

Child Budgeting in India

Analysis of Recent Allocations in the Union Budget

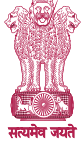


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Analysis of Recent Allocations in the Union Budget



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Children under the age of 18 constitute 40% of India's population. They represent not just India's future, but are integral to securing India's present. Yet, development indicators continue to show slow progress towards securing their welfare and delivering their basic rights. The very survival of the child continues to be at risk for over a million newborns in the country every year. The survival prospects for girls in particular are getting grimmer, with successive Census figures revealing declines in the sex ratio. Despite a booming economy, investments in development are insufficient and also are not yielding changes rapidly enough.

'Child Budgeting' represents an important policy analytical tool that can help us take stock of our development investments for children, and identify glaring gaps in resource investment. Sufficient resourcing of our often progressive policy frameworks is a first step to making real our Constitutional and national policy commitments. India fares poorly compared to other countries in allocation of resources for health and education. As a proportion of Gross Domestic Product, these investments are particularly low, and increases are not commensurate with the overall increases in national productivity and income. Under-investment in health and education will only serve to widen income gaps and perpetuate inequality, both of which will impede national efforts to meet important development targets.

Budgetary analysis helps us to also map the areas which are relatively neglected. It is most essential that India look at investments in child protection and all the areas in which children need protection. The percentage of children not in schools and not living within the family is

very large, whereas allocations of resources to this sector are next to nil. The neglect of vulnerable children-street children, orphans, child labour, migrant children, trafficked and sexually abused children-in our policy and financial statements is obvious when we review budgetary allocations over the years.

This booklet containing analysis of the Union Budget for the past five years is an important initial contribution to disseminating analysis and information on Child Budgeting, with a view to improving awareness and stimulating debate on the way forward for children in India. Without a clear understanding of our outlays for our children, we will not be able to make as much headway in improving outcomes for them. A healthy resource envelope, along with improved procedures to ensure expenditure, better evidence of gaps and needs, and better design, planning, implementation and monitoring, can help us realize translation of our outlays into the outcomes our children deserve as a matter of right.

I thank the Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability and UNICEF, our partners in this work, and look forward to our continued co-operation in this important area.

[LOVELEEN KACKER]

Overview

Significant results have been achieved for children and women in India over the past decade in support of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). There have also been important positive policy developments. However, many trends in key indicators must accelerate if the national development targets - which are in line with and at times more ambitious than the MDGs - are to be met. Inadequate public investments are a major factor accounting for the poor reach and quality of basic social services. The current insufficient level of public resources allocated to the social sector is one important reason for this slow rate of progress.

Box 1: Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) - Goals for women and children:

The Tenth Five Year Plan has set the following goals and targets for women and children.

- all children in school by 2003; all children to complete five years of schooling by 2007
- reduction in gender gaps in literacy and wage rate by at least 50 percent by 2007
- reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 45 per 1000 live births by 2007 and 28 by 2012
- reduction of Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) to 2 per 1000 live births by 2007 and to 1 per 1000 live Births by 2012

Other notable objectives are:

- arrest the decline in the child sex ratio
- increasing representation of women in premier services and in Parliament
- universalisation of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme

There are two prominent trends in India: impressive economic growth and creation of wealth; and relative stagnation in key social indicators particularly among disadvantaged populations (i.e. geographically, by caste, gender). There have been positive trends with certain indicators related to the social sector, particularly those which respond to vertical, campaign-like approaches including the near eradication of polio, a significant increase in literacy rates, and also in the enrolment of both boys and girls in primary school. However, progress has been slow in areas requiring systemic changes, such as in the provision of good quality services (i.e. primary health care, quality education, community-based nutrition services)¹. The HIV/AIDS epidemic continues to accelerate and poses a significant threat to the progress of the country. Challenges related to child protection, including trafficking and child labour are becoming more pronounced and remain largely unaddressed. Repeated and extensive emergencies such as the tsunami, flooding and earthquakes have also adversely affected the lives of children in India. This uneven development path has been further exacerbated by striking and persistent gender and caste inequities and between populations living in different areas of the country. There has also been limited change in the practice of key behaviours which relate to the well-being of children, such as hand-washing and exclusive breast-feeding.

Initiatives to improve public administration are paramount in any effort to accelerate progress for children. It must be noted that better outcomes in any sector, for instance, in education, health or rural development, depend not just on sufficient allocations but also on proper utilization of those allocations. In India, there are many non-financial constraints that impede progress in several sectors, especially the social sectors. However, the current financial constraint poses a serious challenge to development in any social sector, and hence the focus on identifying such constraints and advocating for their removal must not be diluted. Ensuring that basic services are adequately funded from public resources is necessary to secure accessibility to services by all. The challenge of universal access includes ensuring inclusion of poor and socially excluded groups, and also

¹See the Mid-term Appraisal of the Tenth Five Year Plan (Planning Commission 2005) for more information.

ensuring a minimum standard of quality. Adequate resources are therefore necessary though not the sole ingredient required to accelerate progress towards the ambitious national development targets. The rapid growth of the economy since the early 1990s and the increased commitment of the Government of India to accelerate social development present a unique opportunity.

