Gender Budget Allocations in Madhya Pradesh

AN ANALYSIS OF GENDER BUDGET STATEMENT 2019-20

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Macro level Analysis

The Department of Finance, Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP) publishes the Gender Budget Statement (GBS) every year, which brings together at one place all the relevant budgetary allocations for women and girls. The Women's Directorate, Department of Women and Child Development, GoMP has been working to build up capacities of all line departments to enable adequate budgetary resource allocation for women and girls through promotion of Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) tools In recent years, the focus has also been on strengthening the GBS as a tool for GRB at the state-level. This analysis of the GBS 2019-20 is an initiative of the Women's Directorate to understand the current status of gender allocations by line departments through the GBS and to provide inputs to the Department of Finance and all line departments for improving the GRB allocations and better reporting of the same in the GBS.

The Gender Budget Statement

The Gender Budget Statement (GBS) is an important tool for Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) adopted by the Government of India (GoI) since 2005. The Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP) also adopted this approach to GRB and in 2007 became one the first states in India to publish a GBS.

Budgets are an important tool for allocation of public resources, re-distribution of income and wealth and outcome oriented development. Gender Responsive Budgeting has thus been adopted as a process to translate the stated gender commitments of the Government into budgetary commitments. The GBS is an important tool in this direction as it enables tracking of the flow of development expenditure to women and girls.

Since 2007, the Department of Finance, GoMP, has been annually publishing the GBS and it is mandatory for all Departments to report allocations for women and girls as part of this.

The Gender Budget Statement of GoMP covers two types of programmes and schemes:

Part A or Shreni 1: Schemes and programmes which are specific to women and girls with 100% of targeted allocation

Part B or Sherni 2: General schemes and programmes which have a gender component and ensure 30% of more of allocations flowing to women and girls

Gender Budget Statement 2019-20

For the budget year 2019-20, **26 departments** of the GoMP reported in the GBS. This is a long way from the --- departments which were reporting in the GBS when it was first published in 2007-08. However there are still **36 state departments/ services,** which do not report any allocations in the GBS.

GRB is a universal tool for gender mainstreaming and emphasises that no government budgetary allocation or expenditure is gender neutral. It is thus important that all state department report in the GBS. The table next lists the departments/ services included and excluded in the GBS of GoMP.

Some of the key departments/services excluded from the GBS include Water Resources and Irrigation related, Public Health Engineering, Urban Local Bodies Support, Tourism, Transport, Energy, New and Renewable Energy, Public Works Department, District Planning, Jail etc. All of these departments are very critical to women's needs and need to be brought into the GBS ambit.

Water Resources and Irrigation related departments/services for example have a very important need to allocate resources for enabling women farmers to have access to irrigation. Also there is the need to include water for other uses as an important part of the water resource management and women as major users herein are very important. Similarly Public Health Engineering which includes drinking water and sanitation programmes has a very important and relevant gender component.

Energy, traditional, new and renewable, all need to take into account both the consumption and productive needs of women and girls. The GoI for example is implementing the Ujjawala Scheme, which is a very gender responsive energy scheme. Similarly, the State has bio-gas and smokeless chulha schemes, these need to be brought into the GBS along with other innovative programmes.

Emerging sectors like transport and tourism also need to have both women specific and gender responsive allocations. There are especially two components which there sectors need to address- making the infrastructure sensitive and gender needs and enabling employment opportunities for women.

Public Works Department which manages all government buildings also needs to have a strong gender component to map the availability of women related services like for example separate women's toilets, safe access in all government buildings, bringing gender considerations in preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for roads and bridges, etc.

[redacted]

Included Departments/ Services		Excluded Departments/Services	
Home (Police)	Culture	General Administration	Public Health Engineering
Finance	Animal Husbandry	Home	Tourism
Sports and Youth Welfare	Higher Education	Jail	Water Resources
Farmer's Welfare and Agriculture Development	Technical Education, and Skill Training	Commercial taxes	Public Works (Roads and Bridges and Buildings)
Cooperation	Women and Child Development	Revenue and District Administration	Mineral Resources
Public Health and Family Welfare	Cottage and Rural Industries	Forest	Labour
Urban Development and Housing	Backward Classes and Minority Welfare	Industrial Policy and Investment Promotion	State Legislative Council
School Education	Scheduled Caste Welfare	Energy	Planning, Economy and Statistics
Legal Affairs and Legislations	Rural Development	Fisherfolk development and fisheries	Public Relations
Panchayat	Mechanisation and Food Processing	Transport	Public Service Management
Tribal Welfare	Ayush	Bhopal Gas Tragedy Relief and Rehabilitation	Minor Irrigation Schemes
Social Justice and Welfare of Marginalised	Extinct and Nomadic Tribes Welfare	Science and technology	Narmada Valley Development
Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs	Small, Micro and Medium Enterprises	Agriculture Research and Training	Medical Education
		District Project Planning	Disasters and Drought Relief
		Civil Aviation	Bundelkhand Package
		Overseas Indians	New and Renewable Energy
		Environment	Urban Local Bodies
		Happiness	Spirituality

Reporting in GBS 2019-20

The Part B or Shreni 2 of the GBS for GoMP is different from that of GoI as it does not report only the allocations made for women and girls but the entire allocation of programme or scheme that is deemed to be Gender Responsive i.e has 30% of more of funds flowing to women and girls.

The segregation of allocations for women and girls has both advantages and disadvantages. On one hand, this often becomes a cumbersome exercise and a number crunching game. The GoI experience in this regard shows unscientific assumptions used in this reporting bringing in high levels of inaccuracy.

The GoMP model also provides the additional benefit of having actual expenditures being easily reported in the GBS, which makes it especially possible to track the progress of women specific expenditures reported in Part A or Shreni 1.

On the other, having the assumed or actual allocations for women and girls reported gives a much realistic picture of the gender budget allocations. However, a more systematic approach to calculations can be a major step towards mapping the actual flow of funds to women and girls. It is thus recommended that the GoMP should revisit its GBS format to enable tracking of actual fund flow within the Shreni 2 programmes and schemes rather than only reporting the entire allocations. Towards this a detailed methodology note and guidelines for more accurate reporting of allocations needs to be developed.

An important aspect of the GBS of GoMP is also that both Shreni 1 and 2 schemes of the department are reported at one place. While this is good to review department-wise allocations, **an overall analysis of the state allocations for Shreni 1 and Shreni 2 should be presented an introduction summary to the GBS. This will help track the overall state-level GRB progress.**

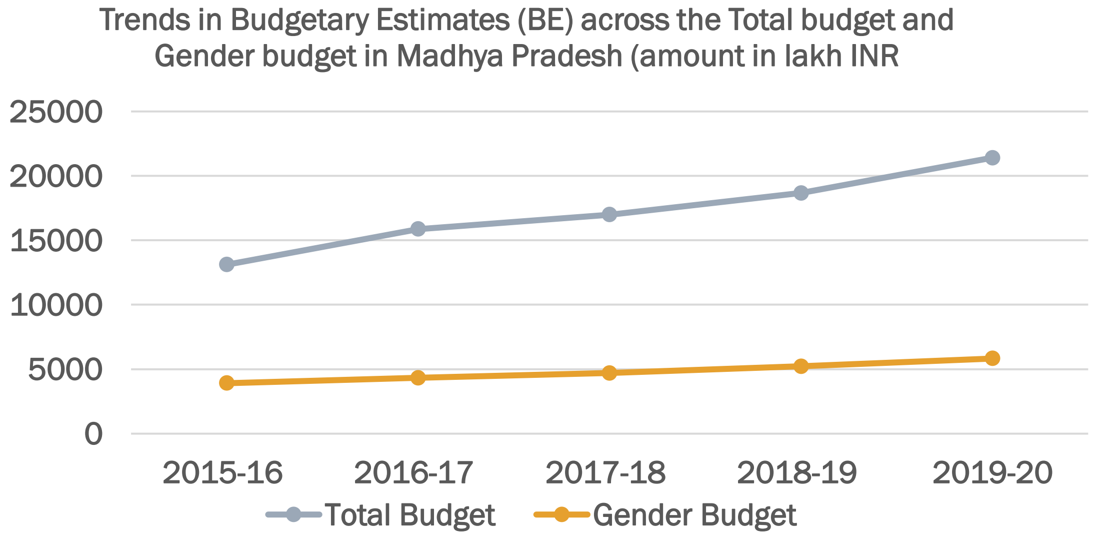
Additionally it is also important that the GBS does not remain a number crunching exercise and actually results in adequate allocations for women and girls. To enable this it is recommended that **the Women's Directorate announces a theme for the GBS every year at the same time as the budget circular. Every department should then be asked to submit a plan and budgetary proposals for taking forward that theme.** The process can be further facilitated by DWCD in workshop mode (the Kerela model has been very successful in this) to enable the state to take concrete steps for improving the gender development status along with proper reporting in the GBS.

Coverage of allocations in GBS

Madhya Pradesh is one of the less developed state in India but has been making firm efforts to improve its state of economic growth and human development. It is not surprising thus that the overall **state budget has increased by 163% in the last five years** from 2015-16 to 2019-20.

