



**GOVERNMENT OF KERALA**

**GENDER AND CHILD  
BUDGETING  
2017-18**

**PLAN SCHEMES**

**FINANCE DEPARTMENT**

# **GENDER AND CHILD BUDGETING 2017-18**

**(PLAN SCHEMES)**

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# GENDER BUDGET

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 An overall thrust in the 13<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan is to make Planning and Budgeting gender sensitive with at least 10 percent of total outlay allocated for women specific schemes or schemes in which women's share is specified or identifiable based on gender disaggregated beneficiary data.
- 1.2 The foremost objective of Gender Budgeting is to encourage all Departments in the Government to become more gender aware and scrutinize their budgets from a gender perspective. It would, over the years, lead to an increase in budgetary priority for programmes and schemes designed specifically for women and girls, and, efforts towards making composite public expenditure (which benefits both men and women) more responsive to gender concerns.
- 1.3 In the national Budget there are two parts in the Gender Budget Statement: Part A (100 percent women's schemes) and Part B (30-99 percent of funds for women). We too have split the resources allocated to women into two Parts, A and B with some modification: Part A includes schemes benefitting 90-100 percent girls/women and Part B includes all other schemes in which the allocation for women is below the above range.
- 1.4 Hence, it is pertinent to identify how much allocations have been made for women-specific schemes and interventions (reported in Part A) and to start identifying, wherever possible, how much of the allocations for composite expenditure schemes are benefiting / can be expected to benefit women and girls (i.e. in Part B) based on gender disaggregated beneficiary data or in which women's share has been specified. This exercise was done for select Departments and would be expanded in the years to come. The response of the Departments in this effort was very positive.

1.5 As we know:

1 Total State Plan	Rs.26500 crore
2 Local Bodies	Rs.6227.50 crore
3 Total State Plan minus Local Bodies	Rs.20273 crore
4 10 percent of (3) : allocation for girls/women	Rs.2027 crore

- 1.6 The attempt was to see, coupled with the need to identify, to the extent possible, composite expenditures by gender in Part B of the Budget, how much resources have been mobilised for girls/women in the Annual Plan 2017-18.

## 2. Gender Budget Estimates/Statement

- 2.1 **Aggregating resources earmarked for girls/women across Departments we find that Rs.916.50 crore have been provided for women specific schemes and an amount of Rs.1399.32 crore is available for women in composite schemes. Including both Parts A and B we arrive at a total of Rs 2316 crore flowing to girls/women which is 11.4 percent of State Plan outlay of Rs.20273 crore. (excluding local bodies) for 2017-18 (see Table 1)**

**Table 1: Gender Budget Statement: Allocation of Plan / Budgetary resources for Girls/Women**

Year	Part A	Part B	Total
	<b>Allocation of resources for girls/women (Rs in crores)</b>	<b>Allocation of resources for girls/women (Rs in crores)</b>	<b>Allocation of resources for girls/women (Rs in crores)</b>
<b>2017-18</b>	<b>916.50 (4.5)</b>	<b>1399.32 (6.9)</b>	<b>2315.82 (11.4)</b>

*Source: Annual Plan proposals 2017-18*

- 2.2 An allocation of Rs 3 crore (included in the above) has also been made in the Plan for various schemes addressing the needs of the transgender community which include: providing financial assistance for education as school dropout is high, scholarship for students, financial assistance for vocational training and self employment, sex reassignment surgery, pension for the destitute above 60 years of age, sensitisation of the public and family members to remove the stigma they face, and a helpline.

## 3. Thrust Areas on Gender

- 3.1 A strategy adopted in this Plan while allocating resources for women, was to give special focus to two thrust areas: **(1) Skill development,**

- employment generation and livelihood security** (given the low and declining female work participation rates and high rates of educated female unemployment in Kerala) **prioritising vulnerable women**; and (2) **Prevention of gender based violence, redressal and rehabilitation** in the context of continuing violence.
- 3.2 Since child care and lack of other basic amenities (accommodation, travel, safety/security) hold women back from working outside the home, emphasis was also put on enhancing the reach of child care facilities, working women's hostels and means of travel. A start has been made by planning support facilities for women, including child care in 3 KINFRA industrial parks, 3 IGC centres under KSIDC, a mobile crèche in a migrant intensive region, retiring rooms with toilets, drinking water etc in the government owned cashew factories, up gradation of Anganwadis, working women's hostels in select districts and provision of two wheelers for women patrolling squad in the Excise department. The second thrust area on prevention of violence is intended to ensure a safe and secure travel and working environment for women, outside and inside the home.

## **4. Summarising the Schemes**

- 4.1 **Summarising the schemes in : Skill development, employment generation and livelihood security: Total outlay-Rs.506.15 crore drawn from Departments of Social Justice, Industries, Labour, Agriculture, LSGIs, Education, SC/ST/OBC/FC/Minorities, PWD, Power**
- 4.1.1 Empowerment through capacity building of widows, unwed mothers, deserted/divorced/unmarried women and work centres for disabled women: **Rs. 19.50 crore**
- 4.1.2 Training, employment, skill development and self-employment for SC/ST/OBC/FC/minorities and Pania tribal women labour bank :**Rs. 24.36 crore**
- 4.1.3 Employment in agriculture, including fruit/ floriculture/ poultry/livestock/dairy/value addition/fisheries: **Rs 93.47 crore**
- 4.1.4 Entrepreneur support schemes in moderns SSIs/ Nano enterprises, industrial estates, women entrepreneur scheme in KSIDC: **Rs.19.61 crore**
- 4.1.5 Employment programmes, capacity development, new technology, and " Loom a house" scheme in traditional industries (Khadi and handlooms):**Rs.8.47 crore**