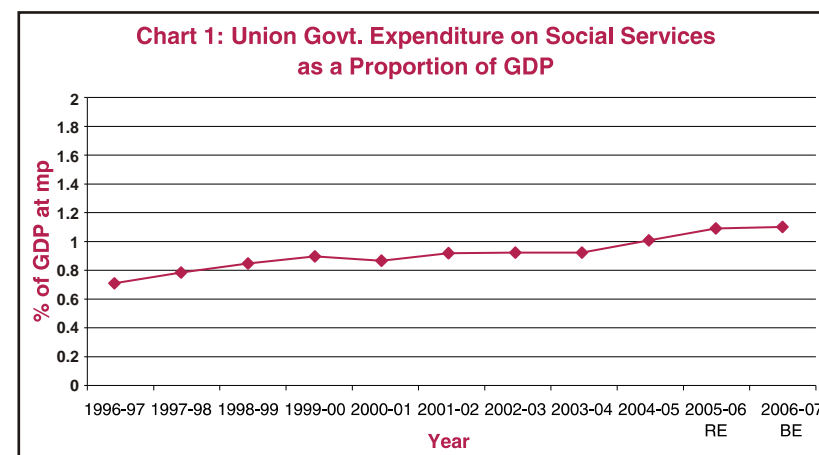
The National Common Minimum Program (NCMP) reiterates the United Progressive Alliance led Indian government's commitment to rapid economic growth and targeted investments aimed at the poorest of the poor. The NCMP outlines ambitious targets related to public spending on key services, including the following: education will be raised to 6% of GDP, with at least half to be spent on primary and secondary education, while public spending on health will be raised to at least 2 - 3% of GDP over the next five years, focusing mainly on primary health care.

Ambitious targets notwithstanding, India still fares poorly to other countries in the amount of public resources allocated to the social sector. For example, the State of the World's Children Report (2006) reports that the average percentage of central government expenditure allocated to health and education in Bangladesh (1993-2004) is 7% and 18% respectively, while the Indian Government's expenditure during this period (1993-2004) is on average 2% on health and 2% for education. The Indian Government's level of expenditure on social sector is also below the average for developing countries as a whole, which is 4% and 11% for health and education respectively.

Investments in children can be measured in two ways: first, through analysis of expenditures on child-specific schemes and second, through an analysis of wider social sector expenditure. The latter analysis is justified based on the recognition that general investments in health and education have a positive impact on family well-being and poverty which in turn has positive implications for children, even though it may not be possible to disaggregate the total investments in health and education in order to identify the specific benefits that accrue to children as a group.

An analysis of the broad trends in budgetary allocations in India shows that as a result of the growing economy, social sector expenditures have

been increasing as measured both as a proportion of aggregate government expenditure and real expenditure (i.e. at constant prices) since the 1990s. Increased policy efforts and the expansion of programmes in nutrition (ICDS) and education (Midday Meal Scheme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) have resulted in steady increases in expenditure on children. As Chart 1 shows (see Annex 2.1 for more detail), while the Union Government's expenditure on Social Services (measured as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)) has been going up steadily, there is not much change for 2006-07 over 2005-06. Further analysis shows that the increase in allocations between 1996-97 and 2006-07 represents just under 0.4 % of GDP, with an increase from 0.71 % of GDP in 1996-97 to 1.1 % of GDP in the Budget Estimates for 2006-07. Also, almost the entire increase over the decade from 1996-97 to 2006-07 BE has been in Revenue Expenditure (which has gone up from Rs. 9014.15 crore in 1996-97 to Rs. 41,698.73 crore in 2006-07 BE), while Capital Expenditure has been almost stagnant over this period (Rs. 658.09 crore in 1996-97 and Rs. 1164.83 crore in 2006-07 BE).

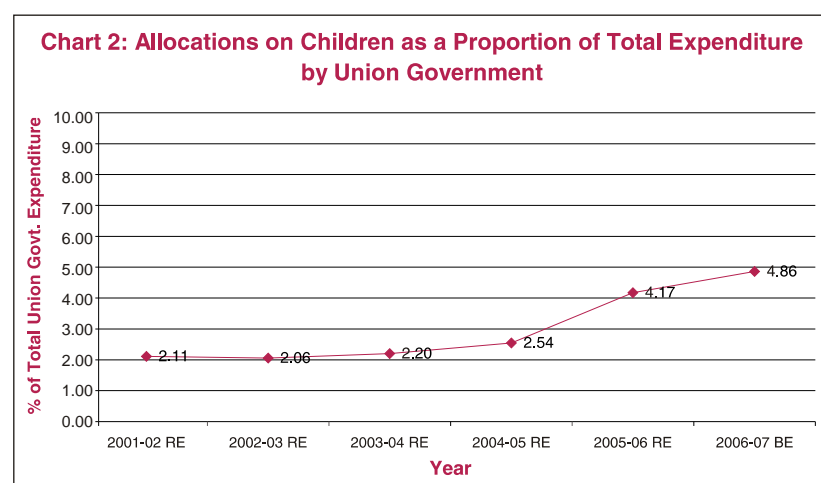


Total budgetary provisions for children as a proportion of total expenditure by the Union Government has shown an increase from 2.11 % in 2001-02 (RE) to 4.86 % in 2006-07 (BE) (Chart 2). However, recognizing that children under the age of 18 years constitute over a third of the country's population, this proportion grossly underestimates the priority which should be accorded to children.

