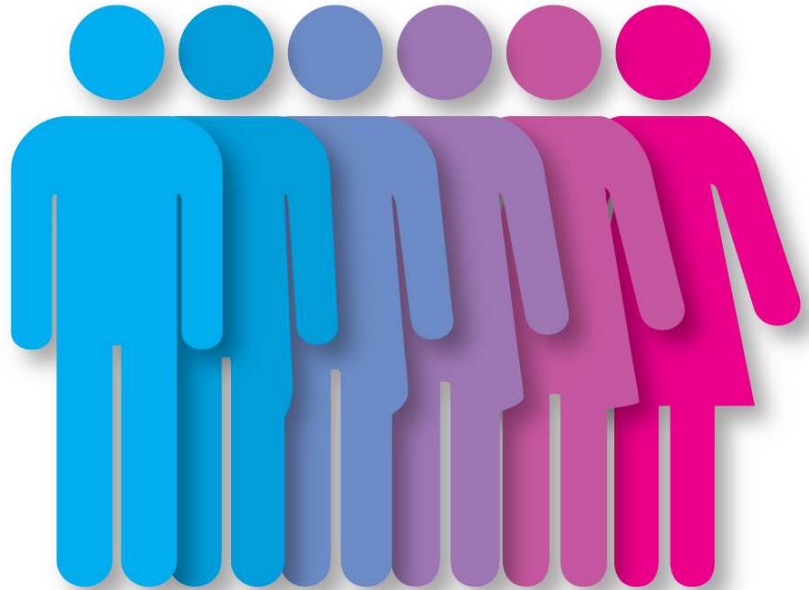


# The Gujarat Gender Budget

Budgeting For Women

2012-13



Published by:

**PATHEY TRUST**

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## ABBREVIATION

AE- Actual Expenditure  
AHS-Annual Health Survey  
ANC-Anti Natal Care  
ANM- Auxiliary Nurse Midwife  
AWC- Anganwadi Centers  
AWH- Anganwadi Helper  
BE-Budget Estimate  
CHC- Community Health Center  
CSO- Civil Society Organizations  
CSWI-Committee on Status of Women in India  
DLHS-District Level Household and Facility Survey  
DSWO- District Social Welfare Officer  
DWCD –Department of Women and Child Development  
FIMR- Female Infant Mortality Rate  
FWPR- Female Work Participation Rate  
FYP- Five Year Plan  
GB- Gender Budget  
GDP- Gross Domestic Product  
GNGN-Gujarat Nari Gaurav Niti  
GNM- General Nursing and Midwifery  
GOG-Government of Gujarat  
GoI- Government of India  
GP- Gram Panchayat  
GRB- Gender Responsive Budgeting  
H & FW- Health & Family Welfare  
IGMSY- Indira Gandhi Matritava Sahyog Yojana  
IMR- Infant Mortality Rate  
ITPA- Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act  
JSY- Janani Surakhya Yojana  
KGBV- Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalay  
MMR-Maternal Mortality Rate  
NCRB-National Crime Record Bureau  
NDC- National Development Council  
NFHS-National family Health Survey  
NFI- National Foundation for India  
NGO- Non Government Organizations  
NIPCCD-National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development  
NP- Non-Plan

NREGS- National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme  
NSSO-National Sample Survey Organization  
NTFP- Non timber Forest Produce  
OBC- Other Backward Classes  
PHC- Primary Health Center  
PMS- Pre-Matric Scholarship  
PRI- Panchayat Raj Institutions  
RE- Revised Estimate  
RLB- Rural Local Bodies  
SC- Scheduled Castes  
SGRY- Sampoorna Grameena Rojagar Yojana  
SGSY- Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana  
SHG- Self Help Group  
SP-State Plan  
SRS- Sample Registration System  
ST- Scheduled Tribe  
TFR-Total Fertility Rate  
UNICEF- United Nations Children's Fund  
UNIFEM- United Nation's Development Fund for Women  
URB-Urban Local Bodies  
WCP- Women Component Plan  
WSE- Women Specific Expenditure

## PREFACE

Gender Responsive Budget has acquired importance among the policy makers and many other stake holders in the country, including government policy makers, civil society members, academicians and activists. Gender Responsive Budget (GRB) has been employed as a tool in advancing transparency and accountability on various issues of women. The Union Government introduced the GBS (Gender Budget Statement) in Union budget from 2005-06 and some of the states like, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Chhatisgadh and others have also started presenting GBS for their respective states. The state of Gujarat is yet to come up the GBS.

Apart from the Government, many civil society members have also focused their work on GBS/GRB, many of the civil society members have used as a tool for accountability to assess the government's commitment for addressing women's various issues through public finance. Many of civil society members have advocated to the state government to take up gender responsive assessment of the state expenditure and priorities, therefore, in- depth and meaningful analysis of the State Budget 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. As the GRB is an emerging field in India, therefore, needs to have standard methodology for presenting the Gender Budget Statement.

As GRB has great potential to impact the processes of state's planning and budgeting, before conducting GRB, the first step is to report the financial outlay under GBS (Gender Budget Statement), which facilitate the understanding of policy implementation for women and girls. The state government should initiate the process.

In the above context, Pathey Trust with support of NFI (National Foundation for India) and UN Women has carried out this study on "The Gujarat Gender Budget Statement: Budgeting for Women " under the Project on 'Building partnerships with civil society budget-work organizations on GRB'. It is expected that at the end of the project period there will be enhanced capacity to track and monitor state budgets on gender/women commitments.

The report provides comprehensive information on budgetary outlay for women specific schemes along with women development indicators. This study has also attempted to develop some templates for preparing the Gender budget statement.

This study report will certainly be helpful to the policy makers, government officials, members of civil society, academicians and others in understanding the Gender budget and the budgetary outlay for women and Girl children under women specific schemes.

We express sincere thanks to Friends in NFI and UN Women for providing us opportunity to carry out this work and also for guidance throughout the study period, special thanks to Ms. Swapna Bisht for giving us the feedback to improve the report. I acknowledge the efforts and assistance provided by Ms. Urvashi Patel in collecting and tabulating the budgetary data for this study.

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

**Mahender Jethmalani**



## INTRODUCTION

There is a growing realization that government budget is one of the very powerful tools to transform any country because no policy or programme will succeed and be effective without budgetary allocations. Policy pronouncements remain merely as pledges in the absence of a sound financial assistance. Budget thus has come to occupy the centre stage for policy implementation by the government and can play a very vital and prominent role to usher in transformative social change.

Inequalities, injustice and discrimination faced by women in our country, cutting across all other markers of identities like caste, class, religion, etc. is a manifestation of the inherent social structures that are steeped in patriarchal power relations and remain impervious to any change. To examine gender relations in the present socio-economic context is more relevant today, as women still continue to be marginalized in all spheres of life with limited scope for remedial action. It is in this backdrop that the state has an important role to prescribe policy measures that move beyond merely being curative to adopting a more preventive approach in addressing the specific disadvantages that confront women.

Considering the transformative potential of budget, it is critical to build in a gender perspective in our policies and programmes. The prepared with a gendered understanding is called '*Gender Responsive Budget*' and the process of incorporation of gender in the budgets is known as "*Gender Responsive Budgeting*".

### **GENDER RESPONSIVE BUDGETING ANALYTICAL TOOLS: AN OVERVIEW**

Gender Budgeting involves the analysis and construction of general budgets from a gender perspective, analysis of actual Government expenditure and revenue on women and girls as compared to on men and boys. This helps the government to decide how policies need to be made, adjusted and reprioritized to ensure fair and equal development of women and girls.

The civil society and academics have developed several tools for gender analysis to assess the impact of any development activity on men and women and on the prevalent gender relations. These consider the prevailing social structure and hindrances to the development and empowerment of women, and provide guidance to address these. The state budgets are a political statement – they draw attention to the priorities set by government by resource allocations. Thus, gender responsive budgeting (GRB) is a tool to analyze the impact of actual government expenditures on female population compared to male population. GRB is a tool with multiple benefits:

- It measures the extent of gender inequality addressed by the budget.
- It serves to check if the policy commitments are translated into action.
- It serves to assess the impact of budget on men and women, boys and girls.

As quoted in project guidelines of UN. Women, 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 Assessments** 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 meets 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.

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 globalization 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 summarizes its implications for gender equality with different indicators, such as the share of expenditure targeted to 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 utilizing one or more of the above tools to analyze its programmes and budgets and summarize 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.

## Methodological diversity

The Gender Budget Initiative has drawn on a wide range of people to undertake the research which lies at its heart. These people come from different sectors, different disciplines, and different backgrounds. All advocate gender equity, but their understanding of this as well as other things might differ in some important respects.

## Analytical framework

Rhonda Sharp (1998) provides a framework for the gender budget analysis. A common starting point is to divide budget expenditure into 3 categories (which add up to 100% of the budget):

- expenditure devoted entirely and specifically to women
- expenditure devoted to affirmative action measures such as equal opportunities
- remaining - “gender neutral” - expenditure (always the overwhelming majority) or main stream budget expenditure

The strong assumption behind this analytical framework is that all public expenditure has gendered impacts.

### GENDER BUDGETING IN INDIA AND GUJARAT

The Planning process in India since its inception has focused on women's development in one way or other way, even the constitution of India also have provisions for Gender equality as a part of the Fundamental Human Rights enshrined in the Indian Constitution (Article 14, 15, 16, 39, 42, and 51).

The Committee on the Status of Women in India in its report in 1974 Report provided a new impetus towards the search for gender perspectives on public expenditure. The Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), for the first time, high-lighted the need to ensure a definite flow of funds from the general developmental sectors to that of women. It said “The benefits of development from different sectors should not bypass women and special programmes on women should complement the general development programmes. The latter, in turn, should reflect greater gender sensitivity”. Not much progress however was made in terms of ensuring adequate flow of funds and benefits to women.

It was the Ninth five Year Plan (1997-2002), which adopted “**Women Component Plan**” as one of the major strategies of planning and budgeting and directed both the Central and State Governments to ensure that *'not less than 30 per cent of the funds/benefits are earmarked in all the women's related sectors'*. It also directed that a special vigil be kept on the flow of the earmarked funds/benefits through an effective mechanism to ensure that the proposed strategy brings forth a holistic approach towards empowering women.

In fact, Women's Component Plan (WCP), introduced by the Planning Commission in the Ninth Five Year Plan (for 1997-2002), was the first attempt in India to ensure some commitment on the part of Ministries and/or Departments for women in their budgets. It was necessary as policy pronouncements for women without any related commitments in terms of budgetary resources cannot be effective at all. 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 would be ineffective. Moreover, such a strategy of asking the Union Ministries / State Government Departments to earmark 30 percent of the Plan allocations of 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.

During this period, the Department of Women & Child Development, Government of India along with NIPCCD undertook the Gender Budget analysis of the respective state budgets in the year 2001 – 02 with a focus on comparability across states. (Refer Table.11)

**Table 1 - Gender Budget analysis - Interstate comparison for the Year 2001 - 2002**

State	Total Budget RE (Rs in lakh)	Total Social Sector Budget RE (Rs in lakh)	Allocation on women (women specific + pro women) (Rs in lakh)	Allocation to women specific schemes as % of Total State budget	Allocation to women specific schemes as % of Social Sector budget	Allocations on women as % total budget sector budget	Allocations on women as % of social
Assam	966763	375104	45823	0.31	0.79	4.74	12.22
Bihar	2136917	454994	93541	0.50	2.35	4.38	20.56
Gujarat	4518679	1160513	164021	0.52	2.01	3.63	14.13
J & K	950678	207026	23547	1.91	8.79	2.48	11.37
Madhya Pradesh	2731445	660779	42949	0.58	2.40	1.57	6.50
Maharashtra	5586213	1370715	259745	0.65	2.65	4.65	18.95
Manipur	154538	50776	12026	0.34	1.02	7.78	23.68
Meghalaya	139572	67355	19467	3.20	6.64	13.95	28.90
Orissa	2007545	353852	146268	0.44	2.50	7.29	41.34
Rajasthan	1825505	3770670	124289	4.56	10.79	6.81	16.13

Source : Gender Budget analysis of selected states – an initiative, DWCD and NIPCCD, November 2002

The National Policy for Empowerment of Women which gives an action plan for introduction of a gender perspective in budgeting process was also announced in 2001.

The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2009) suggested specific strategies, policies and programmes for Empowerment of women. They are as follows: “Measurement of development has to go beyond achievement of GDP growth to indicators of distributive justice and their monitoring. Women headed households have to be specifically targeted, identifying added disadvantages in the rural and urban locations with reference to different parameters of deprivation. Formulation of Gender Development Indicators to measure Human Development and their use as a tool for monitoring development needs to be hastened.”

During this plan period, the gender budget exercise was started in many ministries at the Central level and gender budgeting at the implementation level had arrived. Detailed guidelines on Gender Budgeting and Gender Mainstreaming were circulated to all Departments and Ministries in the Government of India and to the State Governments in 2004.

The 2005-06 budget speech made special mention of it and its inclusion in the XIth Five Year Plan at all levels.

The Eleventh plan period ( 2007-2012) embarked on new initiatives like the Mission Statement on Budgeting for gender equity and Statement 20. The Plan reiterated the commitment to gender budgeting and clearly stated that, “gender equity requires adequate provisions to be made in policies and schemes across Ministries and Departments. It also entails strict adherence to gender budgeting across the board”. The Eleventh Plan also envisaged the incorporation of Gender Budgeting beyond traditional areas like health, education etc to so called 'gender neutral' sectors like Transport, Power, Telecommunications, Defence, etc. In addition, the plan document emphasized on engendering of important national macro-economic policies and striving for inter-sectoral convergence.

## **Gender Budget Statements**

Gender Budget statement is a citizen friendly disclosure of budget allocation that have a bearing on women, with the objective of enhancing gender equality. India has been presenting the Gender Budget statement since 2005-06.

## **Background Gender Budget initiative in Gujarat:**

In Gujarat, the process GRB & gender auditing was initiated at suggestion of the central government and there after the Chief Secretary of Gujarat initiated the process in the state in year 2006. Thereafter the Department of Women and Child Development issued a General Resolution dated 13 October 2006, within 10 priority sector departments Women and Child Development, Health, Education, Rural Development, Tribal Development, Narmada Water Resource, Supply and Kalpasar, Social Justice and Empowerment, Revenue, General and Administration and Finance, the priority areas are as mentioned below.

- DWCD (Department of Women and Child Development), Finance Department and GAD (General Administration Department) are the nodal departments.
- DWCD to also form Gender Cell for Monitoring of GRB process.
- Formation of a High Powered Committee headed by Principal Secretary (Expenditure), to monitor the progress. Secretaries of the various departments included in GRB are the members of this Committee.
- Two workshops organized for developing a common understanding on GRB among Secretaries and Senior Officials of respective departments and agreeing on the way forward.
- Appointment of nodal officers in each department
- Formation of Task force (Gender Budget Cell) in each department

- First High powered Committee meeting held in May 2007.
- Preliminary Analysis of budgets of last three years to understand current status. In depth analysis being taken up in 4 departments, RDD, health, education and DWCD by GRC.
- SIRD initiated process of capacity building for GRB by committing a Capacity Building Cell for GRB.

The state Government has not published the Gender Responsive Budget statement but it does publish the WCP (Women Component Plan) in Development programme of state.

Simultaneously in 2006, the state government of Gujarat also formulated the policy for gender equity, called the '*Gujarat Nari Gaurav Niti*' for addressing gender based issues and also inclusion of gender based focus in the budgetary allocations, announcing various schemes and programmes for enhancing equality and equity of women in Gujarat. The guiding principles and achievements of the policy are mentioned below. The details are sourced from the website of Gender Resource Centre which is an agency established by Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of Gujarat.

### **Nari Gaurav Niti: A Glimpse**

*"But I am uncompromising in the matter of women's rights. In my opinion she should labour under no legal disability not suffered by men. I should treat the daughters and sons on a footing of perfect equality. A daughter's share must be equal to that of a son".*

**- Mahatma Gandhi**

Nari Gaurav Niti – The State Policy for Gender Equity announced by Government of Gujarat in 2006 for the development and empowerment of women in the state with the core principle of Mahatma Gandhi vision for women's rights and equality. The Guiding Philosophy of the policy is '**Women and men have equal rights and opportunities to contribute to the well being of a Society**'.

The policy adopts a multipronged approach to empowering women - gender planning, gender sensitization, gender mainstreaming, and gender analysis - audit and gender convergence.

