



Government of Kerala  
*Finance Department*

# ***Gender & Child Budget***

**2018-2019**  
**PLAN SCHEMES**

**GENDER BUDGET  
2018-19**

**Part A and Part B**

**and**

**CHILD BUDGET  
2018-19**

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## FOREWORD

### GENDER BUDGET

The government of Kerala had affirmed its commitment to Gender Budgeting in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and reiterated it in the 13<sup>th</sup> Plan. In fact, even much earlier, in the 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, Kerala had undertaken gender aware planning as part of its decentralised Planning process in the wake of the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendments which also had a reservation of 33 percent of seats in the local bodies for women. It was mandated by the government of Kerala that 10 percent of Plan outlay of the local bodies was to be allocated to women specific schemes and the gender impact of other schemes also had to be assessed. Hence the awareness of the need to sensitise the Budget to gender already existed.

Gender Budget is not a separate Budget for women but is a methodology to assist governments to integrate a gender perspective into the Budget.

In 2017-18, the first year of the 13<sup>th</sup> Plan, aggregating resources earmarked for girls/women across Departments we find that Rs.916.50 crs have been provided for women specific schemes and an amount of Rs.1399.32 crs is available for women in composite schemes. Including both Part A (90-100 percent women schemes) and Part B (schemes in which women's share is specified or identifiable based on gender disaggregated beneficiary data and is less than the above) , we arrive at a total of Rs 2316 crs flowing to girls/women which is 11.4 percent of State Plan outlay of Rs.20273 crs., 4.5 percent in Part A and 6.9 percent in Part B (excluding local bodies).

The thrust areas in the Annual Plan 2018-19 continue to be the economic, social and political empowerment of women with a greater focus on creating an enabling environment for women in the domain of public employment. With this in mind the approach in the Plan is to enhance, every year, allocations for women's wage employment, self employment and livelihoods, skill development, special facilities at the workplace, child care, working women's hostels, ensuring their security at the workplace and protecting them from violence at home and in the public domain.

While it is true that resources from 100 percent women schemes definitely flow to women, and there is some ambiguity with respect to applying percentages to the schemes which benefit both men and women, the fact that a number of Departments did break up total scheme outlays into components in 2017-18, especially those directed at girls/women, and made available gender disaggregated data on beneficiaries, the percentages used to allocate resources to girls/women in respect of such schemes are robust estimates. The response of the Departments in this effort was very positive and in 2018-19, not only have more Departments provided such data, a much larger number of schemes in some Departments underwent a gender lens. **It is found that in 2018-19, Rs.1267.28 crs have been provided for women specific schemes and an amount of Rs.1973.05 crs is available for women in composite schemes. Including both Parts A and B we arrive at a total of Rs 3240.33 crs flowing to girls/women which is 14.6 percent of State Plan outlay of Rs.22150 crs., 5.7 percent in Part A and 8.9 percent in Part B (excluding local bodies), a reasonable increase over 2017-18. This includes an amount of Rs.4.20 crs allocated for the TG community for providing a Helpline,**

establishing a cell in the SJD directorate for organising activities, financial assistance for vocational training/skill development for self employment / regular employment, pension for the destitute above 60 years, scholarships, a continuing literacy programme and short stay homes. TGs are in the priority rating of LIFE Housing Mission.

No doubt the next important task is to monitor these schemes and subject some of them to a gender audit which is critical for setting up mechanisms to assess the gaps in implementation of GB commitments as well as refining future gender budgeting strategies and actions. By April-May 2018, the process of monitoring/auditing of select schemes should make considerable headway. The Planning Board will also attempt to draw in more Departments and schemes into the process of Gender Budgeting in the years to come. GB is a powerful tool to ensure that development planning, financing, implementation and evaluation does not bypass women and girls, and that this process becomes the medium through which gender inequalities can be addressed.

