



“ Kerala Budget watch is a civil society initiative to demystify the budget and bring it closer to the people. It aims to bring in more transparency and accountability in the system by deepening peoples' Understanding of public finance. ”

GENDER BUDGET STATEMENT 2017-2018

Gender budgeting is a method to assess how a budget impacts men and women differently. It helps us set targets towards developing and improving policies for a certain gender. India being a patriarchal society, we find that women derive fewer benefits compared to men from certain policies and programs. The idea of gender budgeting is based in equity which is basically means giving people what they need. The objective is not just about allocating money for women or instituting women oriented programs which seem to be the common notion, but it is also about ensuring that the existing policies and infrastructure cater to the specific needs of women. The first gender budget statement was introduced in Australia in 1987 which examined tax and expenditure and its implications on women. In India, the concept of gender budgeting came into the forefront with 9th plan adopting the Women's Component Plan. This was to ensure that at least 30% of the plan expenditure would be directed for women specific policies and plans. Kerala incorporated the WCP plan at its local government in



1998. The state introduced the gender budget statement as a part of the State budget for 2008-09. There was a gap in statement being released in the subsequent years due to a change in government. The GB statement was again reinstated for the year 2017 - 2018.



Gender Mainstreaming

RATIONALE BEHIND THE NEED FOR GENDER BUDGETING IN KERALA

The positive situation of women in Kerala with respect to various social indicators has been a yardstick for comparison across states. The human development indicators in Kerala have even been compared to many developed nations. Women in Kerala make up 52% of the population with the overall sex ratio being 1084 females per 1000 males. The literacy rate among

females is 92% which is the highest among the Indian states. When you look beyond these indicators, there is disparity in certain areas such as employment; shown by the declining labor force participation rate among women and the poor participation of women in the political sphere. Moreover, the crimes against women in the state have been increasing steadily.

GENDER BUDGET STATEMENT 2017-18

The gender budget statement was released for 2017-18 as part of the budget. The statement had two parts: Part A (100 percent women's schemes) and Part B (30-99 per cent funds for women).

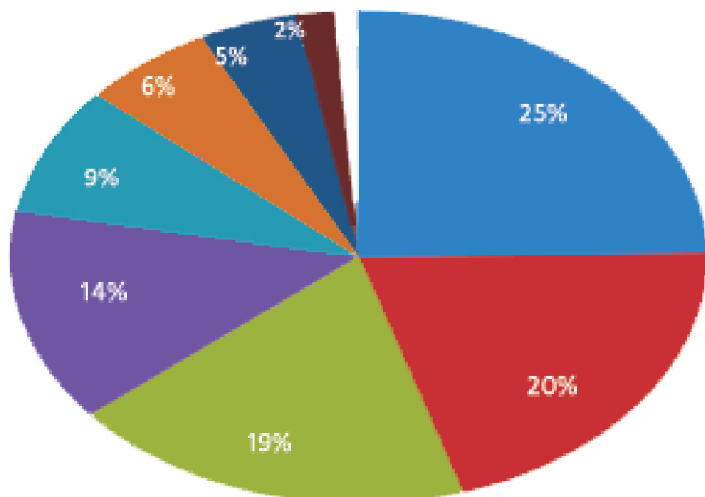
The statement was released with two main thrust areas 1) Skill development, employment generation and livelihood security 2) Prevention of gender based violence, redressal and rehabilitation.

Summary of Gender budget statement 2017-18

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

HOW THE MONEY IS SPENT?

- Rural Development & Urban Development
- Social Security & Welfare
- Labour, Labour Welfare and Non residents
- Agriculture & Allied Activities
- Police
- Transport
- Scientific Services & Research
- Science, Technology
- Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities/FC
- Education, Sports, Art & Culture
- Medical & Public Health
- Industries
- Housing
- Public Works
- Power



Source: Gender budget statement 2017-18

GENDER BUDGET STATEMENT IN BRIEF

We have looked at the overall statement and grouped the common departments from Part A and Part B

together. Departments which overlap are grouped under the same heading from Part A and Part B.