Sector Analysis

Regarding the relevant sectors, budgetary provisions for Child Development as a proportion of total expenditure of the Union Government has increased to 0.86 % in 2006-07 from 0.43 % in 2001-02 (see Annex 2.2). Union Government's budgetary provisions for Child Development at constant (1993-94) prices do not show any significant increase between 2001-02 RE (Rs. 965.8 crore) and 2004-05 RE (Rs. 1085.8 crore). In 2005-06 RE, however, it shows a substantial increase. This significant rise in allocations in 2005-06 was almost entirely due to the significant increases in allocations under the ICDS scheme of DWCD. The same trend continues with the Budget Estimates for 2006-07, where ICDS accounts for almost the entire increase in Union Government's budgetary provisions for child development.

Union Government allocations for Health and Family Welfare policies and programmes have also seen a steady increase and have doubled as a proportion of GDP between 1996-97 and 2005-06. Union Government's expenditure on Health and Family Welfare as a proportion of GDP registers a rise from 0.08 % in 1996-97 to 0.16 % in 2005-06 BE. Between 2004-05

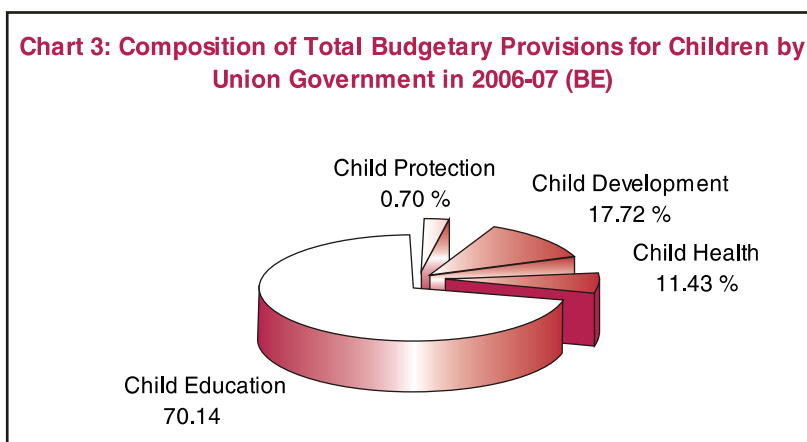


RE and 2005-06 BE also, this figure registers an increase from 0.13 % to 0.16 %. However, in view of the fiscal crisis of the States, Union Government's allocations for health need to be much higher in order to take total public spending on health (i.e., total funding by Centre and States) to the desired level of 2-3 % of GDP. Allocations by Union Government for capital expenditure in health and family welfare are at a very low level. Budgetary provisions for Child Health as a proportion of total Union Government expenditure also shows an increase from 0.28 % in 2001-02 RE to 0.56 % in 2006-07 BE (see Annex 2.3). Union Government's budgetary provisions for Child Health show a noticeable increase between 2004-05 RE and 2005-06 RE, not merely in current prices but also in constant (1993-94) prices. The significant increase in this group of allocations comes mainly on account of stepped up allocations for the RCH Project under the Dept. of Health and Family Welfare.

Budgetary provisions for Child Education (Annex 2.4) shows an increase from 1.37 % in 2001-02 RE to 3.41 % in 2006-07 BE, which is mainly on account of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan under Dept. of Elementary Education and Literacy of Ministry of HRD. Total allocations for child education in the Union Budget registered a significant increase from Rs. 8852.19 Crore in 2004-05 RE to Rs. 14294.1 Crore in 2005-06 RE. This figure rises further to Rs. 19231.24 Crore in 2006-07 BE. Nevertheless, J.B.G. Tilak (November 2005), a member of the Committee on the National Common Minimum Programme's Commitment of Six Percent of GDP to Education, notes that "the current proportion is also less than (a) the requirements of the education system to provide reasonable levels of quality education to all the students enrolled presently; (b) the requirements of the system to provide free and compulsory elementary education of good quality of eight years for every child of the age-group 6-14, as a fundamental right, as proclaimed in the 86th amendment to the Constitution of India in 2002 and the consequent growth in secondary and higher education; and (c) the proportion of GNP invested in education in many other developing, leave alone developed, countries of the world, including Africa. According to the latest statistics, India ranks 80th among 130 countries of the world on which such data are available, in the proportion of GDP spent on education in 2000-02."

The increase in allocations on Child Protection (see Annex 2.5), however,

can be judged to be marginal, from 0.027 % (of total Union Government expenditure) in 2001-02 RE to 0.034 % in 2006-07 BE. Chart 3 indicates the allocations for the various sectors related to children. Needless to add that if we take into account the huge population of children who are exposed to various kinds of risks and deserve protection by the state, Union Government spending on Child Protection is grossly inadequate.