### **CHILD BUDGET**

Like the Gender Budget, Child Budget is not a separate budget but is an attempt to disaggregate from the overall budget, the allocations made specifically for programmes that benefit children:- how changes in financial allocation impact the lives of children. While the national government has launched some major child related programmes, the largest being the ICDS, many programmes for children are run directly by state governments They should ensure basic human rights to children universally defined by the United Nations and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. There are four broad classifications of these rights:

- **Right to Survival:** A child's right to survival begins before a child is born. According to Government of India, a child life begins after twenty weeks of conception. Hence the right to survival is inclusive of the child rights to be born, right to minimum standards of food, shelter and clothing, and the right to live with dignity.
- **Right to Protection:** A child has the right to be protected from neglect, exploitation and abuse at home, and elsewhere.
- **Right to Participation:** A child has a right to participate in any decision making that involves him/her directly or indirectly. There are varying degrees of participation as per the age and maturity of the child.
- **Right to Development:** Children have the right to all forms of development: Emotional, Mental and Physical. Emotional development is fulfilled by proper care and love of a support system, mental development through education and learning and physical development through recreation, play and nutrition.

While the government of Kerala is way ahead of other states in ensuring a child's right of survival, given its low infant mortality rate, it has also initiated in recent years major programmes for screening of newborns for early detection of any disability and early intervention resulting in a healthier development of the child. Considerable emphasis has been placed (particularly) in 2018-19 on equipping children right from Class 1 with abilities for adaptive and positive behaviour that enables them to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life and the right attitude to develop healthy habits and responsible behaviour, including gender sensitivity, through

imparting of participatory Life Skill Education Programme. A special emphasis has been placed on school education in 2018-19 through new schemes focussing on providing access to quality education to deprived sections, inculcating an interest in science and mathematics, and providing adequate library facilities including classroom libraries.

However, an area which needs greater intervention is protection of children with the growing incidence of child abuse, substance abuse and child trafficking the world over. Schemes which give children a healthy outlook and enables their participation be it Balasabha or other children's groups are some palliatives in such a situation besides strengthening the law and order and juvenile justice systems.

Last year, in 2017-18, adding up all the Budget provisions for schemes for children (including also the schemes in which the allocation for children is specified) we arrived at an estimate of Rs.1593.39 crs which was 7.85 percent of the State Plan for 2017-18 (excluding the local bodies). **In 2018-19, the total allocation of resources benefitting children is Rs.1820.58 crs which is 8.22 percent of the State Plan (minus the local bodies).**

This exercise of Gender Budget and Child Budget for 2018-19 has been undertaken by a team in the State Planning Board, led by Dr. Mridul Eapen, who would like to acknowledge the help rendered by Dr. Subrat Das, Executive Director, Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability (CBGA), New Delhi.

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## **Gender Budgeting: 1. Introduction**

### **The Context**

**1.1** Socio-political and economic advance among women in Kerala are not commensurate with their historic achievements in the spheres of education and health in the State. While the extraordinary historic gains of women in Kerala cannot be underestimated, there are still important spheres in which women's equality has not been achieved and in which discrimination persists. Work participation rates among women are low, rates of unemployment are high and gender differentials in the labour market persist across caste, income and education

**1.2** Patriarchy in contemporary Kerala is apparent in a generalised social commitment to women's domestic role and though they are much more visible in the public sphere, given the 50 percent reservation in local bodies and the wide spread of Kudumbashree membership, their role in decision making bodies, especially at higher levels is poor; perception of male as head of household and woman as the home maker, remains strongly entrenched, with women themselves internalising patriarchal values. High rates of literacy and impressive levels of female education in Kerala did not translate into growth of women's paid employment nor into upward occupational mobility. Gender gap in LFPRs is very high in Kerala-58 % for males vs 25 % for females. In Kerala too women on average work significantly more hours within the household but that they desire to do paid work is reflected in the large numbers registered in the Employment Exchanges. Female unemployment rates are much higher in Kerala than at the all- India level, in particular educated unemployment (25.8 percent in rural and 20.8 percent in urban areas in Kerala vis-a-vis 9.7 percent and 10.3 percent respectively at the all-India level). However, what is even more worrying is the fact that not only has the work participation rate been declining but as per the latest NSSO data (2011-12), there is a decline in the proportion of job seekers as well, suggesting a discouraged worker effect.

**1.3** It is interesting to note that unemployment and educated unemployment rates for females are higher in rural areas unlike at the all-India level. Age wise, the problem is even more acute for women; not only is the incidence of unemployment higher for females at entry level; it does not "decline" so sharply by age as in the case of males; even at the age 25-29 almost half the educated women are seeking employment..