- 4.1.6 Skill development programmes specifically for women under KASE; Training to girl students and women programme managers under ASAP; Training of grassroot level professional “care givers” for intellectually disabled, bedridden, elderly etc; training of Anganwadi teachers in pre-school education; renewable energy technician training; upgradation of women ITI; Finishing school: **Rs.104.24 crore.**
- 4.1.7 Kudumbashree: **Rs.161 crore**; NREGA: **Rs 72 crore**
- 4.2 Rest rooms, Creche/child care, common service facilities, maternity benefits, working women’s hostels: Total outlay-Rs.34.70 crore, drawn from Departments of Social Justice, Industries, Labour, Excise, PWD, Housing Board**
- 4.2.1 Anganwadis continue to be the largest facility for crèche/child care for women workers which need to be upgraded for which amount allocated is **:Rs. 5 crore.**
- 4.2.2 New initiatives: 3 crèche cum day care, rest rooms in IGC, Cherthala, Kinalur, Kozhikode and 3 in KINFRA parks at Kazhakoottam, Kalamassery, and Nadukani (including hostel); Day care renovation in Technopark, including a working women’s hostel; mobile creche: **Rs.1.80 crore**
- 4.2.3 Rest rooms and child care facilities in all factories of CAPEX and KSCDC; rest room and toilet facilities for women excise civil officers; toilet facilities in dist./Taluk/village HQs (PWD): **Rs.6.27 crore.**
- 4.2.4 Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahayog Yojana (IGMSY) and maternity benefit to workers in unorganised sector: **Rs.6 crore**
- 4.2.5 Working women’s hostels--Housing Board, SC dept, Technopark,: **Rs.7.60 crore**
- 4.2.6 Two-wheelers to women patrolling squad in Excise dept (15 numbers): **Rs.48 lakh**
- 4.3 Prevention of gender based violence, redressal, rehabilitation: Total outlay-Rs.68.17 crore drawn from Police, Transport, Social Justice, KSWDC, KWC**
- 4.3.1 Programmes for safety of women, including Pink Police control rooms, self defence programmes etc of Police; CCTV surveillance cameras in super class KSRTC buses : **Rs.12 crore**

4.3.2 Regular sensitisation, public awareness, community based crime, vulnerability mapping, counselling to adolescent girls :**Rs.33.65 crore.**

4.3.3 Shelter homes, short stay homes, one stop crisis centre, medical care for victims of violence, Homoeo women health care centre: **Rs.19.52 crore**

4.3.5 **New initiative in Rehabilitation:** Setting up 2 SOS Model homes for inmates of Nirbhaya and other homes: **Rs.3 crore.**

#### **4.4 Other major schemes for girls/women in 2017-18:** **Rs.1665.20 crore**

4.4.1 **Health:** Maternity hospitals, maternity units, Women and children hospitals (included in Ayurveda) Nursing schools/training, Family health centres, Faculty improvement programmes, NRHM- RCH flexi pool, augmenting facilities for women in RCC, palliative care, mental health programmes: **Rs 138.78 crore**

4.4.2 **Education:** Student centric activities in schools, colleges, scholarships, scholar support programmes, academic enhancement, ICT, women's hostel, Faculty development: **Rs.261.12crore**

4.4.3 **Labour and Labour Welfare:** Development of staff infrastructure, NORKA (**Rs.6.77crore**) RSBY/CHIS and CHIS plus, **Rs 167.00 crore**

4.4.4 **Decentralised Planning- rural and urban development`:** Waste management scheme and Ayyankali urban employment scheme, PMAY, RAY,NULM: **Rs.340.60 crore**

4.4.5 **ST/SC/OBC/FC/Minorities:** Development programmes for vulnerable communities, assistance for education, tribal promoters, trainees, counsellors, social workers, Ambedkar settlement development scheme, houses for houseless ST, pre/post matric scholarships and assistance for OBC/FC/minorities: **Rs.409.53 crore**

4.4.6 **Social Security:** Women development programmes of KSWDC, KWC, Anganawadis, Gender park, Ashwaskiranam, Snehasparsham, Vayomitran, Entekoodu, ICDS, supplementary nutrition: **Rs.339.34**



## 5. GENDER BUDGET STATEMENT

<b>PART A (90-100 per cent women schemes)</b>				
Sl. No.	Department/Agency/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs. in lakh)		
		State Plan	Allocation to women	Percentage of (4) to (3)
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>POLICE</b>			
1	Pink patrol, Gender awareness and gender friendly infrastructure	600	600	100
	<b>PUBLIC WORKS</b>			
2	Basic amenities (toilets)&additional gender friendly infrastructure in district, taluk and village headquarters	300	300	100
	<b>MEDICAL &amp; PUBLIC HEALTH</b>			
3	Setting up maternity units in taluk HQs (CSS) state share	700	700	100
4	Nursing education-nursing schools	197	197	100
5	Women and children hospitals	1785	1785	100
6	Strengthening of nursing services	147	147	100
7	Medical care for victims of violence/social abuse	41	41	100
8	Upgradation/ standardisation of facilities in maternal/child health units in MCH	900	900	100
9	Nursing colleges – Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Alappuzha, Thrissur, Ernakulam	740	740	100
10	School health programme-Ritu (ISM)	100	100	100
11	Women and children hospitals (Ayurveda)	275	275	100
12	Ayurveda gynaecology/ management of children with Disabilities	200	200	100
13	Seethalayam- Women health care centres (Homoeo)	150	150	100
	<b>SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT</b>			
14	Regional Cancer Centre	115	115	100
	<b>HOUSING</b>			
15	Working women's hostels-Housing Board	600	600	100