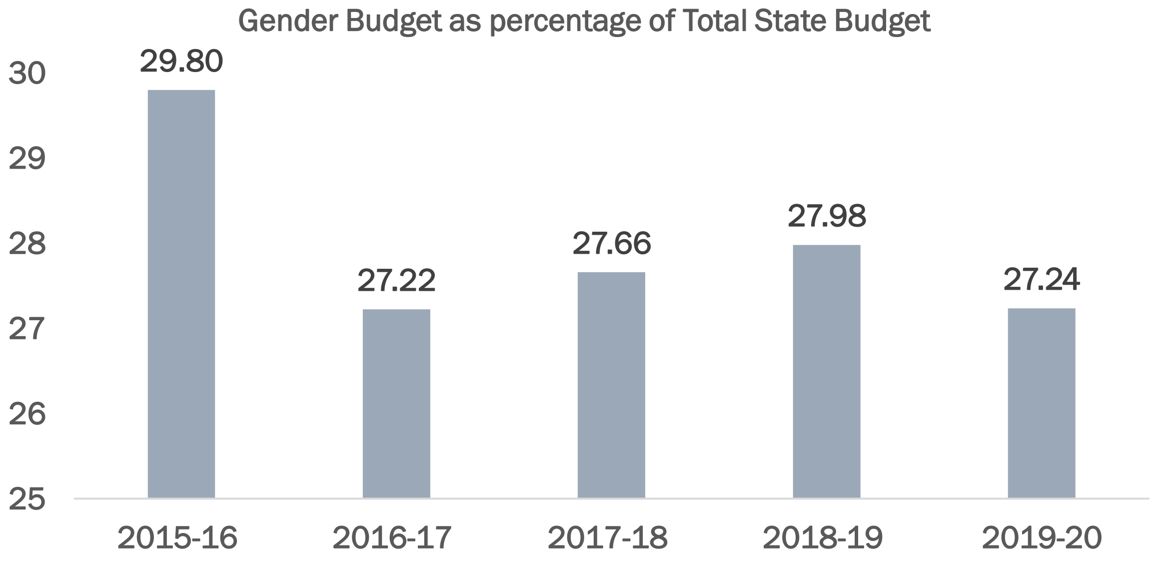
The increased budgetary allocations have not been only on paper but the state has also been able to achieve better utilization of funds with a the ratio of **Budgetary Estimate (BE) to Actual Expenditure (AE) being consistently high at 91.25%, 95.62% and 95.74% in 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively**.

It does, however, seem that some of the new programmes/schemes being introduced or those wherein budgetary allocations are being focused on are not covered in the GBS. Thus the **increase in the budgetary allocations under the GBS has been only 149% in the last five years** from 2015-16 to 2019-20 which is 14% lower that the overall increase. **It is important to ask all departments to undertake a gender review of all new programme or schemes and report them in the GB Statement.**



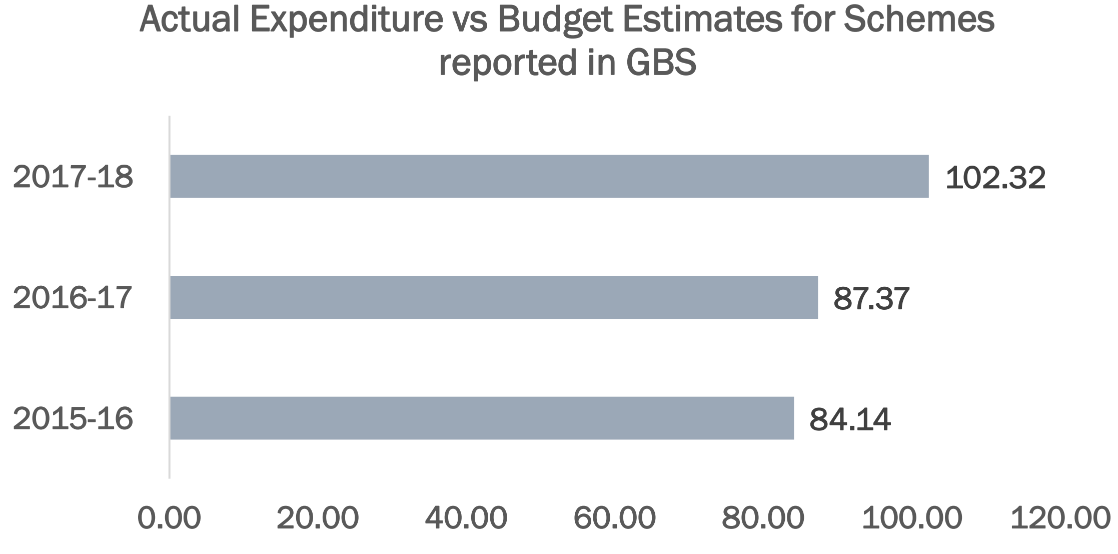
Also considering that the state has already adopted the gender review component as part of the Expenditure Finance Committee/ Project Sanctioning Committee processes, it should be made mandatory that all new schemes/programmes are classified as Shreni 1 or Shreni 2 before being approved.

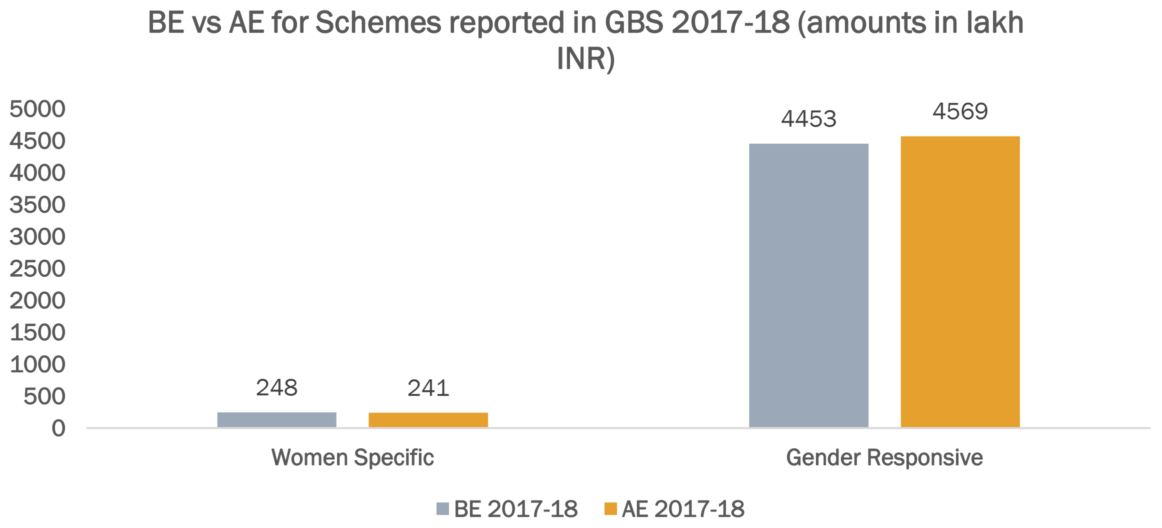
An important aspect to report here is that the GBS of GoMP covers less than one-third of the state budget inspite of the fact that Shreni 2 or Part B actually reports the total scheme budget. This means that the actual allocation of funds for women and girls could be very less in the state.



This highlights the need to have a focused approach to plan and allocate budgets for the development of women and girls in the state, announce new schemes/programmes, make current schemes/programmes more gender responsive and improve the reporting in the GBS. This is especially important if the state plans to achieve its SDG goal to bringing 40% of state budget under the GBS.

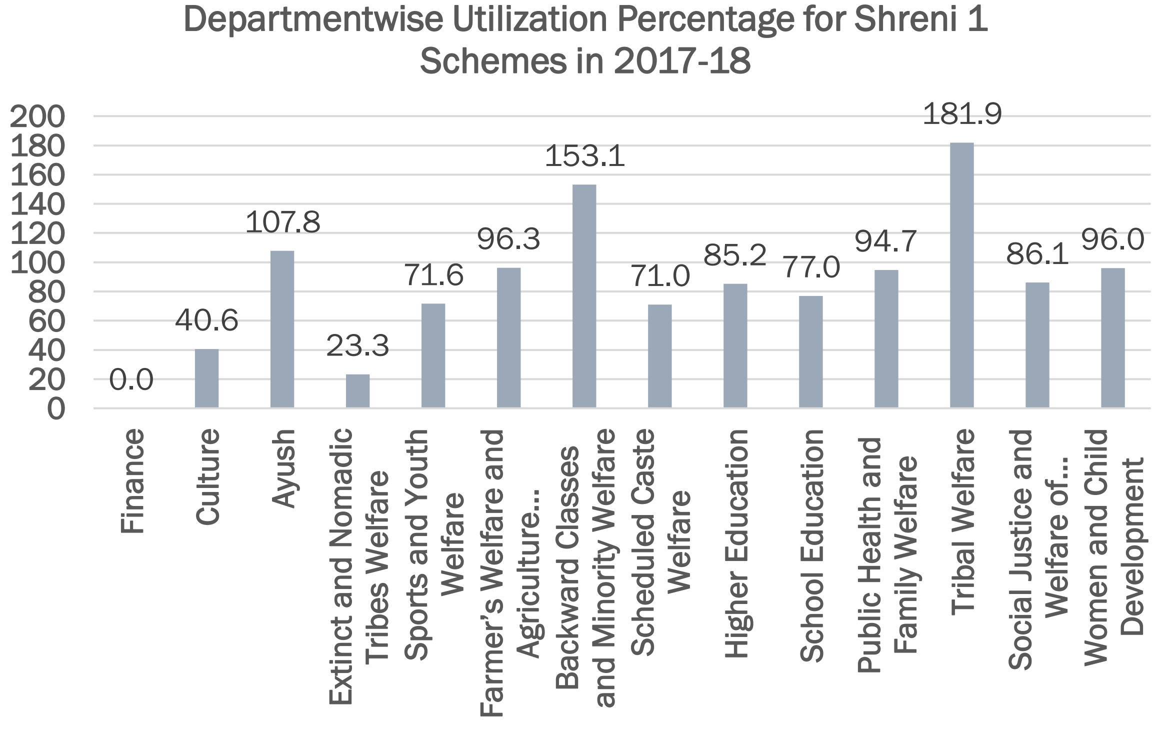
A good point to note here is that the actual expenditures on the schemes and programmes being reported has been improving over the years. The same has been exception at more than 100% for 2017-18. It would be interesting though to see the status in terms of women specific Shreni 1 and general Shreni 2 schemes.