**1.4** A substantial section of the women's labour force is concentrated in traditional occupations- coir-work, cashew processing, bamboo work, handlooms and plantation work, for example-that are now stagnant or in decline. The representation of women in elected bodies- Parliament, Legislative Assembly- is low. The women's movement in Kerala has drawn attention to gender based violence and the need to prevent, speed up the redressal process and rehabilitate them with dignity. Progressive social forces have correctly emphasised the need for policy that enhances economic independence, independent participation in political and social life and freedom in public spaces for women.

### **Integrating Gender into the Planning Process: The Approach to Gender Budgeting in Kerala**

**1.5** With the persistent mismatch between government policy and development outcomes for women, attention (of women scholars, activists, women's movement/organsations) has increasingly focused on macro-economic/development policy, and the urgent need to make it gender sensitive for bringing about a transformation of women's position in society. Ignoring gender issues in policy design negatively impacts on women and their unpaid contribution to the economy. Foregrounding women's unpaid work and the constraints it poses to women's participation in paid work is therefore central to the debate on rethinking macroeconomic frameworks from a gender perspective. Gender Budgeting is an entry point into macro- economic policy.

**1.6** The basic foundation of GB is that it recognises the unequal gender roles (embedded in the socially constructed norms that man is the breadwinner and woman the home maker) and challenges the notion that

policy is gender neutral. Budget allocations and changes therein, can have markedly different impacts precisely because men and women are ascribed different economic activities, acquire different capabilities/needs and face different constraints. It is not a separate Budget for women but is a methodology to assist governments to integrate a gender perspective into the Budget. Gender Budgeting recognises the economic significance of women's unpaid and care work at home and the need for public investment in these activities to enable women to participate in outside work, whether it is the labour market, or political participation or as participants in a project. It seeks to break down the full budget according to its impact on girls/women.

**1.7** Hence GB is a powerful tool to ensure that development planning, financing, implementation and evaluation does not bypass women and girls, and that this process becomes the medium through which gender inequalities can be addressed.

**1.8** As is well known the government Budget commands substantial resources and the State can be an influential force in determining gender outcomes. The 13<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (as previously the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan) is committed to Budgeting for Gender. There is a well developed methodology (5 step framework) for doing GB which was developed in the context of the first GB exercise in Australia. The main weakness of efforts to implement the GB methodology on real Budgets has been its limited ability to achieve even the technical objective of estimating the flow of budgetary resources to women due primarily to non-availability of gender disaggregated data, and the absence of a broader vision of including women in the development planning process. Including gender into Budgeting has to move beyond numbers, to engage with the overall planning process and the extent to which there is adequate support for social investment and provision of public goods which are critical for women. These are lacunae which we attempted to address in our efforts with the Kerala Budget during the 11<sup>th</sup> FYP and now once again in the 13<sup>th</sup> Plan with certain lessons learnt from the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan.

**1.9** The **first lesson** is that there is need for a political commitment by the government to introduce GB into the planning process. In the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, an innovation in the Government of Kerala's Budget was the introduction of Gender Budgeting which was made clear in the first budget presented in 2006 and has been done in the first budget for 2017-18 also, beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> Plan. That is how the process starts.

**1.10** The **second lesson** is to recognize that it is necessary *to focus on schemes depending on women's priorities, rather than finances and to then ensure that funds are made available for these schemes. This means we need to plan (a) women specific projects in women unrelated sectors (largely infrastructure) to visibilise them in all sectors of development; and (b) to plan new initiatives in gender related sectors identifying gender gaps and ensure that allocations to women in "composite" schemes are given as separate components or percentages to enable easy identification of flow of resources to women.* It is necessary therefore to create awareness on its significance across Departments, even those which are apparently "gender unrelated". Hence the initial focus during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan was on 100 percent women's schemes which could be proposed and be easily identifiable in several of those Departments, like Power, Transport, Ports, PWD and so on which have rarely come under the ambit of GB.