<b>RURAL DEVELOPMENT &amp; URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>				
16	MGNREGA (state share)	8000	7200	90
17	Kudumbashree	16100	16100	100
	NRLM (state share)	4000	4000	100
<b>LABOUR, LAB WELFARE &amp; NON-RESIDENTS</b>				
18	Maternity allowances to workers in unorganized sector	200	200	100
19	Upgradation of women ITI	240	240	100
20	Sharanya- self-employment scheme for registered unemployed, widows deserted, divorced, unmarried, unwed mothers	1600	1600	100
<b>WELFARE OF SC/ST/OBC/MINORITIES/FORWARD COMMUNITIES</b>				
21	Financial assistance for marriage of SC girls	5500	5500	100
22	Valsalyanidhi-insurance linked holistic development scheme of girl child	1000	1000	100
23	Working women's hostels in all districts	150	150	100
24	Gothrabandhu tribal teachers in primary schools	400	400	100
25	Financial assistance for marriage of ST girls	250	250	100
26	Janani Janmaraksha	1500	1500	100
27	Gothravalalyanidhi-ST girl child endowment scheme	200	200	100
28	Housing scheme for divorcees/widows/abandoned women from minority communities	5000	5000	100
29	Assistance for restoration/renovation of dilapidated agraharas	440	440	100
<b>SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE</b>				
30	Programmes of State Women's Dev Corporation	810	810	100
31	Women development programmes	1800	1800	100
32	Programmes of Kerala Women's Commission	199	199	100
33	Assistance to after care programs/follow up services /victim relief fund	180	180	100
34	Development of Anganawadis as community development centre	500	500	100
35	Gender awareness programs of SWDC	100	100	100
36	Gender awareness programs of KWC	135	135	100
37	Program on Finishing School for women	175	175	100
38	Psycho social services for adolescent girls	1300	1300	100
39	Gender Park	1100	1100	100
40	Aswaskiranam- assistance to care givers, largely women	4000	4000	100
41	Snehasparsham- rehabilitation of unwed mothers/children	250	250	100
42	Care providers for inmates of SJD institutions	300	300	100
43	Entekoodu-Shelter home for destitute women	95	95	100
44	Nirbhaya programmes	300	300	100

45	Upgradation of AW buildings	920	920	100
46	Convergence of pre-primary/preschool education in AWs	600	600	100
47	GIS based mother/ child tracking in Mananthavady	100	100	100
48	Sabala- RG scheme for empowering adolescent girls(CSS) state share	1330	1330	100
49	IGMSY-Indira Gandhi matritva Sahyog yojana (CSS)	400	400	100
50	ICDS training programme (CSS) (state share)	420	420	100
51	Beti bachao beti padhao (CSS) (state share)	35	35	100
52	One Stop centres (CSS) (state share)	191	191	100
53	Construction of Anganawadi buildings	1300	1300	100
54	Anganawadi construction in convergence with NREGA (CSS) (state share)	800	800	100
55	Mobile creche	5	5	100
56	IRTC training to Anganwadi workers in pre-school education	500	500	100
57	SOS model homes for Nirbhaya inmates	200	200	100
58	Schemes for transgender community	300	300	100
59	Stree shakti- "work centres" for Disabled women	300	300	100
60	ICDS (CSS) state share	19960	19960	100
61	Supplementary nutrition programme (CSS) state share	2375	2375	100
62	Kishori shakti yojana (CSS) state share	40	40	100
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>92450</b>	<b>91650</b>	

**PART B (less than 90 per cent)**

Sl. No	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)		
		Total plan outlay on scheme	Allocation for women	Percentage of (4) to (3)
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH</b>			
1	Development of mental health centres	505	192	38
2	District mental health programmes	656	361	55
3	Comprehensive mental health programmes	500	275	55
4	Pain, palliative and elderly health care centres	122	55	45.1
5	Cancer care programmes	230	133	58
6	Society for medical assistance to the poor	500	188	37.6
7	NHM (NRHM/RCH flexi pool)	33500	6200	18.5
8	Developing PHCs as family health centres	2300	1380	60
9	Faculty improvement programmes (DME)	270	50	19
	<b>EDUCATION, SPORTS, ART AND CULTURE</b>			
10	Student centric activities	4662	2312	49.6
11	Free supply of uniforms (new)	6800	3383	49.75
12	Autism park (new)	700	347	49.6
13	IT@ school project/educational technology scheme	3200	1587	49.6
14	Vocational HSE- student centric activities	1350	174	12.8
15	HSE-Enhancement of academic programmes	600	434	72
17	HSE-Student centric program, scholarships, PEECS	1850	981	53
18	SSA	900	448	49.75
19	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (CSS)	10600	376	3.6
20	Mid day meal (CSS)	25621	12746	49.75
	<b>Higher education</b>			
21	Sanskrit university (a)construction of women's hostel in Tirur centre	1540	150	9.7
22	Malayalam University: (a)student centric programmes and empowerment of teachers	800	355	33/44
23	ASAP: Additional skill acquisition programme (EAP)	42963	6414	55/51
24	Collegiate education: scholar support programme	550	396	72
25	FLAIR	220	95	43
26	Scholarship for degree/PG students	410	289	70.6
	<b>Technical education</b>			
27	Placement and training	65	47	72
28	Faculty development in Engineering colleges and Polytechnics	750	375	50
29	Development of all govt polytechnics	2900	451	15.6
30	Strengthening/development of Physical Education in Engineering colleges/polytechnics	200	70	35

31	ICT in engineering colleges/polytechnics	220	77	35
32	Educational resource centre in all engineering colleges	150	66	44
33	Research scholarship in all engineering colleges	100	44	44
34	Establishment of production and training (PAT) centres in polytechnics	30	23	75
35	Technology/busy incubation centres in engineering/polytechnics	80	28	35
36	CSS for polytechnics	1122	808	72
37	LBS centre for science and technology	400	60	15
	<b>RURAL DEVELOPMENT &amp; URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>			
38	Waste management scheme in urban areas	1909	955	50
39	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-rural G (CSS) state share	11000	9900	90
40	Ayyankali urban employment scheme	2500	1255	50
41	PMAY- urban CSS (state share)	18400	16560	90
42	Rajiv Awaas Yojana (RAY) CSS (state share) (merged with PMAY-urban)	-	-	-
43	NULM (40%SS)	1650	1370	83
	<b>LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE</b>			
44	RSBY (CSS)	7500	4200	56
45	Comprehensive health insurance scheme (CHIS)	19250	12510	65
46	Dev of staff training infrastructure (ITI dept)	205	75	36.5
47	Skill development programme of Industrial Training dept.(KASE):2 training programmes for women only	3500	150	4.2
48	Conversion of Employment Exchanges into centres of skill/employability	800	482	60.3
49	NORKA	6080	120	2
	<b>WELFARE OF SC/ST/OBC/MINORITIES/FC</b>			
50	Development programs for vulnerable community among SC	1700	700	41
51	Assistance for education of SC students	40410	11000	27.2
52	Assistance for training/ employment and HR management for SCs	4000	1600	40
53	Honorarium to tribal promoters	1360	600	44
54	Honorarium to management /health management trainees	228	140	61
55	Honorarium to counsellors engaged in tribal hostels/MRS	98	49	50
56	Engaging social workers in tribal welfare	125	94	75
57	Ambedkar settlement development scheme (ATSP fund earlier)	17500	7500	43