As can be seen in the figure above, the utilization for women specific at 97.2% is just slightly less than the 102.6% utilization of gender responsive general schemes. This is an important achievement since there is generally the actual expenditure on women specific schemes is less than the budgetary estimate.

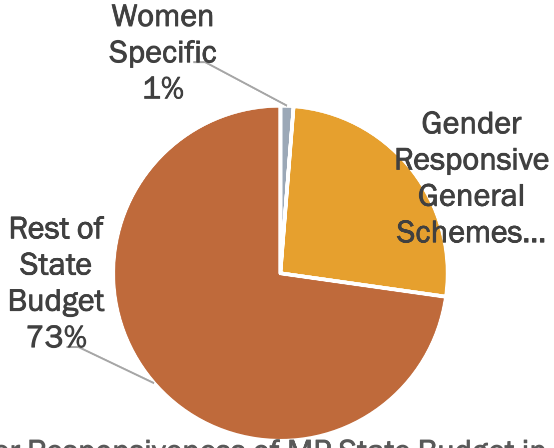
However, a department wise analysis shows that not all departments are able to spend the budget allocated in Shreni 1 schemes. As can be seen from the figure below the state average is driven mainly due to higher utilization by Departments of Backward Classes, Minorities and Tribal Welfare. A critical concern here is the low utilization by School Education department, which is very important for girl child education a major focus area of the country as well as the state.



Gender Budget Allocations 2019-20

The Gender Budget of 2019-20 at 58.30 crore rupees has been the highest gender budget allocations in the state. This however is a reflection of the increase in overall state budgets and with the GBS covering only 27. 24% of the total budget, points out to the need for focusing more on improving the gender responsiveness of budgets in the state.

Even more important is to increase the allocations under Shreni 1 or women specific schemes which form less than 1% of the state budget. As can be seen from the figure next, most of the GBS coverage is from Shreni 2 schemes.



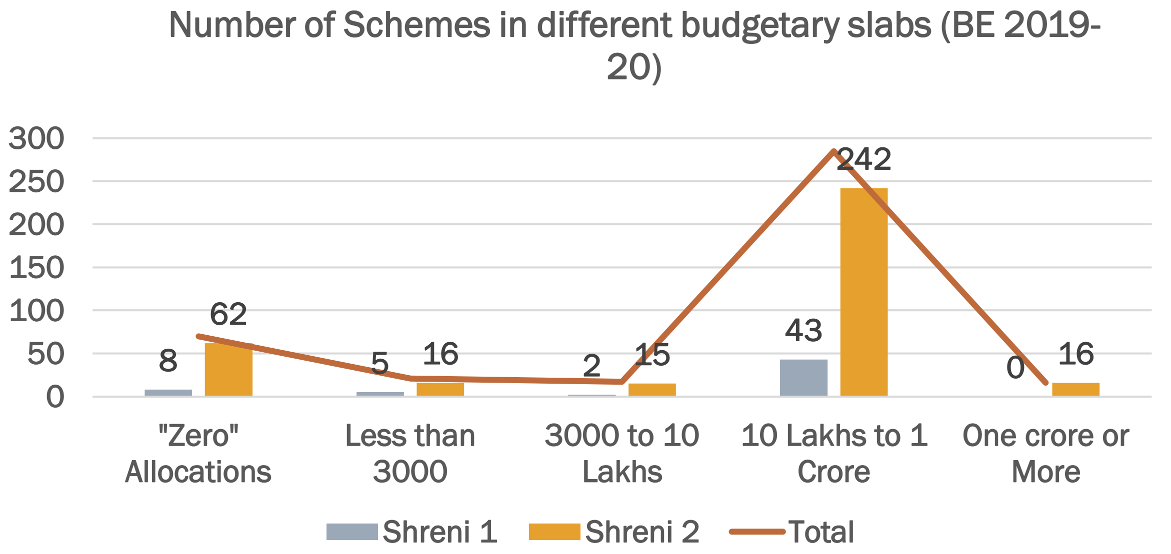
Gender Responsiveness of MP State Budget in 2019-20

In the year there were only 58 schemes reported in Sherni 1 of the GBS with a budget of 2.69 crores. 2019-20. This is very less considering that overall 409 programmes/schemes being reported in the GBS.

Also it is seen is that none of the Shreni 1 Schemes have a budget of one crore or more, which again questions the adequacy of budgets specifically allotted for women specific programmes and schemes..

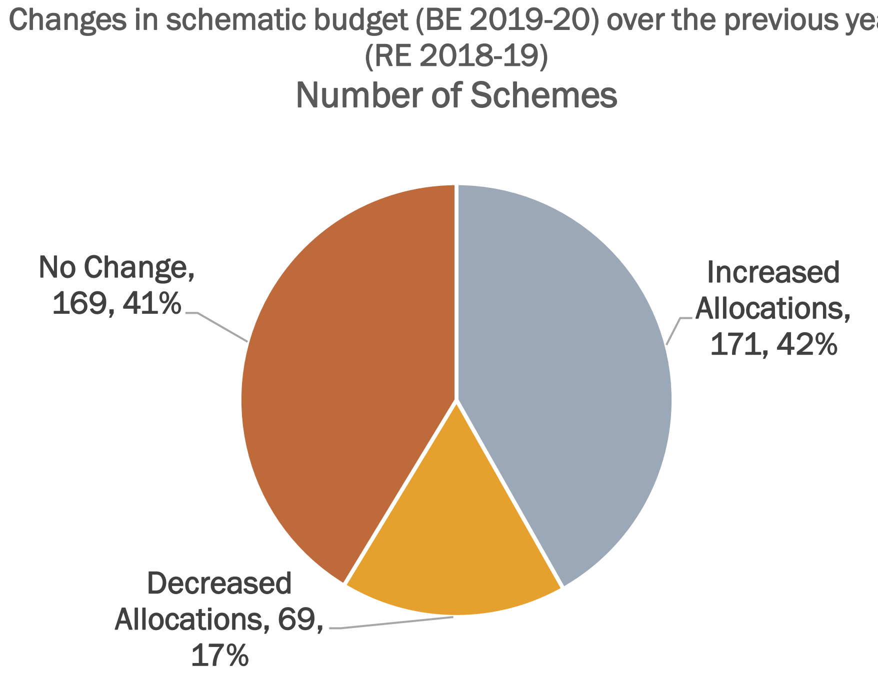
It is very important for the state to improve its women specific allocations. This can be done through focused theme-based planning and budgetary allocations, and setting of target/earmarking of funds upto say 5% for economic sector departments and 10% for social sector departments to allocate only for women specific programmes and schemes.

What is even more of a concern is that 78 of these schemes (20%) had a budgetary allocation of less that INR 3000 or less which indicates to the fact that many women specific or gender responsive general schemes might actually be in the state of being discontinued. Infact 70 schemes including 8 Shreni 1 schemes had zero budget allocations and might have already been discontinued.



Further as can be seen in the figure above, most of the schemes reported in the GBS have a budget allocation between 10 lakhs and one crore. It is important for the state to focus on identifying the top 10 big budget programmes/ schemes, review them from a gender perspective and bring them into the ambit of the GBS.

Also important is to increase the budgetary allocations of the current schemes which are women specific or more gender responsive in nature. Unfortunately, the analysis of Budgetary Estimates 2019-20 shows that only 21 Shreni 1 schemes and 149 Shreni 2 schemes have an increase in budget over the Revised Estimates of 2018-19. Almost 69 schemes have had no change in budget- not even the inflationary 10%, while 169 schemes show a reduction in the budget from the previous year. (See figure below).



