

Report of the Gender Budgeting Study for West Bengal

November 2006

Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability

A-11 (Second Floor), Niti Bagh, New Delhi-110049
Ph: +91-11- 417 412 85/ 86/ 87; Email: cbadelhi@vsnl.net

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**(Supported by: Development and Planning Department,
Government of West Bengal)**

Study Team:

**Subrat Das
Debdulal Thakur
Satadru Sikdar**

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Ph: +91-11- 417 412 85/ 86/ 87; Email: cbadelhi@vsnl.net

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We would like to express our sincerest thanks to the Development and Planning Department, Government of West Bengal, for giving Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability (CBGA) the task of undertaking Gender Budget Analysis for West Bengal. When it had started, the focus of the study was rather narrow, mainly restricted to programmes/ schemes in West Bengal, which are targeted towards women and girls. However, we soon realized that an in depth and defensible analysis of the State Budget from the gender lens requires a much broader coverage so that it can include all those schemes in which a component is earmarked for women. But the paucity of gender-disaggregated information on beneficiaries of programmes/ schemes being implemented in the States throws up a serious challenge in this regard. As a result the study has taken much longer to complete than what was originally planned. However, at the end of this five-month long effort, we have a report, which we hope is based on a methodology that is defensible and also replicable for other States. In this context, we must express our gratitude to the Development and Planning Department, Government of West Bengal, for giving us the additional time for achieving this task. We would like to express our gratitude to Ms. Gargi Ghosh for providing us essential support in terms of arranging all relevant government documents from West Bengal and more importantly for patiently bearing with the delay in completion of this study.

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We are aware that several loopholes might have remained in this report, for which we only are responsible.

Finally, we hope this study would be useful for policymakers, academicians, and Non-Government Organisations interested in the area of Gender Budgeting for the States in India, and in particular for the Development and Planning Department of West Bengal Government.

- Subrat Das, Debdulal Thakur and Satadru Sikdar

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Key Findings

- The study finds that both the total magnitude of outlays earmarked for women and its composition raise several concerns regarding priorities for women in the State Budget. The total outlay earmarked for women in West Bengal accounted for only 6.1 % of the total State Budget outlay in 2003-04 (Actuals), which increased to 6.7 % in 2004-05 (RE) and 7.5 % in 2005-06 (BE).
- In terms of priorities for the different needs of women, outlays earmarked for Women's Education accounted for 5.18 % of the total State Budget outlay in 2003-04 (Actuals), which increased to 5.83 % in 2004-05 (RE) and 6.57 % in 2005-06 (BE).
- The outlay earmarked for Women's Education accounts for a major chunk of the total outlay earmarked for women in the State Budget, which reached around 87 % of the total Gender Budget (i.e. total outlay earmarked for women) in 2005-06 (BE). The shares of Women's Nutrition and Women's Health in the total Gender Budget are much lower at around 6.5 % and less than 4 %, respectively. And, the shares of Women's Livelihood and Welfare of Women in Difficult Circumstances in the total outlays earmarked for women are very small.
- If we take into account the serious concerns regarding the nutritional status of women, health status of women and poor coverage of institutional deliveries in West Bengal, the low priority given to outlays earmarked for Women's Nutrition and Women's Health indicate the deficits in budgetary policies towards women in the State.
- While the priority for Women's Education in State Budget appears very high in comparison to other needs of women, the high Dropout Rate of girls in School Education and very low Enrolment Rate of girls in Secondary & Higher Secondary Education in the State indicate that outlays for this sector also need to be stepped up with targeted interventions for girls.
- The Plan outlays earmarked for women as a proportion of the total Plan outlays in West Bengal Budget shows a decline from 10.31 % in 2003-04 (Actuals) to 9.16 % in 2004-05 (RE) and to 8.25 % in 2005-06 (BE).
- This decline in the priority for women in total Plan outlays in the State Budget, between 2003-04 (Actuals) and 2005-06 (BE), is mainly due to a sharp reduction in outlays for 'Establishment and Maintenance of Rural Family Welfare Subcentres' and a reduction in the total outlays for 'Integrated Child Development Services' (ICDS) scheme.
- The priorities for Women's Livelihood and Welfare of Women in Difficult Circumstances in the total Plan outlay in State Budget are very low. However, the priority for Women's Education in the Plan outlay in West Bengal Budget shows a significant rise from 1.18 % in 2003-04 (Actuals) to 3.68 % in 2005-06 (BE).

1. Introduction

Gender Budgeting refers to a method of looking at the budget formulation process, budgetary policies and budget outlays from the gender lens. Gender Budget, with regard to the Government at any level, does not refer to a separate budget for women; rather it is an analytical tool which scrutinizes the government budget to reveal its gender-differentiated impact and advocate for greater priorities for programmes and schemes to address the gender-based disadvantages faced by women. Gender Budgeting is concerned not only with public expenditure but also with the gender-differentiated impact of revenue mobilization by the government. In fact, Gender Budgeting, as an approach, is not confined to government budgets alone; it also includes analysing various socio-economic policies from the gender perspective. Since gender-based differences and discrimination are built into the entire social-economic-political fabric of almost all societies, a gender-neutral government budget is bound to reach and benefit the men more than the women unless concerted efforts are made to correct gender-based discrimination. Moreover, a gender-neutral government budget could even reinforce, instead of reducing, the gender-based disadvantages faced by women. Thus, a gender-neutral government budget is actually gender-blind. The relevance of Gender Budgeting can be summarized in the adage – if it is unfair to have differential treatment for same people, it is also unfair to have same treatment for different people.

1.1 Gender Budgeting in India

The discourse in India on analysing public expenditure from the gender perspective is usually traced back to the *Report of the Committee on the Status of Women* (titled “*Towards Equality*”) brought out by the Government of India in 1974. This Report pointed out that the development trajectory of the country had adversely affected a large section of women and created new imbalances and disparities. The consciousness generated by this Report led to changes in policies towards development of women in the Fifth Five Year Plan. However, it was only in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) that specific attention was paid to outlays for programmes/schemes which directly benefited women. The Seventh Five Year Plan witnessed the initiation of a mechanism for identifying and monitoring public expenditure schemes that extended benefits directly to women. In 1986, the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) of Government of India was entrusted the responsibility of monitoring 27 beneficiary oriented schemes under various sectors which directly benefited women.

However, the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) marked a significant progress in this regard; it adopted the strategy of Women’s Component Plan (WCP) which was a precursor to the adoption

of Gender Budgeting. The notion of WCP, as it was adopted in the Ninth Plan, earmarked a clear, unconditional minimum quantum of funds/benefits for women in the schemes run by all Ministries/Departments that were perceived to be “women-related” and thereby recognized that prioritizing financial resources for programmes/schemes for women is critical for women’s empowerment. Under WCP, both Central as well as State Governments were required to ensure that “not less than 30 per cent of the funds/benefits are earmarked for women under the various schemes of the ‘women-related’ ministries/departments”. There is no explanation, however, on how the Planning Commission arrived at this particular figure of 30 % under the WCP, at least not in any of the government reports/ documents available in the public domain. Although the domain of WCP is restricted only to Plan outlays by the Departments, WCP provides a benchmark to assess the performance of Departments in prioritizing Plan resources for schemes which directly benefit women. Moreover, information on implementation of WCP by the various Departments (in the Central Government or in a State) can play an important role in operationalising Gender Budgeting, depending on the methodology adopted for the latter. As we shall discuss in one of the subsequent sections, the methodology of Gender Budgeting for West Bengal adopted in the present study also relies upon information on resource flows to the WCP under different Departments in the State.

The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) marked another significant step forward as it envisaged “immediate action in tying up these two effective concepts of WCP and Gender Budgeting to play a complementary role to each other, and thus ensure both preventive and post facto action in enabling women to receive their rightful share from all the women-related general development sectors”. The need for taking up Gender Budgeting was also recognized in the *National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001*, which observed “Availability of adequate financial, human and market resources to implement the Policy will be managed by concerned Departments...” and that this process will include, among other initiatives, “Assessment of benefits flowing to women and resource allocation to the programmes relating to them through an exercise of gender budgeting.” In this scenario, the Department of Women & Child Development (DWCD) in the Central Government, in collaboration with United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), led the initiative for Gender Budgeting at the level of Central Government, an important element of which was the commissioning of a Gender Budgeting study to the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), New Delhi. In the national *Economic Survey for 2000-01*, for the first time a separate section on Gender Inequality was included in the chapter on Social Sector. Subsequently, the Gender Budget analysis of Union Budgets done by the NIPFP was incorporated in the Annual Reports of the DWCD. Later on, in the Union Budget for 2005-06, a separate statement on Gender Budgeting was included for the first time, which covered the budget allocations under 10 demands for grants. Union Budget for 2006-07 took this exercise

forward, as it presented a Gender Budgeting statement covering 24 demands for grants (under 18 Ministries/Departments of the Central Government). As reported in the *Outcome Budget 2006-07* of the Ministry of Women and Child Development (erstwhile DWCD) in the Central Government, Gender Budget cells have been set up in 40 Central Ministries with the primary objective of focusing on flow of funds and benefits to women and to improve the gender sensitivity of the programmes and schemes.

1.2 Gender Budget Analysis for West Bengal

One of the most significant studies among those analysing the budgets of different States in India from the gender perspective has been that by Nirmala Banerjee and Poulami Roy, which was published by *Sachetana* in 2003¹. This study by Banerjee and Roy (2003) examined the nature and extent of West Bengal's budgetary policies that were supposed to work towards removing some of the gender-based disadvantages of women. This study identified the women-oriented programmes/ schemes in West Bengal Budget (actual outlays in 1998-99) and compared the outlays for those with the total budget in order to assess the priorities for women in the State Budget. Banerjee and Roy (2003) adopted a classification of the total identified set of women-oriented schemes, which emphasized the gender-based disadvantages faced by women and the possible impact of the State's women-oriented schemes on the prevailing gendered position of women. They found that there were many government schemes providing relief to women in distress in a rather narrow manner without addressing the underlying structural problems; and recommended that such relief giving schemes must be supplemented by measures to ensure that women's rights are more clearly defined, enforced and protected. Secondly, their study found that many of the women-oriented schemes reinforced the traditional gendered roles for women; and argued that such schemes should not be regarded as the government's concerns for gender equality. The third category of schemes reported in their study covered the empowering schemes, which included both equity-promoting schemes (which were seen by the authors as gender-neutral) and equality-promoting schemes (which did try to eliminate the gender-based disadvantages of women). In the actual outlays from the State Budget in 1998-99, the share of equity-promoting schemes (within the total outlay on women-oriented programmes/schemes) was found to be very high while that of equality-promoting schemes was very small. Apart from this study, no other significant attempt seems to have been made towards analysing the West Bengal Budget from a gender lens.

¹ Banerjee, Nirmala and Poulami Roy (2003), *Gender in Fiscal Policies: The Case of West Bengal*, Sachetana, Kolkata.

1.3 Objectives, Scope and Methodology of the Present Study

Objectives

The primary objectives of this study are:

- (i) To assess the priorities for women in the outlays made in West Bengal Budget;
- (ii) To evaluate the composition of the total outlay for women in the State Budget in terms of the priorities across different sectors relating to different needs of women; and
- (iii) To suggest recommendations for budgetary policies that can be adopted by the State for addressing the different needs of women.

Scope

(i) The study analyses West Bengal Budget for 2005-06, which presents Actual outlays made in the fiscal year 2003-04, Revised Estimates (RE) of the outlays made in 2004-05 and Budget Estimates (BE) of the outlays proposed for 2005-06.

(ii) As is evident from the objectives stated above, the present study restricts its attention only to the expenditure part of the State Budget and does not cover the receipts part (i.e. it does not evaluate the revenue mobilization policies of the State).

(iii) Also, while the study uses the information on flows to Women's Component Plan (WCP) made under different sectors in the State Plan, it does not make any evaluation of the implementation of WCP in the State vis-à-vis the Planning Commission directives in this regard.

(iv) We must note here that there are several Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented in the States (such as, *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, District Primary Education Programme, Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme, Flexible Pool for State PIP's, National Child Labour Project, Rural Sanitation Programme, Sampoon Grameen Rozgar Yojana, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana and Indira Awaas Yojana, etc.*) in which the Central Government grant (i.e. Central Plan Assistance) is being given directly to the State/ District level autonomous bodies/ implementing agencies, bypassing the State Budget. Hence, the Central Government grants for these schemes do not get captured in the State Budget. As a result, the present study also does not cover the Central Government grants under these Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, although it does capture the matching grants provided by the State Government for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Thus, the scope of the present study is limited to the total outlays captured in the State Budget.

Methodology

As mentioned earlier, the DWCD in Central Government, in collaboration with UNIFEM, had commissioned the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) to analyse the Union Budget for 2001-02 from a gender perspective. This study² identified three categories of public expenditure on women from the Union Budget. The three categories identified by this NIPFP study were: (1) Expenditure on programmes/schemes specifically targeted to women and girls, (2) Pro-women allocations; which are the composite expenditure schemes with an earmarked component for women; and (3) Mainstream public expenditure that have a gender-differential impact. While capturing (from the Budget documents) the precise magnitude of budget outlay on schemes that are targeted to women and girls is straight forward, the same in case of composite public expenditure schemes with only a component for women is rather complicated. With regard to this second category, the methodology used in the NIPFP study depended significantly on the information compiled by DWCD regarding the status of implementation of Women's Component Plan (WCP) by different Central Ministries/Departments. In fact, for those Ministries/Departments, for which the DWCD did not have precise information on flows to WCP, the NIPFP study assumed the flow to WCP from Gross Budgetary Support of the Ministry/Department to be 30 %. As regards the third category of public expenditure affecting women, the NIPFP study had presented only an illustrative benefit-incidence analysis of Union Budget outlays on Elementary Education.

The study by Banerjee and Roy (2003) on West Bengal followed a different methodology than the model developed in the NIPFP study. As has already been mentioned, the classification of the total identified budget outlays for women in West Bengal into different categories, which was adopted by Banerjee and Roy (2003), laid emphasis on the gendered role of women in the society and their study analysed the impact of the women-oriented schemes in the State on the prevailing gender relations. However, as Banerjee and Roy (2003) themselves admitted in the study report, their calculations of total outlays for women in West Bengal Budget (actual outlays in 1998-99) erred on the more generous side. The said study, besides all the schemes specifically targeted towards women, took into account several composite public expenditure programmes/schemes meant for both men and women. In case of the latter schemes, except for Primary and Secondary Education (where enrolment rates for girls and proportion of female teachers were taken into account), for almost all other programmes/ schemes the proportion of women in the total population of West Bengal was considered for computing the pro-women shares in total outlays. It may be argued that such an assumption is generous and it would result in an

² A. Lahiri, L. Chakraborty and P.N. Bhattacharya, "Gender Budgeting in India: Post-budget Assessment Report", NIPFP, August 2001.

overestimate of the Gender Budget for the State (something which the authors themselves have admitted).

It must be noted here that the weaknesses in the methodologies adopted in the studies, mentioned above, have resulted from the **paucity of gender-disaggregated data** on the actual beneficiaries of the programmes/ schemes (in the country or in the specific State). Thus, the various experts, undertaking gender budget analysis both at the level of Union Budget as well as at the State level, have confronted serious problems of paucity of gender-disaggregated data. At the level of Central Government, it has been recently reported that 40 Ministries have set up Gender Budgeting cells. It may be worthwhile to note here that the Central Government had constituted an Inter-Departmental Committee in November 2004 to carry forward several tasks with regard to Gender Budgeting. This Committee had instructed 18 Central Ministries to bring out scheme-wise outlays and physical targets benefiting women in their Annual Reports/ Performance Budgets. A perusal of the latest Annual Reports and Performance Budgets for most of these 18 Central Ministries³ shows that 10 Ministries have presented gender-disaggregated information on budget outlays/ beneficiaries of their schemes in their Annual Report/ Performance Budget. Moreover, the gender-disaggregated information compiled by these selected Central Ministries is limited to only some of the programmes/ schemes under them and exclude several programmes/ schemes on the grounds of paucity of gender-disaggregated data or difficulty in gender-wise partitioning of schemes. In this scenario, it is very likely that paucity of gender-disaggregated data on beneficiaries might pose a serious challenge to operationalising Gender Budgeting in the States.