The policy also outlines detailed action plans in the cross-cutting areas to achieve inter-sectoral convergence, a critical factor necessary to achieve gender equality and equity. These detailed action plans with responsible department, nodal agency and time frame help translate the policy commitments into concrete actions. The policy also highlights the progress of women beneficiaries in the respective fields and the areas which still demand attention. A brief analysis of gender budget for women specific scheme in context of focus areas of GNGN (Gujarat Nari Gaurav Niti) is narrated in the next chapter to illustrate and reflect how the GB for women specific get reflected in eight focus areas of GNGN, which will certainly help in advocating for higher budget allocation for addressing the concerns of focus areas for women. This report also carries an annexure of focus areas of GNGN as reflected on

### **Gender Responsive Budget in context of “Gujarat Nari Gaurav Niti”- Analysis of Key focus areas for women's empowerment**

#### **“Gujarat Nari Gaurav Niti”: Analysis of Key focus areas for women's empowerment**

The section above undertook an analysis of gender budgeting for women specific schemes according to the selected departments and many of the department are covered under the gender equity policy of the Gujarat state. Women's empowerment is a holistic concept and in the following sections we evaluate the different aspects that need to be addressed for ensuring the overall empowerment of women. These elements are critical for enabling and facilitating women to lead lives in equality with men live with dignity, where they are safe and secure. Before embarking on GRB in context of Gujarat Nari Niti, it is essential to know the perspectives of GNGN for addressing the concerns of women.

One of the objectives behind Nari Niti was,

*Gujarat has emerged as one of the country's economically and industrially development entrepreneurship investor-friendly policies Quality infrastructure and backing of a responsive administration performance on Social indicators however, has been slower than that on economic indicators revealing a wide gap between the status of women and men. The female literacy rate in the state is 58.6% while the same for male is 80.5%. The male female sex rate in the Gujarat has declined from 934 in 1991 to 921 (878 in the 0-6 years age group) in 2001. This is a matter of serious concerns as it reflects the gender discrimination in the state including discrimination against the girl child. The female work participation rate is 28.03% compared to 55.02% for male (Census – 2001) the same is however. Higher than men in the agriculture and the informal sector which are unregulated in terms of ages and Social security.*

1. An analysis of the above situation recognized that low in education and training, low health and nutritional status and limited access to resources apart from adversely affecting a person's quality of life also hinders the overall development of the individual, society and state.
2. It was against this backdrop that the state Government felt the need for a change in the direction of its programmes so as to address these pressing social issues and eliminate gender disparities. The “NARI GAURAV NITI” (State Policy for Gender Equity) therefore has been formulated to focus on what the government ought to do for gender empowerment in Gujarat.

The guiding philosophy of Gujarat Nari Gaurav Niti is that “women and men have equal rights, opportunities, and responsibilities to contribute to the well being of society as well as exercise their rights to enjoy its fruits. The state of Gujarat envisions an empowered society that does not discriminate on the basis of caste, creed, gender, a society where citizens' needs are met, high quality of life is maintained and human rights are protected”.

This core principle needs to be followed to attain the polity goals. All departments and partners including voluntary organizations and the civil society will ensure that the principles are adhered to in planning, resource entitlements and implementation processes to achieve gender equitable benefits in the state by 2010.

## Goals

In an effort to bring about equity and equality between women and men in the development process to create a gender-just society, the Nari Gaurav Niti(GEP) has set the following goals.



- (i) Creating an enabling environment for enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by women on equal basis with men in all spheres-personal, political, economic, social, cultural and civil. This includes right to life, right to health care and quality life, right to quality education, right to employment, equal remuneration, social security and right to decision making (this being an illustrative list)
- (ii) Shared responsibility for children and home.
- (iii) Mainstreaming gender perspective in the development processes, policies and Programmes
- (iv) Strengthening participation of civil society, in particular women's groups, networks and organizations .
- (v) Eradicate all forms of violence against women and girl child.
- (vi) Strengthening legal systems to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women.
- (vii) Eliminate, step by step, prejudices as well as customary and other practices that are gender discriminatory by active participation and involvement of both men and women.

Although gender equity policy must be based, a set of priorities that may vary from time to time must be defined, following focus areas have been identified to provide impetus to process of gender empowerment in the state.

The present GB study's findings for women specific schemes from identified departments have been distributed among the focus areas of GNGN. This study also attempts to see how the GB for women specific schemes get reflected for Schedule tribes (Adivasi) and Schedule Castes (Dalits) under the TSP (Tribal Sub Plan) and SCP(Special Component Plan).

*Source "Nari Gaurav Niti-2006, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of Gujarat*

### OBJECTIVE, METHODOLOGY, SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

This study has been conducted by Pathey Trust, Gujarat with support from National Foundation of India (NFI) and UN Women.

#### Study background

As evidence from a review of literature on budget work in India, GRB has not really been focus by civil society organizations. But the experience of budget work clearly demonstrates the potential of GRB at state and national level. In order to expand the number of civil society budget work organizations to work on GRB, UN Women with the support National Foundation for India (NFI) has initiated this project for building partnerships with the civil society organizations in state namely Andhra Pradesh, MP, Gujarat, Odisha, Rajasthan and Jharkhand. Under this project a study is conducted in each state. There are two sub-components under Research a) **States that publish the Gender Budget Statement (GBS) will** critically assess the information provided in the Gender Budget Statement (GBS) of select state. b) **States that do not produce GBS** will undertake an assessment of gender responsiveness of budgets in select sectors.

Gujarat state does not produce a **Gender Budget Statement**. Pathey Trust has conducted the present study.

#### Objective of the Study:

The present study aims to explore possibilities for introducing gender budget statement as well as integrating Gender budgeting in the budget process in the state.

The key objectives on the study are:

- To examine public expenditure that specifically targets women or girls in the selected departments of the state government.
- To review “The Women Component Plan” of Gujarat state.
- To review the budget in context of the “Gujarat Nari Gaurav Niti” and trace and compile the Gender Responsiveness of Budget of few departments.
- To make recommendations for GRB in Gujarats

## Methodology:

We have selected **only 100% women specific outlay** under the various schemes run by thirteen departments for welfare, health care, nutritional development, empowerment, and protection of the women in Gujarat.

We have selected the budget allocations for women from state's consolidated fund as presented /shown as (detail demands of grants) by the various departments. The off-budget allocations as allotted to the various societies have not been enumerated.

**TIME –FRAME:** The research study covers from year 2009-10 to 2012-13 BE (Budget Estimates).

## Data Base:

The data base for this study have been derived from various sources like Government's budget books (from 2009-10 to 2012-13), the performance reports of various departments, survey of NSSO(National Sample Survey), NFHS(National Family and Health Survey), Census of India, and other published materials from Government and Non-governmental organizations.

Besides,

- Annual Financial Statements of the Government of Gujarat for various years (2009-10 to 2012-13).
- Department wise Budget outlay (Budget Estimates, Revised estimates and Actual expenditure) for selected departments.
- Annual Plans of the Government of Gujarat (2009-10 to 2012-13)
- Socio-economic Survey Review of the Government of Gujarat for various years (2009-10 to 2012-13)
- Development Programme for various years (2009-10 to 2012-13)
- NFHS -3 Reports, 2005-06
- Census of India, 2001 & 2011
- Other budget related and performance reports of Government of Gujarat
- Various web sites of Government of Gujarat.
- Various reports of NSSOs
- Various web sites of Government of Gujarat.
- Various reports of NSSOs
- Various other research papers/documents and related matter from public domain.

For reasons of consistency, financial data has been taken only from the “Detailed Demand for Grants” of the Government of Gujarat, presented in the Legislative Assembly.

This study has not taken off-budget allocations and expenditures. This study has only taken financial data from Detailed Demand and Grants from the mentioned departments presented in the Legislative Assembly.

We have selected **only 100% plan** budget allocations and expenditures meant for women. These expenditures include both revenue and capital expenditure. We would also like to share that we have not used any specific statistical/financial/econometric methodology to arrive to any numerical conclusions. We have just focused on simple basic calculations like percentage, addition, subtraction, multiplication division etc. and are supported by simple common logic.

The present study within its methodology uses Tools 1 & 6 described in section 1.2 earlier. It examines to analyze the state government's policy and programmes from gender responsive lens and attempts to find out if the budget allocations and policy interventions address the gender based disadvantages faced by women. It is observed that the Gujarat state government does not provide Gender Budget Statement but makes several allocations for women in an attempt to address the gender based disadvantages in some sectors.

### **Sources of Data:**

The sources of data were documents, reports and budget books of various departments. We segregated all the related data from the sources mentioned and generated a data base. The data for this study has been derived from various sources like budget books of Gujarat state Government's (from 2009-10 to 2012-13), the performance reports of various departments, survey of NSSO (National Sample Survey Organization), NFHS (National Family and Health Survey), Census of India, and other published materials from Government and Non-governmental organizations. The source for data collection is as mentioned in the section of "DATA BASE".

The complete information generated from these varied sources has been digitized by Patheya.

It has taken many years for us to gain expertise in lobbying pro-poor issues from budget and based on that we decided to take only those data which had consistency; all the financial data derived and used in undertaking this study has been taken only from the Detailed Demand for Grants of the Government of Gujarat, presented in the Legislative Assembly. This study has not included off-budget allocations and expenditures.

### STATUS OF WOMEN AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF GUJARAT

#### Status of women: an overview

It is very well known fact that government's policies and budget expenditures have significant impact on women's status, empowerment, welfare and development. There is also urgent need to ascertain the extent of progress made in terms of socio-economic sphere and how far the development process has really helped the women population. It becomes vital to measure to what extent women are disadvantaged and marginalized, therefore, it is essential to know the status of women with statistics of indicators and budget outlay.

The concept of Human Development advocates that the people are the real wealth of the nation and that is why, the expansion of human capabilities, widening of choices and enhancement of freedom and fulfillment of human rights are the key dimensions of the Human Development. The Human Development Index is the composite index of three basic indicators: (1) Longevity (i.e. Life expectancy at Birth), (2) Knowledge (Primary - Secondary enrolment and adult literacy) and (3) Per Capita Income. These all three indicators have been given an equal weight age (1/3). India ranked 134 out of 187 countries in the Human Development Index in the 2011 Global Human Development Report (UN Human Development Report 2011). The absolute value of Human Development Index has increased from 0.512 in 2010 to 0.547 in 2011, an increase of 6.84 percent over the period. "India Human Development Report 2011" published by Planning Commission of India reveals that Human Development Index of India has increased by 21 percent (from 0.387 in 1999-2000 to 0.467 in 2007-08). The overall improvement in the index was largely attributed to 28.5 percent in education index across the country.

As per "India Human Development Report 2011" published by Planning Commission of India, the Human Development Index value of Gujarat has increased from 0.466 in 1999- 2000 to 0.527 in 2007-08; a gain of 13 Percent over the period. In Income, Health and Education sector it has gained 15 percent, 13 percent and 13 Percent, respectively over the period 1999-2000 to 2007-08, and the rank declined to 11 from 10 at national level.

It's the government statistics, which reveals the expression of the conditions of women in the country, and the number tells the true status of women in the country, or state, in Gujarat state, the sex ratio was 940 in year 1961 (when the state got separate status), is down to 919 in 2011, in the district like Surat, which is economically well developed, the sex ratio has gone to down to 787 and districts like Ahmedabad (904), State Capital Gandhinagar (923) and Milk Capital of India Anand (925).The sex ratio in 0-6 age group is alarmingly low to 890 in 2011, of course, it has improved from 883 (2001).

**Table 2: Adult Sex Ratio of Gujarat:**

Sr. No.	Year	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males)	Total Population (lakh)	Decadal Growth Rate
1	1961	940	206	26.88
2	1971	934	267	29.39
3	1981	942	341	27.67
4	1991	934	413	21.19
5	2001	920	507	22.66
6	2011	919	604	19.17

Source: Census 2011.

### Literacy Rate:

The literacy rate of any state or country is the direct indicator showing the reach and extent of penetration of the educational system, as well as its abilities and impact. In the state of Gujarat the female literacy rate has improved from 57.8% (2001) to 69.7% (2011), however according to the Census 2011, there is still a gender gap of 16.1%.

The literacy rate of female has improved from 57.8% (2001) to 69.7%(2011) but still the gender gap of 16.1% is very high as per census 2011.

**Table 3 : Literacy rate in Gujarat**

2001 Total	2001 Male	2001 Female	2001 Gender Difference in literacy	2011 Total	2011 Male	2011 Female	2011 Gender Difference in literacy
69.1	79.7	57.8	21.9	87.23	85.8	69.7	16.1

Source : Census 2011

**Table 4: Percentage of Girls students in Gujarat**

		Educational Institutions, Students, and Teachers						
Sr. No.	Detail	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2011-12*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A	Primary level	<b>Total Students</b>	7543000	7666000	7713000	7818000	8145000	8376000
		% of Girls students	46.29	46.35	46.49	46.41	46.09	46.19
B	Secondary level (8 to 10)	Total students	2669000	2772000	2990000	3045000	3105000	2997000
		% of Girls students	40.35	40.69	40.03	41.28	41.55	41.54
C	Higher Secondary level (11 to 12)	Total students	626000	625000	805000	813000	845000	836000
		% of Girls students	41.21	42.24	41.99	42.93	42.72	41.63

Source: Socio-Economic Review 2012-13, Government of Gujarat

### The Drop-out rate:

The drop-out rate has considerably declined in Gujarat at lower primary level (Std-I-V), it has declined to 2.08 (1999) for girls from 20.83 (2011-12) and at Upper primary level, the drop out rate has declined from 41.48 (1999-2000) to 7.56% (2011-12). The drop-out rate among boys is similar to girl students.

**Table 5 : Drop-out Rate in Gujarat State**

Year	Std I to V			Std I to VII		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1999-00	23.77	20.83	22.3	42.76	39.9	41.48
2002-03	19.08	19.14	19.12	37.8	33.17	35.46
2005-06	4.53	5.79	5.13	9.97	14.02	11.82
2006-07	2.84	3.68	3.24	9.13	11.64	10.29
2011-12	2.05	2.08	2.07	7.35	7.82	7.56

Source: Socio-economic Review, Gujarat State, 2012-13

### Infant Mortality Rate:

The Infant mortality rate of state is also very high looking at the economic development of state. According to SRS Bulletin October, 2012, IMR is reported 41/1000 live births. Higher IMR is observed among female child than the male child; and IMR in urban areas among female is 30, and among male child is 23, the difference is of 7 whereas, the difference of IMR in rural areas is just 2 number. The urban areas have more

health care services than the rural areas, biologically female is stronger than the male, yet IMR among female is higher.

**Table 6: IMR (Infant Mortality Rate)**

	Total	Male	Female
State Total	41	39	42
Urban	27	23	30
Rural	48	47	49

Source: SRS Bulletin 2011

### MMR (Maternal Mortality Rate)

Gujarat's Maternal Mortality Rate declined from 172 to 148 / 1 lac live births in six years, whereas the other states have progressed very well in reducing the MMR.

MMR is one of the most important indicators of human development as the higher Maternal Mortality Rate indicates poor family welfare services in the state, According to SRS (Sample Registration System), Registrar of India's latest report of 2007-09. The overall MMR of country has declined from 301 to 212, in last nine years' of time period. Whereas Gujarat state's MMR declined from 172 to 148 in 9 years' time period, thus the overall decline is 24 numbers.

**Table 7: Maternal Mortality Rate of Gujarat State**

Sr.	State	MMR During 2001-03	MMR During 2004-06	MMR During 2007-09	Decline in MMR during 2001-03 to 2004-06	Decline in MMR during 2004-06 to 2007-09	Decline in MMR during 2001-03 to 2007-09
	Gujarat	172	160	148	12	12	24

Source: SRS reports

Thus total decline of MMR in Gujarat is 24. Gujarat state is well developed with financial resources, Gujarat could have registered reduction in MMR in higher numbers, secondly though there is shortage of doctors in rural areas, MMR has not declined sharply in rural areas. The state needs to invest more money in rural health care and family welfare for reducing the Maternal Mortality Rate sharply.

### Women's participation in economic activities

Census 2011 data provides information about women's participation in economic activities or income generation activities. We compared the data of 2011 with census 2001 data, and were able to see that the women's participation in agriculture as laborers has increased. The percentage of women agricultural



laborers has increased from 39.1% to 47.1%, whereas the number of women cultivators has declined in the last decade. Thus this indicates that size of landholding has either decreased or women have moved to non-agricultural sectors. The census 2001 reported 28% female cultivators tilled the land but the percentage has declined to 21.7% in 2011. The % of Household Industry workers (female) has also declined from 28% to 17.8%. This shows the feminization of casual work like farm labour, reduction of house hold industry workers and reduction of female cultivators in last ten years. Rapid urbanization and especially in infrastructure sector can also be one of the causes for mobility of women from one sector to another for seeking higher or gainful employment.

**Table 8 : Percentage of Female Cultivators to total worker Source: Census 2011**

Percentage of Female Cultivators to total worker Source: Census 2011								
Head	As per Census 2011		2001			2011		
Gujarat	Total cultivators	Female Cultivators	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
% of Femal Cultivators to total worker	5447500	1203051	28	31.5	2.9	17.8	21.7	2.3
	Total Agri. Laborers	Female AgriCultural Laborers	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
% of Agricultural laborers to total workers	6839415	3189824	39.1	43.4	8.5	47.1	56.9	8.8
	Total state Household Industry workers	Female Household Industry workers	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
% of Household Industry workers	343999	1203051	28	31.5	2.9	17.8	21.7	2.3

Source: Development Programme, 2012-13, GAD Planning Division, Government of Gujarat

### Unequal wages for male and female:

The NSSO data highlights discrimination in wages being paid to men and women in Gujarat both the organized and unorganized sectors. According to the NSSO's 68th round reports, there is disparity in wage payment among male and female workers, despite the presence of Equal Remuneration Act which mandates payment of equal wages for the same work. The difference of wage payment is more acute for casual workers than the regular and salaried employees, as shown in the table below. The data mentioned is self explanatory.