Strengthening the GBS

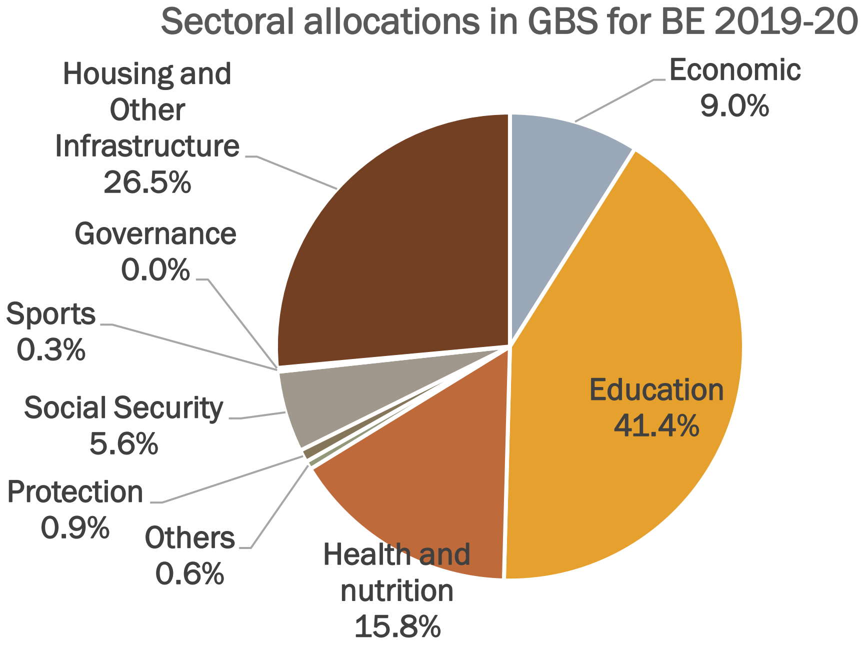
The analysis of the Gender Budget Statement of GoMP points to the need to review the processes, methodology and institutional mechanisms for overall improvement of the GBS as a reporting and monitoring tool. While many of these measures may need to be undertaken at the department level, it would be good if the Finance and WCD Departments could jointly issue guidelines for improving the GB Statement. This could include the following:

1. All Departments to identify beneficiary-oriented schemes and revise scheme guidelines to ensure that:
    a) At least 40% of the individual beneficiaries (for scholarships, agro-equipments, insurance, pension, bicycle, gas cylinder, computers, aids and appliances, etc) are women/girls.
    b) All household level benefits (for houses, toilet subsidy, food subsidy, electricity subsidy, farm credit, farm subsidies, etc) should be given in joint names or in the name of woman.
    c) This should be made mandatory for all Direct beneficiary transfer (DBT). Data from the same should maintained in a sex disaggregated manner.
2. All Social services supported by the Government (Schools, Colleges, Dispensaries, Hospitals, Welfare institutes and autonomous bodies, training institutes, vocational training centres, coaching institutes, project implementing agencies, etc) should be mandated to ensure that at least 40% of the users/beneficiaries are women/girls.
    a) This should be part of all sanction orders with a caveat that special permissions need to be sought for exemptions from the same on a case to case basis, without which no extension of grant would be made in the subsequent year. This will ensure that the service providers take adequate action to reach out to women and girls and not in special cases are exemptions are granted.
    b) Once this is done, all such schemes should be mandatorily reported in the GB Statement (Shreni 2). The CAG can then also be given a mandate to review both (1) and (2) above as part of the compliance audit.
3. All Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) should have a mandatory section of gender appraisal and a compulsory budget line item named “allocations for improving accessibility of project for women and girls”. All allocations under this head for a Department can be clubbed under one head and reported as part of the GB Statement (Shreni 1).
4. 4. A gender analysis of the top two core programmes/schemes of the department should be undertaken to assess the share of the flow of funds/benefits to women and girls. An estimated share or principle for calculating the same should be devised based on the analysis and all these schemes should be mandatorily reported in the GB Statement. This should be part of budget circular.

Sectoral Allocations in GBS 2019-20

An important consideration for gender budget allocations is the objective that the scheme or programme aims to achieve. Experience in other states and centre shows that most of the GBS allocations are targeted at health, nutrition, child care and education programmes. The same seems to hold true for Madhya Pradesh too, although the focus on housing and infrastructure is remarkable.

As can be seen from the figure below, education accounts for the largest share of the GBS allocations with 41% share, followed by housing and infrastructure at 26.5%; health and nutrition at 15.8%. Education also accounts for the largest number of schemes reported in the GBS, which at 221 is more than half of the total schemes reported. It needs to be noted here though that not all these schemes are implemented by the education department but also includes schemes targeted at marginalized communities –Scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backward classes, minorities and differently abled.



However, almost 90% of the education schemes are general schemes, which aim to cover both boys and girls. This reflects to the fact that not many specific efforts to improve girls child education are being taken but the higher enrollment of girls in primary schools run by government enables those schemes to be reported in the GBS. This is not but to take away the efforts of the state on girl child education. Data shows that while schemes and programmes are in place the allocations towards the same fail to match the need.

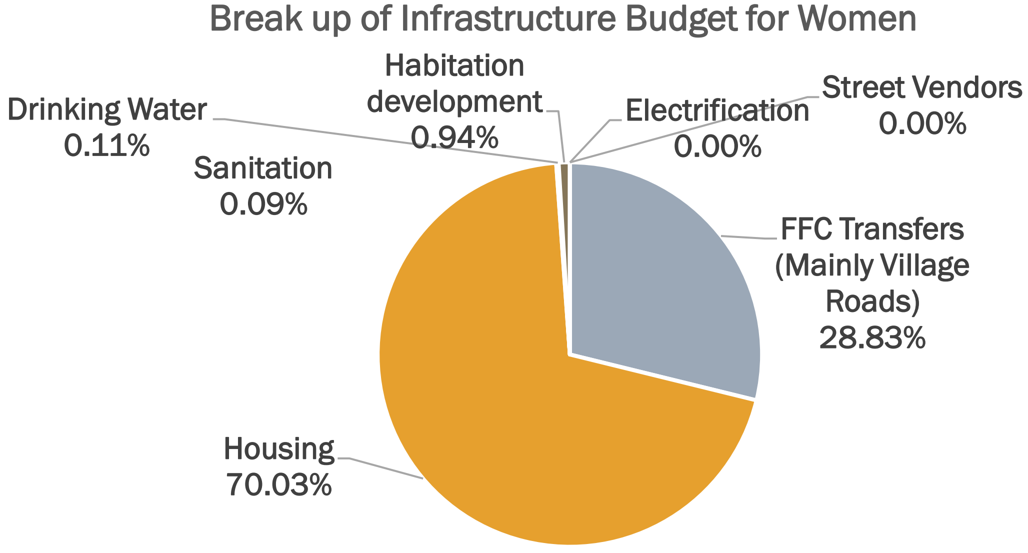
The table next highlights the major schemes undertaken by the government in the last three years specifically for girls child education, across departments. However, as one can see the budget allocations for the same have not been consistent and adequate. Around 6 of the schemes reported in Shreni 1 have not been continued in the same pace or seem to be just retained on paper with less than 3000 INR allocation.

DEPARTMENT	PROGRAMME/SCHEME	AE 2017-18	RE 2018-19	BE 2019-20
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Running, Security and Mess facilties for Girls Hostels	71	0	0
	Girls Scholarship under Beti Bachao Abhiyan	4282	8000	10000
	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vikas Vidhyalay	372600	0	0
	Security and Security Guard room for Girls Hostels	0	10000	120000
	Building construction of hostels	0	3	3
TRIBAL WELFARE	Incentive for girl child education (Class XI)	121459	112500	112500
HIGHER EDUCATION	Free education for orphan girls	0	1	1
	Prathibha Kiran Scheme	26159	28300	32500
	Gaon ki Beti Scheme	315554	377300	384800
	Transport facility to girls students	22006	3	3
WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme	0	3	0
BACKWARD CLASSES AND MINORITIES WELFARE	Post Matric Minority Girls Hostel	1808	5505	5812
	Construction of girls hostels at district level	90391	210001	210001
	Establishment of girls hostels at district level	46513	93077	108800
SCHEDULED CASTES WELFARE	Bicycle distribution	4681	9000	1819
	State Scholarship for SC/ST (1st to 8th classes)	93342	220000	231000
	Incentive for girl child education (Class XI)	129938	130000	140000
NOMADIC TRIBES	Incentive to girl child for education (Class 9th to 11th)	675	1601	3407

A critical gap herewith is the allocation on hostels, which is decreasing. Also surprising is the fact that the Kanya Siksha Parisar Scheme of the GoMP seems to be missing from the GBS. Although it does need to be mentioned here that the state has been able to achieve gender parity in all levels of education and the efforts now need to be in overall terms with special focus on marginalized groups especially scheduled tribes. **There needs to be more specific interventions for education of girls from ST communities in the state, through increased allocation for the schemes of Tribal Welfare Department.**

The next largest sectoral allocation is for housing and infrastructure, which again covers only Shreni 2 or Gender responsive general schemes. While this may be necessary given the nature of infrastructure projects, an important point seen here is that almost 28 % of the budget here is concentrated in urban areas.

