditure. Further, the number of Departments reporting in the GBS has also gone up from 10 in 2008-09 to 16 in 2011-12. The Departments of Youth, Art and Culture, Finance and Industry started reporting in GBS in 2011-12. Therefore, out of the total 40 departments in Bihar, 16 report their allocations in GBS. In Bihar, the Department of Finance consolidates the figures sent by all departments to prepare the Gender Budget Statement. In June-July, along with the budget circular that is sent to all line departments, the Department of Finance seeks information on the allocations to be mentioned in Part A and Part B of the GBS.

Some strengths of GB Statement in Bihar are noteworthy:

- The Department of Finance holds the nodal responsibility of consolidating the data sent by the line departments and preparing the GB Statement in Bihar.
- It is only in Bihar's GB Statement that the scheme's total allocations are also given alongside the allocations as reported in Part B of the statement. This enables the reader to understand the proportion of funds of a particular scheme being reported in the GB Statement.
- Unlike in Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh where all Departments are reporting 100 percent of scheme allocations even in Part B of their respective GB Statement, Departments in Bihar report certain proportions of scheme allocations in Part B. This leads to a realistic assessment of the magnitude of Gender Budget i.e. funds realistically meant for women.
- In the case of Department of Human Resource Development, with regard to schemes relating to teachers, 65 percent of the total budget has been mentioned under Part B of the GBS. This is because 50 percent of the teachers' seats are reserved for women in the state. Moreover, the schemes that have specific components earmarked for girls, such as uniforms, MDM and SSA, the proportion of funds placed under Part B is 50 percent. This is based on the enrolment of girls which is taken as 50 percent.

- Departments such as Planning and Development, Revenue and Land Reform, Industry and even Finance figure in the GB Statement.

Table 24: Snapshot of GB Statement in Bihar

Scheme	Total Allocations (in Rs. Lakh)	Allocations Reported in Part B of the GB Statement (in Rs. Lakh)	Proportion of Total Allocations Reported in Part B
Bihar State Handicapped Social Security Pension Scheme	2500.00	750.00	30
Residential Schools	5203.64	1561.09	30
Scholarships to minority students for technical education	2000.00	600.00	30
Chief Minister's Urban Development Scheme	6750	2025	30
Hastshilp Yojana	244.76	73.43	30

Source: Gender Budget Statement 2011-12, Government of Bihar

However, there remain critical challenges with regard to the GB Statement in Bihar:

- Most of the officials shared that they found it very difficult to build in gender perspective especially in sectors that are “indivisible” i.e. sectors such as transport, power, infrastructure, etc.
- Some officials stated that it was difficult for them to devote enough time on taking initiatives because of paucity of time and dedicated human resources available to carry out interventions focusing on mainstreaming gender. Officials of various departments felt that most of their time went in implementation of schemes leaving them with hardly any time to plan for interventions in a gender-responsive manner. The State Government, according to them, was making no attempts to fill the gaps in human resources.
- Many schemes remain out of the purview of the Gender Budget Statement. For instance, *Mahamaya Awas Yojana*, *Pradhanmantri Mantri Sadak Yojana*, National Biogas Programme, Ambedkar Special Employment Programme, Community Development Programme and *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* – all run by the Department of Rural Development do not find a mention in the GB Statement.
- Many errors and patriarchal assumptions that afflict the GBS at the Union level also do so at the state level. For instance, schemes such as Indira Awaas Yojana are listed in Part A of the GB Statement.

4.2 Collection of Sex Disaggregated Data

Most of the Departments seem to follow a blanket rule of reporting 30 percent of their schemes' allocations in Part B of the GB Statement. One of the primary reasons is that in the absence of sex disaggregated data at the state level, it is assumed that the participation of women/girls in a particular scheme is at least 30 percent. For instance, most of the programmes/schemes of the Department of Social Welfare, barring ICDS, report 30 percent of their allocations in Part B of the GB Statement. Even in case of schemes such as "Scholarships for the Disabled"; "Rehabilitation Fund for People with Special Needs" or "IGNOAPS", sex disaggregated data does not exist. Likewise, all the schemes of the Department of SC & ST Welfare have invariably reported 33 percent of their allocations in Part B of the GB Statement.

It was only in the case of Department of Rural Development that sex-disaggregated data on beneficiaries is maintained. This is primarily because the two schemes – Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) - that report in Bihar GB Statement have clear policy guidelines regarding the number of women beneficiaries. As per the latest available annual report of the Department of Rural Development (2009-10), in MGNREGS, the percentage of women persondays generated was 30 percent out of the total beneficiaries. In SGSY, the proportion of women SHGs assisted for economic activities until March 2010 was 62 percent of the total.

Table 25: Matching Allocations in GB Statement with Scheme Guidelines

Scheme	Total Allocations (Rs. In Lakh)	Part B (in Rs. Lakh)	Percentage of total allocations mentioned in Part B of GB Statement	Guidelines mentioning proportion of beneficiaries in the scheme
MGNREGS	32650	9795	30	30
SGSY	9999	6000	60	60

Source: Annual Report 2009-10, Dept. of Rural Development, Bihar and Bihar GB Statement

4.3 Constitution of Gender Cell

A noteworthy intervention by the Department of Human Resource Development in Bihar is constitution of a Gender Cell in 2008. The Cell was formally constituted in 2010-11. It consists of 2 Assistants and 1 Data Entry Operator and is headed by the Principal Secretary. In addition to carrying out activities such as creation of Women Development Centres in colleges, starting certificate courses in colleges focusing on gender studies and scrutiny of Elementary Education text books of Language and Social Sciences from a gender lens, the Gender Cell has also initiated some very significant interventions.

It has made it mandatory for the department to collect sex-disaggregated data at the state level through Central Monitoring-cum-Data Centre. Moreover, several women/girls specific programmes have been launched to address the gender inequities in education. Some of them include: *Hunar Yojana* to mainstream drop out girls in the formal education system; *Auzaar Yojna* to develop skills of girls and *Mukhyamantri Balika Cycle Yojana* to bring girls to schools among others.

Mukhyamantri Balika Cycle Yojana

Recognising the fact that the drop out rate for girls was quite high and one of the primary reasons for it was inaccessibility to schools particularly in rural areas, *Mukhyamantri Balika Cycle Yojana* was launched in 2006. It is an outcome of the Bihar Govt.'s Common School System Commission's Report in 2007 that sought for special initiatives to promote education of the girl child in the state. As per the scheme, the girls of Class IX are provided cash to buy a bicycle. Earlier, the amount was Rs.1600 but, of late it has been increased to Rs.2500.

Mukhyamantri Balika Protsahan Yojana

With the objective to promote girls' higher education, the State Government launched *Mukhyamantri Balika Protsahan Yojana*. In this scheme, all girls who have passed Class X with 1st Division are rewarded with a cash incentive of Rs.10,000. This incentive is intended to provide them with a financial support to pursue higher education.

Mukhyamantri Balika Poshak Yojana

Another initiative that was launched by the State Government to promote girls' education was *Mukhyamantri Balika Poshak* scheme. Under this scheme, students of Classes. III-V and those of Classes VI-VIII are provided financial support to purchase uniforms and study materials or stationery items necessary for their studies. The scheme initially meant only for girls has now been extended for all students of Classes III-V.

Mukhyamantri Akhshar Aanchal Yojana

The main purpose of this scheme is to make 40 lakh women literate on the lines of the "Saksharta Mission" launched at the level of Union Government. It was launched in 2009. The trainers are to be from primary schools.

Source: Various reports of the State government and interviews with the state government officials, 2011

While there are some encouraging steps initiated by the state government specifically in the field of education and literacy for girls and women, a whole lot of other sectors remain largely unaddressed, except for select Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Further, the setting up of a Gender Cell in one department connotes the scope to broaden this experiment to other departments as well. It is recommended that this be explored as a specific area for the Union government, more specifically, the MWCD to follow up.

4.4 Staff Composition and Level of Sensitivity to Gender Concerns

An attempt was made to understand whether there is any conscious policy direction to ensure a healthy staff ratio favorable to women in all the departments. Data in this regard was hard to come by. Based on interviews with officials from the 9 departments that were contacted

(of which 5 figure in the GB Statement and 4 are still not reporting in it), the following broad break-up of staff composition at the department level was found:

Table 26: Staff Composition in Select Departments in Bihar

Department	Male Employees	Female Employees	Total Employees
SC / ST Welfare	36	6	42
Social Welfare	15	14	29
Health	25	15	40
Science & Technology	10	2	12
Energy	19	6	25
Total	105	43	148

Source: Inputs gathered by CBGA team from state government officials during field visit to Bihar in 2010. It may be noted that in some cases, these might be approximations and not the actual estimates as officials seemed reluctant to share this information and stated their reluctance to verify the same.

Looking at Table 26, even if these were merely illustrative, a point worth highlighting is the skewed composition of the workforce. Men constitute a majority of the workforce while women do not even comprise 30 percent of the total. This might translate into a lack of apathy to women's concerns, as was evident from the poor condition of women's toilets in the administrative offices of most of government departments.

While there are instances of some departments showing sex-disaggregated data on beneficiaries / outputs, it is also critical to see this as a necessary first step; it is not sufficient. For instance, upon seeking more clarity with officials from Rural Development department on whether there is an effort at integrating gender concerns at the planning stage itself since there is scope for enumerating the beneficiaries, not much was forthcoming. This brings us to the next tool adopted to integrate gender budgeting in Bihar.

4.5 Capacity Building and Other Efforts

While several of the interviewed departments shared that training has been conducted on gender concerns and gender budgeting by the Bihar Public Administration Institute in November 2010, it was found that there was not much receptivity to the idea among the officials. At the time of the field visit, another training workshop was being conceived by the Human Resource Development department in collaboration with MWCD for officials across various departments. Owing to unavailability of several key officials, it was postponed. It was shared by the Gender Cell Coordinator in the Human Resource Development department with the team from CBGA that awareness raising on gender concerns was an urgent need across all departments and cadres.

With regard to other initiatives, it was learnt (through reviewing the various government websites as well as interviews with government officials) that the Departments have not conducted any evaluation studies to gauge the impact of any of the schemes on women.

In sum, while the initial first steps have been taken by Bihar to institutionalise gender budgeting, a lot more needs to be done. Preparation of a lucid GB Statement is one such step although it is worthwhile to recommend that more narrative be added to the Statement to make it more self-explanatory as well as provide more information on the rationale to include specific schemes (and the proportions of expenditures) in the Statement. It would also be recommended that the scope of the GB Statement be widened to cover more departments. Related to the process of preparation of the GB Statement is the greater attention to the scope of integrating gender-responsiveness of all the schemes at the stage of planning itself rather than limiting it to an exercise of 'showing' allocations for women after preparing the budget proposals. While there are directives mentioned related to provision of sex-disaggregated data, this aspect also needs to be attended to. Last but not the least, a greater sensitivity to the concerns pertaining to women and their specific disadvantages in different sectors is fundamental before attempting to apportion funds for women.

5. REVIEW OF GENDER BUDGETING IN KARNATAKA

Among the select examples from states practicing Gender Budgeting, Karnataka is an example of institutionalising this with some unique practices. Gender budgeting was adopted in Karnataka on a pilot basis in 2006-07 and instituted in 2007-08. As noted in the state's Budget Speech in 2006-07, 'Gender based budgeting helps to prioritize and orient public expenditure to reflect the concerns of women. To give focus to this, a Gender Budget Cell would be set up in the Finance Department to *identify the quantum of resource allocation and expenditure for women and proper translation of policy commitments*'. Thus, it was mandated by the state to set up a focal point to initiate gender budgeting. The following section examines the processes and methodology in some detail.

5.1 Gender Budget Statement

As in the case of the Union government and in Bihar, the Gender Budget Statement comprises two categories - Part A and Part B. Part A lists those schemes which are meant exclusively for women while Part B comprises those that earmark at least 30 percent of allocations for women. In 2007-08, there were hardly 23 departments reporting in the GB Statement, with 3 being under Part A and 20 under Part B. Over the years however, there has been a considerable increase in the number of departments and the schemes being reported under the GB Statement. In 2008-09, the number of Departments reporting under GB Statement increased to 37. The total number of departments under GB Statement had increased to 39 by 2009-10.

The number of schemes in the GB Statement has also increased substantially. By 2011-12, 804 schemes are being reported under 29 Demand for Grants, with 45 schemes being reported under Part A and 759 schemes being reported under Part B. Table 27 shows Plan and Non-Plan allocations under both Part A and Part B from 2007-08 to 2011-12. It also highlights the share of total allocations under Part A and Part B of the GB Statement as a proportion of the total budget of the state.

Table 27: Summary of Gender Budget Statement in Karnataka (in Rs. Crore)

	2007-08 Accounts		2008-09 Accounts		2009-10 Accounts		2010-11 RE		2011-12 BE	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Allocations in Part A of the Statement	550.17	1.49	636.26	1.66	643.23	1.99	940.87	6.08	874.40	5.14
Allocations in Part B of the Statement	6420.19	9860.17	8065.56	11404.88	9060.26	12758.71	11712.66	14604.96	13275.88	16407.51

	2007-08 Accounts		2008-09 Accounts		2009-10 Accounts		2010-11 RE		2011-12 BE	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Total Gender Budget (Part A + Part B)	6970.36	9861.66	8701.82	11406.54	9703.49	12760.70	12653.53	14611.04	14150.28	16412.65
Total Consolidated funds (Category A+B+C)*	16263.04	31846.18	19889.16	34149.66	24337.08	38626.44	28582.00	43695.02	34644.48	50674.28
Total Allocations for both categories of GB (as % of Consolidated fund)	42.86	30.97	43.75	33.40	39.87	33.04	44.27	33.44	40.84	32.39

Note: Category C are all schemes other than Category A & B
Source: Gender Budget Statement of Karnataka, Various Years

If we look at the total magnitude of the Gender Budget i.e. total of Part A and B in the GB Statement as percentage of the total budget of Karnataka, it is seen that the magnitude of Plan allocations varies between 40 and 45 percent while that of Non Plan allocations is between 30 and 33 percent. Karnataka perhaps has the largest magnitude of Gender Budget among all states.

Some strengths and unique aspects of GB Statement in Karnataka are noteworthy:

- The responsibility of preparation of GB Statement in Karnataka lies with the Fiscal Policy Analysis Cell (FPAC). FPAC was established to provide recommendations on the fiscal reforms that were initiated in the state. It was on the recommendations of the FPAC that the Fiscal Policy Institute (FPI) was set up in 2007 under the Department of Finance, Government of Karnataka. The FPI has been mandated as the Gender Budget Cell by the state government. In a formulation unique to the state, the FPI presents the GB Statement every year in the State Legislature along with the State Budget.

As per the procedure of preparation of the GB Statement (as shared by the FPI), the officers across departments are regularly trained at Administrative Training Institute (ATI) and Department of WCD on preparation of gender sensitive budget and gender audit. In the Budget Circular that is issued in the month of October, a paragraph on the Gender Budget is included. It was shared that ideally the departments must participate in pre-budget meetings with proposals of both ongoing and new schemes, following which the demand for grants would be submitted by all departments to Finance Department.

With regard to documentation of the GB Statement, the Finance department (FD) plays a key role, wherein all schemes in the 29 demand for grants are categorized as A/B/C by the Coordinator GBC with guidance from senior officials of FD in the Computer Cell of Budget Section. The schemes under Part A and Part B are then auto generated, published along

with other Budget documents and presented to the Legislature. It was shared that all the departments receive a copy of the GB document along with all other Budget Documents.

Further, the FD monitors the progress of expenditure of all the schemes. The Monthly Programme Implementation Calendar (MPIC) is used by all departments to monitor the implementation of schemes every month. A pilot with WCD is underway to categorize the schemes as A/B/C in MPIC. It was shared that the implementation agencies are advised to prepare sex-disaggregated data for the schemes although there is no aggregation of the same at the state level. In order to evaluate the impact, the department of WCD has the mandate and in this regard, some of the Part A schemes of the GB document were reviewed in 2011.

- Simultaneously, in Karnataka, a scheme was initiated in 1995 on the lines of the Women's Component Plan, known as the *Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane* (KMAY). KMAY was introduced in the Ninth Five Year Plan to ensure a definite flow of funds from the general developmental sectors to women. As per KMAY, in all individual beneficiary oriented schemes, one-third of the total resources are to be earmarked for women. Also, Departments that have beneficiary-oriented schemes need to indicate financial and physical targets achieved. A KMAY Cell was started in the Department of Women and Child Development from 2003 with a view to monitor the scheme.

The Department of Women and Child Development was given the nodal responsibility of overseeing the implementation of KMAY. It identified 25 departments that had beneficiary-oriented schemes and in which at least one-third resources could be earmarked for women. Under these 25 departments, a total of 254 schemes were identified.

Department-wise financial and physical progress report of KMAY for 2010-11 reveal that - of the total outlay of Rs. 4924.26 crore, Rs. 1934.81 crore was earmarked for women. This is close to 40 percent of the total outlay. The amount of expenditure incurred until March 2011 stands at Rs. 2439.53 crore. The Departments that have been unable to meet the financial target of at least 33 percent under KMAY include Watershed and Backward Class Welfare. Table 28 provides a broad view of the scope and coverage of KMAY and GB Statement.

Table 28: Number of Schemes under KMAY and Gender Budgeting in 2010-11

	KMAY	Gender Budget
Source for evolving	Respective Departments	Finance Department
No. of Schemes	236	786
No. of Departments	25	37
Review	ACS	ACS & Development Commissioner (MPIC)
Periodicity	Quarterly	Monthly

Source: Presentation by GBC Coordinator on Gender Budgeting in Karnataka, 27-29 January 2011, Fiscal Policy Institute, Dept. of Finance, Karnataka

Clearly, there are critical shortfalls with regard to the GB Statement in Karnataka:

- It is observed that of all states, Karnataka perhaps has the highest magnitude of Gender Budget. In 2011, the magnitude of Gender Budget (i.e. allocations in Part A and Part B in proportion to the total Budget of the state) was around 40 percent in case of Plan allocations. This is very high as opposed to 9.32 percent in the case of Bihar. This would give an impression that majority of the schemes in Karnataka have clear policy guidelines to ensure a definite flow of funds to women. However, this is not the case.

A comparison of the allocations of Plan Schemes across various Departments reported in Part B of the Gender Budget Statement 2011-12 with the “Details of Provisions for Plan Schemes 2011-12” which mentions total allocations of the Plan Schemes reveals that entire allocations of Plan Schemes are being reported in Part B of the GB Statement (for the detailed analysis, please refer to Annexure 4). As was shared by the GBC Coordinator, schemes are classified under Part B based on assumptions only given that there is a lack of sex-disaggregated data. This is clearly reflective of inadequate capacity and the need for reviewing the methodology adopted to carry out gender budgeting.

Looking at Table 29, this becomes clear as the first (Scheme for Integrated Control of Pests & Diseases of Horticultural Crops) and the second scheme (Basic Services for Urban Transport) are clearly not catering to only welfare of women but seem to be reporting 100 percent of their allocations towards women. A scrutiny into the scheme guidelines of the other schemes also mentioned in this table will substantiate our point of the inadequate capacity to understand gender budgeting.

Table 29: Proportion of Allocations Reported in Part B of the Karnataka GB Statement vis-à-vis Total Plan Allocations of Select Schemes

Scheme (Plan Component)	Allocations Reported in Part B of GB Statement (in Lakh)	Total Allocations of the Scheme* (in Lakh) 2011-12 BE	Proportion of Allocations mentioned in Part B of GB Statement
Scheme for Integrated Control of Pests & Diseases of Horticultural Crops	300	300	100
Basic Services for Urban Transport	7000	7000	100
Post Matric Scholarships to SCs	11115.55	11115.55	100
Shrama Shakthi – Minorities	1300	1300	100
Spoorthi Swasahaya Yojane	100	100	100
Promotion of Sports Activities	700	700	100
New Social Security (Sandhya Suraksha)	25000	25000	100
Bicycles to VIII Standard Students	12500	12500	100
Weavers Package-KHDC	700	700	100
Suvarna Aarogya Suraksha	4000	4000	100

Source: Details of Provisions for Plan Schemes 2011-12, Government of Karnataka and Gender Budget Statement of Karnataka for 2011-12

- Although one of the main strengths of Gender Budgeting in Karnataka is that FPI has been given the nodal responsibility of gender budgeting, interactions with officials from different departments²⁶ revealed that consultations with the departments before reporting the schemes in the GB Statement are not a regular feature. Owing to the simultaneous operation of KMAI along with the GB Statement, it appears that there might be some confusion with regard to the exercise of gender budgeting.
- Several schemes that report at least 30 percent funds for women as stipulated in KMAI are not included in the GB Statement. This is puzzling because these schemes are already reporting 30 percent women beneficiaries.
- While most of the 7 Departments that were contacted during the field visit were aware of KMAI, many of them were unclear about the exercise of Gender Budgeting. For instance, the Department of Industries and Commerce received the format of Gender Budgeting for the first time in 2011-12 and that too in the month of January. The officials shared that it was already too late for the department to report adequately in the GB Statement.
- This is compounded by the problem of inadequate staff and technical capacity at the FPI to carry out the task. The GB Cell in FPI has sanctioned posts of two Statistical Assistants, one Systems Analyst, one Program Officer (Group D) and a Stenographer/Case Worker. However, at the time of the interview, there was just one person carrying out the responsibility of preparing the GB Statement for the state. In this regard, a lot of the activities pertaining to preparation, documentation and monitoring of the GB Statement appears to have remained largely on paper and merits urgent redress. Increasing the staff strength as well as greater exposure to the methodology adopted to prepare the GB Statement (by the Union government as well as some of the other states) is recommended.
- It was also found that there was a need for greater coordination between the FD, the WCD and all other departments in evolving the GB Statement. To reiterate, the confusion relating to the simultaneous processes of KMAI and GB Statement might be adding to the poor and inadequate coordination among the nodal departments. Many departments have written a letter seeking inputs in this regard.
- There are several concerns relating to implementation of KMAI as well. For instance, the Department of Agriculture shared that the main eligibility criterion of most of their schemes is ownership of land. Since in majority of the cases, women do not own land, men corner the benefits. Thus, in KMAI too, the earmarking of at least 30 percent funds for women seems to be done based on a considerable degree of approximation.

²⁶ Department of Industries and Commerce, Department of Agriculture shared that there were no consultations held. Departments like Social Welfare and Education that have beneficiary oriented schemes and thus sure that they meet the stipulated 33 percent for women, also did not hold any consultations with the FPI.

5.2 Collection of Sex-Disaggregated Data

Since as per KMAY, one-third of the total resources are to be earmarked for women in all beneficiary oriented schemes, the Departments have been directed to collect sex-disaggregated data and indicate financial and physical targets achieved on a regular basis. Specific formats have also been developed for this purpose and sent to the implementing officials. Although, clear instructions do exist for collection of sex-disaggregated data, interactions with state officials revealed that very few departments²⁷ were actually able to collect sex-disaggregated data.

Barring Social Welfare Department in which the officials shared that they were able to ensure at least 30 percent provisions for women as per the guidelines of KMAY, most of the other Departments shared that they encountered several constraints in doing so in the absence of sex-disaggregated data. Therefore, in the absence of disaggregated data, it would be incorrect to assume that 30 percent provisions are flowing to women. This concern was also echoed by the GBC Coordinator in the FPI that the lack of sex-disaggregated data remained a major constraint in monitoring and impact evaluation. To ensure that the provisions reflected in the GB Statement and the KMAY are acceptable and verifiable, it is pertinent that sex-disaggregated database is created and strengthened in the state government departments.

5.3 Outcome Budgets

Following from the concerns relating to the need for providing greater information on data for the purpose of transparency and accountability, the state government introduced Outcome Budget in 2007-08 as a means to provide more and better information on government spending and linking it with the outcomes. In early-2008, the exercise was carried out for the three departments of Education, Health & Family Welfare and Women & Child Development. This is now extended to 11 departments (mentioned as follows) accounting for 50 percent of the state Budget:

1. Agriculture
2. Education
3. Health & Family Welfare
4. Home
5. Minor Irrigation
6. Public Works

²⁷ Department of Education and Department of Social Welfare have sex-disaggregated beneficiary data as they have more of beneficiary-oriented schemes.

7. Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
8. Social Welfare
9. Transport
10. Urban Development
11. Water Resources

Information was to be provided on the broad details of the scheme along with more specific data on physical targets set as opposed to targets achieved and, finally, financial allocations for each of these schemes as sourced from the detailed estimates of expenditure. While a welcome step, the practice of presenting Outcome Budget by line departments could also have integrated the gender responsiveness of various schemes and programmes as a clear-cut objective / target. It remains to be seen whether this could be taken up by the Finance department / FPI as yet another tool to strengthen gender budgeting in the state.

5.4 Capacity Building on Gender

Although the FPI points to a significant expansion in capacity of the implementing officials on gender concerns, officials in line departments who were interviewed shared that they did not undergo training on Gender Budgeting. It is highly likely that frequent transfers of trained officials and low sense of motivation on the part of the line departments could be restricting the scope of training being provided. There is an urgent need to conduct more focused awareness training workshops on gender issues for the government officials across cadres. It is recommended that a more general capacity building programme must precede training efforts to familiarize the officials with specific tools and techniques to carry out gender budgeting,

In conclusion, while Karnataka adopts a unique practice of setting up a nodal agency to carry out and institutionalise gender budgeting, the state government does not equip the agency adequately. Provision of more staff and exposure to more rigorous methodologies is recommended. As it seems, such a formulation might not succeed without the close cooperation of the other nodal agencies / departments such as WCD and other line departments. Simultaneous processes of carrying out Women's Component Plan along with Gender Budgeting might also be limiting the scope of the exercise. In this regard, while it might be too early to answer the question on whether this experiment of putting the onus of operationalizing gender budgeting on one entity is a failure, it is necessary that the government review the processes and approach on an urgent basis. Specific to the methodology adopted

for preparation of the GB Statement, there is a need to review the approach by the state government. Related concerns of data gaps, inadequate capacity of line departments to plan and integrate gender concerns at the planning stage, and a poor sense of ownership / commitment of line departments to the exercise of gender budgeting calls for urgent redress.

6. REVIEW OF GENDER BUDGETING IN KERALA

The story of Kerala is quite different from other states in terms of its focus to mainstream gender concerns in the budgetary policies of the state. Kerala presents a unique example of how gender budgeting is not restricted to / around preparation of just a Gender Budget Statement. The State has taken several initiatives to internalize the concept of gender in the overall approach for planning and budgeting. As noted by Chakraborty (2007)²⁸, ‘Despite the remarkable achievements in terms of gender indicators in health and education, Kerala however has been experiencing extreme marginalization of women especially in the spheres of governance and work force participation. In other words, superior conditions of women in Kerala in terms of social indicators have had no impact on *gender status*. It was in this context that a deliberate attempt was made to incorporate the gender perspective into the process of democratic decentralisation.’

The genesis of Gender Budgeting in Kerala can be traced to the People’s Plan Campaign (1995-96) whereby each Panchayat was supposed to prepare one chapter on the status of women. Over the years, this process has helped the local governments to understand specific issues of women through studies on status of women and then reflect some of these needs in the planning process.

6.1 Women’s Component Plan (WCP)

The State introduced Women’s Component Plan (WCP) at the Local Self Government (LSG) level. In 1996-97, it was instructed that 10 percent of Plan outlays for all departments should be earmarked for women-specific projects. The guidelines for WCP in Kerala²⁹ give clear instructions regarding the type of projects to be included under WCP during 2000-2002. These include:

- (1) Projects like roads, latrines, electrification, and smokeless *chullahs* which have women and men both as beneficiaries need not to be included in WCP. However *district panchayats* and corporations can include housing schemes under WCP for women headed families which have no adult males.
- (2) Cultivation of vegetables, goat rearing, poultry etc. should be excluded from WCP. If such income generating projects are included under WCP, it must be ensured that these units

²⁸ Chakraborty, Lekha. S. (May, 2007) “ Gender Responsive Budgeting and Fiscal Decentralisation in India: A Preliminary Appraisal; Working Paper No. 46 of NIPFP, May 2007.

²⁹ Government Order G.O (MS) No.17/2000/planning dated April 3rd, 2000, Guidelines for Women Component Plan in Kerala as cited in Lekha S. Chakraborty, Gender Responsive Budgeting and Fiscal Decentralisation in India: A Preliminary Appraisal; Working Paper No. 46 of NIPFP, May 2007

and its income are under the full control of women. Funds required for food and nutrition programme of *Anganwadis* and pre-primary education programme need not to be included under WCP. Construction of *Anganwadi* buildings which have no separate provisions for organising meetings of women need not be included under WCP.

- (3) As far as possible, WCP projects should be organised and implemented through SHGs of women, neighborhood groups and other groups and cooperative societies. Financial assistance for thrift and credit schemes of BPL families, which are nominated by *Kudumbashree*, self-help group and neighborhood groups are to be included under WCP.
- (4) Special consideration should be given for projects that aim at development of infrastructure facility, marketing facility and entrepreneurship programme for development of micro enterprises owned by women under WCP.
- (5) Cottage industries for women promoted by the Industries Department can be given financial assistance under WCP, subject to prevailing norms.
- (6) *Gram panchayats* and *municipalities* can take up projects for comprehensive study of status of women in their respective areas under WCP.

However, it was realised that WCP dealt with practical gender needs while strategic gender needs were not addressed. In fact, in a micro level system analysis study, it was found that the overall planning system, the institutional set-up as well as implementation were not gender-sensitive³⁰. The governance system was also found to be lacking. In response to the need for greater gender sensitization at the planning and institutional level, a Gender Advisory Board (GAB) was set up in 2007-08. The main responsibilities of the GAB were:

- To ensure that there are women-specific projects in all departments;
- To conduct gender audit; and
- To evaluate and monitor all women-related programmes of all departments and provide further directions wherever required.

Allocations towards WCP are an on-going feature. Some positive aspects regarding the exercise is the inclusion of not just financial outlays flowing towards WCP but also the physical targets and achievements across all departments, making it easier for monitoring of progress. A thorough review of the WCP flows that were projected during the 11th Plan period have been compared to the actual / anticipated expenditures for the two years of 2009-10 and 2010-11 (for the detailed analysis, please refer to Annexure 5).

6.2 Gender Budget Statement

In 2007-08, the Kerala government brought out a Gender Budget Statement. It also was the only time that the GB Statement was presented by the government.

³⁰ Vijayan, Alyemma & George, Mariamma Sanu (June, 2010), " Gender Responsive Budgeting: The case of Kerala"

Table 30: Summary of Gender Budget Statement in Kerala in 2008-09 (in Rs. crore)

Year	Total Budget Plan Outlay	Anticipated Outlay under Part A	Anticipated Outlay under Part B	Total size of Gender Budget (3+ 4)	Anticipated Outlay under Part C
1	2	3	4	5	6
2008-09	6005.63	325.39	290.24	615.63	25.46
% of Total Plan Outlay		5.42	4.83	10.25	0.42

Source: GB Statement 2008-09, Government of Kerala

The GB Statement brought out in Kerala in 2008-09 consisted of two Volumes. The first Volume (Volume I) presented a Summary of the Gender Budget and listed programmes and schemes that figure in the GB Statement. Kerala GB Statement comprised three Parts – Part A, B and C. Part A lists those programmes and schemes in which 100 percent allocations are meant for women, Part B lists those schemes in which at least 30 percent provisions are meant for women and Part C reflects those schemes in which at least 10 percent (but less than 30 percent) provisions are meant for women.

The second Volume (Volume II) builds a framework for making policies more gender responsive. It provides a list of questions which must be taken into account to address gender concerns in a particular sector. It also provides key sex-disaggregated data across various sectors and issues. Kerala's GB Statement is confined to Plan allocations. As seen in table 30, 5.42 percent of the Plan resources were allocated for women-specific programmes, 4.83 percent of Plan allocations were reported in Part B and 0.42 percent in Part C.

Some strengths and unique aspects of GB Statement in Kerala are noteworthy:

- For the one year (2008-09) that the Gender Budget Statement was brought out, the process of preparation of the Statement was a well thought-out process. The GAB along with the Planning Board initiated this effort. An analysis of the Plan documents was done for six selected departments (namely Industries, Social Welfare, Fisheries, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Health). These departments were chosen owing to the fact that women's participation in these sectors was found to be considerable. Certain indicators were identified to categorize the various schemes into Gender-Neutral, Gender-Specific and Gender-Blind categories. A matrix was prepared based on these findings.

This exercise was seen as the first step to formulating a meaningful GB Statement. After the exercise was complete, a workshop was held with the Member Secretaries of the various departments as well as eminent people from different fields. This was done with the objective of familiarizing them with the exercise and to take their inputs on refining the methodology.

- As in the case of Bihar GB Statement, Kerala GB Statement brought out in 2008-09 also included Total Outlay alongside the scheme-specific allocations in Part B. Therefore, it is easier to understand the proportion of the schemes placed in Part B of the GB Statement.
- In order to assess the proportion of allocations to be mentioned in Part B, consultations were held with relevant Departments and based on the sex-disaggregated data available on beneficiaries either as consumers, workers or producers, the anticipated flow of funds was worked out.
- It was only in the case of Kerala's GB Statement that an attempt was made to present the situation of women by way of sharing key sex-disaggregated data across various sectors such as education, employment, ownership of land etc.
- The GB Statement of Kerala at the very outset clarified that it is imperative to go beyond numbers and identify the specific concerns that women encounter in different sectors and plan accordingly. Volume II of the GB Statement emphasised this fact and posed several questions to examine the causes, consequences and solutions to the issues that women face. It also linked this to the output indicators to stress that the initiatives must show a visible impact on women's lives. It thus gave attention to more substantive aspects that would lead to positive changes in women's lives.
- The GB Statement clearly acknowledged the fact that it is difficult to estimate the flow of funds to women in mainstream sectors such as public works, transport etc. It therefore stressed introduction of special measures to either expand the access of existing services to women or formulate new initiatives specially targeted at women.

However, there remain some concerns with regard to the GB Statement in Kerala:

- The exercise of GB Statement in Kerala was limited to only Plan Allocations of Schemes. Moreover, Part B of the Statement covered only 11 Demands of Grants, which increased over time.
- The preparation of GB Statement in Kerala initiated in 2008-09 (with data for the previous year also), was quite comprehensive and well-intended. However, the well-designed GB Statement was not presented formally with the Budget documents. But, each year a Statement with Parts A and B was submitted to the Department of Finance before the Annual Budget and in the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister, a specific section was provided enumerating the schemes for women and the total flow of resources to them (based on the Statement provided) together with the percentage it formed of the total Plan Budgetary outlay. From a little over 5 percent of the budget in 2008-09, the percentage went up to almost 10 percent by 2011-12 (see Kerala Budgets from 2007-08 to 2011-12, Government of Kerala).

- The GB Statement, as prepared in 2008-09, should be presented along with the Budget documents.
- While both the Planning Board and the GAB were involved in the preparation of GB Statement, the Department of Finance, was not; however, it undertook the difficult task of distributing the allocations by Heads of Account in the different Demands for Grants. It would be better to have a more active involvement of the Finance Department in the preparation of the GB Statement.

In keeping with the view that the GB exercise should not become a mere number crunching game but address urgent gender issues, the Kerala State government also initiated several schemes targeted at women to address their specific needs which were reflected in the subsequent GB Statements submitted before the Budget. These schemes/interventions cut across different sectors. Visits to many of the Departments provided insights into such initiatives.

6.3 Addressing Gender Based Violence

Acknowledging the fact that gender based violence is increasingly becoming a serious concern in the State, the Department of Health and Family Welfare started Gender Based Violence Management Centres in each district, called *Bhoomika*. This was launched in 2010 under the State project on Medical Care of Victims under the Gender-based Violence/Social Abuse, along with the NRHM. The objective of the programme is to cater to the overall health needs of the women affected by violence. Counsellors have been put in place to help women deal with the incidence of violence. The entire medical staff of the violence management centres has been given special training to help them deal with such victims.

Apart from medical and psychological care, the affected women are also given the option of resorting to legal action, for which due support is provided to them. There is convergence between various stakeholders to ensure a coordinated response to the woman. There are committees to monitor the activities of the centre which is headed by the Chairperson of the Health Standing Committee in each district panchayat. The programme has been allocated a budget of Rs. 50 lakh.

A similar programme for Women Health Care Centres called *Seethalayam* is being carried out by the Department of Homeopathy. *Seethalayam* is a new scheme of the Homeopathy department started during 2010-11. It aims to provide aid for suffering women, in particular women victims of violence in the society, by addressing women's mental, physical and social health through medical treatment and counselling. In the first phase, three units have been started at selected hospitals in Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam and Kozhikode districts after providing the necessary training to selected doctors (Economic Review, Kerala 2010-11).

Another long-standing intervention has been Mahila Samakhya (MS) that started functioning in 1998 in Kerala. When it started in Kerala, the initial focus was only on forming women's collectives and on enhancing empowerment through awareness generation among the people. The focus at that time was not on economic issues as such. MS is currently working in 6 districts in the state, but for some issues like Domestic Violence; it is operational in all districts.

In the last four years, MS has started making rights' based interventions in favour of women, especially with respect to domestic violence and dowry. The highlights of the MS as noted by the Annual Report (2009-10) have been *Harithamithram* to ensure food security, gender education of teachers to sensitize them to gender issues, working towards prevention of child sexual abuse, dowry-free campaign, programmes focusing on the reproductive health of tribal women, socio-economic development of primitive tribal groups of *Katunayakans* and *Cholanayakans* which specially educates sexually abused children. The crux of the activities of MS has been formation of resource groups. Other specific interventions of MS include Short-Stay homes for victims of violence, Help Desks at Schools.