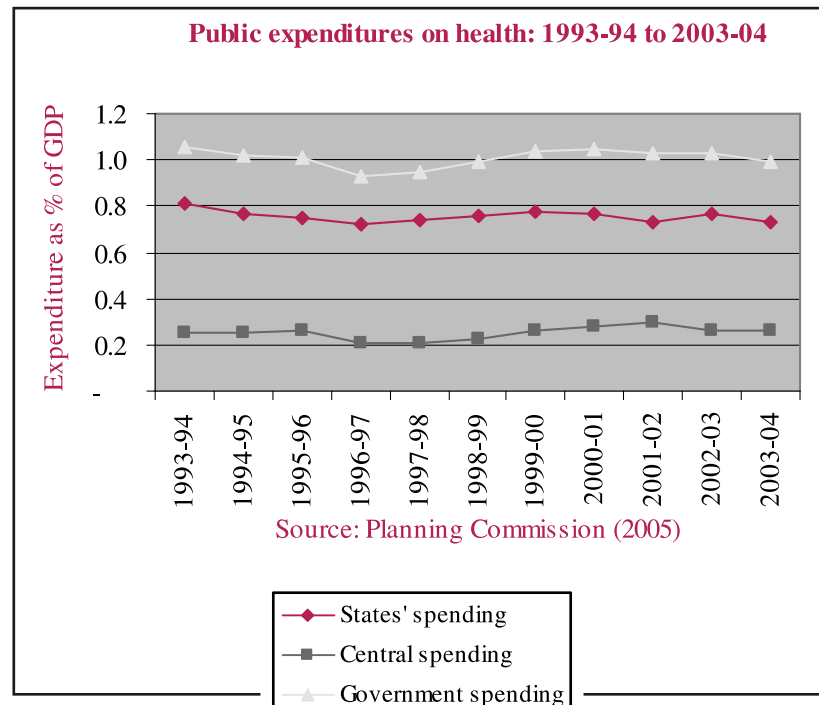
Importance of States

States are primarily responsible for the provision of social sector services, yet are dependent to a certain extent on flows from the Central government. Chart 4 indicates the importance of the state's contribution to the health sector as an example. Many states are, however, not contributing sufficient finances to social sector spending. Where states are unable to match Central grants, the implementation of important social schemes may be adversely affected. Real per capita expenditure on health by the central government went up from Rs. 89 in 1993-94 to Rs. 122 in 2003-04. Despite this increase, however, levels of public spending remain insufficient. This is because health is primarily financed by state governments and state spending is low and inadequate. For instance, per capita public expenditure by states in 2003-04 varied from Rs. 77 in Bihar, Rs. 91 in Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 98 in Rajasthan to Rs. 275 in Kerala, Rs. 294 in Punjab and Rs. 485 in Delhi. It is also found that state governments tend to cut back their spending as allocations by the Centre increase.

The weakening capacity of states to raise matching grants could be explained to a large extent by the accumulation of debt and mounting debt service burden, as well as the rising share of committed but non-developmental expenditures in a context of low and declining non-state revenues and increasing contingent liabilities, such as guarantees on loans. There are significant variations in state allocations for child-focused expenditures. States with larger child populations are spending disproportionately less on child-related sectors, with some exceptions and variations. Annex 3.1 and Annex 3.2 captures some of these variations for health and education.

In this context, declining flows of funds from the Centre to the States may adversely affect the provisioning of social services in States. For example, Table 3.1 (see Annexure 3) indicates the trend for the education sector and shows a decline in expenditure in most states. The crisis in finances of many of the States in the last decade, especially since late 1990s, has significantly constrained their ability to step up funding for the social sectors. Union Government funding for education has for the last few

decades constituted only 10 to 15% of the total public expenditure on education. In such a scenario, even when the Union Government has stepped up its allocations for education in 2005-06, the total quantum of government funding for education in the country cannot be expected to have shown any significant rise.



To address this significant set of financial constraints, effective policy action is required, either in the form of increased transfers from the Centre, and/or greater pressure on States to prioritize their expenditures in line with policy commitments to the social sectors and to children. Improved targeting of districts having high incidence of Infant Mortality, Child Mortality, Maternal Mortality, low literacy, high dropouts from school, high malnutrition and anemia rates, are also important measures that can improve outcomes.

Taking Child Budgeting Forward

There are several issues that come up when discussing financing and child budgeting². First, it is important to both protect and increase expenditures to promote child rights. The weak fiscal situation of most state governments is forcing many of them to cut back expenditures that promote the well-being of children. As a result, even though Central Government allocations may seem to be increasing, allocations for children have not been significantly increased. Second, it is essential to step up investments in children. This will require a vision for children that guarantees them their rights regardless of issues of affordability. For instance, it is important to budget for child health in a manner that does not deny any child access to quality health and medical care anywhere in the country. Apart from making children's issues a priority and demanding higher allocations, it is equally important to focus on resource mobilization to enhance public spending for children. Third, norms for allocation of funds by the Central Government to states, and by the states to districts and Panchayats need to be revisited. The allocations must be linked to both the numbers of children as well as to the condition of children in the different states. Fourth, norms for public spending in programmes for children must take note of the different contexts in which children live. Having uniform norms for meeting child rights that apply to all states and regions of the country is definitely not desirable. As efforts are made to reach more disadvantaged children, expenditures per child are likely to rise. This needs to be factored into budget calculations. Fifth, there are issues of effective utilization of funds. It is found that procedures for disbursement and accounting are often quite cumbersome. As a result, delays are common. Efforts are needed to streamline procedures for disbursement and utilization of funds.