**1.11** However, it is very clear that the larger resources flow to composite schemes which benefit both women and men across sectors and hence an overall thrust in the 13<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan is on making Planning and Budgeting gender sensitive through (a) outlays allocated for 90-100 percent women specific schemes, included in Part A of Gender Budget Statement; and (b) schemes in which women's share is specified or identifiable based on gender disaggregated beneficiary data, Part B, and is less than the above. **One important fact we realized was that while gender disaggregated data may not be available at the macro level, scheme-wise data are maintained by the Departments which has to be extracted with their help and cooperation.**



Hence the **third lesson** which in fact has to be implemented simultaneously is to identify thrust areas for women's development based on which schemes have to be formulated. Not surprisingly thrust areas on Gender in the 13<sup>th</sup> Plan were identified as (a) Skill development, employment generation, and livelihood security for women, prioritizing vulnerable women (in the light of declining WPRs of women and high rates of educated unemployment). Since child care and lack of other basic amenities (accommodation, travel, safety/security) hold women back from working outside the home, emphasis was also put on enhancing the reach of creche cum day care centres, hostels and means of travel; and (b) Prevention of gender based violence, redressal and rehabilitation in the context of continuing violence in the state (relating to targets 5.2, 5.4 and 5.5 of the SDGs).

**1.12** Learning from the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, in the Annual Plan discussions (2017-18) for the 13<sup>th</sup> Plan while impressing upon Departments the importance of 100 percent women's schemes, the need to specify share of women for composite schemes or the share expected to flow to women based on gender disaggregated beneficiary data was also stressed. Being the most crucial phase of Planning, the GB team at the Planning Board sits for each of the final Departmental Plan discussions and attempts to include women's priorities or visibilise them in the schemes being presented by each Department which we expect them to incorporate in their Plan proposals.

**1.13** The fact that many Departments did break up total scheme outlays into components, especially those directed at girls/women, and made available detailed gender disaggregated data on beneficiaries, the percentages used to allocate resources to girls/women in respect of such schemes are robust estimates. Hence an overall thrust in the 13<sup>th</sup> Plan is on making Planning gender sensitive through (a) outlays allocated specifically for women's schemes; and (b) schemes in which women's share is specified or identifiable based on gender disaggregated beneficiary data

**1.14**The **fourth and most critical lesson learnt** as evident from the above is that GB should go along with the Planning process, that is it is integral to the planning process.

**1.15** There is still further potential to improve GB methodology and cull out much more information on resources flowing to women from the Budget. The GB exercise is worthwhile not only because it sensitises government, policy makers and society to the fact that Budgets impact differentially on men and women but because, given the persistent mismatch between government policy and development outcomes for women, women can hold governments accountable to their commitments by linking these commitments to the distribution, use and generation of public resources.

## **2. Annual Plan 2018-19: Gender Budget Estimates/Statement**

**2.1** In 2018-19 the Plan information is as follows:

1 Total State Plan	Rs.29150 crs
2 Allocation to Local Bodies	Rs.7000 crs
3 Total State Plan minus Local Bodies	Rs.22150 crs
4 At least 10 percent of (3): allocation for women	Rs.2215 crs

**Aggregating resources earmarked for girls/women across Departments we find that Rs.1267.28 crs have been provided for women specific schemes and an amount of Rs.1973.05 crs is available for women in composite schemes. Including both Parts A and B we arrive at a total of Rs 3240.33 crs flowing to**

girls/women which is 14.6 percent of State Plan outlay of Rs.22150 crs. (excluding local bodies) for 2018-19 (see Table 1).

2.2 It may be noted that the above allocation includes Rs.4.2 crs exclusively for the TG community, the proposals for which are provided in the Annual Plan 2018-19 proposals.

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

<b>Year</b>	<b>Part A</b>	<b>Part B</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Allocation of resources for g/w (Rs crs)</b>	<b>Allocation of resources for g/w (Rs.crs)</b>	<b>Allocation of resources for g/w (Rs.crs)</b>
<b>2017-18</b>	<b>1267.28 (5.7)</b>	<b>1973.05 (8.9)</b>	<b>3240.33 (14.6)</b>

*Source: Annual Plan proposals 2018-19 and Department Level Scheme-wise Gender Disaggregated Data. .*

**2.3 The thrust in 2018-19 continues to be on: How do we create an environment that is sensitive to women in the public domain of employment?** The following are essential:

1. There should be equal opportunities for work with fair and equal conditions of work. And hence the need for developing employable skills for women.