In this backdrop, the present study adopts an **alternative methodology** for analysing the West Bengal Budget from a gender lens. Instead of identifying the total outlays for women in the State Budget based on *ex post* beneficiary data for all programmes/ schemes (which is bound to confront serious obstacles due to the paucity of such data), the study identifies the total outlay for women in the State Budget based on the **outlays which are *ex ante* 'earmarked' for women**. Thus, the total magnitude of Gender Budget identified by the present study does not show the total budget outlays that actually reach/ benefit women in any particular year but it shows the total budget outlays which are *ex ante* earmarked for women. In other words, the Gender Budget captured in the present study refers to the total **outlays which are entitled for women** through various policy guidelines that govern the programmes/ schemes. It must be mentioned at the outset that even this *ex ante* approach of capturing the total budget outlays entitled for women is based on **several assumptions**. **First** of all, we make the obvious assumption that the budget

³ Please refer to Annexure 7: Gender-disaggregated Information in the Latest Annual reports & Performance Budgets of the Central Government Ministries.

outlays for all those schemes, which are specifically targeted towards women, are in fact entitled for women. **Secondly**, we assume that the flow to Women's Component Plan (WCP) from the total budget outlay for any State Plan Programme, as reported in the Annual Plan document for West Bengal, is an outlay *ex ante* earmarked for women. **Thirdly**, we assume that some specific policy guidelines governing the implementation of *Central Plan Schemes* and *Centrally Sponsored Schemes*, which prescribe a certain minimum proportion for women in total outlays or total beneficiaries in the scheme, imply an *ex ante* earmarking of outlays for women. **Fourth** assumption is that in case of some of the *Central Plan Schemes* and *Centrally Sponsored Schemes* (such as "Strengthening of Teachers' Training Institutes" and Schemes related to Under Graduate and Post Graduate Education in Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy) the proportion of women in total students/ trainees enrolled⁴ gives the share in total outlay for the scheme, which is *ex ante* earmarked for women.⁵ **Fifth**, we have assumed that 50 % of the outlays for Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and 57.5 % of the outlays for Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) are earmarked for women.⁶ **Sixth** assumption made in the study pertains to the Non-Plan outlays on School and Higher Education in the State Budget. As is well-known, Non-Plan outlay accounts for a very high share in the total outlay on education in the State Budget; and it is mostly meant for provision of salary to teachers, maintenance of the establishment and providing for several recurring interventions in education that are not covered in the Plan programmes. With regard to this significant component in the State Budget, we assume that the proportion of girls in total enrolment in School Education and that in Higher Education⁷ give us the shares in Non-Plan outlays for Department of School Education and Department of Higher Education, which are *ex ante* earmarked for women.⁸

The outlays earmarked for women under different programmes/ schemes in West Bengal Budget, identified in this study following the above-mentioned methodology, are then **classified into five different sectors/ categories** based on the different important needs of women. The study divides the entire Gender Budget in West Bengal Budget into five mutually exclusive⁹ categories, viz. **Women's Livelihood** (which includes all schemes meant primarily for promoting livelihood/

⁴ All the data on enrolment of girls/ women and total enrolment in West Bengal, used in this study, pertain to the year 2002-03; since the Selected Educational Statistics 2002-03, Ministry of HRD, GoI, is the only data source referred to in this regard.

⁵ This is based on yet another assumption that the unit cost of provision of public education in any concerned stream is the same for men and women.

⁶ Please refer to Annexure 8: Gender Budgeting Related Information for Central Plan Schemes & Centrally Sponsored Schemes Generated by Central Government Ministries for detailed information on these

⁷ The data on enrolment of girls and total enrolment in West Bengal, used in this study, pertain to the year 2002-03.

⁸ Based on the assumption that the unit cost of provision of school education and that in case of higher education in the State is the same for boys and girls.

⁹ That is, each Scheme/ Item of Expenditure selected as a part of the Gender Budget can be included in only one of the five Categories, even though a particular scheme might address multiple needs of women.

income generating activities for women), **Welfare of Women in Difficult Circumstances** (which includes all schemes meant for protection of women and girls in difficult circumstances and the schemes meant for providing relief to women in distress), **Women's Health** (which includes all schemes meant primarily for promoting better health of women and girls), **Women's Nutrition** (which includes all schemes meant primarily for improving the nutritional status of women and girls), and **Women's Education** (which includes all schemes meant for promoting women's education and schemes related to sports and youth services for women). Each scheme/ item of expenditure, selected as a part of the Gender Budget, is included in only one of the five Categories mentioned above, even though a particular scheme might address multiple needs of women. Thus, the classification of schemes into different categories followed in this study is subjective to some extent.

1.4 Structure of the Report

The report is broadly divided into two parts; the first part presents the main text and the second part (Annexures) presents all the data tables and explanatory tables. In the first part, Section 2 presents a brief overview of the status of women in West Bengal based on recent outcome indicators for women relating to some of the relevant sectors. Section 3 very briefly highlights the important interventions for women envisaged in the Tenth Five Year Plan for West Bengal. Section 4 presents the findings of the gender budget analysis undertaken in this study. Section 5 concludes the report with some specific recommendations for budgetary policies and outlays for women in West Bengal, which may be taken into consideration by the policymakers in the State. In the second part of the report, the first five Annexures present the compilations of schemes/ items of expenditure in West Bengal Budget with outlays earmarked for women under the five broad categories adopted in the study. The last four Annexures present some relevant qualitative and quantitative information, which have been used in the analysis of budget outlays in this study.

2. Status of Women in West Bengal

This section presents a brief overview of the status of women in West Bengal based on recent outcome indicators for women in some of the relevant sectors. Table 1 presents a comparative picture of some vital statistics for women in West Bengal. In comparison to the national averages, West Bengal presents a better picture in case of all of the selected indicators. However, when we look at an inter-State comparison, we find that West Bengal still lags far behind the best performers in the country, like, Kerala. For example, the Sex Ratio in West Bengal in 2001 was 934, whereas for Kerala it was 1058. Life Expectancy at Birth for females in 2001 was 69.3 years in West Bengal, slightly higher than the national average of 66.9 years, but far below the level attained in Kerala (75 years). Recently available information pertaining to the year 2002-03 shows that the Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1 lakh live births) for West Bengal (194) is much higher than the same for Kerala (110), although the national average (301) is far higher than the level in West Bengal. Likewise, the Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births) for Girls in West Bengal (34) is far below the national average (58) but still it is much higher than the IMR for girls in Kerala (11) in 2004. Thus, a quick look at the comparative position of West Bengal in the vital statistics indicators for women shows that while the State has visibly better attainments than the national averages, it still lags far behind the best performing States in these sectors.

Table 1: Vital Statistics Indicators

	Outcome Indicators	Year	West Bengal	India	Best/ Better Performing State	Worse Performing State
1	Sex Ratio	2001	934	933	1058 (Kerala)	861 (Haryana)
2	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	2001	963	927	978 (Andhra Pradesh)	793 (Punjab)
3	Life Expectancy at Birth- Female (in years)	2001	69.34	66.91	75 (Kerala)	58.01 (Madhya Pradesh)
4	IMR for Girls (per 1000 Live Births)	1998-99	48.7	67.6	16.3 (Kerala)	86.7 (Uttar Pradesh)
5	IMR for Girls (per 1000 Live Births)	2004	34	58	11 (Kerala)	79 (Orissa)
6	MMR (per 1 lakh live births)	2002-03	194	301	110 (Kerala)	517 (Uttar Pradesh)
7	Neo Natal Mortality Rate (Female)	1998-99	31.9	43.4	13.86 (Kerala)	54.9 (Madhya Pradesh)
8	Total Fertility Rate	2005-06	2.27	-	1.73 (Andhra Pradesh)	3.82 (Uttar Pradesh)

Note: IMR- Infant Mortality Rate; MMR – Maternal Mortality Ratio

Source:

1. Census of India (2001), *Primary Census Abstract*, Gol
2. West Bengal Human Development Report, 2004, UNDP, India.
3. Sample Registration System 2004.
4. Planning Commission (2000), *Status of Women & Men: Data Sheet*. New Delhi, Government of India.
- 5., Central Statistical Organization (2002), *Women and Men in India 2002*, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Gol.
6. Registrar General of India (2006), *Maternal Mortality in India: 1997-2003 – Trends, Causes and Risk Factors*, New Delhi, Gol.
7. National Family Health Survey-III, 2005-06: Provisional Results, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India.

Table 2: Nutritional Status of Ever-Married Women

	Outcome Indicators	West Bengal	India	Rank of West Bengal among all States	Best Performing State(s)	Poorest Performing State(s)
1	Percent of ever-married women with Moderate & Severe Anaemia (NFHS-2, 1998-99)	61.7	52.8	20 th (among 25 States)	Kerala	Assam, Bihar, Rajasthan
2	Mean Height (NFHS-2, 1998-99)	150 cm	151.2 cm	23 rd (among 25 States)	Punjab	Bihar, Assam
3	% below 145 cm (NFHS-2, 1998-99)	19.2	13.2	23 rd (among 25 States)	Punjab	Bihar, Orissa
4	Mean BMI (NFHS-2, 1998-99)	19.7	20.3	22 nd (among 25 States)	Delhi	Bihar, Orissa
5	% with BMI less than 18.5 (NFHS-2, 1998-99)	43.7	35.8	24 th (among 25 States)	Delhi	Orissa
6	% with Chronic Energy Deficiency II Plus III (NNMB-2002)	19.9	18.5	8 th (among 9 States)	Kerala	Maharashtra
7	Protein Plus Calorie Adequacy Status (NNMB, 2002 NPNL Women)	87.1	87.8	4 th (among 9 States)	Gujarat	Tamil Nadu
8	Percent with > = 70% RDA of Iron Intake (NNMB - 2002)	10.7	14.7	5 th (among 9 States)	Gujarat	Andhra Pradesh

Note: 1. cm – Centimeter; NNMB- National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau; BMI-Body Mass Index

2.RDA – Recommended Dietary Allowance

3.NPNL – Non-Pregnant Non-Lactating

Source: *West Bengal Human Development Report, 2004*, UNDP, India, p.126.

A comparative picture of the nutritional status of ever-married women in West Bengal vis-à-vis such women in the whole country as well as in specific States, which is presented in Table 2 above, raises serious concerns regarding the attainments of the State in this sector. As is evident from this table, among the 25 States covered in National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-2 in 1998-99, West Bengal ranked 20th or below in case of several important indicators of nutritional status of ever-married women, such as, % of ever-married women with moderate and severe anaemia, mean height of such women and mean Body Mass Index. Similarly, in the survey conducted by National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) in 2002, in 9 States, West Bengal ranked 8th in terms of percent of ever-married women with chronic energy deficiency. Moreover, even on an absolute scale, these figures (such as, 61.7 % of ever-married women in West Bengal with moderate and severe anaemia, and 20 % of ever-married women with chronic energy deficiency) point towards serious nutritional deprivations among women in West Bengal. Thus, women's nutrition emerges as an important sector for interventions through government programmes and schemes.

Table 3: Educational Attainment of Women

	Outcome Indicators (in %)	Year	West Bengal	India	Best/ Better Performing State	Worse Performing State
1	Female Literacy Rate	2001	59.6	53.7	87.7 (Kerala)	33.1 (Bihar)
2	Gender Gap in Literacy Rate	2001	17.4	21.6	6.5 (Kerala)	31.8 (Rajasthan)
3	GER for Girls - Elementary Education (Classes I-VIII)	2002-03	85.19	79.33	119.67 (Maharashtra)	49.25 (Bihar)
4	Gross Dropout Rate for Girls - Elementary Education (Classes I-VIII)	2002-03	69.30	53.45	14.82 (Haryana)	80.78 (Bihar)
5	GER for Girls - Secondary & Higher Secondary Education (Classes IX - XII)	2002-03	26.96	33.21	64.57 (Kerala)	11.39 (Bihar)
6	Gross Dropout Rate for Girls - School Education (Classes I - X)	2002-03	80.61	64.97	8.9 (Kerala)	85.8 (Bihar)

Note: GER: Gross Enrolment Ratio.

Source:

1. *Annual Report 2004-05*, Ministry of Human Resources Development (GoI).

2. *Selected Educational Statistics 2002-2003*, Ministry of Human Resources Development (GoI).

Table 3 presents a snapshot of the educational attainment of women in West Bengal. As is evident from the figures presented in this table, in West Bengal the Gross Enrolment Ratio for girls at Elementary level of education (85.2 %) is higher than the national average (79.3 %) but the Gross Dropout Rate of girls at the same level is higher for West Bengal (69.3 %) than the national average (53.4 %). At the level of Secondary & Higher Secondary education, the Gross Enrolment Ratio of girls in West Bengal (around 27 %) is lower than the national average (33.2 %). We must note here that the very high Gross Dropout Rate of girls in school education (classes I-X) in West Bengal, at 80.6 % in 2002-03, raises a serious concern about the huge challenge confronting the State in improving the educational attainments of its women.

Table 4: Age Specific School Attendance Ratios (in %) in 1995

West Bengal	6-10 Years		11- 13 Years	
	<i>Girls</i>	<i>All Children</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>All Children</i>
Rural	61	65	67	71
Urban	75	77	83	83
All India	<i>Girls</i>	<i>All Children</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>All Children</i>
Rural	58	65	57	67
Urban	82	83	83	85
Kerala	<i>Girls</i>	<i>All Children</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>All Children</i>
Rural	97	97	98	97
Urban	97	97	98	97

Note: Age Specific School Attendance Ratios is defined as the percentage of children attending school in the age group of 6-10 years.

Source: *West Bengal Human Development Report, 2004*, UNDP, India, p.154.

Table 4 above shows the *Age Specific School Attendance Ratios* for West Bengal and the same for Kerala as also the all India averages for the year 1995. While it is evident that in this regard, West Bengal's position in 1995 was almost around the national average and far behind the commendable position reached by Kerala; it also reveals that unlike Kerala there was a significant rural-urban disparity between the school attendance ratios for girls in West Bengal. Hence, the government programmes for school education need to address all these deprivations confronting women in West Bengal. Thus, with regard to women's education, we find that attainments in West Bengal have been modest and they fall far behind the levels attained in the best performing States in the country.

Table 5: Workforce Participation Rates for Women in 2001 (Provisional Data)

	West Bengal	India	Best Performing State	Poor Performing State
	(in%)	(in%)	(in%)	(in%)
Rural	20.70	30.98	46.52 (Maharashtra)	15.88 (Kerala)
Urban	11.13	11.55	16.06 (Karnataka)	6.19 (Uttar Pradesh)
Combined	18.08	25.69	34.93 (Andhra Pradesh)	15.28 (Kerala)

Source: Central Statistical Organization (2003), *Women and Men in India 2002*, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India.

Table 5 shows the workforce participation rate of women in West Bengal in 2001 and the same for the whole country. It shows that women's workforce participation rate in West Bengal (18.08 %), though higher than the same in Kerala (15.28 %), was significantly lower than the all India average (25.7 %).

Table 6: Political Empowerment of Women in 2002

	Proportion of Elected Women Panchayat Representatives in the Three Tiers of Panchayati Raj	West Bengal	Karnataka	Tamil Nadu
		Women (in%)	Women (in%)	Women (in%)
1	Gram Panchayats	22.46	44.86	26.86
2	Intermediate Panchayats	22.42	42.24	26.94
3	District Panchayats	21.58	38.09	26.37

Source: Central Statistical Organisation (2003), *Women and Men in India 2002*, New Delhi, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

Table 6 above presents the proportion of elected women representatives in 2002 in the three tiers of Panchayati Raj in West Bengal, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. It may be said that there is substantial scope for improvement in political empowerment of women in West Bengal, which as per the information pertaining to 2002 lagged far behind Karnataka in this aspect.

Table 7: Trends in Outcome Indicators for Women in West Bengal from National Family Health Survey (NFHS)

Outcome Indicators for Women	Urban			Rural			Total		
	NFHS-1	NFHS-2	<i>NFHS-3*</i>	NFHS-1	NFHS-2	<i>NFHS-3*</i>	NFHS-1	NFHS-2	<i>NFHS-3*</i>
Contraceptive Use (%)	62	73	76	56	65	70	58	67	71
Any Antenatal Care (%)	86	96	97	76	89	92	78	91	93
Institutional Deliveries (%)	67	80	79	22	31	34	32	40	43
Women whose Body Mass Index is below normal (%)	-	-	19.9	-	-	44.9	-	43.7	37.7
Ever Married Women in age group 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)	-	-	59.0	-	-	65.6	-	62.7	63.8
Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%)	-	-	47.6	-	-	34.3	-	-	38.1

Note: * Provisional data.

NFHS-1: in 1992-93; NFHS-2: in 1998-99; NFHS-3: in 2005-06.

Source: National Family Health Survey-3, Fact Sheet for West Bengal (Provisional Data), 2005-06, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India.

Table 7 above presents some of the important outcome indicators for women in West Bengal, which have been reported by the National Family Health Survey-3 (2005-06). As it emerges from a comparison of the data reported by the three rounds of National Family Health Survey (in 1992-93, 1998-99 and 2005-06), the progress achieved by West Bengal in expansion of institutional deliveries in the State between NFHS-2 (40 %) and NFHS-3 (43 %) is arguably very slow. Moreover, the proportion of ever-married women (in the age 15-49 years) in West Bengal who are anaemic has in fact gone up from 62.7 % in 1998-99 to 63.8 % in 2005-06. Thus, the latest data reported by NFHS-3 raise further concerns regarding the well being of women in West Bengal, which must be taken into account in policy making for women in the State.

3. Women-specific Interventions in the Tenth Plan for West Bengal

This section tries to capture the relevant information relating to the goals and some of the specific ongoing interventions and new interventions proposed for the development of women in West Bengal as documented in the Tenth Five Year Plan for West Bengal.

3.1 Goals Specific to Women & Girls in the Tenth Five Year Plan

The monitorable targets for women and girls for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) set out by the Planning Commission, Government of India, were as given below:

- Reduction in gender gap in literacy rate by at least 50 percent by 2007.
- Reduction in gender gaps in wage rates by at least 50 percent by 2007.
- Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 45 per 1000 live births by 2007 and 28 per 1000 live births by 2012.
- Reduction of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to 200 per 1 lakh live births by 2007 and to 100 per 1 lakh live births by 2012.
- Arresting the decline in the child sex ratio.
- Increasing the representation of women in premier services and in Parliament.
- Universalisation of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme.