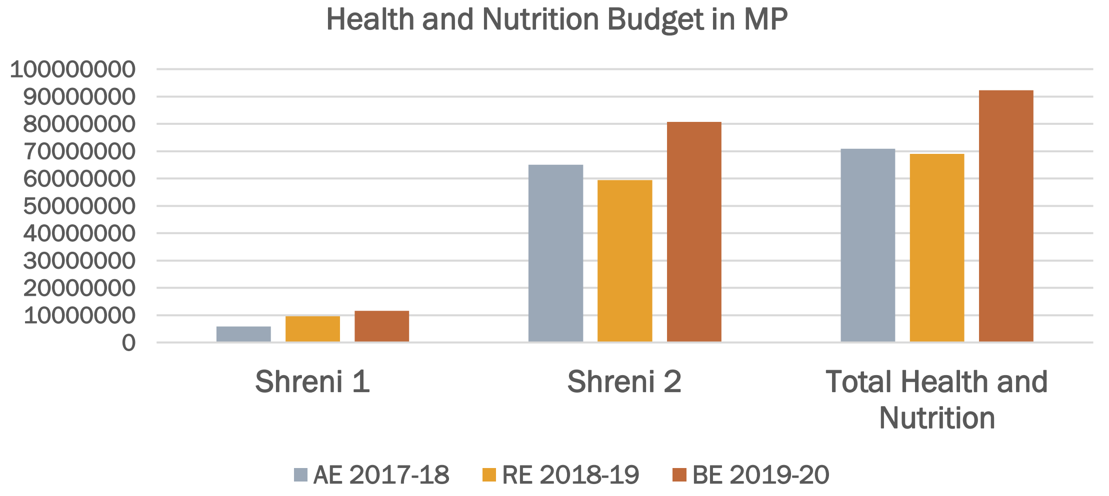
Also of the share of rural budget around of INR 11.14 crores, almost 40% is the 14th Finance Commission transfers to Gram Panchayats. In this context it becomes important to understand the gender sensitive planning tools being adopted by the Panchayat Department for the Gram Panchayat Development Planning (GPDP) process. A review (UN Women, 2018) of the 14th Finance Commission and GPDP processes from a gender perspective, had earlier shown that the Panchayat department did not have a focus on gender per se and the department was actually promoting 14th Finance Commission funds to be used for construction of roads in a saturation approach. Even the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) made herein were technical in nature without any gender analysis. **The state needs to have a more pro-active approach to engendering of the GPDP.**



Also important herewith to understand the type of infrastructure for which the budget is allocated. A review of the Shreni 2 budget for housing and infrastructure shows that most of the allocations is for housing. This could be a highlight in terms of gender as mostly all homes being provided are being provided in joint names. However, a review of the actual figures of those being provided in individual women's names and those in joint names and the measures undertaken to enable women joint home owners to establish their claim on the houses needs to be undertaken. **The WCDD should work in collaboration with the urban and rural development departments to map the actual women's ownership of homes.** This could be a very important step towards women's empowerment as the NFHS 4 data of the state shows 42.7% individual or joint home ownership for women.

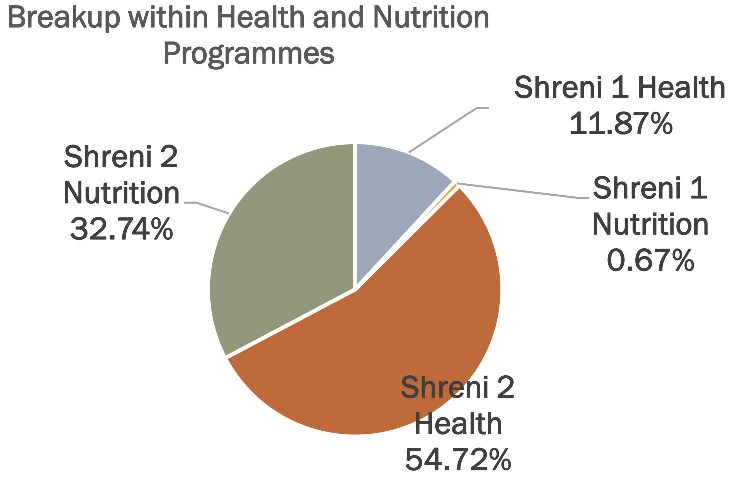
Budgetary allocations for health and nutrition programmes is however a matter of concern especially as the state fairs poorly on parameters like Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Anemia among adult women. Maternal Mortality Rate is particularly high at 221 and is even higher among tribals at 227. Also more than half (52.5%) of adult women in the state suffer from anemia, with tribal women again being the worst affected at 64%. (NFHS-4). It is thus important for the state to focus on health and nutrition budget for women and girls.

Unfortunately, this was only 15.8% of the Gender Budget allocations for 2019-20, and based on census 2011 female population amounts to only INR 2636 per capita for women and girls. Further as can be seen from the figure next, this is an increase over the previous years and the actual per capita expenditures could be even less.



Also most of these allocations, 87% in 2019-20 BE, is for Shreni 2 schemes. Focus on health and nutrition of women and girls is very important and that cannot be achieved without having targeted women and girl specific schemes with adequate budgetary allocations. And although Shreni 1 schemes have almost doubled (198%) from AE 2017-18 to BE 2019-20, the amount can hardly be said to be adequate.

Around 66% of the health and nutrition gender budget is for public health programmes and 34% for nutrition programmes. **There are hardly any women and girls specific nutrition schemes, which need to be prioritized.**



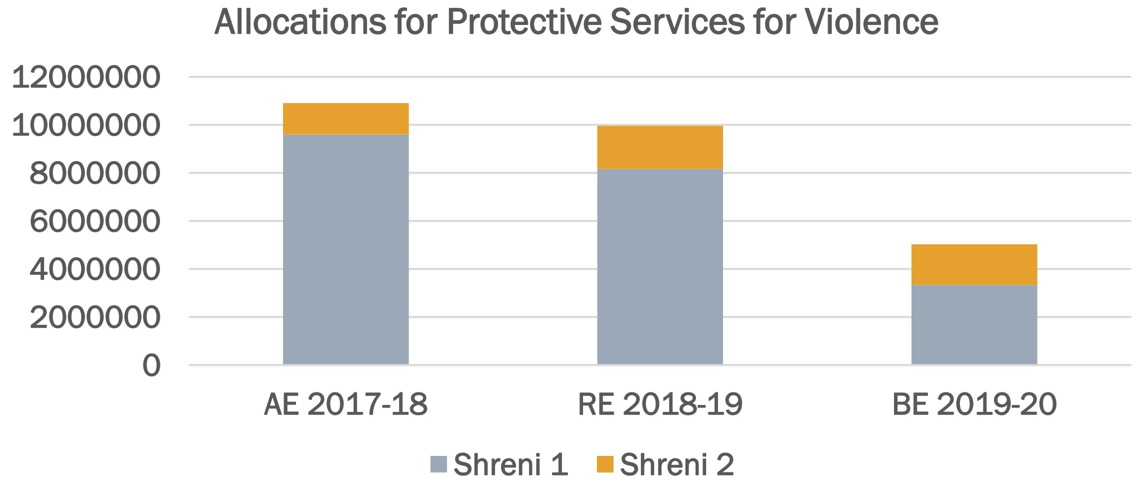
Another matter of concern is the decline in the budget of some important infrastructure and communications programmes as can be seen in the table next.

Department	Programme/Scheme	AE 2017-18	RE 2018-19	BE 2019-20
Public Health and Family Welfare	Beti Bachao Abhiyan	28	208	85
	Rastriya Swasthay Bima Yojana	0	0	0
	Strengthening of Hospitals	112078	0	0
	Upgradation of Hospitals	1379034	0	0
Women and Child Development	Mangal Divas	216841	233125	3

The most important matter of concern, in the budgetary allocations from a gender perspective is the less than 1% allocation in 2019-20 for protective services from violence against women and girls (VAWG). This has been a major decline from the actual expenditure in 2017-18 as well as the revised estimates in 2018-19.

This is rather unfortunate, as the state ranks high in crime against women, being second in the country for rapes of girls under 6 years of age, first in rape of girls in the age-group of 6 to 18 years and third for rape of adult women between 18 to 45 years. (NCRB, 2017). And its not only that, the state also had the highest number of cases registered under the Domestic Violence Act in 2016.

Data on VAWG, always needs to be taken with caution as it can also point to increased awareness and reporting of crime against women and girls. However, the high numbers do indicate on **the need for the state to invest more on protective services for VAWG.**



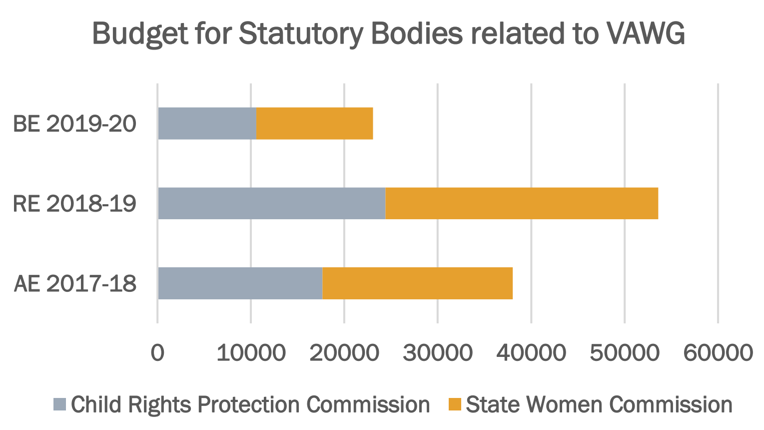
What is even worse is that this decline has been across the board with most Shreni 1 schemes, except three which had zero expenditure in 2017-18, showing a decline in the budgetary allocations.