2. Recognising the amount of women's time taken up by household work and child care, which hold them back from working outside the home, it is necessary to provide good quality child care by upgrading the Anganwadi system and creche-childcare facilities in workplaces where it is mandated.

3. Improve governance through the provision of public infrastructure for transport, accommodation (working women's hostels or safe lodges), toilets in public places including workplaces, safety/security while travelling and at work, meals where necessary.

4. An additional issue is addressing gender based violence

**2.4** With this in mind the approach in the Plan is to enhance, every year, allocations for women's wage employment, self employment and livelihoods, skill development, special facilities at the workplace, child care, working women's hostels, ensuring their security at the workplace and protecting them from violence at home and in the public domain. Women should also be eligible for social protection in their own right.

**2.5** A start was made in 2017-18 regarding skill development, employment generation and livelihood security, drawn from Departments of Social Justice, Industries, Labour, Agriculture, LSGIs, Education, SC/ST/OBC/FC/Minorities, PWD, Power, Kudumbashree and work under MGNREGA. Resources were allocated for rest rooms, creche/child care, common service facilities, maternity benefits, working women's hostels, drawn from Departments of Social Justice, Industries, Labour, Excise, PWD, Housing Board. A unique experiment was the employment of women excise officers in the Excise Department who were given two wheelers for patrolling activity. Emphasis was given to skill development programmes specifically for women under KASE; Training to girl students and women programme managers under ASAP; Training of grassroot level professional "care givers" for intellectually disabled, bedridden, elderly etc; training of Anganwadi

teachers in pre-school education; renewable energy technician training; upgradation of women ITI; Finishing school run by the Women's Development Corporation.:

**2.6** Another first was providing infrastructure fund for starting child cum day care centres in 3 KINFRA parks and 3 Industrial Growth Centres under KSIDC. Traditional industries also allocated resources for rest rooms and child care facilities for all factories of KSCDC and CAPEX, toilet facilities in district/taluk/village HQs (PWD). Anganwadis being the largest child care facility in Kerala were allocated funds for upgradation and procuring educational/ play equipment.

### **3.Thrust Areas on Gender in 2018-19 and Summarising the Schemes**

**3.1 In 2018-19 a major thrust is on enlarging the quantum and reach of basic support/infrastructure services for women which would enable them to participate in remunerative employment which has been emphasised very strongly in 2018-19 Annual Plan revealed by:**

**3.2 A more focussed drive towards industrialisation in Kerala, stressing on women's engagement in production** since they have been consciously included by earmarking a share for them both in modern (small scale) industries and traditional sectors:

- i. It involves creating new spaces to promote industrial entrepreneurship, specifically promoting women **industrial entrepreneurs** through nano enterprises with a special focus on women (12 crs); 25 lakhs exclusively for promoting women cluster industrial units; 30 lakhs for industrial cooperative societies ; WE mission (KSIDC)- meetings, exposure visits, market networking support and setting up common infrastructure facilities for women entrepreneurs (Rs.50 lakh).
- ii. **Traditional industries**, modernisation while protecting all workers: *Handlooms*: Motivation programme/production incentive for handloom weavers/allied workers (Rs 3.30 crs); Modernisation of Handloom societies and promotion of value added products (Rs.6 crs). *Coir*: To provide a positive work environment (Rs.12.15 crs). *Khadi*: Khadi gramam programme, providing charkhas and looms at household level (Rs.2.16 crs). *Cashew*: Rs.75 lakh for KSCDC and CAPEX.
- iii. IT sector—**Start up Mission**: 10 percent of allocation under Youth entrepreneurship programme is earmarked for women (Rs.7 crs); Under **ICFOSS**, Rs 1.5 cr. **for Women Hackathon programme.**
- iv. Enhanced allocation to Women Empowerment Programme in **Science, Technology and Environment** (Rs.3 crs).

### **3.3. Opportunities in Agriculture, Allied activities and Rural Development**

(a) Assistance to **Vanitha cooperatives and Vanithafed (Cooperation Dept)**: Rs 3 crs (new).