Some of the important goals/ targets related to women and girls stated in the Tenth Plan for West Bengal were as given below:

- To universalize elementary education by 2010 ensuring that every child in the 5-14 years age group is in school, receiving quality education in an environment promoting elimination of all existing social and gender gaps and guaranteeing equality in learning.
- To reduce maternal mortality ratio to below 100 per 1 lakh live births by 2010.
- To reduce total fertility rate from 2.4 in 1998 to 2.1 by 2010.
- To increase the percentage of safe deliveries from 87.5 to 100 and antenatal care from 87 to 100 by 2010.

3.2 Ongoing Specific Interventions for Women Reported in the Tenth Five Year Plan

The Tenth Plan for West Bengal reports several specific interventions for women in the State, which are briefly mentioned below.

1. Sufficient funds have been provided for the development and construction of non-governmental colleges and girls' hostels in the State.
2. To ensure continuous availability of qualified nurses of the E.S.I (M.B.) scheme, a nurses' training centre for General Nurses and Midwifery Training (GNM) diploma course was opened in the E.S.I. hospital, Manicktala in 1984. Construction of an independent building of nurses for the above has been completed.
3. For safe accommodation of working women in and around Kolkata and other towns of West Bengal, four working girls' hostels at Sahapur, Salt Lake, Gariahat and Siliguri have been constructed by the Housing Department. An amount of Rs.50 lakhs was provided in the Budget 2001-02 for the implementation of the scheme for Construction of Working Women's Hostel at Salt Lake. An amount of Rs. 1500 lakhs was proposed in the Tenth Plan for the same purpose.
4. It was estimated that about 35 % of the total urban population in West Bengal live below poverty line. They are mainly the slum-dwellers. The main thrust of developmental activities in the urban areas, therefore, was rightly on the improvement of the environmental conditions of the urban slums and upgradation of quality of life of the urban poor, with special emphasis on women and children, without compromising with the necessity of overall development of the urban local bodies.
5. Thrift and Credit Societies are widely regarded as means to lead women towards self-employment and financial independence. This is an important component of Swarn Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). Development of Women and Children in Urban Area (DWCUA) is another important component of SJSRY.
6. During the Ninth Plan period one new government home (Sukanya Home at Salt Lake) was established.
7. SMM home at Liluah is an integrated home meant for rescued girls and women, delinquent children and for after care. As recommended by the West Bengal Human Rights Commission those three units were to be made independent separate units with additional staff and facilities.
8. The Tenth Plan recognized that there is a need to draw up an integrated programme for providing health care facilities, education, vocational training and rehabilitation of street children, children on railway platform and children of sex workers.
9. The scheme for the economic rehabilitation of destitute boys and girls of government homes provides for sanction of Rs.1000 per inmate when the inmates leave home to enable them to start some income generating activity. It was proposed in the Tenth Plan that the amount needs to be increased to Rs.10000 per inmate.

10. It was urged that as the SMM home is primarily meant for juveniles under the Juvenile Justice Act, the rescue home at Liluah should be made separate home with required staff and facilities. The need to establish another rescue home in North Bengal was well recognized. The necessity to draw up a scheme for the rehabilitation of such rescued women who could not be restored to their families were under consideration. For the same at least Rs.200 lakhs during the 10th plan was required. Further, allocation of additional fund was required for undertaking awareness campaign in the districts to stop migration of marginalized women to Vrindavan and other religious places outside West Bengal.

11. The scheme for construction of Muslim Girl's Hostel aims at providing hostel facilities at district headquarters and in important towns to Muslim girl students.

12. The West Bengal Women Development Undertaking (WBWDU) had sponsored 128 projects as the State Channelising Agency to National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation during the last two years of the 9th Plan period. Out of these 61 projects had received approval. The objective is to provide soft loan to handicapped persons to enable them to start income generating activities.

13. The West Bengal Women Development Undertaking (WBWDU) is also acting as State Channelising and Monitoring agency for conducting vocational training of women under the NORAD scheme. It is also actively involved in formation of women self-help groups for economic empowerment of women.

14. The standing committee for Social Welfare of West Bengal Legislative Assembly in its report for the year 2000-01 recommended that a scheme should be introduced for providing financial assistance for marriage of orphaned girls and daughters of destitute widows. However, due to non-availability of additional plan allocation no such scheme was taken up during the Tenth plan period.

15. For qualitative improvement in Secondary Education and to accommodate the projected enrollment at the end of the 9th Five Year Plan, apart from other initiatives there are schemes to distribute dress to girl students and also initiatives are taken to create social awareness among mothers with the help of Village Education Committees.

3.3 New Interventions for Women Proposed for the Tenth Five Year Plan Period

The Tenth Plan for West Bengal also proposed several new interventions for women in the State, which are briefly mentioned below.

1. Incentives for the students of Junior High Schools (Middle Education stage) in the form of free textbooks to the SC and ST students as also school dress for girl students in classes V to VIII need to be awarded.
2. Initiation of *Chitra Bhanu* at Kalimpong for the craftsmen training for the women of hill areas of Darjeeling.

3. The Tenth Plan also emphasized on expanding the Women's Vocational Training Programme both qualitatively and quantitatively to meet the growing needs for skilled and semi-skilled women for different industrial sectors and for their self-employment. In this regard it has been felt that new I.T.I.s are required to be set up to cater to the present demand and to cover all major districts in the State.

4. The Tenth Plan recognized the importance of setting up of educational complexes in low literacy pockets along with the functioning of the ongoing centrally sponsored schemes for SC and ST boys and girls.

Most of the ongoing and new interventions listed above are specifically targeted towards women and girls; and there are numerous interventions in the form of composite expenditure schemes (i.e. those benefiting both men and women) which were incorporated in the Tenth Plan for the State.

A quick perusal of the interventions specifically targeted towards women in the Tenth Plan for West Bengal indicates that most of these State Plan interventions are related to women's education, women's livelihood, and protection and welfare of women in difficult circumstances. While it may be argued that the State Plan interventions even in these three sectors need to be expanded significantly, there can be little doubt about the fact that women's nutrition and health have not received adequate attention in the State Plan programmes in West Bengal for the Tenth Plan period.

4. Gender Budget Analysis for West Bengal

West Bengal Budget for 2005-06 gives the Actual outlays made in the fiscal year 2003-04, Revised Estimates of the outlays made in 2004-05 and Budget Estimates of the outlays proposed for 2005-06. As has been stated earlier, the present study restricts its attention only to the expenditure part of the West Bengal Budget 2005-06 and does not cover the receipts part.

4.1 Methodology Followed in the Study

Before we discuss the results of the Gender Budget analysis for West Bengal, it is imperative to explain the methodology adopted for the same. As we had noted in the first section of this report, the methodology of Gender Budget analysis adopted in some of the most noteworthy studies till date have attempted to capture the total outlays (whether from Union Budget or from the State Budget), which can be shown as actually reaching/ benefiting women. Hence, all these studies have involved the use of gender-wise data on *ex post* beneficiaries of programmes/ schemes funded by the Budget. If we follow such a conventional methodology for analysing a State Budget from the gender lens, the methodology would broadly resemble what is shown in **Chart 1** below. The methodology depicted in Chart 1 is the same as what has been followed in Gender Budget analysis undertaken recently by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the Central Government, which has been reported in the Performance Budget 2006-07 for this Ministry. As we have highlighted in Chart 1, such a conventional methodology would require gender-wise data on *ex post* beneficiaries of all programmes/ schemes, which are meant for both men and women. There can be no doubt about the need for and relevance of such gender-wise data. However, at present, the extent of availability of such data is very low and it would take quite some time to gather such gender-wise data comprehensively for all relevant programmes/ schemes. This challenge of gender-wise data would be bigger in the States, as the State Budget usually funds many more schemes/ items of expenditure than the Union Budget. Hence, it would take a reasonable amount of time to get the required data for undertaking Gender Budget analysis for the States following such a conventional methodology, although the collection of such gender-wise data by the States is undoubtedly crucial and it is something the State Governments must start immediately and at a comprehensive scale.

However, in the interim, i.e. until we get the required gender-wise data on *ex post* beneficiaries of schemes, an alternative methodology can be adopted. **Chart 2** shows this alternative methodology, which tries to capture the total budget outlay that is *ex ante* 'earmarked' for women in a State. As would be evident from Chart 2, the requirement of data for implementing this alternative methodology is far less and can be met relatively easily in most States.

Chart 1: Conventional Methodology
Gender Budget for a State
(Based on Ex Post Beneficiary Data)

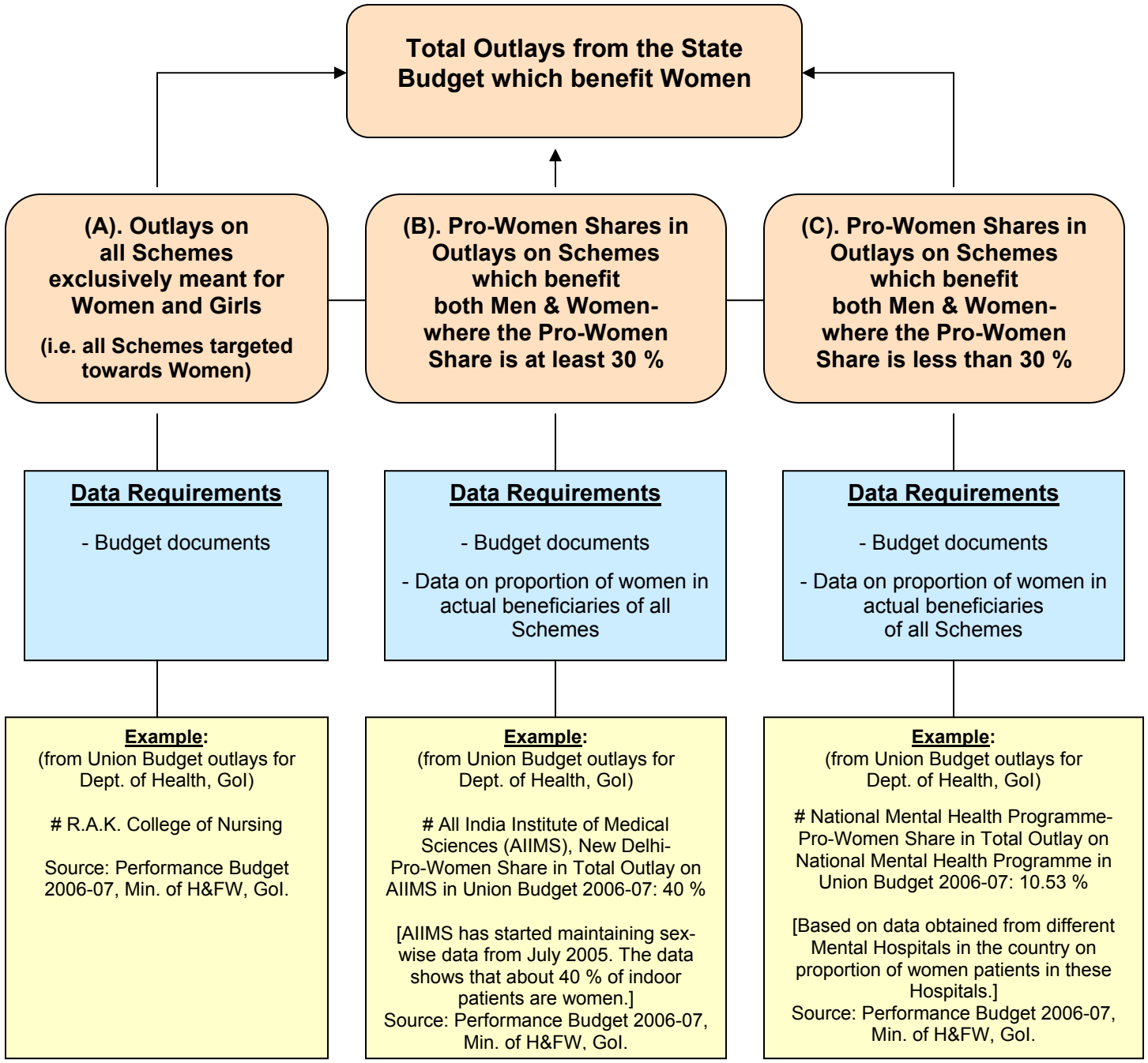


Chart 2: Alternative Methodology

Gender Budget for a State

(Based on Ex Ante Budget Outlays 'Earmarked' for Women)

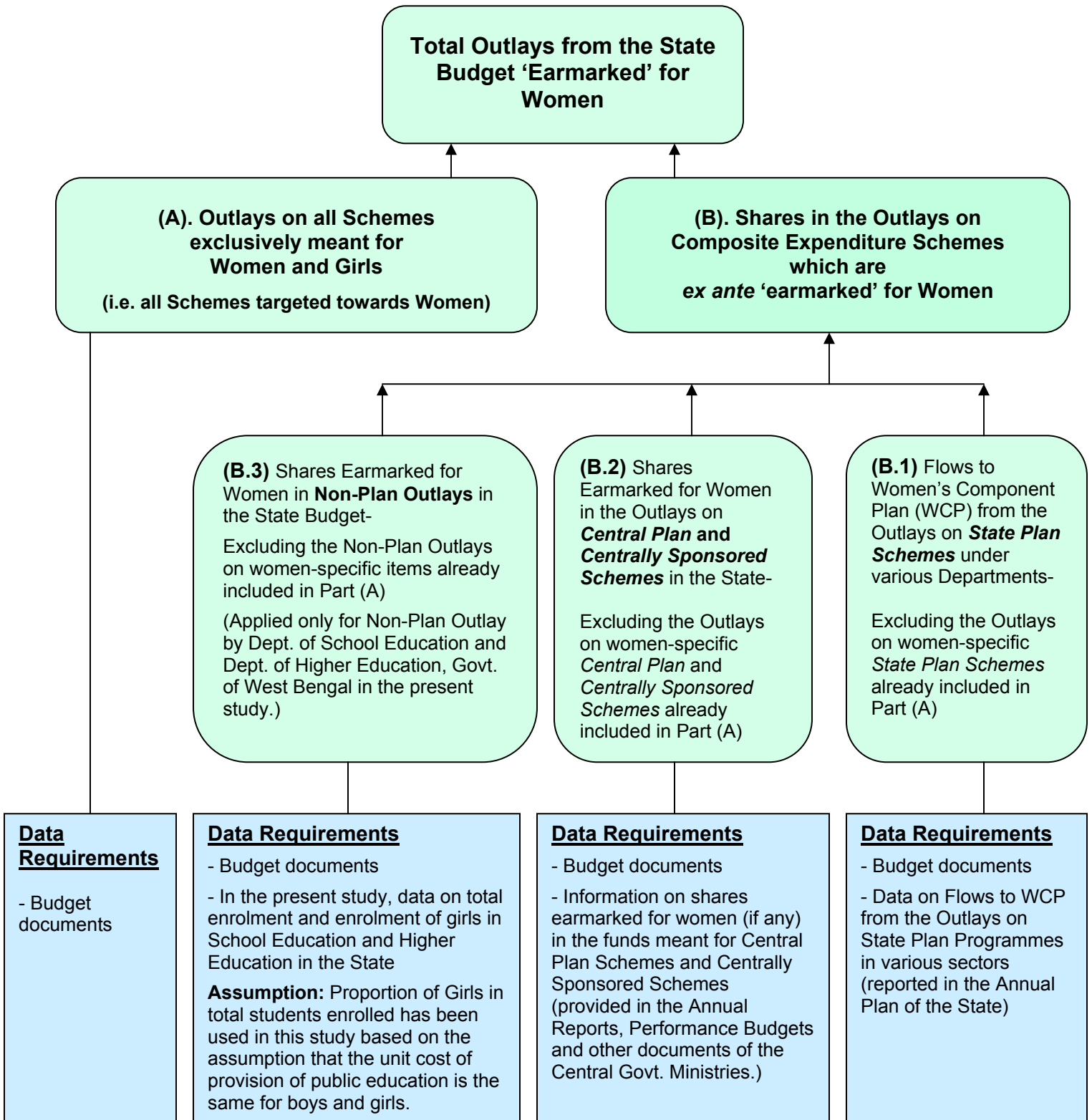
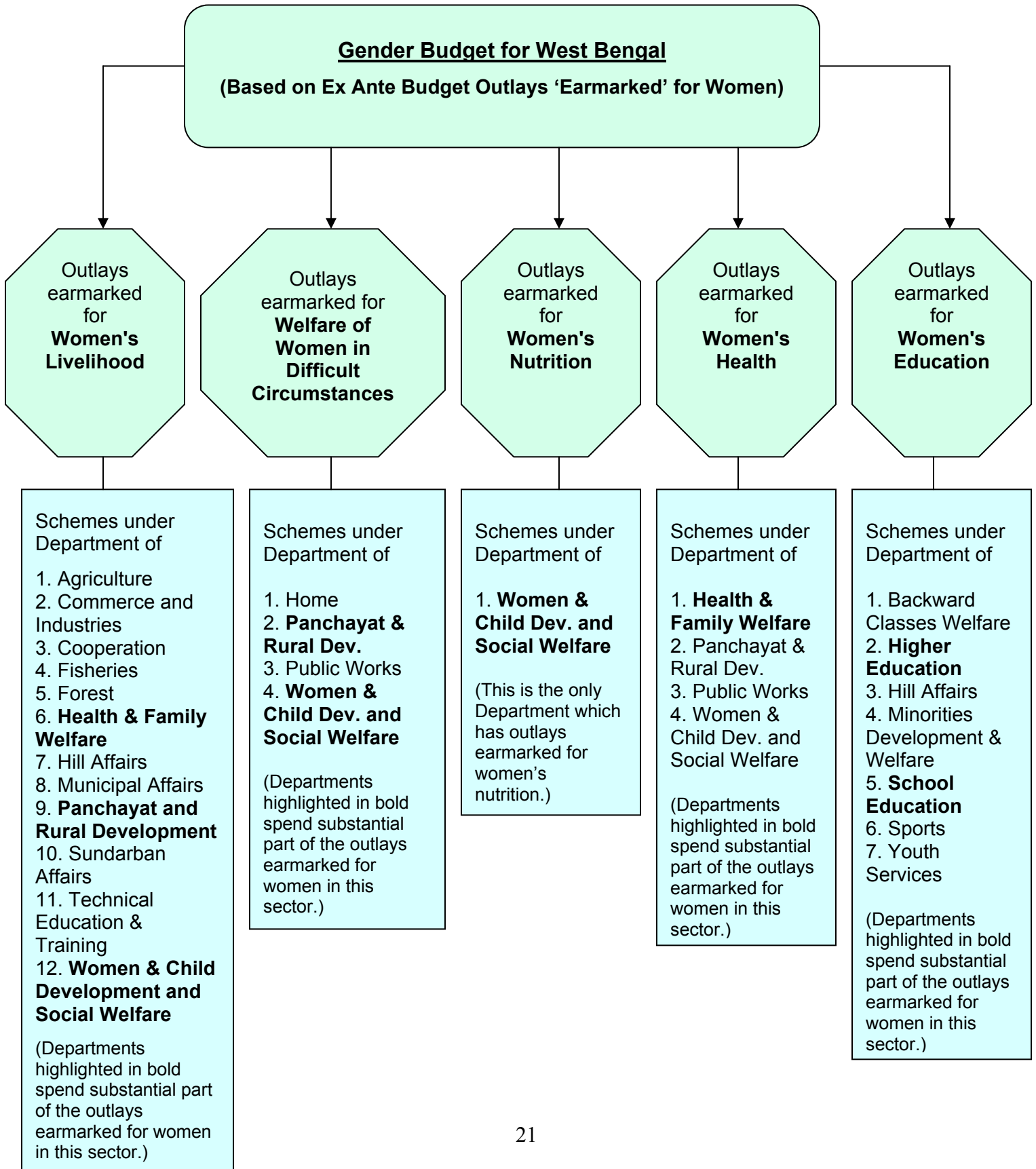