Shreni 1 schemes on VAWG like infrastructure development in police stations for women police, women's helpline, one-stop centre, centres for protection and support for victims of domestic violence already need to have higher expenditure that what was in 2017-18 and the decline in budgetary estimates for these schemes is really a matter of concern. **The state needs to review the allocations for VAWG and increase the allocations for the same.**

Department	Programme/Scheme	AE 2017-18	RE 2018-19	BE 2019-20
Home	Infrastructure Development in Police Stations for Women Police	0	400000	9000
Women and Child Development	Women's Helpline 181	0	6403	4587
	One Stop centre (Sakhi)	0	1	1
	Jabali Scheme	17327	39975	16600
	Centres for protection and support for victims of domestic violence	13576	4209	1423
	Ladli Laxmi Scheme	9409260	7521923	3217835
	Beti Bachao Abhiyan	62005	89500	35800
	Lado Abhiyan	23250	30840	12336
	Swagatam Laxmi Scheme	8514	8522	4210
	Shaurya Dal	44053	27300	22856
	State Women Commission	20368	29190	12511

Besides these, there are also a few schemes in Shreni 2, which can help address VAWG for specific groups, like the scheme for providing relief and support under the SC/ST Atrocities Prevention Act, the Integrated Child Protection Scheme, Elimination of untouchability, etc. However, although these schemes are reported in the GB Statement, it is not clear how these schemes are targeting gender concerns and if they are able to reach out to women and girls as much as to men and boys. **It is important for such schemes to be reviewed for actual physical data for understanding the coverage of women and girls.**

Another matter of concern is also the low as well as declining allocations for the State Women's Commission and State Child Rights Commission. **These are important statutory bodies for Protection of the Rights of Women and Girls and as such needs to be strengthened with more infrastructure and human resource budget.**

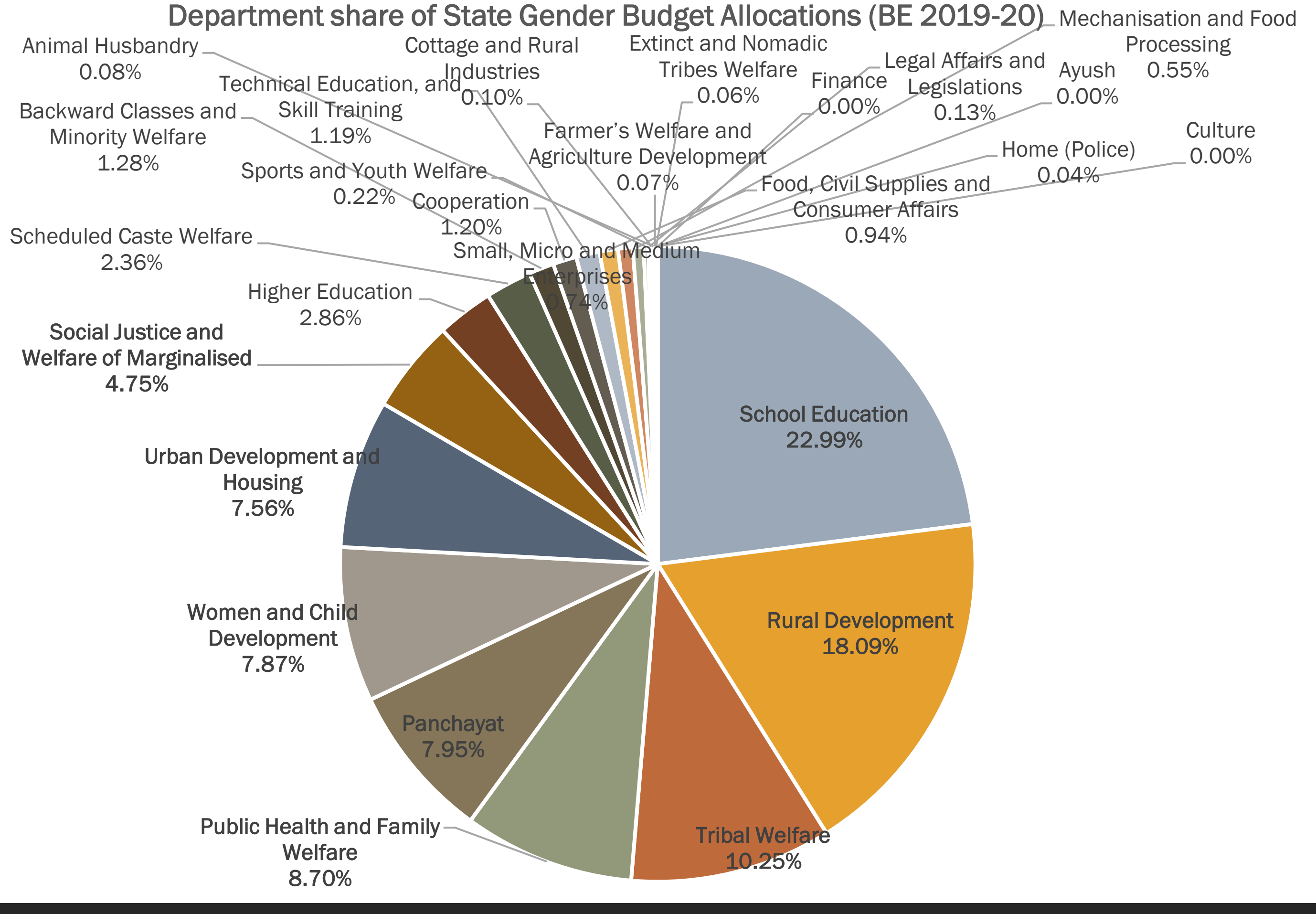


It also needs to be pointed out here that under Shreni 2 schemes of Home (Police) Department is reported the "Constitution of Cell/Section for Crime Against Women". Although the details of the scheme are not available, at a glance this seems to be more of a Shreni 1 scheme than a Shreni 2 schemes and needs to be reported as such in the GB Statement.

Department-wise Allocations in GBS 2019-20

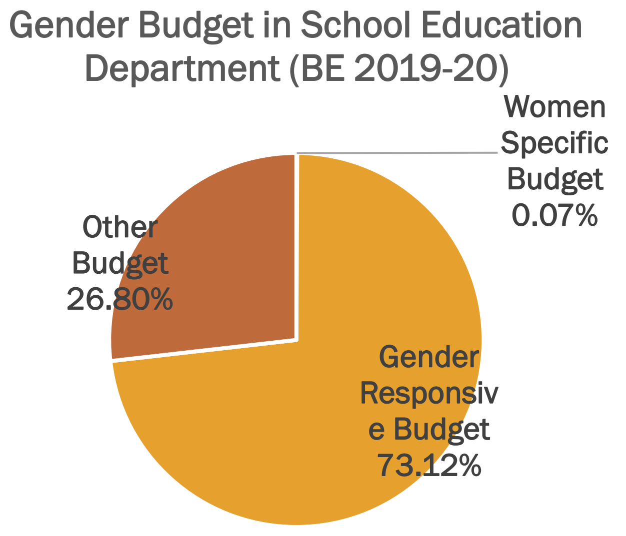
As shared earlier, there are 26 departments of GoMP reporting in the GB Statement (2019-20). Of these, 14 Departments have reported women specific (Shreni 1) schemes, rest only have Shreni 2 schemes. Also more than 50% of the total GB allocations are reported from only three departments School Education (22.9%), Rural Development (18%) and Tribal Welfare (10.2%).

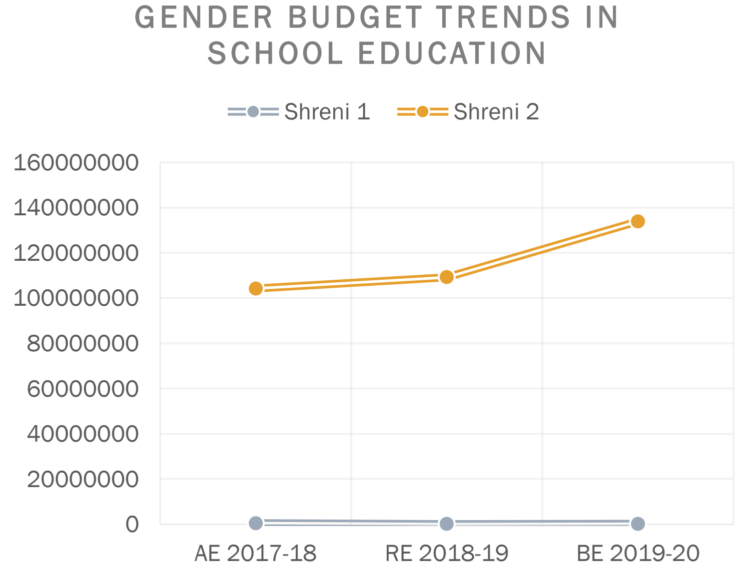
Other prominent departments reporting in GBS include Public Health and Family Welfare, Panchayat, Women and Child Development, Urban Development and Housing. Almost half the departments have a share of less than 1% in the GBS. This points to the fact that although the state is showing an increase in allocations for gender, **the scope of gender responsive budgeting needs to be expanded much beyond the current outreach. There needs to be a specific focus on working to improve gender budget allocations among the departments which are currently reporting in the GBS.**



Gender Budget in School Education Department

In 2019-20, the School Education Department has got an estimated budgetary allocation of 18,313 crore rupees of which 13,404 crores (73%) has been reported in the GB Statement. This is an important first step towards adoption of gender budgeting by the department, as it shows that the department recognizes that almost all of its budgetary allocations have a strong gender component. At this stage it is equally important to also have a scientific basis for rationalize that most of the programmes/schemes of the department are reaching out to girls as much as to boys. Given that there is a gender parity in school education achieved at primary level, it does seem that the budget allocation reported in the GB Statement is justified. A quick gender review of the school education department budget could, however, be more useful to firmly ascertain the actual flow of funds to women and girls.