(b) Major emphasis in 2018-19 will be provided for Animal Resource Development which is dominated by women farmers and women's self-help groups in tune with government policy to attain self sufficiency in milk, egg and meat production: **Animal Husbandry and Dairy Department**: Rs 23.07 cr; **Crop husbandry**, particularly in food crop production (Rs. 68.76 cr); **Forest and Wildlife**, in particular regeneration of denuded forests, non wood forest products including promotion of medicinal plants, forest protection (25.28);

(c) **Fisheries**: Under Basic Infrastructure facilities and human development of fisherfolk, **Alternate livelihood activities for fisher women** is Rs.19.85cr (incl.interest subsidy against loan provided to women fish vendors)

(d) Financial assistance to start **lease farming for SC farmers preferably women, for individual and group farming** to promote livelihood activity and economic security, implemented through Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST (Rs.5.0 crs)

(e) Big thrust on **MGNREGA** in which over 90 percent workers are women (Rs 188.87 crs)

(f) **Kudumbashree**- Rs.188.62 crs, opening up opportunities in different new activities like Coir Defibring units in association with Kerala Coir Machine Manufacturing Company, Plastic recycling, establishing cement bricks units.

### **3.4..Opportunities in the Service sector**

1.**Tourism and hospitality— Responsible Tourism** – 80 percent women benefit from this scheme and 70 percent of trainees in RT school are women: Rs 3.96 crs.: HR development through Kerala Institute of Tourism and Travel Studies (KITTS), State Institute of Hospitality Management Studies (SIHM), and Food Craft Institute (FCI)- Rs. 3.48 crs for women.

### **3.5. Training and Skill Development**

Besides the ITIs, and women ITIs, Polytechnics, ASAP, KASE and skill development, capacity building programmes/upgrading skills within departments which continue some of the newer initiatives planned for 2018-19 are:

1.**Gender Park**- big thrust on skilling/ training women in 2018-19, one of its activities would be to develop a **Centre of Excellence (CoE)** for Capacity Development focussing on Skill Development of young girls, transgender and women including those who would want to start a career after their reproductive and child care break. (12.10 crs)

2.Finishing School, **REACH**, to start new skill training courses with the help of ASAP and other skilling programmes Tally, IT courses; pre-departure orientation programme with NORKA-ROOTS: Rs.1.50 cr .Also Training in geriatric care nursing: Rs 25 lakh; Integrated Skill Development Centre for Tribal Women: (**KSWDC**) Rs 50 lakh

3.(KASE): **Exclusively women skill development programmes:** Rs.2 crs and technical exchange programme to foreign countries in which 50 percent will be girls : Rs 50 lakh (**Labour department**).

4.Capacity building of female staff in Archaeology and Archives Department, Rs 1 cr, **Art and Culture Department**.

**Total Resource allocated for generating Employment, skill development, capacity building:  
Rs.596.65 crs**

### **3.6 The following are the basic infrastructure facilities, in particular child care, maternity benefit and basic amenities for women with larger allocations:**

*Child Care, Other Basic Amenities for Women*

(α) Substantial increase in resources allocated to **Anganavadis** for equipping them into becoming child friendly spaces providing fun and knowledge to children (Rs 11 crs).(WCD)

- (β) *Various creche schemes*: (a) “Mobile” creche for migrant labourers; (b) 250 creches to be attached to Anganwadi centres; and (c) state to enhance its share in the National creche Scheme, with the Central Government reducing it from 90 percent to 50 percent (10 percent for NGOs). (Rs.9.28 crs) (WCD)
- (χ) More workplaces are providing basic amenities to women. Rest room, creche and common service facilities in more Industrial Growth Centres and KINFRA parks and Technopark [for day care building renovation] (2.80 crs) (KSIDC and KINFRA).
- (δ) Supporting **common facilities, esp for women entrepreneurs and workers** (Rs. 2.4 crs) (Industries Dept)
- (ε) Setting up of a **Day Care (Creche) facilities in District AR Camps** –Rs 40 lakh (Women cell in Police Department);
- (φ) Setting up of **creche in women’s jail** in Trivandrum, Kannur and Trichur: Rs.50 lakh
- (γ) Support facilities for women employees of the **State Water Transport Department** (Rs.30 lakh)
- (η) Ladies friendly infrastructure (toilets and rest rooms) in **Education offices**:Rs.1.0 cr
- (ι) Substantial investment in the **maternity benefit scheme of the GoI** for which Kerala has set apart Rs.30 crs as state share under the Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (SJD)
- (φ) **Maternity Allowance** to workers in the Unorganised sector (Labour department): Rs.2.50 crs.