**Table 9 : Payment of wages to men and women in Gujarat**

Gujarat	Regular/Salaried employees			Casual Labour Wage		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Rural	268.69	173.13	254.42	115.77	104.96	112.84
Urban	326.34	271.86	319.71	160.64	88.84	144.52

Source: NSSO 68th Round (July 2011 to June 2012)

### Sex ratio of Working Population

Sex ratio of working population is 469 in 2001 while it was 456 in 1991. There are 657 working females over 1000 working males in rural areas. In urban areas this ratio is as low as 154 working females against 1000 working males.

### Labour Work Participation: Employment Status

According to the 66th round of National Sample Survey held by National Sample Survey Office (July 2009 to June 2010) which provided information on the employment status of the working population, the employment status of the rural and urban workers for the relevant period is as under:

**Table 10: Per 1000 Distribution of Person by Usual Activity (Principal and Subsidiary)**

Rural/	Male/	Types of Employment (Per 1000)			Unemployment	Not in
Urban	Females/ Persons	Self employed	Regular employed	Causal labour	Rate (Per 1000) (Usual Status)	Labour force (Per 1000)
Rural	Male	530	88	382	8	410
	Female	598	25	377	7	678
	Person	553	67	380	8	538
Urban	Male	445	417	138	15	428
	Female	346	393	261	31	852
	Person	428	412	160	18	623

Source: Development Programme, 2012-13, GAD Planning Division, GOG

### Violence against Women

There is an increasing rate of crimes against women and gender based violence directed at women today. Women face violence and discrimination right from the time a female foetus is conceived and runs through her entire life cycle, in different stages of her life till her death. In all stages of life she faces all sorts of

discrimination, faces violence and abuse. Despite Constitutional guarantees of right to life and right to equality, despite several laws and policy pronouncements, women in our country and as well as globally face inequality and discrimination in every step of her life.

The data on crimes against women in Gujarat has been sourced from the data and records of the National Crime Records bureau (NCRB) 2011 and 2012. Crime against women has increased from 2011 to 2012, total 439 cases of rape were reported in 2011 which increased to 473 in year 2012, similarly kidnapping and abduction of females have increased from 1442 to 1527 from 2011 to 2012. The cases of cruelty by husbands and relatives have also increased from 6052 in 2011 to 6658 in 2012, and the cases of dowry death have declined from 2011 to 2012 from 30 dowry death cases to 21.

**Table 11: Incidence of crimes committed against women in Gujarat**

Incidence Of Crimes Committed Against Women During 2011 & 2012 in Gujarat													
Year	Popu- lation	Rape			Kidnapping and abduction			Death due to dowry			Cruelty by Husband and relatives		
		Sec.376 IPC			Sec.363-369.371.373 IPC			Sec 304.IPC			Sec 798.AIPC		
		Incident	Rate of crime	% share	Incident	Rate of crime	% share	Incident	Rate of crime	% share	Incident	Rate of crime	% share
2011	603.83 Lakhs	439	0.7	1.8	1442	2.4	4.1	30	0	0.3	6052	10	6.1
2012	603.83 Lakhs	473	1.66	1.9	1527	5.36	3.99	21	0.07	0.26	6658	23.38	6.25

SOURCE: NCRB 2011 & 2012

## Political participation

There is 33% reservation of seats for women in Urban Local Bodies (URB) and Rural Local Bodies (RLB). Presently there are around 38068 elected women in the three tier Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) in the state. Where as in state assembly house, there are only 16 women MLAs, which is just 8.79% out of total 182 members.

### Gender Budgeting In Gujarat: A Primary Analysis

As an organization we have made an effort to collect and compile data from budget books of various departments of years mentioned in table below in Gujarat state and have tried to do some basic analysis. The analysis attempts to see the state government's policy and programmes from gender responsive lens and attempts to understand whether budgetary allocations and policy interventions address the gender based disadvantages faced by women. It must be clarified at the outset that the state government does not provide a Gender Budget Statement but makes allocations for women with the objective of addressing the gender based disadvantages in some sectors.

The various departments of state government of Gujarat implement several schemes directed specifically at women for addressing the gender based disadvantages. We would like to quote few examples showing how the budgetary outlays for 100% women specific schemes earmarked are shown under the Major Heads (MH). The major heads in various departments are like General Education (MH-2202), Social Security and Welfare (MH-2225), Social security (MH-2235), Medical and Public Health (MH-2210), Family welfare (MH-2211), Housing (MH-2216) and others. Under this study, as mentioned in methodology, we have selected only those schemes that have 100% funds meant for women, and girls. The 100% budget outlay meant for women and girls are shown under the Minor head and sub-head as illustrated below. We have selected such schemes meant for women and girls from 13 departments as shown below under revenue and capital budget outlay.

**Table 12: Illustrative Format for Budget Statement in Gujarat**

Department	Sector	Demand No	Budget	Major Head	Major Head No	Sub Major Head	Minor Head	Sub-Head
Education Dept.	B-Social Services	9	Revenue	General Education	2202	01-Elementary Education	800-Other Expenditure	(4) EDN-8- Sanitary Facility for Girls in Upper Primary Schools
Education Dept.	B-Social Services	9	Revenue	General Education	2202	01-Elementary Education	800-Other Expenditure	(16) EDN Adj. : Financial Assistance for Kanya Kelavani Rath Yatra

**Table 13: GB from the Departments Sr. Department**

Sr.	Department
1	Education Department
2	Health & Family Welfare Department
3	Women & Child Development Department
4	Social Justice and Empowerment Dept. (Schedule Caste Special Component) ( Part II)
5	Social Justice and Empowerment Dept.(TASP- Tribal Area Sub Plan)-Demand-96- Part IV
6	Social Justice and Empowerment Dept.TASP-Demand-93 (Part III)
7	Social Justice and Empowerment Dept.(Social Welfare Part I)
8	Labour and Employment Department
9	Agriculture and Co-operation Department
10	Panchayat , Rural Housing and Rural Development Dept
11	Forest and Environment Department
12	Legal Department
13	Urban Development and Urban Housing Department

The table below shows the consolidated outlay of GB for 100% women specific schemes in Gujarat. The trend and flow for GB from plan budget estimates from 2009-10 to budget estimates plan for the year 2012-13 shows increase in budget outlay. However if we calculate it in percentage terms, then we find that it has decreased from 3.85% in 2009-10 to 2.99% in 2012-13. The data also shows the total quantum of gender budget i.e. the total plan (100% women/girls specific selected from 13 departments') budget outlay as proportion of the state plan budget shows 3% in 2012-13 BE to 4.8% actual expenditure in 2009-10.

**Table 14: Amount and percentage of GB from the planned budget of the state**

	2009-10 BE	2009-10 AE	2010-11 BE	2010-11 AE	2011-12 Be	2011-12 RE	2012-13 BE
	Plan	plan	Plan	plan	plan	Plan	plan
GB in Gujarat Rs. in crore	904.41	1112.82	1383.03	1271.02	1670.65	1515.94	1526.1
Plan Budget of the State Rs. in crore	23500	23161.5	30000	30097.1	38000	34659.8	51000
% of GB out of total plan budget	<b>3.85</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.61</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>2.99</b>

Table showing the consolidated data for the GB in comparison to the budgetary outlay

### Gender Budget as compared to Detailed Demands of Grants:

Moving further, we have identified and compiled data disaggregated by department to facilitate in depth analysis. From considering consolidated data we move to analyzing the same as percentage of GRB allocations in each department. This is illustrated in the table below. The Gender Budget as percentage of Detail Grants of Demands (Department wise) has been calculated for the thirteen departments under study in Gujarat. In this analysis we have taken into consideration the budget estimates for 2012-13 and includes plan, non-plan budgetary allocations. We have also calculated the percentage allocation of GB in each department as mentioned below.

**Table -15 (GB and percentage of GB from the Department's Plan and Non-plan Budget)**

No.	Department	2012-13 BE	2012-13 BE	2012-13 BE	2012-13 BE	2012-13 BE	2012-13 BE
		GB Plan Rs. in crore	Plan outlay of the department Rs. in crore	Non plan outlay of the department Rs. in crore	Total Budget of th Department Rs. in crore	% of GB out of total budget of the dept	% of GB out of Plan budget of the respective Department
1	Education Department	94.143	1764.387	11988.112	13752.499	0.68	5.34
2	Health and Family Welfare Dept	134.8535	2961.113	4309.907	7271.02	1.85	4.55
3	Women and Child Development Department	314.1836	1123.863	535.6808	1659.5436	18.93	27.96
4	Social Justice & Empowerment Dept (SCP) Special Component for Schedule Caste	148.739	2849.323	259.2785	3108.6017	4.78	5.22
5	Social Justice and Empowerment Dept. (TASP- Tribal Area Sub Plan)-Demand-96- Part IV Tribal Development Department	214.7502	6511.053	552.0072	7063.0598	3.04	3.3
6	Social Justice and Empowerment Dept.TASP -Demand-93 (Part III) Tribal Development Department	20.8068	101.5817	99.8837	201.4654	10.33	20.48
7	Social Justice and Empowerment Dept Part I (Social Welfare)	151.1778	670.931	134.5274	805.4584	18.77	22.53
8	Labour and Employment Dept	7.5	222.4916	202.5042	424.9958	1.76	3.37

9	Agriculture and Co-operation Department	36.2577	2150.955	732.2027	2883.1578	1.26	1.69
10	Panchayat , Rural Housing and Rural Development Dept	382.9095	993.1165	1482.4116	2475.5281	15.47	38.56
11	Forest and Environment Dept	0	332.7496	239.0045	571.7541	0	0
12	Legal Department	6.6857	170.9621	533.5267	704.4888	0.95	3.91
13	Urban Development and Urban Housing Dept	14.09	3980.75	2697.4837	6678.2337	0.21	0.35

The GB has been shown out of Plan outlay and Total outlay of the department (Details Grants of Department)

**1-THE GB OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT** is 5.34% for providing benefits like scholarships, creating additional education infrastructure for girls like KGBV (Kasturba Gandhi Ballika Vidyalaya), separate hostels for girls, creation of separate sanitation facilities for girl students in schools, opening of new polytechnic colleges for girl students and also building value for the education of girl child through various programmes and schemes.

The analysis reveals that this quantum of budgetary allocation is in-sufficient for education of girls right from primary to graduation or post graduation. Secondly we also felt that if the GB is increased in the education then it will help to reduce child labour as a whole and especially reducing vulnerability of girl child getting into labour either at domestic level, unorganized labour or in organized labour.

**2-THE GB IN HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT** is around 4.55% of the total outlay. This department has programmes and schemes like Nursing colleges, provision of maternal health care services, vaccination of pregnant women, Post Partum Centers, RCH (Reproductive and Child Care) and family welfare related schemes for reducing MMR (Maternal Maternity Rate), IMR (Infant Mortality Rate) and others.

**3- WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT** This department has a GB of around 27.96%, out of its Plan outlay, as the WCD department has budget outlays for providing social security like widow pension, implements various nutrition supplement Programmes, includes the Gujarat Women Economic Development Corporation for livelihood opportunities and linkages and is also responsible for women protection related interventions and programmes. However an in-depth analysis reveals that about 70% of the budget is used for implementation of ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme) and only about 30% is left for women in general for other activities. Of this 27.96% is meant for GB and involves implementation of schemes for women, economic empowerment activities, implementation of women specific legislations and awareness generation etc.

The Government through this department has taken various steps and initiatives to strengthen nutrition supplement programme for improving the health and nutrition of children and women of Gujarat. The major focus of Integrated Child Development Schemes lies in the 'First 1000 days of opportunity' that is 9

months of pregnancy to two (2) years of life after birth. All the schemes under ICDS are aligned with the life cycle approach for infants to adolescence to motherhood.

## **Gujarat State Commission for Women**

The role of the State Commission for Women is to empower and build capacities of women and protect them from injustice and discrimination of the society.

'Nari Adalat' special court for women is a form of cost effective adjudication by the Women for the Women and of the Women. It provides an alternate grievance redressal mechanism for women to resolve their individual and family related problems and disputes. For this flagship program, the State Government has made provision of Rs. 3.58 crores for 42 'Nari Adalats' in the financial year 2012-13. To extend the outreach of this program down to the block and district levels, the State Government has suggested a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs as a new item and Rs. 2.68 crore as continuous item for additional 50 Nari Adalats during the FY 2013-14

In addition to prevent violence against women, and to provide immediate rescue and relief from such situations, a helpline for women is being introduced for victims of violence against women. Provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made for this purpose. The helpline would comprise of P.C.R. van, counsellor and a rescue team with security guard which will reach and rescue the woman victim.

State Government has also decided to install information kiosks in the 4 mega cities and districts rural areas women police station like Ahmedabad, Surat, Rajkot, Vadodara. It would provide information on laws related to women. For this purpose, the Government has made a provision of Rs. 27.00 lakhs.

The primary purpose of State Women's Commission is to improve the socio-economic situation of women in the State and it constantly strives to protect women from injustice. It also attempts to uphold and protect the fundamental rights of Women. An outlay of Rs. 1.30 crores is proposed for the year 2013-14 under the Women Empowerment Program. Under this programme the SCW arranges 'Law Summit' for the elected women representatives of panchayat and municipal bodies in order to make them conversant with laws related to women. The Commission has covered 15,000 women and is making efforts to expand the program down to the grass root levels.

## **Increase in Honorarium to AWWs/AWHs (Anganwadi workers and Anganwadi Helpers)**

The Department of Women and Child Development also supports the ICDS programme with the principal component of 'Anganwadi' which are day care centre for providing pre-school education and nutrition supplement to infants and children in the 0-6 years age group. As of now 50,226 such centers are sanctioned in the State. Presently Gujarat State Government is providing Rs. 1000/- to AWW and Rs. 500/- to AWH as additional honorarium. With a view to motivate them an additional amount of Rs. 250/- to AWW and Rs. 100/- to AWH is being proposed in the year 2012-13.



## **SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT DEPT.**

This department comprises of three major sectors like Special Component plan, Tribal area Sub-plan and Social Welfare

**4-SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN (SCP)** The gender budget of SCP is around 5.22% of the plan outlay of the Department for providing various benefits of social welfare schemes to women and girls belonging to the scheduled castes. Under the SCP, the schemes are similar to the schemes meant for tribal women/girls like scholarships, health care, social security, family welfare, widow pension and others.

**5-TRIBAL AREA SPECIAL PLAN (TASP)** implements the development and welfare schemes for the Schedule Tribes residing in all districts of Gujarat, with a focus on the geographical areas with high density of tribal population. The Tribal Development Department has many schemes for women and girls emphasizing education among the tribals, providing schemes for health care and family welfare and also generating and enhancing livelihood opportunities. Demand-93 (Part III) and Demand No. 96 (Part IV) has 20.48% and 3.30% percentage of GB from plan outlay respectively.

**6-SOCIAL WELFARE:** The percentage of gender budget for the women specific schemes for SEBC (Socially and Educationally Backward Classes), EBC (Economically Backward Classes), Minority, Disabled people, Denotified Communities, and others. is 22.53% under the Social Justice and Empowerment Department (SW Social Welfare) the schemes are similar to SCs/STs. Like scholarships, livelihood promotion, and social security.

**7-LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT** This department plays a very vital and important role of skill development through its (Industrial Training Institutes), the state government has set up separate ITI centers for girls, as well as introduced reservation in ITI centers for girls, so that female students avail opportunities for developing their knowledge about industrial training in order to get employment in the industries. The GB percentage of the plan outlay of this department is 3.37%. If GB is increased in this department then it will help to reduce the child labour and also arrest the pushing of girl child into labour. Moreover, increasing and encouraging girls to undergo industrial trainings helps break the gender stereotypes of tasks and/or jobs fit for men and women separately. It also improves the employability of girls thereby helping reduce the dependency and concentration of women and girls in the unorganized, informal sector.

**8- The gender budget of AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT** is 1.69% out of the plan outlay; the schemes under this department provide skills for advance agriculture, opportunities for livelihood under animal husbandry and others areas. However women work in parallel with men in the agriculture sector, over and above their fulfilling their household responsibilities. The evidences point to a higher number of women involved in agriculture either in on-farm, off-farm or non-farm activities thereby contributing significantly to the GDP (Gross Domestic Product). It is ironical that they get only 1.69% of the plan outlay which actually should be highest among all departments.

**9-PANCHAYAT, RURAL HOUSING AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPT** This department has around 38.56% of GB out of its total Plan outlay. This department has housing scheme, which has highest unit cost; besides, this department also has livelihood and economic activities for women, and therefore percentage of GB is highest in this department.