58	Assistance for self employment and skill dev training-ST	500	300	60
59	Promotion of education among STs	1500	750	50
60	Houses to houseless	11500	5794	50
61	Pre-matric scholarship- OBC (CSS)	2500	1500	60
62	Pre-matric assistance- OEC	500	300	60
63	Post-matric assistance -OEC	3100	1860	60
64	Employability enhancement program/training OBC	650	390	60
65	Scholarship for pursuing courses in CA/ICWA/CS (Minorities)	100	30	30
66	Career guidance, personality development for students	100	30	30
	from religious/linguistic/minority communities			
67	Scholarships-Forward communities	1700	170	10
68	Term loan assistance for self employment (FC)	500	50	10
	<b>AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES</b>			
69	Food crop production	16030	5500	34.3
70	Organic farming and safe to eat production	1000	100	10
71	Agro service centres/service delivery including regional FFC	3200	500	16
72	Fruit development, floriculture, medicinal plants	675	155	23
	<b>Animal husbandry</b>			
73	Backyard poultry development project	330	30	9
74	Special livestock development programme	5380	1614	30
	<i>Livestock and dairy development</i>			
75	Commercial dairy and milk shed development program	4776	910	19
	<b>Cooperation</b>			
76	Assistance to cooperatives	7400	235	3.2
	<b>Value addition</b>			
77	Value addition (post harvest management etc)	2700	500	18.5
	<b>Fisheries</b>			
78	Saving cum relief fund for fisher folk	2060	455	22
79	Basic infra facilities and human resource development	21600	638	3
80	Forestry and wildlife- eco tourism	900	90	10
	<b>INDUSTRIES</b>			
	<b>Village and small industries SSIs</b>			
81	Capacity building programme	800	160	20
82	Entrepreneur support scheme	5600	1350	20
83	Assistance to industrial cooperatives	30	15	50
84	Construction of multi storied industrial estates	2306	461	20

	<b>Handloom and Power loom</b>			
85	Govt share participation in primary handloom coops	250	25	10
86	Weavers/allied workers motivation/ incentive programs	450	297	66
87	Training, skill/capacity development	225	35	15
88	Contributory thrift fund scheme	88	44	50
89	Modernisation of handloom societies /promotion of Value Added Products	1000	160	16
	<b>Coir</b>			
90	Mechanisation and management improvement	7500	750	10
	<i>Khadi and Village Industries Board</i>			
91	Strengthening /modernisation of departmental khadi centres	150	15	10
92	Special employment generation programmes	300	150	50
	<b>Cashew</b>			
93	Modernisation/partial mechanisation of KSCDS factories	4000	150	4
94	Modernisation/partial mechanisation of CAPEX factories	200	15	8
	<b>Other Industries</b>			
95	KSIDC (day care and common facilities for women)	9627	80	0.8
96	KSIDC-WEE mission (women entrepreneur mission)		150	1.6
97	KINFRA (day care and common facilities for women)	11132	80	0.7
98	Technopark (renovation of day care centre/working women's hostel)	8400	25	0.3
	<b>POWER</b>			
99	ANERT: Renewable energy/public engagement/ outreach and studies	1765	111	6
100	EMC: Energy conservation activities	345	25	7
	<b>TRANSPORT</b>			
101	Total computerisation /E-governance in KSRTC buses	1210	600	50
	<b>SOCIAL SCEURITY AND WELFARE</b>			
102	Modernisation of prisons(amt for women prisons)	1300	60	4.6
103	Capacity building of department officers	140	70	50
104	Comprehensive package for the victims of Endosulphan	1450	870	60
105	Vayomitran	1850	1164	62.9
106	Sayam prabha	500	275	55

<b>SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH</b>				
107	Schemes and programmes of Kerala State Council for Science , Technology and Environment	3108	250	8
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>438571</b>	<b>139932</b>	

Note: Schemes like PMAY rural and urban (housing schemes) in which 90 percent are women beneficiaries have been put in Part B since “women’s housing” could be an easy way of expending funds meant exclusively for women. In RAY too, among the slum dwellers, surveys show a similar percentage.

## **6. Explanatory Notes on Schemes in Part B (serial number wise)**

### **HEALTH**

1.Source: Last year’s data on the 3 **Mental health Centres** in Kerala: average proportion of OP patients-female 40 percent. Av proportion of IP patients- female 35 percent. Average of the 2 was taken as 38 percent.

2.and 3.Source: Based on data made available through 5 district/ community mental health programmes- female patients-55 percent.

4.Data from **Nodal Officer of Pain and Palliative care** programme- Palliative and home care-female patients 45.1 percent.

5. Data from Nodal officer (above)- cancer care, female patients 58 percent.

6..Data from **DHS** for 2015-16: medical assistance to the poor: female patients benefitted 37.6 percent.