Chart 3

Classification of the Gender Budget for West Bengal into Different Sectors



The present study has followed the alternative methodology depicted in Chart 2 above. It is obvious that the total magnitude of Gender Budget for West Bengal captured following this methodology would be smaller than the magnitude that would emerge from a conventional methodology, when all of the required gender-wise data on ex post beneficiaries become available. However, the data required for the latter are not available at present. Moreover, the alternative methodology adopted here has a specific advantage over the conventional methodology, besides the feasibility advantages. The total Gender Budget outlay captured on the basis of *ex post* beneficiary data for any particular year would include all **incidental benefits** to women, i.e. those benefits accruing to women which were not mandated by any policy guideline. Whereas the total Gender Budget outlay captured in the present study does not include any incidental benefit to women, it captures only those funds which are mandated through policy guidelines to be spent on women.

The total Gender Budget for West Bengal captured in this study is then classified into five categories/ sectors relating to some of the most important needs of women. **Chart 3** explains this classification and also identifies those Departments of West Bengal Government, which have spent substantial outlays on women in the different sectors.

4.2 Findings of the Gender Budget Analysis

As shown in Table 8 below, the total outlay earmarked for women in West Bengal Budget was Rs. 2356.88 crore in 2003-04 (Actual outlays), which increased to Rs. 2623.7 crore in 2004-05 (RE) and Rs. 2841.08 crore in 2005-06 (BE).

Table 8: Outlays Earmarked for Women in West Bengal Budget (2003-04 to 2005-06)
(in Rs. Crore)

	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
Women's Livelihood	38.49	46.11	57.59
Welfare of Women in Difficult Circumstances	17.13	31.05	20.91
Women's Nutrition	154.40	166.96	180.69
Women's Health	140.12	98.77	99.15
Women's Education	2006.75	2280.82	2482.75
Total Outlay Earmarked for Women	2356.88	2623.71	2841.08
Total West Bengal Budget Outlay*	38768.87	39137.6	37770.1
Total Outlay Earmarked for Women as a proportion of Total West Bengal Budget Outlay	6.10%	6.70%	7.50%

RE: Revised Estimates

BE: Budget Estimates

* RE 2003-04 for Total Budget Outlay has been used here.

Table 9: Priorities for Women in West Bengal Budget

(in %)

Outlay as a proportion of Total W.B. Budget Outlay	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
Women's Livelihood	0.10	0.12	0.15
Welfare of Women in Difficult Circumstances	0.04	0.08	0.06
Women's Nutrition	0.40	0.43	0.48
Women's Health	0.36	0.25	0.26
Women's Education	5.18	5.83	6.57
Total Outlay Earmarked for Women	6.10	6.70	7.50

As regards the priority given to women in West Bengal Budget, we find that the total outlay earmarked for women accounted for only 6.1 % of the total Budget outlay in 2003-04 (Actuals), which increased to 6.7 % in 2004-05 (RE) and 7.5 % in 2005-06 (BE). In terms of priorities for the different needs of women in the total State Budget, we find that total outlay earmarked for **Women's Education** accounted for 5.18 % in 2003-04 (Actuals), which increased to 5.83 % in 2004-05 (RE) and 6.57 % in 2005-06 (BE). The total outlay earmarked for **Women's Nutrition** accounted for only 0.4 % of the total Budget outlay in 2003-04 (Actuals), which went up to 0.43 % in 2004-05 (RE) and 0.48 % in 2005-06 (BE). Outlay earmarked for **Women's Health** as a proportion of total Budget outlay stood at 0.36 % in 2003-04 (Actuals), which declined to 0.25 % in 2004-05 (RE) and 0.26 % in 2005-06 (BE). The outlay earmarked for **Women's Livelihood** as a proportion of the total State Budget outlay was found to be a meager 0.1 % in 2003-04 (Actuals), 0.12 % in 2004-05 (RE) and 0.15 % in 2005-06 (BE). The outlay earmarked for **Welfare of Women in Difficult Circumstances** accounted for a negligible 0.04 % of total State Budget outlay in 2003-04 (Actuals), 0.08 % in 2004-05 (RE) and 0.06 % in 2005-06 (BE).

Table 10: Composition of the Gender Budget in West Bengal

(in %)

Outlay as a proportion of Total Outlay Earmarked for Women	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
Women's Livelihood	1.63	1.76	2.03
Welfare of Women in Difficult Circumstances	0.73	1.18	0.74
Women's Nutrition	6.55	6.36	6.36
Women's Health	5.95	3.76	3.49
Women's Education	85.14	86.93	87.39

As shown in Table 10 above, outlay earmarked for Women's Education accounts for a major chunk of the total outlays earmarked for women in the State Budget, which reached around 87 % in 2005-06 (BE). The shares of Women's Nutrition and Women's Health in the total Gender Budget (i.e. total outlay earmarked for women) are much lower at around 6.5 % and less than 4 %, respectively. However, the shares of Women's Livelihood and Welfare of Women in Difficult Circumstances in the total Gender Budget are very small.

Thus, we find that in West Bengal Budget, there are substantial outlays earmarked for Women's Education, while the situation with regard to other needs of women is quite disappointing. The priorities for Women's Nutrition and Women's Health are very low accounting for only around 0.4 % of the State Budget and around 0.3 % of the State Budget, respectively. If we take into account the serious concerns regarding the nutritional status of women, health status of women and poor coverage of institutional deliveries in West Bengal, which we had observed in Section 2, the low priority given to outlays earmarked for Women's Nutrition and Women's Health indicate the deficits in budgetary policies towards women adopted in the State. However, the situation with regard to outlays earmarked for Women's Livelihood and Welfare of Women in Difficult Circumstances is even worse, with the former accounting for only 0.15 % and the latter only 0.06 % of total State Budget outlay in 2005-06 (BE). We may note here that in Section 3 we had observed several ongoing and new women-specific interventions for Women's Livelihood and Welfare of Women in Distress in the State Plan programmes in West Bengal. Also, in the State Budget, we could identify as many as 24 schemes/ items of expenditure specifically targeted towards Women's Livelihood and 22 schemes/ items of expenditure specifically targeted towards Women in Difficult Circumstances. But the total outlay on all the 24 schemes/ items specifically targeted towards Women's Livelihood in 2005-06 (BE) turns out to be only Rs. 11.64 crore, and the same for the 22 schemes/ items for Women in Difficult Circumstances in 2005-06 (BE) turns out to be only Rs. 10.25 crore. This raises a further concern that even the small magnitude of funds earmarked for these two sectors are spread very thin across many schemes. Also, with regard to outlays earmarked for Women's Education, we must note here that while the priority for the same in State Budget appears very high in comparison to other needs of women, the high Dropout Rate of girls in School Education and very low Enrolment Rate of girls in Secondary & Higher Secondary Education in West Bengal indicate that outlays for this sector also need to be stepped up with targeted interventions for girls.

Table 11: W.B. Budget Outlay Earmarked for Women's Livelihood

(in Rs. Crore)

	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
Part (A) Outlays on Schemes Targeted towards Women	9.29	11.38	11.64
Part (B.1) Outlays Earmarked for Women in State Plan Schemes (Excluding the Outlays included in Part A)	1.51	2.97	7.92
Part (B.2) Outlays Earmarked for Women in Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Excluding the Outlays included in Part A)	27.68	31.77	38.03
Total Outlay on Women's Livelihood	38.49	46.11	57.59

(Refer to Annexure 1 for the details.)

With regard to Women's Livelihood, the Departments in West Bengal which have substantial outlays earmarked for women are: *Panchayat & Rural Development*, *Women & Child Development and Social Welfare*, and *Health & Family Welfare*. Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. Sampoorn Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) account for a major chunk of the total outlays earmarked for Women's Livelihood in the State.

Table 12: W.B. Budget Outlay Earmarked for Welfare of Women in Difficult Circumstances
(in Rs. Crore)

	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
Part (A) Outlays on Schemes Targeted towards Women	8.48	10.60	10.25
Part (B.1) Outlays Earmarked for Women in State Plan Schemes (Excluding the Outlays included in Part A)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Part (B.2) Outlays Earmarked for Women in Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Excluding the Outlays included in Part A)	8.65	20.45	10.66
Total Outlay on Welfare of Women in Difficult Circumstances	17.13	31.05	20.91

(Refer to Annexure 2 for the details.)

With regard to Welfare of Women in Difficult Circumstances, the Departments in West Bengal which have substantial outlays earmarked for women are: *Women & Child Development and Social Welfare*, and *Panchayat & Rural Development*. In this category, the outlay earmarked for women under Centrally Sponsored Schemes shows a very high share in the total outlays, which is solely because of the inclusion of 50 % of outlays under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) in this category.¹⁰ Thus, the decline in total outlays in 2005-06 (BE) in comparison to 2004-05 (RE) is on account of lower outlay on IAY. In the category of schemes targeted towards women (i.e. Part A in Table 12 above), the scheme for Pension to Destitute Widows accounts for more than half of the total outlays. As has been pointed out earlier, there are numerous schemes or items of expenditure in this category which have very small outlays. If we take into account the magnitude of problems confronting the women in distress in West Bengal, the outlay earmarked for this category would obviously seem far less than the requirement.

¹⁰ IAY scheme mainly targets households below the poverty line, and provides housing for the same, along with the policy provision that the houses built should be preferably in the name of women or jointly in the name of both husband and wife and under special circumstances in the name of male members of the family. Since IAY provides housing facilities for women (as also men) belonging to the poorest sections in the society, this Scheme has been considered under the category of 'Welfare of Women in Difficult Circumstances'. However, this classification is subjective, and hence debatable.

Table 13: W.B. Budget Outlay Earmarked for Women's Nutrition

(in Rs. Crore)

	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
Part (A) Outlays on Schemes Targeted towards Women	43.52	70.13	86.75
Part (B.1) Outlays Earmarked for Women in State Plan Schemes (Excluding the Outlays included in Part A)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Part (B.2) Outlays Earmarked for Women in Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Excluding the Outlays included in Part A)	110.876	96.83	93.937
Total Outlay on Women's Nutrition	154.40	166.96	180.69

(Refer to Annexure 3 for the details.)

Department of Women & Child Development and Social Welfare is the only Department in West Bengal which has outlays earmarked for Women's Nutrition. The two most important schemes, which account for a very large chunk of the total outlays earmarked for Women's Nutrition in West Bengal, are Supplementary Nutrition Programme for Children and Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS). As has already been mentioned, the poor outcome indicators for the nutritional status of women in the State do indicate that outlays in this category must be stepped up adequately.

Table 14: W.B. Budget Outlay Earmarked for Women's Health

(in Rs. Crore)

	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
Part (A) Outlays on Schemes Targeted towards Women	15.94	21.98	22.59
Part (B.1) Outlays Earmarked for Women in State Plan Schemes (Excluding the Outlays included in Part A)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Part (B.2) Outlays Earmarked for Women in Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Excluding the Outlays included in Part A)	124.18	76.79	76.55
Total Outlay on Women's Health	140.12	98.77	99.15

(Refer to Annexure 4 for the details.)

Department of Health & Family Welfare is the only Department in West Bengal which has outlays earmarked for Women's Health. Within the schemes specifically targeted towards women (i.e. in Part A in Table 14 above), only two schemes (Establishment of Post-Partum Unit and Compensation for Sterilization) account for substantial outlays. Among the Centrally Sponsored

Schemes (i.e. in Part B.2 in Table 14 above), the scheme for Establishment and Maintenance of Rural Family Welfare Subcentres accounts for a very high share of the earmarked outlays. In fact, the decline in total outlays earmarked for Women's Health in West Bengal between 2003-04 (Actuals) and 2005-06 (BE) is solely because of lower outlays by the Central Government on the scheme for Establishment and Maintenance of Rural Family Welfare Subcentres in 2005-06. It may be noted here that the National Family Health Survey- 3 has reported very slow progress in West Bengal in increasing the proportion of institutional deliveries in the State. Hence, there is an acute need for stepping up the outlay on Women's Health in the State.

Table 15: W.B. Budget Outlay Earmarked for Women's Education

	(in Rs. Crore)		
	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
Part (A) Outlays on Schemes Targeted towards Women	2.11	14.43	30.08
Part (B.1) Outlays Earmarked for Women in State Plan Schemes (Excluding the Outlays included in Part A)	41.73	154.93	247.37
Part (B.2) Outlays Earmarked for Women in Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Excluding the Outlays included in Part A)	0	0.8	0.8
Part (B.3) Outlays Earmarked for Women in Non Plan Expenditure on Education (Excluding the Outlays included in Part A)	1962.91	2110.66	2204.5
Total Outlay on Women's Education	2006.75	2280.82	2482.75

(Refer to Annexure 5 for the details.)

With regard to Women's Education, the Departments in West Bengal which have substantial outlays earmarked for women are: *Department of School Education*, and *Department of Higher Education*. As is evident from Table 15 above, the Non-Plan outlays earmarked for women under the Departments of School Education and Higher Education together account for a substantial share of the total outlays in this category. Within outlays earmarked under State Plan schemes, i.e. in Part B.1 in Table 15 above, three schemes viz. Mid-day Meal, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and District Primary Education Programme account for substantial outlays earmarked for women. Although the magnitude of outlays earmarked for Women's Education is far higher than the same for other needs of women in the State, the low level of enrolment of girls in secondary and higher secondary education and high dropout rate of girls in school education and higher education indicate that appropriate programmes with adequate outlays should be launched for addressing the specific needs relating to women's education in the State.

Table 16: Plan and Non-Plan Composition of the Gender Budget in West Bengal

	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
Plan Outlay Earmarked for Women (in Rs. Crore)	376.81	487.78	607.77
Non Plan Outlay Earmarked for Women (in Rs. Crore)	1980.08	2135.92	2233.31
Total Outlay Earmarked for Women (in Rs. Crore)	2356.88	2623.71	2841.08

As shown in Table 16 above, Non-Plan outlay earmarked for women accounts for a very high share in the total outlay earmarked for women in West Bengal Budget. Plan outlay earmarked for women accounted for only Rs. 607.77 crore in the total earmarked outlay of Rs. 2841.08 crore in 2005-06 (BE).