6.4 Meeting Women's Infrastructure Needs

The Public Works Department in Kerala has introduced a separate sub-head for Gender Budgeting since the year 2009-10 - 4059-80-051-79. For 2011-12, Rs. 150 lakh has been earmarked under this head³¹. A scheme titled 'Gender Budgeting' operates under the Public Works Department to ensure that women-friendly amenities and infrastructure facilities in public offices are created. The toilet facilities in many of the public offices are inadequate. The focus of the Department has been to build separate toilets for women in existing public buildings in the district and taluk level which do not have one. Steps are also to be taken to make the public buildings women-friendly for which proper architectural plan and design of buildings be ensured by avoiding narrow passages, stairs, etc. Further, it is proposed that training may be given to the Engineers and Architects of the PWD for Gender Friendly Construction. Ramps will also be provided for Physically Handicapped persons in major public office buildings like Vikas Bhavan, Government Secretariat and Civil Stations. There has also been a proposal for building of women hostels, but this has not yet been implemented due to the scarcity of land.

Although the allocation for this initiative for 2011-12 has been mentioned in the Annual Plan document, the annexure to the document does not report allocations for the 11th Plan period. However, the total actual / anticipated expenditures for the two years of 2009-10 and 2010-11 report Rs.220 lakh, which is inadequate considering the magnitude of the problem

This is a welcome step and is an example of a gender-responsive allocation. It is meeting a much-needed demand from women and provision of such basic facilities in all offices should

³¹ Government of Kerala, Revised Annual Plan Proposals 2011-12, State Planning Board, Thiruvananthapuram, July 2011, p.389.

be made mandatory by the government, especially in public spaces. It is not just to have toilets for staff as is done in many buildings but also for the public who use these spaces. A classic case that has been cited by Aleyamma Vijayan is regarding relocating the family court from the new court premises at Vanchiyoor owing to the absence of toilets for the public, especially women who come there and have to wait for a whole day.

6.5 Addressing Women's Security

The Police Department has established a Victim Support Cell in each district. This provides a physical space in the police station to women to discuss their problems. The victims are also provided with counseling whenever required, for which gender training is provided to all police officers. In addition to this, an amount of Rs. 1000 has been earmarked per police station, with a ceiling of Rs. 500 per sitting to facilitate the woman's conveyance costs between the police station, hospital, counseling centre, legal support cells, etc. as well as for other incidentals. This is a very important provision for women who have suffered from violence and may not have any means to support themselves. Apart from this exclusive Plan scheme for women, the *Janamaithri* Programme (or Community Policing) also has some special provisions for women. The department has designated 540 women officers only for this programme. Under this programme, Women Police Constables function as Assistant Beat Officers.

6.6 Empowering Women

There are two noteworthy interventions taken by the Kerala State Social Welfare Department, Kerala State Women Development Corporation (KSWDC) and Kerala's Women Commission. A programme on Gender Awareness was launched which aimed at overcoming gender-based discrimination and is implemented through several departments, including the police. The Institute of Management in Government (as part of the government administrative institute) played a very significant role in this scheme in terms of gender sensitizing stakeholders in the PWDV Act.2005.

The scheme entails several important components such as intensive training to all judicial officials and other functionaries; grass root level awareness programme, media campaign, maintenance of web portal; development of specialised services, establishment of more counselling centres in Police Stations; starting of publicity centre-cum-help desk in all Kerala State Road Transport Corporation bus stations, and railway stations in district headquarters.

Another important intervention is the Finishing School for Women. The programme aims at upgrading the skills of women job seekers through additional training by the Finishing Schools started through REACH, which is run by Kerala State Women's Development Corporation (KSWDC). They provide 45-60 days of training to students who have completed +2 and

graduation. The objective is to provide comprehensive training on various subjects so as to enable women to move from informal to formal sector. It has 70 percent reservation for the BPL candidates who are provided training free of cost and nominal fee is charged from APL candidates. The programme provides 100 percent placement to the students. It also has a provision for hostel facilities for the students.

Another important intervention in the state has been with respect to improving the condition of the Anganwadi workers wherein “the State Government will give an additional of Rs.550/- to both the Anganwadi worker as well as the helper. So on an average the worker gets Rs.2050/- per month and the helper gets Rs.1300/- per month. The scheme envisages an additional contribution of Rs.450/- per month for the Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers which means a contribution by the state will increase to Rs.1000 per month.” (Annual Plan Document 2011-12) The amount needed for this, i.e. Rs.3484 lakh, has been allocated for the Budget for 2011-12.

In sum, the initiatives adopted by the state are praiseworthy and need to be viewed as a good practice that could be emulated by other states. Our analysis shows that budgetary allocations need to be made based on greater involvement in the planning process and an *ex-ante* understanding of gender issues. Further, the well-designed GB Statement that was brought out for a year must be re-introduced. It is recommended that the Statement be reviewed by other state governments as well and seen how best it could be adapted for their respective states. It must also be remembered that Kerala is one of the few states in which 25-30 percent of Plan funds are devolved to local bodies.

The format of the GB Statement is also worth emulating as, akin to Bihar, it also presents the total allocations so as to enable comparison with the allocations earmarked for women. However, there are concerns that have been pointed out by gender activists in the state pertain to the need for deepening the approach to gender budgeting. For instance, it has been noted that with regard to interventions relating to economic development, women are mainly in the traditional sectors like coir, cashew, handloom, fisheries or found in sectors usually perceived as ‘women-specific’ like backyard poultry, dairy, food processing (pickles) and other small scale or cottage industries. They are largely viewed as petty producers and their skill to source raw materials, marketing and managing the programme is very limited. A pertinent question that remains is when new schemes are envisaged, how do the budgets address such issues? A good initiative in this regard is the responsible tourism initiatives and the effort to link *Kudumbashree* groups who are engaged in producing vegetables, eggs. Enhancing women’s skills to enter into non stereotyped areas deserves the attention of specialized agencies like the Women’s Development Corporation. In the preparation of the budgets, wider consultations are also necessary to make budgets truly gender-sensitive and the concerns confronting women that are highlighted in the state women’s policy can be a good starting point.

7. GENDER BUDGETING IN MADHYA PRADESH

Akin to some of the other states prioritizing gender concerns in their planning and budgetary processes, the government of Madhya Pradesh recognises that gender development and mainstreaming requires gender-responsive policy interventions³². The government recognized that women are equal players in economy whether they participate directly as workers or indirectly as members of care economy. It notes in the review of its planned interventions that the state focus is not only restricted to conventional issues like education, health but it also involves other areas of public expenditure, revenue and policy with a gender perspective. It becomes clear from this that the state government intends to make women self-reliant and economically strong through formulating schemes, policies and legal provisions helpful in every walk of life. The state government has demonstrated its efforts towards empowerment of women through various initiatives, apart from presentation of a Gender Budget Statement.

7.1 Gender Budget Statement

Madhya Pradesh holds the distinction of being the first state in the country to introduce gender responsive budgeting in 2007-08; it was initiated in 13 departments. It has not just allocated more resources for women-specific schemes but also looked at “gender neutral” departments like industry to make them more women-friendly. A gender budgeting cell was set up under Director (Budget) to monitor the flow of funds to women-specific schemes and pro-women schemes in 13 departments. There are two categories of schemes — one, where 100 percent expenditure is allocated for women and two, where atleast 30 percent of the provisions of the scheme are allocated for women. The Deputy Secretary, Finance oversees the preparation of the GB Statement.

In order to assess the methodology adopted in the State, the Detailed Demand for Grants of the year 2010-11 were scrutinized to compare with the allocations as shown in the GB Statement 2010-11³³. Table 30 lists some schemes along with the allocations mentioned in Part B of the GB Statement and their total allocations as mentioned in the Detailed Demands for Grants (for a detailed analysis of all schemes of GB Statement of Madhya Pradesh, please refer to Annexure 6).

³² Women Status in M.P. and Planned Interventions: A Gender Review, State Planning Commission, Madhya Pradesh, 2010

³³ Both the documents (DDGs and GB Statement) were not available for any other year.

Table 31: Comparison of Allocations of Select Schemes in Part B of GB Statement with Total Allocations as in Detailed Demand for Grants (DDGs) in M.P. (Rs. in Lakh)

Scheme	Allocations in GB Statement & DDGs	2008-09		2009-10 RE		2010-11 BE	
		Non-plan	Plan	Non-plan	Plan	Non-plan	Plan
SJRSY (Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana) (State)	Allocations reported in GB Statement	0	1000	0	100	0	200
	Allocations in DDGs	0	1000	0	100	0	200
	%	-	100	-	100	-	100
Chief Minister House Scheme	Allocations reported in GB Statement	0	2786	0	510	0	525
	DDG	0	2786	0	510	0	525
	%	-	100	-	100	-	100
<i>State Sthareeye Rogi Sahayata Kosh</i>	Allocations reported in GB Statement	1563.5	0	2500	0	2550	0
	DDG	1563.5	0	2500	0	2550	0
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-
Rural and Urban grant for nutrition to regional bodies	Allocations reported in GB Statement	11363.81	0	20102.73	0	20505.8	0
	DDG	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	100	-	100	-	100	-
Formation of Child Rights Protection Commission	Allocations reported in GB Statement	0	0	0	52.24	0	146.77
	DDG	0	0	0	52.24	0	146.77
	%	-	-	-	100	-	100

Source: GB Statement of Madhya Pradesh, 2010-11 and Detailed Demand for Grants, 2010-11

As is evident from Table 31, the M.P. GB Statement also seems to be reporting 100 percent of the scheme allocations in Part B of the Statement (which provides information of schemes that show 30 percent or more of the total scheme allocations). This is similar to the Karnataka example where 100 percent of the scheme allocations are being reported in Part B of the GB Statement. Therefore, if we compute the magnitude of the Gender Budget i.e. total allocations in the GB Statement (Part A and B) as proportion to that of the total budget of the State, it will present an incorrect picture. Furthermore, not much attention is being paid to the schemes being reported in the Statement. A close scrutiny of the guidelines of many schemes clearly

shows that either they do not aim to address gender inequity in any way or only continue to reinforce gender stereotypes.

Mukhyamantri Mazdoor Suraksha Yojana

Target Group: **Landless Labourers**

Assistance for delivery:

The wife of the landless labourer entitled to following benefits upto a maximum of 2 births:

- Money equivalent to six weeks of work
- Money equivalent to 15 days of paternity leave.
- Delivery expenses @ Rs. 1,000/-. In case the woman gets cash incentive through Janani Suraksha Yojana, this amount shall not be given.

Scholarship for children

The children of registered labourers will get scholarships from the relevant departments as per the set benchmarks.

Assistance for marriage

Assistance @ Rs. 6,000 will be provided to registered woman labourer for her marriage/one remarriage.

Assistance @Rs. 6,000 per marriage will be provided to a labourer for getting his daughters married. This would be a group marriage and will be entitled to a maximum of two daughters.

Assistance for health

In case anyone in the family of the registered labourer is ill, he/she will be entitled to reimbursement of upto Rs. 20,000 of his/her health expenses in a year.

Assistance in case of death

In case a member of the family of the labourer dies, Rs. 2000 will be provided to the family to perform the last rites.

For instance as seen in case of *Mukhyamantri Mazdoor Suraksha Yojana* of the Department of Welfare of Farmers and Agricultural Development, most of the provisions relate to assistance for marriage, delivery and children thereby reinforcing women's reproductive role in the family. While this is also necessary and is laudable, but there is need to provide more than this. There is no provision to enhance the skills of the woman labourers so as to enable her get better remuneration. To illustrate, provisions pertaining to social security provisions, wage rates or access to institutional support for entrepreneurship would have been steps in this direction.

Another scheme, "*Sampoorna Shikshit Gram Yojana*" of the Department of School Education is mentioned in the GB Statement. It incentivises the teachers and the community to promote education. While promoting education of girls and boys is the eventual goal of the scheme, it does not in any way directly address gender inequities in the society.

7.2 Collection of Sex-Disaggregated Data

A major factor that impedes effective planning and inclusion of women's concerns in the budgets and overall policies is the lack of sex-disaggregated data. From the perceptions gathered from officials in the state government from the 8 departments, there seems to be a lack of sex-disaggregated data on provisions / outputs / services specifically flowing to women. Although the gender policy of the government does flag this as an important concern, it seems to have remained largely on paper. It is felt that there is scant sense of ownership of the line departments to take up gender budgeting, and by extension, furnish sex-disaggregated data, that would enable the planners to effectively monitor the flow of funds to the intended beneficiaries.

7.3 Gender Policy

A commendable step taken by the state government is adoption of a Gender Policy that has been drafted by the department of Women and Child Development. The gender policy is an example of a clear statement of expression of the government to mainstream gender concerns in its overall policy with the primary objective to bring about a change in the mindset and perceptions relating to women³⁴. Specific attention has been paid to the incidence of violence against women and the lack of gender sensitization of the officials and the society at large.

The policy focuses on addressing specific gender-based disadvantages with regard to 15 broad areas. These are:

1. Declining sex ratio of women and female foeticide
2. Increasing crimes and violence against women
3. Empowerment of women through education and improvement in quality of life
4. Quality healthcare provision for women
5. Promoting employment generation and enhancement of income for women
6. Attention towards adolescent girl child
7. Greater participation in decision-making and supportive institutional structures at various levels
8. Facilitating and strengthening processes relating to gender budgeting
9. Support mechanisms for women labour
10. Sexual harassment at workplace
11. Participation of women in common property resources management (forests, water, environment)

³⁴ Gender *Neeti* (Policy) 2008-12 for Madhya Pradesh, Department of Women and Child Development, Madhya Pradesh

12. Participation of women in agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery and rural development
13. Support structures for women in difficult circumstances
14. Participation of women in information and broadcasting technology
15. Monitoring and evaluation of directives and policies

As is evident, the policy has managed to capture all the key concerns relating to mainstreaming gender into the government's policy priorities. What is even more appreciable is the format in which the plan of action has been charted for each of these 15 broad areas / objectives. To cite the example of gender budgeting, Table 32 presents an overview of the action plan:

Table 32: Action Plan to mainstream Gender Budgeting in M.P.'s Gender Policy

S. No.	Activities	Timeline	Department
1	Provision of sex-disaggregated data	2008	Planning, Economics and Statistics
2	Earmarking/ allocating budgetary provisions for women based on their specific needs	2008	Finance
3	Public expenditure flows to women and strategy development for inclusion of women in the budgetary policies	2008	Finance, Panchayat and Rural Development, Women and Child Development
4	Training of officials / functionaries at various levels on gender budgeting	2008 to 2012	Finance, M.P. Women Development Centre (Administrative Training Academy)
5	Monitoring of budgetary provisions for women and regular research and evaluation; making public the information through websites	2008-12	Monitoring – Finance, Evaluation and Research - M.P. Women Development Centre (Administrative Training Academy)
6	Institutions and processes to promote gender budgeting	2008-12	Finance
7	Budgetary allocation for implementation of Gender Policy	2008-12	Finance, all related line departments

Source: Gender *Neeti* (Policy) 2008-12 for Madhya Pradesh, Department of Women and Child Development, Madhya Pradesh, p.24

Such plans of action have been presented for all the 15 broad areas / objectives in the Gender Policy. It is heartening to see that a considerable degree of scrutiny and thinking has gone into this process as is evident from the elucidation of the specific roles of relevant departments in the activity mapping and related distribution of responsibilities. While worthy of emulation, it is also to be noted that not much has changed in terms of actual operationalising of the Policy plan. Most of the departments interviewed (with the exception of Rural Development) did not seem to be clear about the Policy directives that mentioned their respective department and the concomitant responsibility to carry out specific activities as part of the Gender Policy.

This needs to be corrected and it is recommended that the state government ensures that the Finance department be more proactive in terms of issuing directives to the line departments.

There was also observed a degree of friction between the departments of Finance and WCD. Addressing this would go a long way in re-aligning the priority towards mainstreaming gender concerns.

7.4 Capacity Building on Gender

There have been consistent efforts with regard to conducting and facilitating awareness and sensitisation on gender and gender budgeting in the state. The MWCD along with UN agencies such as UNIFEM (now renamed UN Women) and UNDP have conducted a series of workshops of the state government officials at various levels. There has also been strengthening the capacity of training institutes such as the M.P. Women Development Centre (Administrative Training Academy) and equip them with the requisite skills to train officials on gender and gender budgeting. However, based on perceptions gathered from officials who were interviewed by the study team, it seems that a lot more effort needs to be put in terms of translating training workshops into actual integration of women's concerns in the planning processes.

7.5 Other Initiatives

The state government has also initiated some measures to integrate women's concerns. Classifying these broadly into the following five heads, we find that while some are welcome, there are others that might need to be reviewed and seen from the context of their perpetuating social roles and relations / stereotypes discriminating against women.

(i) In **Health**, in four districts of the state, production of sanitary napkins is being implemented for girls under "Menstruation Hygiene Management" as part of "Total Sanitation Campaign". The department of Women and Child Development implements *Mangal Divas* which was introduced in the 11th Plan period. Under this scheme, every Tuesday, programmes like *Janamdin*, *Anna Prashan*, *Godbharais* and *Kishori* scheme are organized with small social functions with the help of Health and Family Welfare Department to encourage healthy nutritious diets for mother and child. Another scheme Project *Shaktiman* has been launched with the aim to reduce the extent of malnutrition among tribals in 39 tribal clusters. *Ladli Laxmi* Scheme implemented by department of Women and Child Development aims at betterment of sex ratio, education and health status of girl child. Under this scheme, all the girls up to the age of five years are given National Saving Certificates of Rs 6000/-, which would mature to Rs. 1 lakh by the time she is 21 years old. A sum of Rs 2000/-, 4000/- and Rs 7500/- would be given for their admission into the 6th, 9th and 11th standard respectively. A sum of Rs 200/- per month will be given to those girls who are studying in 11th and 12th standards. Kiosks are established at district level to facilitate the easy access to beneficiaries.

(ii) Pertaining to **Education**, ninth standard girls commuting from far-flung villages to attend schools are given free bicycles. XIth standard SC & ST girls are given Rs. 3000/- as support allowance. It is proposed that schools that promote education for girls be given Rs. 5000/- as prize money. Further, 30 percent quota is fixed for women taking admission in any of the bachelor or post-graduate courses offered by autonomous medical colleges in the state. Another scheme called *Gaon Ki Beti Yojana* is being implemented by department of Higher Education to increase the education level of girls by giving them financial assistance. Another initiative has been setting up **Special Education Zone for Women** launched by department of Women and Child Development. Special education zone for women have been established in four cities i.e. Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore & Jabalpur. These special zones run all courses i.e. Engineering, Medical, Para Medical, Interior Decoration, Food Processing, and Computer.

(iii) With regard to **Protection**, 10 percent seats have been reserved for women in the police force. There are separate help desks at police stations called '*Mahila Paramarsh Kendra*' to register cases related to women. Also, 127 women helpline desks have been set up in the state. A scheme called *Usha Kiran* has been launched for intensive publicity of provisions of Domestic Violence Act, 2005. Help centres are also established at the district level. There is provision to provide shelter to women affected by domestic violence in existing Nari Niketans. The Department of Women and Child Development, Madhya Pradesh is implementing this scheme. *Legal Support to Women* is another scheme implemented by Department of Women and Child Development with an objective to find legal support to socially tortured women with the help of NGOs.

(iv) Pertaining to **Economic Empowerment**, *Tejasvini Gramin Sashktikaran Yojana* was launched in Tikamgarh, Panna, Chattarpur, Balaghat, Dindori and Mandla in the first stage. It is proposed that 12000 self-help groups be formed in select districts under this scheme. The total allocation in the scheme is Rs. 160 crore. The state Government has created 1500 new posts of staff nurses. 1000 posts were filled through regular appointments. 500 young women will be given training of nursing free of cost by the Government. Another scheme, *Nai Swarnim Yojana* provides loan to BPL category women of up to an amount of Rs 50000/- for self-sustainability. A related scheme is Deendayal Small Loan Yojana implemented by department of Women and Child Development where women of BPL category get loan of Rs 10000/- for starting their own enterprise.

The SC/ST *Rahat Yojana* implemented by Tribal Welfare Department of Madhya Pradesh caters to families having monthly income less than Rs 200/-, who get financial assistance of Rs.1000/-. Additional initiatives include Housing Scheme for the Working Women operated by the Apex Finance & Development Corporation of Madhya Pradesh in which a working woman gets 75 percent loan of the total cost a house with the help of NGOs.

(v) Some schemes have been identified that seem to be perpetuating social roles and relations / prevalent stereotypes in society, for instance the *Mukhya Mantri Kanyadan Yojana*, run by the department of Panchayat and Social Justice that provides help for marriage of girls whose parents are not financially sound enough to bear the marriage expenses. A related intervention is the *Vivah Sahayata Yojana* implemented by Labour department where registered women laborers get a financial assistance of Rs 1000/- for the marriage of their daughters.

Schemes such as Fruit Preservation Training to Women implemented by Horticulture and Food Processing Department provides rural women training for making jam, jelly, pickle, chutney, and so on with the help of fruit processing training centre. Another scheme, Rehabilitation Training Programme for Vulnerable Women, run by the Department of Women and Child Development focuses on training vulnerable women in Sewing, stitching, typing, composing, and printing with the help of NGOs. The *Kisan Didi* Training Programme implemented by Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development provides for one woman in each revenue village to be trained as “*Kisan Didi*” to act as a bridge between agriculture department and farmers. The focus in most of these schemes seems to be on promoting low-cost, labour-intensive, small scale interventions for women.

In sum, although there are a lot of good practices that the Madhya Pradesh example offers in terms of addressing gender concerns, significant stepping up in terms of priority for examining the specific gender-based disadvantages confronting women is necessary. There is a need to review the methodology of the GB Statement and ensure that the existing inaccuracies are rectified. Further, although the state has a very promising Gender Policy, it is recommended that the line departments are made aware of the policy proposals and align their activities accordingly. Additional interventions specifically addressing women’s concerns and a greater emphasis on data related concerns are suggested actions.

8. GENDER RESPONSIVENESS OF SELECT SCHEMES

Having reviewed the methodology adopted by the Union and some of the state governments, it is evident that there remains scope for expanding the reach and coverage of the exercise to ensure that the gender-based disadvantages confronting women are addressed and mainstreamed. In this regard, a related aspect that merits scrutiny is reviewing the extent and scope of gender-responsiveness of some of the critical interventions of the government. Table 33 presents a broad format that has been developed by CBGA to assess the scope for mainstreaming gender concerns with regard to specific questions. It also summarizes some of the key aspects pertaining to the methodology that could be adopted to ascertain the steps that would be needed to be taken to deepen gender budgeting in the country.

Table 33: Format to Assess Gender Responsiveness of Govt. Budget

Question	Scope of Assessment	Methodology of Assessment	Output of Assessment	Who should be doing it?
<i>What is the priority for women in the budget?</i>	Expenditure Budget (covering budgets of all Ministries)	Identify the budgetary resources for: 1. All programmes meant exclusively for women 2. Programmes with specific components earmarked for women 3. Programmes with <i>Guidelines</i> on minimum proportion of women among beneficiaries	A review of the expenditure budget of every Ministry from gender lens	1. Line Ministries 2. Min. of Women's Affairs 3. Min. of Finance
<i>Are the programmes designed to address gender-based disadvantages of women?</i>	Major programmes of selected Ministries, which have budgetary resources earmarked for women	1. What are the gender-based challenges faced by women (in any sector)? 2. How many of these challenges are being addressed by the selected programme(s)? 3. Are these adequately funded? 4. Is there a need for new interventions?	A review of the design of selected programmes from gender lens	1. Line Ministries 2. Min. of Women's Affairs 3. Min. of Finance

Question	Scope of Assessment	Methodology of Assessment	Output of Assessment	Who should be doing it?
How much of the budgetary resources meant for women are actually reaching them?	Major programmes of selected Ministries, which have budgetary resources earmarked for women	Benefit-incidence analysis for the selected programmes (i.e. of the total amounts allocated through specific programmes for women, how much actually is getting spent on women) This would entail looking at the implementation mechanisms and processes and putting together evidence for the specific factors that constrain effective implementation of schemes and thereby mar the flow of funds to the intended beneficiaries	A review of the actual implementation of selected programmes from gender lens	1. Line Ministries 2. Min. of Women's Affairs 3. Min. of Finance
How do the gov't's resource mobilisation policies affect women?	Receipts Budget (covering all sources of funds, which finance the budget)	Beneficiary-incidence analysis of revenue mobilisation policies for women (i.e. to what extent have the specific benefits / incentives that are provided for women in the tax policies impacted the gender roles and relations in society and if they have had an influence, is it for the better or does it perpetuate the existing stereotypical gender norms?)	A review of the various sources of funds from gender lens	Min. of Finance

Source: Das, Subrat, presentation on Gender Budgeting for Government Officials, 2010

In this regard, Table 34 outlines some of the broad strokes that the government has identified that need to be addressed. The Planning Commission³⁵ recommended format in Table 33 shows that while a concerted effort is in place towards addressing some of the specific gender-based disadvantages confronting women, there is also a need to expand and deepen this analysis significantly. A greater involvement of the line Ministries is in order as it will be unrealistic to expect the MWCD to independently outline the specific concerns pertaining to women in the all the relevant sectors under scrutiny.

³⁵ Working Group for the 12th Plan on Women's Agency and Empowerment

Table 34: Format to Assess Gender Responsiveness of Govt. Schemes

Scheme	Provisions	Scope for Scheme to be made Gender Responsive
<p>Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)</p>	<p>This nationwide employment programme guarantees 100 days of unskilled work for every household in the rural area in every year. While providing employment, it seeks to ensure that at least one-third of the beneficiaries are women. The Act is sensitive to working conditions of women workers as it advocates providing accessible worksite (within 5 kms of workers' residence), crèches for women with children below six and, above all, gender parity of wages.</p>	<p>Being a nation-wide programme it can be further engendered to pay large dividends towards empowerment of women by focusing more on skill development of women.</p> <p>Women should be made instrumental in selection of work which at present is normally heavy work unsuitable for a woman worker.</p> <p>It has been suggested that 33% women should be a part of the meetings of the Gram Sabha.</p> <p>Payment should be made directly to the women and part payment should be made in kind.</p> <p>The focus on providing work to single women should be increased by defining a household as a nuclear family.</p>
<p>Bharat Nirman</p>	<p>The programme is aimed at creating rural infrastructure by setting time-bound goals under various schemes which form a part of the Programme. The programme has 6 key sectors: irrigation, roads, electricity, housing, drinking water and telephone connectivity.</p> <p>Better access to rural infrastructure and services improves the living conditions of women, improving their health and productivity.</p> <p>Also, by reducing the drudgery and time spent on activities such as water collection gives more time to pursue income generating activities.</p> <p>Involvement in all rural infrastructure projects empowers women specially if the project activities are linked to income generating activities.</p>	<p>A gender analysis of all projects of Bharat Nirman should be undertaken at the design stage. This would include an activity profile of what the women do and an access and control profile of women which can be used to understand and build gender considerations into the project.</p> <p>Assess employment of women in the construction of these projects and undertake skill and capacity building to increase their employability.</p> <p>Train women in the maintenance and repair of equipment.</p> <p>Ensure equal remuneration to men and women.</p> <p>Assess if the irrigation project will result in a change in cropping pattern and how that will affect women.</p> <p>For drinking water projects ensure that women participate in site selection and are included in training in operation and maintenance work.</p> <p>A special component for creating spaces for women to meet and undertake income generation activities at a cluster level should be included as a part of the Bharat Nirman Programme.</p>

Scheme	Provisions	Scope for Scheme to be made Gender Responsive
Total Sanitation Campaign	<p>TSC is a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the broader goal to eradicate the practice of open defecation. The key intervention areas are Individual Household Latrines (IHL), School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE), Community Sanitary Complex, Anganwadi toilets supported by Rural Sanitary Marts (RSMs) and Production Centers (PCs).</p>	<p>Conduct a gender impact assessment of total sanitation to assess whether it has reduced women's workload, provided security, improved the hygiene and reproductive health of women, decreased school dropout rates for girls etc. This assessment should engage local women's groups along with other peoples organisations who are gender sensitive.</p> <p>Actively involve women in determining the location of sanitation facilities.</p> <p>Set a target to provide toilets with water in all schools, anganwadi centres supported by IEC for sustained use and monitor utilisation addressing difficulties in their use (eg need for lighting, inappropriate location, etc).</p>
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	<p>The Education for All Campaign (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) with special focus on girls' education, aiming to target the 'hardest to reach' girls through residential schools, mid-day meals and other incentives is set to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education. This programme is being implemented in partnership with the State Governments to cover the entire country and address the needs of 192 million children in 1.1 million habitations.</p> <p>The interventions include gender sensitive pedagogy, separate toilets for girls, bridge course for older girls, recruitment of 50% women teachers and an innovation fund per district for need based interventions for ensuring girls' attendance and retention.</p>	<p>Increasing number of women teachers, especially in rural schools by providing enabling work conditions for women</p> <p>Upgrade education infrastructure by the provision of hostel facilities and scholarships for girls as well as by including non-traditional vocational training as part of the overall education curriculum.</p> <p>Provide space within the education programme for increasing awareness about women's rights, knowledge about key legal instruments and laws and information on how to negotiate the justice chain.</p> <p>Undertake an assessment on how safe are schools for young girls and provide the necessary security arrangements to restore confidence of households and girls in schools to strengthen efforts at not just enrolment but also retention in schools.</p>

Scheme	Provisions	Scope for Scheme to be made Gender Responsive
<p>National Rural Health Mission</p>	<p>The NRHM has been focusing on providing accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable primary health care facilities to all. One of its other major challenges has been to work towards reducing MMR to acceptable levels.</p> <p>In the XI Plan, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), had integrated cash assistance with delivery and post delivery care to the pregnant women as well as the ASHAs (link workers).</p> <p>The Government of India has complemented this with a pilot Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme called Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahayog Yojna (IGMSY), under the Ministry of Women and Child Development to compensate for wage loss and meet nutrition needs of pregnant and lactating women. Another pilot scheme of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA), which addresses the nutrition and health care needs of adolescent girls, aims to break the inter-generational cycle of under nutrition and prepare adolescent girls to become empowered women.</p>	<p>Gender Audit of the NRHM needs to be taken up in line with the process followed for social audit under MGNREGA.</p> <p>An impact assessment of 'Janini Surakshya Yojana' 'Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh' and equity implications of health insurance and user fees and other activities under the NRHM may be undertaken, with a focus on assessing changes in gender stereotypes relating to son preference.</p> <p>In view of the consistently higher female IMR figures, along with the increasingly disturbing dynamics of the child sex ratio, there is need for a separate target for lowering female IMR.</p> <p>Dovetailing of NRHM with IGMSY and National Food Security Bill (NFSB) needs to be undertaken for an effective convergence of programmes relating to pregnant and lactating mothers.</p> <p>Convergence with State Schemes also needs to be ensured.</p> <p>State level schemes/initiatives for reducing MMR like the Chiranjeevi Scheme of Gujarat should be considered for replication.</p>

Source: 12th Five Year Plan, Report of the Working Group on Women's Agency and Empowerment, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India, p.44-51

A thorough review of some critical interventions has been attempted as follows:

Basic Services to the Urban Poor

Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) is a sub mission of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. The primary objective of BSUP is planned development of select cities with focus on integrated development of basic services including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply and sanitation.

As stated in the guidelines, “The main thrust of the sub-Mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor will be on integrated development of slums through projects for providing shelter, basic services and other related civic amenities with a view to provide utilities to the urban poor”. It also mentions provision of housing to urban poor near their place of occupation. Each identified city is required to prepare a City Development Plan and Detailed Project reports for the projects they undertake. Private Sector Participation in development, management and financing of Urban Infrastructure is much emphasised.

The scheme is to be implemented by a State Level Nodal Agency designated by the State Government. The funds from the Central Government are given as Additional Central Assistance (100 percent Grant in respect of Central share) to the State Government or its designated State level agencies. In each of the services, the sub mission envisages a Beneficiary and a State contribution. For housing for instance, the guidelines stipulate a minimum of 12 percent beneficiary contribution and 10 percent in case of SC/ST/BC/OBC/PH and other weaker sections.

Women and men have different infrastructure needs. Therefore, any programme that aims to create infrastructure such as shelter, toilet complexes, sanitation systems etc. will have differential impact on men and women.

For instance, as far as sanitation is concerned:

- There is a high likelihood of sexual harassment when women avail sanitation facilities at the Community Toilet Complexes (CTCs).
- Poor and faulty design of CTCs put women at the risk of being harassed.
- CTCs are not open for the entire day which causes inconvenience to women to meet their sanitary needs.
- Inadequate and unsafe sanitary public infrastructure causes loss of dignity and privacy to women who are forced to resort to open defecation.
- Women have to wait until dark to defecate and urinate in the open as a result they tend to drink less water during the day, resulting in all kinds of health problems such as urinary tract infections (UTIs)
- Hygienic conditions are often poor at public defecation areas, leading to worms and other water-borne disease

Further, even in terms of shelter, priority should be given to women while creating shelter near the place of occupation because it is often they who bear the burden of the household and care of children. Moreover, along with meeting shelter needs what is also equally important is to provide crèche facilities for children of working women.

What needs to be done?

Although the BSUP guidelines do mention a list of services that are admissible under the programme such as toilet complexes, housing, slum improvement and rehabilitation packages etc., they do not specify any special measures or components that will ensure women's access to such services. Thus, a Plan submitted by a city might or might not be gender sensitive. What is important is to have recognition of gender based disadvantages faced by women in the guidelines itself. **The Union Government should make it mandatory for all cities to specify measures that will be taken to enhance women's access while they submit their Development Plans for approval.**

For this, the Centre may also indicate the financial norms of specific components that could be considered for inclusion in the City Development Plan. The cities should be directed to either build gender perspective in the existing programme or formulate new interventions meant exclusively for women. For instance, the norms can be relaxed for women or especially for marginalised women such as lesser or nil beneficiary contribution in case of single women for housing. Or, as done in case of Kerala, various women specific initiatives have been undertaken under an umbrella scheme, "Women friendly infrastructure". One important intervention is a rental housing scheme for women who live in the city for employment, named '*Athani*' for women (and families) who live away from the city where they are employed. This can go a long way in promoting women's participation in the economy.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) aims to set up new self-employment ventures in rural and urban areas. The scheme merges the earlier two schemes – Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana and Rural Employment Generation Programme. Khadi and Village Industries Commission is supposed to be the nodal agency. At state level, the scheme is to be implemented through State Directorates of KVIC, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres in rural areas. In urban areas, scheme is to be implemented through State District Industries Centres (DICs).

The scheme envisages project proposals from individuals/collectives for assistance. Each district is to be allotted a target as per which it will invite proposals from potential beneficiaries. A taskforce will be set up at the district level consisting of representatives from KVIC/State KVIB and State DICs and Banks. Task force would be headed by the District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner/Collector. A score card will be developed in consultation with SBI and RBI which will form the basis for selection of beneficiaries. PRIs are also to be involved in the process. The guidelines explicitly state that the taskforce will scrutinize the applications and based on the experience, technical qualification, skill, viability of the project etc. applications will be listed and candidates will be called for an interview.

The main eligibility conditions for beneficiaries include:

- Any individual above 18 years of age
- No income ceiling for assistance for setting up projects
- At least VIII standard pass educational qualification
- SHGs also eligible
- Institutions registered under Societies Registration Act
- Production Cooperative Societies

Out of the total project cost, the beneficiary's contribution for those in General category is 10 percent and 5 percent for Special category (SC/ST/OBC/minorities/women/ex-servicemen/physically handicapped/NER/Hill and Border areas). The rate of subsidy is 15 percent (Urban); 25 percent (Rural) in case of General and 25 percent (Urban); 35 percent (Rural) for Special category.

The Issue

The Third Census conducted by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises reveals that in 2001-02 there were only 9.46 percent enterprises (SSI) were managed by women. There exists sufficient evidence which suggests that there are specific barriers that impede women entrepreneurs from entering into the market and excelling in their business. These barriers are both intrinsic and extrinsic. Some of them include:

- Women often lack the relevant experience and expertise required to run an enterprise.
- In comparison to men, women have far less access to relevant networks and groups.
- Women are far more likely to have limited financial capital.
- Because women are primarily involved in taking care of the household chores, it becomes far more difficult for them to devote time to travel and visit institutions such as banks, support groups etc. It also becomes demanding for them to attend trainings, especially if they are conducted far from their place of residence.
- The lending institutions largely have negative attitude towards women entrepreneurs. This leads to limited number of sanctioned proposals submitted by individual women or women's groups.
- Women have far less access to markets.

This clearly reflects the fact that special policy measures need to be taken to promote women entrepreneurship.

What needs to be done?

While the scheme does have some relaxation in terms of contribution of the total project cost from women and increased rate of subsidy for them, the scheme on the whole does not seem to ensure promotion of women entrepreneurship.

- There should be a guideline mandating each district to ensure sanctioning certain proportion of proposals submitted by women.
- It would be incorrect to assume that all women possess the experience and technical skills to prepare a project proposal for consideration. As done in case of Ministry of Science and Technology, special training or guidance might be given to women to assist them in generating proposals.
- After women have set up their entrepreneurial ventures, it is important to assist them in having access to markets. Skill upgradation is particularly important at this stage.
- Trainings need to be given in close proximity to women's place of residence or necessary support structures need to be put in place so that women can give sufficient time.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)³⁶

Under JNNURM, the cities are divided into three categories based on their population: cities with over four million population, cities with one to four million population and selected cities with less than one million population. Estimates suggest that over a period of seven years, the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) would require a total investment of Rs. 1, 20,536 crore. As per the guidelines of JNNURM, it is designed to support integrated development of infrastructure service, asset creation and management, scaling up the civic amenities, which includes, improved housing, water supply and sanitation, and ensuring delivery of other existing universal services of the government for education, health and social security, for universal access to the urban poor in selected cities. It can be broadly divided in to sub missions, which are:

1. Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG)
2. Basic Services to the Urban Poor Urban (BSUP)

Urban Infrastructure and Governance focuses on i) **Housing**, where each dwelling unit will comprise two rooms, kitchen and a toilet. ii) **Infrastructure facilities**, which includes, building and renewal of the sewerage, drainage, and solid waste disposal system, storm water drains, urban transportation including roads, highways, expressways, and metro projects.