7.Data from **NHM finance wing**: RCH (reproductive and child health)flexi pool: Rs 62 crore

8.Data from **DHS official** based on PHC source: females visiting PHCs 60 percent

9. Data from **DME**: Faculty improvement programmes (for nursing training): Rs.50 lakh (19 percent)

### **EDUCATION**

10.Data from **Directorate of Public Instruction**: Student centric activities-girls 49.6 percent based on enrolment (classes I-X)



11. Same source: Free supply of uniforms: girl beneficiaries 49.75 percent based on enrolment in classes I-VIII.

12. Same source: based on enrolment in Classes I-X.

13. Same source: based on enrolment in Classes I-X.

14. Directorate of **Vocational HSE**- student centric activities (51.2 percent girls) and enhancement of activities for academic programmes which includes: on the job training to students and teachers (56.6 percent female teachers). However, these 2 components form only 38 percent of total outlay (Rs.5.25 crore) of which 51/57 percentage has been taken.

15. Data from **Directorate of Higher Secondary Education**: female teachers 72 percent

16. Same source: female students 53 percent

17. Source **SSA**: female students 49.75 percent (classes I-VIII)

18. Data from **RMSA** documents: taken only the components on Girls' empowerment, including training in martial arts, inspiration/motivation camp for girl students and girls hostel.

19. Data from **Directorate of Public Instruction**: percent of girl students in Classes I-VIII)

20. Source: **Sanskrit University**- amount proposed for construction of ladies hostel in Tirur.

21. Source **Malayalam University**- of the amount proposed in student centric activities have taken 33 percent (female students) and 44 percent (female teachers) as provided by the University, of the amount for empowerment of teachers.

22. Data from **Office of ASAP** (Additional skill acquisition programme): A major component is training of which training amount for girl students (55 percent) is taken and from training of programme managers, amount for female programme managers (51 percent) has been taken.

23. Data from **Directorate of collegiate education**: 75 percent girl scholars.

24. Same source :43 percent are women teachers under this programme

25. Same source: From the total numbers of those whose scholarship was approved 70.6 percent are girl students.

26.Data from **Directorate of Technical education**: Allocation is small, of which a part (about 17 lakhs) would go as administrative expenses and the remaining allocated for apprenticeship stipends (48 lakhs) of which 85 percent are girl beneficiaries.

27. Same source: 50 percent are women teachers.

28.Same source: There are 45 government polytechnics of which 7 are women's polytechnics. So 15.6 percent of the allocation is earmarked for women.

29.Same source; In engineering colleges the proportion of girls are 44 percent and in polytechnics it is 30 percent and together the proportion comes to 35 percent for girls and 65 percent for boys.

30. and 31.Same source: The proportion of girl students, 35 percent has been used.

32 and 33. Same source: In engineering colleges, 44 percent are girl students

34.Same source. A production cum training centre has been set up in the campus of the Women's Polytechnic in Kozhikode; 75 percent are women beneficiaries.

35.Same source: 35 percent girls in engineering colleges/polytechnics.

36.Same source: among the components of this scheme are construction of women's hostel in polytechnics, community development through polytechnics and community college schemes, mostly girls , tailoring is popular. 75 percent of this amount will go to women.

37.Data is from **LBS Centre for Science and Technology**: a component in the total outlay is for construction of ladies hostel for which Rs.60 lakhs is proposed.

## **RURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

38.Data obtained from **Urban Affairs Department**: 50 percent of waste management scheme will be handled by women.

39 and 41. Prime Minister Awas Yojana: rural and urban The houses constructed/acquired with central assistance under the mission should be in the name of the female head of the household or in the joint name of the male head of the household and his wife, and only in cases when there is no adult female member in the family, the house can be in the name of male member of the household.

40. Data from **Urban Affairs Department**: It is stated in the scheme guidelines that at least 50 percent of those provided with employment under this scheme shall be women.

42. Depends on results from survey of households in a slum which in the few surveys done for preparing DPR for RAY in Kerala show the proportion to be around 90 percent of women headed households. (merged with PMAY-urban)

43. Data from **Kudumbashree office**: Of the 7 components in this scheme, those in which 100 percent are women, like Social Mobilisation and Institutional development (SMID) and NHG bank linkage and interest subsidy released, have been added and taken as a proportion of total outlay, showing that 83 percent of the funds are for women.

### **LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE**

44 and 45. Data obtained from **CHIAK**: Total beneficiaries under RSBY/CHIS in 2015-16 is 3.01 lakh of which 1.69 lakh are women, that is 55.6 percent. Under CHIS Plus total beneficiaries is 45,673 of which 29,484 (64.6 percent) are women. These percentages have been used to estimate the flow of resources to women.

46. Data from *Industrial training department*: This amount is for a women's dormitory for staff and constitutes 37 percent of the amount earmarked for staff training infrastructure.

47. Same source: The Department has earmarked Rs.1.5 crore for 2-3 training programmes only for girls/women which is 4 percent of the total outlay on training under KASE.

48. Data from **National Employment Services**: During 01.02.16 to 31.12.16, number of candidates trained by employability centres was 18886 of whom 11387 (60.3 percent) were women. Of those who were placed 53 percent were women. The percentage for training has been used.

49. Data from **NORKA**; small percentages have been earmarked for women in 3 schemes, Awareness campaign against illegal recruitment (10 lakh), Pravasi legal aid cell (10 lakh) and Rehabilitation of return migrants (1.0 cr) which is 2 percent of total NORKA outlay.

### **WELFARE OF SC/ST/OBC/FC/MINORITIES**

50. Data from **SC development Department**: the scheme includes rehabilitation of landless (154 families) and homeless (351 families) SC people of whom 41 percent are female headed.

51. Same source: While more than half of the total SC students are girls, in this scheme which has various components, stipend, course fee, purchase of laptops, stethoscope, remedial coaching, assistance for foreign education for which the girl/boy ratio the average which is 27 percent has been taken.

52. Same source: Self employment includes subsidies, assistance for seeking foreign employment. Training is given in garment making, jewellery making, tool and die making, computer training, diploma in Information technology, mechatronics etc. About 2000 students benefit of whom 40 percent are girls.

53. 54. 55. 56. Data from **ST Development Department**: In respect of honorariums-Of the total number of tribal promoters, 1385 about 44 percent are expected to be women; of a total of management/health management trainees, 61 percent expected to be women; of the total counsellors (50) engaged in the hostels and MRS, half are women; of the total social workers (150) engaged in tribal welfare 75 percent are women.