Table 17: Priorities for Women in Total Plan Outlay from West Bengal Budget

	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
(1) Plan Outlay on Women's Livelihood (in Rs. Crore)	29.67	36.61	47.68
(1) as % of (6)	0.81	0.69	0.65
(2) Plan Outlay on Welfare of Women in Difficult Circumstances (in Rs. Crore)	10.52	22.94	13.18
(2) as % of (6)	0.29	0.43	0.18
(3) Plan Outlay on Women's Nutrition (in Rs. Crore)	154.21	166.11	179.83
(3) as % of (6)	4.22	3.12	2.44
(4) Plan Outlay on Women's Health (in Rs. Crore)	139.32	95.33	95.65
(4) as % of (6)	3.81	1.79	1.30
(5) Plan Outlay on Women's Education (in Rs. Crore)	43.09	166.80	271.43
(5) as % of (6)	1.18	3.13	3.68
(6) Total Plan Outlay from W.B. Budget* (in Rs. Crore)	3654.82	5325.17	7367.13
Total Plan Outlay Earmarked for Women (in Rs. Crore)	376.81	487.78	607.77
Total Plan Outlay Earmarked for Women as a proportion of Total Plan Outlay from West Bengal Budget (in %)	10.31	9.16	8.25

* RE for 2003-04

Table 17 above shows the Plan outlays earmarked for women as a proportion of the total Plan outlays in West Bengal Budget, which shows a decline from 10.31 % in 2003-04 (Actuals) to 9.16 % in 2004-05 (RE) and to 8.25 % in 2005-06 (BE). We may note here that this decline in the priority for women in total Plan outlays in the State Budget, between 2003-04 (Actuals) and 2005-06 (BE), is mainly due to a sharp reduction in outlays on 'Establishment and Maintenance of Rural Family Welfare Subcentres' (the Centrally Sponsored Scheme under *Department of Health and Family Welfare*) and a reduction in the total outlays under Integrated Child Development services (ICDS) scheme (the Centrally Sponsored Scheme under *Dept. of Women & Child*

Development and Social Welfare). Thus, we find that due to lower outlays on the above-mentioned Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the priorities for Women's Health and Women's Nutrition in total Plan outlay in West Bengal Budget shows a decline between 2003-04 (Actuals) and 2005-06 (BE). The priorities for Women's Livelihood and Welfare of Women in Difficult Circumstances in the total Plan outlay in State Budget are very low. However, the priority for Women's Education in the Plan outlay in West Bengal Budget shows a significant rise from 1.18 % in 2003-04 (Actuals) to 3.68 % in 2005-06 (BE), which is mainly on account of higher outlays under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid-day Meal schemes.

Table 18: Non-Plan Outlays Earmarked for Women in West Bengal

	(in Rs. Crore)		
	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
(1) Women's' Livelihood			
Part (A) Non-Plan Outlays on Schemes Targeted towards Women	8.819	9.503	9.910
Total Non-Plan Outlay on Women's Livelihood	8.819	9.503	9.910
(2) Welfare of Women in Difficult Circumstances			
Part (A) Non-Plan Outlays on Schemes Targeted towards Women	6.611	8.106	7.733
Total Non-Plan Outlay on Welfare of Women in Difficult Circumstances	6.611	8.106	7.733
(3) Women's Nutrition			
Part (A) Non-Plan Outlays on Schemes Targeted towards Women	0.190	0.851	0.851
Total Non-Plan Outlay on Women's Nutrition	0.190	0.851	0.851
(4) Women's Health			
Part (A) Non-Plan Outlays on Schemes Targeted towards Women	0.799	3.443	3.501
Total Non-Plan Outlay on Women's Health	0.799	3.443	3.501
(5) Women's Education			
Part (A) Non-Plan Outlays on Schemes Targeted towards Women	0.746	3.361	6.819
Part (B.3) Outlays Earmarked for Women in Non-Plan on Education	1962.91	2110.66	2204.5
Total Non-Plan Outlay on Women's Education	1963.66	2114.02	2211.32
Total Non Plan Outlay Earmarked for Women	1980.08	2135.92	2233.31

As is evident from Table 18 above, there are substantial amount of Non-Plan outlays earmarked for women only under Women's Education, while the same for the other categories are very small. This indicates that in Education, a very high share of the total outlay in State Budget earmarked for women is meant for running/ maintenance of the whole establishment for school and higher education and also for continuation of some of the targeted interventions made in the previous Plan periods. However, in the other sectors, the pattern of expenditure is quite different with substantial parts of the outlays (earmarked for women) meant for Plan programmes, which are mostly new and targeted interventions.

Thus, we find that both the total magnitude of outlays earmarked for women in the State Budget and its composition raise several concerns regarding priorities for women in the State Budget.

4.3 Central Government Grants Not Captured in this Study

As we had mentioned in the first Section of the Report (in Scope of the study), there are several *Central Plan Schemes* and *Centrally Sponsored Schemes* being implemented in the State in which the Central Government grant (i.e. Central Plan Assistance) is being given directly to the State/ District level autonomous bodies/ implementing agencies, bypassing the State Budget. The Union Budget 2006-07 has presented for the first time a Statement (Statement – 18, Expenditure Budget Vol. I, Union Budget 2006-07), which shows the schemes under different Ministries/ Departments of the Union Government in which such a mechanism of direct transfer of funds, bypassing the State Budgets, is being followed. Based on this Statement, we find that the Central Government grants to West Bengal in case of the following schemes have not been captured in the analysis presented in this Report, although these schemes have outlays earmarked for women. In case of Women's Livelihood, such schemes include *Sampoorn Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)*, *Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)*, *Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)* and *Swa-shakti Project*. With regard to Welfare of Women in Difficult Circumstances, the schemes are *National Child Labour Project (NCLP)* and *Indo-US Matching Grant (Indus)*. In case of Women's Health, such schemes include *Central Rural Sanitation Programme*, *Pulse Polio Immunisation* and *Flexible Pool for State PIPs*. As regards Women's Education, such schemes include *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)*, *District primary Education Programme (DPEP)*, and *Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya*. However, the matching grants provided by the State Government for each of these schemes (if any) have been fully captured in this study.

5. Concluding Remarks

As explained earlier, this study adopted the methodology of tracking all outlays in the West Bengal Budget for 2005-06, which are *ex ante* earmarked for women. The study finds that both the total magnitude of outlays earmarked for women and its composition raise several concerns regarding priorities for women in the State Budget. The total outlay earmarked for women in West Bengal accounted for only 6.1 % of the total State Budget outlay in 2003-04 (Actuals), which increased to 6.7 % in 2004-05 (RE) and 7.5 % in 2005-06 (BE). There should be little doubt about the fact that these figures do not present a very satisfying picture regarding the overall priorities for women in public expenditure from the State Budget. In terms of priorities for the different needs of women, outlays earmarked for Women's Education accounted for 5.18 % of the total State Budget outlay in 2003-04 (Actuals), which increased to 5.83 % in 2004-05 (RE) and 6.57 % in 2005-06 (BE). Thus, the outlay earmarked for Women's Education accounts for a major chunk of the total outlay earmarked for women in the State Budget, which reached around 87 % of the total Gender Budget (i.e. total outlay earmarked for women) in 2005-06 (BE). The shares of Women's Nutrition and Women's Health in the total Gender Budget are much lower at around 6.5 % and less than 4 %, respectively. And, the shares of Women's Livelihood and Welfare of Women in Difficult Circumstances in the total outlays earmarked for women are very small.

Thus, in West Bengal Budget, while there are substantial outlays earmarked for Women's Education, the situation with regard to financing for other needs of women is quite unsatisfactory. If we take into account the serious concerns regarding the nutritional status of women, health status of women and poor coverage of institutional deliveries in West Bengal, the low priority given to outlays earmarked for Women's Nutrition and Women's Health indicate the deficits in budgetary policies towards women in the State. The situation with regard to outlays earmarked for Women's Livelihood and Welfare of Women in Difficult Circumstances is even worse. There is a further concern that even the small magnitude of funds earmarked for these two sectors are spread very thin across many schemes (or items of expenditure). Also, with regard to outlays earmarked for Women's Education, we must note that while the priority for the same in State Budget appears very high in comparison to other needs of women, the high Dropout Rate of girls in School Education and very low Enrolment Rate of girls in Secondary & Higher Secondary Education in the State indicate that outlays for this sector also need to be stepped up with targeted interventions for girls.

The Plan outlays earmarked for women as a proportion of the total Plan outlays in West Bengal Budget shows a decline from 10.31 % in 2003-04 (Actuals) to 9.16 % in 2004-05 (RE) and to 8.25 % in 2005-06 (BE). This decline in the priority for women in total Plan outlays in the State Budget, between 2003-04 (Actuals) and 2005-06 (BE), is mainly due to a sharp reduction in outlays for

'Establishment and Maintenance of Rural Family Welfare Subcentres' and a reduction in the total outlays for 'Integrated Child Development Services' (ICDS) scheme. Thus, we find that due to lower outlays on the above-mentioned Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the priorities for Women's Health and Women's Nutrition in total Plan outlay in West Bengal Budget shows a decline between 2003-04 (Actuals) and 2005-06 (BE). The priorities for Women's Livelihood and Welfare of Women in Difficult Circumstances in the total Plan outlay in State Budget are very low. However, the priority for Women's Education in the Plan outlay in West Bengal Budget shows a significant rise from 1.18 % in 2003-04 (Actuals) to 3.68 % in 2005-06 (BE).

Based on the analysis of the State Budget presented in the previous Section of the Report, the following recommendations may be made.

- The outlays earmarked for women in West Bengal Budget must be stepped up significantly in order to address the deprivations confronting women in various sectors.
- Special attention must be given to outlays for Women's Health and Women's Nutrition, where the Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been the major source of funds. Appropriate State Plan programmes with adequate outlays should be launched for Women's Health and Nutrition.
- The outlays for Women's Livelihood and for the protection and welfare of Women in Distress should be stepped up significantly. The numerous schemes in these two sectors with very little outlays should be consolidated.
- Most of the interventions for Women's Livelihood in the State are restricted to the traditional sectors and do not incorporate any major thrust for enabling women to participate in the sunrise sectors in the economy. With regard to Women's Livelihood, therefore, special emphasis should be given to promote the employment opportunities for women in those sectors of the economy, which have been leading the economic growth in the country, such as, Information Technology, Telecommunications, and Biotechnology, etc.
- With regard to Women's Education, appropriate interventions should be made for addressing the problem of high Dropout Rate of girls and such interventions must be funded adequately.
- The State Government should collect gender-wise data on *ex post* beneficiaries of all of its major programmes/ schemes that are meant for both men and women. Such data should be used to formulate more appropriate policies for women in the State. However, in the interim, the Government should undertake a review of all those programmes/ schemes which have policy guidelines requiring earmarking of funds and benefits for women; and should take steps to ensure that all such guidelines are being implemented.
- The Government should formulate policy guidelines in order to earmark adequate amount of outlays for women in all of the major programmes/ schemes being implemented in the State. Also, with regard to the outlays for State Plan Programmes, flows to the Women's Component Plan should be reported for all sectors in the Annual Plans.

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ANNEXURES

Annexure 1: West Bengal Budget Outlays Earmarked for Women's Livelihood

Part (A) Outlays on Schemes Targeted towards Women (in Rs. Crore)													
Demand No.- Dept.	Major Head	Sub-Major head	Minor head	Scheme / Item of Expenditure	2003-04 Actual			2004-05 RE			2005-06 BE		
					Plan	Non- Plan	Total	Plan	Non- plan	Total	Plan	Non- plan	Total
Demand No. 8- Cooperation	2425-Co-operation (Revenue Account)	-	107- Assistance to credit cooperatives	Assistance to development of Women's Cooperatives (CO)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.015	0.000	0.015	0.015	0.000	0.015
Demand No. 8- Cooperation	2425- Cooperation	-	107- Assistance to Other Co- operatives	Assistance to Self-help Group [CO]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.140	0.000	0.140	0.140	0.000	0.140
Demand No. 8- Cooperation	4425- Co-operation (Capital Account)	-	107- Investment in credit cooperatives	Development of women's cooperatives	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.050	0.000	0.050	0.050	0.000	0.050
Demand No. 8- Cooperation	6004- Loans and advances from the central govt.	03- loans for central plan schemes	800- other loans	Financial assistance to women cooperatives	0.000	0.031	0.031	0.000	0.027	0.027	0.000	0.015	0.015
Demand No. 8- Cooperation	6425- Loans for co- operation	-	107- loans to credit cooperatives	Loans for development of women's cooperative	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.060	0.000	0.060	0.060	0.000	0.060
Demand No. 8- Cooperation	2049- Interest Payments	04- Interest on Loans And advances from Central Government	102- Interest on Loans for Central Plan Schemes	Interest on loans for Co- operation: Financial Assistance to Women's Co-Operative [CO]	0.000	0.033	0.033	0.000	0.011	0.011	0.000	0.014	0.014
Demand No. 20- Fisheries	2405- Fisheries (Revenue Account)	-	789-Special Component Plan For SC	Imparting training of fisherwomen in net making/repairing and ancillary skill development of fishermen's families [FI]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Demand No. 51- Technical Education & Training	2203- Technical Education (Revenue Account)	-	103- Technical schools	Non-govt technical institutions for girls (ET)	0.000	0.052	0.052	0.000	0.065	0.065	0.000	0.068	0.068

Demand No. 24- Health & Family Welfare	2210- Medical and Public Health (Revenue Account)	01- Urban Health services- Allopathy	800- Other expenditure	Grants to the West Bengal Nursing Council [HF]	0.000	0.045	0.045	0.000	0.047	0.047	0.000	0.053	0.053
Demand No. 24- Health & Family Welfare	2210- Medical and Public Health (Revenue Account)	05- Medical Education, Training And Research	105-Allopathy	Training of Nurses [HF]	0.184	5.052	5.235	0.775	5.603	6.378	0.670	5.867	6.537
Demand No. 24- Health & Family Welfare	2210- Medical and Public Health (Revenue Account)	01-Urban Health Services - Allopathy	102- Employees' State Insurance Scheme	Establishment of Nurses Training Centre [HF]	0.000	0.196	0.196	0.000	0.222	0.222	0.000	0.231	0.231
Demand No. 24- Health & Family Welfare	2210- Medical and Public Health (Revenue Account)	-	102- Employees' State Insurance Scheme	Improvement of the Nurses Training Centre at Manicktala [LB]	0.002	0.000	0.002	0.124	0.000	0.124	0.125	0.000	0.125
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	102- Child Welfare	Establishment of day care Centres, Balwadis and crèches for Children in Districts [SW]	0.000	0.087	0.087	0.000	0.107	0.107	0.000	0.111	0.111
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	102- Child Welfare	001-Establishment of crèches for children of working Women [SW]	0.000	0.049	0.049	0.000	0.107	0.107	0.000	0.110	0.110
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	103-Women's Welfare	Establishment of Training Centre for Girls and Women in Crafts & Light Engineering. [SW]	0.000	0.211	0.211	0.000	0.258	0.258	0.000	0.268	0.268
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	103-Women's Welfare	Assistance towards setting up Working Women's Hostel [SW]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	103-Women's Welfare	Vocational Training for Girls and women in Government Homes[SW]	0.002	0.000	0.002	0.030	0.000	0.030	0.020	0.000	0.020
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	103-Women's Welfare	Assistance to economic rehabilitation of girl inmates of Homes	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	103-Women's Welfare	Training Programmes for Women in distress [SW]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	103-Women's Welfare	Establishment Women Development Undertaking [SW]	0.172	0.000	0.172	0.180	0.000	0.180	0.150	0.000	0.150
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	103-Women's Welfare	Implementation of Swayamsiddha [SW]	0.114	0.000	0.114	0.500	0.000	0.500	0.500	0.000	0.500
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	104-Welfare of Aged, Infirm and Destitute	Establishment of training centres for the promotion of Tailoring and Cutting to the destitute and poor Girls and Women [SW]	0.000	3.063	3.063	0.000	3.026	3.026	0.000	3.142	3.142
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	103-Women's Welfare	Scheme for setting up Women's Training Centres/ Institutions for rehabilitation of women in distress [SW]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.031	0.031	0.000	0.032	0.032
Total Part (A)					0.475	8.819	9.29	1.874	9.503	11.38	1.730	9.910	11.64

Source: West Bengal Budget 2005-06

Part (B) Outlays Earmarked for Women in Composite Expenditure Schemes (Excluding the Outlays included in Part A)

Part (B.1) Outlays Earmarked for Women in State Plan Schemes (in Rs. Crore)

Major Head/ Sub-head/ Schemes	Outlays Earmarked for Women under State Plan Schemes- after Deducting the Outlays included in Part (A) #		
	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
Crop Husbandry	0.001	0.006	0.025
Soil & Water Conservation	0.11	0.15	0.066
Forestry & Wildlife	0.48	0.45	4.99
Development of Hill Areas (Cottage & Small Scale Industries)	0	0.045	0.02
Development of Sundarbans (Mushroom Cultivation)	0	0	0.02
Development of Sundarbans (Village & Small Industries)	0	0	0.02
Industry & Minerals (Village & Small Industries)	0.47	1.52	1.92
Industry & Minerals (Dev. of Mulberry Production)	0.45	0.8	0.86
Total Part (B.1)	1.51	2.97	7.92

Please refer to Annexure 6: *Women Component in the State Plan Programmes in West Bengal*, which explains the methodology used for obtaining the figures mentioned in this Table.