### **Mission Mangalam/Sakhi Mandal:**

This project is being aims at formation and nurturing women self help groups for creation of self employment opportunities and employment of rural women. The women SHGs popularly called as Sakhi Mandals, are given training for capacity building, infrastructure and credit support. In all 2 lakh Sakhi Mandals have been formed reaching out to 24.34 lakh members. Total savings of Sakhi Mandals works out to Rs. 376.61 crores. Credit of Rs. 934.99 crores was provided by banks to 155,238 Sakhi Mandals. 174,189 groups were involved in internal lending with an amount of Rs. 97.39 crores. 159,332 Sakhi Mandals were given revolving fund of an amount of Rs. 79.86 crores and 46,452 Sakhi Mandals have initiated economic activities.

**10- FOREST AND ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT** has some schemes for promotion of livelihood opportunities for women for raising the plants under the nursery development but the budgetary outlay is not substantial and it is also not indicated as separate head.

**11- LEGAL DEPARTMENT** has 3.91% GB to provide services like family courts for women. There is no mention of any schemes or budgetary provisions for implementation of various acts meant for the safety of women. The question here therefore is whether this allocation is enough to enforce all the acts that are meant for safety and security of women and simultaneously also provide other extension services like free legal aid for women etc.

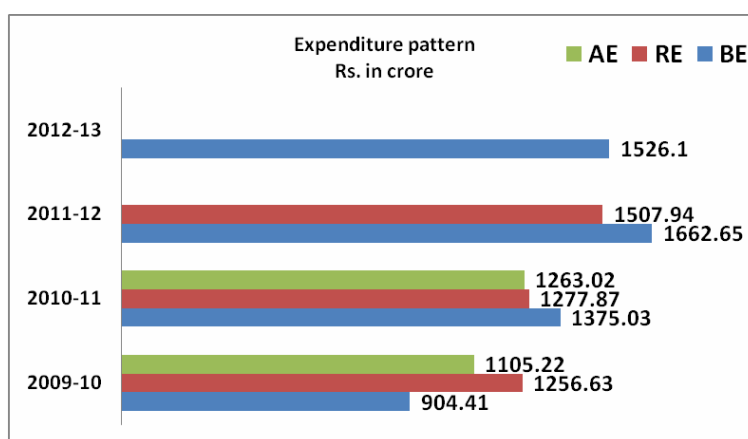
**12-URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND URBAN HOUSING DEPARTMENT** has 0.35% of GB out of total plan outlay of the department. The GB under this department is allocated for provision of economic development benefits to the members of SHGs in the urban areas. Urbanization comes with its own sets of problems and women are most affected. We were not able to decipher provisions made for other women apart from SHG members who also live in urban areas. There was no clear allocation for migrant women workers residing in urban areas whether it was short stay homes, safe drinking water etc.

### **Expenditure Pattern under selected Gender Budget for women specific schemes :**

The GB expenditure and outlay for women specific is 122.20% against the budget outlay in year 2009-10, but in the subsequent years the budget outlay under GB is not fully utilized, the percentage expenditure in year 2010-11 and 2011-12 is 91.85% and 90.69% respectively.

**Table 16 :Expenditure pattern under selected Gender Budget for WS Schemes**

	BE	RE	AE	% of expenditure against budget outlay under selected GBS
	Rs. in crore	Rs.in crore	Rs in crore	
2009-10	904.41	1256.63	1105.22	122.2
2010-11	1375.03	1277.87	1263.02	91.85
2011-12	1662.65	1507.94		90.69 (% of RE against BE)
2012-13	1526.1			



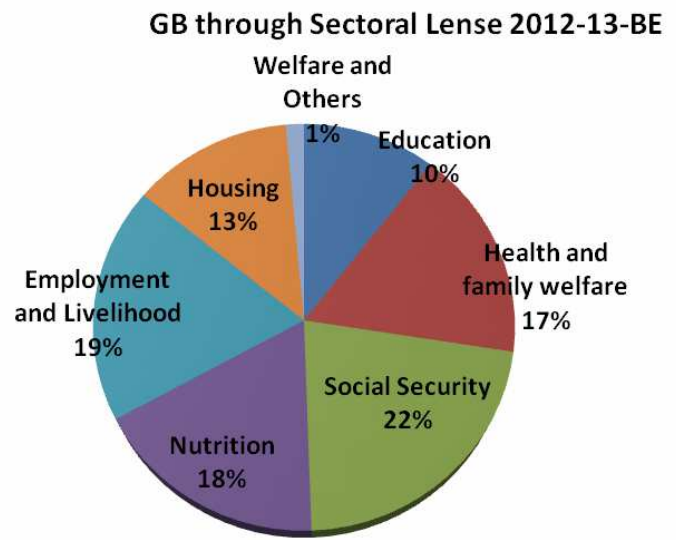
During analysis of the budget books it came across to us that, there are also other departments that can also show 100% women specific schemes. For example Department of Sports, Youth and Cultural Activities has financial provisions for women sports persons like providing them with stipend, separate hostel, coaching and other financial support. We feel that the budget outlay for such activities can be shown for sports women exclusively. Similarly the Department of Industry and Mines also has financial outlay from salt cess for providing welfare and health care for 'Agariya' (Salt pan) workers (men and women) and can also show schemes which provide welfare benefits for women salt pan workers under the women component plan. The Labour and Employment department runs separate ITI (Industrial Training Institute) for girls and this department can also show such budget outlays for women. Similarly all the departments can present their activities for women as separate budget outlay for addressing and reducing the disadvantages to women and girls or for encouraging and supporting women to break the gender barriers and participate in the mainstream.

Each Department can also present the beneficiaries list in their respective performance reports, as the information of beneficiaries is already available with the concerned department along with utilization of budget funds.

## SECTORAL ANALYSIS OF GENDER BUDGET

In below mentioned pie-diagram we have done some basic analysis to see how the GB for women specific schemes get reflected in through sectoral lenses. the entire GB for women specific schemes have distributed in seven categories like Education, Health and Family welfare, Social Security, Nutrition, employment and livelihood, Housing and welfare and others, the sectoral categories are shown in annexure GB Analysis in Sectoral lenses.

The Education sector get 10% of GB of women specific schemes, which comprises schemes like scholarship, hostel for girls and other schemes, The health and Family welfare has services like post partum services, nutrition to pregnant women, Chiranjeevi Yojna, RCH, Immunization and others. Social security has schemes like widow pension, protections, services of women commission, family pension and Sabla.



Nutrition comprises schemes like special nutrition programmes targeted females/girls adolescents, schemes related to nutrition and others. The employment and livelihood has the schemes like capacity and skill building, formation of SHG, hostel for working women, Mission manglam for poverty removal and others. Housing has schemes like Indira Awas housing schemes and Repairing of houses allotted and the other welfare categories includes assistance in marriage of daughter, Mangal sutra yojna, scheme for encouraging inter caste marriage and family consulting.

### Women Component Planning

The Women component Planning has been undertaken in the state since the last one decade or so. The mandate is that at least 33% of the funds should flow to women in the plan budget.

It is observed that 4 major sectors like (Agriculture & Allied Activities, Rural Development, Irrigation and Flood Control and Social Services,) do identify flow to women component out of following sectors:

- 1-Agriculture & Allied Activities,
- 2-Rural Development,
- 3-Irrigation and Flood Control,
- 4-Power,
- 5-Industry and Minerals,
- 6-Transport,
- 7-Communication,
- 8-Science, Technology & Environment,
- 9-Gen Services,
- 10-Social Services,
- 11-Special Area Programme,
- 12-Boarder Area Development Programme

The overall flow of women component is around 30% for the year 2011-12 and the proposed outlay for the year 2012-13 is 30.90%. There is a wide variation though in each of the 12 sectors.

**Table 17: Women Component Plan (Gujarat)**

Major Head / Sub-head / Schemes	Schemes *	Annual Plan 2011-12		Annual Plan 2011-12		Annual Plan 2012-13	
		Approve Outlay	Approved Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Proposed Outlay
		Total Outlay	Women's component	Total Outlay	Women's component	Total Outlay	Women's component
		Rs.in Lacs	Rs.in Lacs	Rs.in Lacs	Rs.in Lacs	Rs.in Lacs	Rs.in Lacs
<b>1 Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>							
A Crop Husbandry		0	0	0	0	128700	537.2
B Horticulture		11200	60	11200	22.41	15500	60
C Animal Husbandry		60	40	60	40	340	300
D Fisheries		1165	65	1165	65	2375	119
E Agricultural Research & Education Plantation		6162.68	577.96	6162.68	577.96	26143.14	154.65
<b>2 Community Development &amp; Panchayats</b>		3450	1035	3450	1035	4200	1260
3.1 Major & Medium Irrigation	Notional Flow	92810.44	34904	99605.83	39584.7	122840.7	49031.49
3.2 Minor Irrigation	Notional	86532.44	37535	78676.91	34255.23	97283.06	42653.58
3.3 Command Area Development	Notional	1362.74	258.63	796.53	43.07	1642.15	304.11
3.4 Flood Control	Notional Flow	9331.18	4465.9	9195.45	4400.94	8234.09	3940.84
<b>Irrigation &amp; Flood Control</b>		190036.8	77163	188274.7	78283.95	230000	95930.02
4 Non Conventional Energy sources, Gobar Gas, Biogas (Agri. & Co-op)		0	0	0	0	4100	2050
<b>5 Forest</b>		33955.22	10187	33955.22	10186.57	46074.5	13822.35
<b>III Social Services</b>							
<b>6 Total Genera Education</b>		3426.75	3426.8	3886.75	3886.75	1177	1177
6.1 Technical Education Development of Govt. Polytechnic & Girls Polytechnics		38125.55	230	38131.11	250.92	40800	100

7	Total of Medica and Public Health	46674.74	51114	46674.74	5114	41794.25	5250
8	Housing	12889	6444.5	12889	6444.5	40473.5	19315.49
9	Welfare of Scheduled Caste	1053	1053	1053	1053	1600	1600
10	Welfare of Backward Classes	2038	2038	2038	2038	2488	2488
11	<b>Tribal Development</b>	3960.01	3960	3960.01	3960.01	5205.14	5205.14
12	Labour and Employment	25996	376.44	25996	376.44	47000	574.46
13	<b>Social Security and Welfare</b>						
13.1	<b>Direction and administration</b>	341.63	0	341.63	0	248.65	138
13.2	Education and Welfare of Disabled	5605.36	1681.6	5605.36	1566.55	6095.9	1252
13.3	<b>Other Programme</b> (Social security Pension schemes)	15434.24	4630.3	15434.24	4507.27	19733.3	6270
13.4	<b>Women Welfare</b>	117437	52936	117437	52975.5	151694.3	94423.58
	Grant Total under WCP	519011	217019	517714.5	172383.8	815742.7	252026.89
	Grand Total Rs in crore.	5190.11	2170.2	5177.145	1723.838	8157.427	2520.269
	% of WCP out of approved outlay		41.81		33.30		30.90

Source : compiled by Pathey

The outlay under women component is not collated from all the departments, but only from the major heads, sub heads or schemes from few departments like Social Development department, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment for providing benefits of welfare and social security to women and girls, Women and Child Development Department, Education department, Department of Environment and Forest, Panchayat, Rural Housing & Rural Development Department, Employment , Labour Department and departments like, Narmada Water Resources, Water Supply and Kalpsar Department for water supply and irrigation, and Agriculture and Co-operation department.

According to the norms of the WCP, 30% of amount is earmarked for women specific schemes out of the total planned budget in these departments. The Women Component statement does not provide any criteria of deciding the outlay under the gender statement. Huge amount of Notional outlays (for Infrastructure development, benefitting to all) is also shown under women component; from year 2011-12 onwards an amount of Rs. 490.31 crores have been earmarked in annual plan of 2012-13 for Major and Medium irrigation under the women component plan. Even an outlay of Rs. 39.40 crores under flood

control is also shown in the women component plan. It is very difficult to establish the rationale of how outlay under such heads will directly help or benefit women. To elaborate the budget outlay for women's component under Irrigation and allied activities is Rs.959.30 crores out of the total departmental budget of Rs. 2520.26 crores in year 2012-13. The outlay is around 38% for irrigation and allied activities. Irrigation is states' infrastructure, which will contribute to the development process. The women component outlay in percentage terms under each major head is negligible except 37.47% for women welfare, 5.48% for forestry related activities, 7.66% for providing housing, 2.08% for Medical and Public health, there is also outlay of 2.07% for schedule tribes, 0.63% for scheduled castes, 0.99% for welfare of backward classes. 2.49% under WC has been earmarked for other programmes for Social security and pension schemes.

There is also difficulty in matching/correlating the financial outlay and Physical achievement under each scheme under the women component plan. The major problem is the lack of sex disaggregated data of beneficiaries' coverage. Under the women component like command area development and flood control, it is very difficult to measure the impact of benefits, as these components are very notional. Another barrier in monitoring women component allocation is that overall the allocation may or may not have a divisible component with regard to women and thus it is difficult to specifically identify the women component. In such a scenario, the women component allocation becomes rhetoric in the absence of any tangible indicators of women covered and benefit received.

**Table 18 : Distribution of GB among the focus areas of GNGN**

Focus Areas of GNGN (Gujarat Nari Gaurav Niti)	General		Scheduled Tribes		Scheduled Caste		Total GB	
	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	% of
	2011-12 RE	2012-13 BE	2011-12 RE	2012-13 BE	2011-12 RE	2012-13 BE	2012-13 BE	2012-13 BE
	Rs in crore	Rs in crore	Rs in crore	Rs in crore	Rs in crore	Rs in crore	Rs in crore	
Economic Environment	496.7068	698.16	152.3724	181.2741	65.6155	67.2365	946.6706	62.03
Governance and Decision Making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health and Quality of Life	506.369	314.2027	66.96	65.2565	26.708	22.39	401.8492	26.33
Violence	3.1863	9.9594	0	0	0	0	9.9594	0.65
Natural Resource Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	142.2874	112.793	35.4628	36.4014	7.1675	11.7375	160.9319	10.55
Legal Environment	5.1054	6.6857	0	0	0	0	6.6857	0.44
Advocacy and Capacity Building	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1153.655</b>	<b>1141.801</b>	<b>207.54</b>	<b>235.55</b>	<b>153.16</b>	<b>148.74</b>	<b>1526.097</b>	<b>100</b>

## DISTRIBUTION OF GB AMONG THE FOCUS AREAS OF GNGN

The GB for women specific schemes for focus areas of GNGN shows that major chunk of budgetary provisions are economic environment development around 62.% budgetary outlay is for creating economic environment for women advancement,. The state need to bring more budgetary outlay for economic /livelihood oriented schemes. As in situational analysis, it is found that women are engaged in rural economy and agriculture wage works and the number of women agriculture workers is also increasing, under such situation, the budget provisions should be for social security, livelihood, skill development so that women attain the economic independence.

The 2nd highest budgetary outlay under focus areas of GNGN is for health and quality of life, the budgetary provision for GB for women specific for health care and quality of life is 26.33%, the vital indicators of health care for MMR and IMR are alarmingly high in Gujarat, besides, malnourishment among women is also high, therefore, the state government must recognize the urgent need to address the vital indicators for health care and quality of life.

The education has been accorded high priority but the quality and outreach in the tribal areas deserve focused attention for providing quality education to girls particularly to tribal and Dalits girls, the GB for women specific schemes is 10.55%, which mainly comprises the major expenditure for scholarships, books, and others.

The GB for creating legal environment and preventing the violence against women by providing the legal assistance and creating the legal environment for assisting the violence victims at various level is very minimal, even if the budgetary outlays are there such budgetary outlay are not reflected by the separate budget heads like one prevention of domestic violence act, the budget expenditure are shown under the expenditure for women commission, where as the PDVA is a an act and the expenditure for enforcing the central act should be shown under the separate budget head like it has been done in several states, which reflect the government's strong resolve to implement the prevention of domestic violence act.

As the Governance and decision making are the policy decisions to provide 30% of reservation of jobs in the government jobs and reservation of women at Panchayat level and urban bodies but still the government should make budget outlay for capacity building of the women elected members so that the elected women members can effectively participate in the local governance affairs and decision making process. The budgetary expenditure for capacity building should be substantial amount, as the tenure of elected members is for five years. There should be additional efforts for capacity building of the Tribal and Dalit women elected members, as they are oppressed a lot.

Even the prevailing development indicators of women in Gujarat still show prejudices against them, the Infant mortality rate among girls is higher than the boys, MMR is alarmingly higher compared to the other state, the main reason is lack of doctors in rural areas and social practices.

The women development indicators if evaluated in the context of goals of Nari Gaurav Niti, in the present context after the six years of policy formulation, it seems the state and society has to put efforts to achieve the goals of GNGN.