57. Same source: the scheme has an MNREGA component, which could go beyond 100 days, providing health and nutritious food to women and children; 43 percent of the beneficiaries are expected to be girls/women.

58. Same source: scheme for self-employment in which it is specified that 50 percent shall be women but in the field it is almost 60 percent.

59. Same source: This scheme with 4 components benefitting girls and boys has a total of 20000 expected beneficiary students of whom 50 percent would be girls.

60. Same source: The scheme which provides for construction of a few new houses, repair of existing houses and completion of spill over houses expects about 50 percent to be female headed /or in women's names.

61. Data from the **Directorate of OBC Development**: assistance in the scheme given to OBC students in Class I or any subsequent class up to X. Of the total students 60 percent are girls.

62. Same source: Scheme for the most backward communities within OBC grouped as Other Eligible Communities (OEC): thirty new communities are eligible; altogether it is expected that 60 percent of the children are girls.

63. Same source: Includes financial assistance to talented students in post matriculation studies from BPL families; also 30 new communities added; 60 percent of these students are girls.

64. Same source: Financial assistance for coaching of students in reputed institutions for medical/engineering, civil service and other competitive examinations. A portion is set apart for self employment. 60 percent of students are girls.

65.Data from **Directorate of Minorities Welfare**: Scheme is for students from BPL families from among Muslims and other minorities. It is specified in the scheme that 30 percent should be for girl students.

66.Same source: scheme for career guidance for minorities students studying in high/higher secondary school level. It is specified in the scheme that 30 percent shall be reserved for girl participants.

67.and 68. Data from **Forward Community Welfare Corporation**: in the scheme for scholarships and Term Loan assistance for self employment 10 percent is proposed for girls/women.

### **AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES**

69. 70. 71. 72. While it is well known that women work in large numbers in crop production, vegetable/fruit production, livestock production, dairying and poultry, given the varied nature of components in the schemes proposed the percentage allocation provided for women in these schemes has been estimated with caution keeping in mind the role of Kudumbashree JLGs, its involvement in grow bags production, running eco-shops, NREGA projects, promotion of homestead production, urban clusters. Haritha group activity in agriculture.

73.This scheme which provides support mechanism to poultry production which has good potential is being popularised and implemented by the Department through select students of UP/high school of some government/aided schools of which 9 percent is expected to go to girls.

74.One of the components of this scheme is support to new calves enrolled and spill over cost and implementation cost in which women play a role. 30 percent of the total outlay is provided for women.

75.In this scheme fodder production through self help groups, support to women cattle care programme and assistance in quality milk production in hygienic conditions will be provided for which 19 percent of a total outlay of Rs.47.8 crore has been set apart.

76.This scheme is for assisting credit cooperatives, miscellaneous cooperatives, SC/ST cooperatives and marketing cooperatives in which a small percentage has been provided for women's cooperatives, 3.2 percent

77.This scheme which covers post harvest management, also honey production and includes an agro processing company has a lot of potential for women who have been provided about 19 percent of a total outlay of Rs 27 crore.

78.This is an older scheme helping the fishing community to tide over the lean fishing season; total beneficiaries of financial assistance is 183,000 of whom 40,000 are women, that is 22 percent of the beneficiaries.

79.This scheme consists of the Teeramaitri and micro enterprise programme for fisher women which constitutes about 3 percent of the total outlay.

80.The scheme envisages , besides managing tourism in an eco-friendly way, to also develop eco tourism products in which women are already playing an important role. Women have been provided a 10 percent allocation in the outlay for Eco tourism.

### **INDUSTRIES AND INFRASTRUTURE**

81.Data from Directorate of Industries and Commerce: **Small-scale Industries:** In the training, capacity building and awareness programmes conducted, 20 percent of total outlay proposed will be utilised for women.

82.and 84 Same source: 20 percent of total startups and technology support will be reserved for women. Similarly in the multi storied industrial estates planned 20 percent of the allotments in each will be reserved for women.

83.Same source: In the scheme for assistance to industrial cooperatives 50 percent of assistance is reserved for women.

85. **Handlooms and Textiles:** In the Government share participation in primary handloom societies, 10 percent is for women industrial cooperatives.

86.Same source: Scheme proposes to provide assistance to weavers to improve productivity. Among 23000 weavers 66 percent are women.

87.Same source: a number of components in this scheme and 15 percent is expected to be utilised for women.

88.Same source: Of this contributory thrift fund it is specified that 50 percent of the funds shall be utilised for women weavers.

89.Same source: The scheme has one women specific component which is taken here, 50 percent of outlay on pre-loom facilities, and replacing a number of accessories to help weavers (rs.3.20 crore). Hence it constitutes only 16 percent of total outlay on modernisation.

90.Data from Directorate of **Coir:** The scheme has a number of components and it is specified that 10 percent of the outlay under this scheme shall be for women.

91. Data from **Khadi and Village Industries Board**: New work sheds will be constructed with common facilities centres and it is specified that 10 percent of the outlay will be for women.

92. Same source: It is planned to generate employment in village industries both in rural and urban areas, by providing, margin money subsidy to small entrepreneurs and artisans for bank linked projects. It is specified that 50 percent of the outlay shall be for women.

93. From **KSCDC**: In this modernisation and partial mechanisation scheme, Rs.150 crore has been set aside for rest rooms and child care facilities for women workers which is 4 percent of total outlay.

94.Data from **CAPEX**: In this scheme of modernisation and partial mechanisation of cashew factories an amount of Rs.15 lakh is provided for rest room and child care facilities for women which is 8 percent of total outlay.

95.Data from **KSIDC**: Of the total outlay, Rs.80 lakh is earmarked for setting up common facilities for women including restroom, crèche cum child care in three Industrial Growth Centres in Chertala, Kinalur and Kozhikode. This forms 0.8 percent of the outlay outlay under KSIDC.