#		PART-A (90-100 % women schemes) (Cr)	PART-B (less than 90%) (Cr)	Total (Cr)
1	Police	6	-	6
2	Public works	3	-	3
3	Medical and Public Health	52.35	88.34	140.69
4	Science, Technology & Environment	1.15		1.15
5	Housing	6		6
6	Rural development & Urban development	273		573.40
7	Labour, Labour welfare & Non Residents	20.44	300.4	195.77
8	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/ Minorities/FC	144.4	175.37	472.97
9	Social security & Welfare	410.2	328.57	434.59
10	Education, Sports, Art & Culture		34.39	325.36
11	Industries		39.62	39.62
12	Agriculture & Allied Activities		107.27	107.27
13	Power		1.36	1.36
14	Transport		6	6
15	Scientific services & Research		2.5	2.5
		916.50	1399.32	2315.82

HOW TO READ THE GENDER BUDGET STATEMENT (WITH AN EXAMPLE OF THE MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SECTOR)

The medical and public sector is taken as an example to further understand the allocation of money for different purposes and the underlying reasons for these allocations.

Part-A

According to the gender budget statement, an amount of Rs.52.35 crore is allocated for schemes under part A for improving the health status of women. Most of these schemes cater to the infra structural development of the health sector. Nursing colleges are

given funds for maintenance and renovation of schools and hostel, purchase of books, materials and improving the lab facilities. Also, Rs.7crore is earmarked for setting up maternity units in all taluk headquarters. Seethalayam homeopathic women health care centres are allocated Rs.150 lakhs for strengthening infrastructure facilities in existing Seethalayam units, purchase of medicine & sundries, conducting training, IEC activities etc.

#	Scheme	Allocation to women (Cr)
1	Setting up maternity units in taluk HQs (CSS) state share	7
2	Nursing education-nursing schools	1.97
3	Women and children hospitals	17.85
4	Strengthening of nursing services	1.47
5	Medical care for victims of violence/social abuse	0.41
6	Upgradation/ standardisation of facilities in maternal/child health units in MCH	9
7	Nursing colleges – TVM, KTM, KKD, ALPY,TSR,EKM*	7.4
8	School health programme - Ritu (ISM)	1
9	Women and children hospitals (Ayurveda)	2.75
10	Ayurveda gynaecology/ management of children with Disabilities	2
11	Seethalayam- Women health care centres (Homoeo)	1.5

Part - B

The schemes under Part B sum up to Rs.88.34 crore. The mental health centres functioning in Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, and Kozhikode have been allocated Rs.1.92 crore to conduct in-service training, construction works, renovation & maintenance of various wards of mental health centres, purchase of equipment, dress for patients, sheets, mattresses and furniture for wards and OP

block, medicine & medical equipment, furniture and books, waste disposal, kitchen articles, electrical items. 55% of the total allocation of mental health program and comprehensive mental health program benefit women. A new scheme of developing primary health centre as family health centre with the intention of providing basic health care at the level of family physician is allocated Rs.13.8 crore.

#	Scheme	Allocation to Women (Cr)
1	Development of mental health centres	1.92
2	District mental health programmes	3.61
3.	Comprehensive mental health programmes	2.75
4	Pain, palliative and elderly health care centres	0.55
5	Cancer care programmes	1.33
6	Society for medical assistance to the poor	1.88
7	NHM (NRHM/RCH flexi pool) *	62
8	Developing PHCs as family health centres	13.8
9	Faculty improvement programmes (DME)	0.5

Source: Annual Plan Write Up 2017-18 -Vol II

Under Science, Technology and Environment, the Regional Cancer Centre is allocated Rs.115 lakhs. This allocation was to set up mammograms and other facilities associated with treatment/diagnosis/aftercare at RCC which enable early detection and treatment of cancer disease.

* Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Alappuzha, Thrissur, Ernakulam

THRUST AREAS IN FOCUS

The two main thrust areas of the gender budget statement are further studied through interviews and study of secondary data of organizations given allocations under skill development and the safety department.