Another important trend in this direction is also the increase in the gender budget allocations over the last three years. This needs to be continued to maintain the gender parity as well as high Enrollment Rates in primary education in the state. Unfortunately, although the overall budget is increase there is a very high decline in atleast 20 schematic budget heads reported in the GB Statement. (See table next.) Some of these schemes like Running, Security and Mess facilties for Girls Hostels, Security and Security Guard room for Girls Hostels, Girls Scholarship under Beti Bachao Abhiyan, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vikas Vidhyalay and Building construction of hostels are Shreni 1 schemes and very important for ensuring girl child education.

SCHEMES	AE 2017-18	RE 2018-19	BE 2019-20
RUNNING, SECURITY AND MESS FACILITIES FOR GIRLS HOSTELS	71	0	0
UPGRADATION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS FOR SCHOOLS RUN BY DEPTT	0	1	1
FREE TEXTBOOKS	477400	0	0
SANSKRIT SCHOOLS	38144	0	0
SUBSIDY FOR SALARIES OF TEACHERS (PROFESSORS) AND CONTRACT TEACHERS	89789	0	0
IMPLEMENTATION OF RASTRIYA MADHYAMIK SIKSHA ABHIYAN (RMSA)	9548316	4500000	0
SUBSIDY FOR CENTER OF EXCELLENCE AT BLOCK LEVEL	51329	0	0
UPGRADATION OF MIDDLE SCHOOLS TO HIGH SCHOOLS	112675	0	0
SUBSIDY TO MADARSA BOARD	3193	0	0
ESTABLISHMENT AND RUNNING OF HOSTELS	42884	0	0
PRIMARY SCHOOLS	1271052	0	0
KASTURBA GANDHI BALIKA VIKAS VIDHYALAY	372600	0	0
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTELS	0	3	3
ESTABLISHMENT OF INSTITUTES FOR ESPECIALLY TALENTED AND GIFTED STUDENTS	0	1	1
SCHOLARSHIPS FOR CHILDREN FROM POOR FAMILIES	45190	0	0
E-GOVERNANCE	0	1	1
BICYCLE DISTRIBUTION	267000	0	0
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF TOILETS IN SCHOOLS	0	1	1
SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE FOR CLASS 6 TO 8	0	1	1
SARVA SIKSHA ABHIYAN	27708801	30844372	0

Even under Shreni 2 schemes allocations for some very important provisions like SSA, RMSA, Hostels, Upgradation to middle schools, free textbooks, etc has been reduced to almost nil. There needs to be a formal review of the GBS by the department to understand if the budget for these schemes has been reduced overall or these are missing from the GBS. Both the situations need corrective action.

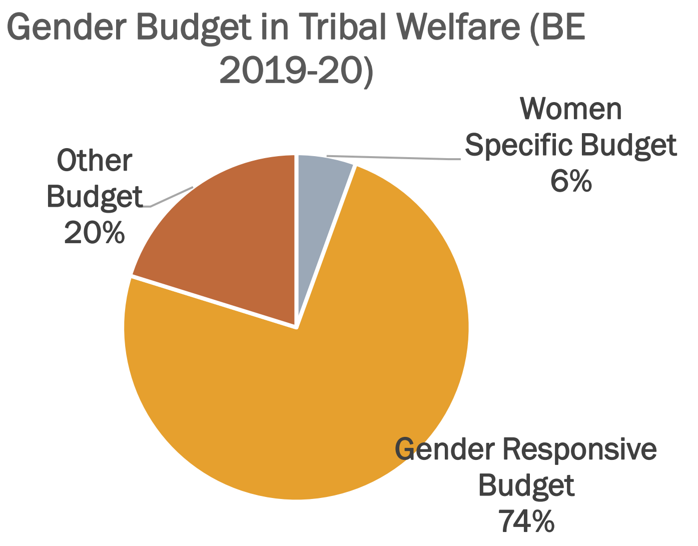
Especially there is the need for more women specific (Shreni 1) allocations to ensure that the gender parity achieved in primary education is continued and there is a high level of transition of girls to secondary education.

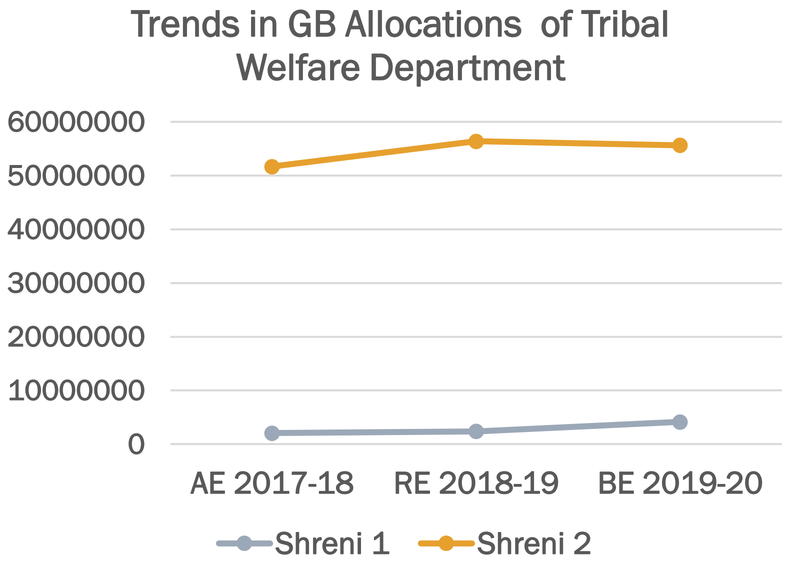
Additional Recommendations:

- **Increase allocations under scheme for incentive to girl child for primary and secondary education.**
- **Create a transport and mobility support component under SSA and RMSA umbrella programmes.**
- **50% of the funds allocation for creation of hostels and residential facilities at all levels should be for girls. There should be a target to bring the overall ratio of boys vs girls hostel seats at 60: 40 within a period of 3 years and at 50: 50 within 5 years.**
- **Create support for counselling of girl students and their parents to increase transition rate of girls from secondary to higher secondary.**
- **All components under School Education Department to be reported in the GB Statement.**

Gender Budget in Tribal Welfare Department

In 2019-20, the Tribal Welfare Department has got an estimated budgetary allocation of 7,492 crore rupees of which 5,979 crores (80%) has been reported in the GB Statement. This is an important first step towards adoption of gender budgeting by the department, as it shows that the department recognizes that almost all of its budgetary allocations have a strong gender component. At this stage it is equally important to also have a scientific basis for rationalize that most of the programmes/schemes of the department are reaching out to women and girls as much as to men and boys. The Commissionerate, Tribal Welfare had in 2018-19 undertaken a Gender Budget Analysis in collaboration with UN Women and WCDD, GoMP. The study did highlight the fact that most of the department's schemes do have a strong gender component. (see box next)





However, there are still gaps both in terms of improving reporting in the GBS, as also in terms of improving allocation for tribal women and girls. Currently 6% of the department budget is for Shreni 1 schemes. However, **given that tribal women and girls are the most vulnerable in the state and fair poorly on all education, health, and nutrition parameters, it is very important to increase specific targeted allocations for women and girls.**

Another area of concern herewith is also the decline in the gender budget allocations of the tribal department. The decline has been specifically for allocations related to construction of ashrams and hostels, scholarships and support to model schools/schools of excellence. Also the GBS no longer includes the Kanya Shiksha Parisar scheme, which was an important Shreni 1 scheme.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GENDER BUDGETING
For
TRIBAL WOMEN AND GIRLS

Develop a report on status of tribal men and women in Madhya Pradesh across the multiple categories or undertake specific gender studies for select blocks and tribes.

This Situational Study can become the base for developing a Tribal Policy with specific focus on Women and Girls.

The Department Objectives should be made gender specific with the following Outcomes:
a) Improve Health and Nutrition Status of Tribal Women and Girls
b) Improve access to education at all levels for Tribal Boys and Girls
c) Reduce poverty and deprivation for Tribal women

There should be a specific budgetary allocation (women-specific scheme) to increase enrolment and retention of tribal girls in secondary and improve their transition rates from secondary to higher secondary and college education.