³⁶ This section benefits from the insights generated from a previous research carried out by CBGA on Gender Responsive Budget Analysis in Water and Sanitation *A Study of Two Resettlement Colonies in Delhi* (2011) in collaboration with Jagori India and research inputs provided by Ms. Snehal Sharma during her internship at CBGA.

iii) **Community facilities** like, community centres, Primary health centres, primary education centre, parks and open spaces, parking lots, development of heritage areas etc. iv) **Water supply and sanitation**, it includes preservation of water bodies, building public toilets etc.

Basic services to the urban poor focus on the projects, which directly affect them. These projects are aiming to lift up the living condition of slum dwellers as well as other urban subalterns. We can broadly divide these sectors and projects into three sub missions:

1. Projects for providing houses at affordable cost for slum dwellers, urban poor, economically weaker sections (EWS) and lower income group (LIG) categories
2. Projects involving development, improvement, and maintenance of basic services to the urban poor such as on water supply, sewerage, drainage, community toilets etc. and convergence of health, education and social security schemes
3. Integrated development of slums, housing and development of infrastructure projects in slums in the identified cities

The Issue

Policies and schemes regarding urban water and sanitation do not have anything for women and girls except for the Urban Sanitation Policy, 2008 and the National Urban Habitat and Housing Policy, 2007 which recognize women and children as being worse sufferers than men and boys due to poor water and sanitation services. The Basic Services to the Urban Poor (under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) fund is supposed to earmark 20 percent of municipal funds for the urban poor. However, it is yet to be implemented.

The mission is trying to build cities, which are inclusive, but are these schemes actually inclusive for all those who reside there? Women's rights activists have repeatedly put forth that nothing is gender neutral. JNNURM does not figure in the GB Statement as it shows no allocations separately for women. It is a common argument that women equally benefit from such area-based schemes, so there is no need for separate budget or schemes for them. However, to understand the specific needs of women, we need to look at the sub-missions under JNNURM.

While drafting the policies for housing projects for urban poor, gender mainstreaming aspect has been completely ignored as these project view the family as one composite unit and the allotments need to be made in the name of the head of the family, mostly a male member (either father or the eldest son). This is an opportunity for women to own a property, which is very important for enhancing their position which will help them acquire respect and freedom from violence. The scheme ends up homogenizing the 'poor' and does not have separate allocations flowing to women.

Under the sub-mission of water supply and sanitation, neither budget has been allocated separately for women nor is the planning pro-women even though it is well known that it is mostly women who collect and preserve water for drinking and other household needs (cooking, washing and bathing) making this activity consume a large part of their labour and time. Collection of water also affects women's health. Similarly, the sanitation project too has several flaws. Women's needs seem to have been completely ignored while designing the schemes. Women are more prone to incidence of sexual harassment and rape while accessing public toilets. At the same time, due to less public toilets for women, they are compelled to defecate in open and this affects their dignity as well as health. As they cannot defecate during the day, they drink less water and eat less leading to several health hazards.

When it comes to solid waste management, women gather solid waste for household use such as building roof (plastics), old/broken discarded furniture, fuel for cooking (cow dung, paper) and one usually finds women and children who are engaged as rag pickers. Women also work as sweepers and cleaners with local government bodies but their working conditions are extremely poor. They work barefoot and using their bare hands leading to severe health hazards.

With regard to the scheme design, it would have been relevant had there been components in the programme to address the concerns of the urban poor women who are discriminated in more ways than one. Women who live in urban slums are mostly employed in the unorganized sector as domestic workers and piece rate workers and earn nominal wages that cannot even support their daily needs. Given their extent of deprivation, provision of social security in terms of medical insurance or pension would have been welcome.

What needs to be done?

Acknowledging the fact that a vast proportion of the urban poor population is women, a lot more can be done through the umbrella programme.

1. The guidelines for all the interventions subsumed within JNNURM must have a clear mention of specific proportions being earmarked for women.
2. Although the government comes out with a GB Statement every year, water and sanitation is not reflected in it. The newly-constituted Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation does not report in the GBS making it difficult to assess women's share in water and sanitation services in rural and urban areas. This needs to be corrected.
3. The issue of privatization of urban water and sanitation services is a matter of concern. From a field study done by CBGA, it is revealed that although the MCD does not impose any charges on the residents for the use of community toilet complexes (CTCs), the ones that are contracted out to private agencies charge a fee, consequently

putting a financial burden on the residents and more so on women who have to pay for the children as well. With talks of public–private partnership through JNNURM, privatization would translate into high out-of-pocket expenditures for the urban poor.

4. Given that most of the urban poor women are engaged in the unorganized sector, convergence with the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Human Resource Development needs to be worked out to ensure that policy provisions outline measures to promote meaningful employment opportunities for women that also include vocational training and adult education.
5. To seek gainful employment, an essential pre-requisite is to be able to access safe transportation and accessing urban spaces in general that is a huge constraint for women in general and poor women in particular. Specific interventions catering to providing safe transportation and more accessible urban spaces (by way of provision of more street lighting and increased number of bus shelters) must be planned for.
6. Introducing the component of social audit in the programme for greater citizens' monitoring is another critical aspect.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

An Overview

*“Dance! Rejoice!
Those who said
It is evil for women to touch books
Are dead,
The lunatics who said
They would lock women in their houses
Cannot show their faces now.
They showed us our place in the home
As if we were bullocks, bred
And beaten to dumb labour.
We have ended that
Sing and dance!”*

- Subramanya Bharati³⁷,
Tamil nationalist poet (sometime in the 1920s)

A century ago, Bharati felt that the time to raise the clarion call against oppression of women was right and sought to change the mindsets of many through his verse. Today, we still seem far away from rejoicing the emancipation and empowerment of women in the country. While the social construct continues to determine how women fare in terms of their access to and control over resources and substantive participation in decision-making spaces, the role of the government too leaves a lot to be desired. Although the approach to ‘mainstreaming’ women by way of attempts at ensuring that government funds flow to them is commendable, it is also clear that the mechanics and implementation of the approach calls for significant review and scrutiny.

The approach adopted in carrying out gender budgeting by the governments, both at the Union and the State levels, needs to be assessed in order to understand whether the objectives that it set out to accomplish are being met and to what extent has it succeeded in addressing the specific gender-based disadvantages confronting women.

The budget can be viewed in two ways. One is just the allocation for women and the other is gender-specific allocations. As noted by Aleyamma Vijayan, “allocations for nursing schools are a classic case. Just because majority of nursing students are girls, that allocation is seen as targeted allocation for women. Nurses are not going to just serve women; they serve men and women!”³⁸ A related critical aspect is that the key question should not be so much about the

³⁷ Bharati, Subramanya (around 1920s), *Dance of Liberation*, as quoted in Kumar, Radha, 1993, *The History of Doing: An Illustrated Account of Movements for Women’s Rights and Feminism in India, 1800-1990*, Kali for Women, New Delhi, p 65.

³⁸ Vijayan, Aleyamma and Mariamma Sanu George, *Gender Responsive Budgeting: The case of Kerala*, June 2010

amounts that are allocated for women as much as whether the allocated amount, however small, is reaching the intended beneficiary (i.e. the women) and having the desired impact (i.e. bringing about a change in the gender roles and relations and questioning status quo).

Specific Recommendations

Gender budgeting as an approach has been successful in ensuring that the attention is trained on the scant priority for women in government policies and budgets. In this regard, introduction of the Gender Budget Statement is commendable since it is a step towards greater transparency and accountability of the government from the perspective of gender. The GB statement now covers 33 Demands for Grants under 27 ministries/departments and 5 Union Territories. 56 ministries/departments in the Union Government have set up Gender Budgeting cells and a charter has been issued outlining the role of these cells.

Gender Budgeting has not remained confined to ministries/departments conventionally perceived as 'women related', but has also been extended to departments such as Science and Technology, Biotechnology, and Industrial Policy and Promotion. Further, the methodology of the GB Statement has improved. Several mistakes in earlier the GB statements have been rectified over time.

Despite this, there are challenges that remain in the Gender Budgeting strategy that need to be addressed by the Union Government.

- To begin with, there is need for a significant rethinking on the format that is being adopted for presenting earmarked allocations for women through the GB Statement. Akin to Bihar's and Kerala's GB Statement, proportions of allocations that are being reported as pro-women and exclusively for women need to be justified and clarified by way of presenting the total allocations of the schemes alongside the share of allocations that flow to women. This would enable ease in understanding the methodology for reporting specific proportions as earmarked for women.
- Further, a narrative statement that explains the rationale for inclusion of specific proportions must also be included to the financial statement that comprises the GB Statement at the Union government level. The narrative must justify proportionate outlays shown in key schemes in Part B of the Statement.
- While the present GB Statement has two parts to it – Part A and Part B – it might be worthwhile to explore the possibility to include another part (i.e. Part C) that outlines those programmes that earmark less than 30 percent of the total outlays for women. Such programmes, in all likelihood, might cater to the mainstream, conventional sectors such as roads, communication, food and public distribution but it would serve the purpose of having broken the myth that these sectors are 'indivisible'. Table 35 provides an illustrative format of the recommended GB Statement.

- Very few ministries/departments have sex-disaggregated data on their schemes. As a result, they are able to show only allocations (BE and RE) and not actual expenditures in the GB Statement; and the assumptions behind reporting any specific proportion of funds in the GB Statement are not clear. Problems of overestimation and underestimation in calculating the proportion of funds / benefits accruing to women in various development schemes of the Union Government have persisted due to the lack of sex-disaggregated data on beneficiaries. Sex-disaggregated data thus is at the core of bringing about any real change in the way gender budgeting is being approached.
- Further, a number of large programmes / schemes of the Union Government, e.g. JNNURM, BRGF, ARWSP and TSC etc. do not figure yet in the GB statement. It is recommended that all of these extremely critical schemes be brought within the ambit of the GB Statement.
- As highlighted earlier, not enough time is being given to preparation of the GB statement in the Union Government. The exercise (of preparation of the GB statement) is being carried out after the budget has been prepared, not during the process of budget formulation – as a result, this exercise is not really affecting the process of budgeting. It is recommended that the Budget Circular be seen as a specific vehicle to operationalize gender budgeting as an integral part of the scheme’s plan and budget. The guidelines in the Budget Circular with regard to inclusion of earmarked outlays for women by *all* departments must be specified in no unclear terms.
- It is also found that the basic design of a number of large programmes / schemes of the Union Government might not be gender responsive; but no visible efforts have been made for appropriate changes in the Objectives, Guidelines, Norms and Unit Costs in the schemes. This is compounded by the lack of benefit-incidence analysis or impact analysis from gender perspective. There is a clear need to integrate and conduct beneficiary incidence analysis for most of the critical government programmes to assess to what extent these interventions are gender-responsive.
- Although several Ministries/Departments have constituted GB Cells, there are very few that are actually functional. In most of the cases, the GB Cell remains on paper. One of the issues echoed by several officials is the lack of time and human resources for holding meetings and taking up activities. Taking the cue from the Union Ministry of Science and Technology, getting the basics right is the first step to making significant progress. This would entail having clearly-defined terms of reference for the GB Cells with provision of dedicated staff to begin with.
- Another concern that emerges is who should be held responsible for carrying out the exercise of Gender Budgeting at the Union and State levels. While the MWCD at the Union government level and the departments of WCD at the state levels are considered to be the nodal authority to mainstream concerns of women, it is not realistic and

feasible for the MWCD / DWCDs to address the concerns faced by women in various sectors single-handedly without the other line Ministries / departments also giving adequate attention to the exercise. Line Ministries and departments must take up the responsibility of identifying (in consultation with the MWCD / DWCD) specific disadvantages confronting women in their respective sectors which would be the first step to planning interventions that would address these gender-related challenges.

- Awareness of the officials and implementing agencies on integrating gender-responsiveness as a lens to assess the various schemes and programmes is a related area that needs significant focus.
- The exercise of ensuring that the government departments / Ministries report sex-disaggregated data on outputs / beneficiaries in the Outcome Budget documents has not been adhered to. This needs to be institutionalised as a step to mainstream gender concerns.
- The role played by the Ministry / Department of Finance is critical to determining the success of gender budgeting efforts. It is as much their responsibility to mainstream gender as it is of the line departments / WCD as without their support, instances of inconsistencies and misreporting in the GB Statement will continue.
- At the level of state governments, Gender Budgeting is still not a statutory requirement. Also, officials are not well-versed with the process yet.

Table 35: Illustrative Format for Union Govt.'s Gender Budget Statement

	2010-11 Actuals			2011-12 Revised Estimates			2012-13 Budget Estimates		
PART A (100% Allocations in the Scheme earmarked for Women)									
	Amount utilized for Women (Total outlay of scheme in brackets)			Amount allocated for Women (Total outlay of scheme in brackets)			Amount allocated for Women (Total outlay of scheme in brackets)		
Ministry/ Dept. Name of Scheme	Plan Outlay for Women (Total Plan)	Non Plan Outlay for Women (Total Non- Plan)	Total Outlay for Women (Scheme Totals)	Plan Outlay for Women (Total Plan)	Non Plan Outlay for Women (Total Non- Plan)	Total Outlay for Women (Scheme Totals)	Plan Outlay for Women (Total Plan)	Non Plan Outlay for Women (Total Non- Plan)	Total Outlay for Women (Scheme Totals)
PART B (30% to 99% Allocations in the Scheme earmarked for Women)									
	Amount utilized for Women (Total outlay of scheme in brackets)			Amount allocated for Women (Total outlay of scheme in brackets)			Amount allocated for Women (Total outlay of scheme in brackets)		

	2010-11 Actuals			2011-12 Revised Estimates			2012-13 Budget Estimates		
Ministry/ Dept. Name of Scheme	Plan for Women (<i>Total Plan</i>)	Non Plan for Women (<i>Total Non- Plan</i>)	Total for Women (<i>Scheme Totals</i>)	Plan for Women (<i>Total Plan</i>)	Non Plan for Women (<i>Total Non- Plan</i>)	Total for Women (<i>Scheme Totals</i>)	Plan for Women (<i>Total Plan</i>)	Non Plan for Women (<i>Total Non- Plan</i>)	Total for Women (<i>Scheme Totals</i>)
PART C (10 % to 29% Allocations in the Scheme earmarked for Women)									
	Amount utilized for Women (<i>Total outlay of scheme in brackets</i>)			Amount allocated for Women (<i>Total outlay of scheme in brackets</i>)			Amount allocated for Women (<i>Total outlay of scheme in brackets</i>)		
Ministry/ Dept. Name of Scheme	Plan for Women (<i>Total Plan</i>)	Non Plan for Women (<i>Total Non- Plan</i>)	Total for Women (<i>Scheme Totals</i>)	Plan for Women (<i>Total Plan</i>)	Non Plan for Women (<i>Total Non- Plan</i>)	Total for Women (<i>Scheme Totals</i>)	Plan for Women (<i>Total Plan</i>)	Non Plan for Women (<i>Total Non- Plan</i>)	Total for Women (<i>Scheme Totals</i>)
Explanatory Notes for schemes / programmes covered under Part B and Part C clarifying rationale for proportions being reported in the Statement									

Source: CBGA

In **Bihar**, while the initial first steps have been taken to institutionalise gender budgeting, a lot more needs to be done. Preparation of a lucid GB Statement is one such step although it is worthwhile to recommend that more narrative be added to the Statement to make it more self-explanatory as well as provide more information on the rationale to include specific schemes (and the proportions of expenditures) in the Statement. It would also be recommended that the scope of the GB Statement be widened to covered more departments. Related to the process of preparation of the GB Statement is the greater attention to the scope of integrating gender-responsiveness of all the schemes at the stage of planning itself rather than limiting it to an exercise of 'showing' allocations for women after preparing the budget proposals. While there are directives mentioned related to provision of sex-disaggregated data, this aspect also needs to be attended to. Last but not the least, a greater sensitivity to the concerns pertaining to women and their specific disadvantages in different sectors is fundamental before attempting to apportion funds for women.

In **Karnataka**, it is found that although the state adopts a unique practice of setting up a nodal agency to carry out and institutionalise gender budgeting, the state government does not equip the agency adequately. Provision of more staff and exposure to more rigorous methodologies is recommended. As it seems, such a formulation might not succeed without the close cooperation of the other nodal agencies / departments such as WCD and other line departments. Simultaneous processes of carrying out Women's Component Plan along with Gender Budgeting might also be limiting the scope of the exercise. In this regard, while it might be too early to answer the question on whether this experiment of putting the onus of operationalizing gender budgeting on one entity is a failure, it is necessary that the government

reviews the processes and approach on an urgent basis. Specific to the methodology adopted for preparation of the GB Statement, there is a need to review the approach by the state government. Related concerns of data gaps, inadequate capacity of line departments to plan and integrate gender concerns at the planning stage, and a poor sense of ownership / commitment of line departments to the exercise of gender budgeting calls for urgent redress.

In the case of **Kerala**, the initiatives adopted by the state are praiseworthy and need to be viewed as a good practice that could be emulated by other states. Our analysis shows that the allocations need to be made based on greater involvement in the planning process and an *ex-ante* understanding of gender issues. Further, the well-designed GB Statement that was brought out for a year must be re-introduced. It is recommended that the Statement be reviewed by other state governments as well and seen how best it could be adapted for their respective states.

The format of the GB Statement is also worth emulating as, akin to Bihar, it also presents the total allocations so as to enable comparison with the allocations earmarked for women. However, there are concerns that have been pointed out by gender activists in the state pertaining to the need for deepening the approach to gender budgeting. For instance, it has been noted that with regard to interventions relating to economic development, women are mainly in the traditional sectors like coir, cashew, handloom, fisheries or found in sectors usually perceived as 'women-specific' like backyard poultry, dairy, food processing (pickles) and other small scale or cottage industries. They are largely viewed as petty producers and their skill to source raw materials, marketing and managing the programme is very limited. A pertinent question that remains is when new schemes are envisaged, how do the budgets address such issues? A good initiative in this regard is the responsible tourism initiatives and the effort to link *Kudumbashree* groups who are engaged in producing vegetables, eggs. Enhancing women's skills to enter into non stereotyped areas deserves the attention of specialized agencies like the Women's Development Corporation. In the preparation of the budgets, wider consultations are also necessary to make budgets truly gender-sensitive and the concerns confronting women that are highlighted in the state women's policy can be a good starting point.

With regard to **Madhya Pradesh**, although there are a lot of good practices that the state offers in terms of addressing gender concerns, significant stepping up in terms of priority for examining the specific gender-based disadvantages confronting women is necessary. There is a need to review the methodology of the GB Statement and ensure that the existing inaccuracies are rectified. Further, although the state has a very promising Gender Policy, it is recommended that the line departments are made aware of the policy proposals and align their activities accordingly. Additional interventions specifically addressing women's concerns and a greater emphasis on data related concerns are suggested actions.

In conclusion, it is pertinent to note that while the initiatives towards facilitating gender budgeting are welcome, there is a need to review the approaches and the mechanisms so as to ensure that the exercise translates into achievable specific outcomes in terms of improving the status of women in the country. The following quote aptly sums this need: *“Many gender-responsive budget (GRB) initiatives begin with analysis. This is appropriate so that the actors have a good understanding both of the needs of the people in the country as well as how budgets work and the policies and programmes that they reflect. Ultimately, however, the aim of GRB initiatives is to change budgets (and the related policies, if necessary) so that they promote gender equity more effectively.”* Debbie Budlender³⁹

³⁹ Budlender, Debbie, (2007) *Gender Responsive Call Circulars and Gender Budget Statements*, Gender Responsive Budgeting Program, Guidance Sheet Series, No.1, January 2007, p 2.

ANNEXURE 1: Inaccuracies in Part B of Union Govt.'s Gender Budget Statement (GBS) 2011-12

The different categories have been outlined as follows:

1. Schemes Reporting 'Zero' Allocations in GBS

S. No.	Scheme	Department/Ministry
1	Postal Network	Department of Posts
2	Control and Supervision	Department of Posts
3	Amenities to staff	Department of Telecommunications
4	Other Meteorological Services	Ministry of Earth Sciences
5	National Aids Control Programme	Department of Health and Family Welfare
6	Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi	Department of AYUSH
7	MSME Cluster Development Programme and MSME Growth Ports	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
8	International Cooperation among Small & Medium Enterprises	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
9	Rajiv Gandhi Udyani Mitra Yojana	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
10	Other Scheme (Assistance to Training Institutions etc.)	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
11	National Finance and Development Corporation for Weaker Section	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
12	Discretionary Grant by Ministers	Ministry of Tribal Affairs

2. Schemes Reporting < 30 % Allocations Earmarked for Women

S. No.	Scheme	Department/Ministry
1	Integrated Oilseeds/ Oilpalm/ Pulses and Maize Development	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation
2	Department of Electronics-Accredited Computer Courses	Department of Information Technology
3	Information Technology for Masses	Department of Information Technology
4	Zonal Culture Centres	Ministry of Culture
5	Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Science	Department of AYUSH
6	Promotional Service Institutions & Programme	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

S. No.	Scheme	Department/Ministry
7	Development of SSI - National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
8	Boys and Girls Hostels for BCs	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
9	Post-Matric Scholarship for BCs	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
10	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for BCs	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
11	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
12	Aids and Appliances for the Handicapped	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
13	Implementation of the Persons with Disability Act, 1995	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
14	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Old Age Home	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
15	Information and Mass Education Cell	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
16	National Handicapped Finance & Development Corporation	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
17	Employment of Physically Challenged	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
18	Lumpsum allocation for NE & Sikkim	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
19	Othe Schemes Under MSJE Benefitting Women	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
20	Integrated Handloom Development Scheme	Ministry of Textiles
21	Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme	Ministry of Textiles
22	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	Ministry of Textiles
23	Mill Gate Price Scheme	Ministry of Textiles
24	Diversified Handloom Development Scheme	Ministry of Textiles
25	Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana	Ministry of Textiles
26	Design and Technology Upgradation	Ministry of Textiles
27	Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme	Ministry of Textile
28	Human Resource Development Scheme	Ministry of Textiles

3. Schemes Reporting 30 or close to 30 % Allocations Earmarked for Women

S. No.	Scheme	Department/Ministry
1	Technology Mission on Cotton	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation
2	Support to State Extension Services	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation
3	National Food Security Mission	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation
4	Extension Support to Central Institutions	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation
5	Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation
6	Village Grain Bank Scheme	Department of Food and Public Distribution
7	National Medical Library	Department of Health and Family Welfare
8	Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy	Department of AYUSH

S. No.	Scheme	Department/Ministry
9	National AIDS Control Programme	Department of AIDS Control
10	Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions	Department of School Education and Literacy
11	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	Department of School Education and Literacy
12	Vocationalization of Education	Department of School Education and Literacy
12	Information & Communication Technology in Schools	Department of School Education and Literacy
14	Access & Equity	Department of School Education and Literacy
15	National Council for Educational Research & Training (NCERT)	Department of School Education and Literacy
16	National Institute of Open School	Department of School Education and Literacy
17	Central Tibetan School Society Administration	Department of School Education and Literacy
18	Joint Indo Mongolian School (Mongolia)	Department of School Education and Literacy
19	Centrally Sponsored Scheme of appointment of Language Teachers	Department of School Education and Literacy
20	Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrassas	Department of School Education and Literacy
21	Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions	Department of School Education and Literacy
22	National Bal Bhawan	Department of School Education and Literacy
23	Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary School (IEDSS)	Department of School Education and Literacy
24	Directorate of Adult Education	Department of School Education and Literacy
25	National Literacy Mission Authority	Department of School Education and Literacy
26	University Grants Commission	Department of Higher Education
27	Indira Gandhi National Open University	Department of Higher Education
28	Community Polytechnics	Department of Higher Education
29	National Institute of Technical Teachers Training & Research	Department of Higher Education
30	Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering & Technology	Department of Higher Education
31	Upgradation of Existing/ Setting up of new Polytechnic	Department of Higher Education
32	National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language	Department of Higher Education
33	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	Department of Higher Education
34	Kendriya Hindi Sansthan/ Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal	Department of Higher Education
35	Central Hindi Directorate	Department of Higher Education
36	North Eastern Regional Institute of Science & Technology, Itanagar	Department of Higher Education
37	Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar	Department of Higher Education

S. No.	Scheme	Department/Ministry
38	Educational Loan Interest Subsidy	Department of Higher Education
39	National Mission in Education through Information and Communication Technology	Department of Higher Education
40	Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru	Department of Higher Education
41	Indian Institute of Information Technology (Design & Manufacturing), Kanchipuram	Department of Higher Education
42	National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai	Department of Higher Education
43	National Institute of Forge and Foundry Technology, Ranchi	Department of Higher Education
44	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	Department of Higher Education
45	Indian Institute of Information Technology	Department of Higher Education
46	Indian Institute of Science for Education and Research	Department of Higher Education
47	National Institute of Technology	Department of Higher Education
48	Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
49	Scheme for enhancing Productivity and Competitiveness for Khadi Industries Artisans	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
50	Rejuvenation, Modernisation and Technology Upgradation of Coir Industries	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
51	Scheme of fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
52	Strengthening of Infrastructure of existing weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for marketing infrastructure	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
53	Khadi Reform Development Package (ADB Assistance)	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
54	Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
55	Machinery for Implementation of PCR Act 1955 & Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
56	Assistance for Voluntary Organisations for SCs	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
57	Share Capital to SCs Development Corporation	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
58	Self-Employment Scheme - Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
59	Spinal Injury Centre	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
60	National Institute of Social Defence	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
61	National Institute for Disabled Handicapped/ National Institute of blind, deaf, mentally retarded and the orthopaedically handicapped	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

S. No.	Scheme	Department/Ministry
62	Distribution Expenses of Commodity Assistance under bilateral agreement	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
63	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for providing Social Defence Services	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
64	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
65	SCA to Tribal Sub Plan	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
66	Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
67	National Service Scheme	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
68	Youth Hostels	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
69	Scouting & Guiding	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
70	National Programme for Youth Adolescent Development	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

4. Schemes Reporting 100 % Allocations Earmarked for Women in Part B of the GBS

S. No.	Scheme	Department/Ministry
1	National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT)	Ministry of Earth Sciences
2	Tsunami and Storm Surge Warning System	Ministry of Earth Sciences
3	Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services	Ministry of Earth Sciences
4	Sea front facility	Ministry of Earth Sciences
5	Desalination project	Ministry of Earth Sciences
6	Improvement in working conditions of child/women labour (National Child Labour Policy)	Ministry of Labour
7	Merit-cum-Means scholarships for professional & technical courses of undergraduate & post-graduate level	Ministry of Minority Affairs
8	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Minorities	Ministry of Minority Affairs
9	Post-Matric Scholarship for Minorities	Ministry of Minority Affairs
10	Maulana Azad National Fellowship for minority students	Ministry of Minority Affairs
11	Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
12	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana	Ministry of Panchayati Raj

5. Schemes Reporting > 100 % Allocations Earmarked for Women in Part B of the GBS

Scheme	Department/Ministry
Credit Support Programme	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

ANNEXURE 2: Comparison of Outlays Earmarked for Women in Different Schemes (as per Part B of Union Govt.'s GB Statement) with Total Outlays for the Schemes (as per the Detailed Demands for Grants of the respective Union Ministries)

(Figures in Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Ministry / Department	Actuals 2009-10		Budget Estimate 2010-11		Revised Estimate 2010-11		Budget Estimate 2011-12	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
	Demand No. 1								
	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation								
1	Technology Mission on Cotton			16.8	0	5.9	0	4.5	0
	Total allocation for the Scheme	54.12	0.83	10	0.91	19.79	0.82	14.95	0.89
	Percentage			168	0	30	0	30	0
2	Jute Technology Mission			3	0	1.9	0	3.3	0
	Total allocation for the Scheme	6.28	0	10	0	6.3	0	10	0
	Percentage			30		30		33	
3	Integrated Oilseeds/ Oilpalm/ Pulses and Maize Development			105	0	119	0	109.5	0
	Total allocation for the Scheme	451.29	0	500	0	655.17	0	550	0
	Percentage			21		18		20	
4	Support to State Extension Services			75	0	75	0	150	0
	Total allocation for the Scheme	178.59	0	250	0	220	0	500	0
	Percentage			30		34		30	
5	National Food Security Mission			405	0	383	0	405	0
	Total allocation for the Scheme	1017.09	0	1350	0	1277.13	0	1350	0
	Percentage			30		30		30	
6	Extension Support to Central Institutions			5.03	0	4.06	0	4.8	0
	Total allocation for the Scheme	14.7	0	16.76	0	13.54	0	16	0
	Percentage			30		30		30	
7	Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension			30	0	66	0	45	0
	Total allocation for the Scheme	97.08	0	100	0	220.94	0	150	0
	Percentage			30		30		30	

S. No.	Ministry / Department	Actuals 2009-10		Budget Estimate 2010-11		Revised Estimate 2010-11		Budget Estimate 2011-12	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
8	Establishment of Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Centres			3	0	3.3	0	6	0
	Total	6.7	0	8.5	0	8.5	0	12.25	0
	Percentage			35		39		49	
	Demand No. 13								
	Department of Posts								
1	Postal Network			2	0	1.5	0	0	0
	Total	12.62	6670.29	21.05	5941.34	21.97	7005.48	26.32	6867.71
	Percentage			10	0	7	0	0	0
2	Control and Supervision			0	0	0.5	0	0	0
	Total	0	678.64	6.5	670.05	6.13	675.44	10.34	670.02
	Percentage			0	0	8	0	0	0
	Demand No. 14								
	Department of Telecommunications								
1	Amenities to staff			0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0
	Total	0	0.85	0	2.38	0	1.08	0	1.27
	Percentage				4		10		0
	Demand No. 15								
	Department of Information Technology								
1	Department of Electronics-Accredited Computer Courses	0	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.6	0
	Total	3.44	1.7	10	1.7	10	1.7	11.3	1.7
	Percentage			5	0	5	0	5	0
3	Information Technology for Masses			3	0	3	0	2	0
	Total	7.16	0	14	0	10.67	0	16.94	0
	Percentage			21		28		12	
	Demand No. 17								
	Department of Food and Public Distribution								
1	Village Grain Bank Scheme			5.1	0	3.9	0	3	0
	Total	17.23	0	17	0	13	0	10	0
	Percentage			30		30		30	
	Demand No. 19								
	Ministry of Culture								
1	Zonal Culture Centres			4.2	0	3.89	0	5.1	0
	Total	21.16	0	23	0	22	0	29	0
	Percentage			18		17		18	
2	Financial Assistance for Professionals & Individual for Specified Performing Art Projects*			7.5	0.47	7.5	0.47	8.4	0.47
	Demand No. 29								
	Ministry of Earth Sciences								

S. No.	Ministry / Department	Actuals 2009-10		Budget Estimate 2010-11		Revised Estimate 2010-11		Budget Estimate 2011-12	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1	National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT)			45	0	45	0	45	0
	Total	50	0	45	0	45	0	45	0
	Percentage			100		100		100	
2	Tsunami and Storm Surge Warning System			12	0	10	0	12	0
	Total	10.56	0	12	0	10	0	12	0
	Percentage			100		100		100	
3	Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services			25	0	30	0	25	0
	Total	20	0	25	0	30	0	25	0
	Percentage			100		100		100	
4	Sea front facility			0.5	0	0.5	0	1	0
	Total	0	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	1	0
	Percentage			100		100		100	
5	Desalination project			5	0	0.04	0	10	0
	Total	5	0	5	0	0.04	0	10	0
	Percentage			100		100		100	
6	Other Meteorological Services			26	0	12.7	0	0	0
	Total	4.67	61.35	25	58.14	12.7	63.5	38.7	68.2
	Percentage			104	0	100	0	0	0
	Demand No. 46								
	Department of Health and Family Welfare								
1	Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi			70.34	92.96	87.68	101.42	95.2	102.48
	Total	130.48	192.29	118.6	160	149.58	181.11	163	183
	Percentage			59	58	59	56	58	56
2	Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi			43.66	41.81	51.07	45.72	62.59	47.36
	Total	99.82	127.38	106.94	107	133.97	123.57	155	128
	Percentage			41	39	38	37	40	37
3	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi			204	255	204	298.35	210.3	311.1
	Total	250.51	636	400	400	400	585	412.35	610
	Percentage			51	64	51	51	51	51
4	Lady Hardinge Medical College & S.K. Hospital			59.25	75.75	53.93	77.04	60.17	85.5
	Total	44.19	114.07	79	97	72	102.72	80	114
	Percentage			75	78	75	75	75	75
5	Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh			34.2	110.2	34.2	120.46	53.2	125.4
	Total	75	317	90	220	90	317	140	330
	Percentage			38	50	38	38	38	38

S. No.	Ministry / Department	Actuals 2009-10		Budget Estimate 2010-11		Revised Estimate 2010-11		Budget Estimate 2011-12	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
6	Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education & Research, Puducherry			71.28	86.4	71.28	72.36	56.7	78.3
	Total	115	160	132	120	132	134	105	145
	Percentage			54	72	54	54	54	54
7	National Cancer Control Programme*			86.4	4.34	26.4	5.76	96	5.76
8	Grants to Kasturba Health Society, Wardha			13.77	0	16.69	0	22.95	0
	Total	28.6	0	27	0	32.73	0	45	0
	Percentage			51		51		51	
9	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (including Filaria & Kala-Azar)			171.38	2.85	199.76	2.85	213.2	2.98
	Total	338.26	29.4	418	6.95	487.22	6.95	520	7.28
	Percentage			41	41	41	41	41	41
10	National TB Control Programme			126	0	126	0	144	0
	Total	311.56	50.95	350	0	350	0	400	0
	Percentage			36		36		36	
11	National Leprosy Eradication Programme			14.96	0	13.31	0	14.53	0
	Total	34.75	0.08	45.32	0	40.32	0	44.02	0
	Percentage			33		33		33	
12	National Trachoma Blindness Control Programme			143	0	143	0	159.5	0
	Total	252.59	0	260	0	260	0	290	0
	Percentage			55		55		55	
13	Development of Nursing Services			19.95	0	24.7	0	38	0
	Total	17.55	0	21	0	26	0	40	0
	Percentage			95		95		95	
14	National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro-Sciences, Bangaluru			20.42	23.11	27.42	21.74	33.25	24.93
	Total	54.38	71.31	58.35	55.03	78.35	62.11	95	71.23
	Percentage			35	42	35	35	35	35
15	All India Institute of Speech & Hearing, Mysore			8.74	3.2	9.94	3.8	12	4.4
	Total	16.85	8	21.85	8	24.85	9.5	30	11
	Percentage			40	40	40	40	40	40
16	National Aids Control Programme			473.55	0	462.07	0	0	0
	Total	938.17	0	1316.25	0	1265.2	0	25	0
	Percentage			36		37		0	

S. No.	Ministry / Department	Actuals 2009-10		Budget Estimate 2010-11		Revised Estimate 2010-11		Budget Estimate 2011-12	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
17	Direction & Administration			363.75	10.15	340.08	11.19	412.25	12.31
	Total	293.01	16.76	389	19.21	364.3	20.62	441.93	22.8
	Percentage			94	53	93	54	93.284	54
18	Discretionary Grant			0	0.35	0	0.35	0	0.35
	Total	0	0.31	0	1	0	1	0	1
	Percentage				35		35		35
19	National Medical Library			5.49	1.28	5.49	1.28	7.87	1.28
	Total	18.21	4.22	17.7	4.12	17.7	4.12	25.4	4.12
	Percentage			31	31	31	31	31	31
20	Central Government Health Scheme			32.95	237.6	38.79	278.4	40.32	283.2
	Total	58.02	560.82	68.65	495	80.81	575	84	585
	Percentage			48	48	48	48	48	48
21	Contraception*			199.5	0	188.61	0	154.33	0
22	Urban Family Welfare Services			172.9	0	157.37	0	204.25	0
	Total	138.18	0	182	0	165.05	0	215	0
	Percentage			95		95		95	
23	Mission Flexible Pool			1984.99	0	1965.14	0	2739.1	0
	Total	3380.83	0	4052	0	4010.73	0	5590	0
	Percentage			49	-	49	-	49	-
	Demand No. 47								
	Department of AYUSH								
1	Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Science			32.45	40.7	11.53	0	11.53	0
	Total	59	79.5	59	74	59	70	56	65
	Percentage			55	55	19	0	21	0
2	Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth, New Delhi			0.28	0.06	3.54	0.27	1.44	0.18
	Total	2.22	0.37	1.05	0.4	11.05	0.83	4.5	0.55
	Percentage			27	15	32	33	32	33
3	Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy			9.26	4.2	21.38	8.14	22.55	9.18
	Total	29.85	13.65	30.87	12	33.17	14.8	32	16.7
	Percentage			30	35	64	55	70	55
4	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine			10.52	11.65	12.72	10.8	13.2	12.72
	Total	30.95	39.39	33.39	31.07	39.39	36.26	33	35
	Percentage			31	37	32	30	40	36
5	Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy			4	0.05	4	0.05	6	0.08
	Total	12.5	1.62	12.5	1.5	17.5	1.75	20	2
	Percentage			32	3	23	3	30	4
6	Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi			0	1.05	0	1.05	0	0
	Total	3.29	3.73	3.8	3.5	6.2	3.5	5.5	3.77
	Percentage			0	30	0	30	0	0