² The seven recommendations are from Dr. A.K Shiva Kumar (2006) 'India's Children: Issues for the XI Plan' Paper presented at the National Consultation on Children in India: Priorities for the 11th Plan, January 18-19, 2006, New Delhi.

Sixth, it is necessary to have in place adequate systems of checks and balances to ensure proper utilization of funds, and to ensure that funds are well spent. Finally, expenditures must be assessed for their effectiveness in promoting child rights. The recent moves to link outlays to outcomes and put in place effective monitoring and evaluation systems are welcome.

Child budgeting should be taken forward to ensure that such analysis becomes an integral component of state planning. Taking into account the variations in performance of states towards achieving national targets relating to children and development, much work needs to be done to improve the allocations for, expenditures on and performance of programmes that are directly aimed at improving outcomes for children. State-level exercises on Child Budgeting, led by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in partnership with Planning and Finance Departments are being initiated in 2006 across the country and are aimed at strengthening the planning process for the 11th Plan period (2007-2012) and beyond.

Annex 1: Note on Methodology

The analysis is based on research support provided by the Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability with the support of UNICEF. Pioneering work in this area by HAQ: Centre for Child Rights is also acknowledged. Clarity about methodology is an important aspect of budget analysis and details are provided as relevant. Data for this exercise have been taken mainly from Union Budget documents, in particular the Annual Financial Statement and Expenditure Budget Vol. II (Notes on Demands for Grants), for various years. Data for Union Government's expenditures on Social Services have been collected from the Annual Financial Statements (AFS). Data for Union Government's allocations for programmes/ schemes meant specifically for children have been taken mainly from Expenditure Budget Vol. II (Notes on demands for Grants) for various years.

It must be noted here that the selection of programmes/ schemes (from among all programmes/ schemes funded by the Union Government) as directly addressing the specific needs of children, in other words, as a part of Child Budget, is a subjective exercise, and therefore may stimulate debate. The selection of programmes/ schemes, or any part of a scheme, as child-specific is still an evolving process. It depends crucially on the amount of information on various schemes that is available in the Budget documents and other government documents in the public domain. Efforts for identifying child-specific schemes (or components of schemes) run by the Central Government in a comprehensive manner are under progress. For instance, objections may be raised to the inclusion of certain schemes or the exclusion of certain others. However, the programmes/ schemes included in this analysis may very well be considered as a fair approximation of the total Child Budget component in Union Budget.

Some of the schemes included in this analysis undertake expenditures on children as well as some other sections of population (for instance, Reproductive and Child Health programme under Min. of Health & Family Welfare, Improvement in Working Conditions of Child/ Women Labour under Min. of Labour & Employment, and Sports Authority of India under Min. of Youth Affairs & Sports, etc.). However, since Union Budget documents (Expenditure Budget Vol. I and II) do not give disaggregated information on expenditure under such programmes/ schemes, the aggregate expenditures in such cases have been included. Thus, some of the figures in this analysis may overestimate the child specific expenditures under certain categories.

Some of the figures may also underestimate the child specific expenditures under certain categories. This is because the compilation of child-specific programmes/ schemes in this analysis might have excluded certain relevant programmes/ schemes which do not figure in the Expenditure Budget (Volume II) documents of Union Budget. Also, since Union Budget documents (Expenditure Budget Vol. I and II) do not give information on actual expenditure (i.e., Actuals or Accounts) under different Ministries/ Departments, data from the Revised Estimates for 2001-02 to 2005-06 and Budget Estimates for 2006-07 have been used. Thus, the figures for Union Government's allocations presented in the Annexures 2.2 to 2.5 are not actual expenditure figures but budgetary support released from the Union Government in the respective years. Figures in constant price have been calculated on the basis of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) - all commodities, all India. WPI value for 2005-06, used in this analysis, is the average for the WPI values for first 36 weeks of the financial year 2005-06 (source for WPI values- Website of Economic Advisor to Ministry of Industry and Commerce, GOI (<http://eaindustry.nic.in>))

Annex 2.1: Union Government's Expenditure on Social Services* (1996-97 to 2006-07)¹

	(in Rs. Crore)										
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 RE	2006-07BE
Revenue Account	9014.15	11239.86	13683.22	16134.86	17130.53	19064.64	20234.58	22826.23	29427.77	36112.27	41698.73
Capital Account	658.09	604.43	973.47	1085.99	805.85	-3377.76 ²	901.81	1062.95	902.46	811.82	1164.83
Loans	35.75	108.23	93.82	133.75	178.96	5194.58 ²	1590.24	1569.65	1140.58	1643.35	533.32
Total	9707.99	11952.52	14750.51	17354.6	18115.34	20881.46	22726.63	25458.83	31470.81	38567.44	43396.88
GDP at current market prices	1368209	1522547	1740985	1936831	2089500	2271984	2463324	2760025	3121414 (Quick Estimate)	3529240 (Advance Estimate)	3952749 ³
Union Govt. Expenditure on Social Services as a Proportion of GDP (in %)	0.710	0.785	0.847	0.896	0.867	0.919	0.923	0.922	1.008	1.09	1.1