## Women in Governance and Decision Making:

The Indian Constitution provides for 33% reservation for women in the local self governance institutions like the PRI system and the Municipalities. However the irony is that there is insufficient, unsatisfactory budgetary allocations for building the capacities and empowering the women elected representatives for efficient decision making process. ***There are 16 women elected representatives in state legislative assembly out of total strength of 182. There are 38,068 women elected representatives in all the three tiers of panchayat. Specifically there are 4,565 women elected as sarpanch (chairperson of the village panchayats) according to the information from Ministry of Panchayat Raj, Government of India.***

## Crimes and gender based violence against women:

Violence against women is increasing both in public and private spheres. To address all violence based issues government has brought into force many laws and acts, yet violence against women continues. This can clearly be ascribed to poor budgetary allocations that have resulted in a weak mechanism and infrastructure to address all the issues related to violence against women. In this focus area there is only 0.65% of allocation for reduction of violence and crime against women.

An analysis of records of NCRB 2011 and 2012 reveals that many positions of women police officers/personnel positions were still vacant in the department. The department has already approved the recruitment of sanctioned positions of the women personnel but these were still vacant. The gap in sanctioned versus officers in position status of various positions is given in the table below. For instance at the Inspector level the actual strength was 360 against the sanctioned posts of 511, at the ASI level actual strength was 1681 against the sanctioned posts of 3,335. Thus this clearly brings out that against total sanctioned women police force of 3,870 posts, the actual strength was just 2,072 only.

**Table - 19 Sanctioned And Actual Strength Of civil Police including District Armed Police as As On 31.12.2011 & 2012 (Women Only)**

Gujarat	DG/Add.DG/ IG/DIG		SSP/SP/Addl SP/ASP/Dy SP		Inspector/SI & ASI		Below ASI Rank		Grand Total	
	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual
2011	1	2	23	8	511	363	3335	1655	3870	2028
2012	0	2	24	29	511	360	3355	1681	3870	2072

Source: NCRB, 2011, 2012

If these positions are filled then the probability of quick and effective handling of violence against women cases will increase. If trained well, there is possibility of also creating a gender sensitive environment for women in the police force. By recruitment of women police personnel it will instill confidence among the women and girls of the state. There is a need also to improve budgetary allocations for improving the working conditions and infrastructure for women police personnel.

**NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT:** We know that women play a pivotal role in natural resource management and its augmentation, but during our course of study for GB in focus areas we were unable to locate any substantial budgetary allocation which were meant for women in NRM either for any economical activities, livelihood activities or any women based action points.

**LEGAL ENVIRONMENT:** It was also found in this focus area of Nari Gaurav niti that the budgetary allocation for GB was less than half percent of the outlay. Now the question rises is that whether this much of the budgetary allocation would suffice and address the legal needs of the exploited women and simultaneously do preventive measures like enforcement of act, appointment of extra force for protection etc. In short whether this much amount of budgetary allocation is enough to keep women safe in Gujarat.

In the focus area of **advocacy and capacity building** we were unable to find any substantial budgetary allocation. So now the question arises is that what are the routes to do the capacity building of women in various sectors and to know that how the advocacy and capacity building function for either sensitization of men and empowerment of women.

This is the status of gender budgeting in the focus areas of gender policy of the state being implemented through 13 departments for addressing various gender issues. We have identified and drawn broad and macro inferences pertaining to budgetary allocations in these departments and have tabulated them for understanding focus areas and allocations for GB for gender mainstreaming. The table below shows the budgetary allocations based on key focus areas and also highlights.

### GRB: Component wise Study for development of Tribals in Gujarat

The Tribal Development Department of Gujarat state publishes a separate budget book to show the budget outlay for development and welfare of Scheduled Tribe communities in the state through Tribal Development Department Budget Publication No. 24-III and 24-IV. The state government has also formulated a different programme for the tribals in Gujarat state known as 'Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojna' which provides for the overall development of physical and infrastructural geographical areas dominated by tribal population and also simultaneously looks in to the betterment of the tribal human resource through various activities.

In this study report we have focused on basic analysis of the status of women related schemes that are being implemented by the tribal department as an intervention for development of the tribal women. We have identified and selected state level 100% women specific schemes under the Tribal Development Department. Besides, the expenditure reviews for status of health care in the Tribal areas with objective of review of major head Medical and Public Health, and Family welfare.

**Table 20 : Gender Budget as % of TDD ( Tribal Development Department)**

	2012-13 BE	2012-13 BE	2012-13 BE	2012-13 BE	2012-13 BE	2012-13 BE
DEPARTMENT	GB of TDD Plan Rs. in crore	Plan Budget of TDD Rs. in crore	Non plan TDD Rs. in crore	Total Budget of TDD Rs. in crore	% of GB out of total budget of the dept	% of GB out of Plan budget of Dept
Social Justice and Empowerment Dept. (TASP- Tribal Area Sub Plan)-Demand-96- Part IV & Part III (Demand No.93) Total (Part III+IV)	235.55	6612.63	651.89	7264.53	3.24	3.55

Total Budget outlay of Tribal Development Department (Part III+IV) is Rs. 7264.5252 crores in year 2012-13 and the 100% women specific outlay as culled out is Rs.235.55 crores, the percentage of GB from Tribal Development Department is a mere 3.55% of the total outlay. The Tribal Development Department has many schemes for welfare and development of tribal women but these are not shown as separate schemes for women. The sex disaggregated data of beneficiaries is also not generated to show the gender

centric approach in the implementation of schemes or programmes. The Department should produce the statement on gender disaggregated budget outlay and beneficiaries list for a nuanced gender analysis.

Under the budget demand head No.96, the majority of “Planned” women specific schemes are to address the educational related needs like scholarships, hostels facilities, ashram (Residential) schools, bicycle to the girls students, besides some outlay for income generating activities like tailoring trainings, Starting up & Running of Training Cum Production Centers and working women's hostels. There is also implementation of other schemes for health care ,maternal and child health, nursing schools, provisions for Indira Awas for housing, widow pension scheme, social security and some welfare schemes like assistance for marriages, food grains for pregnant women and others. The Tribal Development Department may have many schemes but are not shown as gender specific or 100% women specific schemes.

**Details of 100% Planned women specific schemes under TASP (Tribal Area Sub Plan)**

<b>Demand No.96, Tribal Development Department</b>	
Minor_head	Sub_head
797 Tribal Area Sub Plan	(20) Incentive to Girls for Secondary
796 Tribal Area Sub Plan	(3) TED–3 Development of Government Polytechnics & Girls Polytechnics
796–Tribal Area Sub Plan	HLT–35 To Establish Nursing School at Dahod
796–Tribal Area Sub Plan	(01) Maternity and child health (GIA ii pertaining to others)
796–Tribal Area Sub Plan	(02) Regional family planning training centers
796–Tribal Area Sub Plan	(14)RDD–05 Indira Awas Yojna
796–Tribal Area Sub Plan	RDD–16 State Govt. supplement for Indira Avas Yojana
796–Tribal Area Sub Plan	PCSS(7) BCK–168 GJA to Backward Class Girls Hostels for Building Construction
796–Tribal Area Sub Plan	(19) BCK–187 Tailoring Centers for Women
796–Tribal Area Sub Plan	(37) BCK–156 Scholarship for Post SSC Girls Students Not Eligible Because of Income Criteria Service & Family Size
796–Tribal Area Sub Plan	(40) BCK–162 Scholarship for St. 1 to 10 Student, Girls Student Katcha Kolava Kethwali, Kathodi, Dubla, Padhar and Sidhi
796–Tribal Area Sub Plan	(54) Air hostess training subsidy
796–Tribal Area Sub Plan	(63) To enter bio metric system in ashram school EMRS and girls Residential School
796–Tribal Area Sub Plan	(71) BCK–160 To Give Bicycle for ST Girls Who Are Studying in Secondary Schools in Other Village
796–Tribal Area Sub Plan	(72) BCK–206 Financial Assistance for Mamera, Mangal Sutra to ST Daughters

796–Tribal Area Sub Plan	(88) BCK–208 Scheme of Saat Fera Samuh Lagna Maa
796–Tribal Area Sub Plan	(6) SCW–7 Financial Assistance to Destitute Widows for Their Rehabilitation
796–Tribal Area Sub Plan	(0) SCW–13 Providing Food Grains to Pregnant Women
796–Tribal Area Sub Plan	SCW–34 (10) National Old age Pension Scheme Vaya Vandna Yojana
796–Tribal Area Sub Plan	CSS (18) Cash Assistance to infirm and Aged Person (Antyodaya) (National Family benefit Scheme)
796–Tribal Area Sub Plan	NEW Item.(9)Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls(SABLA)
797 Tribal Area Sub Plan	03 Mission Manglam
796 Tribal Area Sub Plan	(6) Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas

**Details about the Demand no 93 and schemes in Tribal Development department**

<b>Demand No.93, Tribal Development Department</b>	
Minor_head	Sub_head
102-Economic Development	(19) BCK–187 Tailoring Centers for Women
102-Economic Development	(26) BCK–188 Starting up & Running of Training Cum Production Centers
277-Education	(37) BCK–156 Scholarship for Post SSC Girls Students Not Eligible Because of Income Criteria Service & Family Size
277-Education	(40) BCK–162 Scholarship for St. 1 to 10 Student, Girls Student Katcha Kolava Kethwali, Kathodi, Dubla, Padhar and Sidhi
277-Education	PCSS(7) BCK–168 GJA to Backward Class Girls Hostels for Building Construction
277-Education	(71) BCK–160 To Give Bicycle for ST Girls Who Are Studying in Secondary Schools in Other Village
277-Education	BCK-172 working women’s hostel
277-Education	(59) BCK–157 Post Metric state scholarship for ST girls students
800-Others Expenditure	(72) BCK–206 Financial Assistance for Mamera, Mangal Sutra to ST Daughters
800-Others Expenditure	(88) BCK–208 Scheme of Saat Fera Samuh Lagna Maa
800-Others Expenditure	(54) Air hostess training subsidy
277-Education	BCK-174 Construction of Govt. Girls Hostels at Bharuch, Navsari, Ahmedabad, Patan, Surat, Himmatanagar
277-Education	BCK- Construction of Govt. Girls Hostels at Anand and Patan

**Table 21: Total Expenditure for women specific schemes under TSP**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Budget Estimates Plan Rs. in crore</b>	<b>Revised Estimates Plan Rs. in crore</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure Rs. in crore</b>	<b>% of expenditure against plan outlay</b>
<b>2009-10</b>	141.73	148.15	157.76	111.32
<b>2010-11</b>	225.36	224.01	226.39	100.45
<b>2011-12</b>	261.75	215.55		82.35**
<b>2012-13</b>	235.56			

(\*\* The percentage is of RE (Revised expenditure) against Budget Estimates)

The budget outlay under TASP for women specific scheme is fully utilized, which shows the progress of the officials implementing the women specific schemes. The expenditure has exceeded by 10% in year 2009-10 and 2010-11 for implementing 100% women specific schemes. The budget outlay is not adequate looking at the range of issues and challenges faced by the tribal women. The total budget outlay of the tribal development department is Rs. 7264.5252 crores in year 2012-13 however the budget outlay under the women specific programmes should be around 30% of the total plan outlay under TASP.

The Tribal Development Department is the nodal department for implementing programmes for tribal development. As part of gender mainstreaming, it should ensure that the women specific schemes are implemented by all the departments. To illustrate, services like health care as provided by the Department of Health and Family Welfare in tribal areas is inadequate, due to many vacancies of doctors, nurses and other specialist that needs to be filled by the health department for better and qualitative functioning of the CHCs, PHCs and sub centers. This lack of medical professionals/personnel leads to adverse impact of health in general and women's health in particular.

According to NRHM (National Rural Health Mission), 2012 'Rural Health Statistics' Report, we found that there was the shortage of 70 Obstetricians and Gynecologists at CHCs in Tribal areas against the required doctors. Absence of qualified doctor in position to provide the services, women have to face many problems during the child birth or even in case of post natal matters in absence of gynecologists. Similarly there is no surgeon available against the 70 required surgeons at CHC (Community Health Centre). There is shortage of doctors at PHC centers, there is no Pediatrician at CHCs in Tribal areas to provide expert services to the children. The shortage of doctors affects women more in tribal areas, as they have to approach private doctors who practice in urban areas and it is difficult for women to approach them simultaneously increasing expenditure and travel cost as, in the hilly areas public transport is not frequently available. Thus commuting to urban areas by pregnant women for consultation may also lead to health problems.

**Table 22: Status of Rural Health Infrastructure in Tribal areas**

Gujarat: Rural Health Infrastructure in Tribal Areas (As on March, 2012)					
Type of Health care	Required	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
Sub Centers	2500		2209		291
PHCs	375		358		17
CHCs	93		70		23
Health Asst Female/LHV at PHC	358	330	198	132	160
Health Worker [F] / ANM at Sub Centre	2209	3607	3180	427	**
Health Assistants [FEMALE] /LHV at PHCs	358	330	198	132	160
Doctors at PHCs	358	342	246	96	112
Surgeon at CHC	70	2	0	2	70
Obstetricians and Gynecologists at CHCs	70	5	0	5	70
Physicians at CHC	70	0	0	0	70
Pediatricians at CHCs Centers	70	5	0	5	70
Nursing Staff at PHCs & CHCs	848	1084	818	266	30

Source: NRHM (National Rural Health Mission), 2012' Rural Health Statistics' Report

The table above describes the status of the health infrastructure comprising of physical infrastructure, support staff, various expert medical professionals and other medical amenities required for the overall development and medical attention required in the tribal areas. The above table reveals that there is short fall in all the segments of the health infrastructure in tribal areas. If we look at the number of sub-centers, which are the first point of contact for the rural populace, there is a short fall of 291 units; there is consistently a shortfall in each segment of health infrastructure thereby severely crippling the accessibility and availability of some form of health care in the tribal dominated areas.

Some indicators of health and nutrition levels among the tribal people requires urgent attention, specially the rate of anemia among the tribal women is more than that in the other social groups due to various reasons like poverty, lack of access to livelihood, poor resources and agricultural yield etc. The tribal women are more anemic than their male counterparts. Lack of proper reproductive and child care services should be addressed immediately and made sufficient and easily accessible.

## GB for women specific schemes under SCP (Special Component Plan for Schedule Caste):

The Schedule caste (Dalits) communities have faced caste related discrimination and injustices and Dalit women face more problems than the men. There are some schemes for welfare, promotion of education, social security, health care and development of schedule caste women like widow pension, scholarship for SC students) Bhagvan Buddh State Scholar. for Post S.S.C. Girls Student not eligible because of income criteria service & family), Free Bicycles to Girls Students, Under the Scheme "SARSWATI SADHANA YOJANA", Nutritional services, – National Family benefit Scheme (Sankat Mochan Yojana), Rajiv Gandhi scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls under SABLA and others.

**Table 23: Gender Budget as % of SCP(Special Component Plan): (Rs. in crore)**

No.	Department	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13
		BE	BE	BE	BE	BE	BE
		GB Plan	Plan outlay of the department	Non plan outlay of the department	Total Budget of the department	% of GB out of total budget of the dept	% of GB out of plan total budget the respective Department
1	Social Justice & Empowerment Dept (SCP) Special Componen for Schedule Caste	148.739	2849.323	259.2785	3108.6017	4.78	5.22

The Gender Budget for women specific schemes is not the substantial amount compare to the size of SCP. In year 2012-13, GB is Rs.148.73 crore out of total outlay of Rs.3108.60 crore for SCP (Special Component Plan). The percentage of GB for women specific schemes is just 5.22% out of plan budget under SCP and 4.78% out of total outlay under SCP.

**Table 24: GB for women specific under (Special Component Plan) ( Rs.in crore)**

Year	Budget Estimates Plan	Revised Estimates Plan	Actual Expenditure	% of expenditure against plan outlay
2009-10	133.55	133.58	109.06	81.66
2010-11	159.83	142.68	140.78	88.08
2011-12	153.16	146.74		95.801**
2012-13	148.74			

{{\*for 2011-12, the percentage is of RE (Revised estimates against BE (Budget Estimates))}}



The expenditure for women specific schemes for schedule caste women is fully utilized against the budget outlay, in 2009-10, the expenditure was just 109.06 crore (81.66%) against the budget outlay of Rs.133.55 crore, where as the expenditure was 140.78 crore (88.08%) against the budget outlay of Rs.159.83 crore. The expenditure for women specific schemes seems to improving up to 95% but the budget outlay for schedule castes women specific schemes has not experience the higher outlay. The budget outlay for WS has stagnated.