S. No.	Ministry / Department	Actuals 2009-10		Budget Estimate 2010-11		Revised Estimate 2010-11		Budget Estimate 2011-12	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
	Demand No. 49								
	Department of AIDS Control								
1	National AIDS Control Programme			0	0	0	0	510	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	1649.72	0
	Percentage							31	
	Demand No. 54- Police								
	(i) ITBF								
1	Opening of Creche, Day Care Centre, Gender Sensitization, Health Care Centre, Women's Rest Rooms (furniture and fixtures)/ Washing Drying/ Women/s laundry*			0	0	0	0.98	0	1.44
	(ii) CISF								
1	Construction of Family Welfare Centres at RTC Ananthpur exclusively for the benefit of women*			0	0	0	0.72	0	0.62
	(iii) Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D)*								
1	Fellowship scheme for doctoral work in Criminology and Police Science for women, award etc			0	0	0	0.12	0	0.1
2	Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant Award Scheme for books in Hindi			0	0	0	0.01	0	0.01
	Demand No. 57								
	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation								
1	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana			169	0	169	0	243.9	0
	Total	472.13	0	564.6	0	591.38	0	813	0
	Percentage			30		28		30	
	Demand No. 58								
	Department of School Education and Literacy								
1	Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions			160	0	120	0	160	0
	Total	326.13	0	500	0	375	0	500	0
	Percentage			32		32		32	
2	Support to NGOs/Institutes/ SRCs for Adult Education and Skill Development			36.3	0.18	62	0.17	62	0.17
	Total	82.37	0	121	0	100	0	100	0

S. No.	Ministry / Department	Actuals 2009-10		Budget Estimate 2010-11		Revised Estimate 2010-11		Budget Estimate 2011-12	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
	Percentage			30		62		62	
3	Adult Education and Skill Development Scheme			350.1	0	333	0	418.71	0
	Total	333.89	0	1061.7	0	388.5	0	488.5	0
	Percentage			33		86		86	
4	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan			105	495.6	135	529.43	105	565.5
	Total	340	2085.44	350	1652	450	1764.79	350	1885
	Percentage			30	30	30	30	30	30
5	Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti			609.4	162.97	565.4	162.97	420	148.08
	Total	1300	376.2	1385	370.4	1285	370.4	1200	408.8
	Percentage			44	44	44	44	35	36
6	Vocationalization of Education			7.5	0	7.5	0	7.5	0
	Total	0	0	24	0	24.99	0	24	0
	Percentage			31	-	30	-	31	-
7	Information & Communication Technology in Schools			120	0	120	0	150	0
	Total	184.6	0	400	0	400	0	500	0
	Percentage			30		30		30	
8	Access & Equity			0.15	0	0.18	0	0.03	0
	Total	0.51	0	0.5	0	0.62	0	0.1	0
	Percentage			30		29		30	
9	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)			8393	0	8393	0	10143	0
	Total	12825.43	0	15000	0	19000	0	21000	0
	Percentage			56		44		48	
10	National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid-Day Meal Scheme)			3587.2	0	3587.2	0	4359.6	0
	Total	6931.73	0	9440	0	9440	0	10380	0
	Percentage			38		38		42	
11	National Council for Educational Research & Training (NCERT)			12	23.19	12	35.75	7.5	43.5
	Total	25	97.41	40	107.3	40	119.17	25	145
	Percentage			30	22	30	30	30	30
12	National Institute of Open Schooling			4.5	0	4.5	0	4.5	0
	Total	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0
	Percentage			30		30		30	
13	Central Tibetan School Society Administration			2.4	9.54	2.4	9.55	2.4	10.52
	Total	5.84	34.33	8	31.82	8	35.08	8	37
	Percentage			30	30	30	27	30	28
14	Joint Indo Mongolian School (Mongolia)			0.3	0	0.3	0	0.3	0
	Total	0.5	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	Percentage			30		30		30	

S. No.	Ministry / Department	Actuals 2009-10		Budget Estimate 2010-11		Revised Estimate 2010-11		Budget Estimate 2011-12	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
15	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan			510	0	450	0	1066.51	0
	Total	549.08	0	1700	0	1500	0	2423.9	0
	Percentage			30		30		44	
16	National Means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme			27.15	0	18.15	0	18	0
	Total	250.7	0	90.5	0	60.5	0	60	0
	Percentage			30		30		30	
17	Centrally Sponsored Scheme of appointment of Language Teachers			4.5	0	4.5	0	1.5	0
	Total	9.96	0	15	0	15	0	5	0
	Percentage			30		30		30	
18	Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrassas			15	0	31.2	0	45	0
	Total	46.23	0	50	0	104	0	150	0
	Percentage			30		30		30	
19	Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions			3.22	0	7.73	0	15	0
	Total	4.48	0	10.75	0	25.75	0	50	0
	Percentage			30		30		30	
20	National Bal Bhawan			5.7	2.28	4.28	1.89	4.2	1.89
	Total	6.3	6.1	14.25	5.7	14.25	6.3	14	6.45
	Percentage			40	40	30	30	30	29
21	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Bench Mark of Excellence			127.5	0	146.7	0	540	0
	Total	251.71	0	425	0	489	0	1200	0
	Percentage			30		30		45	
22	Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary School (IEDSS)			21	0	28.5	0	30	0
	Total	55.13	0	70	0	95	0	100	0
	Percentage			30		30		30	
23	Directorate of Adult Education			3	0.84	2.85	0.95	2.85	0.95
	Total	8.77	2.95	10	2.8	9.5	2.8	9.5	2.95
	Percentage			30	30	30	34	30	32
24	National Literacy Mission Authority			0.6	0	0.6	0.02	0.6	0.02
	Total	1.42	0	2	0.07	2	0.07	2	0.07
	Percentage			30	0	30	29	30	29
	Demand No. 59								
	Department of Higher Education								
1	University Grants Commission			1317	1035.26	1234.5	1171.08	1576.2	1235.67

S. No.	Ministry / Department	Actuals 2009-10		Budget Estimate 2010-11		Revised Estimate 2010-11		Budget Estimate 2011-12	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
	Total	3589.85	3977.78	4390	3450.86	4115	3903.59	5175.65	4118.89
	Percentage			30	30	30	30	30.45415	30
2	Indira Gandhi National Open University			30	0.3	30	0.3	30	0.3
	Total	85.75	0	95	1	95	1	95	1
	Percentage			32	30	32	30	32	30
3	Community Polytechnics			48	0	12	0	48.6	0
	Total	48.14	0	160	0	40	0	162	0
	Percentage			30		30		30	
4	National Institute of Technical Teachers Training & Research			9	11.01	5.4	13.05	10.5	16.19
	Total	21.46	48.52	30	36.71	18	43.53	35.04	54
	Percentage			30	30	30	30	30	30
5	Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering & Technology			4.5	6.11	4.5	3.6	4.8	6.91
	Total	15	6	15	20.36	15	12	16	23.03
	Percentage			30	30	30	30	30	30
6	Upgradation of Existing/ Setting up of new Polytechnic			240	0	195	0	252	0
	Total	465.3	0	800	0	650	0	840	0
	Percentage			30		30		30	
7	National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language			6	0	6	0	7.05	0
	Total	19	0	20	0	20	0	23.5	0
	Percentage			30		30		30	
8	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan			12	9.52	12	11.1	16.5	12.02
	Total	48.92	36.18	40	31.72	40	39.98	55	40.06
	Percentage			30	30	30	28	30	30
9	Central Institute of Indian Language			12.3	3.23	12.3	3.23	11.65	3.41
	Total	21.95	11.36	36.2	10.77	36.2	10.77	32.15	11.36
	Percentage			34	30	34	30	36	30
10	Kendriya Hindi Sansthan/ Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal			2.4	3.78	2.4	4.13	2.55	4.35
	Total	6.45	14.23	8	12.61	8	13.76	8.5	14.52
	Percentage			30	30	30	30	30	30
11	Central Hindi Directorate			3	3.13	3	3.13	3.9	3.35
	Total	9.25	8.87	9	10.44	9	10.44	11.7	11.17
	Percentage			33	30	33	30	33	30
12	North Eastern Regional Institute of Science & Technology, Itanagar			2.1	8.05	2.1	10.9	2.1	11.89
	Total	7	33	7	26.84	7	36.33	7	39.65
	Percentage			30	30	30	30	30	30
13	Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar			3.6	0	5.1	0	6	0

S. No.	Ministry / Department	Actuals 2009-10		Budget Estimate 2010-11		Revised Estimate 2010-11		Budget Estimate 2011-12	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
	Total	23.99	0	12	0	17	0	20	0
	Percentage			30		30		30	
14	Scholarship for College & University Students			60	0	60	0	90	0
	Total	58.85	0	120	0	120	0	180	0
	Percentage			50		50		50	
15	Educational Loan Interest Subsidy			0	0	0	0	192	0
	Total	0	0	500	0	500	0	640	0
	Percentage			0		0		30	
16	National Mission in Education through Information and Communication Technology			0	0	0	0	282.9	0
	Total	270.88	0	900	0	500	0	943	0
	Percentage			0		0		30	
17	Indian Institutes of Technology			0	0	0	0	480	327.5
	Total	790.1	987.63	900	825.66	895	997.71	1100	1091.68
	Percentage			0	0	0	0	44	30
18	Indian Institutes of Management			0	0	0	0	63	10.93
	Total	98	27.17	100	34	100	34	150	36.43
	Percentage			0	0	0	0	42	30
19	Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru			0	0	0	0	31.2	55.92
	Total	75	185.28	80	141.43	95	172.65	104	186.41
	Percentage			0	0	0	0	30	30
20	Indian Institute of Information Technology (Design & Manufacturing), Kanchipuram			0	0	0	0	21	0
	Total	5	0	10	0	20	0	70	0
	Percentage			0		0		30	
21	National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai			0	0	0	0	11.1	10.33
	Total	37	19.5	37	28.69	37	28.69	37	34.44
	Percentage			0	0	0	0	30	29.99419
22	National Institute of Forge and Foundry Technology, Ranchi			0	0	0	0	3	3.95
	Total	9	8	12	9.97	12	11.14	14	13.17
	Percentage			0	0	0	0	21	30
23	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad			0	0	0	0	30	11.6
	Total	85	42.32	89	33.47	89	33.47	100	38.68
	Percentage			0	0	0	0	30	30
24	Indian Institute of Information Technology*			0	0	0	0	43.2	5.02
	Total	112	14.05	110	13.01	115	11.36	214.02	16.73

S. No.	Ministry / Department	Actuals 2009-10		Budget Estimate 2010-11		Revised Estimate 2010-11		Budget Estimate 2011-12	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
	Percentage			0	0	0	0	20	30
25	Indian Institute of Science for Education and Research			0	0	0	0	174	0
	Total	215	0	300	0	450	0	580	0
	Percentage			0	0	0	0	30	
26	National Institute of Technology			0	0	0	0	297	167.87
	Total	908	523.9	900	507.51	875	507.51	910	559.58
	Percentage			0	0	0	0	33	30
27	Schools of Planning and Architecture			0	0	0	0	10.5	4.81
	Total	8	18	9	16.32	9	13.16	10	16.03
	Percentage			0	0	0	0	105	30
1	Demand No. 61								
	Ministry of Labour								
	Improvement in working conditions of child/women labour (National Child Labour Policy)			135	0	108.5	0	373	0
	Total	95.24	0	135	0	108.5	0	373	0
	Percentage			100		100		100	
	Demand No. 65								
	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises								
1	Promotional Service Institutions & Programme			5.8	0	5.8	0	5.8	0
	Total	40.78	75.92	54.3	68	49.27	73.5	52.7	78.12
	Percentage			11	0	12	0	11	0
2	MSME Cluster Development Programme & MSME Growth Poles			3	0	62	0	0	0
	Total	25.55	0	56	0	33.46	0	80	0
	Percentage			5		185		0	
3	Credit Support Programme			64.7	0	45	0	64.7	0
	Total	129.32	0	222.7	0	221.45	0	23.7	0
	Percentage			29		20		273	
4	Development of SSI - National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.			0.5	0	0.5	0	0.7	0
	Total	46.8	0	45	0	55	0	85	0
	Percentage			1		0.909091		0.8	
5	International Cooperation among Small & Medium Enterprises			0.25	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2	0	2	0	4	0	10	0
	Percentage			12		0		0	
6	Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana			0.6	0	0	0	0	0

S. No.	Ministry / Department	Actuals 2009-10		Budget Estimate 2010-11		Revised Estimate 2010-11		Budget Estimate 2011-12	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
	Total	0.21	0	7.75	0	2.66	0	13.18	0
	Percentage			8		0		0	
7	Other Scheme (Assistance to Training Institutions etc)			1.25	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	6.58	0.8	35.4	1	35	0	52.32	0
	Percentage			4	0	0		0	
8	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme			271.8	0	306.9	0	311.1	0
	Total	545.71	0	906	0	1023.09	0	1037	0
	Percentage			30		30		30	
9	Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans			6	0	6	0	6	0
	Total	13.95	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
	Percentage			30		30		30	
10	Scheme for enhancing Productivity and Competitiveness for Khadi Industries Artisans			6.3	0	4.73	0	6.3	0
	Total	3.44	0	20.29	0	15.75	0	21	0
	Percentage			31		30		30	
11	Rejuvenation, Modernisation and Technology Upgradation of Coir Industries			6.3	0	4.5	0	6.3	0
	Total	9.73	0	21	0	15	0	21	0
	Percentage			30		30		30	
12	Scheme of fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries			5.1	0	3.24	0	6	0
	Total	12	0	17	0	10.8	0	20	0
	Percentage			30		30		30	
13	Strengthening of Infrastructure of existing weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for marketing infrastructure			1.5	0	0.3	0	2.25	0
	Total	2.72	0	5	0	1	0	7.5	0
	Percentage			30		30		30	
14	Khadi Reform Development Package (ADB Assistance)			57.6	0	0.3	0	57.6	0
	Total	96	0	192	0	1	0	192	0
	Percentage			30		30		30	
	Demand No. 67								
	Ministry of Minority Affairs								
1	Merit-cum-Means scholarships for professional & technical courses of undergraduate & post-graduate level			135	0	135	0	140	0
	Total	97.43	0	135	0	135	0	140	0
	Percentage			100		100		100	
2	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Minorities			450	0	450	0	600	0

S. No.	Ministry / Department	Actuals 2009-10		Budget Estimate 2010-11		Revised Estimate 2010-11		Budget Estimate 2011-12	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
	Total	202.73	0	450	0	450	0	600	0
	Percentage			100		100		100	
3	Post-Matric Scholarship for Minorities			265	0	265	0	450	0
	Total	148.67	0	265	0	265	0	450	0
	Percentage			100		100		100	
4	Maulana Azad National Fellowship for minority students			30	0	30	0	52	0
	Total	14.9	0	30	0	30	0	52	0
	Percentage			100		100		100	
5	Interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies			2	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	2	0	0.02	0	0	0
	Percentage			100		0			
	Demand No. 70								
	Ministry for Panchayati Raj								
1	Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan			3	0	3	0	3	0
	Total	2.39	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
	Percentage			100		100		100	
2	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana			50	0	50	0	84	0
	Total	44.22	0	50	0	50	0	84	0
	Percentage			100		100		100	
	Demand No. 82								
	Department of Rural Development								
1	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme			13353.3	0	13353.3	0	13320	0
	Total	33539.38	0	40100	0	40100	0	40000	0
	Percentage			33		33		33	
2	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)			1193.6	0	1193.6	0	1165.6	0
	Total	2228.07	0	2974	0	2974	0	2852.57	0
	Percentage			40		40		40	
	Demand No. 89								
	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment								
1	Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes Sub Plan			175.5	0	175.5	0	227.85	0
	Total	458.77	0	600	0	600	0	775	0
	Percentage			29		29		29	
2	Post-Matric Scholarship for SCs			502.5	0	591.68	0	651.9	0
	Total	1015.96	0	1700	0	2000	0	2218	0
	Percentage			30		30		29	

S. No.	Ministry / Department	Actuals 2009-10		Budget Estimate 2010-11		Revised Estimate 2010-11		Budget Estimate 2011-12	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
3	Machinery for Implementation of PCR Act 1955 & Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989			17.4	0	21	0	20.7	0
	Total	68.67	0	59	0	71	0	70	0
	Percentage			29		30		30	
4	Assistance for Voluntary Organisations for SCs			10.2	0	8.7	0	10.2	0
	Total	11.23	0	35	0	30	0	35	0
	Percentage			29		29		29	
5	Grants to Non-Government institutions for running pre-examination Training Centres for SCs			2.34	0	3.75	0	3	0
	Total	2.78	0	7.8	0	12.5	0	5.88	0
	Percentage			30		30		51	
6	National Commission for SCs*			0	3.17	0	3.41	0	3.32
7	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SCs			47.7	0	43.2	0	36.9	0
	Total	105	0	160	0	145	0	125	0
	Percentage			30		30		30	
8	Share Capital to SCs Development Corporation			6	0	6	0	6	0
	Total	15	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
	Percentage			30		30		30	
9	Self Employment Scheme - Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers			1.35	0	0	0	29.4	0
	Total	50	0	5	0	0.01	0	100	0
	Percentage			27		0		29.4	
10	Top Class Education for SCs			7.2	0	7.2	0	7.2	0
	Total	8.27	0	25	0	25	0	25	0
	Percentage			29		29		29	
11	Boys and Girls Hostels for BCs			12	0	8.4	0	12	0
	Total	20.51	0	45	0	33	0	45	0
	Percentage			27		25		27	
12	Post-Matric Scholarship for BCs			94.5	0	102.6	0	144.3	0
	Total	172.96	0	350	0	379	0	535	0
	Percentage			27		27		27	
13	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for BCs			1.35	0	1.35	0	1.35	0
	Total	0.96	0	5	0	4.99	0	5	0
	Percentage			27		27		27	
14	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme			32.1	0	24.3	0	30.9	0
	Total	61.56	0	120	0	90	0	120	0
	Percentage			27		27		26	

S. No.	Ministry / Department	Actuals 2009-10		Budget Estimate 2010-11		Revised Estimate 2010-11		Budget Estimate 2011-12	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
15	National Institute of Social Defence			2.7	0.33	1.95	0	2.7	0.38
	Total	6	0.9	10	1.1	7.5	1.1	10	1.25
	Percentage			27	30	26	0	27	30.4
16	National Institute for Disabled Handicapped/ National Institute of blind, deaf, mentally retarded and the orthopaedically handicapped			15.9	10.5	16.2	0	15.9	10.26
	Total	43.6	38.82	53	35	54	34.11	78	34.2
	Percentage			30	30	30	0	20	30
17	Aids and Appliances for the Handicapped			26.4	0	24.3	0	26.4	0
	Total	67.35	0	100	0	90	0	100	0
	Percentage			26		27		26	
18	Spinal Injury Centre			0.3	0	0.3	0	0.6	0
	Total	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
	Percentage			30		30		30	
19	Implementation of the Persons with Disability Act, 1995			28.5	0	19.88	0	28.5	0
	Total	10.84	0	100	0	75	0	100	0
	Percentage			29		27		28	
20	Distribution Expenses of Commodity Assistance under bilateral agreement			0	0.3	0	0.3	0	0.3
	Total	0	1.87	0	1	0	1	0	1
	Percentage				30		30		30
21	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Old Age Home			37.05	0	8.4	0	10.8	0
	Total	19.72	0	117.5	0	31	0	40	0
	Percentage			32		27		27	
22	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for providing Social Defence Services			1.5	0	1.05	0	1.5	0
	Total	3	0	5	0	3.5	0	5	0
	Percentage			30		30		30	
23	Information and Mass Education Cell			6.3	0	7.5	0	6.9	0
	Total	6.04	0	25	0	25	0	25	0
	Percentage			25		30		28	
24	National Handicapped Finance & Development Corporation			13.5	0	13.5	0	13.5	0
	Total	9	0	50	0	50	0	50	0
	Percentage			27		27		27	
25	Employment of Physically Challenged			2.1	0	0.3	0	1.2	0
	Total	1	0	8	0	2	0	5	0
	Percentage			26		15		24	

S. No.	Ministry / Department	Actuals 2009-10		Budget Estimate 2010-11		Revised Estimate 2010-11		Budget Estimate 2011-12	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
26	National Finance and Development Corporation for Weaker Section			37.5	0	45	0	0	0
	Total	110	0	130	0	155	0	200	0
	Percentage			29		29		0	
27	Lumpsum allocation for NE & Sikkim			49.5	0	44.52	0	58.5	0
	Total	0	0	184	0	166.9	0	213.5	0
	Percentage			27		27		27	
28	Other Scheme under Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment benefiting Women*			10.26	2.74	4.25	2.26	17.1	3.01
		0.93	20.2	1	18.21	1	21.25	1	21.42
		0	0	0	0.06	0	0.06	0	0.06
29	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana			146.4	0	26.37	0	29.1	0
	Total	4	0	400	0	98	0	100	0
	Percentage			37		27		29	
	Demand No. 93								
	Ministry of Textiles								
1	Integrated Handloom Development Scheme			40	0	50	0	45	0
	Total	115.57	0	125	0	172.05	0	164.7	0
	Percentage			32		29.06		27.32	
2	Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme			14	0	15	0	15	0
	Total	49.6	0	57	0	61	0	55.6	0
	Percentage			25		25		27	
3	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme			50	0	50	0	45	0
	Total	119.43	0	170	0	170	0	160	0
	Percentage			29		29		28	
4	Mill Gate Price Scheme			15	0	17	0	15	0
	Total	30.6	0	54	0	65	0	55.6	0
	Percentage			28		26		27	
5	Diversified Handloom Development Scheme			5.5	0	5.5	0	6	0
	Total	13.66	0	20	0	20	0	24.1	0
	Percentage			28		28		25	
6	Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana			20	0	20	0	15	0
	Total	55.81	0	72.82	0	58.9	0	65	0
	Percentage			27		34		23	
7	Design and Technology Upgradation			4.2	0	4.2	0	4	0
	Total	16.17	38.99	16.73	39.37	16.73	39.46	16	41.61
	Percentage			25	0	25	0	25	0

S. No.	Ministry / Department	Actuals 2009-10		Budget Estimate 2010-11		Revised Estimate 2010-11		Budget Estimate 2011-12	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
8	Marketing Support, Services and Export Promotion			20	0	20	0	18	0
	Total	48.45	0	75	0	65.2	0	65	0
	Percentage			27	-	31	-	28	-
9	Research and Development			4	0	4	0	4	0
	Total	5.1	0	12	0	12	0	8.25	0
	Percentage			33		33		48	
10	Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme*			26	0	26	0	23	0
	Total	69.61	4.55	63.11	4.49	46.11	4.48	53.5	4.71
	Percentage			41	0	56	0	43	0
11	Human Resource Development Scheme			6	0	6	0	5	0
	Total	7.21	0	79.34	0	79.34	0	72.25	0
	Percentage			8		8		7	
12	R&D, Training & IT Initiatives*			11.7	0	11.7	0	11	0
13	Seed Organization & HRD*			10.8	0	10.8	0	10.5	0
14	Catalytic Development Programme*			82.2	0	82.2	0	80	0
15	Quality Certificate Systems*			1.7	0	1.7	0	2	0
16	CFC for Integrated Wool Processing*			1.2	0	1.2	0	1	0
17	Other Schemes of the Ministry*			3.3	0	3.3	0	3.3	0
	Demand No. 94								
	Ministry of Tribal Affairs								
1	SCA to Tribal Sub Plan			268.8	0	264.59	0	328.81	0
	Total	481.24	0	960.5	0	941.96	0	1096.01	0
	Percentage			27.98542		28.0893		30.00064	
2	Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution			313.8	0	309	0	359.1	0
	Total	399.1	0	1045.99	0	1030	0	1197	0
	Percentage			30.00029		30		30	
3	Discretionary Grant by Ministers			0.01	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0.02	0	0.02	0	0.02	0
	Percentage			50		0		0	
4	Post Matric Scholarship*			278.01	0	278.01	0	338.75	0
		0.02	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0

S. No.	Ministry / Department	Actuals 2009-10		Budget Estimate 2010-11		Revised Estimate 2010-11		Budget Estimate 2011-12	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
		271.35	0	469.93	0	469.43	0	572.9	0
5	Upgradation of Merit*			1	0	0.75	0	0.75	0
6	Pre-matric Scholarships			0	0	0	0	25	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0
	Percentage							55.55	
7	Establishment of Ashram School			37.5	0	32.5	0	37.5	0
	Total	41	0	75	0	65	0	75	0
	Percentage			50		50		50	
8	Boys and Girls Hostel			39	0	39	0	39	0
	Total	64	0	68	0	68	0	68	0
	Percentage			57		57		57	
9	Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas*			4.5	0	3	0	3	0
		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship*			36	0	30.34	0	31	0
		30	0	72	0	60.69	0	62	0
11	Top Class Education			1.25	0	2.5	0	2.5	0
	Total	1.75	0	2.5	0	5	0	5	0
	Percentage			50		50		50	
12	National Overseas Scholarship			0.5	0	0.25	0	0.5	0
	Total	0.31	0	1	0	0.5	0	1	0
	Percentage			50		50		50	
13	Research Education and Mass Education Tribal Festivals and Others (Component: Exchange of visits)*			0.13	0	0.06	0	0.22	0
		3.24	0	7.37	0	6.29	0	6.4	0
14	Grants-in-aid to NGOs for STs including Coaching and Allied Scheme and Award for Exemplary Service*			0	0	18	0	18	0
		46.75	0	37	0	39.5	0	39.5	0
	Demand No. 96*								
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			1.29	0	1.81	0	1.64	0
	Total								
	Percentage								
	Demand No. 97*			44.6	115.59	54.22	162.84	66.18	126.74
	Chandigarh								
	Total								
	Percentage								
	Demand No. 98*								
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			2.7	0	2.17	0	2.4	0
	Total								
	Percentage								

S. No.	Ministry / Department	Actuals 2009-10		Budget Estimate 2010-11		Revised Estimate 2010-11		Budget Estimate 2011-12	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
	Demand No. 99*								
	Daman and Diu			0.17	0	0.17	0	0.32	
	Total								
	Percentage								
	Demand No. 100*								
	Lakshadweep			0.17	0	0.17	0	0.35	0
	Total								
	Percentage								
	Demand No. 105								
	Ministry of Women and Child Development								
1	Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme			35	0.18	35	0	42.5	0
	Total	99.93	0.01	70	0.35	70	0	85	0
	Percentage			50	51	50		50	
2	Scheme for the welfare of working children in need of care & protection			6.25	0	6.25	0	5	0
	Total	9.5	0	12.5	0	12.5	0	10	0
	Percentage			50		50		50	
3	Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)			5133	0	5475.2	0	5900	0
	Total	8154.52	0	8700	0	9280	0	10000	0
	Percentage			59		59		59	
4	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)			150	0	50	0	135	0
	Total	42.63	0	300	0	100	0	270	0
	Percentage			50		50		50	
5	National Nutrition Mission			0	0	0.5	0	50	0
	Total	0	0	1	0	1	0	100	0
	Percentage			0		50		50	
6	National Institute of Public Cooperation & Child Development (NIPCCD)			5	6.75	4.25	7.4	5.5	7.5
	Total	6.7	14.8	10	13.5	8.5	14.8	11	15
	Percentage			50	50	50	50	50	50
7	National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights			4.75	0	4.75	0	5.95	0
	Total	0	0	9.5	0	9.5	0	11.9	0
	Percentage			50		50		50	
8	Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA)			1	0.75	1	0.68	3.5	1
	Total	0.43	1.15	2	1.5	2	1.35	7	2
	Percentage			50	50	50	50	50	50
9	Innovative Work on Women & Children			1	0	1	0	1	0

S. No.	Ministry / Department	Actuals 2009-10		Budget Estimate 2010-11		Revised Estimate 2010-11		Budget Estimate 2011-12	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
	Total	0.8	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
	Percentage			50		50		50	
10	Nutrition Education Scheme (Food & Nutrition Board)			6	5.18	6	5.46	5	5.72
	Total	8.7	11.22	10.8	10.36	10.8	10.92	19	11.44
	Percentage			56	50	56	50	26	50
11	World Bank ICDS-IV Project			63	0	45	0	165	0
	Total	0	0	126	0	90	0	330	0
	Percentage			50		50		50	
	Demand No. 106								
	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports								
1	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan			82	29.5	84.44	31.57	31.5	8.85
	Total	85.54	32	91	29.5	93.44	31.57	76.79	29.5
	Percentage			90	100	90	100	41	30
2	National Service Scheme			76	6.87	76	6.87	27	2.07
	Total	67.18	4.99	85	6.87	85	6.87	90	6.96
	Percentage			89	100	89	100	30	30
3	Youth Hostels			4	0	3.15	0	1.5	0
	Total	3.41	0	5	0	4.15	0	5	0
	Percentage			80		76		30	
4	Scouting & Guiding			3	0	3	0	0.6	0
	Total	2.43	0	3	0	3	0	2	0
	Percentage			100		100		30	
5	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development			9	0.9	9	0.9	3.3	0.27
	Total	8.1	0	10	0.9	10	0.9	8.32	0.9
	Percentage			90	100	90	100	40	30
6	Scheme relating to Talent Search and Training			8	0	5	0	3	0
	Total	1	0	10	0	7	0	8	0
	Percentage			80	-	71	-	38	-
7	National Programme for Youth Adolescent Development			22.25	0.5	25.13	0.5	7.5	0.15
	Total	22.64	0	25	0.5	27.88	0.5	25	0.5
	Percentage			89	100	90	100	30	30
8	National Youth Corps			52.25	0	52.25	0	17.4	0
	Total	3.4	0	56.5	0	56.5	0	48.6	0
	Percentage			92	-	9	-	36	-
	Grand Total (Part B)								

* The schemes were not located in the Detailed Demands for Grants.

Source: Compiled by CBGA from (i) Gender Budget Statement, Union Budget for 2011-12 (for Women-specific allocations in various schemes) and (ii) Detailed Demands for Grants of Union Government Ministries for 2011-12 (for total allocations for the schemes).

ANNEXURE 3: Provisions earmarked for Women in Ministries / Departments reporting in Part B of the GB Statement 2011-12

1. Social Justice and Empowerment
2. Agriculture and Cooperation
3. Police
4. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
5. Education
6. Labour and Employment
7. Minority Affairs
8. Women and Child Development
9. Textiles
10. Culture
11. Earth Sciences
12. Panchayati Raj
13. Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
14. Food and Public Distribution
15. Rural Development
16. Information Technology
17. Youth Affairs and Sports
18. Tribal Affairs
19. Health and Family Welfare
20. Posts and Telecommunications

1. Social Justice and Empowerment

Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Provision for Women
Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan	Special Central Assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations as an additive to their Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes. Its main objective is to give a thrust to the development programmes for Scheduled Castes with reference to their occupational pattern and the need for increasing the productivity of and income from their limited resources. It will help in bringing about occupational diversification in the labour surplus economy.	15% of the total SCA released to the States/Uts will be utilized by State Governments/UTs Administrations exclusively on viable income generating economic development schemes/Programmes for SC Women.
Post Matric Scholarship for SCs	The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Caste students studying at post matriculation or post-secondary stage to enable them to complete their education.	No special mention for women
Machinery for Implementation of PCR Act 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989	The Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955: An Act to prescribe punishment for the [preaching and practice of - "Untouchability"] for the enforcement of any disability arising therefrom for matters connected therewith. ;	1955: To evolve a special package for development of identified atrocity prone/ sensitive areas. The package may include appropriate income generating beneficiary oriented schemes. Promotion of Self Help Groups, especially for women, as well as up gradation of infrastructure facilities like link roads. Special efforts to be made to spread elementary legal literacy among women about their rights and provisions of legal aid available. Assistance for legal aid is provided for cases pertaining to offences of untouchability, mutation of land records, abduction and kidnapping of girls and women and cases pertaining to reservations meant for Scheduled Castes.

Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Provision for Women
	<p>Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989: An Act to prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, to provide for Special Courts for the trial of such offences and for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.</p>	<p>Punishment for assaults or uses force to any woman belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe with intent to dishonour or outrage her modesty and for being in a position to dominate the will of a woman belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and uses that position to exploit her sexually to which she would not have otherwise agreed. Governor's Award The State Government has awarded cash prize of Rs. 10,000/- to the police personnel for outstanding work in regard to removal of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes women, minor boys and girls and other sections of the society. Kasturba Gandhi Award The State Government is providing cash award of Rs. 10000/- to the Police personnel for outstanding work in regard to removal of atrocities on women and children. The rest are same as above Act in terms of Self Help Groups and legal aid</p>
Rajiv Gandhi Fellowship for SCs	<p>To increase opportunities to Scheduled Castes for pursuing higher education leading to degrees such as M.Phil. and Ph.D. The scheme caters the requirements of the Scheduled Caste students for pursuing research degree in universities, research institutions and scientific institutions. This will not only enable them to be eligible for employment to the posts of Lecturers lying vacant in various colleges and universities but will equip them to effectively take advantage of the growing opportunities at the national and international level in the context of the new economic order.</p>	No special mention for women
Top Class Education for SCs	<p>The Scheme aims at recognizing and promoting quality education amongst students belonging to SCs, by providing full financial support. The scheme will cover SC students for pursuing studies beyond 12th class. The scholarship, once awarded, will continue till the completion of the course, subject to satisfactory performance.</p>	No special mention for women

Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Provision for Women
Boys and Girls Hostels for BCs	The Scheme aims at providing hostel facilities to students belonging to socially and educationally backward classes, especially from rural areas, to enable them to pursue secondary and higher education.	State Governments/UT Administration which submit proposals for construction of three or more hostels in a year will have to propose Girls' Hostels to the extent of at least one third of them.
Post Matric Scholarship for BCs	The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the OBCs students studying at post matriculation or post secondary stage to enable them to complete their education.	With regard to conditions for the application of the scholarship, the guidelines mention that only two children of the same parents/guardian will be entitled to receive scholarships. This restriction will, however, not apply to girls. Accordingly, scholarship availed by girls of same parents/guardian will not adversely affect admissibility of availing scholarship upto two boys of same parents/guardian. The guidelines also state that the implementing agencies will be required to keep updating the progress gender wise
Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	The objectives of the scheme are: To create an enabling environment to ensure equal opportunities, equity, social justice and empowerment of persons with disabilities and to encourage voluntary action for ensuring effective implementation of the People with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities and Protection of Rights) Act of 1995.	No special mention for women
Implementation of persons with Disability Act		
Spinal Injury Centre	ISIC is the most advanced Spine, Orthopedic and Neuromuscular Surgical centre in India with the latest state of the art diagnostics and surgical equipment and a highly qualified team of specialists recognized internationally. The rehabilitation department is considered to be a vital core element of the hospital with one of the largest teams of therapists, trained in some of the best institutes of India and abroad. It is also considered a training institute and teaching hospital affiliated to a leading university of the country. One of the most coveted courses include Masters of Prosthetics and Orthotics among many with the provision of on the job training thus, attracting students from all over the nation. Their goal is to reach the lives of thousands of newly spinal injured every year by providing medical excellence through scientific expertise and to optimize self sufficiency and independence for the rehabilitation patient.	Could not find any details pertaining to provisions for women on the website of ISIC

Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Provision for Women
National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation	National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFD) has the following main objectives: a. To promote economic development activities and self-employment ventures for the benefit of persons with disabilities; b. to extend loan to persons with disabilities for up gradation of their entrepreneurial skill for proper and efficient management of self-employment ventures; c. to extend loans to persons with disabilities for pursuing professional/technical education leading to vocational rehabilitation/self-employment; and d. to assist self-employed individual with disabilities in marketing their finished goods.	A rebate of 1% on interest is allowed to women with disabilities in all schemes. (Annual report) Some of the channelising agencies are women institutes and organizations.
Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	To ensure integrated development of the selected 1000 villages with more than 50% SC population into "model villages" so that, inter alia, (i) They have all requisite physical and social infrastructure for their socio-economic development, (ii) Disparity between SC and non-SC population in terms of common socio-economic indicators (e.g. literacy rate, completion rate of elementary education, IMR/MMR, ownership of productive assets, etc.) is eliminated, the indicators are raised to at least the level of the national average, and a. All BPL families, especially those belonging to SCs, have food and livelihood security, and are enabled to cross the poverty line and earn an adequate livelihood, b. All children complete at least eight years of education, and c. Incidence of malnutrition, especially among children and women, is eliminated. (iii) Untouchability, discrimination, segregation, and atrocities against SCs are eliminated, as are other social evils like discrimination against 9 girls/women, alcoholism and substance (drugs) abuse	The guidelines mention that the village should have an active Gram Sabha/ Gram Panchayat, women's/ swarozgaris' Self-help Group, youth club and mahila mandal; Provision of Housing for women teachers; 100% institutional deliveries for pregnant women; The village as a community should take special care of its women, children (especially girls), senior citizens, and persons with disabilities.

2. Agriculture and Cooperation

Scheme/Programme	Objective	Provision for Women
Technology Mission on Cotton	To increase cotton production, productivity and improvement in cotton quality to meet domestic and export demands of the country. This will also help in the reduction of the cost of cultivation and pesticide consumption for enhancing competitiveness in the international market. .Mini Mission-I deals with the research and development of cotton production technologies and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is the nodal agency for its implementation. Mini Mission-II deals with extension & development activities for increasing production and productivity, which is being implemented by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.	When discussing the Water Saving Devices, the guidelines mention that for Sprinkler Sets 50% of cost limited to Rs.15000/- per ha. to SC/ST/small / marginal and women and 33% limited to Rs.10000/- ha. to others. Apart from this, the guidelines do not mention any provision for women.