Part (B.2) Outlays Earmarked for Women in Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (in Rs. Crore)

Demand No.- Dept.	Major Head	Sub-Major head -- Minor head— Scheme/ Item of Expenditure	Share of Total Outlay Earmarked for Women*	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
Demand No. 39- Municipal Affairs	2217- Urban Dev.	05- 191- Assistance to Local Bodies, Corporations and Urban Dev.- Swarn Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); and 05-789- SCP for SCs- SJSRY	30%	0.381	1.23	0.63
Demand No. 40- Panchayats & Rural Dev.	2505- Rural Employment	60- Other Programmes- 104- Sampoorn Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	30%	22.45	23.8	27.6
Demand No. 40- Panchayats & Rural Dev.	2501- Special Programmes for Rural Dev.	01-800 (Other Expenditures)- Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana [SGSY] (State Share + Admin. Costs)	40%	4.852	6.736	9.8
Total Part (B.2)				27.68	31.77	38.03

* Please refer to Annexure 8: *Gender Budgeting Related Information for Central Plan Schemes & Centrally Sponsored Schemes Generated by Central Government Ministries*, which explains the methodology used for obtaining the figures mentioned in this Table.

Total Outlay Earmarked for Women's Livelihood (in Rs. Crore)

	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
Part (A) Outlays on Schemes Targeted towards Women	9.29	11.38	11.64
Part (B.1) Outlays Earmarked for Women in State Plan Schemes (Excluding the Outlays included in Part A)	1.51	2.97	7.92
Part (B.2) Outlays Earmarked for Women in Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Excluding the Outlays included in Part A)	27.68	31.77	38.03
Total Outlay on Women's Livelihood	38.49	46.11	57.59

Annexure 2: West Bengal Budget Outlays Earmarked for Welfare of Women in Difficult Circumstances

Part (A) Outlays on Schemes Targeted towards Women (in Rs. Crore)													
Demand No.- Dept.	Major Head	Sub-Major head	Minor head	Scheme / Item of Expenditure	2003-04 Actual			2004-05 RE			2005-06 BE		
					Plan	Non-Plan	TOTAL	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total
Demand No:- 25 (Public Works)	4216- Housing (Capital Account)	01-Government Residential Buildings	106- General Pool Accommodation	Barracks for Female Warders in Different Jails [JL]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.010	0.000	0.010	0.500	0.000	0.500
Demand No. 27- Home	2055- Police (Revenue Account)	-	108- state Headquarters Police	Upgradation Scheme as Recommended by the Eighth Finance Commission Strengthening for the Post of Women Constables [HP]	0.000	0.195	0.195	0.000	0.192	0.192	0.000	0.200	0.200
Demand No. 27- Home	2055- Police (Revenue Account)	-	800- Other expenditure	Raising of One Woman Battalion/SAP [HP]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.006	0.000	0.006	0.006
Demand No. 27- Home	2055- Police (Revenue Account)	-	800- Other expenditure	Setting up of Women Grievances cell at District Level/ W.B.P.	0.000	0.031	0.031	0.000	0.049	0.049	0.000	0.050	0.050
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	102- Child Welfare	Welfare of children of Red Light Areas [SW]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	103-Women's Welfare	Welfare Extension Project [SW]	0.000	0.181	0.181	0.000	0.210	0.210	0.000	0.216	0.216
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	103-Women's Welfare	Assistance to widows and families from Lower Income Groups with dependent children [SW]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.071	0.071	0.000	0.073	0.073

Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	103-Women's Welfare	Establishment of Destitute Homes for Girls {SW}	0.000	0.234	0.234	0.000	0.258	0.258	0.000	0.270	0.270
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	103-Women's Welfare	Establishment of Destitute Homes for Women {SW}	0.000	0.116	0.116	0.000	0.095	0.095	0.000	0.100	0.100
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	103-Women's Welfare	Grants for Pension to Destitute Widows [SW]	0.000	5.037	5.037	0.000	5.400	5.400	0.000	5.850	5.850
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	103-Women's Welfare	The West Bengal Commission for Women [SW]	0.000	0.253	0.253	0.000	0.265	0.265	0.000	0.273	0.273
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	103-Women's Welfare	Strengthening and remodelling of Govt. Homes for Women [SW]	0.004	0.000	0.004	0.010	0.000	0.010	0.100	0.000	0.100
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	103-Women's Welfare	Pension to Destitute widows [SW]	1.259	0.000	1.259	1.780	0.000	1.780	1.395	0.000	1.395
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	103-Women's Welfare	Establishment of District Shelter {SW}	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	103-Women's Welfare	Assistance to W.B. Women's Commission[SW]	0.020	0.000	0.020	0.022	0.000	0.022	0.020	0.000	0.020

Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	4235- Social Security and Welfare (Capital Account)	02-Social Welfare	103-Womens welfare	Acquisition of premises No.279/3, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Road, Kolkata-7000047 [SW]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.979	0.979	0.000	0.093	0.093
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	789- SCP for SC	Pension to Destitute Widows [SW]	0.344	0.000	0.344	0.447	0.000	0.447	0.315	0.000	0.315
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	796-Tribal Area Sub Plan	Grants for Pension to Destitute Widows [SW]	0.247	0.000	0.247	0.223	0.000	0.223	0.190	0.000	0.190
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	800- Other Expenditure	Establishment of a Girls Home in the periphery of GOP Palace [SW]	0.000	0.459	0.459	0.000	0.433	0.433	0.000	0.450	0.450
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	800- Other Expenditure	Expenditure for providing relief to girls deported from Jeddah [SW]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.037	0.037	0.000	0.039	0.039
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	104- Welfare of Aged, Infirm and Destitute	Establishment of Reception-cum-Founding Home at Sukanya	0.000	0.036	0.036	0.000	0.037	0.037	0.000	0.038	0.038
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	106- Correctional Services	Establishment of Care and Aftercare Institution at Liluah	0.000	0.069	0.069	0.000	0.074	0.074	0.000	0.076	0.076
Total Part (A)					1.873	6.611	8.48	2.492	8.106	10.60	2.520	7.733	10.25

Source: West Bengal Budget 2005-06

**Part (B) Outlays Earmarked for Women in Composite Expenditure Schemes
(Excluding the Outlays included in Part A)**

Part (B.1) Outlays Earmarked for Women in State Plan Schemes (in Rs. Crore)

Major Head/ Sub-head/ Schemes	Outlays Earmarked for Women under State Plan Schemes- after Deducting the Outlays included in Part (A) #		
	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
All of the relevant State Plan Schemes are targeted towards Women, and hence already included in Part (A).			
Total Part (B.1)	0	0	0

Please refer to Annexure 6: *Women Component in the State Plan Programmes in West Bengal*, which explains the methodology used for obtaining the figures mentioned in this Table.

**Part (B.2) Outlays Earmarked for Women in Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes
(in Rs. Crore)**

Demand No.- Dept.	Major Head	Sub-Major head -- Minor head-- Scheme/ Item of Expenditure	Share of Total Outlay Earmarked for Women*	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
Demand No. 40- Panchayats & Rural Dev.	2505- Rural Employment	01-701 (JRY Scheme)- State Share for Indira Awas Yojana (IAY); and 01-702 (JGSY Scheme)- State Share for Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	50%	8.65	20.45	10.66
Total Part (B.2)				8.65	20.45	10.66

* Please refer to Annexure 8: *Gender Budgeting Related Information for Central Plan Schemes & Centrally Sponsored Schemes Generated by Central Government Ministries*, which explains the methodology used for obtaining the figures mentioned in this Table.

Total Outlay Earmarked for Welfare of Women in Difficult Circumstances (in Rs. Crore)

	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
Part (A) Outlays on Schemes Targeted towards Women	8.48	10.60	10.25
Part (B.1) Outlays Earmarked for Women in State Plan Schemes (Excluding the Outlays included in Part A)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Part (B.2) Outlays Earmarked for Women in Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Excluding the Outlays included in Part A)	8.65	20.45	10.66
Total Outlay on Welfare of Women in Difficult Circumstances	17.13	31.05	20.91

Annexure 3: West Bengal Budget Outlays Earmarked for Women's Nutrition

Part (A) Outlays on Schemes Targeted towards Women (in Rs. Crore)

Demand No.- Dept.	Major Head	Sub-Major head	Minor head	Scheme / Item of Expenditure	2003-04 Actual			2004-05 RE			2005-06 BE		
					Plan	Non-Plan	TOTAL	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	103- Women's Welfare	Pilot scheme to provide foodgrains to under-nourished pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls(ACA)[SW]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	103- Women's Welfare	Balika Samridhi Yojana [SW]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2236- Nutrition	02- Distributon of Nutritious Food And Beverages	101- Special Nutrition Programme	Supplementary Nutrition Programme for Children and Expectant and Nursing Mothers (BMS)[SW]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2236- Nutrition	02- Distributon of Nutritious Food And Beverages	101- Special Nutritious Programme	Supplementary Nutrition Programme for Children and Expectant and Nursing Mothers[SW]	31.923	0.190	32.113	37.660	0.851	38.511	49.300	0.851	50.151

Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2236- Nutrition	02- Distributon of Nutritious Food And Beverages	101- Special Nutrition Programme	Provision against central assistance for Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG)[SW]	0.000	0.000	0.000	15.410	0.000	15.410	15.410	0.000	15.410
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2236- Nutrition	02- Distributon of Nutritious Food And Beverages	789- SCP for SC	Supplementary Nutrition Programme for Children and Expectant and Nursing Mothers(BMS)[SW]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2236- Nutrition	02- Distributon of Nutritious Food And Beverages	789- SCP for SC	Supplementary Nutrition Programme for Children and Expectant and Nursing Mothers[SW]	9.029	0.000	9.029	12.910	0.000	12.910	16.900	0.000	16.900
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2236- Nutrition	02- Distributon of Nutritious Food And Beverages	796-Tribal Area Sub Plan	Supplementary Nutrition Programme for Children and Expectant and Nursing Mothers[SW]	2.339	0.000	2.339	3.230	0.000	3.230	4.220	0.000	4.220
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2251- Secretariat- Social Services (Revenue Account)	-	090- Secretariat	Relief and Welfare Department Setting up of a new cell in Welfare Branch for Implementation of Integrated Child Development Services and Functional Literacy for Adult Women [SW]	0.039		0.039	0.065	0.000	0.065	0.068	0.000	0.068
Total Part (A)					43.330	0.190	43.52	69.275	0.851	70.13	85.898	0.851	86.75

Source: West Bengal Budget 2005-06

**Part (B) Outlays Earmarked for Women in Composite Expenditure Schemes
(Excluding Outlays included in Part A)**

Part (B.1) Outlays Earmarked for Women in State Plan Schemes (in Rs. Crore)

Major Head/ Sub-head/ Schemes	Outlays Earmarked for Women under State Plan Schemes- after Deducting the Outlays included in Part (A) #		
	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
The relevant State Plan Schemes are all targeted towards Women, and hence already included in Part (A).			
Total Part (B.1)	0	0	0

Please refer to Annexure 6: *Women Component in the State Plan Programmes in West Bengal*, which explains the methodology used for obtaining the figures mentioned in this Table.

Part (B.2) Outlays Earmarked for Women in Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (in Rs. Crore)

Demand No.- Dept.	Major Head	Sub-Major head -- Minor head-- Scheme/ Item of Expenditure	Share of Total Outlay Earmarked for Women**	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02 (Social Welfare)- 102 (Child Welfare)- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) ; and 4235 (Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare)- 02-102- ICDS	57.50%	108.36	94.3	91.35
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare- 102 (Child Welfare)- 001- Grants for Training Programme of ICDS Anganwadi Works	57.50%	2.516	2.53	2.587
Total Part (B.2)				110.876	96.83	93.937

* Please refer to Annexure 8: *Gender Budgeting Related Information for Central Plan Schemes & Centrally Sponsored Schemes Generated by Central Government Ministries*, which explains the methodology used for obtaining the figures mentioned in this Table.

Total Outlay Earmarked for Women's Nutrition (in Rs. Crore)

	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
Part (A) Outlays on Schemes Targeted towards Women	43.52	70.13	86.75
Part (B.1) Outlays Earmarked for Women in State Plan Schemes (Excluding the Outlays included in Part A)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Part (B.2) Outlays Earmarked for Women in Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Excluding the Outlays included in Part A)	110.876	96.83	93.937
Total Outlay on Women's Nutrition	154.40	166.96	180.69

Annexure 4: West Bengal Budget Outlays Earmarked for Women's Health

Part (A) Outlays on Schemes Targeted towards Women (in Rs. Crore)

Demand No.-Dept.	Major Head	Sub-Major head	Minor head	Scheme / Item of Expenditure	2003-04 Actual			2004-05 RE			2005-06 BE		
					Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total
Demand No. 24- Health & Family Welfare	2211- Family Welfare (Revenue Account)	-	003- Training	Training of A.N.M. and Dais [HF]	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.006	0.006	0.000	0.007	0.007
Demand No. 24- Health & Family Welfare	2211- Family Welfare (Revenue Account)	-	003- Training	Training of A.N.M. -LVH [HF]	0.000	0.787	0.787	0.000	2.102	2.102	0.000	2.103	2.103
Demand No. 24- Health & Family Welfare	2211- Family Welfare (Revenue Account)	-	103- Maternity and Child Health	001-Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in Backward Areas [HF]	0.000	-0.001	-0.001	0.000	0.152	0.152	0.000	0.158	0.158
Demand No. 24- Health & Family Welfare	2211- Family Welfare (Revenue Account)	-	103- Maternity and Child Health	002- Grants to Non-Government Institutions	0.000	0.014	0.014	0.000	0.014	0.014	0.000	0.015	0.015
Demand No. 24- Health & Family Welfare	2211- Family Welfare (Revenue Account)	-	103- Maternity and Child Health	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme [HF]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.222	0.000	0.222	0.250	0.000	0.250
Demand No. 24- Health & Family Welfare	2211- Family Welfare (Revenue Account)	-	103- Maternity and Child Health	Expansion of M.T.P. Services [HF]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Demand No. 24- Health & Family Welfare	2211- Family Welfare (Revenue Account)	-	103- Maternity and Child Health	Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme [HF]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Demand No. 24- Health & Family Welfare	2211- Family Welfare (Revenue Account)	-	200-Other Services and Supplies	Establishment of Post Partum Unit [HF]	4.395	0.000	4.395	7.000	0.000	7.000	7.513	0.000	7.513
Demand No. 24- Health & Family Welfare	2211- Family Welfare (Revenue Account)	-	200-Other Services and Supplies	Post-Partum Centres at District level Hospitals [HF]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Demand No. 24- Health & Family Welfare	2211- Family Welfare (Revenue Account)	-	200-Other Services and Supplies	Post-Partum Centres at Sub-divisional Hospitals[HF]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Demand No. 24- Health & Family Welfare	6211- Loans and Advances	-	800-Other Loans	Loans to Auxiliary Nurses and Mid-Wives (ANMS) for Purchase of Mopeds. [HF]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Demand No. 24- Health & Family Welfare	2211- Family Welfare (Revenue Account)	-	00-105 Compensation	Compensation for Sterilization [HF]	10.160	0.000	10.160	11.140	0.500	11.640	11.150	0.550	11.700
Demand No. 24- Health & Family Welfare	2211- Family Welfare (Revenue Account)	-	00-200- Other Services & Supplies	Establishment & Maintenance of Sterilizations Beds	0.558	0	0.558	0.176	0	0.176	0.18	0	0.18
Demand No.- 25 (Public Works)	4211- Family Welfare (Capital Account)	-	800-Other Expenditure	Establishment and Maintenance of Post Partum Centres: District Level[HF]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Demand No.- 25 (Public Works)	4211- Family Welfare (Capital Account)	-	800-Other Expenditure	Establishment and Maintenance of Post Partum Centres: sub Divisional Level[HF]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Demand No:- 25 (Public Works)	4211- Family Welfare (Capital Account)	-	800-Other Expenditure	Construction of A.N.M. school, Hostels etc. [HF]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	103-Women's Welfare	National Programme on Improved Chullah. [SW]	0.027	0.000	0.027	0.000	0.663	0.663	0.000	0.663	0.663
Demand No. 56- Women & Child Development and Social Welfare	2235- Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Account)	02-Social Welfare	800- Other Expenditure	Mother and Child Care Programme with CARE assistance [SW]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.006	0.000	0.006	0.006
Total Part (A)					15.140	0.799	15.94	18.538	3.443	21.98	19.093	3.501	22.59

Source: West Bengal Budget 2005-06

Part (B) Outlays Earmarked for Women in Composite Expenditure Schemes (Excluding the Outlays included in Part A)

Part (B.1) Outlays Earmarked for Women in State Plan Schemes (in Rs. Crore)

Major Head/ Sub-head/ Schemes	Outlays Earmarked for Women under State Plan Schemes- after Deducting the Outlays included in Part (A) #		
	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
The relevant State Plan Schemes are all targeted towards Women, and hence already included in Part (A).			
Total Part (B.1)	0	0	0

Please refer to Annexure 6: *Women Component in the State Plan Programmes in West Bengal*, which explains the methodology used for obtaining the figures mentioned in this Table.