As per the detailed analysis of GB for women specific schemes for schedule castes under SCP (actual expenditure against budget outlay for the schemes, in 2009-10, The less expenditure was observed in schemes likes development of polytechnic and girl polytechnic, maternity and child health, State government share in Indira awas yojna, Bhagvan Buddh State Scholar. for Post S.S.C. Girls Student not eligible because of income criteria service & family, hostel construction for SC girls, and special nutrition programmes. The details are given in annexure SCP

**Table 25 : SCP 1 (Actual expenditure against Budget outlay for schemes under SCP)**

	2009-10 BE	2009-10 RE	2009-10 AE	2010-11 Be	2010-11 Re	2010-11 AE	2011-12 BE	2011-12 RE	2012-13 AE
Sub_head	plan	Plan	plan	Plan	Plan	plan	plan	plan	plan
	Rs in thousands	Rs in thousands	Rs in thousands	Rs in thousands	Rs in thousands	Rs in thousands	Rs in thousands	Rs in thousands	Rs in thousands
1-TED-3 Development polytechnic and girls polytechnics	48306	48306	25937	31500	22100	12529	25000	16500	25000
(2) EDN-8 Separate Sanitation for Girls in Upper Primary Schools	2814	2814	2814	6972	6972	6972	15000	15000	1875
Special Component Plan for Scheduled Casts Construction Maternity unit in the exiting sub centers(Chitanjivi)	0	80000	0	0	0		0		
Maternity and child health	80000		0	0	0	0	22080	57080	10600
01 Maternity and Child Health Chiramjivi Yojana Matruvandana	0	0	77403	260000	260000	259977	210000	210000	140000
02 Nutrition Project	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60000
03 New Female Health Worker Training School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3300

05-Nursing Collage, Siddhpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10000
PCSS(3)HSG-49 Indira Awas Yojana	157500	157500	194191	157500	207773	207773	225000	225000	112500
HSG-50(3) State Govt. Supplement to Indira Awas Yojana	403000	400000	258814	153000	76500	76500	0	0	0
(4) BCK -5 SCP for S.C. Bhagvan Buddh State Scholar. for Post S.S.C. Girls Student not eligible because of income criteria service & family	35000	35000	28414	90000	33800	33503	50000	35000	80000
CSS(14) BCK -21 Special Component Plan for S.C. GIA to Backward Class Girls Hostels for Construction	600	315	60	600	58	58	300	175	500
(18) BCK -33 - Special Component Plan for S.C. Special Tailoring Centers for Women	2800	3000	3459	2800	2800	2771	2800	2660	3000
(30) BCK-6- Free Bicycles to Boys & Girls Students, Under the Scheme "SARSWATI SADHANA YOJANA"	10000	11101	11054	10000	10483	10000	10000	5000	10000
33- BCK-36 FA for training of air hostess, travel and hospitality management courses	12000	10065	10339	12000	3046	48	12000	12000	12000

(1) BCK 54 Special Component Plan for S.C. Encouragement of Dr.Savita Ambedkar Inter castes marriage between Castes Hindus & Scheduled Castes	15000	18700	22325	20000	20650	20594	25000	22000	25000
(6) BCK-55 SCP for Scheduled Castes Financial Assistance for Kunvarbais Mamera for Scheduled Castes Girls	17500	14500	16818	20000	14577	14553	15000	15000	30000
(16) BCK-57 Financial Assistance to Community Marriage Mai Ramabai Ambedkar " Sat Fera Samuh Lagan Ma "	2000	2325	2507	3500	1715	1708	2500	1500	12000
01-SCW-25 -SCP for SC Financial Assistance to Destitute Widows for Rehabilitation	110000	110000	110450	140000	140000	140000	140000	140000	215100
SCW-35 - National Family benefit Scheme (Sankat Mochan Yojana)	12000	15200	14068	16500	16500	12099	12000	5250	12000
01-NTR-3-Special Nutrition Programmes	427000	427000	311937	443900	443900	443900	531100	472500	473750
02-Rajiv Gandhi scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls SABLA	0	0	0	135000	100000	98890	183868	182745	91373
02-Mission Manglam	0	0	0	95000	65950	65950	50000	50000	159392

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Gujarat state does not issue the Gender Budget Statement (GBS), but it did take initiative in the year 2006, after having received letter from the Government of India vide its letter dated 29/5/2005, suggesting the government of Gujarat to introduce Gender Budgeting in the state and earmark more resources for it. (See Annexure 2 for details), therefore,

- The first step would be to implement the circular on GRB and gender audit in ten (10) defined departments and come up with GBS. To do so, there should be appointment of Nodal Officers.
- The Nodal officers should be imparted training of gender sensitizations and GRB.
- The template should be prepared for GB showing the financial outlay targeting women and men under each scheme, similar template should be there for beneficiaries' targets.
- There should be impact studies of GRB to advocate more such financial outlay targeting the women related issues for empowering, development, protection, and livelihood.
- More information sharing of GRB among the members of civil society, media, policy makers, politicians and others.
- Awareness generation among the masses and the disadvantageous groups like Tribal, Dalits and minorities should also be focussed.
- There should be workshops, trainings, debates for effective participation of stake holders
- School, college and University's curriculum should be developed focussing GRB.
- Policy level decision should be framed for institutionalizing the GRB
- It is suggested that the nodal officers appointed or deputed for purpose of GRB in respective departments should hold the position should not be transferred frequently.
- Civil society organizations should play a supportive role in training them at regular intervals and also contribute in formulations of budgets. Civil society organizations and state government should jointly establish GRB cell in each department.
- The civil society participation has to be increased so that a proper detailing and implementation of GRB can be done. Secondly, if the civil society participation increases then the processes pertaining to GRB can be percolated from state to grass-root level.
- In conclusion we emphasize conducting a detailed and systematic study that could consider a specific component and follow the process of GRB and flow of budgetary allocations right from ministry level to department to district head quarter, block and village level right down to the end user, the beneficiaries.

## 1. METHODOLOGY FOR GRB (WHAT METHODOLOGY TO BE USED FOR GRB AND STAKEHOLDERS)

### Tools and Methodology

- Situational Analysis for men and women (separate analysis for disadvantageous groups) in the state ( it should be Updated every 2 years).
- Gender Mainstreaming in the socio economic state plan.
- Development of Gender indicators.
- Analysis of public fiscal policies from a gender perspective.
- Analysis of the budget cycle.
- Engendering the Budget circular for formulation of budget for the next year.
- Development of budget templates to ensure the inclusion of sex disaggregated data of beneficiaries on the “Benefit Incidence Analysis” basis.
- Analysis of public expenditures from a gender perspective.
- Analysis of Women specific allocations / Gender Equality allocations
- Analysis of Public expenditure and its impact on gender.
- Project on the Automation of the budget process
- Development of a Monitoring & Evaluation mechanism

### Best Practices

1. Building **a cadre of trainers** inside the departments creates national ownership and sustainability. (500 employees)
2. Introducing **legislative reforms** through the engendering of the budget process in the budget circular is a key factor to the sustainability and institutionalization of the model.
3. Conducting **on the job trainings** (OJT) for the government officials as a best practice because it does not only focus on theoretical trainings and encouraged budget employees to develop the gender sensitive budget templates in parallel to the traditional line item budgets.
4. The **institutionalization of the GRB** in the Ministry of finance and the presence of the provisions of GRB in the call circular from 2008 till present

## 2. Process (example- entire focus only on GBS and not on other GRB tools)

- The state should prepare the Gender Budget by taking in to account the eight goals of Nari Niti and should come up with status report on the implementation of the Nari Niti (Women Policy).
- There should be updating report on women's status with indicators and the report should be in public domain for wider debate.

- Undertake research on gender budget analysis on schemes either independently or through collaboration with research institutions and finding should be placed in public domain.
- Undertake reviews of public expenditure and policies with regard to the impact on women with special focus on Tribal, and Dalit women.
- Conduct gender based impact assessment of programmes and schemes meant exclusively for women as well as gender neutral ones.
- Conduct beneficiary incidence analysis on schemes – women specific, gender neutral etc.
- Conduct reviews of revenue, tax and subsidy policies of the state from a gender perspective.
- Develop a monitoring mechanism to monitor the allocation and expenditure of the Women Component plan of the State.
- Reprioritization of schemes benefiting the women and changes should be incorporated.
- The GRB should also be discussed in the assembly house the way the department's grants are discussed at full length.
- There should be consultation with CSOs and Academicians to take stock of GRB and suitable suggestions should be incorporated.

### **3. Institutional mechanisms (GBS, Budget Cells, GB Scheme, Budget circular, Data and statistical systems, monitoring systems etc).**

- Ensuring appropriate institutional mechanisms in place is very crucial to the implementation of GRBI.
- There should be a state level body with representation of government officials (Departments' secretaries) CSOs, people with expertise on gender and budget, academicians and legislatures. It should be government initiative.
- There should Gender Budget Cell (Functional) in each department and appointment of Nodal Officers.
- There should be appointment of Nodal officers of rank Deputy Secretary in each department (Budget Division of each department). These Nodal officials should be imparted training inputs, guidance, by Task force located in Gender Budget Cell in each department. The Gender Budget cell should be headed by the senior officials at rank of commissionerate or Department secretariat. The task force needs to meet at regular intervals to review the analysis of budgets to incorporate the emerging suggestions in their respective programmes. At the State level Department of Women and Child Development, along with Finance Department and Planning Division should form a gender cell to coordinate the process between various departments and for state level coordination.

### **4. Trainings and Capacity Building (whose capacities and what capacities to be strengthened)**

- Capacity building/ training of officials in Gender Budget cell, Nodal officers, and government officials engaged in implementing the budget provisions for beneficiaries. These officials should be provided capacity training on.....

- . Gender budget analysis of policies, programmes, allocations, expenditures, outcomes and beneficiaries of Gujarat state.
- The training should also encompass the budgetary expenditure with indicators (outcome) at macro level and social group wise to assess the impact of implementation of gender friendly schemes benefiting them.
- Training encompassing the convergence of schemes for better utilization.
- The officials should also be trained in networking with CSOs and academician.
- As the GRB process is regular annual feature, therefore, the administration staff should undertake capacity building on Gender budgeting of every administrative staff, the way, every government staff member is provided computer literacy.

## Annexures

### Annexure 1 : Template for women component description

Sr. No.	Major Head/ Sub-head	Schemes *	(At 2006-07 Prices) Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Projected Outlays		Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Actual Expenditure 2011-12		12th Five Year Plan Projected Outlay		Annual Plan (2012-13)				Annual Plan (2013-14) Proposed		
									Approved Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		Total outlay	of which flow to	
			Total		of which	Total	of which								
			Outlay	flow to	Under	Outlay	flow to	Outlay	flow to	Outlay	flow to	Outlay	flow to		WC
				WC			WC		WC		WC				
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		

Annexure 1 : Template of Women Component description



## Annexure 2: Gujarat Government GR (Government Resolution for facilitating Gender Budget and Gender Auditing)

The state government through Department of Women and Child, issued resolution on 13<sup>th</sup> October, 2006 with Resolution No GND/202006/2540 K for constitution of state level committee for facilitating implementation of Gender Budgeting/Gender Auditing in the state.

*The Resolution issued mentioned “Gender budgeting is a tool for dissection to establish its gender –differential impact and to translate gender commitment into budgetary commitment.. Gender budgeting has become an integral part of the development policy of the Government...”*

The state government keeping in view the above fact organized a workshop chaired by Additional Chief Secretary, Finance Department and attended by Secretaries, Principal Secretaries, Additional Chief Secretary of the concerned departments with their nodal officers for orientation and suggestions for introducing the Gender Budgeting in the schemes and programmes of the state. This workshop also suggested constitution of a state level committee to work out the modalities for policy and implementation of gender budgeting and gender auditing in the state that has been under the consideration of the state Government.

### Resolution

After careful consideration, the Government, in the first Phase, is pleased to implement the Gender Budgeting in following key departments:-

1. Finance Department
2. General Administration Department
3. Revenue Department
4. Education Department
5. Health and Family welfare Department
6. Panchayat Rural Housing & Rural Development Department
7. Social Justice and Empowerment Department
8. Tribal Development Department
9. Women and Child Development Department, (Nodal Department)
10. Narmada Water Resources, Water Supply and Kalpsar Department(For water Supply)

Drawing on the experiences and success of gender responsive budgeting in these 10 key departments, the state, will cover all the departments in next phase. The Government is also pleased to constitute a state level committee to work out the modalities of policy implementation of gender budgeting & gender auditing. The committee will be comprised of the following key departments, wherein the Gender Budgeting will be implemented.

### Annexure 3 : Educational Institutions, Students, and Teachers

Educational Institutions, Students, and Teachers							
Sr. No.	Item	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Primary						
(a)	Total Institutions (Nos.)	39143	39565	39106	39952	40723	40943
	% of institutions for Girls	3.56	3.53	3.57	3.57	3.54	3.46
(b)	<b>Total Students ('000)</b>	7543	7666	7713	7818	8145	8376
	% of Girls students	46.29	46.35	46.49	46.41	46.09	46.19
(c)	Total Teachers (Nos.)	216575	234507	238032	247901	260240	273065
	% of women teachers	52.52	53.4	53.9	54.34	54.43	54.69
2	Secondary/Higher Secondary						
(a)	Total Institutions (Nos.)	7967	8328	9015	9299	9844	9878
	% of intuitions for Girls	6.88	7.22	7.4	7.25	7.05	6.74
	i) Std. 8 to 10	5419	5523	5883	5791	6269	6045
	% of Girls students	5.09	5.54	6.19	6.67	6.38	5.89
	ii) Std. 8 to 12	2548	2805	3132	3508	3575	3833
	% of intuitions for Girls	10.68	10.52	9.67	8.21	8.22	8.09
(b)	<b>Total Students ('000)</b>	2669	2772	2990	3045	3105	2997
	% of Girls students	40.35	40.69	40.03	41.28	41.55	41.54
	i) Std. 8 to 10	2043	2147	2185	2231	2294	2161
	% of Girls students	40.14	40.2	39.31	40.7	41.28	41.46
	ii) Std. 11 to 12	626	625	805	813	845	836
	% of Girls students	41.21	42.24	41.99	42.93	42.72	41.63
(c)	Total Teachers (Nos.)	76054	78645	84401	86775	74929	77716
	% of women teachers	41.92	41.21	43.5	49.36	53.45	52.28
	ii) Std. 8 to 12	44171	46235	47687	43946	34881	37089
	% of women teachers	46.21	46.88	51.85	59.43	68.31	65.54
3	Higher Education						
(a)	Total Institutions (Nos.)	903	1247	1187	1405	1567	1626
	% of institutions for Girls	8.19	18.68	14.41	6.69	6.96	6.7
(b)	<b>Total Students ('000)</b>	409	534	589	643	680	782
	% of Girls students	46.7	45.32	45.16	44.32	46.03	41.94
(c)	Total Teachers (Nos.)	8263	12656	20766	20054	24445	23889
	% of women teachers	30.65	33.94	29.09	32.01	31.88	29.42

## Annexure 4 : Achievements under the “Nari Garav Niti”-Policy-

As mentioned on website of Women and Child Development, Gujarat

### Economic Environment

- Gujarat has approximately 2.01 lakh Sakhi Mandals (women's SHGs) (2011-12) and savings worth Rs. 301.02 crores. These have been linked with Mission Mangalam for sustained economic development of members of the groups.
- A total of 10.38 lakhs women beneficiaries were given financial assistance under multiple schemes in *Garib Kalyan Melas* (March 2011)
- Property registration fees worth Rs. 363.46 crores were exempted by Government for registration of property in the name of 10.84 lakh women.
- 1.21 lakh widows were given monthly pension of Rs. 500 each. 56357 widows given vocational training.
- 1.40 lakh houses built in the ownership of wife and 30850 houses built in the joint ownership of husband and wife under Indira Awas Yojana (2010-11)
- 141,822 plots were allotted to BPL Families and 68,654 *sanad* (allotment letters) were given to BPL Families (2009-11). The *sanad* has been issued jointly in the name of wife and husband.

### Governance & Decision Making

- 30% reservation for women in Government jobs with an increase in age limit by 5 years for women
- 72,582 women are members on 17790 Pani Samitis across Gujarat (33.9% Women) (2012)
- 2119 Women Milk Cooperatives are run with a membership of 642208 women (2011)
- 493149 women are members of 3205 Participatory Forest Management Committees (2011)
- 17675 village Health and Sanitation Committees operational which have 70% women membership(2011)

### Violence

- 25 Mahila Police Stations and 8 Mahila Police Cells have been established for women in need

### Health

- The Chiranjeevi Scheme providing services of private doctor benefitted 1.51 lakh pregnant women.
- 506 ambulances operational for emergency response service (108). 24,240 deliveries have been conducted in 108.
- 50,226 Anganwadi centres have provided supplementary nutrition to 7.52 lakh pregnant and lactating women, 12.05 lakh adolescent girls, 30.17 lakh children (6 to 72 months). 475,000 adolescent girls provided supplementary nutrition under Kishori Shakti Yojana.

### Education

- 100% enrolment of girls in school enrolment drive and Kanya Kelvani Rath Yatra. Female literacy rate has increased by 12.93% (Female literacy rate in 2001 - 57.80%, 2011 - 70.73%).
- To increase enrolment of girls in primary and secondary schools financial incentive bonds were issued to 11.70 lakh girls in primary school and 63,850 girls in Secondary schools (2011).
- 18 Women ITIs and 44 Women wing in general ITI have been established.
- 90,197 women have received Vocational training in 300 Skill up gradation Training Centers.