Scheme/Programme	Objective	Provision for Women
Jute Technology Mission	<p>To increase the production, productivity and quality of raw jute (jute & mesta etc.). The components of the scheme are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production and supply of seeds. • Supply of Implements. • IPM • Demonstration of production & retting technologies. • Supply of degumming and decorticator for ramie. • Construction of retting tanks. • Farmers training/extension workers training. 	<p>SCHEME FOR HELPING NGOS AND WOMEN SELF HELP GROUPS (WSHGS) FOR DEVELOPMENT OF JUTE DIVERSIFIED PRODUCTS: The objective of the scheme is to create domestic demand for Jute Diversified Products through mass awareness, to expand the production base for various JDPS by promoting NGOs and WSHGs especially in rural areas to take up the manufacturing of JDPS by imparting skills, training, financial support for procurement of machineries, raw material supply chain support, marketing support so as to ameliorate the economic status of the rural women and bring them to the level of economic independence; More and more Women Self Help Groups from backward tribal communities will be brought under the Jute Diversification Activity for income generation.</p>
Integrated Oilseeds, Oilpalm, Pulses and Maize Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the production, productivity and to achieve self sufficiency in oilseeds, pulses, oil palm and maize. • to promote crop diversification; and • to provide focused approach to the programme implementation based on regionally differentiated approach. 	<p>For Pipes For Carrying Water From Water Source To The Field 50% cost or Rs.15000/- whichever is less to SC/ST, small and marginal, women farmers;</p> <p>Assistance for Drip Irrigation: 50% of the cost for Small, Marginal, SC, ST and Women farmers with a ceiling ranging from Rs.7400/- to 9300/ ;</p> <p>Human Resource Development Programme: Training and skill upgradation of various stake holders in agriculture, including women participating in agriculture production;</p> <p>DISTRIBUTION OF SPRINKLER SETS: 50% of the cost or Rs.15000/- whichever is less to small and marginal farmers, Scheduled Caste/Tribes and Woman farmers</p>

Scheme/Programme	Objective	Provision for Women
Support to State Extension Services	<p>Objectives of the Scheme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing innovative, restructured and autonomous institutions at the state/district/ block level. • Encouraging multi-agency extension strategies involving Public/ Private Extension Service Providers. • Ensuring an integrated, broad-based extension delivery mechanism consistent with farming system approach. • Adopting group approach to extension in line with the identified needs and requirements of the farmers in the form of CIGs & FIGs; • Facilitating convergence of programmes in planning, execution and implementation. • Addressing gender concerns by mobilizing farm women into groups and providing training to them. • Moving towards sustainability of extension services through beneficiary contribution. 	<p>More women farmers may be involved as 'Farmer Friends'. Women Farmer Friends will also be helpful in reaching out to women farmers / farm women. 30% beneficiaries should be women farmers / farm women. Minimum 30% of resources meant for programmes and activities are required to be allocated to women farmers and women extension functionaries. Specific documentation of expenditure and performance for women may be kept;</p> <p>Thirty percent of the farmer representatives on the Governing Board would be reserved for women farmers to ensure that their interests are fully represented;</p> <p>Encourage agriculture lending institutions to increase the availability of capital to resource poor and marginal farmers, especially SC, ST and women farmers;</p> <p>Addressing gender concerns by mobilizing farm women into groups and providing training to them.</p>
National Food Security Mission	<p>Increasing production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified districts of the country; Restoring soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level; Creation of employment opportunities; and Enhancing farm level economy (i.e. farm profits) to restore confidence amongst the farmers.</p>	<p>At least 33% allocation of the fund is to be made for small, marginal and women farmers;</p> <p>The seed minikits will be distributed to the farmers free of cost. Preference will be given to progressive, small, marginal, women and SC/ST farmers</p>

Scheme/Programme	Objective	Provision for Women
Extension Support to Central Institutions	Objectives of the Scheme are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide national level training support for senior and middle level functionaries engaged in extension activities; • To cater to training needs of middle level extension functionaries of State Agriculture Departments; • To provide information to the farming community on different aspects of agriculture; • Create market opportunities for Indian agricultural products by highlighting achievements of Indian agriculture; • Recognition of work of excellence of different organizations/institutions; • To ensure that policies in agriculture reflect national commitment to empowerment of women through strategy of mainstreaming and agenda setting; and • To improve professional competence and upgrade knowledge and develop technical skills of trainers/subject matter specialists/extension workers. 	A Gender Resource Centre has been set up to work as a focal point for convergence and coordination of gender related issues within DAC, MOA. This centre is to essentially review, monitor and assess the gender contents and impact of various on-going programmes of MOA and make recommendations on appropriate improvements in their strategy and design. Besides, the centre is to collect, analyze and document information on Women in Agriculture and make it available in a user-friendly mode. It has also established a Gender Budgeting Cell which will look into the budgetary commitments for various schemes /programmes of DAC and the proportionate benefits flowing to women farmers.
Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension	To provide agriculture information and knowledge to farmers using infrastructure of Doordarshan and All India Radio	Includes special radio programmes for women such as Honey-bee keeping, kitchen gardening, etc.

3. Police

(i) ITBP	1) Opening of Creche, Day Care Centre, Gender Sensitization, Healthcare Centre, Women's Rest Rooms (furniture and fixtures)/ Washing Drying/Women's Laundry		
(ii) CISF	1) Construction of Family Welfare Centres at RTC Ananthpur exclusively for the benefit of women	Family welfare Centre is in operation in most of the units where the family members of the Force personnel can augment their income by way of fabricating uniforms etc. as per the rates fixed by G.O.I from time to time. The families of Ex-CISF personnel are also allowed to become member of Family Welfare Centre so that they can also augment their income by stitching the uniforms etc.	Though no special mention has been made about women, such a program can benefit women.
(iii) Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR & D)	1) Fellowship scheme for doctoral work in Criminology and Police Science for women award etc.	The purpose of the Fellowship Programme is to encourage and foster research and development in the field of Criminology and Police Science.	The women awardees would be eligible for maternity leave at full rate, once during the tenure of their award as per UGC rules.

	2) Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant Award Scheme for books in Hindi	Encouragement to authors for writing and translating Hindi books on the subjects related to Police	There are two parts to the scheme. Under Part 1, there are two prizes of Rs. 30000/- and Rs. 14000/- out of which one each is reserved for women. Similarly in part 2 also there is a prize of Rs. 40000/-, which again has one prize reservation for women. This is conditional on the submission by the women authors. The books should be on or related to subjects on police
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4. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Scheme	Objectives	Provisions for Women
Scheme for enhancing productivity and Competitiveness of khadi industry and artisans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make khadi industry more competitive by replacement of obsolete and old machinery and equipment and repairs to/renovation of existing/operational machinery and equipment; • extend an evenly balanced and need-based support in all areas of Khadi activities viz. production, distribution, promotion and capacity building; • provide appropriate incentives to shift to market driven approach. • the scheme would cover activities upto cloth stage and may not venture into readymade garments. 	Khadi institutions while selecting artisan beneficiaries will target their coverage in such a manner that the socially backward and weaker sections of the society are adequately represented. The representations at least will be SC – 15%, ST – 8.2%, Minorities – 15% and Women – 30% . Detailed records in this regard will be maintained in each assisted institution and reports furnished regularly to KVIC.
	<p>Targeted beneficiaries of the scheme would be spinners, weavers, pre-weaving artisans, washer men, dyers and printers, workers (karyakartas) of the khadi institutions, manufacturers of tools and equipment, common service providers engaged in khadi industry associated with selected khadi institutions from among the 200 Khadi institutions affiliated to KVIC / State or UT KVI Boards</p> <p>Funds to be given to the implementing agency which has to be a directly aided institution of KVIC or that of State Khadi & V.I. Board (KVIB).</p>	

Scheme	Objectives	Provisions for Women
International Cooperation Scheme	<p>Technology infusion and/or upgradation of Indian micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), their modernisation and promotion of their exports are the principal objectives of assistance under the International Cooperation Scheme.</p> <p>Financial Assistance to organisations so that they can explore new areas of technology, participate in international exhibitions and hold international seminars etc.</p> <p>Financial assistance to one organisation would normally be restricted to two events in a financial year.</p>	<p>In order to make representation in such events more inclusive and equitable, following guidelines must be followed:</p> <p>(i) Adequate representation would be given to SC/ST/Minority/Women entrepreneurs in such events, subject to condition that the best products would be showcased.</p> <p>(ii) While selecting entrepreneurs as well as representative(s) of the participating organisation, priority should be given to persons who have not participated in such events earlier.</p>

Scheme	Objectives	Provisions for Women
<p>Rejuvenation, Modernization & Technology Up gradation of the Coir Industry</p>	<p>A Central Sector Scheme on launched during 2007-08, on a pilot basis, to facilitate the sustainable development of the Spinning and Tiny/Household Weaving Units of the coir industry by providing proper work sheds and enabling replacement of traditional age old ratts with motorized ratts in the Spinning sector and replacement of traditional looms with the mechanized looms in the Tiny/Household sector in the first phase, during XI Plan. The scheme aims to develop the supply of basic raw material at the grass root level of the coir industry to ensure continuous supply of quality coir yarn through out the year. The Scheme will be implemented among the major coir producing States of the country.</p> <p>The coir industry comprises mostly women and contributing to around Rs. 600 crore worth of exports annually.</p> <p>To provide more employment opportunities for women in the rural sector for gender empowerment;</p> <p>To contribute to inclusive growth of vulnerable sections of beneficiaries especially those belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and North Eastern Region (NER);</p> <p>(i) To generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through setting up of new self-employment ventures/projects/micro enterprises.</p> <p>(ii) To bring together widely dispersed traditional artisans/ rural and urban unemployed youth and give them self-employment opportunities to the extent possible, at their place</p> <p>(iii) To provide continuous and sustainable employment to a large segment of traditional and prospective artisans and rural and urban unemployed youth in the country, so as to help arrest migration of rural youth to urban areas.</p> <p>(iv) To increase the wage earning capacity of artisans and contribute to increase in the growth rate of rural and urban employment.</p>	<p>Intervention: Loans will be given for either a Spinning Unit or a Tiny/Household unit. The selection of beneficiary will be done on merit, on first come first served basis. Under the scheme, one existing obsolete ratt per unit would be replaced by four mechanized ratts. The intervention in the spinning sector is targeted to be women oriented. A tiny/household weaving unit is proposed to be standardized with three mechanized looms.</p> <p>Parameters for selection of a beneficiary:</p> <p>a. SHGs consisting of a group of 8 Spinners, including their Leader, engaged in the production and processing of Coir and new SHGs shall be eligible for assistance under the Scheme.</p> <p>b. The applicant SHGs shall produce project proposal in the prescribed format approved by the Coir Board and the Bank from where the applicant seeks to avail term loan for the scrutiny and approval of the Evaluation and Steering committee of the Coir Board.</p> <p>c. The applicant SHGs shall have minimum two cents of land of own / lease for a minimum period of 10 years.</p> <p>A concurrent baseline survey of the targeted beneficiaries' viz. Spinners and Tiny/Household weavers would be undertaken by the Coir Board simultaneously with the aid of a Specialist who is conversant with the economics of the Coir Industry for preparing a profile under the Scheme viz. income of the beneficiary prior to and after the implementation of the Scheme, increase in the number of work days, increase in production and productivity, number of beneficiaries (men/women General/SC/ST/OBC/Minority, etc.).</p>

Scheme	Objectives	Provisions for Women
		<p>Awareness Camps</p> <p>KVIC and State DICs will organize awareness camps, in close coordination with each other and KVIBs, throughout the country to popularize PMEGP and to educate potential beneficiaries in rural, semi-rural and urban areas about the Scheme. The awareness camps will involve participation from the unemployed men and women with special focus on special category, i.e., SC, ST, OBC, Physically challenged, Ex-servicemen, Minorities, Women, etc.</p>
Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana	<p>To provide handholding support and assistance to the potential first generation entrepreneurs, who have already successfully completed or undergoing Entrepreneurship Development Training Programme through the selected lead agencies i.e. 'Udyami Mitras' , in the establishment and management of the new enterprise</p> <p>To provide information, support, guidance and assistance to first generation entrepreneurs as well as other existing entrepreneurs through an 'Udyami Helpline'</p> <p>Financial assistance would be provided to the selected lead agencies i.e. Udyami Mitras for rendering assistance and handholding support to the potential first generation entrepreneurs</p>	<p>1. For setting up of service enterprises, the Udyami Mitras would be provided handholding charges at the rate of Rs. 4000/- (Rupees four thousand only) per trainee that would include a Central grant of Rs. 3000/- (Rupees three thousand only) under RGUMY and contribution of Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees one thousand only) by the beneficiary (to be deposited in advance).</p> <p>2. For setting up of micro manufacturing enterprises, having investment (in plant and machinery) up to Rs. 25,00,000/-, the handholding charges would be Rs. 6,000/- (Rupees six thousand only), including Rs. 1000/- (Rupees one thousand only) to be contributed by the beneficiary.</p> <p>3. For the beneficiaries from special category i.e. SC/ ST/ physically handicapped/ women / beneficiaries from North-Eastern Region, the beneficiary's contribution of Rs. 1,000/- shall also be provided as a grant under RGUMY.</p>
Scheme for Assistance of Training Institutions	Financial assistance for establishment of new institutions (EDIs), strengthening the infrastructure of the existing EDIs and for supporting entrepreneurship and skill development activities.	Nothing in particular
	The assistance shall be provided to these training institutions in the form of capital grant for creation/ strengthening of infrastructure and programme support for conducting entrepreneurship development and skill development programmes.	

Scheme	Objectives	Provisions for Women
<p>Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans</p>	<p>The Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans (WSKA) is an attempt to facilitate the development of khadi spinners and weavers by way of providing them financial assistance for construction of worksheds, on a pilot basis.</p> <p>* To provide better ambiance by providing a better workplace to enable them to carry out their spinning and weaving work efficiently.</p> <p>* To provide more storing and working space for housing slivers, raw material, implements and accessories, doobby, jacquard yarn, cloth etc.</p> <p>* To help improve efficiency productivity of the spinners through the electrical connection and lighting to the workshed.</p> <p>Financial Assistance will be provided to those khadi artisans who belong to BPL category. Assistance for construction of worksheds will be provided through the khadi institutions with which these khadi artisans are associated</p>	<p>Nothing in particular</p>
<p>Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)</p>	<p>To develop clusters of traditional industries in various parts of the country over a period of five years commencing 2005-06</p>	<p>The target sectors and potential beneficiaries will include:</p> <p>(i) Artisans, workers, machinery makers, raw material providers, entrepreneurs, institutional and private business development service (BDS) providers engaged in traditional industries and working in selected clusters of khadi, coir and village industries, including leather and pottery.</p> <p>ii) Artisan guilds, cooperatives, consortiums, networks of enterprises, self-help groups (SHGs), enterprise associations, etc.</p> <p>iii) Implementing agencies, field functionaries of Government institutions/ organisations and policy makers, directly engaged in traditional industries.</p>

Scheme	Objectives	Provisions for Women
Cluster Development Programme	<p>To support the sustainability and growth of MSEs by addressing common issues such as improvement of technology, skills and quality, market access, access to capital, etc.</p> <p>To build capacity of MSEs for common supportive action through formation of self help groups, consortia, upgradation of associations, etc.</p> <p>To create/upgrade infrastructural facilities in the new/existing industrial areas/ clusters of MSEs.</p> <p>To set up common facility centres (for testing, training centre, raw material depot, effluent treatment, complementing production processes, etc).</p>	<p>Cost of Project and Govt of India Assistance:</p> <p>Diagnostic Study - Maximum cost Rs. 2.50 lakh.</p> <p>Soft interventions - Maximum cost of project Rs. 25.00 lakh, with Gol contribution of 75% (90% for Special Category States and for clusters with more than 50% women/micro/village/SC/ST units).</p> <p>Hard interventions i.e setting up of CFCs – maximum eligible project cost of Rs. 15.00 crore with Gol contribution of 70% (90% for Special Category States and for clusters with more than 50% women/ micro/village/SC/ST units) .</p> <p>Infrastructure Development in the new/ existing industrial estates/areas.</p> <p>Maximum eligible project cost Rs.10.00 crore, with Gol contribution of 60% (80% for Special Category States and for clusters with more than 50% women/ micro/SC/ST units)</p>

5. Education

Scheme	Objectives	Provision for girls
Centrally sponsored scheme for providing quality education in Madarasas	Financial assistance to traditional institutions like Madarasas and Maktabas to introduce science, mathematics, social studies, hindi and english in their curriculum so that academic proficiency for classes I-XII is attainable for children studying in these institutions.	None
National Means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme	<p>To award 100,000 scholarships to the gifted or meritorious students whose parental income is not more than Rs 1,50,000/- per annum from all sources. These scholarships will be provided quarterly to the students studying as regular students in class IX in government, local body and government-aided schools. The scholarships will be paid from class IX till class XII for a maximum period of four years.</p> <p>The amount of scholarship is proposed to be Rs.6000/- per annum @ Rs. 500/- per month.</p>	

Scheme	Objectives	Provision for girls
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan		<p>Access, not to be confined to ensuring that a school becomes accessible to all children within specified distance but implies an understanding of the educational needs and predicament of the traditionally excluded categories – the SC, ST and others sections of the most disadvantaged groups, the Muslim minority, girls in general, and children with special needs.</p> <p>Gender concern, implying not only an effort to enable girls to keep pace with boys but to view education in the perspective spelt out in the National Policy on Education 1986 /92; i.e. a decisive intervention to bring about a basic change in the status of women.</p> <p>Centrality of teacher, to motivate them to innovate and create a culture in the classroom, and beyond the classroom, that might produce an inclusive environment for children, especially for girls from oppressed and marginalised backgrounds.</p> <p>SSA will provide two sets of uniform to all girls, SC, ST children and Below Poverty Line (BPL) children, wherever (i) State Governments have incorporated provision of school uniforms as a child entitlement in their State RTE Rules, and (ii) State Governments are not already providing uniforms from the State budgets.</p>
Mid-Day Meal	<p>(i) Improving the nutritional status of children in classes I – V in Government, Local Body and Government aided schools, and EGS and AIE centres.</p> <p>(ii) Encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities.</p> <p>(iii) Providing nutritional support to children of primary stage in drought-affected areas during summer vacation.</p>	The govt doc on MDM details improvement in certain indicators vis-à-vis girls due to the scheme.
Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Financial Assistance for Appointment of Language Teachers.	The scheme has a component on appointment of Urdu Teachers in a Government school in any locality where more than 25% of the population is from Urdu speaking community. However, such proposals need to come from State Government and not from individual Urdu teachers or private organisations.	

Scheme	Objectives	Provision for girls
Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan	<p>To provide a secondary school within a reasonable distance of any habitation, which should be 5 kilometer for secondary schools and 7 -10 kilometers for higher secondary schools.</p> <p>Ensure universal access of secondary education by 2017 (GER of 100%), and Universal retention by 2020,</p> <p>Providing access to secondary education with special references to economically weaker sections of the society, the educationally backward, the girls and the disabled children residing in rural areas and other marginalized categories like SC, ST, OBC and Educationally Backward Minorities (EBM).</p>	<p>Residential accommodation for teachers in rural and difficult hilly areas. Preference will be given to accommodation for female teachers.</p> <p>Hostels/ residential schools, cash incentive, uniform, books, separate toilets for girls.</p> <p>Strengthening of Boarding and Hostel facilities for Girl Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools (Access and Equity) for providing assistance to NGOs to run Girls' Hostels in the rural areas,</p> <p>The participation of Women in the affairs of the school will be ensured through constitution of School Management Committee.</p> <p>At the national level, to encourage greater participation of girls in the secondary and Higher secondary stage, a "National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education" has been launched in June, 2008. According to the scheme, a sum of Rs.3000/- will be deposited in the name of eligible girl as fixed deposit and she would be entitled to withdraw it along with interest thereon on reaching 18 years of age.</p> <p>In order to avoid covering distance through walking the State Governments should also provide Transport Facilities to the girls.</p> <p>A girl child admitted in IX class in rural areas be given a ladies bicycle/wheelchair (for disabled student). She may use it while studying in subsequent classes also. The Government of Jharkhand is already providing this incentive to the Girls.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State transport/pass facility may be made available to the girls for going to nearby secondary/ secondary schools in rural areas. • Ensuring safety and security of girl child while commuting to the school. <p>RMSA envisages construction of residential quarters for teachers in remote/hilly areas/ in areas with difficult terrain. Quarters will be built as residential clusters with accommodation for teachers of all schools within a particular area. Preference will be given to female teachers.</p>

Scheme	Objectives	Provision for girls
		<p>RMSA also recognises the need for a rural posting allowance for woman teachers to attract them to rural postings. Rural Allowance in low women literacy districts @ Rs. 300/- per teacher per month is therefore suggested. This Scheme may be operationalized first in the high gender disparity areas (Blocks, Districts).</p> <p>Girls' Hostel Scheme under which one Girls' Hostel of capacity 100 would be set up in each of the about 3500 educationally backward blocks in the country. The location would preferably be within the campus of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, and if that is not possible, within a Government Secondary School campus.</p> <p>The girl students in the age group 14-18 studying in classes IX to XII and belonging to SC, ST, OBC, Minority communities and BPL families will form the target group of the scheme. At least 50% of the girls admitted to the hostels should belong to SC, ST, OBC, Minority communities.</p> <p>For girls belonging to backward categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first priority for establishment of new schools or up gradation of Upper Primary schools should be in the locality with concentration of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities and Low Female Literacy Rates. • Ashram schools will be given preference while upgrading upper primary schools. <p>Resource support:</p> <p>Providing textbooks, Workbooks, and Stationeries etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Uniforms, Footwear etc. • Provision of Bicycle/wheelchair • Boarding and lodging for each child • Stipend for day scholars <p>Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS). The proposed new scheme would enable all students with disabilities completing eight years of elementary schooling an opportunity to complete four years of secondary schooling (classes IX-XII), in an inclusive and enabling environment. The IEDSS will also support the training programmes for general school teachers to meet the needs of children with disabilities. The revised scheme will form part of RMSA</p>

Scheme	Objectives	Provision for girls
Scheme For Infrastructure Development Private Aided/Unaided Minority Institutes (Elementary Secondary/ Senior Secondary Schools)	<p>The scheme would facilitate education of minorities by augmenting and strengthening school infrastructure in Minority Institutions (elementary/secondary/senior secondary schools) in order to expand facilities for formal education to children of minority communities. The scheme will inter alia encourage educational facilities for girls, children with special needs and those who are most deprived educationally amongst minorities.</p>	<p>The scheme will fund infrastructure development of private aided/unaided minority elementary/secondary/senior secondary schools to the extent of 75% and subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakh per school for:</p> <p>(i) Strengthening of educational infrastructure and physical facilities in the existing elementary/secondary/senior secondary school including additional classrooms, science / computer lab rooms, library rooms, toilets, drinking water facilities etc.</p> <p>(ii) Hostel buildings for children in such category of schools, specially for girls.</p> <p>(iii) Any other educational infrastructure not covered in (i) or (ii) above, but which in view of the State/Central Grant in Aid Committee is justified for educational advancement of the minority institution.</p> <p>Voluntary organizations/societies/trusts running institutes/schools that are recognized by Central or State governments shall be eligible to apply for assistance under the scheme.</p>
Scheme Of Scholarship For College And University Students	<p>The Department of Higher Education has introduced a new scheme for meritorious students from low income families going to colleges / universities for implementation during the XI Five Year Plan period with an approved outlay of Rs. 1000 crore. This is a Central sector scheme</p> <p>The rate of scholarship would be Rs.1000/- p.m. at Graduation level for first three years of College and University courses and Rs.2000/- per month at Post- Graduation level.</p> <p>Students pursuing professional courses would get Rs.2000/- per month in the 4th and 5th year. The scholarship would be paid for 10 months in an academic year.</p> <p>Scholarship will be paid only to those students whose parent's/guardian's income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 4.5 lakh per annum, for all categories under the scheme.</p>	<p>The scholarships will be awarded on the basis of the results of senior secondary examination. 82000 fresh scholarships per annum [41000 for boys and 41000 for girls] will be awarded for graduate / postgraduate studies in colleges and universities and for professional courses, such as Medical, Engineering etc.</p> <p>As per the latest guidelines on the subject, the income-ceiling for 'non-creamy layer' is Rs. 4.5 lakh per annum. At present, reservations for the various categories are as follows : SC 15 %, ST 71/2 % OBC 27 % and horizontally 3 % for Physically Handicapped in all the categories.</p>

Scheme	Objectives	Provision for girls
Education Loan Interest Subsidy	<p>To provide full interest subsidy during the period of moratorium on loans taken by students belonging to economically weaker sections from scheduled banks under the Educational Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks' Association, for pursuing any of the approved courses of studies in technical and professional streams, from recognized institutions in India.</p> <p>The benefits under the Scheme would be applicable to those students belonging to economically weaker sections, with an annual parental income upper limit of Rs. 4.5 lakh per year.</p>	

6. Labour and Employment

Scheme / Programme	Objective	Provision for Women
1) Improvement in working condition of child/women labour (National Child Labour Project)	<p>In 1988, the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme was launched in 9 districts, which later increased to 100 districts during the 10th Plan, of high child labour endemicity in the country. The Scheme envisages running of special schools for child labour withdrawn from work. In the special schools, these children are provided formal/non-formal education along with vocational training, a stipend of Rs.100 per month; supplementary nutrition and regular health check ups so as to prepare them to join regular mainstream schools. Under the Scheme, funds are given to the District Collectors for running special schools for child labour. Most of these schools are run by the NGOs in the district.</p>	<p>One good thing which NCPL has done is taking out a GB statement, enumerating the gender component as well as break-up of beneficiaries, gender wise. A Gender Based Analysis (GBA) statement of Public Expenditure and number of beneficiaries under NCLP during 2004-2005 was taken out by the ministry. As a part of this statement it mentions that though there is no particular gender component specified for the NCLP, however, they provided gender disaggregated number of beneficiaries. This is a welcome step which should be done on a more regular and timely basis and followed by other ministries as well.</p>

7. Minority Affairs

Scheme	Objectives	Provisions for Women
<p>Merit-cum-Means Scholarship Scheme for Minority Communities Students</p>	<p>To provide financial assistance to the poor and meritorious students belonging to minority communities to enable them to pursue professional and technical courses.</p> <p>The annual income of the beneficiary/parent or guardian of beneficiary should not exceed Rs.2.50 lakh from all sources.</p> <p>The Scheme will be implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, which receive 100% central assistance from Government of India for the total expenditure under the scheme.</p> <p>The number of scholarship has been fixed state-wise on the basis of minority population of the states/UTs.</p> <p>Financial assistance will be given to pursue degree and/or post graduate level technical and professional courses from a recognized institution. Maintenance allowance will be credited to the student's account. The course fee will be paid by the State Department directly to the institute concerned.</p>	<p>30% scholarship will be reserved for girls of each minority community in a state which is transferable to male student of that community in case of non-availability of female candidate in that community in the concerned state.</p>
<p>Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme</p>	<p>The scholarship will be awarded for studies in India in a government or private school from class I to class X, including such residential Government institutes and eligible private institutes selected and notified in a transparent manner by the State Government and Union Territory Administration concerned.</p> <p>Scholarship will be awarded to the students who have secured not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination and annual income of their parents/guardian from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1 lakh.</p>	<p>30% of scholarship will be earmarked for girl students. In case sufficient number of eligible girl students are not available, then the balance earmarked scholarships may be awarded to eligible boy students.</p>
<p>Post Matric Scholarship Scheme</p>	<p>To award scholarships to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker sections of minority community</p> <p>Scholarship will be awarded to the students who have secured not less than 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous final examination and the annual income of whose parents/guardian from all sources does not exceed Rs.2 lakh.</p>	<p>30% of scholarship will be earmarked for girl students. In case sufficient number of eligible girl students are not available, then the balance earmarked scholarships may be awarded to eligible boy students.</p>
<p>Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students (listed under Part B but it is meant for girl students only)</p>	<p>To recognize, promote and assist meritorious Girl students belonging to National Minorities who cannot continue their education without financial support.</p>	

8. Women and Child Development

Scheme	Objectives	Provisions for Women
NIPCCD	<p>The Institute functions as an apex institution for training functionaries of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme. As a nodal resource agency, it has also been entrusted with the responsibility of training and capacity building of functionaries at the national and regional level, under the new scheme of Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). It has also been designated, by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the nodal institution for imparting training on two important issues of Child Rights and Prevention of trafficking of women & children for SAARC countries</p>	
Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection	<p>Provision of opportunities including non-formal education, vocational training, etc, to working children to facilitate their entry/re-entry into mainstream education in cases where they have either not attended any learning system or where for some reasons their education has been discontinued with a view to preventing their continued or future exploitation.</p> <p>The programme will lend support to projects in urban areas</p> <p>Grant in aid is given to NGOs for this purpose.</p>	
Food and Nutrition Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition Education and Training, both for the masses and for ICDS functionaries, • Mass Nutrition Awareness Campaigns, • Development, production and distribution of nutrition education/training material, • Training in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables and Nutrition, • Development and Promotion of locally available Nutritious Foods, • Food Analysis and Standardization, • Follow up action on National Nutrition Policy. 	
Rajiv Gandhi Creche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers	<p>To provide creche facility to children of working mothers. The present scheme will provide assistance to NGOs for running crèches for babies (0-6 years) and would provide assistance to ensure sleeping facilities, health-care, supplementary nutrition, immunization etc. for running a crèche for 25 babies for eight hours i.e. from 9.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.</p>	

<p>Integrated Child Protection Scheme</p>		<p>Cradle Baby Reception Centre: Recognizing the fact that over 80% of districts in the country do not have facilities to receive or offer temporary shelter for children in crisis situation, especially those who are abandoned and vulnerable to be trafficked, the ICPS envisages setting up Cradle Baby Reception Centres in each district. These Cradle Baby Reception Centres will be linked to Cradle Points at Primary Health Care Centres (PHCs), Hospitals/Nursing Homes, Swadhar Units, Short Stay Homes and in the office of the DCPS to receive abandoned babies. For every child received by the cradle baby reception centre, the process of creating an individual care plan shall be initiated by the reception centre, to be further developed and prepared by the SAA in whose care the child is to be transferred after the authorization of the CWC.</p> <p>Institutions mandated to be set up under the Juvenile Justice Act 2000 are Observation Homes, Special Homes, Children's Homes and Shelter Homes.</p> <p>Separate special homes for girls above the age of 10 years and boys in the age groups of 11 to 15 and 16 to 18 years</p> <p>Separate children's homes for boys and girls in the age group of 7-11 and 12- 18 years</p> <p>Separate shelter homes for girls above the age of 10 years and boys in the age groups of 11 to 15 and 16 to 18 years;</p>
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9. Textiles

Scheme	Objectives	Provisions for Women
Integrated Handloom Development Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Focus on formation of weavers group as a category. ii. To develop the handloom weavers groups to become self sustainable. iii. Inclusive approach to cover weavers both within and outside the cooperative fold. iv. Skill upgradation of handloom weavers/workers to produce diversified products with improved quality to meet the market requirements. v. provide suitable workplace to weavers to enable them to produce quality products with improved productivity, vi. holistic and flexible intervention to provide need based inputs specific to each cluster, vii. Market orientation by associating entrepreneurs and professionals for marketing, design and Managing the production, and viii. Facilitate process of credit from financial institutions / banks 	
Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme	<p>Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme is an integrated scheme including component for Publicity and Awareness, setting up of Marketing Complexes, setting up of Urban Haats and organisation of Exhibition and Fairs through various handloom agencies to promote the marketing of handlooms in the country and to improve levels of awareness among handloom weavers and the general public in the interest of overall development of the handloom sector.</p>	
Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	<p>(i) HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME (HIS)</p> <p>The Health Insurance Scheme is implemented through the ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd. The total premium under the scheme for 2009-10 is Rs. 988.30 (including service tax). The scheme envisages covering (a) not only the weaver but also spouse and two children (b) all pre-existing diseases as well as new diseases and (c) substantial provision for OPD. The ancillary handloom worker like those engaged in warping, winding, dyeing, printing, finishing, sizing, Jhala making, jacquard cutting etc. are also eligible to be covered. The annual limit per family is Rs.15000 out of which OPD cover is Rs.7,500.</p> <p>(ii) MAHATMA GANDHI BUNKAR BIMA YOJANA (MGBBY)</p> <p>The MGBBY is being implemented through the Life Insurance Corporation of India.</p> <p>During the 11th Plan, the benefits available under the MGBBY have been substantially increased as compared to what was available during the 10 Plan.</p> <p>In addition, under the MGBBY, a scholarship of Rs.300/- per quarter per child is paid to students studying in standard IX to XII for a maximum period of four years or till they complete XII standard, whichever event occurs earlier. The benefit is restricted to two children of the member covered.</p>	

Scheme	Objectives	Provisions for Women
Mill Gate Price Scheme	<p>The scheme was introduced during 1992-93 with the objective of providing all type of yarns to the handloom weavers' organizations at the Mill Gate Price. The National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC), a Public Sector Undertaking, is the only agency authorized to implement the scheme. The scheme provides benefit to the following organizations and their member weavers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Handloom organizations of National/State/Regional/Primary levels. • Handloom Development Centre. • Handloom producers/exporters/manufacturers registered with HEPC/any other export promotion council under Ministry of Textiles/Director of Industries/Handloom of State/U.T. • All approved export houses/trading houses/star trading houses for production of handloom items. • Member of recognized/approved handloom associations. • NGOs fulfilling CAPART norms. • Any other agency approved by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. 	
Diversified Handloom Development Scheme	<p>The scheme envisages skill upgradation of the handloom weavers through training workshops and exhibitions, design development, documentation of traditional designs and providing linkage and meeting the market requirements. The components of the scheme are –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of Weavers Service Centre/Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology; • National Centre for Textile Design (NCTD); • Research and Development (R&D); • Conducting Third National Handloom Census and issue of identity cards to Handloom weavers and allied workers. 	
Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana	<p>Aims at promoting Indian handicrafts by developing artisans' clusters into professionally managed and self-reliant community enterprise on the principles of effective member participation and mutual cooperation. The thrust of the scheme is on a projectized; need based integrated approach for sustainable handicrafts development through participation of craftpersons leading to their empowerment. The package of support under AHVY can be clubbed under the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social interventions • Technological interventions • Marketing interventions • Financial interventions 	

Scheme	Objectives	Provisions for Women
Design and Technology Upgradation	<p>The scheme aims to upgrade artisan's skills through development of innovative designs and prototypes products for overseas market revival of languishing crafts and preservation of heritage etc. The scheme has the following components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Skill up-gradation. 2. Assistance for Design and Technology Upgradation 3. Documentation Preservation and revival of rare and Languishing craft. 4. National Award for outstanding contribution in Handicrafts Sector. 5. Financial Assistance for Institutions to be set up under State Initiatives. 6. Setting up of Design Bank. 7. Financial Assistance to Central Govt. sponsored Institutions. 8. Product Development programme for exporters. 	
Research & Development	<p>To conduct surveys and studies of important crafts and make in-depth analysis of specific aspects and problems of Handicrafts in order to generate useful input,s to aid policy Planning and fine tune the ongoing initiatives; and to have independent evaluation of the schemes implemented by this office.</p>	
Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	<p>Aimed at Insurance Cover and Health Care of Handicrafts Artisan and his family.</p> <p>(i) Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana.</p> <p>aims at financially enabling the artisans community to access to the best of healthcare facilities in the country. This scheme covers not only the artisans but also any three members out of spouse, dependent parents and children.</p> <p>All craft persons whether male of female, between the age group of one day to 80 years will be eligible to be covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana.</p> <p>(ii) Bima Yojana for Handicrafts Artisans.</p> <p>to provide life insurance protection to the Handicrafts Artisans, whether male or female, between the age group of 18-60 years.</p> <p>All crafts persons, whether male or female, between the age group of 18-60 years will be eligible to be covered under the BIMA Yojana For Handicrafts Artisans.</p>	
Human Resources Development Scheme	<p>To provide qualified and trained workforce for establishing a strong production base coupled with improvement in quality and use of appropriate techniques, processes and innovative design to meet present day market requirement.</p>	
Catalytic Development Programme	Scheme of Central Silk Board	
Quality Certificate Systems	Scheme of Central Silk Board	

Scheme	Objectives	Provisions for Women
CFC for Integrated Wool Processing	supports angora rearing activity among farmers, strengthens Germplasm Centre (GPC), and facilitated distribution of rabbit among rearers as foundation stock along with necessary training and feed and nutritional support.	
Seed Organisation & HRD		

10. Culture

Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Provision for Women
Zonal Cultural Centres (Annual Report)	The seven Zonal Cultural Centres were set up to extend local creative support to folk and traditional artists and artisans of India. Each Centre functions as an autonomous body, The main objective of these Centres, inter alia, include preservation, innovation, promotion and dissemination of the various art forms covering the broad disciplines,	<i>Analysis fails to shed any light on how these centres promote gender equity. One place where women find mention is where it is mentioned that the North-East Zonal Cultural Centre organized seminar on the role of women in the preservation of culture. A two-day seminar under the theme "Role of Women in the Preservation of Culture" was jointly organized by the North East Zone Cultural Centre and the Women Studies Centre of Nagaland University. The seminar was held in five sessions under the theme, Women and Environment in the context of the Millennium Development; Women and Preservation of Art forms; Women as Traditional Knowledge Keepers; Women and Community Development Efforts; and Women and Food. An analysis of the activities of these cultural centres makes one wonder why were these included under the GB Statement.</i>
Financial Assistance for Professionals and Individuals for Specified Performing Arts Projects (Annual Report)	This is the flagship scheme of the Ministry in the field of performing arts. Under this scheme financial assistance are provided to dramatic groups, theatre groups, music ensembles, children theatre, solo artistes and for all genres of performing arts activities. The scheme has the following major components:- (i) Salary Grant (ii) Production Grant	This scheme again finds no mention of the gender or women component. No special provisions for women have been specified in the Annual Report.