Part (B.2) Outlays Earmarked for Women in Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (in Rs. Crore)

Demand No.- Dept.	Major Head	Sub-Major head -- Minor head-- Scheme/ Item of Expenditure	Share of Total Outlay Earmarked for Women*	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
Demand No. 40- Panchayats & Rural Dev.	2215- Other Rural Development Programmes	2215-02-107 (Sewerage Services) and 4215- Capital Outlay on Other Rural Development Programmes- 02-107 (Sewerage Services): Rural Sanitation Programme	10%	0	0.1	0.1
Demand No. 24- Health & Family Welfare	2211- Family Welfare	101 (Rural Family Welfare Services)- Establishment and Maintenance of Rural Family Welfare Subcentres	97%	121.5	68.65	68.65
Demand No. 24- Health & Family Welfare	2211- Family Welfare	102 (Urban Family Welfare Services)- Establishment and Maintenance of Urban Family Welfare Centres	95%	2.68	7.75	7.8
Demand No. 24- Health & Family Welfare	2210- Medical & Public Health	05-102 (Homoeopathy)- Development of Undergraduate College of ISM&H	26.50%	0	0.236	0
Demand No. 24- Health & Family Welfare	2210- Medical & Public Health	05-102 (Homoeopathy)- Implementation of IT in the Govt. ISM&H Medical Colleges with PG Course in West Bengal	26.50%	0	0.053	0.003
Total Part (B.2)				124.18	76.789	76.55

* Please refer to Annexure 8: *Gender Budgeting Related Information for Central Plan Schemes & Centrally Sponsored Schemes Generated by Central Government Ministries*, which explains the methodology used for obtaining the figures mentioned in this Table.

Total Outlay Earmarked for Women's Health (in Rs. Crore)

	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
Part (A) Outlays on Schemes Targeted towards Women	15.94	21.98	22.59
Part (B.1) Outlays Earmarked for Women in State Plan Schemes (Excluding the Outlays included in Part A)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Part (B.2) Outlays Earmarked for Women in Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Excluding the Outlays included in Part A)	124.18	76.79	76.55
Total Outlay on Women's Health	140.12	98.77	99.15

Annexure 5: West Bengal Budget Outlays Earmarked for Women's Education

Part (A) Outlays on Schemes Targeted towards Women (in Rs. Crore)

Demand No.- Dept.	Major Head	Sub-Major head	Minor head	Scheme / Item of Expenditure	2003-04 Actual			2004-05 RE			2005-06 BE		
					Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total
Demand No. 7- Backward Classes Welfare	2225- Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs (Revenue Account)	01- Welfare of SCs	277- Education	Construction of hostels buildings for girls	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.785	0.000	0.785	1.260	0.000	1.260
Demand No. 7- Backward Classes Welfare	2225- Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs (Revenue Account)	02- Welfare of STs	277- Education	Residential schools for girls at Belpahari (SC)	0.000	0.503	0.503	0.000	0.640	0.640	0.000	0.664	0.664
Demand No. 7- Backward Classes Welfare	2225- Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs (Revenue Account)	02- Welfare of STs	277- Education	Construction of hostels for girls	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.312	0.000	0.312	0.300	0.000	0.300
Demand No. 7- Backward Classes Welfare	2225- Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs (Revenue Account)	02- Welfare of STs	796- Tribal areas sub-plan	Education maintenance of residential schools for girls at Belpahari	0.000	0.032	0.032	0.201	0.080	0.281	0.207	0.080	0.287
Demand No. 7- Backward Classes Welfare	2225- Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs (Revenue Account)	02- Welfare of STs	796- Tribal areas sub-plan	Education, construction of hostels for girls (state shares)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.750	0.000	0.750	1.750	0.000	1.750
Demand No. 7- Backward Classes Welfare	2225- Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs (Revenue Account)	80- General	800- Other expenditure	Education- additional financial benefits to meritorious SC and ST girl students (SC)	0.455	0.000	0.455	0.450	0.000	0.450	0.450	0.000	0.450
Demand No. 13- Higher Education	2202- Education, Sports, Art and Culture (Revenue Account)	03- University and higher education	104- Assistance to non-govt colleges and institutes	Hostels for girl students (EH)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.049	0.000	0.049	0.015	0.000	0.015

Demand No. 13- Higher Education	2202- Education, Sports, Art and Culture (Revenue Account)	03- University and higher education	104- Assistance to non-govt colleges and institutes	Development of colleges for women (EH)	0.040	0.000	0.040	0.049	0.000	0.049	0.015	0.000	0.015
Demand No. 13- Higher Education	2202- Education, Sports, Art and Culture (Revenue Account)	03- University and higher education	789- Special component plan for SC	Hostels for girl students (EH)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.107	0.000	0.107	0.107	0.000	0.107
Demand No. 13- Higher Education	2202- Education, Sports, Art and Culture (Revenue Account)	03- University and higher education	789- Special component plan for SC	Development of colleges for women (EH)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.184	0.000	0.184	0.207	0.000	0.207
Demand No. 13- Higher Education	2202- Education, Sports, Art and Culture (Revenue Account)	80- General	800- Other expenditure	Expansion of girls education and training of women teachers (EH)	0.000	0.006	0.006	0.000	0.050	0.050	0.000	0.052	0.052
Demand No. 15- School Education	2202- Education, Sports, Art and Culture (Revenue Account)	01- Elementary education	109- Scholarships and incentives	School dress for girls students in primary schools (PMGY) (ES)	0.741	0.000	0.741	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Demand No. 15- School Education	2202- Education, Sports, Art and Culture (Revenue Account)	01- Elementary education	109- Scholarships and incentives	School dress for girl students in primary schools (ES)	0.000	0.000	0.000	6.930	0.000	6.930	17.000	0.000	17.000
Demand No. 15- School Education	2202- Education, Sports, Art and Culture (Revenue Account)	01- Elementary education	789- Special component plan for SC	School dress for girls students in primary schools (PMGY) (ES)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Demand No. 15- School Education	2202- Education, Sports, Art and Culture (Revenue Account)	01- Elementary education	789- Special component plan for SC	School dress for girls students (ES)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.376	2.376	0.000	5.800	5.800
Demand No. 15- School Education	2202- Education, Sports, Art and Culture (Revenue Account)	01- Elementary education	796- Tribal areas sub-plan	School dress for girls students in primary schools (ES)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.594	0.000	0.594	1.300	0.000	1.300
Demand No. 15- School Education	2202- Education, Sports, Art and Culture (Revenue Account)	01- Elementary education	800- Other expenditure	Appointment of Women Teachers in Educationally Backward States [ES]	0.000	0.081	0.081	0.000	0.085	0.085	0.000	0.090	0.090

Demand No. 15- School Education	2202- Education, Sports, Art and Culture (Revenue Account)	02- Secondary education	800- Other expenditure	Tiffin facilities in girls high schools (ES)	0.000	0.034	0.034	0.000	0.049	0.049	0.000	0.050	0.050
Demand No. 15- School Education	2202- Education, Sports, Art and Culture (Revenue Account)	80- General	800- Other expenditure	Provision against ACA for construction of school, hostel and training centre for girl students of Ramkrishna Vevekananda Mission, Barrackpur (ACA) (ES)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Demand No. 15- School Education	2202- Education, Sports, Art and Culture (Revenue Account)	80- General	800- Other expenditure	Provision against ACA for construction of school, hostel and training centre for girl students of Ramkrishna Vevekananda Mission, Purulia (ACA) (ES)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Demand No. 38- Minorities Development & Welfare	2250- Other Social Services (Revenue Account)	-	800- Other expenditure	Scheme for construction of Muslim Girls Hostels in the Districts formulated by the Minorities Development and Welfare Department. [MD]	0.050	0.000	0.050	0.600	0.000	0.600	0.600	0.000	0.600
Demand No. 49- Sports & Youth Services	2204- Sports and Youth Services (Revenue Account)	-	102-Youth welfare Programmes for Students	Improvement and Expansion of Scouting and Girls Guides [YS]	0.000	0.090	0.090	0.000	0.080	0.080	0.000	0.082	0.082
Demand No. 49- Sports & Youth Services	2204- Sports and Youth Services (Revenue Account)	-	102-Youth welfare Programmes for Students	Girls Guides Association [YS]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001
Demand No. 49- Sports & Youth Services	2204- Sports and Youth Services (Revenue Account)	-	104-Sports and Games	Expansion of Sports and Games for Women [SP]	0.075	0.000	0.075	0.058	0.000	0.058	0.050	0.000	0.050
Total Part (A)					1.361	0.746	2.11	11.068	3.361	14.43	23.260	6.819	30.08

Source: West Bengal Budget 2005-06

**Part (B) Outlays Earmarked for Women in Composite Expenditure Schemes
(Excluding the Outlays included in Part A)**

Part (B.1) Outlays Earmarked for Women in State Plan Schemes (in Rs. Crore)

Major Head/ Sub-head/ Schemes	Outlays Earmarked for Women under State Plan Schemes- after Deducting the Outlays included in Part (A) #		
	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
Elementary Education *	38.619	149.976	236.82
Secondary Education	1.33	1.98	5.42
General	0	0.019	0.009
Elementary & Secondary Education	0.378	1.26	2.93
Higher Education	0.088	0	0
Sports & Youth Services (Physical Education)	0.144	0.193	0.144
Sports & Youth Services (Housing)	1.17	1.5	2
Development of Hill Areas (School Education)	0	0	0.045
Total Part (B.1)	41.73	154.93	247.37

Please refer to Annexure 6: *Women Component in the State Plan Programmes in West Bengal*, which explains the methodology used for obtaining the figures mentioned in this Table.

* In case of some of the major schemes in Elementary Education, such as, **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)**, **District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)** and **Mid-day Meal scheme**, West Bengal Government's matching contributions are shown under State Plan Schemes in the Budget. Hence, the figures for Elementary Education shown in this Table capture the funds earmarked for girl students out of the State shares in these major schemes in Elementary Education. The Central Government contributions for SSA and DPEP are directly sent to the State Implementing Society (for DPEP and SSA) and hence not captured in the State Budget.

Part (B.2) Outlays Earmarked for Women in Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (in Rs. Crore)

Demand No.- Dept.	Major Head	Sub-Major head -- Minor head-- Scheme/ Item of Expenditure	Share of Total Outlay Earmarked for Women**	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
Demand No. 15- Dept. of School Education	2202- General Education	01 (Elementary Education)- 107 (Teachers' Training)- 001- Strengthening of Teachers' Training Institute	40%	0	0.8	0.8
Total Part (B.2)				0	0.8	0.8

** Please refer to Annexure 8: *Gender Budgeting Related Information for Central Plan Schemes & Centrally Sponsored Schemes Generated by Central Government Ministries*, which explains the methodology used for obtaining the figures mentioned in this Table.

Part (B.3) Outlays Earmarked for Women in Non Plan Expenditure on Education (in Rs. Crore)

Non Plan Outlays from West Bengal Budget Earmarked for Women***			
	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
Demand No. 15- Department of School Education			
Non Plan Expenditure by the Dept. of School Education- which may be seen as Earmarked for Women	1724.87	1867.61	1939.78
Demand No. 13- Department of Higher Education			
Non Plan Expenditure by the Dept. of Higher Education- which may be seen as Earmarked for Women	238.04	243.05	264.72
Total Part (B.3)	1962.91	2110.66	2204.5

*** Please refer to Annexure 9: *Non Plan Outlays from West Bengal Budget Earmarked for Women*, which explains the methodology used for obtaining the figures mentioned in this Table.

Total Outlay Earmarked for Women's Education (in Rs. Crore)

	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
Part (A) Outlays on Schemes Targeted towards Women	2.11	14.43	30.08
Part (B.1) Outlays Earmarked for Women in State Plan Schemes (Excluding the Outlays included in Part A)	41.73	154.93	247.37
Part (B.2) Outlays Earmarked for Women in Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Excluding the Outlays included in Part A)	0	0.8	0.8
Part (B.3) Outlays Earmarked for Women in Non Plan Expenditure on Education (Excluding the Outlays included in Part A)	1962.91	2110.66	2204.5
Total Outlay on Women's Education	2006.75	2280.82	2482.75

Annexure 6: Women Component in the State Plan Programmes in West Bengal

(in Rs. Crore)

Sl No.	SECTOR- Major Head/ Sub-head/ Schemes	Flows to Women Component from the Annual Plan Outlay on State Plan Schemes \$			Flows included in Part A of Gender Budget for West Bengal - under Women-specific (i.e. 100 % for women) State Plan Schemes @			Outlays for Women under State Plan Schemes Net of the Outlays under Women- specific State Plan Schemes #		
		2003-04 (Expenditure)	2004-05 (Anticipated Expenditure)	2005-06 (Outlay)	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
1	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES									
	Crop Husbandry	0.001	0.006	0.025	0	0	0	0.001	0.006	0.025
	Soil & Water Conservation	0.11	0.15	0.066	0	0	0	0.11	0.15	0.066
	Forestry & Wildlife	0.48	0.45	4.99	0	0	0	0.48	0.45	4.99
2	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME									
	Development of Hill Areas (Cottage & Small Scale Industries)	-	0.045	0.02	0	0	0	0	0.045	0.02
	Development of Hill Areas (School Education)	-	-	0.045	0	0	0	0	0	0.045
3	DEVELOPMENT OF SUNDARBANS									
	Mushroom Cultivation	-	-	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0.02
	Village & Small Industries	-	-	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0.02

SI No.	SECTOR- Major Head/ Sub-head/ Schemes	Flows to Women Component from the Annual Plan Outlay on State Plan Schemes \$			Flows included in Part A of Gender Budget for West Bengal - under Women-specific (i.e. 100 % for women) State Plan Schemes @			Outlays for Women under State Plan Schemes Net of the Outlays under Women-specific State Plan Schemes #		
		2003-04 (Expenditure)	2004-05 (Anticipated Expenditure)	2005-06 (Outlay)	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
4	INDUSTRY AND MINERALS									
	Village & Small Industries	0.47	1.52	1.92	0	0	0	0.47	1.52	1.92
	Dev. of Mulberry Production	0.45	0.8	0.86	0	0	0	0.45	0.8	0.86
5	GENERAL EDUCATION									
	Elementary Education	39.36	157.5	255.12	0.741	7.524	18.3	38.619	149.976	236.82
	Secondary Education	1.33	1.98	5.42	0	0	0	1.33	1.98	5.42
	General	-	0.019	0.009	0	0	0	0	0.019	0.009
	Elementary & Secondary Education	0.378	1.26	2.93	0	0	0	0.378	1.26	2.93
	Higher Education	0.128	0.295	0.343	0.04	0.389	0.343	0.088	0	0
6	SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES									
	Expansion of Games & Sports for Women	-	-	-	Scheme is women-specific, hence included under Part A.			0	0	0
	Physical Education	0.144	0.193	0.144	0	0	0	0.144	0.193	0.144
	Housing	1.17	1.5	2.0	0	0	0	1.17	1.5	2.0

SI No.	SECTOR- Major Head/ Sub-head/ Schemes	Flows to Women Component from the Annual Plan Outlay on State Plan Schemes \$			Flows included in Part A of Gender Budget for West Bengal - under Women-specific (i.e. 100 % for women) State Plan Schemes @			Outlays for Women under State Plan Schemes Net of the Outlays under Women-specific State Plan Schemes #		
		2003-04 (Expenditure)	2004-05 (Anticipated Expenditure)	2005-06 (Outlay)	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
7	SOCIAL WELFARE									
	Govt. Homes for Women	-	-	0.1	Scheme is women-specific, hence included under Part A.			0	0	0
	Widow Pension	1.89	1.89	1.9	Scheme is women-specific, hence included under Part A.			0	0	0
	Vocational Training for Girl Inmates	0.01	0.01	0.02	Scheme is women-specific, hence included under Part A.			0	0	0
	W.B. Women Dev. Undertakings	0.17	0.11	0.15	Scheme is women-specific, hence included under Part A.			0	0	0
	W.B. Women's Commission	0.02	0.02	0.02	Scheme is women-specific, hence included under Part A.			0	0	0
8	OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES									
	Construction of Muslim Girls' Hostel in the districts formulated by the Minorities Dev. & Welfare Department	-	0.6	0.6	Scheme is women-specific, hence included under Part A.			0	0	0

\$ Information on the Women Component (WC) in the State Plan Programmes in West Bengal has been compiled from **Annual Plan 2005-06, West Bengal** (Annexure XI-A), downloaded from the website of Department of Planning and Development, Government of West Bengal (in November 2006).

@ Those outlays from West Bengal Budget which are meant for entirely women-specific State Plan Schemes, and hence included in Part A of the Gender Budget for West Bengal as per the methodology adopted for the present study.

Net flows of resources under State Plan Schemes in West Bengal, which are to be included in Part B of the Gender Budget for West Bengal.

Annexure 7: Gender-disaggregated Information in the Latest *Annual Reports & Performance Budgets* of the Central Government Ministries

	Ministry of the Central Government	Annual Report		Performance Budget	
		Year	Does it present gender-disaggregated information on Budget Outlays/ Beneficiaries of Schemes?	Year	Does it present gender-disaggregated information on Budget Outlays/ Beneficiaries of Schemes?
1	Agriculture	2004-05	No.	2006-07	Yes (Dept. of Agriculture & Cooperation); <u>Useful for gender budget analysis.</u>
2	Agro & Rural Industries	2005-06	No.	-	-
3	Communications & Information Technology	2005-06	No.	2005-06	No.
4	Environment & Forests	2005-06	No.	2006-07	No.
5	Food Processing Industries	2005-06 [#]	No.	-	-
6	Health & Family Welfare	2005-06	Yes; But inadequate for gender budget analysis.	2006-07	Yes; <u>Presents a detailed gender budget analysis.</u>
7	Home Affairs	2005-06	Yes; <u>Useful for gender budget analysis</u>	2006-07	Yes; <u>Useful for gender budget analysis.</u>
8	Human Resource Development	2005-06	No; <u>But the data on enrolment of girls is useful for gender budget analysis.</u>	2005-06	No.