**Annexure 5 : 100% Women specific schemes**

			Women Specific schemes from Departments	Rs.in 000	Rs.in 000	Rs.in 000	Rs.in 000
				2009-10 AE	2010-11 AE	2011-12 RE RE	2012-13 BE
Bud Name	Major_head	Major no	Sub_head	plan	plan	plan	plan
1	Educatio Department						
ED	General Education	2202	(4) EDN-8-Senitary Facility for Girls Un Upper Primary Schools	68795	150695	150672	156480
ED	General Education	2202	(16) EDN Adj. : Financial Assistance for Kanya Kelavani Rath Yatra	8929	12660	39600	39600
ED	General Education	2202	(10) EDN-26- Free Education for Girls	18	117	100	100
ED	General Education	2202	(1) EDN-33 Free Education for Girls	0	0	0	500
ED	Technical Education	2203	(1) TED-3 Develop-ment of Govt. Polytechnics & Girls Polytechnics	429080	412766	588088	619000
ED	Technical Education	2203	(08) TED-17 Develop-ment of Government Polytechnics and Girls Polytechnics (World Bank Assistance)	0	0	0	0
ED	Capital outlay on Education,sports, art & Culture	4202	03 EDN-114 Separate Sanitation for Girls in Upper primary Schools	35742	70014	251740	8750
ED	Capital outlay on Education,sports, art & Culture	4202	07 EDN-102 New Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya Scheme	21000	45000	203500	117000
			Education Department	563564	691252	1233700	941430
2	Health & Family Welfare Dept.						
H&FWD	Medical and Public Health	2210	(9) HLT-6 A.N.M. and General Nursing School	12646	11077	17651	34960
H&FWD	Medical and Public Health	2210	(10) HLT-64 Nursing College, Ahmedabad	4465	4062	6100	8820

H&FWD			(10) HLT-64 Nursing College, Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0
H&FWD	Medical and Public Health	2210	(15) Nursing college, Vadodara	1303	7459	10420	16000
H&FWD	Medical and Public Health	2210	Nursing college Patan	1937	0	9400	12700
H&FWD	Medical and Public Health	2210	nursing college Rajkot	0	3980	270	3050
H&FWD	Medical and Public Health	2210	nursing college surat	0	2040	5940	6810
H&FWD	Medical and Public Health	2210	nursing college Bhavnagar	0	4903	5780	9040
H&FWD	Medical and Public Health	2210	(4) HLT-65 Multipurpose Works Schemes	300	559	500	625
H&FWD	Family Welfare	2211	(1) Regional Family Planning Training Centre	0	0	15741	0
H&FWD	Family Welfare	2211	(2) Training of Auxiliary Nurses, Mid-wives, Dias and Health Visitors	0	0	67200	0
H&FWD	Family Welfare	2211	(3) HLT-44 India Population Project-VII	37404	45810	68300	82530
H&FWD	Family Welfare	2211	(2) Rural Family Planning Welfare Sub-Centers	0	0	1943192	0
H&FWD	Family Welfare	2211	(4) HLT-66 Construction of Maternity Unit in the Existing Sub-Centers	100	100		
H&FWD	Family Welfare	2211	(1) Urban Family Planning Welfare Centers	0	0	124077	0
H&FWD	Family Welfare	2211	(1) Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme	52999	97100	29500	44000
H&FWD	Family Welfare	2211	(3) HLT-69 Reproductive and Child Health	843853	600394	531090	440000
H&FWD	Family Welfare	2211	(4) Integrated Population Devt. Project Assisted by UNFPA	55000	0	0	0
H&FWD	Family Welfare	2211	(5) Nutrition Project		0	0	420000
H&FWD	Family Welfare	2211	(2) HLT-70 Post Partum Centers	121985	205804	200000	270000
			Health & Family Welfare Dept.	1131992	983288	3035161	1348535

3							
WCD	Social Security and Welfare	2235	(2) WCD1– Commissionerate of Women and Child Development	12097	14951	14100	23174
WCD	Social Security and Welfare	2235	(1) SCW–24 Expenses and Development of the Institution under moral and Social Hygiene and are Services	3698	4700	6000	9120
WCD	Social Security and Welfare	2235	(2) WCD–4 Grant to Mahila Mandals	767	731	900	1200
				<b>2009-10 AE</b>	<b>2010-11 AE</b>	<b>2011-12 RE</b>	<b>2012-13 BE</b>
WCD	Social Security and Welfare	2235	(4) SCW–25 Grant for financial Assistance to destitute widows of their rehabilitation	659636	669425	620650	1019500
WCD	Social Security and Welfare	2235	(16) WCD–2 Mahila Marg Darshan Kendras	34965	36956	40000	51850
WCD	Social Security and Welfare	2235	(17) WCD–5 Develop- ment Programme of Gujarat Women Economic Development Corporation	86000	73500	86000	116000
WCD	Social Security and Welfare	2235	(22) WCD–3 An Award for the excellent contribution in the field for women development to voluntary origination and women Social Worker	150	200	200	200
WCD	Social Security and Welfare	2235	25) WCD-7 Setting up of State Commission	6789	10470	11763	48800
WCD	Social Security and Welfare	2235	(25) WCP–5 Setting up of State Commission for Women		0	0	0
WCD	Social Security and Welfare	2235	(27) SCW–27 GIA for F.A. to destitute Widows deserted and divorcee women to make them F. independent	91391	92520	92000	60000
WCD	Social Security an Welfare	2235	(29) Swadhar Gruh	0	0	0	3500

WCD	Capital outlay on Social Security & Wel.	4235	(1)Construction of Swadhar Gruh	0	0	0	5000
WCD	Capital outlay on Social Security & Wel.	4235	02- Construction of Centre for Women Empowerment	0	0	0	10000
WCD	Nutrition	2236	(1) NTR-1 Special Nutrition's Programme	499835	899999	959733	1168780
WCD	Nutrition	2236	State Burden (P) (4) Balika Samrudhi Yojana NTR-7	150000	100000	206400	100000
WCD	Nutrition	2236	CSS(8) National Nutrition Mission (NPAG) NTR-6	0	0	0	0
WCD	Nutrition	2236	(10) Anemia Control Programme, NTR-4	5000	0	0	0
WCD	Nutrition	2236	(11) Kishori Shakti Yojana	0	0	22220	0
WCD	Nutrition	2236	(12) Mata Yashoda Award Plan	13170	14778	14778	14778
WCD	Nutrition	2236	(12) Mata Yashoda Award Plan	0	0	0	0
WCD	Nutrition	2236	Rajiv Gandhi scheme for empowerment of adolescent	0	639837	617898	289934
WCD	Nutrition	2236	Indira Gandhi Matrutava sahyog Yojna	0	0	207500	0
WCD	Nutrition	2236	(16) Poshan Survey and Surveillance System	0	0	0	20000
WCD	Nutrition	2236	(17)Mission Manglam Women & Child Devt. Dept	1563498	2558067	2900142	3141836
4	<b>Social Jus.&amp; Empowerment Dept. SCP-II</b>						
SCP	Technical Education	2203	1-TED-3 Development polytechnic and girls polytechnics	25937	12529	16500	25000
SCP	Capital Outlay on Education Sport, Arts and Culture	4202	(2) EDN-8 Separate Sanitation for Girls in Upper Primary Schools	2814	6972	15000	1875

SCP	Family Welfare	2211	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Casts Construction Maternity unit in the exiting sub centers(Chitanjivi)	0			
SCP	Family Welfare	2211	Maternity and child health	0	0	57080	10600
SCP	family Welfare	2211	01 Maternity and Child Health Chiramjivi Yojana Matrurvandana	77403	259977	210000	140000
SCP	Family Welfare	2211	02 Nutrition Project	0	0	0	60000
SCP	family Welfare	2211	03 New Female Health Worker Training School	0	0	0	3300
SCP	Medical and Family welfare	2210	05- Nursing Collage, Siddhpur	0	0	0	10000
SCP			PCSS(3)HSG-49 Indira Awas Yojana	194191	207773	225000	112500
SCP			HSG-50(3) State Govt. Supplement to Indira Awas Yojana	258814	76500	0	0
SCP	Welfare of SC/ST & OBC	2225	(4) BCK -5 SCP for S.C. Bhagvan Buddh State Scholar. for Post S.S.C. Girls Student not eligible because of income criteria service & family	28414	33503	35000	80000
				<b>2009-10 AE</b>	<b>2010-11 AE</b>	<b>2011-12 RE</b>	<b>2012-13 BE</b>
SCP	Welfare of SC/ST & OBC	2225	CSS(14) BCK-21 Special Component Plan for S.C. GIA to Backward Class Girls Hostels for Construction	60	58	175	500
SCP	Welfare of SC/ST & OBC	2225	(18) BCK-33-Special Component Plan for S.C. Special Tailoring Centers for Women	3459	2771	2660	3000
SCP	Welfare of SC/ST & OBC	2225	(30) BCK-6- Free Bicycles to Boys & Girls Students, Under the Scheme "SARSWATI SADHANA YOJANA"	11054	10000	5000	10000



SCP	Welfare of SC/ST & OBC	2225	33–BCK–36 FA for training of air hostess, travel and hospitality management courses	10339	48	12000	12000
SCP	Welfare of SC/ST & OBC	2225	(1) BCK 54 Special Component Plan for S.C. Encouragement of Dr.Savita Ambedkar Inter castes marriage between Castes Hindus & Scheduled Castes	22325	20594	22000	25000
SCP	Welfare of SC/ST & OBC	2225	(6) BCK–55 SCP for Scheduled Castes Financial Assistance for Kunvarbais Mamera for Scheduled Castes Girls	16818	14553	15000	30000
SCP	Welfare of SC/ST & OBC	2225	(16) BCK–57 Financial Assistance to Community Marriage Mai Ramabai Ambedkar “ Sat Fera Samuh Lagan Ma “	2507	1708	1500	12000
SCP	Social Security and Welfare	2235	01–SCW–25 –SCP for SC Financial Assistance to Destitute Widows for Rehabilitation	110450	140000	140000	215100
SCP	Social Security and Welfare	2235	SCW–35 – National Family benefit Scheme (Sankat Mochan Yojana)	14068	12099	5250	12000
SCP	Social Security and Welfare	2235	01–NTR–3–Special Nutrition Programmes	311937	443900	472500	473750
		2235	<b>02-Rajiv Gandhi scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls SABLA</b>	0	98890	182745	91373
	Rural employment	2505	02-Mission Manglam	0	65950	50000	159392
			Social Jus.& Empowerment Dept. SCP–II	1090590	1407825	1467410	1487390
5		2202	(20) Incentive to Girls for Secondary	0	0	71251	0
TASP-III	Technical Education	2203	(3) TED–3 Development of Government Polytechnics & Girls Polytechnics	55651	47931	87550	83000

TASP-III	Medical & Public Health	2210	HLT-35 To Establish at Nursing School at Dahod	8277	12253	16100	18515
TASP-III	Family Welfare	2211	(01) Maternity and child health (GIA ii pertaining to others)	125531	119000	170000	140000
TASP-III	Family Welfare	2211	(02) Regional family planning training centers	9721	10002	11000	20300
TASP-III		2216	(14)RDD-05 Indira Awas Yojna	372093	588920	513383	562500
TASP-III		2216	RDD-16 State Govt. supplement for Indira Avas Yojana	339999	212500	0	0
TASP-III	Welfare of SC, ST & Other Backward Class	2225	PCSS(7) BCK-168 GJA to Backward Class Girls Hostels for Building Construction	0	0	0	0
TASP-III	Welfare of SC, ST & Other Backward Class	2225	(19) BCK-187 Tailoring Centers for Women	1188	1186	350	600
TASP-III	Welfare of SC, ST & Other Backward Class	2225	(37) BCK-156 Scholarship for Post SSC Girls Students Not Eligible Because of Income Criteria Service & Family Size	7520	10179	5000	8500
TASP-III	Welfare of SC, ST & Other Backward Class	2225	(40) BCK-162 Scholarship for St. 1 to 10 Student, Girls Student Katcha Kolava Kethwali, Kathodi, Dubla, Padhar and Sidhi	64134	69203	0	0
TASP-III	Welfare of SC, ST & Other Backward Class	2225	(54) Air hostess training subsidy	5000	700	100	100
TASP-III		2225	(63) To enter bio metric system in ashram school EMRS and girls Residential School	0	50000	5000	5000
TASP-III	Welfare of SC, ST & Other Backward Class	2225	(71) BCK-160 To Give Bicycle for ST Girls Who Are Studying in Secondary Schools in Other Village	54214	60084	55000	70000

				2009-10 AE	2010-11 AE	2011-12 RE	2012-13 BE
TASP-III	Welfare of SC, ST & Other Backward Class	2225	(72) BCK-206 Financial Assistance for Mamera, Mangal Sutra to ST Daughters	8455	6686	6627	16000
TASP-III	Welfare of SC, ST & Other Backward Class	2225	(88) BCK-208 Scheme of Saat Fera Samuh Lagna Maa	4050	2622	2658	5000
TASP-III	Social Security and Welfare	2235	(6) SCW-7 Financial Assistance to Destitute Widows for Their Rehabilitation	175200	135248	135300	228300
TASP-III	Social Security and Welfare	2235	(0) SCW-13 Providing Food Grains to Pregnant Women	0	0	0	0
TASP-III	Social Security and Welfare	2235	SCW-34 (10) National Old age Pension Scheme Vaya Vandna Yojana	174687	338979	354608	477971
TASP-III	Social Security and Welfare	2235	CSS (18) Cash Assistance to infirm and Aged Person (Antyodaya) (National Family benefit Scheme)	14885	9574	4020	10000
TASP-III	Social Security and Welfare	2235	NEW Item.(9)Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)	0	309912	378787	182932
TASP-III	Rural employment	2505	03 Mission Manglam	0	33000	123675	318784
TASP-III	Special Programme for Rural Development	2501	(6) Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas	76000	80000	80000	0
			TASP-D96 Tribal Development Department	1496605	2097979	2020409	2147502
6							
TASP-IV	Welfare of SC, ST & Other Backward Class	2225	(19) BCK-187 Tailoring Centers for Women	250	289	200	300
TASP-IV	Welfare of SC, ST & Other Backward Class	2225	(26) BCK-188 Starting up & Running of Training Cum Production Centers	1154	1383	1419	2554

TASP-IV	Welfare of SC, ST & Other Backward Class	2225	(37) BCK–156 Scholarship for Post SSC Girls Students Not Eligible Because of Income Criteria Service & Family Size	19217	30007	32795	35000
TASP-IV	Welfare of SC, ST & Other Backward Class	2225	(40) BCK–162 Scholarship for St. 1 to 10 Student, Girls Student Katcha Kolava Kethwali, Kathodi, Dubla, Padhar and Sidhi	27440	32998	0	0
TASP-IV	Welfare of SC, ST & Other Backward Class	2225	PCSS(7) BCK–168 GJA to Backward Class Girls Hostels for Building Construction	0	0	0	0
TASP-IV	Welfare of SC, ST & Other Backward Class	2225	(71) BCK–160 To Give Bicycle for ST Girls Who Are Studying in Secondary Schools in Other Village	6000	6999	8618	10000
TASP-IV	Welfare of SC, ST & Other Backward Class	2225	BCK-172 working women's hostel	516	587	450	600
TASP-IV	Welfare of SC, ST & Other Backward Class	2225	(59) BCK–157 Post Metric state scholarship for ST girls students	23999	59654	30000	80000
TASP-IV	Welfare of SC, ST & Other Backward Class	2225	(72) BCK–206 Financial Assistance for Mamera, Mangal Sutra to ST Daughters	1507	1918	1804	5500
TASP-IV	Welfare of SC, ST & Other Backward Class	2225	(88) BCK–208 Scheme of Saat Fera Samuh Lagna Maa	147	75	243	1500
TASP-IV	Welfare of SC, ST & Other Backward Class	2225	(54) Air hostess training subsidy	786	300	100	100
TASP-IV	Capital outlay on Welfare of SC,ST & OBC	4225	BCK-174 Construction of Govt. Girls Hostels at bharuch, navsari, ahmedabad, patan,surat, himmatanagar	0	31712	45114	58214
TASP-IV	Capital outlay on Welfare of SC,ST & OBC	4225	BCK- Construction of Govt. Girls Hostels at Anand and Patan	0	0	14300	14300
			<b>TASP- IV D93(Tribal Development Department)</b>	<b>81016</b>	<b>165922</b>	<b>135043</b>	<b>208068</b>