96.Same source: A sum of Rs.1.5 crore is also set apart for Women Entrepreneur Mission which forms 1.6 percent of the outlay under KSIDC.

97. Data from **KINFRA**: A sum of Rs 80 lakh is earmarked for setting up common facilities for women including restroom, crèche cum child care in three KINFRA Industrial Parks in Kazhakoottam, Kalamassery, Nadukani which form ) which is 7 percent of the total outlay.

98.Data from **Technopark**: An amount of Rs.15 lakh is provided for renovating/relocating the crèche in Technopark and also to start a working women's hostel (Rs. 10 lakh). Both together form 0.3 percent of total outlay under Technopark.

## **POWER**

99. Data from **ANERT**: In this scheme one of the components is to train a young pool of people to be certified as Renewable Energy technicians to male RE installations and programmes successful. The amount specified for girls comes to 6 percent of total outlay.

100.Data from **EMC**: A number of components have been given including training programmes on energy conservation, for which a number of activities including publicity campaigns are planned. It is specified that Rs.25 lakh is exclusively

provided for energy clinic programmes for women for carrying out the activities. This constitutes 7 percent of total outlay under EMC.

## **TRANSPORT**

101. Data from **KSRTC**: In the scheme on total computerisation and E-governance an amount is set apart for CCTV surveillance cameras to be installed in super class buses , focussing on women's safety which forms 50 percent under this head.

## **SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE**

102. Data from Prison Department: In this scheme the amount for 2 women prisons, construction of interview room in Viyyur and renovation of kitchen block in Kannur has been taken, Rs.60 lakhs which is 4.6 of total outlay on modernisation of prisons.

103. Data from Social Justice Department: Half of it would be for women staff.

104. Data from Kerala Social Security Mission (KSSM): A major component in this scheme is monthly financial assistance to endosulfan victims. Total number is 4694 of whom 2816 or 60 percent are female.

105. Same source: Though 55 percent of population of 60 years and above in Kerala is female, this programme for senior citizens benefits almost 63 percent at field level.

106. Data from SJD: a new scheme of which 55 percent has been proposed for women senior citizens.

## **SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH**

107. Women empowerment in Science and Technology. Two programmes, (i) programme for women in science (especially after break from child bearing); (ii) students with talent and aptitude for research (STARS).



## CHILD BUDGET

### **7 Introduction:**

- 7.1 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child states that for the purpose of the present convention, a child means every human being below the age of 18 years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier. In order to achieve the same, focus has to be given to the four pillars (i) the right to survival, (ii) the right to protection, (iii) the right to development and (iv) the right to participation.
- 7.2 In the revised Kerala Budget 2016-17, it was announced that the projects for the development and welfare of children will be compiled and included in the State Budget as provided in Statement 22 (Statement 12 in 2017-18) of Expenditure Budget Vol.1 of the Union Budget collating all schemes that *substantially* benefit children (italics ours). Kerala's Budget for 2017-18 places considerable emphasis on the four pillars stated above, in particular survival and early intervention on disabilities.
- 7.3 **Adding up all the Budget provisions for schemes for children (including also the schemes in which the allocation for children is specified) we arrive at an estimate of Rs.1593.39 crore which is almost 8% of the State Plan for 2017-18** (excluding the local bodies). The Child Budget follows:

## 8. CHILD BUDGET STATEMENT

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector / Scheme	State Plan	Allocation for children	Percentage of (4) to (3)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	<b>EDUCATION, SPORTS, ART,CULTURE</b>				
	<b>School</b>				
1	Student centric activities	4662	4662	100	Including work oriented education, promoting excellence among gifted children, financial aid to poor children and institutions giving care to intellectually disabled, supply of milk etc
2	Free supply of school uniforms	6800	6800	100	For children in Classes 1-VIII
3	Bio diversity campus in schools (new)	300	300	100	To make children aware of environment
4	Autism Park (new)	700	700	100	To encourage social participation of such children
5	IT@school proj/educational technology schem	3200	3200		Set up multimedia classrooms, model smart classrooms
	<b>Vocational Higher Secondary Education</b>				
6	VHSE	1350	425	31.5	components like student centric, enhancement of academic programmes
	<b>Higher secondary education</b>				
7	HSE	7200	1850	25.7	student centric, Public Entrance Examination Coaching Scheme (PEECS), scholarship for HSE
8	<b>SSA</b>	900	900	100	Provide education to children between 6-14 years

9	<b>RMSA (40% state share)</b>	10600	10600	100	Quality education to all students at secondary stage
10	Mid day meal (40 % state share)	25621	25621		
11	<b>Right of children to free and compulsory education (50% SS)</b>	5	5	100	for every child in age group 6-14 years
	<b>SPORTS, YOUTH AFFAIRS</b>				
12	Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs-(a) Special projects	5931	370	6	Including Play for health to convert schools into sporting hubs, swim N survive, kayika Kalveppu, archery
	<b>ART AND CULTURE</b>				
13	State Institute of Children's Literature	155	155	100	Publishing/popularising books/periodicals on children's literature in Malayalam Language, Brings out a magazine called "Thaliru"
	<b>MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH</b>				
14	Newborn screening programmes in Pub Health Labs	300	300	100	For early detection of disorders, especially congenital
15	Arogyakiranam	1835	1835	100	Aims at early detection/management of 4Ds in child
16	NHM-Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (earlier School health programme) 40%state share	33500	700	2.1	Earlier school health programme
17	Child development centre	300	300	largely children	Provides support services in early child care, adolescent care, pre-marital counselling , women health
18	Kshamajanani- Indian system of medicine (ISM)	2100	5	negligible	Prevention of infant/child mortality in Attapadi