Thrust Area 1: Skill development and livelihoods

The condition of women in Kerala in terms of education, health and other indicators of socio-economic development are much superior to rest of the country, but the status of women in terms of economic and social participation is still lacking. The low and declining female work participation rates and high rates of educated female unemployment in Kerala has put the spotlight on skill development, employment generation and livelihood security to be chosen as a thrust area in the GBS. Women are concentrated in specific sectors and occupations, thus resulting in overcrowding, low salaries and

unemployment. The female labor participation rate in Kerala is 24.8 percent compared to 57.8 percent male labor participation rate. Therefore, it is important to introduce and absorb women into a wide range of jobs. It becomes necessary to equip women with the skills required for employment purposes. For example, the Finishing School for Women program aims at upgrading the skills of women job seekers through additional training by the Finishing Schools started through REACH, which is run by Kerala State Women's Development Corporation (KSWDC).

Educated unemployment among women in Kerala is on a rise. The bulk of unemployed women in the state are those with higher secondary and graduate education. The State is taking steps to improve and ensure training, security, transport and day-care facilities which would enable more women to join the workforce.

She-taxi



It is a 24-hour taxi service driven by women for women. The initiative was taken to ensure the safety of women particularly for working women, students and tourists. A pet project of KSWDC and the Social Justice Department of Kerala, the she-taxi is

operated by Rain Concert Technologies and Maruti Suzuki.

The she-taxi is currently facing lack in demand due to tough competition from cab service providers such as OLA and Uber. Travelling by she-taxi is almost double the price of services such as Uber. Increasing the number of cars, making she-taxi more price competitive and improving the interface of the booking service is the need of the hour.

Study of institutions under Thrust Area 1

GENDER PARK

Allocation: Rs.11 crore

The Gender Park is the brain child of the Department of Social Justice, Government of Kerala. The park is located on a 24-acre campus at Kozhikode, Kerala. It is a space which aims to bring together state, academia and civil society to discuss and debate gender related issues.

The gender park is still in its nascent stage, most of the funding of the government has so far gone into setting up park and its infrastructure. The ICGE conference which is biennial conference on gender issues was held for the first time in 2015 and the second conference is scheduled to be held in 2017.

KUDUMBASHREE

Allocation: Rs.161 crore

Kudumbashree was started as a Poverty Alleviation scheme to make local communities self-sustainable. Today, Kudumbashree is one of the largest community development organizations in the world. It consists of 4.5 million women members from around 50% of households in the state. It has a three tier structure

with Neighborhood Groups(NHG's), Area Development Societies (ADS) and Community Development Societies(CDS).

Kudumbashree is allocated a total of Rs.161crore under Part A of the Gender budget statement. The further split-up of how this money is being allocated is given below.

#	ACTIVITIES	FINANCIAL TARGET in (Cr)
1	Micro Finance activities	35
2	Social Development Initiatives	40
3	Organisation Strengthening and capacity building programme	19
4	Micro enterprises	15
5	Marketing	4
6	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	15
7	Collectives and Producer companies	5
8	Livelihood enhancement of vulnerable communities	6
9	Gender Education and Women Empowerment Activities	5
10	Corpus fund for project based activities	8
11	Tribal Development	6
11	Activities of Balasabha	3
Total		161

Source: Annual Plan Write Up 2017-18 -Vol II

A scenario of Micro Enterprises under Kudumbashree:

Nature of Micro Enterprises:

(i) Seasonal: 8399

(ii) Regular: 32000

Gender Participation

(i) Number of male: 1404

(ii) Number of female: 152270



Out of 42 lakh members of the Kudumbashree, only one lakh is involved in micro enterprises. Among this only 10% earn an income that can sustain them. This is an area that has lot of untapped potential and could have been used to reduce poverty among women.

TRANSGENDER POLICY

Allocation- Schemes for transgender community: Rs.3 crore.