				2009-10 AE	2010-11 AE	2011-12 RE	2012-13 BE
7	Social Welfare –SW Part-1						
SW	Welfare of SC/ST & OBC	2225	(7) BCK-104 Training for Women in Tailoring	5810	6171	6131	5100
SW	Welfare of SC/ST & OBC	2225	(4) BCK-78 State Scholarship for Post S.S.C. Girls Students	108223	131126	133133	130000
SW	Welfare of SC/ST & OBC	2225	(19) BCK-91 Establishing of new development & maintenance of Govt. Hostel's for girls	51166	0	0	0
SW	Welfare of SC/ST & OBC	2225	(5) BCK-123 Mamera Mangalsutra Yojana	21752	24180	20482	45000
SW	Welfare of SC/ST & OBC	2225	(7) BCK-125 FA. for Community Marriage in SEBC	3425	5179	3075	11000
SW	Welfare of SC/ST & OBC	2225	(8) BCK-97-A Free Cycle to S.E.B.C.'s Girls Students Std – VIII	74107	54436	52012	52500
SW	Welfare of SC/ST & OBC	2225	(10) BCK-301 Financial Airhostess for training of Air Hostess etc. (to be open)	1525	1388	4500	12000
SW	Welfare of SC/ST & OBC	2225	(1) BCK-146 F.Asst. for Cottage Industries Self Employment Including Bamboo Work & Tradition Occupation	2500	3000	3000	3000
SW	Welfare of SC/ST & OBC	2225	(5) BCK-148 Training for Women in Tailoring	1253	1593	1500	1200
SW	Welfare of SC/ST & OBC	2225	(11) BCK-137 State Scholarships for Post S.S.C. Girls	3116	3353	4029	4000
SW	Social Security and Welfare	2235	(2)SCW-39 Welfare of Poor Destitute	1600	750	750	6259
SW	Social Security and Welfare	2235	(2) SCW-34 Indira ganghi aged assistant and national aged pension yojna (Vayvandana)	0	871168	1055371	1186719
SW	Social Security and Welfare	2235	(3)National Family Benefit Scheme	61495	56000	16970	55000

			<b>Social Justice and Empowerment Dept (SW-Social Welafre)</b>	<b>335972</b>	<b>1158344</b>	<b>1300953</b>	<b>1511778</b>
8							
	Labour and Employment						
L&ED	Labour and Employment	2230	(02) Gujarat Skill Development Mission-Generate Employment through Skill Development	0	0	5000	75000
			<b>Labour and Employment</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>75000</b>
9	Agriculture and Co-operation Dept.						
A&COD	Crop Husbandry	2401	Subsidy for increase production and productivity in food grains crop	0	0	0	0
A&COD	Crop Husbandry	2401	CSS 100% (10) Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits Vegetables & Minor Crops	0	0	10413	0
A&COD	Crop Husbandry	2401	(6) AGR-26 Establishment of Kitchen garden & Canning Centre	3571	4479	4500	6000
A&COD	Animal Husbandry	2403	(1) ANH-12 Sheep Goat Breeding Farms	5461	0	0	0
A&COD	Animal Husbandry	2403	CSS 100% (1) -Sheep Goat Breeding Farms	0	6014	8632	15141
A&COD		2403	(13) ANH-12 Integrated Development of sheep goat and rabbit Development	0	0	4331	0
A&COD	Fisheries	2405	(2) Fsh-2 Fish Seed Production (In Non-Tribal Area)	0	33581	34000	37000
A&COD	Fisheries	2405	(2) Fsh-2 Fish Seed Production and Inland Fisheries Resource (in Non-tribal Area)	16544	0	0	0
A&COD	Non-conventional Sources Of Energy	2810	01- Gobar gas Plant	25000	0	0	0
A&COD	Non-conventional Sources Of Energy	2810	(1)Gobar Gas Plant	0	9874	9874	304436

A&CO D	Non-conventional Sources Of Energy	2810	(1) Gobargas Plant	0	0	0	0
			<b>Agriculture and Co-operation Dept.</b>	<b>50576</b>	<b>53948</b>	<b>71750</b>	<b>362577</b>
10	Panchayat , Rural Housing and Rural Development			<b>2009-10 AE</b>	<b>2010-11 AE</b>	<b>2011-12 RE</b>	<b>2012-13 BE</b>
PRH&RD	Rural employment	2505	mission manglam	0	281550	350000	1166395
PRH&RD	special programmes for Rural Development	2501	(3) REM- 1- Aajeevika		130725	368000	452000
PRH&RD	special programmes for Rural Development	2501	(6) Rural Sanitation Programme	0	860792	918600	945600
PRH&RD	special programmes for Rural Development	2501	PCSS (3) RDD-1- Suvarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	105848	0	0	0
PRH&RD	special programmes for Rural Development	2501	CSS (5) RDD-3- Livelihood Security Project for Earthquake affected Rural Households in Gujarat	325	0	0	0
PRH&RD	special programmes for Rural Development	2501	CSS (3) WSS-33- Rural Sanitation Programme	542761	0	0	0
PRH&RD	Housing	2216	(4) HSG-1 Assistance for the Construction of Houses on the House Sites Allotted "SARDAR PATEL AWAS YOJANA" under Poverty Alleviation Programme	2377109	1224711	710400	765100
PRH&RD	Housing	2216	(6) HSG-4 Assistance to the construction of Houses on the houses sites allotted Sardar Patel Awas Yojana under Poverty Alleviation Programmme-Land D	0 826470	0 717500	0 560768	50000 450000
				951834	348500	0	0
11			Panchayat , Rural Housing and Rural Development	4804347	3563778	2907768	3829095

EFD	Capital acc for forestry and wild life	4406	(1) CSS– Implementation of fodder development programme	0	0	27500	0
12	Legal Department		<b>Environment and Forest</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27500</b>	<b>0</b>
LEGAL DE	Administration of Justice	2014	(6) Family Courts	6112	25553	51054	66857
13			<b>Legal Department</b>	<b>6112</b>	<b>25553</b>	<b>51054</b>	<b>66857</b>
UrD UHD	Urban Development and Urban Housing Department						
UrD UHD	Other General economic services	3475	CAPS (1) UDP–14 Suvarna Jayanti Shaheri Rojgar Yojana	3464	3758	3521	4000
UrD UHD	Other General economic services	3475	(2) UDP–13 State Assistance to Suvarna Jayanti Shaheri Rojgar Yojana Expense for implementing the (Garib Samruddhi Yojana)	500	500	0	136900
UrD & UHD	Other General economic services	3475	Urban Oriented Employment Programme	<b>3964</b>	<b>4258</b>	<b>3521</b>	<b>140900</b>
			<b>Grand Total GB FROM 13 Departments</b>	<b>11128236</b>	<b>12710214</b>	<b>15159411</b>	<b>15260968</b>
			<b>Grand Total GB FROM 13 Departments (Rs in crore)</b>	<b>1112.8236</b>	<b>1271.0214</b>	<b>1515.941</b>	<b>1526.0968</b>



## Annexure-6 GB Analysis in Sectoral lenses

Sector	schemes/programmes /object heads
Education	promotion of girl education through special enrolment drive
	Kanya Kelvani Yatra
	scholarships, free books, uniform and cycle
	Hostel for girls , ST and SC girls
	building of schools, sanitation facilities for girls
	technical education for girls/female
Health and Family welfare	Health care services(separate), Nursing colleges,
	Post partum services
	Nutrition's to pregnant women
	safe delivery (Chiranjeevi yojna)
	RCH(Reproductive and Child Health
	Immunization
	awareness and others
	Maternal and child health
construction of maternity homes and others	
social security	protection through swadhar guruh
	widow pension
	women commissioner ate
	implementation of acts like anti dowry, PDV
	Sabla
	social security scheme like family pension and others
Nutrition	special nutrition programmes targeted females/girls adolescents
	awareness about nutrition
	schemes related to nutrition and others
Employment and Livelihood/skill development	tailoring training, assistance for air hostess,
	assistance for animal husbandry for income generation
	Training for SHGs formation,
	Hostels for working women
	loans and subsidy for economic activity
	Mission manglam for poverty alleviation
Housing	Sardar Awas Yojna/Indira Awas and other
	Repairing under Sardar Awas Yojna
welfare and Other	schemes like assistance in marriages of daughter
	Mangal sutra yojna
	incentives for inter caste marriages
	family consulting

**Annexure-7 Details of 100% Planned women specific schemes under TASP (Tribal Area Sub Plan**

<b>Demand No.96, Tribal Development Department</b>	
Minor_head	Sub_head
797 Tribal Area Sub Plan	(20) Incentive to Girls for Secondary
796 Tribal Area Sub Plan	(3) TED-3 Development of Government Polytechnics & Girls Polytechnics
796-Tribal Area Sub Plan	HLT-35 To Establish Nursing School at Dahod
796-Tribal Area Sub Plan	(01) Maternity and child health (GIA ii pertaining to others)
796-Tribal Area Sub Plan	(02) Regional family planning training centers
796-Tribal Area Sub Plan	(14)RDD-05 Indira Awas Yojna
796-Tribal Area Sub Plan	RDD-16 State Govt. supplement for Indira Awas Yojana
796-Tribal Area Sub Plan	PCSS(7) BCK-168 GJA to Backward Class Girls Hostels for Building Construction
796-Tribal Area Sub Plan	(19) BCK-187 Tailoring Centers for Women
796-Tribal Area Sub Plan	(37) BCK-156 Scholarship for Post SSC Girls Students Not Eligible Because of Income Criteria Service & Family Size
796-Tribal Area Sub Plan	(40) BCK-162 Scholarship for St. 1 to 10 Student, Girls Student Katcha Kolava Kethwali, Kathodi, Dubla, Padhar and Sidhi
796-Tribal Area Sub Plan	(54) Air hostess training subsidy
796-Tribal Area Sub Plan	(63) To enter bio metric system in ashram school EMRS and girls Residential School
796-Tribal Area Sub Plan	(71) BCK-160 To Give Bicycle for ST Girls Who Are Studying in Secondary Schools in Other Village
796-Tribal Area Sub Plan	(72) BCK-206 Financial Assistance for Mamera, Mangal Sutra to ST Daughters
796-Tribal Area Sub Plan	(88) BCK-208 Scheme of Saat Fera Samuh Lagna Maa
796-Tribal Area Sub Plan	(6) SCW-7 Financial Assistance to Destitute Widows for Their Rehabilitation
796-Tribal Area Sub Plan	(0) SCW-13 Providing Food Grains to Pregnant Women
796-Tribal Area Sub Plan	SCW-34 (10) National Old age Pension Scheme Vaya Vandna Yojana
796-Tribal Area Sub Plan	CSS (18) Cash Assistance to infirm and Aged Person (Antyodaya) (National Family benefit Scheme)
796-Tribal Area Sub Plan	NEW Item.(9)Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls(SABLA)
797 Tribal Area Sub Plan	03 Mission Manglam
796 Tribal Area Sub Plan	(6) Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas

**Annexure- 8 Details about the Demand no 93 and schemes in Tribal Development department**

<b>Demand No.93, Tribal Development Department</b>	
<b>Minor_head</b>	<b>Sub_head</b>
102-Economic Development	(19) BCK-187 Tailoring Centers for Women
102-Economic Development	(26) BCK-188 Starting up & Running of Training Cum Production Centers
277-Education	(37) BCK-156 Scholarship for Post SSC Girls Students Not Eligible Because of Income Criteria Service & Family Size
277-Education	(40) BCK-162 Scholarship for St. 1 to 10 Student, Girls Student Katcha Kolava Kethwali, Kathodi, Dubla, Padhar and Sidhi
277-Education	PCSS(7) BCK-168 GJA to Backward Class Girls Hostels for Building Construction
277-Education	(71) BCK-160 To Give Bicycle for ST Girls Who Are Studying in Secondary Schools in Other Village
277-Education	BCK-172 working women's hostel
277-Education	(59) BCK-157 Post Metric state scholarship for ST girls students
800-Others Expenditure	(72) BCK-206 Financial Assistance for Mamera, Mangal Sutra to ST Daughters
800-Others Expenditure	(88) BCK-208 Scheme of Saat Fera Samuh Lagna Maa
800-Others Expenditure	(54) Air hostess training subsidy
277-Education	BCK-174 Construction of Govt. Girls Hostels at Bharuch, Navsari, Ahmedabad, Patan, Surat, Himmatanagar
277-Education	BCK- Construction of Govt. Girls Hostels at Anand and Patan

**Annexure-9 SCP 1 (Actual expenditure against Budget outlay for schemes under SCP)**

	2009-10 BE	2009-10 RE	2009-10 AE	2010-11 BE	2010-11 RE	2010-11 AE	2011-12 BE	2011-12 RE	2012-13 BE
Sub_head	plan	plan	plan	plan	plan	plan	plan	plan	plan
	Rs in thousands	Rs in thousands	Rs in thousands	Rs in thousands	Rs in thousands	Rs in thousands	Rs in thousands	Rs in thousands	Rs in thousands
1-TED-3 Development polytechnic and girls polytechnics	48306	48306	25937	31500	22100	12529	25000	16500	25000
(2) EDN-8 Separate Sanita- tion for Girls in Upper Primary Schools	2814	2814	2814	6972	6972	6972	15000	15000	1875
Special Compo- nent Plan for Scheduled Casts Construction Maternity unit in the exiting sub centers (Chitanjivi)	0	80000	0	0	0		0		
Maternity and child health	80000		0	0	0	0	22080	57080	10600
01 Maternity and Child Health Chiramjivi Yojana Matruvandana	0	0	77403	260000	260000	259977	210000	210000	140000
02 Nutrition Project	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60000
03 New Female Health Worker Training School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3300
05- Nursing Collage, Siddhpur PCSS(3)HSG-49 Indira Awas Yojana	0 157500	0 157500	0 194191	0 157500	0 207773	0 207773	0 225000	0 225000	10000 112500
HSG-50(3) State Govt. Supple- ment to Indira Awas Yojana	403000	400000	258814	153000	76500	76500	0	0	0

(4) BCK-5 SCP for S.C. Bhagvan Buddh State Scholar. for Post S.S.C. Girls Student not eligible because of income criteria service & family	35000	35000	28414	90000	33800	33503	50000	35000	80000
CSS(14) BCK-21 Special Component Plan for S.C. GIA to Backward Class Girls Hostels for Construction	600	315	60	600	58	58	300	175	500
(18) BCK-33- Special Component Plan for S.C. Special Tailoring Centers for Women	2800	3000	3459	2800	2800	2771	2800	2660	3000
(30) BCK-6- Free Bicycles to Boys & Girls Students, Under the Scheme "SARSWATI SADHANA YOJANA"	10000	11101	11054	10000	10483	10000	10000	5000	10000
33- BCK-36 FA for training of air hostess, travel and hospitality management courses	12000	10065	10339	12000	3046	48	12000	12000	12000

(1) BCK 54 Special Component Plan for S.C. Encouragement of Dr.Savita Ambedkar Inter castes marriage between Castes Hindus & Scheduled Castes	15000	18700	22325	20000	20650	20594	25000	22000	25000
(6) BCK-55 SCP for Scheduled Castes Financial Assistance for Kunvarbais Mamera for Scheduled Castes Girls	17500	14500	16818	20000	14577	14553	15000	15000	30000
(16) BCK-57 Financial Assistance to Community Marriage Mai Ramabai Ambedkar "Sat Fera Samuh Lagan Ma "	2000	2325	2507	3500	1715	1708	2500	1500	12000
01-SCW-25- SCP for SC Financial Assistance to Destitute Widows for Rehabilitation	110000	110000	110450	140000	140000	140000	140000	140000	215100
SCW-35- National Family benefit Scheme (Sankat Mochan Yojana)	12000	15200	14068	16500	16500	12099	12000	5250	12000
01-NTR-3- Special Nutrition Programmes	427000	427000	311937	443900	443900	443900	531100	472500	473750

02-Rajiv Gandhi scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls SABLA	0	0	0	135000	100000	98890	183868	182745	91373
02-Mission Manglam	0	0	0	95000	65950	65950	50000	50000	159392

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# Pathey Budget Center

*Pathey.....Food for thought on Struggle Journey for Social Justice.....*

## **About Pathey:-**

Pathey was registered in year 1993 and has pursued the pioneering work of Budget analysis, Governance and Advocacy work to further the cause of vulnerable and deprived sections of the society, to ensure Social Justice and Development and to create a debate over the financial allocations for the sections of society and its impact over the development process. Pathey has been analysing the state, district, tehsil and national budget.

Pathey analysis is focused upon the issues of tribal, Dalits, women, children, other backwards classes and financial resources allocated and spent on them by the state. Pathey also works for capacity building of elected members and members of civil society organization to facilitate in strengthening their advocacy work. It organizes the training programmes for the elected representatives at (Panchayat level) to make them aware on financial allocation and spending, The one of the objectives of Pathey is to be a resource center for elected members, civil society, issue based organizations and networks, journalists, and academicians for providing information on budget, policy analysis, governance related issues for wider discussions and application of resources for change.

## **Vision**

To ensure social justice and development, and to foster debates over financial allocations of the government for the poor and marginalized communities through, Empowerment, Capacity building, Budget Research and advocacy process for transparent, accountable governance.

## **Mission**

Creating multiple centers for Demystifying state budgets to facilitate understanding of public finance from the perspective of vulnerable section of society like (Adivasi, Dalits, women and children and disadvantaged communities.) and facilitate advocacy process for right based policy by sharing research knowledge, capacity building of people for seeking accountable governance.

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