**Total Creche-cum child care, maternity benefit and other basic amenities: Rs.60.20 crs**

*Public Infrastructure: Hostels/Lodges/Toilets*

3.7. Major initiative is to provide safe and secure living facilities for working women who may very often be accompanied by small children and clean, hygienic toilets in public places.

- Two major initiatives of KSWDC: (a) Working Women’s Hostels cum Short Stay Homes (**Vanitha Mithra Kendras**) in all the 14 districts of Kerala, categorised into Types, depending on location and need, with 60 percent support from the Central Government (state share Rs. 10 crs). Working women’s hostels being proposed also by the Kerala State Housing Board for which an allocation of Rs.4.80 is made as state share.; and
- (b) Setting up of **She – Lodge** at Ernakulam at a project cost of Rs. 4 crores. Some Corporations and Municipalities are also proposing to set up She-Lodges.
- **Studio Apartment**: Rs 2 cr (Labour Department). The objective is to provide good quality decent and safe accommodation for working women, single or married, from across India, in urban areas in the form of one-bedroom apartment on rental basis.

- **Mobile Toilet for Women in Police in 5 Cities** ( Traffic and Law & Order locations): Rs 25 lakh; **Improving facilities for Women visitors in Police Stations like Toilets, Waiting Rooms and Improving Vanitha Helplines** (Rs 80 lakh) (Women cell in Police Department).
- For facilitating women's participation in training programmes, funds allocated for (a) completion of first floor of the women's dormitory at Skill Upgrading Institute for Industrial Training, Kazhakuttam, Rs.10 lakh; (b) **protein rich noon-meal to be provided in all women ITIs.**Rs.4 crs.
- E-toilet in Trichur zoo (Rs.15 lakh).
- Special camps for women artists/Nirbhaya inmates/TGs, Rs 34 lakh, **Art and Culture department**

**Total Public infrastructure:Rs.26.44 crs**

### **3.8. Gender Based Violence: Prevention, Redressal, Rehabilitation**

- **"Thejomaya"**. A major thrust in 2018-19 is on **rehabilitation of survivors**. There are 12 Nirbhaya homes established in the State so far. One of the major issues with the homes, apart from shortage of space, is that children with special needs and children suffering from post traumatic stress are housed with children who aspire to continue their studies. It is planned to separate the children with special needs to a home which will cater to their needs. The bright girls in these homes need to be given positive reinforcement in a center of excellence where they will be facilitated to pursue their career ambitions. Some children from other Homes too will be taken including boys.

In the year 2018-19, one such special home and one centre of excellence will be established. This is planned in association with the Kerala Academy for Skill and Excellence (KASE) which will evaluate the inmates and develop their skills according to their aptitude and abilities. It is intended to extend the scheme in a phased manner to several other homes being run by the Women and Child Department which have no formal system for skill upgradation and placement of the inmates of the homes. There are several persons employable even in the old age homes. Allocation to Thejomaya is Rs 3 cr from Women Development Programmes (including Nirbhaya). The allocation for SOS model homes (Rs.2 cr) would also be available for this scheme.

- .Another major initiative is **Immediate relief funds for victims of violence (new) Rs 3 cr** (WCD).

**3.9** Under **Prevention**, there is a big push towards creating **Gender Awareness** by reaching out to all sections of the population, supported by community based interventions in preventing violence through greater stress on vulnerability mapping, vigilant groups, (Kudumbashree); Emergency response teams of Nirbhaya;, Mitra 181 helpline of KSWDC , Jagratha Samitis at the local level to be trained by KWC; community policing, Pink Patrol and gender awareness programme in the Police Department (Police department and Women cell), each of which may be small but whose collective impact should be significant in creating an appropriate gender consciousness.

**3.10** It may be noted that Gender awareness is spread over a number of Departments/Agencies, which will be coordinated geographically and the sections of society it addresses. It is intended to organize a large scale awareness campaign from 2018-19 using a revised and strengthened module among critical sections of society, particularly the police and judiciary, lawyers and the state legal system, starting at the school level and for stakeholders at all levels including protection officers, service providers, health workers, medical professionals, central/state government officers, panchayat members, block and jilla level officials and so on. WCD will have

to take the responsibility for most of the stakeholder awareness programmes while of the LSGI members by KILA.