11. Earth Sciences

Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Provision for Women
National Institute of Ocean Technology		The institute does not have any clear cut guidelines with regard to women. One place where women find mention is in the Annual Report. The report mentions that the institute has two colleges exclusively for women. In addition to this, there is also a mention of Women Self Help Groups. Women self help group have been providing services in the maintenance of lawn, trees and jungle clearance. These women belong to the economically backward class in and around Pallikaranai area. They also help in growing various organic plants and vegetables for the institute. The financial aid provided to these women self help groups is a good measure on the part of the institute. But is it enough, is an important concern.
Tsunami and Storm Surge Warning System	The objective of this is to provide early warning of natural hazards viz. cyclone, tsunami, sea level rise	We were however unable to obtain information regarding why it was included in the Part-B of the GB Statement. From its objectives and activities, it was not clear as to why it was included in the statement.
Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Service	The Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) has a mission i.e. to provide the best possible ocean information and advisory services to the society, industry, government and scientific community through sustained ocean observations and constant improvement through systematic and focused research.	Why or how it will promote gender equity is not clear from this. Thus why it is included in the Statement is a question which needs to be answered.
Sea Front Facility	The purpose is to develop and establish integrated sea front facilities like R&D Centers, and Laboratories, Integration Bay for R&D works, Coastal Jetty and Test Ponds. It also works to identify the land having sea front area, procurement of Land, establishing sea front facility initially with external services for the sea front facility.	It again presents a case where it is hard to figure out what the gender component is.

12. Panchayati Raj

Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Provision for Women
Panchayat mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan	<p>The scheme has two components namely, a) Panchayat Mahila Shakti Abhiyan (PMSA), and b) Panchayat Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PYSA)</p> <p>The objective of PMSA is to create a forum where the EWRs can freely talk about issues faced by them as elected representatives, which will in turn enable them to voice their ideas, concerns and priorities in the local panchayat meetings with greater efficiency and to use the strength of the women collectives to improve gender relations within family and society as also increase the bargaining power of the EWRs. The effort aims to create a broad based leadership of women at the Panchayat level for the success and efficacy of democracy at the village level. The activities planned in this programme are designed to reduce the gaps in accessing opportunities between the male and female elected representatives. The modus operandi of the PMSA is to organize 2 or 3-day large scale residential camps or Sammelans of the elected women representatives (EWRs) such that they forge a sisterhood based on their newly acquired identities." The guidelines further mention that a State level Sammelan will be organized in each State where the elected women representatives will assemble together for 2-3 days to debate, discuss and deliberate on the issues that affects them as Panchayati Raj representatives.</p>	<p>Such a measure can go a long way in ensuring that the women leaders develop the requisite leadership qualities. Attention to the fact that women might not feel very comfortable discussing their issues in presence of male counterparts is commendable. This scheme is a very important scheme for the empowerment of women. It recognizes that just appointing women to position of power is not enough to empower them. They also need to be trained to ensure that they can use this opportunity to combat the various issues faced by women. Organizing meets for them with the purpose of providing them with training and imparting confidence is necessary if the women are to work effectively as leaders. In view of this, inclusion of this scheme under the GB Statement is fully justified.</p>
Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana	<p>This scheme has two components: the Infrastructure Component and the Training Component. A review of both is required to analyse the gender component of this scheme.</p>	
	<p>(a) Infrastructure Component: Under the Infrastructure Development component, grants are provided for construction of Panchayat Ghars at Gram Panchayat level. The objective is to assist in the Capacity Building (of the Panchayati Raj Institutions) initiatives of the State and the Central government. It involves construction of the Gram Panchayat Ghars based on a standard design.</p>	<p>The Infrastructure Component however does not mention any women specific provision.</p>

Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Provision for Women
	<p>(b) Training Component: The objective of the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana is to assist States for Training and Capacity Building of elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions so that they can effectively perform the functions devolved and the schemes entrusted to them. The need for Training and Capacity Building of elected representatives and officials of Panchayati Raj Institutions at all the three levels of Zilla Parishad, Block Panchayat and Gram Panchayat cannot be underscored.</p>	<p>However the Training Component finds some mention of the gender component. Overall perspective of training must reinforce issues of social equity, gender sensitivity and justice among all participants in the process of governance through Panchayati Raj, including all levels of the bureaucracy. The guidelines mention that the core curriculum for the elected representatives should also include concerns like Gender equity and social justice. Even while stating the areas of training the guidelines mention that key training areas include Empowering Political Participation of Deprived Sections Women/SCs/STs/OBCs. However, apart from this the guidelines for the scheme do not mention any special provisions for the women. These training initiatives with emphasis on the gender equity seem to be the only provisions for women. The question is, are they sufficient to include the entry of this scheme under the GB Statement. If seen in confluence with the PMSA, then this scheme's inclusion in the GB Statement makes sense. If not, then, more information is required to justify its inclusion in the statement.</p>

13. Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Provision for Women
Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)	<p>The main objective of the scheme is to generate opportunities for employment, either wage employment or self employment, to the urban poor of the country. For this purpose, the scheme has provision of providing requisite training and skill development.</p> <p>SJSRY has five major components, namely-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) (ii) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP) (iii) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP) (iv) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) (v) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN) 	<p>The guidelines state that USEP will particularly target women and other deprived sections of the society. It is also mentioned that the beneficiaries under this program should not be less than 30 percent and that all other conditions being equal, women beneficiaries belonging to women-headed households shall be ranked higher in priority than other beneficiaries. For purposes of this section, women-headed households shall mean households headed by widows, divorcees, single women, or even households where women are the sole earners. The UWSP component has further two components, (i). Assistance to groups of urban poor women for setting up gainful self-employment ventures - UWSP (Loan & Subsidy): This scheme is distinguished by the special incentive extended to urban poor women who decide to set up self-employment ventures in a group as opposed to individual effort. Groups of urban poor women may take up an economic activity suited to their skill, training, aptitude, and local conditions. Besides generation of income, this group strategy will strive to empower the urban poor women by making them independent as also providing a facilitating atmosphere for self employment. Under UWSP, an activity-focused area-specific approach will be adopted for setting up micro/group enterprises with emphasis on micro-finance. (ii). Revolving Funds for Self-Help Groups (SHGs) / Thrift & Credit Societies (T&CSs) formed by the urban poor women – UWSP (Revolving Fund): Where the UWSP group sets itself up as a Self-Help Group (SHG) / Thrift & Credit Society (T&CS)s, mobilizing savings and credit in addition to its other entrepreneurial activities, the SHG/T&CS shall also be entitled to a lumpsum grant of Rs. 25,000/- as Revolving Fund at the rate of Rs.2000/- maximum per member. This Revolving Fund shall be available to a simple Self-Help Group / Thrift & Credit Society also, even if the society is not engaged in any project activity or enterprise under UWSP. A similar provision of STEP-UP states that the percentage of women beneficiaries under STEP-UP shall not be less than 30%.</p>

14. Food and Public Distribution

Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Provision for Women
Village Grain Bank Scheme	The main objective of the scheme presently being implemented is to provide safeguard against starvation during the period of natural calamity or during lean season when the marginalized food insecure households do not have sufficient resources to purchase rations. Such people in need of foodgrains will be able to borrow foodgrains from the Village Grain Bank. The grain banks are to be set up in food scarce areas like the drought prone areas, the hot and cold desert areas, tribal areas and the inaccessible hilly areas which remain cut off because of natural calamities like floods, etc. Village Panchyat/ Gram Sabha, Self Help Group for NGOs etc. identified by the State Government are eligible for running the Grain Banks.	However the department website does not mention any gender component in this scheme. There aren't any special provisions for women that have been mentioned in the scheme. The reason why this was included in the GB Statement is not clear. A further clarification on this is needed.

15. Rural Development

Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Provision for Women
National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)	The objective of the Act is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.	<p>The Act states that Wages are to be paid according to the Minimum Wages Act 1948 for agricultural labourers in the State, unless the Centre notifies a wage rate which will not be less than Rs. 60/ per day. Equal wages will be provided to both men and women. It also mentions that at least one-third beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested work under the scheme. If some applicants have to be directed to report for work beyond 5 km of their residence, women (especially single women) and older persons should be given preference to work on the worksites nearer to their residence. Separate individual accounts for women members of the household may be opened in the case of male headed households. the timing of the Social Forum must be such that it is convenient for people to attend— that it is convenient in particular for NREGS workers, women and marginalized communities.</p> <p>Another important provision for the enabling the women to take up employment is that If more than five children below the age of six years are present at the worksite, a person (preferably a woman) should be engaged under NREGS to look after them. She will be paid a wage equal to the prevalent wage rate paid to the unskilled worker. The expenditure will be separately recorded and will not be included as part of the work measurement.</p>

Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Provision for Women
Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana" (SGSY)	SGSY is holistic Scheme covering all aspects of self-employment such as organization of the poor into Self Help Groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. The scheme aims at establishing a large number of micro enterprises in the rural areas. The objective of SGSY is to bring assisted family above the poverty line within three years by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and Government subsidy.	SGSY will focus on vulnerable section of the rural poor. Accordingly the SC/ST will account for at least 50%, Women 40% and the disabled 3% of those assisted. The Self-Help Groups shall be organised by Swarozgaris drawn from the BPL list approved by Gram Sabha. The Scheme provides for formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs), nurturing and their linkage with banks. Group activities will be given preference and progressively majority of the funding will be for Self Help Groups. Half the groups formed at block level should be exclusively women groups.

16. Information Technology

Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Provision for Women
Department of Electronics-Accredited Computer Courses (DOEACC)	DOEACC is an autonomous body of the Department of Information Technology. . It is envisioned to bring the most updated global industry relevant computer education, within the reach of more and more in the areas of Information, Electronics and Communication Technology (IECT). The objective of the Scheme is to develop quality manpower in IT by utilizing the expertise available with the non-formal computer training institutes. Computer training institutes/organizations in the non-formal sector, subject to meeting well-defined norms and criteria, are granted accreditation for conducting specified Levels of courses.	The scheme does not mention any special provisions for women. The idea behind inclusion of this under the statement was probably the assumption that girl students too benefit from this program. If this is the case then it does not seem justified.
IT for Masses		"IT for Masses" is a Plan Scheme of DIT. In the Eleventh Five Year Plan the scheme has been restructured to focus especially on SC/ST and Women Empowerment both in rural and urban areas, Women headed households and uplift marginalized Women and families living below the poverty line through better implementation of Information Communication Technologies (ICT) tools. Towards achieving these objectives project proposals were initiated in the following areas. Training: This will include imparting training to Women/SC/STs, school children and teachers about various ICT Programmes as well as providing specialized IT Courses for skill, personality and entrepreneurship development. Infrastructure: This will include funds contributed towards capacity building for Women/SC/ST members of the society, creating specialized software and providing digital devices to them. Entrepreneurial Creation: This is aimed towards helping Women/SC/ST members of the society to achieve confidence for setting up businesses in IT areas and earn a livelihood.

17. Youth Affairs and Sports

Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Provision for Women
Nehru Yuva Kendra Scheme	<p>The broad objective of the organisation was to provide the non - student rural youth an opportunity to help him grow and involve in the nation-building-activities. Objectives of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) are two fold:</p> <p>(i) To involve the rural youth in nation building activities. To develop such skills and values in them with which they become responsible and productive citizens of a modern, secular and technological nation. Main focus has been on developing values of good citizenship, thinking and behaving in secular ways, skill development and helping youth to adopt a productive and organized behaviour.</p> <p>(ii) To build Networks of volunteership. Creating opportunities of participation in fundamental democratic practices of polity and development; and, develop instruments for empowerment of youth such as training for skill-generation, awareness creation about health, life skills, and self employment.</p>	<p>No mention of any provisions for women or any mention in their guidelines. Women beneficiaries are bound to be there in this program. However, it is not clear what the proportion of women beneficiaries under this program.</p>
National Service Scheme	<p>The Education Commission headed by Dr. D.S. Kothari (1964-66) recommended that students at all' stages of education should be associated with some form of social service. . In the statement of national policy on education of the Government of India, it was laid down that work experience and national service should be an integral part of education. The scheme now extends to all the states ad universities in the country and covers +2 level also in many states. There are several instances of excellent work and exemplary conduct of NSS units which have earned them respect and confidence of the people. The NSS has done some excellent work on various important social issues.</p>	<p>No special mention of women</p>

Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Provision for Women
Scouting and Guiding	<p>The main functions of this are</p> <p>(a) Conducting scouting and guiding camps;</p> <p>(b) Conducting training programmes for the Scouts and Guides and for trainers of Scouting and Guiding with special emphasis on value education, national integration and preservation of cultural heritage;</p> <p>(c) Conducting periodical meets of national level on the theme of Scouting and Guiding;</p> <p>(d) Co-ordination of Scouting and Guiding activities;</p> <p>(e) Development of Training Centres;</p> <p>(f) Monitoring and evaluation of Scouting and Guiding activities in India and sharing of experiences of scouting and guiding with other countries;</p> <p>(g) Travel grant for participation in important national/international seminars on scouting/ guiding; and</p> <p>(h) Research and publications on scouting/ guiding</p>	No special mention of women
Scheme relating to Talent Search and Training	<p>The scheme aims at</p> <p>(i) Providing a package of assistance to the promising sports person in the sports disciplines, based on the chances of getting medal (s) in the coming Olympics and other international sports events and</p> <p>(ii) Providing assistance to supporting personnel such as the sports scientists, coaches, referees, sports specialists, etc. with a view to provide scientific back up and other support to the promising sports persons.</p> <p>Various provisions for the same have been provided under this scheme.</p>	
National Youth Corps	<p>The Scheme would create a space enabling young men and women in the age group of 18-25 to serve up to two years in nation building activities, for which they would receive a suitable honorarium. The Scheme has the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To set up a group of disciplined and dedicated youth who have the inclination and spirit to engage in the task of nation building • To facilitate the realization of inclusive growth (both social and economic) • To act as points for dissemination of information, basic knowledge in the community • To act as group modulators and peer group educators • To act as role models for the younger cohort specially towards enhancement of public ethics, probity and dignity of labour. 	<p>The guidelines mention that participation of weaker sections such as SC/ST community will be encouraged, and gender balance amongst volunteers, both for registration and deployment, maintained to the extent possible. At one place it also says that the candidates shall be asked to spearhead campaigns/ awareness programme about health, literacy, sanitation, gender and other social issues.</p>

18. Tribal Affairs

Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Provision for Women
Post Matric Scholarships	The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Tribe students studying at post matriculation or post-secondary stage to enable them to complete their education; Book Bank for Scheduled Tribe Students whose main objective is The object behind the Scheme is to establish Book Banks in each Medical (including Indian systems of Medicine and Homeopathy), Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary, Polytechnics, Law Course, Chartered Accountancy, MBA and Bio-Sciences to Scheduled Tribe students who can not afford expensive education but for adequate state support.	While selecting students for 'Book Bank' Scheme the State/UT should set a target to be implemented, wherever possible, that at least 30% of the beneficiaries are girl ST students
Upgradation of Merit	The main objective of the scheme is to upgrade the merit of Scheduled Tribe including Primitive Tribal Groups students by providing them with facilities for all-round development through education in residential schools. This is proposed to be done by: (i) Removing their educational deficiencies. (ii) Facilitating their entry into professional courses by upgrading their merit so that they can compete with other students for admission to higher education courses and for senior administrative and technical occupations. (iii) Generating self-confidence and self reliance in them.	While selecting the students, the State Governments/UTs should have a target to include at least 30% girl ST students, wherever possible.
Establishment of Ashram Schools	The objective of the scheme is to increase education among Scheduled Tribes including PTGs. Ashram Schools provide education with residential facilities in an environment conducive to learning.	The location of new Ashram Schools and the admission policy should be so decided as to give priority to Scheduled Tribe Girls, Children of Primitive Tribal Groups and migrant Scheduled Tribes; 100% funding for establishment of Ashram Schools i.e. school buildings, hostels, kitchen and staff quarters for girls in TSP areas.
Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas	It is aimed at upgrading the skills of the tribal youths in various traditional/modern vocations depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential, which would enable them to gain suitable employment or enable them to become self employed. Under the scheme of Vocational Training, grants will be available for organizing vocational trainings in recognized institutes or in Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) subject to terms and conditions revised from time to time of the scheme.	As far as possible, minimum 33% seats will be reserved for tribal girl candidates. Another provision is that The organization shall ensure residential facilities with adequate infrastructure, toilets (separately for males and females) etc. for the outstation trainees enrolled in the institute.

Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Provision for Women
Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship	The scheme will cater to the requirements of the Scheduled Tribe students pursuing research studies leading to regular and full time M.Phil, Ph.D courses only and equivalent research degree in universities, research institutions and scientific institutions. The objective of the scheme is to provide fellowships in the form of financial assistance to students belonging to Scheduled Tribes to pursue higher studies such as M. Phil and Ph.D. The fellowship under RGNF will be on the pattern of UGC Fellowships awarded to research students pursuing regular and full time M. Phil and Ph.D courses.	No special mention for women
Top Class Education	The scheme aims at recognizing the need to support meritorious ST students who gain admission in identified quality educational institutions, by providing full financial support to the selected meritorious students which would enable them to complete their courses of higher studies in these selected academic institutions of the country.	No special mention for women
National Overseas Scholarships	The scheme provides financial assistance to students selected for pursuing higher studies abroad in certain subjects at the Masters level, and for Ph. D and Post-Doctoral research programmes. Bachelor level courses in any discipline are not covered under the scheme.	Women candidates will be encouraged: other things being equal, preference in selection will be given to women candidates.

19. Health and Family Welfare

Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Provision for Women
National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP)	Goals & Objectives are: - 1. Primary prevention of cancers by health education regarding hazards of tobacco consumption and necessity of genital hygiene for prevention of cervical cancer. 2. Secondary prevention by early detection and diagnosis of cancers, for example, cancer of cervix, breast cancer and the oro-pharyngeal cancer by screening methods and patients' education on self examination methods. 3. Strengthening of existing cancer treatment facilities, which were inadequate. 4. Palliative care in terminal stage cancer. There are various schemes under this program. Such as District cancer Control Scheme, Financial assistance for Cobalt unit installation, Assistance for Regional Research and Treatment Centres, Modified District Cancer Control Programme etc.	Modified District Cancer Control Programme: This was a Survey cum health education drive in which about 12 lakh women in the age group 20-65 years were contacted. Health education about general ailments, cancer prevention and early detection besides 'Breast Self Examination' was imparted. The data collected are being analysed. Cancers of oral cavity and lungs in males and cervix and breast in females account for over 50% of all cancer deaths in India. Probably due to this, a large number of women benefit from this program.

Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Provision for Women
National AIDS Control Programme (NACP)	<p>The overall goal of NACP-III is to halt and reverse the epidemic in India over the next 5 years by integrating programmes for prevention, care, support and treatment. This will be achieved through a four-pronged strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention of new infections in high risk groups and general population through: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Saturation of coverage of high risk groups with targeted interventions (TIs) b. Scaled up interventions in the general population 2. Providing greater care, support and treatment to larger number of PLHA. 3. Strengthening the infrastructure, systems and human resources in prevention, care, support and treatment programmes at the district, state and national level. 4. Strengthening the nationwide Strategic Information Management System. The specific objective is to reduce new infection as estimated in the first year of the programme by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sixty percent (60%) in high prevalence states so as to obtain the reversal of the epidemic; and • Forty percent (40%) in the vulnerable states so as to stabilize the epidemic. 	<p>Innovation in forging public private partnerships and effective convergence with the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme particularly in the three key programme areas of access to safe blood, treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, ANC for screening the estimated 150,000 HIV pregnant women for providing the prophylaxis under the PPTCT programme, Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) and the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);</p> <p>Similarly, about 86% of transmission being sexual, it would be necessary to find out how much of this is caused by limited access to services to women;</p> <p>Socio-economic determinants that make a person vulnerable also increase the risk of exposure to HIV. NACP-III will work with other agencies involved in vulnerability reduction such as women's groups;</p> <p>Special focus on gender dimensions in sectors/areas which employ more women like agriculture and construction;</p> <p>It is expected that women have a two-fold higher incidence than men (2005), due to female sex work, as well as a higher biological susceptibility of high- and low-risk women to HIV infection will be addressed through specific human resources;</p> <p>Additional counselling services will be provided in PPTC centres for counselling and testing of pregnant women attending ANC clinics;</p> <p>CSOs working on women's and children's issues will be sensitized and supported to provide care and support to women and children infected and affected by the epidemic.</p>

Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Provision for Women
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	<p>The Central Govt. Health Scheme in India is comprehensive health care to the CGHS Beneficiaries. The main components of the Scheme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dispensary services including domiciliary care. • F. W. & M.C.H. Services • Specialists consultation facilities both at dispensary, polyclinic and hospital level including X-Ray, ECG and Laboratory Examinations. • Hospitalization. • Organization for the purchase, storage, distribution and supply of medicines and other requirements. • Health Education to beneficiaries. 	<p>Could not find any specific measures for women beneficiaries in the document.</p>
Urban Family Welfare Services	<p>The Urban Family Welfare Centres provide comprehensive integrated services of RCH and outreach services in urban areas. In general, the referral support for these centres come from the nearest hospital. The Urban Family Welfare Centres are envisaged to function in close coordination with ICDS (Anganwadis) and urban basic services centres in their respective areas. The scheme was launched during the first Five year Plan and subsequently expanded and established in a phased manner. At present there are 1083 centres functioning in various States under the scheme to provide outreach services, primary health care, MCH and distribution of contraceptives. There are three types i.e. I, II, III of these centers depending on the population covered by these centres i.e. Type I covers a population of 10000 to 25000, Type II covers 25000 to 50000 and Type III covers more than 50000 population. These are manned by 2 para-medical staff in Type I and II Centres and by 6 persons including Medical Officer in Type III Centres. The financial assistance under this component is given for the salary of staff, contingency and rent as per approved norms</p>	<p>Could not find any specific measures for women beneficiaries in the document.</p>

Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Provision for Women
NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE HEALTH CARE OF THE ELDERLY (NPHCE)	<p>The Vision of the NPHCE is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To provide accessible, affordable, and high-quality long-term, comprehensive and dedicated care services to an Ageing population; · Creating a new “architecture” for Ageing; · To build a framework to create an enabling environment for “a Society for all Ages”; · To promote the concept of Active and Healthy Ageing; · Convergence with National Rural Health Mission, AYUSH and other line departments like Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. <p>Specific Objectives of NPHCE are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To provide an easy access to promotional, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to the elderly through community based primary health care approach · To identify health problems in the elderly and provide appropriate health interventions in the community with a strong referral backup support. · To build capacity of the medical and paramedical professionals as well as the care-takers within the family for providing health care to the elderly. · To provide referral services to the elderly patients through district hospitals, regional medical institutions 	The in-patient service should have a 30-bed ward with separate male and female wards of 15 beds each providing 3 acute care, 7 sub-acute care and 5 long-term care beds. The guidelines note that the women were more frequently affected by adverse health outcomes than males in both villages and cities. this is probably the rationale behind including this programme in the GB Statement

20. Posts and Telecommunications

Scheme/ Programme	Objective	Provision for Women
Postal Network (Department of Posts)		This only explains the set-up of the Postal Network of the country. No mention what-so-ever has been made about gender or women. Even the chapter on Gender Issues (Chp-14) does not mention anything about Postal Network having special provisions for women.
Amenities to Staff (Department of Telecommunications)	Details have been given about the employment policies of CDOT (Centre for Development Of Telematics) staff.	It mentions that this centre has around 33 percent of its employees as women. In terms of benefits to women employees, some benefits mentioned are maternity leave for 135 days, provision of accommodation and transport facilities to all women employees which maybe availed as per individual suitability. In addition to this it also mentions that women are given equal opportunities for growth in the organization. Thus women occupy around 30 percent of top management positions.

ANNEXURE 4: Analysis of Gender Budget Statement in Karnataka

Name of the Department	Scheme (Plan Component)	Allocations Reported in Part B of the GB Statement (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Total Allocations of the Scheme* (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Proportion of Allocations mentioned in Part B of GB Statement (in %)
Department of Agriculture & Horticulture	Oilpalm Cultivation in Potential States	928	928	100
	Farm Related Activities	300	300	100
	Project for Agricultural training of famr women and youth with DANIDA Assistance- EAP	0	-	-
	Subsidy for Crop Loan	5000	5000	100
	Scheme for Integrated Control of pests and diseases of horticultural crops	300	300	100
2401-00-196-1-01	Block Grants	1994.94	1994.94	100
2401-00-196-2-01	Block Grants	1672.1	1672.1	100
2401-00-196-6-01	Block Grants	3155.72	3155.72	100
2401-00-196-7-01	Block Grants	119.68	119.68	100
2401-00-197-1-01	Block Grants	170.86	170.86	100
2401-00-197-2-01	Block Grants	219.95	219.95	100
	Bio – Fuels	10000	10000	100
	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojane	8900	8900	100
	Reimbursement of medical expenses	0	-	-
	Extension and training	150	150	100
	New Interventions for Horticulture Developemnt	25000	25000	100
	University of Horticultural Sciences Research Centre	0	-	-
	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojane- Horticulture	6700	6700	100
	Kolar Horticulture College	0	-	-
	Horticulture Service Centre- Horticlinic	300	300	100
	Upgradation of district agricultural training centre	750	750	100
	Karnataka Watershed Training centre	60	60	100
2402-00-196-2-01	Block Grants	0	-	-
2402-00-197-1-01	Block Grants	0	-	-
2402-00-198-1-01	Block Grants	120.4	120.4	100
2402-00-198-6-01	Block Grants	5552	5552	100

Name of the Department	Scheme (Plan Component)	Allocations Reported in Part B of the GB Statement (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Total Allocations of the Scheme* (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Proportion of Allocations mentioned in Part B of GB Statement (in %)
	Fisheries Farm Pond And other water harvesting structures	45	45	100
	RKVY- Watershed	2400	2400	100
	Recharge of Openwell - strengthening of watershed training centre	0	-	-
	Watershed Training Centre	0	-	-
	Reimbursement of medical expenses	0	-	-
	Agricultural Universities	0	-	-
	RKVY- UAS Bangalore	2025	2025	100
	RKVY- UAS Dharwad	1350	1350	100
	UAS - Raichur	870	870	100
	Improvement of college Labs, Library and other teaching related activities	2050	2050	100
	Infrastructure development, laboratories. Libraries, hostels and equipments and other teaching activities	1118	1118	100
	Implication of revised pay scale	0	0	-
	Improvement of college Labs, Library and other teaching related activities	1380	1380	100
	RKVY- UAS Raichur	1125	1125	100
	Shimoga Agricultural University	1000	1000	100
	Raichur Agricultural University	0	-	100
	Horticulture University Bagalkot	6000	6000	100
	Horticulture College in Bidar	0	-	-
Animal Husbandry & Fisheries	Livestock Farms & Training	330	330	100
	Calf Rearing	100	100	100
	Assistance to Poultry Farms	125	125	100
	Assistance to unemployed youths to establish poultry units	0	-	-
	Pig Breeding Stations	50	50	100
	Fodder Seed Farms	0	-	-
	Enrichment of fodder demonstration programme	500	500	100
	Veterinary Education and Training	499	499	100
2403-00-196-1-01	Block Grants	1938.12	1938.12	100
2403-00-197-1-01	Block Grants	7372.81	7372.81	100
2403-00-197-6-01	Block Grants	1095.42	1095.42	100
	Establishment of veterinary and animal sciences University	1305.25	1305.25	100

Name of the Department	Scheme (Plan Component)	Allocations Reported in Part B of the GB Statement (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Total Allocations of the Scheme* (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Proportion of Allocations mentioned in Part B of GB Statement (in %)
	RKVY- Animal Husbandry	5100	5100	100
	Reimbursement of medical expenses	0	-	-
	Assistance for organic milk production	100	100	100
	Strengthening of infrastructure for quality and clean milk production	1000	1000	100
	Dairy Science College -Gulbarga	100	100	100
	Incentive to Milk Producers	27000	27000	100
	Assistance for development of inland fisheries	250	250	100
	Assistance for purchase of fish seed	206.25	206.25	100
	Assistance for construction of fish ponds	525	525	100
	Research, extension, exhibition and training	30	30	100
	Training and Extension	10	10	100
	Fishermen Welfare	442.5	442.5	100
2405-00-196-1-01	Block Grants	445.61	445.61	100
2405-00-196-6-01	Block Grants	83.2	83.2	100
	FFDA for intensive development of inland fish	336.25	336.25	100
	Special Component Plan for SCs under State Sector Scheme	0	-	-
	Tribal Area Sub- Plan	0	-	-
	RKVY- Fisheries	2400	2400	100
	New Initiative for Fisheries development	5000	5000	100
	Supply of fishery requisite kits	450	450	100
	Reimbursement of medical expenses	0	-	-
	Construction of dispensaries under RIDF	800	800	100
	Veterinary College at Shimoga	1000	1000	100
	Dairy Science College, Gulbarga	0	-	-
	Hassan Veterinary College	500	500	100
	Establishment of Veterinary College at Gadag	500	500	100
	Education extension and research- KVAFSU, Bidar	955	955	100
	Veterinary College - Athani	500	500	100
Department of Finance	Reimbursement of medical expenses	0	-	-
	Subsidy to HDFC on House building loans to government servants	100	100	100

Name of the Department	Scheme (Plan Component)	Allocations Reported in Part B of the GB Statement (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Total Allocations of the Scheme* (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Proportion of Allocations mentioned in Part B of GB Statement (in %)
Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms	Training of Judicial Officers & staff of High Court	0	-	-
	Administrative Training Institute, Mysore	40	40	100
Department of Home & Transport	Issue of Computerised & Laminated P.V.C. Driving Licence Cards	0	-	-
	Assistance to N.A. Muttanna Memorial School	200	200	100
	Karnataka Police Housing Corporation - Construction of Police Quarters	4000	4000	100
	Modernisation of Jails	800	800	100
	Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation	2500	2500	100
	North West Karnataka Road Transport Corporation	2500	2500	100
	North East Karnataka Road Transport Corporation	2500	2500	100
	Basic Services for Urban Transport	7000	7000	100
Department of Rural Development & Panchayath Raj	Reimbursement of medical expenses	0	-	-
2215-01-196-2-01	Block Grants	7500	7500	100
2215-01-197-2-01	Block Grants	0	-	-
	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	5424.95	5424.95	100
	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	0	-	-
	Rural Infrastructure Cell	105	105	100
2501-01-197-1-01	Block Grants	0	-	-
2501-01-198-1-01	Block Grants	0	-	-
2501-01-198-6-01	Block Grants	3873.58	3873.58	100
	Reimbursement of medical expenses	0	-	-
	Karnataka State Bio Fuel Policy Implementation	1000	1000	100

Name of the Department	Scheme (Plan Component)	Allocations Reported in Part B of the GB Statement (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Total Allocations of the Scheme* (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Proportion of Allocations mentioned in Part B of GB Statement (in %)
	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Assurance Scheme - State Share	13752.71	13752.71	100
	Karnataka Panchayath Strengthening Project - Grama Swaraj- EAP	1000	1000	100
	Management Support to Rura Development Programme and Strengthening District Planning Process (SIRD)	200	200	100
	Providing Urban Utilities in Rural Areas(PURA)	10	10	100
	Grants to Grama Panchayaths	45436	45436	100
2515-00-198-6-09	Block Grants	0	-	-
	Reimbursement of medical expenses	0	-	-
	Anila Yojana	0	-	-
2810-60-198-6-01	Block Grants	1503.2	1503.2	100
3054-80-196-1-01	Block Grants	9638	9638	100
3054-80-197-1-01	Block Grants	513.98	513.98	100
	Rural Water Supply	30050	30050	100
	Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Projects (Jala Nirmala)- EAP	15000	15000	100
	Rural Water Supply Scheme	0	-	-
	Rural Water Supply - SDP	16950	16950	100
	Suvarna Grama	40000	40000	100
	Karnataka Panchayat Strengthening Project (Grama Swaraj)-EAP	7800	7800	100
Department of Forest, Ecology & Environment	Training Institutions	0	-	-
	Development of Degraded	412	412	100
	Forests (State Sector) Greening of Urban Areas (State Sector)	500	500	100
	Development of Bio-Fuel Plantation	10	10	100
	Raising of Seedlings for Public Distribution	500	500	100
	Reimbursement of Medical Expenses	0	-	-

Name of the Department	Scheme (Plan Component)	Allocations Reported in Part B of the GB Statement (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Total Allocations of the Scheme* (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Proportion of Allocations mentioned in Part B of GB Statement (in %)	
	Environment Management & Policy Research Institute	75	75	100	
Department of Co-operation	Co- Operattive Training and Education by Karnataka State Co- Operative Federation	0	-	-	
	Interest Subvention for Loans to SHG	1000	1000	100	
	Enrolment of SC/ST Persons as Members of All Types of Co- Operatives	0	-	-	
	Yashaswini	3600	3600	100	
	Enrolment of BC/Minority people as members of all types of Co-operatives	50	50	100	
	Financial Assistance to SC/ST, BCM and Minorities Co-operative Societies	50	50	100	
	2425-00-196-1-01	Block Grants	321.75	321.75	100
	2425-00-196-6-01	Block Grants	0.4	0.4	100
	2425-00-197-1-01	Block Grants	138.44	138.44	100
		Coconut Processing Units	500	500	100
	Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojane - Agricultural Marketing	1500	1500	100	
Department of Social Welfare	Reimbursement of Medical Expenses	0	-	-	
	Reimbursement of Medical Expenses	70000	70000	100	
	Self Employment Scheme	2200	2200	100	
	Micro Credit to S.Cs through Self Help Gruops (SHGs)	275	275	100	
	Development of Banjara Community	150	150	100	
	2225-01-196-1-01	Block Grants	4530.56	4530.56	100
	2225-01-196-6-01	Block Grants	41.21	41.21	100
		Book Banks in Engineering and Medical Colleges	153.58	153.58	100
	2225-01-197-1-01	Block Grants	9218.03	9218.03	100
	2225-01-197-6-01	Block Grants	0	-	-
	Post-Matric Scholarships to SCs	11115.55	11115.55	100	
	Pre-Matric Scholarships to the Children of those Engaged in Unclean Occupation	88.41	88.41	100	

Name of the Department	Scheme (Plan Component)	Allocations Reported in Part B of the GB Statement (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Total Allocations of the Scheme* (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Proportion of Allocations mentioned in Part B of GB Statement (in %)
	Removal of Untouchability	392.6	392.6	100
	Centrally Sponsored Coaching & Allied Schemes	61	61	100
	Admission of Schedule Caste Students to the Institutions Like Ramakrishna Ashram	1200	1200	100
	Hostels	124	124	100
	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations	75	75	100
	Assistance to Meritorious SC Students	1600	1600	100
	Residential School Society	50	50	100
	New Morarji Desai Residential Schools(2006-07)	150	150	100
	Opening of New Hostels	300	300	100
	Morarji Desai Residential Schools (MDRSs) Transferred from ZP	5830.47	5830.47	100
	Special Central Assistance for SCP	3500	3500	100
	Machinery for Enforcement of Untouchability Offences Act,1955	301.72	301.72	100
	Compensation to SC/ST Victims	400	400	100
	Dr.Ambedkar Centenary Celebrations-Sites & Other facilities for SCs	75	75	100
	Karnataka State Commission for SCs & STs	72.45	72.45	100
	Eradication of Untouchability	150	150	100
	Self Employment Scheme	500	500	100
	Micro Credit to S.Ts through Self Help Groups (SHG)	50	50	100
	Block Grants	3071.34	3071.34	100
	Block Grants	66.62	66.62	100
	Block Grants	2006.93	2006.93	100
	Post-Matric Scholarships to STs	3178.13		-
	CSS of Coaching & Allied Schemes	4	4	100
	New Morarji Desai Residential Schools (2006-07)	100	100	100
	Opening of New Hostels	50	50	100
	Upgradation of Merit of ST Students	350	350	100
	Morarji Desai Residential Schools (MDRSs) Transferred from ZP	1633.56	1633.56	100
	Tribal Sub Plan - Pooled Fund	30000	30000	100
	Research and Training	40	40	100

Name of the Department	Scheme (Plan Component)	Allocations Reported in Part B of the GB Statement (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Total Allocations of the Scheme* (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Proportion of Allocations mentioned in Part B of GB Statement (in %)
	Ganga Kalyana - ST	3500	3500	100
	Land Purchase - Minorities	200	200	100
	Micro Credit to B.Cs through Self Help Groups (SHG)	0	-	-
	Micro Credit to Minorities through Self Help Groups (SHG)	950	950	100
	Assistance to Artisans and Occupational Groups-BC Corporation	5000	5000	100
	Block Grants	9801.86	9801.86	100
	Block Grants	1118.42	1118.42	100
	Training for Competitive Examinations & Devaraj Urs Research Institute Shrama Shakthi - Minorities	200	200	100
	Hostel Buildings to be constructed by minority organisation	0	-	-
	Shrama Shakthi - BC	0	-	-
	Koushalya - BC	450	450	100
	Post-Matric Scholarship to Backward Classes Students	1000	1000	100
	Pre-Matric Scholarship to Backward Classes Students	100	100	100
	Starting of new Backward Classes Hostels & Maintenance	300	300	100
	Stipend to BCs Nursing Students	350	350	100
	Skill Development Scheme(Mission Programme)-Minorities	1000	1000	100
	Teaching and Learning Aid to Govt. Minority Schools	200	200	100
	Incentive for Minority Students	1000	1000	100
	Starting of New Morarji Desai Residential Schools for Backward Classes & Maintenance	600	600	100
	New Morarji Desai Residential Schools - Minorities(2006-07)	200	200	100
	Opening of New Hostels for Minorities	338.18	338.18	100
	Merit cum Means Based Scholarship for Professional & Technical Courses	700	700	100
	Multi Sectoral Development Plan for Minorities	2500	2500	100
	Pre-Matric Scholarship for minorities	4000	4000	100
	Post-Matric Scholarship for minorities	1500	1500	100
	Scholarships to Students for Pursuing Higher Studies Abroad	100	100	100