19	Balamukulam- school health programme under ISM	280	280	100	Started in 3 districts. Managing health problems of school kids
20	SADGAMAYA scheme - Homoeo	700	49	7	For management of adolescent health care/behaviour. Rs 3.5 lakh to be spent in each of the 14 districts
	<b>Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/FC/Minorities</b>				
	<b>SC</b>				
21	Assistance for education of SC students	40410	40410	100	Course fee, pocket money, study tour, laptop etc
22	Model Residential schools, including Ayyankali school for sports	1500	1500	100	Student centric activities. Does not cover salaries
23	Construction of boys hostel (state share)	436	436	100	Completion of post matric/ pre matric hostels
24	Valsalyanidhi (new)	1000	1000		Insurance linked social security scheme for SC girl child
	<b>ST</b>				
25	Special incentive to brilliant students	100	100	100	For higher studies and awards for excelling in sports / arts
26	Ayyankali Memorial talent search and development	60	60	100	For talented day scholars in class 5th-10th.
27	Assistance for study tours to school/college student	70	70	100	Includes students of Plus 2 up to profession/diploma
28	Assistance to orphans	100	100	100	For ST children who have no parents up to adulthood
29	Gothra valsalyanidhi-girl child endowment scheme	200	200	100	Insurance linked social security scheme for ST girl child
30	Model Residential schools for tribal students	5500	5500	includes establishment cost	Includes 17 schools, 2 Eklavya and 1 special CBSE model school
31	Promotion of education among STs	1500	1500	100	For very vulnerable tribes, tutorials, gothra sarathi, Samuhya padhana muri (new component)
32	Post-matric hostels for tribal students	175	175	100	Provision for running the 3 existing hostels

33	Improving facilities/renovation of pre & post matric hostel	500	500	100	To improve boarding/ lodging facilities
34	Construction of MR/Ashram schools (50 state share)	1500	1500	100	For infrastructure in some schools; also construction of new schools
35	Construction of boys hostel (state share)	450	450	100	upgrade present hostel structures
<b>OBC</b>					
36	Educational assistance to OEC students	3600	3600	100	umbrella scheme for pre and post matric aid
37	Educational assistance to OBC students	2820	2820	100	umbrella scheme for pre and post matric aid
<b>Minorities</b>					
38	Scholarship for talented minority students	250	250	Largely children	For SSLC,+2,VHSE,graduate and post graduate level student
39	Career guidance /personality dev for students from religious / linguistic/ minority communities	100	100	100	For students studying in HS/HSE schools
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>					
40	Backyard poultry development project	330	330	100	Implemented by Dept. through UP/ HS students
<b>INDUSTRIES</b>					
41	Child care centres (and rest room for women) in 3 KINFRA parks and 3 Industrial Growth Centres	170	170		Industrial parks in Kazhakoottam, Kalamassery and Nadukani, and IGC in Cherthala, Kinalur and Kozhikode
42	Child care and rest room for women in all government cashew factories	165	165		KSCDC and CAPEX factories
<b>SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE (SJD,KSSM)</b>					
43	Integrated child protection scheme (State share)	1600	1600	100	child protection, child care, adoption agency
44	Cancer suraksha for child patients	250	250	100	free treatment of cancer affected children (up to 18 years) from poor

					families
45	Thalolam	250	250	100	Free treatment for children up to 18 years affected by life threatening diseases
46	Cochlear implementation in children	1000	1000	100	Rehabilitation of deaf if identified in early childhood
47	Snehapoorvam	2000	2000	100	For children living in orphanages
48	Our responsibility to children	200	200	100	Sensitising/helping children behaving undesirably
49	Kerala State Commission for Protection of Child Rights	125	125	100	Protecting rights of children and promoting their best interests; to ensure that all laws, policies and programmes in the State are in accordance with the Child Rights perspective
50	State initiative on disabilities, detection, early intervention, prevention, rehabilitation	3900	2900	74	Taken those components specified for children--MMR, Rubella vaccination District Early Intervention Centre, rehabilitation of children with autism
51	First 1000 days programme for infants in Attapady	25	25	100	Better nourishment of babies in this critical period
52	GIS mother and child tracking programme in Mananthavady	100	100		Mother and child
53	Sabala-Rajiv Gandhi scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls (state share)	1330	1330	100	Implemented in 4 districts aiming at empowering girls
54	Psycho social services to adolescent girls	1300	1300	100	Developed separate adolescent health clinics in 807 selected schools with support of PTA/LSGIs
55	Beti bachao beti padhao (state share)	35	35	100	address the issue of decline in sex ratio; mass

					campaign
56	Mobile creche	5	5	100	For children of migrant workers
57	Juvenile justice fund for implementation of child protection activities	100	100	100	A necessary fund under Juvenile justice Act 2016
58	Social support for children with juvenile diabetes	200	200	100	Around 1000 children having juvenile diabetes; proposes continuous supply of insulin
	<b>Anganawadis</b>				
59	Dev of AWCs as community resource centres	500	500	100	Day care centres for elderly, promoting local dialect for tribal children, community kitchen in tribal areas
60	Upgradation of AW buildings	920	920	100	Gol sanctioned Re.1 lakh for upgrading Aws
61	Convergence of pre-school/ pre-primary education	600	600	100	To support building of own AW centre
62	Construction of AW buildings	1300	1300	100	Similar to above
63	AW construction in convergence with NREGA (new)	800	800	100	Rs 5 lakh from NREGA. 2 lakh shared between state and centre (40:60)
64	ICDS training programme (40% state share)	420	420		Benefitting Children and AWWs
	<b>Nutrition</b>				
65	ICDS-- 40 % State share	19960	19960	100	Largest central programme targeting children 0-6 years pregnant/ lactating mothers/ adolescent girls
66	Supplementary nutrition programme - 40% state share	2375	2375	100	important component of ICDS, support to states
67	Kishori shakti yojana - 40 % state share	40	40	100	Targets adolescent girls in ages 11-18 in many activities
68	State Nutritional and diet intervention programme	111	111		Largely for children

	<b>POLICE</b>				
69	Modernisation of Police Department (a)Student Police Cadet	4700	900	19	SPC is a component and a school based initiative of GoK
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>159339</b>		
	<b>Children's allocations as % of State Plan (excl local bodies)</b>		<b>7.9 %</b>		