	Ministry of the Central Government	Annual Report		Performance Budget	
		Year	Does it present gender-disaggregated information on Budget Outlays/ Beneficiaries of Schemes?	Year	Does it present gender-disaggregated information on Budget Outlays/ Beneficiaries of Schemes?
9	Labour and Employment	2005-06	Yes; <u>Useful for gender budget analysis.</u>	2005-06	No.
10	Law & Justice	-	-	2005-06	No.
11	Non-Conventional Energy Sources	2005-06	No.	2005-06	No.
12	Rural Development	2005-06	Yes; <u>Useful for gender budget analysis.</u>	2006-07	Yes (Dept. of Rural development).
13	Science & Technology	2005-06	Yes; But inadequate for gender budget analysis.	2006-07	No; <u>But outlays under Women's Component Plan (WCP) are shown.</u>
14	Social Justice & Empowerment	2005-06	Yes; <u>Presents a gender budget analysis.</u>	-	-
15	Small Scale Industries	2005-06	Yes; But inadequate for gender budget analysis.	-	-
16	Tribal Affairs	2005-06	Yes; <u>Presents a gender budget analysis.</u>	-	-
17	Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation	2004-05	No	2006-07	Yes. <u>Presents a gender budget analysis.</u>
18	Youth Affairs & Sports	2005-06	Yes; <u>Presents a gender budget analysis.</u>	2006-07	No.

Note:

- Could not access the document.

A document titled *Tenth Plan Schemes*, August 2005 (downloaded from the Ministry Website)

Annexure 8: Gender Budgeting Related Information for *Central Plan Schemes & Centrally Sponsored Schemes* Generated by Central Government Ministries

A	B	C	D	E	F
Sl No.	Department of West Bengal Government	Total No. of <i>Central Plan</i> and <i>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</i> in 2005-06 [§]	Name of the Scheme [§]	Information generated by Central Govt. Ministries which can be used for Gender Budgeting [@]	Share of Total Outlay for the Scheme (in West Bengal Budget) Earmarked for Women [Based on information in Column E]
1	Agriculture	4	(No allocations are shown under any of these Schemes.)	-	-
2	Food Processing & Horticulture	3	-	None.	-
3	Animal Resource Development	11	-	None.	-
4	Fisheries	14	-	None.	-
5	Forest	17	-	None.	-
6	Cooperation	5	(a) Assistance to self help group (b) Development of Women's Cooperatives	(a) None. (b) Scheme is exclusively for women.	(a) - (b) 100 %
7	Panchayat & Rural Development	9	(a) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) (b) Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	(a) SGSY: In the guidelines, it is envisaged that 50 % of the Groups formed in each Block should be exclusively for women who will account for at least 40 % of the total Swarozgaris. (b) SGRY: It's stipulated in the guidelines that 30 % of the employment opportunities should be reserved for women.	(a) SGSY: 40 % (b) SGRY: 30 %

			(c) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) (d) Rural Sanitation (e) Training (f) IWDP (Haryana) (g) Water Dev. (DPAP)	(c) IAY: It's stipulated that IAY houses are to be allotted in the name of Women members of the household, or alternatively, in the joint names of Husband and Wife. (d) Rural Sanitation: In the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) up to 10 % of funds can be utilized for construction and maintenance of public latrines for women. (e) Training: None. (f) IWDP (Haryana): None. (g) Water Dev. (DPAP): None.	(c) IAY: 50 % (d) Rural Sanitation: (CRSP) 10 %
8	Land & Land Reforms	2	-	None.	-
9	Water Investigation & Development	5	-	None.	-
10	Cottage & Small Scale Industries	14	-	None.	-
11	Transport	7	(No allocations are shown under any of these Schemes.)	None.	-
12	School Education	9	(a) Strengthening of Teachers' Training Institute (b) State Perspective Plan under Teachers' Education Programme	(a) 40 % of the total Union Budget outlay is included in the Gender Budgeting Statement in Union Budget 2006-07(henceforth, GBS) (b) None.	(a) 40 % (In West Bengal, women accounted for roughly 40 % of those enrolled in the Teacher Training Schools in 2002-03.) [#] (b) -

			<p>(c) Integrated Education for Disabled Children</p> <p>(d) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)</p> <p>(e) Area Intensive Programme for Educationally Backward Minorities (AIPEBM)</p> <p>(f) Environmental Education in Schools under EMCBTA Project</p> <p>(g) Mid-day Meal (PMGY)</p> <p>(h) 12th FC</p> <p>(i) District primary Education Programme (DPEP)</p>	<p>(c) None.</p> <p>(d) SSA: 46 % of the total Union Budget outlay is included in the GBS (Apparently because girls account for 46 % of the total children enrolled at the Elementary [Classes I-VIII] level in the whole country.)</p> <p>(e) None.</p> <p>(f) None.</p> <p>(g) Mid-day Meal: 47 % of the total Union Budget outlay is included in the GBS (Apparently because girls account for roughly 47 % of the total children enrolled at the Primary [Classes I-V] level in the whole country.)</p> <p>(h) None.</p> <p>(i) DPEP: 47 % of the total Union Budget outlay is included in the GBS (Girls account for roughly 47 % of the total children enrolled at the Primary [Classes I-V] level in the whole country.)</p>	<p>(c) -</p> <p>(d) 48.5 % (In West Bengal, girls accounted for 48.5 % of the total children enrolled at the Elementary Level in 2002-03.)[#]</p> <p>(e) -</p> <p>(f) -</p> <p>(g) 49 % (In West Bengal, girls accounted for roughly 49 % of the total children enrolled at the Primary Level in 2002-03.)[#]</p> <p>(h) -</p> <p>(i) 49 % (In West Bengal, girls accounted for roughly 49 % of the total children enrolled at the Primary Level in 2002-03.)[#]</p>
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13	Higher Education	5	-	None.	-
14	Mass Education	2	-	None.	-
15	Health & Family Welfare	30	<p>(a) Development of Undergraduate College of ISM&H</p> <p>(b) Implementation of Information Technology in the Govt. ISM&H Colleges with Post Graduate Course in West Bengal</p> <p>(c) Training of Nurses</p>	<p>(a) UG Education on ISM&H: 29 % of the total Union Budget outlay for this Scheme is included in the Gender Budgeting Matrix for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, presented in the Performance Budget 2006-07 of the Ministry.</p> <p>(b) Information Technology: 29 % of the total Union Budget outlay for this Scheme is included in the Gender Budgeting Matrix for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, presented in the Performance Budget 2006-07 of the Ministry.</p> <p>(c) Training of Nurses: 100 % of the total Union Budget outlay for this Scheme is included in the Gender Budgeting Matrix for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Gol, presented in the Performance Budget 2006-07 of the Ministry.</p>	<p>(a) 26.5 % (In West Bengal, girls accounted for around 26.5 % of the students enrolled in <i>Medicine, Dentistry, Nursing, Pharmacy, Ayurvedic & Unani, Homoeopathy etc.</i> in 2002-03.)[#]</p> <p>(b) 26.5 % (In West Bengal, girls accounted for around 26.5 % of the students enrolled in <i>Medicine, Dentistry, Nursing, Pharmacy, Ayurvedic & Unani, Homoeopathy etc.</i> in 2002-03.)[#]</p> <p>(c) 100 %</p>

			(d) Tuberculosis	(d) National TB Control Programme: 36 % of the total Union Budget outlay for this Scheme is included in the Gender Budgeting Matrix for the MoHFW- based on ex post data on proportion of women beneficiaries of the programme in the financial year 2005-06.	(d) _
			(e) National Leprosy Control Programme	(e) 33 % of the total Union Budget outlay for this Scheme is included in the Gender Budgeting Matrix for the MoHFW- based on ex post data on proportion of women beneficiaries in the programme in the financial year 2005-06.	(e) _
			(f) Goitre Control Programme	(f) National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme: the Gender Budgeting Matrix for the MoHFW shows this as a Gender Neutral Programme.	(f) _
			(g) Kala Azar Eradication & Communication	(g) The Gender Budgeting Matrix for the MoHFW shows this as a Gender Neutral Programme.	(g) _
			(h) Implementation of various schemes under the National Programme of Control of Blindness	(h) Trachoma and Blindness Control Programme: 55 % of the total Union Budget outlay for this Scheme is included in the Gender Budgeting Matrix for the MoHFW- based on ex post data on proportion of women beneficiaries in the programme in the financial year 2005-06.	(h) _
			(i) Training of ANM and LHV	(i) Training of ANM and LHV: 100 % of the total Union Budget outlay for this Scheme is included in the Gender Budgeting Matrix for the MoHFW presented in the Performance Budget 2006-07 of the Ministry.	(i) 100 %

			(j) Establishment & Maintenance of Rural Family Welfare Subcentres	(j) Rural Family Welfare Services: 97 % of the total Union Budget outlay for this Scheme is included in the Gender Budgeting Matrix for the MoHFW presented in the Performance Budget 2006-07 of the Ministry. (Since the Union Govt. under this scheme provides the entire salary of all ANMs and LHVs recruited at the Subcentres, which together account for 97 % of the total outlay made by the Union Ministry under this Scheme.)	(j) 97 % (approximate)
			(k) Establishment & Maintenance of Urban Family Welfare Training Centre	(k) Urban Family Welfare Services: 95 % of the total Union Budget outlay for this Scheme is included in the Gender Budgeting Matrix for the MoHFW presented in the Performance Budget 2006-07 of the Ministry.	(k) 95 % (approximate)
			(l) Compensation for Sterilization	(l) 100 % of the total Union Budget outlay for this Scheme is included in the Gender Budgeting Matrix for the MoHFW presented in the Performance Budget 2006-07 of the Ministry. (Because, Tubectomy, which is done on women only, constitutes 97 % of the total sterilization in the country.)	(l) 100 %
			(m) Establishment & Maintenance of Sterilization Beds	(m) 100 % of the total Union Budget outlay for this Scheme is included in the Gender Budgeting Matrix for the MoHFW. (Because, Tubectomy, which is done on women only, constitutes 97 % of the total sterilization in the country.)	(m) 100 %

16	Public Health Engineering	7	<p>(a) ARWSP</p> <p>(b) M&I Unit (c) MIS & Computerization</p> <p>(d) Arsenic Submission</p> <p>(e) District Level Laboratories (f) AUWSP (g) PM's Independence Day Programme</p>	<p>(a) ARWSP: The latest Annual Report of the Ministry of Rural Development, GoI, reports that active involvement of women in ARWSP is being promoted; but it does not have any stipulated share for women.</p> <p>(b) None. (c) None.</p> <p>(d) None.</p> <p>(e) None.</p> <p>(f) None. (g) None.</p>	<p>(a) -</p> <p>(b) - (c) -</p> <p>(d) -</p> <p>(e) - (f) - (g) -</p>
17	Municipal Affairs	2	<p>(a) Integrated Development of Small and medium Towns (b) Swarn Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)</p>	<p>(a) None.</p> <p>(b) SJSRY: One of the major components of SJSRY is the Urban self Employment Programme (USEP), the other component being Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP). It is stipulated that under USEP, women beneficiaries must be at least 30 % of total beneficiaries. A sub-component of the USEP is the Scheme for Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA), which is entirely for the benefit of women.</p>	<p>(a) -</p> <p>(b) 30 % under USEP; 100 % under DWCUA.</p>
18	Fire Service	2	(No allocations are shown under any of these Schemes.)	None.	-

19	Backward Classes Welfare		<p>(a) Scholarship to SC & ST Students</p> <p>(b) Construction of Hostel for SC & ST Girls</p> <p>(c) Pre-matric Stipends for Children of those who are engaged in unclean occupation (SC)</p> <p>(d) Setting Up of Vocational Training Institute (ST)</p> <p>(e) Tribal Research and Training (ST)</p> <p>(f) Pre Examination Training and Coaching (P.E.T.C.) for SC and ST Students</p> <p>(g) Book Banks for SC and ST Students</p>	<p>(a) Post Matric Scholarship to SC students (Min. of Social Justice & Empowerment, GoI): The Annual Report of the Ministry has reported 39 % women beneficiaries in the scheme in 2005-06.</p> <p>(b) Women-specific.</p> <p>(c) Pre-matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in unclean occupations (Min. of Social Justice & Empowerment, GoI): The Annual Report of the Ministry has reported 41 % women beneficiaries in the scheme in 2005-06.</p> <p>(d) None.</p> <p>(e) None.</p> <p>(f) None.</p> <p>(g) Scheme of PMS, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST Students (Min. of Tribal Affairs, GoI): The Annual Report of the Ministry has reported that the proportion of women beneficiaries in the scheme in 2005-06 is anticipated to be 33.7 %.</p>	<p>(a) _</p> <p>(b) 100 %</p> <p>(c) _</p> <p>(d) _</p> <p>(e) _</p> <p>(f) _</p> <p>(g) _</p>
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			(h) Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal and Folk Culture (SC and ST)	(h) Research, Information, and Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others- "Exchange of Visits by Tribals" (Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI): The scheme provides for inclusion of at least 3 women in each group of 10 persons.	(h) 30 %
20	Women & Child Development and Social Welfare		(a) ICDS	(a) ICDS: 100 % of the total Union Budget outlay on ICDS has been included in the Gender Budgeting Statement presented in Union Budget 2006-07. However, the Outcome Budget 2006-07 brought out by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, GoI, reports that in ICDS 18.3 % of the total beneficiaries are women and the rest 81.7 % beneficiaries are children. If we take into account the fact that 48 % of children in the 0-6 years age group in the country are girls (based on the child sex ratio), it can then be assumed that 39.2 % of the total beneficiaries of ICDS in the country are girl children. Thus, it can be assumed that around 57.5 % of the total beneficiaries of ICDS in the country are women. It may be noted here that several experts and activist have raised serious objections to the inclusion of 100 % outlay on ICDS in the Gender Budget for the Union Government.	(a) 57.5 % (approximate)
			(b) Balika Samridhhi Yojana	(b) Women-specific.	(b) 100 %
			(c) Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (Pilot Project)	(c) Women-specific.	(c) 100 %
			(d) Swaymsiddha	(d) Women-specific.	(d) 100 %

			(e) Udisha	(e) ICDS Training Programme (Udisha): 100 % of the total Union Budget outlay on ICDS has been included in the Gender Budgeting Statement presented in Union Budget 2006-07.	(e) 57.5 % (approximate)
			(f) J.J. Act	(f) Scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment (Min. of Social Justice and Empowerment, GoI): The Annual Report of the Ministry has reported that the proportion of women beneficiaries in the scheme in 2005-06 is around 12.23 %.	(f) _
			(g) Kishori Shakti Yojana	(g) Women-specific.	(g) 100 %

\$ Information on the Central Sector Schemes in operation in West Bengal in 2005-06 has been compiled from **Annual Plan 2005-06, West Bengal** (Annexure VI: Centrally Sponsored Schemes), downloaded from the website of Department of Planning and Development, Government of West Bengal (in November 2006).

@ We have referred to two sets of documents:

- (1) **Annual Reports** (for 2005-06) and **Performance Budgets** (for 2006-07 or 2005-06, whichever is latest available) of the relevant Ministries in the Central Government; and
- (2) **Gender Budgeting Statement** (Statement No. 20) in Expenditure Budget Vol. I, Union Budget 2006-07.

Information compiled from the data reported in **Selected Educational Statistics 2002-03**, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

Annexure 9: Non-Plan Outlays from West Bengal Budget Earmarked for Women

(in Rs. Crore)

	2003-04 Actuals	2004-05 RE	2005-06 BE
Demand No. 15- Department of School Education			
(a) Total Non Plan Expenditure by the Dept. of School Education, West Bengal	3623.81	3926.07	4081.93
(b) Non Plan Expenditure on Women-specific (i.e. 100 % for women) Schemes/ Items [under Dept. of School Education] already included in Part A of the Gender Budget	0.115	2.510	6.75
(c) Non Plan Expenditure by the Dept. of School Education Net of (b)	3623.695	3923.56	4075.18
Non Plan Expenditure by the Dept. of School Education- which may be seen as Earmarked for Women [47.6 % of the figures in (c)] [§]	1724.87	1867.61	1939.78
Demand No. 13- Department of Higher Education			
(a) Total Non Plan Expenditure by the Dept. of Higher Education, West Bengal	643.37	656.96	715.53
(b) Non Plan Expenditure on Women-specific (i.e. 100 % for women) Schemes/ Items [under Dept. of Higher Education] already included in Part A of the Gender Budget	0.006	0.05	0.052
(c) Non Plan Expenditure by the Dept. of Higher Education Net of (b)	643.364	656.96	715.53
Non Plan Expenditure by the Dept. of Higher Education- which may be seen as Earmarked for Women [37 % of the figures in (c)] [@]	238.04	243.05	264.72

[§] In West Bengal, girls accounted for 47.6 % of all children enrolled in Schools (i.e. from Classes I to XII) in 2002-03, as per the data reported in **Selected Educational Statistics 2002-03**, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Gol.

[@] In West Bengal, women accounted for 37 % of all students enrolled in institutions of Higher Education in 2002-03, as per the data reported in **Selected Educational Statistics 2002-03**, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Gol.

Assumption: Proportion of Girls in total students enrolled has been used in this study based on the assumption that the unit cost of provision of public education is the same for boys and girls.