Notes:

* Social Services as per Annual Financial Statement of the Central Government for 2005-06 include: General Education, Technical Education, Sports and Youth Services, Art & Culture, Medical and Public Health, Family Welfare, Water Supply and Sanitation, Housing, Urban Development, Information and Publicity, Broadcasting, Welfare of SCs, STs and other backward classes, Labour and Employment, Social Security and Welfare, Nutrition, Relief on account of Natural Calamities, Other Social Services, Secretariat - Social Services

¹ Figures for 1996-97 to 2004-05 are Actuals, those for 2005-06 are Revised Estimates (RE), & those for 2006-07 are Budget Estimates (BE).

² Capital account disbursements for Social Services record a negative value (-3377.76 crore rupees) for Actuals of 2001-02 on account of a large negative value (-4258.08 crore rupees) recorded for Broadcasting (major head 4221) in that year (Refer to Annual Financial Statement of Central Government for 2003-04). At the same time, due to a large positive value (Rs. 4400.13 Crore) for Loans for Broadcasting (major head 6221), Loans for Social Services for 2001-02 (actuals) record a very high positive value.

³ Extrapolated assuming a nominal growth rate of 12% (in the GDP at current prices) over the previous year.

Source: 1. Annual Financial Statement of Central Government- for various years.

2. Economic Survey 2004-05 and Economic Survey 2005-06, GOI.

Annex 2.2: Union Government's Budgetary Provisions for Child Development (2001-02 to 2006-07)
1 Integrated Child Development Services ² (under Department of Women & Child Development)
2 Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme for the children of working mothers (previously, Day Care Centres) (under Department of Women & Child Development)
3 Contribution to UNICEF (under Department of Women & Child Development)
4 National Institute of Public Cooperation & Child Development (under Department of Women & Child Development)
5 Other Schemes (under Department of Women & Child Development)
6 Balika Samridhi Yojana (under Department of Women & Child Development)
7 Nutrition (under Department of Women & Child Development)
8 Central Assistance for State and UT Plans for <i>Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG)</i> ⁴
9 Provision for Social Welfare in North Eastern Region and Sikkim- Child Welfare (under Department of Women & Child Development)
10 Allocations on Child Development in Union Budget (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9)
11 Total Expenditure of Union Government ³
12 Allocations on Child Development as a proportion of Total Expenditure of Union Government (In %)

(In Rs. Crore)

2001-02 ¹ (RE)	2002-03 (RE)	2003-04 (RE)	2004-05 (RE)	2005-06 (RE)	2006-07 (BE)
1492.54	1726.72	1801.46	1934.4	3325.9	4087.54
21.95	22.1	21.4	29.25	41.4	94.0
3.83	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.11	3.80
8.4	8.5	10.2	11.75	11.35	11.8
5.17	6.13	4.62	13.56	13.54	18.65
16.0	1.8	0.01	48.0	0.03	0.03
9.85	7.59	7.48	8.6	11.53	12.17
...	...	102.73	2.73	165	164.8
0.01 ⁵	208.5 ⁵	215.0 ⁵	240.0 ⁵	376.05	466.59
1557.75	1984.44	2166	2291.39	3947.91	4859.38
364436	404013	474255	505791	508705	563991
0.43	0.49	0.46	0.45	0.78	0.86

Notes:

¹ Expenditure Budget (Notes on Demands for Grants) in the Union Budget documents does not give *Actuals*, hence we have taken *Revised Estimates* for the years from 2001-02 to 2005-06.

² Figures of expenditure under ICDS also include expenditures under *World Bank assisted ICDS Projects and Training Programme under ICDS*.

³ The Total Expenditure figures for 2001-02 to 2004-05 are also *Revised Estimates*, though *Actuals* are available. This has been followed for the sake of consistency in the analysis.

⁴ Figures taken from 'Notes on Demands for Grants' under *Ministry of Finance-Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments* and 'Notes on Demands for Grants' under *Ministry of Home Affairs-Transfers to UT Governments*, Union Budget, various years.

⁵ Figures for 2001-02 RE to 2004-05 RE in Row 9 (Provision for Social Welfare in North Eastern Region and Sikkim- Child Welfare) are Total Provision for Social Welfare in North Eastern Region and Sikkim (i.e. provisions for child welfare + women's welfare + nutrition). However, these are fair approximations for the child welfare component, as in 2005-06 RE and 2006-07 BE, the only years for which disaggregated information is available in Expenditure Budget Vol. II, the provision for child welfare constitutes more than 97 % of the Total Provision for Social Welfare in North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

Source: Compiled from Expenditure Budget Vol. II, Union Budget, GOI-various years.