The gender-responsiveness of the budgetary allocations should be monitored and low expenditure in women specific schemes should be rectified.

The number of secondary and above hostels for girls needs to be increased. There should be ratio of having atleast one hostel seat per 50 girls in the age group.

A clear guidelines for quality and security in girls hostels needs to be issued with increased budgetary support.

There needs to be a focused campaign to encourage girls to apply for scholarships and hostel exams.

Department MIS should have sex-disegregated database

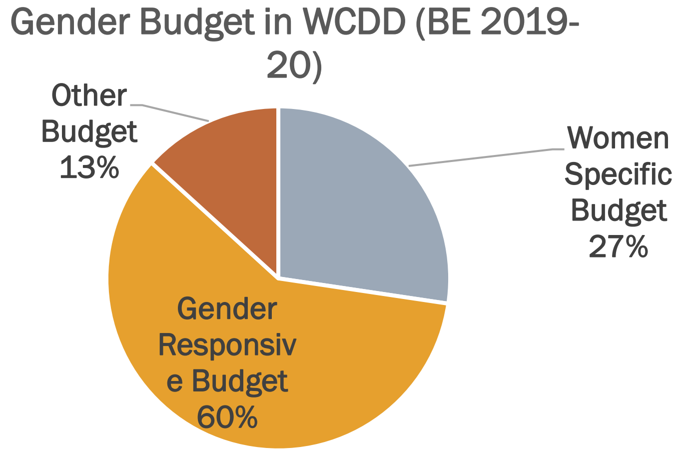
As recommended by Gender Budget Analysis for Tribal Welfare Commissionerate undertaken jointly by UN Women and Women and Child Development Department, Madhya Pradesh

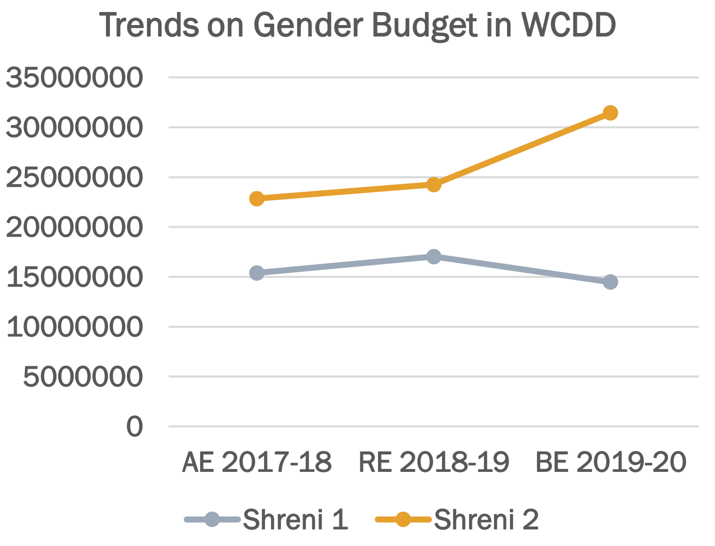
Gender Budget in Women and Child Development Department

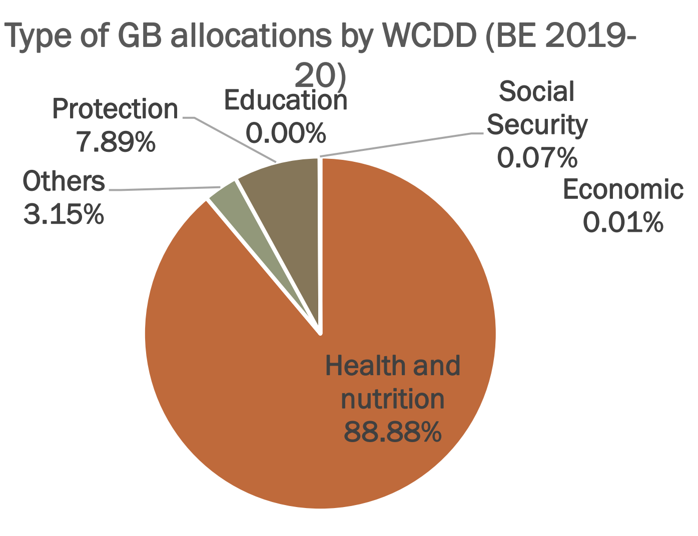
In 2019-20, the Women and Child Development Department (WCDD) has got an estimated budgetary allocation of 5,292 crore rupees, of which 4,191 crore (87%) has been reported in the GB Statement. While this is a good indicator of adoption of gender budgeting by the department, it is not very encouraging that this department which has an objective to address the specific concerns of women and girls has only 27% of its budget specifically targeted to women and girls.

Also more of a concern is that while Shreni 2 budget is increasing there is actually a decline in the Shreni 1 allocations over the last three years. This coupled with the fact that the overall WCDD budget in the state itself is low, highlights the need for the government to allocate more funds to address the specific needs of women and girls.

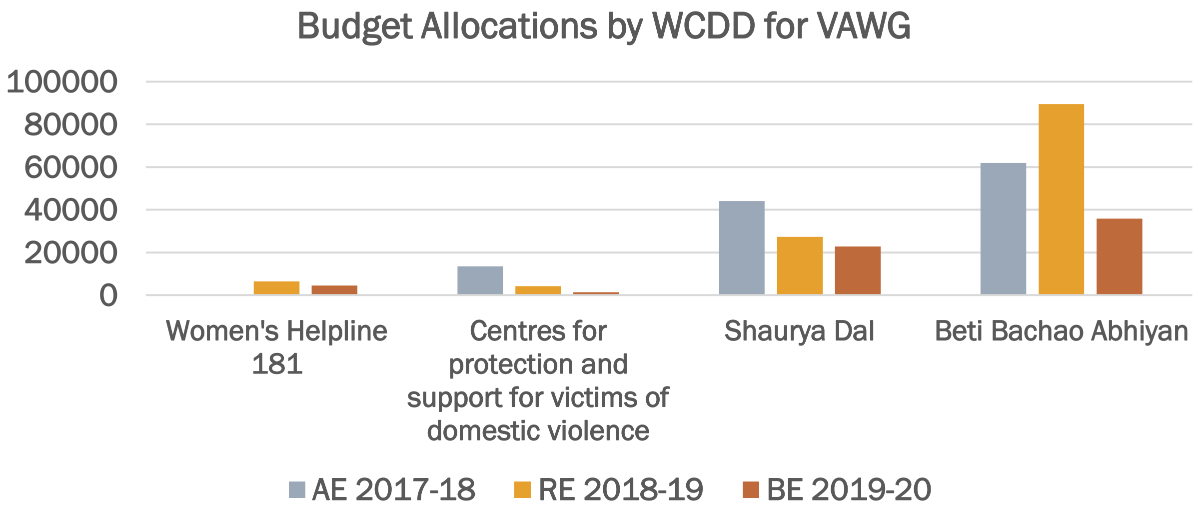
Another important aspect to be understood herewith is the type of activities wherein the WCDD gender budget is being allocated for. An analysis of BE 2019-20 shows that almost 89% of the budget is for health and nutrition related activities, highlighting **the need for WCDD to actually focus on schemes which provide protection services to victims of violence against women and girls as well as economic and social empowerment of women.**







Many of the important schemes like One Stop centre, State Women Resource Centre, Purna Sakhti Scheme, Tejasvini Rural Women Empowerment Centres, etc have been seeing almost nil budgetary allocations. Also schemes specifically addressing VAWG like women's helpline, PWDVA protection centes, Shaurya dal, Beti Bachao Abhiyan, are also seeing very low and declining allocations.



Also, even when budget is allocated, many of these scheme have not been able to spent the allocated budget with actual expenditures being less. Most of these schemes have a utilization rate of around 50% or less (see table next).

Schemes	BE 2017-18	AE 2017-18	Percentage Spent	BE 2018-19	AE 2018-19	Percentage Spent
Women's Helpline 181	107	0	0.0	114	0	0.0
Centres for protection and support for victims of domestic violence	247	138	55.9	148	57.51	38.9
Shaurya Dal	590	443	75.1	571	277	48.5
Beti Bachao Abhiyan	916	620	67.7	895	501	56.0

And although the state does have a pilot "Safe City" project with a budget of 174.5 lakhs in 2018-19, it is not reflected in the gender budgetary statement. Similarly "Swadgar Greh" Scheme with a budget of 150 lakhs in 2018-19 is also not reflected. These should also be reported in the GBS. It also needs to be mentioned here that these schemes also have less utilization rates at zero and 53% respectively. **Monitoring and ensuring proper expenditure of Women related schemes should be taken up as a priority for the WCDD.**

A critical recommendation for WCDD is thus to review all the schemes related to VAWG and develop an umbrella scheme to address the needs more comprehensively and provide adequate budgetary allocations for each of the schemes. Also all districts should be asked to develop a Prevention and Protection from VAWG Action Plan and the funds from the umbrella scheme should be allocated according to the need of the district. Initially this can also be undertaken as a pilot project in a few districts, and after effective monitoring of results then extended to all districts.