Name of the Department	Scheme (Plan Component)	Allocations Reported in Part B of the GB Statement (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Total Allocations of the Scheme* (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Proportion of Allocations mentioned in Part B of GB Statement (in %)
	Morarji Desai Residential Schools (MDRSs) Transferred from ZP (BC)	5827.29	5827.29	100
	Morarji Desai Residential Schools (MDRSs) Transferred from ZP (Minorities)	2190.35	2190.35	100
	HUDCO Loans for Residential School - Navodaya Pattern	105	105	100
	HUDCO Loans for Minorities	18	18	100
	HUDCO Loans - Hostel Buildings	108	108	100
	Community Irrigation/Individual Irrigation Scheme (Backward Classes)	6500	6500	100
	Community Irrigation/Individual Irrigation Scheme (Minorities)	2100	2100	100
	D. Devaraja Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation Limited.	1100	1100	100
	Assistance to Backward Classes Students for Foreign Studies	50	50	100
	Assistance to Most Backward Classes & Semi-Nomadic Tribes	1970	1970	100
	Training for Competative Exams-Minorities	100	100	100
	Tuition Fee for Minority Students (Remedial Language Coaching)	400	400	100
	Model Hostels	2000	2000	100
	Protection of Wakf Property in Karnataka State	500	500	100
	Development of Christian Community	5000	5000	100
	Karnataka Urdu Academy	70	70	100
	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation Limited.	1100	1100	100
	Micro Credit to S.Cs through Self Help Groups(SHG)	275	275	100
	Construction of Hostel Buildings	2000	2000	100
	Construction of Hostel Buildings (State Scheme)	1776	1776	100
	Construction of Residential Schools	464.88	464.88	100
	Residential Schools	200	200	100
	Micro Credit to S.Ts. Through Self Help Groups (SHG)	50	50	100
	Construction of Ashrams & Hostels	400	400	100
	Construction of Residential Schools	364.2	364.2	100
	Ashrams and Hostels	1000	1000	100
	D. Devaraja Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation Limited.	2400	2400	100

Name of the Department	Scheme (Plan Component)	Allocations Reported in Part B of the GB Statement (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Total Allocations of the Scheme* (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Proportion of Allocations mentioned in Part B of GB Statement (in %)
	Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation	3000	3000	100
	Micro Credit to Minorities through Self Help Groups (SHG)	950	950	100
	Construction of BC Hostels under RIDF-XII Scheme	1200	1200	100
	Construction of Hostel Buildings for Minorities	2000	2000	100
	HUDCO Loans for Residential School -Navodaya Pattern	3508	3508	100
	HUDCO Loans for Minorities	2041	2041	100
	HUDCO Loans - Construction of Hostel Buildings	6242	6242	100
	Construction of Morarji Desai Residential Schools under RIDF-XIII	500	500	100
	Construction of Other Backward Classes Hostel Buildings	2000	2000	100
	Construction of Hostels/MDRS for BCs & Minorities	0	-	-
Department of Women & Child Development	Development of Schools for Deaf and Blind	1	1	100
	Scholarship to the Physically Handicapped	20	20	100
	Monthly Financial Assistance to the Physically Handicapped and the Disabled Poor	2240	2240	100
	Spoorthi Swasahaya Yojane	100	100	100
	Aids and Appliances for the Disabled	300	300	100
	NPDRP Programme for the Disabled	500	500	100
	Welfare of Physically & Mentally Challenged	337	337	100
	CSS(100%) of Integrated Child Development Service	1632	1632	100
	Prevention of Trafficking in Women & Children	50	50	100
	Hoysala and Keladi Chennamma Prashasthi	25	25	100
	Karnataka State Commission for Protection of Child Rights	200	200	100
	Meeting Medical Expenses of Malnourished Children (Balasanjivini)	1600	1600	100
	Balavikasa Academy,Dharwad	400	400	100
	Special Care Centres for Children	100	100	100

Name of the Department	Scheme (Plan Component)	Allocations Reported in Part B of the GB Statement (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Total Allocations of the Scheme* (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Proportion of Allocations mentioned in Part B of GB Statement (in %)
	Bal Bhavan, Bravery Awards & Children's and Women's Day and Juvenile Service Bureau and Child Guidance Clinics	356	356	100
	Empowerment of Shree Shakthi clusters and Block Societies	126	126	100
	Senior Citizen Policy	89	89	100
	Distribution of Saree, Dhoti to Weaker Sections	150	150	100
2235-02-196-1-01	Block Grants	16625.24	16625.24	100
2235-02-196-1-03	Block Grants (Physically Handicapped)	540.4	540.4	100
2235-02-196-6-01	Block Grants	789.24	789.24	100
2235-02-197-1-01	Block Grants	597.58	597.58	100
	Integrated Child Development Service	37678.52	37678.52	100
	Integrated Child Protection Scheme	5449.2	5449.2	100
	Financial Assistance to Special Schools for Physically Challenged run by NGO's	1248	1248	100
2236-02-197-1-01	Block Grants	28664.83	28664.83	100
	Construction of Anganwadi Buildings	6000	6000	100
4235-02-102-1-02	Anganawadi Buildings - SDP	4250	4250	100
6235-60-800-0-06	Micro Credit Financing for SHGs	300		100
Department of Information, Tourism & Youth Services	Nationalised Physical, Education Institution, Chickaballapur	0	-	-
	Incentive Scholarship to High School Students for Participating at State/ National Level Sports	47	47	100
	Central Sector Scheme of National Service Scheme Programme (State 5:Central 7)	1594.2	1594.2	100
	In House Activities at State Youth Centre	80	80	100
	Promotion of Sports Activities	700	700	100
	Sports Institutions & Hostels	930	930	100
	Sports Authority of Karnataka	425	425	100
	Rural Sports and Games	200	200	100
	Yuva Sanjivini	10	10	100
2204-00-196-1-01	Block Grants	1063.55	1063.55	100
	Panchyat Yuva Kreedha Aur Khel Abhiyan	1014.95	1014.95	100

Name of the Department	Scheme (Plan Component)	Allocations Reported in Part B of the GB Statement (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Total Allocations of the Scheme* (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Proportion of Allocations mentioned in Part B of GB Statement (in %)
	Sports & Games	425.75	425.75	100
	Training Programme for Inservice Officers and Coaches	5	5	100
	Kannada Film Academy	100	100	100
	State Plan Schemes	131	131	100
	Special Component Plan for Welfare of Scheduled Castes	324	324	100
	Welfare Measures to Journalists	50	50	100
	Film Artist Welfare Fund	5	5	100
	Construction of Stadia	4000	4000	100
	Kanteerava Studio	200	200	100
	Tourist Infrastructure at Various Places	8660	8660	100
Department of Food & Civil Supplies	Food Subsidies - Differential Cost of Food Grains	0	-	-
Department of Revenue	Reimbursement of Medical Expenses	0	-	-
	New Social Security (Sandhya Suraksha)	25000	25000	100
	Aam Aadmi Bhima Yojana Through L.I.C (Janashri)	2000	2000	100
	Assistance to Manasa Sarovar Pilgrims	449	449	100
	UPOR Project	240	240	100
Department of Information Technology	District Science Centres	560	560	100
	Karnataka Fund for Improvement of Science & Technology in Higher Educational Institutions(KFist)	500	500	100
	Rural BPOs	500	500	100
Department of Housing	Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme	23500	23500	100
	Housing for Weaker Section	4200	4200	100
	House Sites for Landless	6655.76	6655.76	100
2216-80-197-1-01	Block Grants	169.04	169.04	100
2216-80-198-1-01	Block Grants	13918	13918	100
2216-80-198-6-02	Block Grants	10836.52	10836.52	100
	Indira Awas Yojana - State Share	16250	16250	100
	Improvement of Slums	100	100	100
	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (I.H.S.D.P.)	5700	5700	100

Name of the Department	Scheme (Plan Component)	Allocations Reported in Part B of the GB Statement (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Total Allocations of the Scheme* (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Proportion of Allocations mentioned in Part B of GB Statement (in %)
Department of Education	Reimbursement of medical expenses	0	-	-
	Karnataka Text Book Society	1000	1000	100
	Vidya Vikas Scheme	8319	8319	100
	Block Assistance to Zila Panchayats	71813.91	71813.91	100
	Block Grants	3710.25	3710.25	100
	Pustakalaya and Improvement of Primary Schools and PMGY	500	500	100
	Activities to Promote Universalisation of Primary Education-Akshara Dasoha	1430	1430	100
	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana Society	13350	13350	100
	XIII FCG-Elementary Education (SSA)	11900	11900	100
	Kuvempu Model Schools	10	10	100
	Pancha Soulabhya	4000	4000	100
	Music University	500	500	100
	EDUSAT	590	590	100
	Graduate Teachers Under Training	400	400	100
	Sainik School, Koodige	300	300	100
	Pre-University Education (Examination Charges)	350	350	100
	High Schools (District Sector Schemes)	2500	2500	100
	Providing Infra Structural Facilities to Government Secondary Schools Converted to Junior Colleges	400	400	100
	Junior Colleges	13550	13550	100
	Assistance to GIA High Schools & Junior Colleges for providing Computer Education	500	500	100
	Block Grants	13523.63	13523.63	100
	Block Grants	3799.55	3799.55	100
	Block Grants	19336.29	19336.29	100
	Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board	450	450	100
	Financial Assistance and Reimbursement of Fees & Vidya Vikasa	200	200	100
	Reimbursement of Non-govt Fees of SC/ST Students Studying in Govt. High Schools	1150	1150	100
	Improvement of Secondary School Construction (NABARD)	600	600	100

Name of the Department	Scheme (Plan Component)	Allocations Reported in Part B of the GB Statement (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Total Allocations of the Scheme* (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Proportion of Allocations mentioned in Part B of GB Statement (in %)
	Bicycles to VIII Standard Students	12500	12500	100
	Vocationalisation of Secondary Education	1400	1400	100
	Mysore University	30	30	100
	Karnataka University-Dharwad	200	200	100
	Bangalore University	50	50	100
	Gulbarga University	200	200	100
	Mangalore University	345	345	100
	Kannada University - Hampi	500	500	100
	Kuvempu University -Shimoga	200	200	100
	Visveshwaraiah Technologica University, Belgaum	10	10	100
	Open University	100	100	100
	Dravidian University	5	5	100
	Tumkur University	600	600	100
	Diploma Course in HampiUniversity	20	20	100
	Davanagere University	600	600	100
	Lalithakala University	250	250	100
	Vijaynagar University,Bellary	450	450	100
	Belagum University	450	450	100
	Janapada University	250	250	100
	Other Government Colleges	18805.5	18805.5	100
	Degree College at Bijapur	198	198	100
	Opening of Science andCommerce Courses in Government Colleges	1000	1000	100
	Soft Skill Development in Colleges	600	600	100
	Teaching	130	130	100
	National Law School	400	400	100
	Introduction of Computer Education in Degree Colleges	100	100	100
	Educational Loans for Admission to Professional Colleges - Interest Subsidy.	100	100	100
	Acquisition of Land on Behalf of Educational Institutions	1000	1000	100
	Karnataka State Council for Higher Education	150	150	100
	Mass Education-Preparatory Activities for Launching State Adult Education Programme- Strengthening of administrative structure at state level	30	30	100

Name of the Department	Scheme (Plan Component)	Allocations Reported in Part B of the GB Statement (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Total Allocations of the Scheme* (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Proportion of Allocations mentioned in Part B of GB Statement (in %)
	State Level Literacy	125	125	100
	Continuing Education Centres	150	150	100
	Implementation of Sakshara Bharatha-2012	485	485	100
	Karnataka State Adult Education Council	50	50	100
	Government Hindi Teachers Training College, Mysore	0	-	-
	Government Sanskrit Colleges	70	70	100
	Scholarship and Seminars	50	50	100
	Sanskrit University	300	300	100
	Developmental Activities of State Institute of Science (Including Crash Programme)	60	60	100
	District Institute for Education and Training and College for Teachers Education and Training	5010	5010	100
	Computer Literacy Awareness in Secondary Schools	14900	14900	100
	Information Technology -State Share to Computer Litreacy-Mahiti Sindhu	530	530	100
	Masthi Venkatesh Iyengar Schools	10	10	100
	GIA in Education	6500	6500	100
	Reimbursement of Medical Expenses	500	500	100
	Rashtriya Madhyamika Shikshana Abhiyan (RMSA)	5030	5030	100
	Agasthya International Foundation	500	500	100
	State Institute for School Leadership Educational Planning & Management	125	125	100
	Non Government Technical Schools	6470.3	6470.3	100
	Fine Arts Colleges	100	100	100
	Polytechnics	3807.87	3807.87	100
	S.K.S.J.T. Institute, Bangalore	1109.82	1109.82	100
	Buildings for Technical Schools, Polytechnics & Engineering Colleges	60	60	100
	Quality Improvement of Technical Education- EAP	750	750	100
	EDUSAT	30	30	100
	National Cadet Corps	100	100	100
	State Central Library, Bangalore	200	200	100

Name of the Department	Scheme (Plan Component)	Allocations Reported in Part B of the GB Statement (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Total Allocations of the Scheme* (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Proportion of Allocations mentioned in Part B of GB Statement (in %)
	District Library Authorities under Section 31 of Karnataka Public Libraries Act 1965	1750	1750	100
	Support to Libraries	150	150	100
	Sainik School, Koodige	800	800	100
	Infrastructure facilities for High Schools-SDP	2375	2375	100
	PU College Buildings	5855	5855	100
	Equipment for Engineering Colleges	500	500	100
	Engineering Colleges	2000	2000	100
	Modernisation/Technology Training	1035	1035	100
	Koushalya Abhivridhi Yojane	300	300	100
	Rebate on Khadi & Village Industries Products	500	500	100
	Living-cum-Workshed	300	300	100
	Weavers Package	5000	5000	100
	Marketing of Handloom Products	290	290	100
	Weaver's Package-KHDC	700	700	100
	Sericulture Development	540	540	100
	Catalytic Development Programme	4200	4200	100
	Infrastructure Development in Cocoon Yards	75	75	100
	Production of Silk Worm Eggs in Grainages	100	100	100
	New Industrial Policy for Sericulture	750	750	100
	New Initiative for Sericulture Development	9375	9375	100
	Bivoltine Seed Cocoon Incentives	200	200	100
	Hybrid Chowki Rearing Expenses	250	250	100
	Sericulture Cluster Development	300	300	100
	Development of Silk Farms under PPP	125	125	100
	Karnataka Sericulture Project World Bank Assisted Phase II	250	250	100
	Development of Silk Rearing Activity	525	525	100
Department of Commerce & Industries	Block Grants	406.17	406.17	100
	Block Grants	745.14	745.14	100
	Block Grants	61.59	61.59	100
	Apiculture Industry	625	625	100

Name of the Department	Scheme (Plan Component)	Allocations Reported in Part B of the GB Statement (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Total Allocations of the Scheme* (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Proportion of Allocations mentioned in Part B of GB Statement (in %)
	Transfer of Market Fees and Licence Fee to Karnataka Silk Worm Seed Cocoon and Silk Yarn Development and Price Stabilisation Fund	772	772	100
	Sir M.V. Sugarcane Research Institute	150	150	100
	Scheme for Training of Officers and Staff	5	5	100
	Jewellery Training Institute	50	50	100
	Handicrafts Gurukula Training	100	100	100
Department of Urban Development	Piped Water Supply Scheme (Urban) (KUWSDB)	1300	1300	100
	Accelerated Urban Water Supply Scheme (CSS)	766	766	100
	Grants for Urban Water Supply Schemes	6034	6034	100
	Administrative Charges & Establishment Charges for New Posts -Training Purposes	100.55	100.55	100
Department of Public Works	Reimbursement of Medical Expenses	0	-	-
	Education	300	300	100
	Law University	500	500	100
Department of Water Resources	Reimbursement of Medical Expenses	0	-	-
Department of Health & Family Welfare	College Hospitals	136	136	100
	Buildings for Health, ISM & Drugs Control Department	5	5	100
	Psychiatric Clinics, Hospitals for E.D & TB San, Maj & Dist Hospitals and Blood Banks	483.66	483.66	100
	The National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore	105	105	100
	Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Trauma & Orthopaedics	270	270	100
	Purchase of Equipments, Ambulances, Etc.,(Med. Edn)	900.5	900.5	100
	Rajiv Gandhi Super Speciality Hospital, Raichur	200	200	100
	Karnataka Health System Development Project-State Share	9425.03	9425.03	100
	Geriatric Services	91	91	100

Name of the Department	Scheme (Plan Component)	Allocations Reported in Part B of the GB Statement (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Total Allocations of the Scheme* (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Proportion of Allocations mentioned in Part B of GB Statement (in %)
	Secondary Level Hospitals - EAP	100	100	100
	Directorate of AYUSH, District Offices and Teaching Hospitals	300	300	100
	AYUSH - Health & IEC Training Programme	150	150	100
	Purchase of Equipment for Upgraded PHCs in 39 Most Backward Taluks	500	500	100
	Financial Assistance for conferences, workshops Meetings, Seminars and Exhibitions	4	4	100
	Janatha Health Fund	600	600	100
	National Rural Health Mission(NRHM)- State Share	11500	11500	100
	College with Attached Hospital	450	450	100
	Government Homeopathy Medical College with Hospital	50	50	100
	Unani College, including GIA to NIUM	50	50	100
	Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences (VIMS) Bellary	650	650	100
	Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences (KIMS) Hubli	2000	2000	100
	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore.	1000	1000	100
	Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology	1500	1500	100
	Government College of Pharmacy, Bangalore	24	24	100
	Central Plan Scheme for Development of Post Graduate Courses and Research Work at Government College of Pharmacy Bangalore	50	50	100
	Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health	250	250	100
	Setting up of Nephro Urology Institute	400	400	100
	New Medical Colleges	5500	5500	100
	Karnataka Institute of Diabetology	300	300	100
	Bangalore Medical College & Research Institute	415	415	100
	Mysore Medical College & Research Institute	160	160	100
	Government Dental College & Research Institute, Bangalore	100	100	100

Name of the Department	Scheme (Plan Component)	Allocations Reported in Part B of the GB Statement (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Total Allocations of the Scheme* (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Proportion of Allocations mentioned in Part B of GB Statement (in %)
	Karnataka Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Science - Dharwad	750.5	750.5	100
	Hrudaya Sanjeevini	200	200	100
	Govt. Colleges with Attached Hospitals	420	420	100
	Nature Cure College and Development of Yoga	50	50	100
	P.G. Edn. in ISM - Rasashastra and Bhyshajyakalpana	100	100	100
	Opening of ISM Units in District & Private Hospitals	450	450	100
	P.G. Courses in Siddhanta - CSS	0	-	-
	Health & Family Welfare Training Centre	1.1	1.1	100
	National Anti-Malaria Programme(Urban)	100	100	100
	Mental Health Projects, NMEP, Cholera & Filaria Control Programmes & KFD	7.4	7.4	100
	Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Guinea Worm Eradication Scheme	12	12	100
	National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme (CSS 100%)	28	28	100
	Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society	200	200	100
	Public Health Institute, Bangalore	72	72	100
2210-80-196-1-01	Block Grants	11915.18	11915.18	100
2210-80-197-1-01	Block Grants	628.21	628.21	100
	Suvarna Aarogya Suraksha	4000	4000	100
	Opening of Burns & Dialysis Wards - SDP	665.81	665.81	100
	Establishment of EMRI (Aroghya Kavacha)	4000	4000	100
	Regional Health and Family Welfare Training Centres	188	188	100
	Urban Family Welfare Centres run by State Government	1450.63	1450.63	100

Name of the Department	Scheme (Plan Component)	Allocations Reported in Part B of the GB Statement (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Total Allocations of the Scheme* (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Proportion of Allocations mentioned in Part B of GB Statement (in %)
	Urban Family Welfare Centres run by Local Bodies & Voluntary Organisations	800	800	100
2211-00-196-1-01	Block Grants	2021.48	2021.48	100
	Rural Family Health Centres in PHCs	8510.89	8510.89	100
	Rural Sub-Centres under Family Welfare	17484.47	17484.47	100
	Urban Family Welfare Centres	499.46	499.46	100
	Cost of Contraceptives Supplied by Central Government	400	400	100
	Karnataka Institute of Diabetology	300	300	100
	Establishment of General Hospital in Bangalore	1175	1175	100
	District Hospitals - Gulbarga and Chamarajnagar	2000	2000	100
	SDS Tuberculosis & Rajiv Gandhi Insitute of Chest Diseases.	1550	1550	100
	Super Speciality Hospital - Bellary	1000	1000	100
	Establishment of Super Speciality Health Complex at Ramanagara	850	850	100
	New Medical Colleges	5500	5500	100
	Nursing College at Hassan & Holenarasipura	5	5	100
	Establishment of Dental College at Bellary	250	250	100
	Upgradation of Nursing School at Gulbarga	15	15	100
	Additional Facilities in Existing Medical Colleges	3500	3500	100
	Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Contribution	25	25	100
	Child Labour Rehabilitation	600	600	100
	Labour Welfare Board	3	3	100
	Beediworkers Welfare Scheme	0	-	-
2230-01-198-6-01	Block Grant	68	68	100
	Karnataka State Unorganised Labour Social Security Board	10	10	100

Name of the Department	Scheme (Plan Component)	Allocations Reported in Part B of the GB Statement (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Total Allocations of the Scheme* (Rs. in Lakh) 2011-12 Budget Estimate	Proportion of Allocations mentioned in Part B of GB Statement (in %)
	Rashtriya Swasthya Bhima Yojana	4800	4800	100
	Contribution for New Pension System for Unorganised Workers	1210	1210	100
	Industrial Training Institutes/Centres	9244.61	9244.61	100
	Upgradation of ITIs into Centres for Excellence	2300	2300	100
	New ITIs in 10 Talukas	7452.79	7452.79	100
	Student Centric GIA	2500	2500	100
	Modular Training	1900	1900	100
	New Private ITIs	2100	2100	100
2230-03-197-1-01	Block Grants	49.22	49.22	100
	Constructions of ITIs	2000	2000	100
Department of Kannada & Culture	Centre for Hindustani Music	100	100	100
	Chamarajendra Academy of Visual Arts, Mysore	10	10	100
	Financial Assistance to Film & Drama Training Institutes	100	100	100
	Special Component Plan for SC/ STs	599	599	100
	Assistance to Professional Drama Companies	30	30	100
	Assistance to State Academy	460	460	100
	GIA to Janapada Parishath	50	50	100
	GIA to Kannada Sahithya Parishath	750	750	100
	Prize to Candidates passing IAS/IPS/IFS & other Central Services Examinations in Kannada	25	25	100
Law	Stipend to Law Graduates	300	300	100
	Setting up of Law University	125	125	100
	Government Law College, Gulbarga	30	30	100
	Lawyers Welfare Fund	50	50	100

Source: Compiled from Gender Budget Statement and Detailed Provisions of Plan Schemes, State Budget for 2011-12, Government of Karnataka

Annexure 5: Women's Component (WC) in State Plan Programmes in Kerala (as compiled from Annual Plan 2011-12)

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub head / Schemes	Eleventh Plan Outlay [2007-2012] Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 Prices) <i>Rs. In lakh</i>		Actuals Flows to WC in 2009-10 and 2010-11 <i>Rs. In lakh</i>	Physical Targets		
		Total	Of which flow to WC	Actual Flow to WC in 2009-10 + Anticipated Flow to WC in 2010-11	Units	Target	Progress (till 2010-11)
1	Agriculture and Allied Sectors						
	Crop Husbandry						
i	Vegetable Promotion Programme	0	0	0	Training (nos)	0	0
					Vegetable seed Production plots (ha)	266	70
ii	Women Development Programme under Macro Management Mode (SS 10%)	0	0	0	Training	950	0
iii	Participatory Development Model of KHDP/VFPCK Merged	550	175	0	No. of SHGs	1320	0
iv	Rice Development (New)	500	50	4.75			
v	SHM (10 %) (New)	2250	225	20			
	Total: Crop Husbandry	3300	450	24.75		2536	70
	Animal Husbandry						
i	Poultry Farms & Expansion of Poultry Production	800	265	26.48	No. of units	2500	1560
ii	Pig Farms	300	30	13.6	No. of units	1000	92
iii	Goat Farms	200	65	9.5	No. of units	1200	190
iv	Cattle Farms	250	50	11			
v	Support to Training & Employment of Women (STEP) (SS 10%)	30	30	0	No. of persons	0	0
vi	Poultry Development Through KSPDC (Flagship programme)	500	450	100	No. of units	30000	6000
vii	Venture Assistance Fund	5000	500	25	No. of units	0	0
viii	Integrated Egg Production Programme Through Poultry Village Scheme	0	0	75			
ix	Integrated Livestock Development	0	0	0			

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub head / Schemes	Eleventh Plan Outlay [2007-2012] Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 Prices) <i>Rs. In lakh</i>		Actuals Flows to WC in 2009-10 and 2010-11 <i>Rs. In lakh</i>	Physical Targets		
		Total	Of which flow to WC	Actual Flow to WC in 2009-10 + Anticipated Flow to WC in 2010-11	Units	Target	Progress (till 2010-11)
x	SLBP	0	0	282.47		0	15900
xi	Duck & Quail Production	0	0	0.9		0	45
xii	Rabbit Production	0	0	0.92		0	23
xiii	Expansion of Cross Breeding Activities	0	0	93.15		0	567000
xiv	Livestock Insurance	0	0	74.88		0	31200
xv	Food Security	0	0	350		0	1555
	Total: Animal Husbandry	7080	1390	1062.9		34700	623565
	Dairy Development						
i	Commercial Dairy and Milkshed Development Programme	5000	1000	120	10 cow units	2000	210
ii	Fodder Development Programme	0	0	0		0	0
iii	Cattle Feed Subsidy	0	0	0		0	0
	Total: Dairy Development	5000	1000	120		2000	210
	Fisheries Development						
ii	Employment Generation Scheme						
a	Project (NCDC)	50	5	106.2	Beneficiaries	3000	7368
b	Self Help Groups for Fisher Women/ Micro Enterprises	800	800	100	SHGs	2000	500
c	Seed Capital to Matsyafed for NBCDFC and NMDFC Schemes (20%)	500	100	36	Beneficiaries	1500	12682
d	Tsunami Emergency Assistance Project (TEAP) (21.333%)	1875	500	0	SHGs	525	0
e	Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme (TRP) (5.31%)	0	0	0	SHGs	0	1000
f	Community Capital for Institutional Credit (20%)	0	0	50	Beneficiaries	0	16000
g	Theeramythri Support Scheme (90%)	0	0	360			
	Total: Fisheries	3225	1405	652.2		7025	37550
	Co-operation						
	Miscellaneous Co-operatives - Assistance to Women Co-operative Societies	750	150	220	Nos	75 co-operatives	25 co-operatives
	Total: Co-operation	750	150	220			
	Rural Development						
i	NRLM Total 70%	7400	2960	3765.78	Swaqrasgries	72872	46182
ii	IAY Total 85%	13000	13000	9358.84	Houses new	103144	93967

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub head / Schemes	Eleventh Plan Outlay [2007-2012] Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 Prices) <i>Rs. In lakh</i>		Actuals Flows to WC in 2009-10 and 2010-11 <i>Rs. In lakh</i>	Physical Targets		
		Total	Of which flow to WC		Actual Flow to WC in 2009-10 + Anticipated Flow to WC in 2010-11	Units	Target
iii	SGRY	21000	6300	0	L.M.D.	40	0
	Industry and Minerals						
	Village and Small Industries						
	Small Scale Industries						
i	Seed Capital Loan to Small Scale Entrepreneurs	4500	450	233.25			
ii	Industrial Co-operative Societies	200	20	6.43			
iii	Infrastructure Development	600	60	30.78			
iv	Intensive Industrialisation Support Programme	1100	110	41			
v	State Investment Subsidy	4600	460	156			
vi	SIDCO	268	27	3.9			
vii	Technology Modernisation	1400	140	12.75			
viii	Agro-based and Food Processing Industries	400	40	109.5			
ix	Promotion of Production Ancillaries	1000	100	8.65			
x	Construction of Multi-storied Industrial Estates Thrissur, Palakkad and Shornur	0	0	42.75			
xi	Modernisation and Development of Industrial Estates at Kanjicode & Aroor	0	0	38			
xii	Small Industry Cluster Development Programme	0	0	20			
xiii	Development of Commerce	0	0	3.95			
xiv	Scheme for Women Enterprises to set up Industrial Units	0	0	250.07			
	Sub Total (SSI)	14068	1407	957.03			
	Handicrafts						
i	Assistance to Apex Organisations in the Handicraft Sector	500	50	24.87	Nos	0	0
ii	Share Capital Contribution to Handicrafts Primary Co-operative Societies	100	10	0.98		500	2
iii	Establishment of Common Facility Service Centre for Handicrafts	350	35	9.18	Nos	0	40
iv	Entrepreneur Assistance Scheme in Handicrafts Astisans Sector	500	50	24.75		0	14
v	Development of Bamboo	130	13	0.11			

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub head / Schemes	Eleventh Plan Outlay [2007-2012] Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 Prices) <i>Rs. In lakh</i>		Actuals Flows to WC in 2009-10 and 2010-11 <i>Rs. In lakh</i>	Physical Targets		
		Total	Of which flow to WC	Actual Flow to WC in 2009-10 + Anticipated Flow to WC in 2010-11	Units	Target	Progress (till 2010-11)
vi	Financial Assistance to Handicraft Artisans for Enrolling the Health package Scheme	0	0	0			
	Sub Total (Handicrafts)	1580	158	59.89		500	56
	Handloom & Powerloom Industries						
1	Development of Handloom Through Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies				Nos	30000	200
i	Government Share Participation in PHWCS	1600	1450	125	Nos	0	80
ii	Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme	520	160	240			
iii	Training and Skill Development Programme	380	20	150	Nos	0	150
iv	Quality Raw Materials for Weavers	2432	730	540			
v	Share Participation to Hantex/ Hanveev	800	240	705			
2	Factory Type Societies	400	120	108	Nos	0	18
3	Establishment of Mini Pre-loom Proces Centres	500	0	67.5	No. of women trainee	0	25
4	Technology Upgradation and Transfer of New Technologies to Handloom Weavers / Workers	301	0	60			
5	Revitalisation and Strengthening of Handloom Co-operatives and Apex Societies (Flagship)	950	0	27.5	Nos	0	4
6	Promotion of Master Weavers to set up Production Units (Flagship)	550	0	3			
7	Establishment of Weavers Service Centres for Skill Upgradation Training for Handloom Weavers (Flagship)	1250	0	30			
8	Development of Regional Brand in Handloom Industry (Flagship)	1500	0	2			
9	Contributory Thrift Fund	0	0	60	Nos	0	60
10	Group Insurance Scheme for Handloom Weavers (50% SS)	0	0	0			
11	Partial Mechanism in Pre-loom Processing	0	0	15	No. of women weavers	0	3000

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub head / Schemes	Eleventh Plan Outlay [2007-2012] Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 Prices) <i>Rs. In lakh</i>		Actuals Flows to WC in 2009-10 and 2010-11 <i>Rs. In lakh</i>	Physical Targets		
		Total	Of which flow to WC	Actual Flow to WC in 2009-10 + Anticipated Flow to WC in 2010-11	Units	Target	Progress (till 2010-11)
12	Establishment of Institute of Fashion Technology (one time ACA during 2007-08)	0	0	0			
13	Training, Study and Propaganda for Encouraging the use of Handloom Cloth	0	0	15			
14	Establishment/Capacity Enhancement of Hank Yarn Production Centres at Kollam, Thrissur and Kannur	0	0	100			
15	Revitalisation of Spinning Mills under TEXFED	0	0	85			
16	Special Marketing Incentive	0	0	50			
	Sub Total: (Handloom)	11183	2720	2383			
	Powerloom						
1	Development of Powerloom Industry	0	0	0			
2	Upgradation of facilities for Training in Powerloom	250	0	3			
i	Share Participation of Modernisation of Powerloom Cooperative Societies	200	0	2			
3	Project for Cloth Carry Bag	0	0	75	No. of women weavers	0	700
	Sub Total (Powerloom)	450	0	80			
	Sub Total (H & P)						
	Coir Industry						
1	Margin Money Grant for the Rehabilitation of Potentially Viable but Currently Sick Coir Co-operative Societies	0	0	0			
2	ICDP Scheme- Grant for Motorised Coir Spinning Units/ Defibering Mills for Improvement and Modernisation	0	0	0			
	Subsidy for the supply of motorised coir spinning ratts to women and investment subsidy for the setting up of coir products manufacturing units in private sector				Nos	55	0

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub head / Schemes	Eleventh Plan Outlay [2007-2012] Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 Prices) <i>Rs. In lakh</i>		Actuals Flows to WC in 2009-10 and 2010-11 <i>Rs. In lakh</i>	Physical Targets		
		Total	Of which flow to WC	Actual Flow to WC in 2009-10 + Anticipated Flow to WC in 2010-11	Units	Target	Progress (till 2010-11)
3	Grant to the Kerala Coir Workers Welfare Fund and Coir Co-operative Societies for Welfare Measures	4500	450	780			
4	Margin Money Loan to Co-operatives and Public Sector Undertakings	0	0	3			
5	Technology for Pith Utilisation, Production of Energy and Pollution Control	0	0	0			
6	Direct Welfare Assistance to Coir Workers	75	25	0			
	Welfare measures and welfare funds				Nos	0	20
7	Assistance to Self Help Groups	0	0	0	No. of beneficiaries	0	0
8	Setting up of Model Coir Gramam	0	0	0	Nos	0	0
9	Assistance for Procurement of Husk/ Fibre	0	0	0	No. of beneficiaries	0	0
10	Mahila Coir Yojana	500	500	0			
11	Establishment of Defibreing Mills	0	0	500			
12	Employe Welfare Scheme	0	0	25	No. of beneficiaries	0	12500
	Sub Total (Coir Industry)	5075	975	1308			
	Khadi & Village Industries						
v	Khadi & Village Industries						
1	Construction of Worksheds for Departmental Khadi Production Centres	200	50	55	Nos	20	8
2	Establishment of Silver Projects	0	0	0			
3	Infrastructure Development for Major Projects	0	0	0			
4	Revitalisation of Departmental Khadi Production Centres	895	90	60			
5	Establishment of Marketing Outlets	25	2	0			
6	Strengthening of Weaving Sectors	750	500	310			
7	Establishment and Strengthening of Departmental Village Industries Units	100	25	12			

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub head / Schemes	Eleventh Plan Outlay [2007-2012] Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 Prices) <i>Rs. In lakh</i>		Actuals Flows to WC in 2009-10 and 2010-11 <i>Rs. In lakh</i>	Physical Targets		
		Total	Of which flow to WC	Actual Flow to WC in 2009-10 + Anticipated Flow to WC in 2010-11	Units	Target	Progress (till 2010-11)
8	Bee-Keeping Industry	25	2	13			
9	Special Employment Generation Programme	1000	500	50			
10	Honey Processing Unit at Kottayam	0	0	15	No. of mandays	0	150
11	Khadi Gram Soubhagya at Nedumbassery, Ernakulam District	0	0	15	No. of mandays	0	150
	Sub Total (Khadi & Village Industries)	2995	1169	530			
	Sericulture						
1	Serifed	1679	150	105	Persons	40000	12000
	Sub Total (Sericulture)	1679	150	105			
	Cashew Industry						
1	Rejuvenation of Cashew Industries	2700	1350	2450	Nos	0	20 cashew procurement centres
2	Introduction of Modern Packaging	0	0	315			
3	Upgradation of Cashew Factories	0	0	668.5			
4	Modernisation of Cashew Factory Sheds	350	0	740			
5	Cultivation of Organic Cashew	350	0	670			
6	Promoting Capex Cashew Internationally	0	0	0			
7	Assistance to Instal Solar Panels	0	0	0			
8	International Brand Building	0	0	0			
	Sub Total (Cashew Industry)	3400	1350	4843.5			
	Beedi Industry						
1	Rehabilitation of Beedi Workers Kannur	745	75	5.85	Nos	0	10
2	Strengthening of Beedi Workers Co-operatives	150	15	5.38	Nos	0	10
	Sub Total (Beedi Industry)	895	90	11.23			
	Total: Industry and Minerals	41325	8019	10277.65			
vii	Transport & Communication						
	Port and Light Houses						
1	Development of Workers Safety and Welfare	50	0	21			