Kerala is the first state in India to release a transgender policy. There has been an allocation of Rs.3 crore in the budget statement for the schemes for upliftment of the transgender community. These are the proposed schemes under the policy:

- Transgender Helpline (24x7) and crisis management centre with the help of accredited NGOs working in the field of transgenders.
- Financial assistance for vocational training and self-employment.
- Pension for destitute transgender above the age of 60 years

- Organizing welfare programmes with accredited NGO and CBOs working for the welfare of transgender population.

- Provide financial assistance for proper education as incidence of school drop-out is high, Sex Re-assignment Surgery (SRS) in Govt. Hospital based on medical advice, opening HIV zero surveillance centre for Transgender.

- Sensitize the public especially parents and family members, teaching and nonteaching staff and student community of educational institutions, officers of Health Department, LSGD, Employment Department and Labour Department.

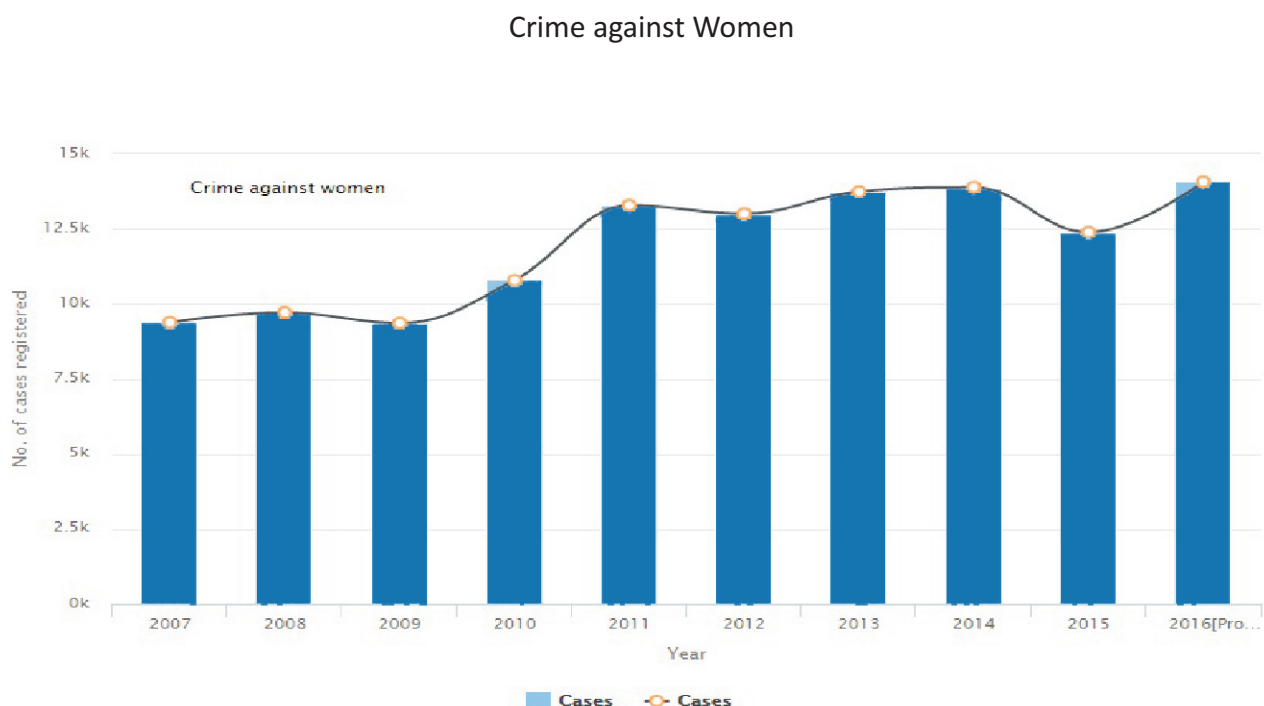
- Scholarship for transgender students.

Thrust Area 2: Prevention of gender based violence, redressal and rehabilitation.

The crimes against women in Kerala have been steadily increasing. The numbers of rape cases have increased from 500 in 2007 to 1319 in 2016 (Economic Review). According to the National Crime Statistics bureau, the rate cognizable (no of crimes per one lakh of the

population) crime in Kerala is much higher than the national average. If women need to come out and be more active in contributing to the economy as well in the political sphere, the safety of women in public spaces as well as their homes should be ensured.