Annex 2.3: Union Government's Budgetary Provisions for Child Health (2001-02 to 2006-07) (In Rs. Crore)

	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (RE)	2003-04 (RE)	2004-05 (RE)	2005-06 (RE)	2006-07 (BE)
1 Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi (Under Dept. of Health & Family Welfare)	13.32	14.5	15.08	17.25	18.07	21.94
2 Manufacture of Sera & Vaccine (BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy, Chennai and Grant to Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor) (under Dept. Of Health & Family Welfare)	4	4.6	6.33	6.05	11.73	15.27
3 Reproductive and Child Health Project ¹ (under Dept. of Health & Family Welfare)	933.36	445.54	442.35	485.93	1814.27	1765.83
4 Strengthening of Immunisation Programme & Eradication of Polio (under Dept. of Health & Family Welfare)	12.32	460.1	763.2	1017.48	962.65	1330.5
5 Maternity Benefit Scheme ² (under Dept. of Health & Family Welfare)	72	65	40	50	-	-
6 Allocations on Child Health in Union Budget (1+2+3+4+5)	1035	989.74	1266.96	1576.71	2806.72	3133.54
7 Total Expenditure of Union Government	364436	404013	474254	505791	508705	563991
8 Allocations on Child Health as a proportion of Total Expenditure of Union Government (in %)	0.28	0.24	0.27	0.31	0.55	0.56

Notes:

¹ Figure for Reproductive and Child Health Project in 2006-07 BE includes the budget provisions for Flexible RCH Pool and RCH Project under Dept. of Health and Family Welfare.

² The National Maternity Benefit Scheme was merged with RCH Flexible Pool in 2005-06. Source: Compiled from Expenditure Budget Vol. II, Union Budget, various years

Annex 2.4: Union Government's Budgetary Provisions for Child Education (2001-02 to 2006-07) (In Rs. Crore)

	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (RE)	2003-04 (RE)	2004-05 (RE)	2005-06 (RE)	2006-07 (BE)
1 Child Education under Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Ministry of HRD ¹	3577.05	3764.37	5219.47	7227.88	12244.29	16895.11
2 Child Education under Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education, Ministry of HRD ²	1239.44	1234.5	1429.04	1385.08	1751.81	1991.38
3 Child Education under Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment ³	54.05	65.2	85.5	76.8	118.8	123.85
4 Child Education under Ministry of Tribal Affairs ⁴	7.5	24	26.38	19	21.65	47.0
5 Child Education under Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports ⁵	116.36	107.2	118.07	143.43	157.55	173.9
6 Allocations on Child Education in Union Budget (1+2+3+4+5)	4994.4	5195.27	6878.46	8852.19	14294.1	19231.24
7 Total Expenditure of Union Government	364436	404013	474254	505791	508705	563991
8 Allocations on Child Education as a proportion of Total Expenditure of Union Government (in %)	1.37	1.29	1.45	1.75	2.81	3.41

Notes:

¹ Child Education under Department of Elementary Education and Literacy (Min. of HRD) includes: the Total Expenditure on Elementary Education under this department.

² Child Education under Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education (Min. of HRD) includes: (1) the Total Expenditure on Secondary Education under this department (2) provisions for the scheme-Scholarships for Talented Children from Rural Areas, (3) provisions for the scheme-Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernization Programme, and (4) provisions for Development of North Eastern Region- Provision for Secondary Education. No. (4) has been added only in case of 2005-06 RE and 2006-07 BE.

³ Child Education under Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment includes: the provisions for (1) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme, (2) Girls Hostels, (3) Boys Hostels, (4) UNDP Assistance for support to children with disabilities and (5) Other Programmes for the Welfare of SCs.

⁴ Child Education under the Min. of Tribal Affairs includes: the provisions for (1) Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area, and (2) Schemes for Hostels for ST Girls and Boys

⁵ Child Education under the Min. of Youth Affairs and Sports includes: the provisions for (1) Grant to Rural Schools for development of Playfields etc., and (2) Sports Authority of India, GOI. It may be noted here that one of the mandates of the Sports Authority of India (SAI) is to spot and nurture talented children in different age groups for achieving excellence by providing them with requisite infrastructure equipment, coaching and other facilities.

Source: Compiled from Expenditure Budget Vol. II, Union Budget, various years

Annex 2.5: Union Government's Budgetary Provisions for Child Protection (2001-02 to 2006-07) (In Rs. Crore)