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub head / Schemes	Eleventh Plan Outlay [2007-2012] Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 Prices) <i>Rs. In lakh</i>		Actuals Flows to WC in 2009-10 and 2010-11 <i>Rs. In lakh</i>	Physical Targets		
		Total	Of which flow to WC	Actual Flow to WC in 2009-10 + Anticipated Flow to WC in 2010-11	Units	Target	Progress (till 2010-11)
	Road Transport						
1	Infrastructure Strengthening of KSRTC	8200	0	800			
	State Water Transport						
1	Land, Building and Terminal Facilities	250	0	0			
	Total	8500	0	821			
viii	Science, Technology & Environment						
	Scientific Services and Research						
1	Regional Cancer Centre (RCC)	0	0	700			
	Information Technology (IT)						
1	ICT for Women	0	0	8			
2	Skill Enhancement of Women Students	0	0	200			
	Total: Science, Technology & Environment	0	0	908			
ix	General Economic Services						
	Secretariat Economic Services						
1	Flagship Programme on Gender Awareness and Gender Friendly Infrastructure Creation Programme under the Women Cell of Police Department	0	0	400			
x	Social Services						
	General Education						
1	Construction of Women Hostels in Government Colleges	0	0	200	No. of buildings	0	50% completion
	Sub Total (General Education)	0	0	200			
	Technical Education						
1	Women Polytechnics	0	0	75	No. of polytechnics	0	7
	Sub Total (Technical Education)	0	0	75			
	Sports and Youth Affairs						
1	Kerala State Youth Welfare Board	1815	0	10	Women youth clubs	0	70
	Sub Total (Sports and Youth Affairs)	1815	0	10			
	Medical and Public Health						

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub head / Schemes	Eleventh Plan Outlay [2007-2012] Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 Prices) <i>Rs. In lakh</i>		Actuals Flows to WC in 2009-10 and 2010-11 <i>Rs. In lakh</i>	Physical Targets		
		Total	Of which flow to WC	Actual Flow to WC in 2009-10 + Anticipated Flow to WC in 2010-11	Units	Target	Progress (till 2010-11)
	Allopathy- Health Services						
1	Nursing Education- Nursing Schools	500	500	70			
2	New Women and Children Hospitals	0	0	50			
3	Medical Care for Victims of Violence/ Social Absuses	0	0	50			
	New Scheme						
	ASHA Workers	0	0	0			
	Medical Education						
4	Nursing College- Thiruvananthapuram	300	300	132.81			
5	Nursing College- Kozhikode	350	350	78.52			
6	Nursing College- Kottayam	300	300	80.89			
7	Nursing College- Alappuzha	0	0	60			
8	Nursing College- Thrissur	0	0	53			
9	Strengthening of Nursing Education	0	0	60			
	Homeopathy						
10	Women Health Care Centres (Seethalayam)	0	0	48			
	Housing						
1	Innovative Housing Scheme	5700	1881	82.5	No. of flats	0	24
2	Kerala Police Housing and Construction Corporation	2000	0	150			
	Women Police Cell				No.	0	2
3	Public Works Department (Building and local works)	4000	0	305			
4	Nirmithi Kendra	2000	0	14.25			
	Sub Total (Housing)	13700	1881	551.75			
	Welfare of SCs. STs & OBCs						
	Welfare of SCs						
1	Financial Assistance to major treatment and marriage grant to SC girls	150	150	819.22	Beneficiaries	5000	7400
2	Promotion of women enterprises through SHGs (SC)	500	500	175	SHGs	0	2000 individual and 70 groups and 3294 SHGs

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub head / Schemes	Eleventh Plan Outlay [2007-2012] Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 Prices) <i>Rs. In lakh</i>		Actuals Flows to WC in 2009-10 and 2010-11 <i>Rs. In lakh</i>	Physical Targets		
		Total	Of which flow to WC		Actual Flow to WC in 2009-10 + Anticipated Flow to WC in 2010-11	Units	Target
3	Construction of post-matric girls hostels- Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (100% CSS)	200	200	318.15	Hostels constructed	20	7
4	Bharat Darshan	100	50	17	Beneficiaries	150	60
5	Post matric hostels	1400	672	295.5	Students benefitted	3000	915
6	Pre matric studies	200	96	49	Students	not fixed	45000
7	Model Residential Schools	7000	3150	506.25	Students	2800	1180
8	Working Women's hostel for employees (New scheme)	0	0	10	Hostels started	0	1
9	Upgradation of Performance Level of SC students in sports and games/ Ayyankali Memorial Sports School	650	293	128	Students	0	186
10	Education Assistance to Students of Self Financing	3900	2535	487	Students	0	3000
11	Post matriculation studies – SC	40000	26000	12572	Students	not fixed	6000000
12	Grants to Civil Services Examination Society	200	86	37	Students	0	30
13	Centre of Excellence	900	504	106	Students	250	90
	Total - SC Development	55200	34236	15520.12			
	Welfare of STs						
1	Assistance to marriage of ST girls	50	50	60	Beneficiaries	500	392
2	Extension of Kudumbashree to Tribal Areas	150	150	100	Beneficiaries	0	54820
3	Tribal Promoters	1000	400	505	Nos	0	930
4	Post matric hostels for Tribals	100	35	46.82	No. of hostels and No. of students	1 hostel & 150 students	2 hostels 68 students
5	Improvement of Tribal hostels	350	150	68.64	Students	0	4819
6	Post matric scholarship for ST (100% CSS)	3000	1600	740	Students	40000	11811
	Total - ST Development	4650	2385	1520.46			
	Welfare of OBCs						
1	Construction of Hostels for girls (50% SS) OBC	1000	1000	118	Hostels started	5	3
2	Post matric studies (concessions)/ Post Matriculation Studies – OBC	1400	840	664	Students (including plan & non plan)	not fixed	210100

Sl. No.	Major Head / Sub head / Schemes	Eleventh Plan Outlay [2007-2012] Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 Prices) <i>Rs. In lakh</i>		Actuals Flows to WC in 2009-10 and 2010-11 <i>Rs. In lakh</i>	Physical Targets		
		Total	Of which flow to WC	Actual Flow to WC in 2009-10 + Anticipated Flow to WC in 2010-11	Units	Target	Progress (till 2010-11)
3	Pre matric concessions / Pre matriculation studies- OBC	275	165	82	Students	not fixed	165875
	Total - OBC Development	2675	2005	864			
	Grand Total - Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs						
	Labour and Labour Welfare						
1	Maternity allowance to workers in unorganised sectors	0	0	0			
2	SHARANYA- Self-employment scheme for registered unemployed widows, Deserted/ Divorced/ Unmarried women and Unwedded mother	0	0	80			
3	Modernisation of it is	12200	0	0			
	Sub Total (Labour)	12200	0	80			
	Social Security and Welfare						
1	Kerala State Women Development Corporation	1150	1150	356.08	Beneficiaries	1000	500
2	Women Development Programme	1650	1650	213.7	Women & inmates	500000	200000
3	Kerala Women's Commission	115	115	124.27	Women & beneficiaries	3500	1400
4	Development of Anganwadi Centres as Community Research Centre- a life circle approach	3100	1550	784.6	Women & children	600000	202000
5	Flagship Programme on Gender Awareness	2000	2000	506.89			
6	Flagship Programme on finishing school for women	1000	1000	318.05			
7	Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls	3500	3500	0			
8	Psycho-social services to adolescent girls	0	0	320	Students of 10th standard	0	71900
9	Improving conditions of anganwadi workers and helpers	0	0	0	AWW & AWH	0	0
	General Services						
	Public Works						
1	Gender Budgeting Initiative	0	0	220			

Source: Kerala Annual Plan for 2011-12

Annexure 6: Comparison of Outlays Earmarked for Women in Different Schemes (as per Part B of the GB Statement) in Madhya Pradesh with Total Outlays for the Schemes (as per the Detailed Demands for Grants of the respective Departments)

(Figures in Rs. Lakh)

S. No.	Ministry / Department/ Schemes	Actuals 2008-09		2009-10 Revised Estimate		2010-11 Budget Estimate	
		Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
	Sports & Human Welfare Programme						
	Facilitator, Sports & Human Welfare						
1	Training to players	0	80.87	0	59	0	29.9
	DDG	0	80.87	0	59	0	29.9
	Percentage		100		100		100
2	Rural sports competition	0	35.68	0	35	0	15
	DDG	0	35.68	0	35	0	15
	Percentage		100		100		100
3	Grants for sports development	0	11.49	0	22.5	0	22
	DDG	0	11.49	0	22.5	0	22
	Percentage		100		100		100
4	Grants to youth sandhi	0	624.52	0	598.99	0	627.53
	DDG	0	624.52	0	598.99	0	627.53
	Percentage		100		100		100
5	Establishment of sports academies	0	1288.18	0	1451.34	0	1610
	DDG	0	1288.18	0	1451.34	0	1610
	Percentage		100		100		100
6	Grants to Sports council towards sports material	0	51.72	0	30	0	29.25
	DDG	0	51.72	0	30	0	29.25
	Percentage		100		100		100
7	Honorarium to trainers	0	85.61	0	118.44	0	129.32
	DDG	0	85.61	0	118.44	0	129.32
	Percentage		100		100		100
8	Encouragement to players	0	669.68	0	629.53	0	700

S. No.	Ministry / Department/ Schemes	Actuals 2008-09		2009-10 Revised Estimate		2010-11 Budget Estimate	
		Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
	DDG	0	669.68	0	629.53	0	700
	Percentage		100		100		100
	Vanijya, Industry & Employment Department						
	Commissioner, Industry						
1	Rural industry development scheme training	0	36.98	0	39	0	42
	DDG	0	36.98	0	39	0	42
	Percentage		100		100		100
2	Deendayal Swarozgar Yojana	194.21	0	231.5	0	231.5	0
	DDG	194.21	0	231.5	0	231.5	0
	Percentage	100		100		100	
3	Rani Durgawati Assistance Scheme	0	1818.5	0	1763.9	0	2204.66
	DDG	0	1818.5	0	1763.9	0	2204.66
	Percentage		100		100		100
	City Administration & Development Department						
	Facilitator, City Administration, Bhopal						
1	SJSRY (Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana)	0	1807.62	0	1732.09	0	1936.66
	DDG	0	1807.62	0	1732.09	0	1936.66
	Percentage		100		100		100
2	MDM in schools	0	1072.02	0	1456.49	0	0
	DDG	0	1072.02	0	1456.49	0	0
	Percentage		100		100		
3	Integrated Urban & Malin Basti Development Programme	0	1232.17	0	2594	0	3682.51
	DDG	0	1232.17	0	2594	0	3682.51
	Percentage		100		100		100
	Food and Public Distribution Department						
	Facilitator, Food & Public Distribution						
1	Distribution of iodized salt	0	0	0	647.73	0	608.72
	DDG	0	0	0	647.73	0	608.72
	Percentage				100		100
	Animal Husbandry Department						
	Facilitator, Animal Medical Services						
1	Kukkut Palan Pariyojana	0	37.67	0	27.2	0	13.36
	DDG	0	37.67	0	27.2	0	13.36
	Percentage		100		100		100

S. No.	Ministry / Department/ Schemes	Actuals 2008-09		2009-10 Revised Estimate		2010-11 Budget Estimate	
		Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
2	Extension of Kukkut Pirchhetro	0	37.46	0	24.11	0	16.38
	DDG	0	37.46	0	24.11	0	16.38
	Percentage		100		100		100
3	Viniyam ke aadhar par male pigs ke vitran hetu grant	0	52.52	0	31.43	0	28.54
	DDG	0	52.52	0	31.43	0	28.54
	Percentage		100		100		100
4	Viniyam ke aadhar par bakro ka pirday grant	0	119.14	0	77.6	0	82.7
	DDG	0	119.14	0	77.6	0	82.7
	Percentage		100		100		100
5	Special pashupalan programme	0	125.61	0	118.11	0	123.97
	DDG	0	125.61	0	118.11	0	123.97
	Percentage		100		100		100
6	Anudan par pirjanan yogey bakro ka pirday	0	21.73	0	59.98	0	78.5
	DDG	0	21.73	0	59.98	0	78.5
	Percentage		100		100		100
7	Anudan & rin par bakri ikai ka pirday	0	20.99	0	29.64	0	28.77
	DDG	0	20.99	0	29.64	0	28.77
	Percentage		100		100		100
8	Anudan & rin par sankar jarsi/ graded murra ikai ka pirday	0	39.5	0	46.01	0	39.73
	DDG	0	39.5	0	46.01	0	39.73
	Percentage		100		100		100
9	Anudan & rin par bakri ikai ka pirday	0	83.21	0	86.09	0	78.68
	DDG	0	83.21	0	86.09	0	78.68
	Percentage		100		100		100
10	Anudan & rin par sankar jarsi/ graded murra ikai ka pirday	0	40.03	0	46.68	0	22
	DDG	0	40.03	0	46.68	0	22
	Percentage		100		100		100
11	Anudan & rin par kadaknath choozo ka pirday	0	15.35	0	19.28	0	16.03
	DDG	0	15.35	0	19.28	0	16.03
	Percentage		100		100		100
12	National Agriculture Development Scheme	0	0	0	2421.24	0	1160
	DDG	0	0	0	2421.24	0	1160
	Percentage				100		100
13	Pashu Gram Scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DDG						

S. No.	Ministry / Department/ Schemes	Actuals 2008-09		2009-10 Revised Estimate		2010-11 Budget Estimate	
		Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
	Percentage						
14	Shookar development grant	0	11.79	0	13.56	0	5.57
	DDG	0	11.79	0	13.56	0	5.57
	Percentage		100		100		100
15	Nasl sudhar hetu bakro ka vitran anudan	0	75.65	0	64.38	0	74.96
	DDG	0	75.65	0	64.38	0	74.96
	Percentage		100		100		100
	Fisheries Department						
	Facilitator, Matsyodyog						
1	Machua sehkari samitiyo ke sadasyo ke liye matsiye jiviyon ka vaiyettik durghatna beema	0	7.57	0	9	0	12.7
	DDG	0	7.57	0	9	0	12.7
	Percentage		100		100		100
2	National Agriculture Development Scheme	0	0	0	1200	0	580
	DDG	0	0	0	1200	0	580
	Percentage				100		100
	Vimanan Vibhag, Aviation						
	Facilitator, Aviation						
1	Training of airhostess & flight steward	0	50.85	0	90.38	0	90
	DDG	0	50.85	0	90.38	0	90
	Percentage		100		100		100
	Backward Class & Minority Welfare Department						
	Sachiv M.P. Shasan Backward Class & Minority Welfare Department						
1	Post matric scholarships	0	185.19	0	1292	0	1291.5
	DDG	0	185.19	0	1292	0	1291.5
	Percentage		100		100		100
2	Merit-cum-means scholarship scheme	0	120.79	0	380.29	0	350
	DDG	0	120.79	0	380.29	0	350
	Percentage		100		100		100
3	State scholarships	0	162.5	0	1262.39	0	1539.88
	DDG	0	162.5	0	1262.39	0	1539.88
	Percentage		100		100		100
	Sanchalak, Backward Class Welfare						
1	Student Greh Scheme	0	11.97	0	25	0	25
	DDG	0	11.97	0	25	0	25

S. No.	Ministry / Department/ Schemes	Actuals 2008-09		2009-10 Revised Estimate		2010-11 Budget Estimate	
		Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
	Percentage		100		100		100
2	Post matric scholarships	0	12513.52	0	14624.05	0	16229.91
	DDG	0	12513.52	0	14624.05	0	16229.91
	Percentage		100		100		100
3	Employment training to unemployed male/ female	0	200	0	300	0	300
	DDG	0	200	0	300	0	300
	Percentage		100		100		100
4	Foreign Education Scholarship for higher education	0	27.16	0	75	0	150
	DDG	0	27.16	0	75	0	150
	Percentage		100		100		100
5	Training centres before State Level Exams, Bhopal	34.41	0	26.75	0	34.67	0
	DDG	34.41	0	26.75	0	34.67	0
	Percentage	100	0	100	0	100	0
6	State scholarships	1929	4797.61	1870	6100	2150	5061.07
	DDG	1929	4797.61	1870	6100	2150	5061.07
	Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100
7	Pirday of Introduction Card	9.34	0	18	0	18	0
	DDG	9.34	0	18	0	18	0
	Percentage	100	0	100	0	100	0
8	Student Welfare Scheme/ Economic Assistance Grant	0	3.02	0	7.5	0	14
	DDG	0	3.02	0	7.5	0	14
	Percentage		100		100		100
9	Sangh & rajya lok sewa ayog se pariksha	0	47.53	0	50	0	60
	DDG	0	47.53	0	50	0	60
	Percentage		100		100		100
Rural Development Department							
Development Commission							
1	SJRSY (Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana) (State)	0	1000	0	100	0	200
	DDG	0	1000	0	100	0	200
	Percentage		100		100		100
2	Chief Minister Housing Scheme	0	2786	0	510	0	525
	DDG	0	2786	0	510	0	525
	Percentage		100		100		100
3	IAY	0	7511.93	0	7370	0	8746.32
	DDG	0	7511.93	0	7370	0	8746.32
	Percentage		100		100		100
4	Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana	0	0	0	0	0	0

S. No.	Ministry / Department/ Schemes	Actuals 2008-09		2009-10 Revised Estimate		2010-11 Budget Estimate	
		Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
	DDG	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Percentage						
5	Assistance to Indian Leprosy Eradication Group	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DDG	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Percentage						
6	Janshree Bima Yojana	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DDG	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Percentage						
7	DPIP Schemes	0	4000	0	11732	0	10000
	DDG	0	4000	0	11732	0	10000
	Percentage		100		100		100
8	NREGS	0	51255.49	0	49710.41	0	58453
	DDG	0	51255.49	0	49710.41	0	58453
	Percentage		100		100		100
9	MDM	0	6876.28	0	7485	0	88651.1
	DDG	0	6876.28	0	7485	0	88651.1
	Percentage		100		100		100
10	M.P. Rural Livelihood Scheme	0	6650	0	9553	0	7335
	DDG	0	6650	0	9553	0	7335
	Percentage		100		100		100
11	MDM material transport	0	50436.69	0	60000	0	60000
	DDG	0	50436.69	0	60000	0	60000
	Percentage		100		100		100
12	Swarna Jayanti Rural Employment Scheme	0	4158.34	0	5100	0	4949.02
	DDG	0	4158.34	0	5100	0	4949.02
	Percentage		100		100		100
	Audyantiki & Khadya Pirsanskaran Vibhag						
	Facilitator, Udhyantiki						
1	National Agriculture Development Scheme	0	0	0	2400	0	1160
	DDG	0	0	0	2400	0	1160
	Percentage				100		100
2	M.P. main Gharelu Baghbani ke liye Aadarsh Yojana	0	78.4	0	83.33	0	85.8
	DDG	0	78.4	0	83.33	0	85.8
	Percentage		100		100		100
3	Gharelu Baghbani ki Aadarsh Yojana	0	63.09	0	73.02	0	89.83
	DDG	0	63.09	0	73.02	0	89.83
	Percentage		100		100		100

S. No.	Ministry / Department/ Schemes	Actuals 2008-09		2009-10 Revised Estimate		2010-11 Budget Estimate	
		Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
	Farmers' Welfare and Agriculture Development Department						
1	National Pulses Development Scheme	0	881.49	0	2232.4	0	1903.37
	DDG	0	881.49	0	2232.4	0	1903.37
	GB as a % of DDG		100.00		100.00		100.00
2	National Oilseeds Development Scheme	0	3908.75	0	5992.4	0	5618.45
	DDG	0	3908.75	0	5992.4	0	5618.45
	GB as a % of DDG		100.00		100.00		100.00
3	Intensive Cotton Development Scheme	0	25.53	0	0	0	0
	DDG						
	GB as a % of DDG						
4	Intensive Oilseeds Development Scheme	0	527	0	0	0	0
	DDG						
	GB as a % of DDG						
5	Micro Management Scheme	0	6314.69	0	8520.7	0	10738.5
	DDG	0	6614.36	0	9092.54	0	11983.3
	GB as a % of DDG		95.5		93.7		89.6
6	Oilseeds Development Scheme	0	561.84	0	0	0	0
	DDG						
	GB as a % of DDG						
7	Cultivation of Oilseeds	0	505.7	0	0	0	0
	DDG						
	GB as a % of DDG						
8	Assistance for Nalkhoop Mining by Private associations, contractor farmers	0	452.21	0	426.36	0	540.17
	DDG	0	452.21	0	426.36	0	540.17
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
9	Intensive Cotton Development Programme	0	477.77	0	1126.6	0	1386.55
	DDG	0	477.77	0	1126.6	0	1389.55
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		99.78
10	Intensive Cotton Development Programme	0	9485	0	0	0	0
	DDG						
	GB as a % of DDG						
11	Suraj Dhara Yojana	0	595.42	0	604.65	0	702.92
	DDG	0	595.42	0	604.65	0	702.92
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100

S. No.	Ministry / Department/ Schemes	Actuals 2008-09		2009-10 Revised Estimate		2010-11 Budget Estimate	
		Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
12	Maize Production Special Programme	0	109.48	0	0	0	0
	DDG						
	GB as a % of DDG						
13	Grant on bullock carts	0	12.26	0	10	0	10
	DDG	0	122.26	0	10	0	10
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
14	Balram Talab	0	2563.88	0	1940	0	2530.7
	DDG	0	2563.88	0	1940	0	2530.7
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
15	Grants and Debt par kadaknath choozon ka provision	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DDG						
	GB as a % of DDG						
16	National Agriculture Development Scheme	0	6003	0	37527.27	0	18351
	DDG	0	6003	0	37527.27	0	18351
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
17	Top-up grant to farmers for irrigation implements	0	635.9	0	1267.72	0	1767.7
	DDG	0	635.9	0	1267.72	0	1767.7
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
18	Gobar gas and biogas plants installation	0	302.46	0	397	0	463.75
	DDG	0	302.46	0	397	0	463.75
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
19	National maize development scheme	0	212.56	0	693.8	0	640.17
	DDG	0	212.56	0	693.8	0	640.17
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
20	State Women farmers expansion and inspection institution	0	267.8	0	656	0	656
	DDG	0	267.8	0	656	0	656
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
21	Inspection and presentation programme for farmers	0	534.75	0	552	0	552
	DDG	0	534.75	0	552	0	552
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
22	National Farmers' Insurance Scheme	0	7757.75	0	6106.23	0	6108.04
	DDG	0	7757.75	0	6106.23	0	6108.04
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
23	Annapurna Scheme	0	483.38	0	528.31	0	607.85
	DDG	0	483.38	0	528.31	0	607.85

S. No.	Ministry / Department/ Schemes	Actuals 2008-09		2009-10 Revised Estimate		2010-11 Budget Estimate	
		Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
24	Seeds village scheme	0	274.38	0	501.32	0	1556
	DDG	0	274.38	0	501.32	0	1556
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
	General Health and Family welfare department						
1704	Facilitator, Medical Services						
1	Units of prevention of blindness	1516.2	15.95	1374.5	0	1575.3	0
	DDG	1516.2	15.95	1374.5	0	1575.3	0
	GB as a % of DDG	100	100	100		100	
2	Eradication of Leprosy Programme	2193.04	21.11	2615.3	0	2928.6	0
	DDG	2193.04	21.11	2615.3	0	2928.6	0
	GB as a % of DDG	100	100	100		100	
3	Kshaye Chikitsalaye	1875.12	15.66	2080.8	0	2350.5	0
	DDG	1875.12	15.66	2080.8	0	2350.5	0
	GB as a % of DDG	100	100	100		100	
4	District hospital	15835.61	0	18674.01	0	22884.3	0
	DDG	15835.61	0	18674.01	0	22884.3	0
	GB as a % of DDG	100		100		100	
5	Primary healthcare centre	24006.91	0	23817.5	0	27806.25	0
	DDG	24006.91	0	23817.5	0	27806.25	0
	GB as a % of DDG	100		100		100	
6	Cold Flu (Sheet Jwar)	6709.25	470.07	7348	1171.5	7450.2	1306
	DDG	6709.25	470.07	7348	1171.5	7450.2	1306
	GB as a % of DDG	100	100	100	100	100	100
7	National Health Insurance Scheme	0	0	0	4	0	6000
	DDG	0	0	0	4	0	6000
	GB as a % of DDG				100		100
8	National Rural Health Mission	0	9000	0	11300	0	12708.95
	DDG	0	9000	0	11300	0	12708.95
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
9	State-level Rogi Sahayata Kosh	1563.5	0	2500	0	2550	0
	DDG	1563.5	0	2500	0	2550	0
	GB as a % of DDG	100		100		100	
10	Community Health Centre	1375.94	0	1373	0	1482.7	0
	DDG	1375.94	0	1373	0	1482.7	0
	GB as a % of DDG	100		100		100	
11	Civil hospital	1897.99	0	2554	0	3009.95	0
	DDG	1897.99	0	2554	0	3009.95	0
	GB as a % of DDG	100	0	100	0	100	0
12	Medical guarantee scheme	2723.42	0	2860	0	2960	0
	DDG	2723.42	0	2860	0	2960	0

S. No.	Ministry / Department/ Schemes	Actuals 2008-09		2009-10 Revised Estimate		2010-11 Budget Estimate	
		Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
	GB as a % of DDG	100		100		100	
13	Chikitsaaliyon ka unnayan	0	566.47	0	1203.56	0	1434.12
	DDG	0	566.47	0	1203.56	0	1434.12
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
1707	Facilitator, Public Health and Family Welfare						
1	Atirikt Sub-Centre	0	11158.32	0	11474	0	15047.4
	DDG	0	11158.32	0	11474	0	15047.4
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
2	Regional Family Health Training Centres	0	127.57	0	166.45	0	192.42
	DDG	0	127.57	0	166.45	0	192.42
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
3	Pratyaksh Vyaya	0	1069.23	0	952.08	0	1501.8
	DDG	0	1069.23	0	952.08	0	1501.8
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
4	Sterilisation	111.16	0	350	0	251	0
	DDG	111.16	0	350	0	251	0
	GB as a % of DDG	100		100		100	
5	NRHM	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DDG	0	9000	0	11300	0	12708.95
	GB as a % of DDG		0		0		
	School Education Department						
	Grant for free study material	0	2046.35	0	1143.32	0	1547.23
	DDG	0	4853.97	0	2713.54	0	3047.23
	GB as a % of DDG		42.16		42.13		50.77
	Free Study books	0	593.79	0	2000	0	1952.77
	DDG	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
	GB as a % of DDG	0	100	0	100	0	0
	Information and Communication Technology Schools	0	375.04	0	6300	0	4100
	DDG	0	375.04	0	6300	0	4100
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
	Elevation of high schools into higher secondary schools		2459.04	0	2807.63	0	3783.52
	DDG		2459.04	0	2807.63	0	3783.52
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
	Sanskrit development scheme	0	4.69	0	800	0	0
	DDG	0	4.69	0	800	0	0
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		
	Grant to Madrasa board-regional intensive programme	0	0	22	0	11	0

S. No.	Ministry / Department/ Schemes	Actuals 2008-09		2009-10 Revised Estimate		2010-11 Budget Estimate	
		Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
	DDG	0	0	22	0	11	0
	GB as a % of DDG			100		100	
	Ayukta, State Education Council						
1	English education study institute, Bhopal	30.51	10.4	41.95	9.04	42.66	8.02
	DDG	30.51	10.4	41.95	9.04	42.66	8.02
	GB as a % of DDG	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	Regional education and Study institute- provision of basic services	0	2143.8	0	4064.57	0	4571.31
	DDG	0	2143.8	0	4064.57	0	4571.31
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
3	Provision of free study material	0	2807.62	0	1570.22	0	1500
	DDG	0	4853.97	0	2713.54	0	3047.23
	GB as a % of DDG		57.84		57.87		49.23
4	Basic Instruction Institutes-for provision of basic services	38.31	0	0	0	0	0
	DDG	38.31	0	0	0	0	0
	GB as a % of DDG	100	0	0	0	0	0
5	ID	0	560.52	0	0	0	1380.25
	DDG	0	560.52	0	1102.21	0	1380.25
	GB as a % of DDG		100		0		100
6	Science institute for state, Jabalpur	79.1	0	136.96	0	146.35	0
	DDG	79.1	0	136.96	0	146.35	0
	GB as a % of DDG	100		100		100	
7	State education institute, Bhopal	349.55	0	449.35	0	474.79	0
	DDG	349.55	0	449.35	0	474.79	0
	GB as a % of DDG	100		100		100	
8	Government education college	622.55	29.9	868.78	80.71	875.38	80.71
	DDG	622.55	29.9	868.78	80.71	875.38	80.71
	GB as a % of DDG	100	100	100	100	100	100
9	Sampoorna Gram Shikshit Yojana	0	0	0	655	0	500
	DDG	0	0	0	655	0	500
	GB as a % of DDG				100		100
10	Construction of hostels for students	0	3520	0	5500	0	3000
	DDG	0	3520	0	5500	0	3000
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100.00		100
11	SSA	0	47441.81	0	74474.82	0	79966.32
	DDG	0	47441.81	0	74474.82	0	79966.32
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
	Higher Education Department						

S. No.	Ministry / Department/ Schemes	Actuals 2008-09		2009-10 Revised Estimate		2010-11 Budget Estimate	
		Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
3802	Commissioner, College Education						
1	Art, Science and Commerce Colleges	28374.91	0	33115.78	0	39105.87	0
	DDG	28374.91	0	33115.78	0	39105.87	0
	GB as a % of DDG	100		100		100	
2	Nutrition grant to colleges	2758.7	0	2707.3	0	2707.3	0
	DDG	2758.7	0	2707.3	0	2707.3	0
	GB as a % of DDG	100		100		100	
3	Encouragement for sports to colleges	0	22.45	0	50	0	57
	DDG	0	22.45	0	50	0	57
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
4	Rashtriya Sewa Yojana	0	298.91	0	395.35	0	379.68
	DDG	0	298.91	0	395.35	0	379.68
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
5	Supply of textbooks (and other material) to students	0	798.14	0	279	0	279
	DDG	0	798.14	0	279	0	279
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
6	Scholarship for Vocational Education to Children of Landless Agricultural Labourers	0	0	1	0	1	0
	DDG	0	0	1	0	1	0
	GB as a % of DDG			100		100	
7	Administrative College Pension Payment Scheme	400	0	400	0	400	0
	DDG	400	0	400	0	400	0
	GB as a % of DDG	100		100		100	
8	Development of library	0	537.32	0	65	0	30
	DDG	0	537.32	0	65	0	30
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
9	Education through modern facilities	0	113.24	0	92.87	0	50
	DDG	0	113.24	0	92.87	0	50
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
10	Establishment of model colleges in backward regions	0	22.08	0	628.13	0	338.32
	DDG	0	22.08	0	628.13	0	338.32
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
11	Scholarship for national and international research	0	0	0	18	0	10
	DDG	0	0	0	18	0	10
	GB as a % of DDG				100		100
12	Scholarships to poor students	0	0	0	100	0	100

S. No.	Ministry / Department/ Schemes	Actuals 2008-09		2009-10 Revised Estimate		2010-11 Budget Estimate	
		Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
	DDG	0	0	0	100	0	100
	GB as a % of DDG				100		100
13	Vikramaditya Free Education scheme for poor students	0	27.22	0	40	0	40
	DDG	0	27.22	0	40	0	40
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
14	Tour facilities to students	0	0	0	12.5	0	20
	DDG	0	0	0	12.5	0	20
	GB as a % of DDG				100		100
15	Scholarships to marginalised students	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DDG	0	0	0	20	0	10
	GB as a % of DDG						
16	Research scholarship for disabled students	0	0	0	10	0	10
	DDG	0	0	0	10	0	10
	GB as a % of DDG				100		100
17	Prizes to outstanding students	0	103.83	0	0	0	0
	DDG	0	-	0	10	0	10
	GB as a % of DDG				0		0
18	Prizes to outstanding Principals	0	0	0	5	0	5
	DDG	0	0	0	5	0	5
	GB as a % of DDG				100		100
19	Sports development in government colleges	9.34	0	16	0	16.5	0
	DDG	9.34	0	16	0	16.5	0
	GB as a % of DDG	100		100		100	
20	Cultural college	12.98	0	17.6	0	35	0
	DDG	12.98	0	17.6	0	35	0
	GB as a % of DDG	100		100		100	
21	Sanskrit college	330.04	0	521.5	0	466.48	0
	DDG	330.04	0	521.5	0	466.48	0
	GB as a % of DDG	100		100		100	
22	Grant to Yoga Promotion Council	4.61	0	6	0	6	0
	DDG	4.61	0	6	0	6	0
	GB as a % of DDG	100		100		100	
23	Swami Vivekanand career guidance scheme	0	28.55	0	40	0	40
	DDG	0	28.55	0	40	0	40
	GB as a % of DDG	0	100	0	100	0	100
24	Student Welfare Fund	8.21	0	16	0	16	0
	DDG	8.21	0	16	0	16	0
	GB as a % of DDG	100		100		100	
25	Government Colleges	0	7.77	0	16	0	8

S. No.	Ministry / Department/ Schemes	Actuals 2008-09		2009-10 Revised Estimate		2010-11 Budget Estimate	
		Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
	DDG	0	7.77	0	16	0	8
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
26	Maharishi Panini Sanskrit College, Ujjain	0	30	0	30	0	35
	DDG	0	30	0	30	0	35
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
27	Vocational training for employment to youth	0	50	0	45	0	35
	DDG	0	50	0	45	0	35
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
28	Assistance to MP Public Science Research Institute	25.34	0	28.15	0	30.97	0
	DDG	25.34	0	28.15	0	30.97	0
	GB as a % of DDG	100		100		100	
29	Rashtriya Vidhi Sansthan, Bhopal	33.88	0	25	0	5	0
	DDG	33.88	0	25	0	5	0
	GB as a % of DDG	100	0	100	0	100	0
30	Electronic Library	0	0	0	2.01	0	0
	DDG	0	0	0	2.01	0	0
	GB as a % of DDG				100		
31	IT-related works	0	4.86	0	15	0	31
	DDG	0	4.86	0	15	0	31
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
32	Assistance to students for Ph.D	0	45.85	0	125	0	100
	DDG	0	45.85	0	125	0	100
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
33	Sanskrit scholarship	0.95	0	2.42	0	2.42	0
	DDG	0.95	0	2.42	0	2.42	0
	GB as a % of DDG	100		100		100	
34	National scholarships	0	0.29	0.25	31	0.25	6
	DDG	0	0.29	0.25	31	0.25	6
	GB as a % of DDG		100	100	100	100	100
35	Autonomous college	0	26.58	0	47	0	32
	DDG	0	26.58	0	47	0	32
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
36	Free provision of books/stationery to Tribal students	0	118.11	0	183	0	150
	DDG	0	118.11	0	183	0	150
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
	Women and Child Development Department						
5002	Commissioner, Women and Child Development						

S. No.	Ministry / Department/ Schemes	Actuals 2008-09		2009-10 Revised Estimate		2010-11 Budget Estimate	
		Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
1	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	0	21435.96	0	47631.87	0	44526.52
	DDG	0	21435.96	0	47631.87	0	44526.52
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
2	Establishment of Bal Bhawan	0	55.64	0	174	0	156.19
	DDG	0	55.64	0	174	0	156.19
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
3	Mangal Diwas		1418.84	0	1297.63	0	1912.65
	DDG		1418.84	0	1297.63	0	1912.65
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
4	Construction of buildings for Anganwaadi centres	0	4911.2	0	200	0	1
	DDG	0	4911.2	0	200	0	1
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
5	Maintenance of Women and Child Development buildings	103.41	0	200	0	220	0
	DDG	103.41	0	200	0	220	0
	GB as a % of DDG	100	0	100	0	100	0
6	Project Shaktimaan	0	616.98	0	247.42	0	1000
	DDG	0	616.98	0	247.42	0	1000
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
7	Kutir Udyog Vikas Yojana	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DDG	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GB as a % of DDG						
8	Formation of child rights protection commission	0	0	0	52.24	0	146.77
	DDG	0	0	0	52.24	0	146.77
	GB as a % of DDG				100		100
9	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	0	0	0	0	0	2201.6
	DDG	0	0	0	0	0	2201.6
	GB as a % of DDG						100
10	Overview and valuation of schemes	0	0	0	0	0	200
	DDG	0	0	0	0	0	200
	GB as a % of DDG						100
11	Construction of buildings for Women and Child Development department	0	139.55	0	0	0	150
	DDG	0	139.55	0	0	0	150
	GB as a % of DDG		100				100
12	Various grants for women and child welfare	0	131.61	0	193.86	0	209.7
	DDG	0	131.61	0	193.86	0	209.7
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100

S. No.	Ministry / Department/ Schemes	Actuals 2008-09		2009-10 Revised Estimate		2010-11 Budget Estimate	
		Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
13	Bal Sanjivani Abhiyaan Yojana	0	539.71	0	650	0	200
	DDG	0	539.71	0	650	0	200
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
14	Rashtriya Poorak Poshan Ahaar Mission	0	141.32	0	648	0	376
	DDG	0	141.32	0	648	0	376
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100
15	Women and Child Development Sanchalaya	597.29	0	961.41	0	991.64	0
	DDG	597.29	0	961.41	0	991.64	0
	GB as a % of DDG	100		100		100	
16	Homes for Balwadis, Govt.-run Orphanages and Leprosy centres	76.02	0	102.82	0	108.08	0
	DDG	76.02	0	102.82	0	108.08	0
	GB as a % of DDG	100		100		100	
17	Minimum needs programme special nutrition intake scheme	208.87	24606.31	239.5	77135.85	245.36	70198.4
	DDG	208.87	24606.31	239.5	77135.85	245.36	70198.4
	GB as a % of DDG	100	100	100	100	100	100
18	Encouragement of Special Skills in Children in Bal Bhawan Bhopal	41.43	0	56.91	0	67.55	0
	DDG	41.43	0	56.91	0	67.55	0
	GB as a % of DDG	100		100		100	
19	ICDS	0	457.15	0	855.24	0	1013.99
	DDG	0	457.15	0	855.24	0	1013.99
	GB as a % of DDG		100		100		100

Source: GB Statement 2010-11, Madhya Pradesh and Detailed Demand for Grants, Madhya Pradesh.

About CBGA

Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability (CBGA), an independent think tank based in New Delhi, analyses public policies and budgets in India and advocates for greater transparency, accountability and scope for participation in budgets. For further information about CBGA's work, please visit www.cbgaindia.org or write to us at: info@cbgaindia.org



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