Crime against Women in Kerala from 2007 - 2016



In the current gender budget statement, under Part A total of Rs.6 crore has been allocated for the police: Pink patrol, Gender awareness and gender friendly infrastructure. This scheme is implemented by the

Women cell of the Police department. Over and above this, the Nirbhaya programmes are allocated Rs.3 crore, one stop centres which are crisis centres are allocated Rs.191 crore.

#	ACTIVITIES	Amount (in crore)
1	Pink Police Control Rooms for Women Safety, State Control Room in 13 Districts @ `5 Lakh	65
2	Running of Family & Women Counselling Centers, including remuneration to Counsellors	50
3	Improving facilities for Women visitors in Police Stations like Bath Rooms, Waiting Rooms and Improving Vanitha Helpline in 43 places.	108
4	Women Victim Support Scheme	20
5	Training on Gender Awareness to Police Officers	57
6	Self Defense Programmes & Trainings & Asset Creation in all Districts	100
7	Safety of Women and Children in Vehicles – Training for Drivers (Auto, Bus, Taxi)	50
8	National Gender Security & Sensitisation Workshop)	25
9	Nirbhaya Gadgets, Project	50
10	Remuneration to Nirbhaya Volunteers in 5 Cities	75

PINK PATROL

Before the existence of the pink patrol, the pink beat was initiated in 2015. The beat consisted of two lady police officers in uniform that patrolled 12 routes in Trivandrum. Each route had two female police officers and the routes were further divided into different segments. The officers on patrol ensured that there was no threat to safety of women on these routes. In case of problems which could not be resolved on spot, the police station in the respective area was notified. The pink control room was set up in August 2016, the control room catered specifically to issues of safety, domestic abuse, rape of women. The patrol car is equipped with front and back cameras, GPS tracking system and is connected to the control room. In the

event of a distress call the control room dispatches the patrol.

The pink control room receives around 27,000 calls in a month, of which a large portion are basic enquiry calls which is also addressed by the pink police. The pink police have acted on around 243 cases in the month of May.

Increasing the number of female officers and patrol cars under the Pink Patrol would be highly beneficial. The outsourcing of the distress calls which come into the police control room to a private company would ensure that a greater number of officers can be available on the field.

Other initiatives taken by the Police Department for the protection of women

Other initiatives taken by the Police Department for the protection of women

Pink volunteers- It is women only squad of 200 special officer trained by the police department to take care of the safety of women at public events as well as at festivals such as AttugalPongala.

Nirbhaya project- Nirbhaya Kerala Surakshitha Kerala programme focus on a three-point agenda: Prevention, Prosecution and Protection Women's help desk at every police station.

Counseling centres for victims of rape and other forms of abuse along with separate waiting rooms for women in police stations

Janamaithri Suraksha Project- Janamaithri Suraksha Project seeks the responsible participation of the citizens in crime prevention at the level of

the local community, conserving the resources, both of the community and of the police, in fighting against crimes which threaten the security of the community. Experience shows that by seeking the active co-operation of the public in performance of police duties, the process of Law Enforcement becomes far more effective.

Increasing number of female officers in the force- Another concern has been to increase the no of female officers to 50% where current the current rate is 6.4%. There is a women battalion in training of 380 newly recruited police officers.

For preventing cyberspace crimes there are programs such as Big Daddy to monitor content on the web and report to the police in case of any criminal activity.

LOOKING FORWARD

SPREADING AWARENESS:

Through the discussions with various stakeholders it was observed that there was hardly any awareness about the existence of the gender budget statement at the local level and in certain institutions. It is important that the public as well as various stakeholders are educated about the statement and its programs.

GENDER AUDITING

It is not only important to sow the seeds of gender budgeting but also to see its fruits. A gender audit should be undertaken to evaluate how far the budget has made an impact on women. A Gender Audit is a tool to see whether the policy, guidelines and budgets are being used in the most effective way to deliver the Government's commitments to gender equality. It can help the government to identify the gaps and existing challenges and revisit the policies and schemes. Thus, the government should have a separate gender audit department to carefully scrutinize each department and the policies. Each department can have an internal

audit system to see how far their goals have been achieved.