	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (RE)	2003-04 (RE)	2004-05 (RE)	2005-06 (RE)	2006-07 (BE)
1 Prevention & Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment (under Min. of Social Justice and Empowerment)	11.25	14.4	14.4	18.9	20.43	23.0
2 Child Welfare- Other Schemes (under Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment)	15.8	16.02	14.8	17.5	16.1	19.0
3 Scheme for Rescue of Victims of Trafficking (under DWCD, Min. of HRD)	...	...	...	0	0.25	0.45
4 Short Stay Homes (under DWCD, Min. of HRD)	12.84	12.84	15.35	14.4	15.0	15.9
5 Swadhar (under DWCD, Min. of HRD)	...	9.0	0.8	3.69	5.5	7.0
6 Improvement in Working Conditions of Child/ Women Labour (under Min. Of Labour and Employment)	62	70.56	68.26	98.38	115.76	127.46
7 Initiative to Develop Skills, ITIs & Elimination of Child Labour in 10th Plan' (under Min. of Labour and Employment)	...	0	...	...	...	...
8 Allocations on Child Protection in Union Budget (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)	101.89	122.82	113.61	152.87	173.04	192.81
9 Total Expenditure of Union Government	364436	404013	474254	505791	508705	563991
10 Allocations on Child Protection as a proportion of Total Expenditure of Union Government (in %)	0.028	0.030	0.024	0.030	0.034	0.034

Notes:

¹ Budget Estimates for 2002-03 showed an allocation of Rs. 4 Crore under this head, though no amount was recorded in the Revised Estimates for that year or in any of the subsequent years.

Source: Compiled from Expenditure Budget Vol. II, Union Budget, GOI- various years.

Annex 3 Table 3.1: Expenditure on Education as % of Aggregate Disbursements

States	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Andhra Pradesh	13.3	12.5	11.7	10.7	11.4
Arunachal Pradesh	6.4	13.3	12.1	10.2	11.2
Assam	25.5	21.9	22.4	22.1	14.3
Bihar	23.7	20.7	18.4	18.9	17.9
Chhattisgarh	13.1	12.4	11.0	12.1	12.2
Goa	11.9	10.5	12.0	11.8	9.1
Gujarat	13.6	12.7	13.5	10.4	12.5
Haryana	14.6	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.1
Himachal Pradesh	17.0	16.2	14.5	15.1	15.5
Jammu and Kashmir	11.1	11.6	10.9	11.1	10.7
Jharkhand	NA	16.2	19.0	14.2	15.9
Karnataka	17.7	16.0	14.8	12.5	13.8
Kerala	20.0	19.0	17.6	15.6	17.1
Madhya Pradesh	16.3	12.5	12.2	9.4	8.7
Maharashtra	22.3	22.1	18.9	15.0	16.4
Manipur	20.2	13.7	13.3	11.7	13.1

Meghalaya	16.6	17.9	15.3	19.4	17.2
Mizoram	16.2	16.0	14.5	11.9	13.9
Nagaland	13.8	11.0	11.0	10.6	10.2
Orissa	15.9	14.6	14.3	11.7	10.6
Punjab	13.2	11.7	12.1	10.9	11.3
Rajasthan	18.8	18.2	15.5	14.2	14.4
Sikkim	14.2	8.0	7.6	13.6	8.9
Tamil Nadu	18.0	17.3	13.8	13.5	14.3
Tripura	19.3	18.6	19.2	17.7	17.5
Uttar Pradesh	16.8	16.0	14.6	9.2	12.5
Uttaranchal	21.5	21.1	20.0	15.2	17.3
West Bengal	17.1	16.2	15.9	12.0	12.7
NCT Delhi	15.1	13.7	12.1	10.6	12.6
All States (% of Aggregate Disbursements)	17.4	16.1	15.0	12.6	13.4
All States (% of GDP)	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4

Source: State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2004-05 (Reserve Bank of India, 2004)

Table 3.2: Expenditure on Medical and Public Health and Family Welfare as % of Aggregate Disbursements (Per cent)

States	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Andhra Pradesh	4.7	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.4
Arunachal Pradesh	5.0	4.9	4.5	3.7	4.3
Assam	4.7	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.1
Bihar	5.9	4.9	4.2	3.8	3.2
Chhattisgarh	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.7
Goa	4.4	3.8	4.0	4.4	3.3
Gujarat	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.5	3.0
Haryana	3.3	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.8
Himachal Pradesh	5.6	4.9	4.5	5.2	5.1
Jammu & Kashmir	4.9	5.5	5.2	5.5	4.8
Jharkhand	NA	4.9	4.2	4.1	3.7
Karnataka	5.1	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.5
Kerala	5.3	5.8	4.8	4.5	4.7
Madhya Pradesh	5.1	4.1	4.1	3.1	3.4
Maharashtra	3.9	4.3	3.7	3.3	3.5
Manipur	4.8	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.7

Meghalaya	5.6	6.6	5.9	4.8	5.2
Mizoram	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.6	4.0
Nagaland	5.2	4.1	4.6	4.0	4.7
Orissa	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.9
Punjab	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.1
Rajasthan	5.2	5.2	4.2	3.9	3.9
Sikkim	3.7	2.2	2.0	3.2	2.6
Tamil Nadu	4.9	4.9	4.1	4.0	4.2
Tripura	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.2	3.8
Uttar Pradesh	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.1	4.5
Uttaranchal	3.1	4.4	3.8	3.9	4.3
West Bengal	5.6	5.0	4.9	3.9	3.8
NCT Delhi	7.2	6.7	6.3	5.9	7.0
All States (% of Aggregate Disbursements)	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.6	3.8
All States (% of GDP)	0.77	0.73	0.69	0.72	0.67

Source: State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2004-05 (Reserve Bank of India, 2004)