OUTCOME BUDGETING

An approach to improve the gender budgeting process is to move towards a process of outcome budgeting. An outcome budget differs from a regular budget by focusing on measurable outcome of the budget rather than just the inputs (money allocated for different programs). Suppose we are doing an outcome budget for the health sector. Outcomes can be reduced mortality rate, reduction in incidence of diseases etc. Now the necessary outputs may be increased number of doctors, medicines and hospitals. The outlay or the input for this would-be expenditure incurred on primary health care. The process of outcome budgeting ensures results rather than just looking at allocations which makes the government and its policies more accountable.

Plan expenditure Report as on 16/07/2017

#	Department Name	Total Budget Out lay	Financial Progress (Rs. in Cr)	Percentage of Expenditure
	Agriculture Development & Farmers Welfare	838.59	35.56	4.24
	Animal Husbandry	406.03	44.51	10.97
	AYUSH	120.84	1.71	1.42
	Co-operation	130	1.2	0.92
	Cultural Affairs	123.82	5.27	4.26
	Electronics & IT	549.31	30.08	5.48
	Environment	33.01	0.74	2.23
	Finance	164.2	1.49	0.91
	Fisheries	461.58	34.4	7.45
	Food & Civil Supplies	135.71	0.02	0.01
	Forest & Wild Life	237.5	14.09	5.93
	General Administration	114.85	0.02	0.02
	General Education	859.28	139.88	16.23
	Health & Family Welfare	1256.38	71.99	5.73
	Higher Education	1098.02	41.02	3.74
	Home & vigilance	152.32	0.08	0.05
	Housing	5591	0	0
	Industries & Commerce	878.37	51.42	5.85
	Information & Public Relation	40.8	1.36	3.33
	Labour & Skills	529.93	10.04	1.89
	Law	1.2	0	0

Plan expenditure Report as on 16/07/2017

#	Department Name	Total Budget Out lay	Financial Progress (Rs. in Cr)	Percentage of Expenditure
	Legislature	0.97	0.18	0.91
	Local Self Government	1683.82	54.71	7.45
	Non-Resident Keralites Affairs	60.8	5.5	0.01
	Personal & Administrative Reforms	20	8.33	5.93
	Planning & Economic Affairs	161.47	1.07	0.02
	Ports	138.11	25.19	16.23
	Power	1629.29	406.58	5.73
	Public Works	1435.95	453.69	31.6
	Revenue	116	0	0
	Scheduled Casts	1464.49	159.92	10.92
	Scheduled Tribes	542.14	37.02	6.83
	Science & Technology	103.32	0	0
	Social Justice	640.36	55.36	8.64
	Sports & Youth Affairs	111.18	54.17	48.72
	Taxes	96	1.62	1.69
	Tourism	342.73	21.62	6.31
	Transport	104.95	0.69	0.66
	Water Resources	1875.27	260.54	13.92
	LSG Insistutions	6227.5	347.35	5.58
	Major Infra structural Development Projects	1552	0	0

Kerala Budget Watch is an initiative to make budget information and analysis accessible to citizens, public interest professionals and all those who are interested in economic governance. It is promoted by Social Accountability and Budget Analysis Network (SABAN), a coalition of more than 50 civil society organisations and public policy research institutions across Kerala. The secretariat of SABAN is at the Institute for Sustainable Development and Governance (ISDG), Thiruvananthapuram.



Institute for Sustainable Development and Governance

TC: 23/1599, Golf Links, Kowdiar.PO 695003, Thiruvananthapuram

Phone: 0471 - 2433358, www.facebook.com/budgetkerala

Email- isdg@ccds.in, Website: www.isdg.in

Editorial Team:

Cyriac Mathews

Anton Babu

Deepak John

Sofia Susan Mathew

Aswathy Ann Thomas

Layout & Graphics: Sunilji
9544548256