**3.11** Three initiatives at creating gender awareness at the school level by the Education Department in 2018-19 are: A pilot intervention in 3 districts called “**Ullasaparavakal**”-- Health Education and Life Skill Programme –HELP ( STD I to XII) to equip children with abilities for adaptive and positive behaviour, including sensitivity to gender, that enables them to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life. It will be subsequently extended to all the schools of Kerala in the coming years. (Rs. 28.25 lakh). The second one is Awareness Programme for Adolescent Children (Rs.40 lakh) and an initiative of the Higher secondary Education Programme, *Karuthu* (Rs 500 lakh)

**3.12** A state wide programme providing gender responsive training to police. (KSWDC and Police Training College) will be rolled out in 2018-19 covering all districts and all categories of police staff in the course of the 13<sup>th</sup> Plan. Would perhaps be a unique programme among the states of India. KSWDC also has other awareness programmes targeting colleges (Rs. 1.25 crs). Police has Nirbhaya volunteers who do house visits and give support to the community in cases of violence. In **Road transport** under safety measures, a specific allocation of Rs 1 cr for **GPS based vehicle tracking system has been made** providing a panic button in addition to tracking devices.

**3.13** A big gap is the lack of awareness on the existing redressal mechanism which would be addressed by the awareness programmes, esp legal workshops of the Women’s Commission. **Giving a greater stress on creating gender awareness, new components have been added in KWC’s programmes:** (a) to prepare a panel of socially committed and service oriented legal experts in each district, who will be available over telephone and can clear the queries of the aggrieved persons since at the moment KWC has no provision for extending free legal support to aggrieved women.; (b) “Special Awareness Campaign” which envisages a special public relations campaign to sensitize Keralites on gender equality and uplift the status of women. The campaign will have important themes each year and can be executed along with special days such as women’s day, women equality day or mothers day etc.. which are being observed internationally; (c) Legal Aid for Unwed Tribal Mothers in Wayanad in 2018-19; (d) training of members of Jagrata Samithis. (Rs.2.2 crs)

**3.14 Kudumbashree** has a comprehensive gender sensitisation agenda the major programmes being : Regular family meet at NHG level to sensitize the family members of NHG (2 times per year- Specially developed modules); Functioning of Snehitha Gender Help Desk at district level as District Resource Center for Women; Block level counseling centers in all blocks; Functioning Gender resource centers in LSG’s ;Legal clinics and adalaths in CDS level with the convergence of KELSA; Vigilant group in all wards of the state to prevent atrocities against women and children (Rs.5 crs).

**3.15 KILA** which does a lot of sensitization and training programmes on gender for the local body members proposes to start a **Gender School** (as one of its thematic cum capacity building programmes) in 2018-19 for which Rs 70 lakh is allocated..

**3.16** The allocation for gender awareness in Police Department (including Pink Patrol. Self defense training etc) has been enhanced to Rs.5.5 crs.

**3.17** So adding up allocations under Awareness, Counselling, Community interventions: WCD (including continuing programmes like Psycho-social counseling of adolescent girls, Scheme for adolescent girls (50 percent state share), Nirbhaya,= Rs.34 crs; KSWDC (Rs. 1 cr); KWC (Rs. 2.2 cr); Education (Rs.5.68 crs); Police (Rs 5.5 crs); Kudumbashree (Rs 5 crs); Road Transport Rs.1 cr; KILA Rs 70 lakh, we get a total of **Rs.55.08 crs.** plus **Rs 8 crs** under Rehabilitation

**3.18** In the following pages, Gender Statement follows, Part A and Part B with Explanatory Notes (regarding the percentages taken) given for Part B schemes followed by the Child Budget.

**4. GENDER BUDGET STATEMENT: PART A**

**PART A: (90-100 per cent women schemes) 2018 - 19**

Sl. No.	Department/Agency/Scheme	2018-19		
		Plan outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (incl State share of CSS)	Allocation to women	4 as % of 3
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>XII POLICE</b>			
1	Gender awareness and gender friendly infrastructure facilities in Police department	700	700	100
	<b>XV PUBLIC WORKS</b>			
2	Basic amenities and additional facilities in public places and offices for women	330	330	100
	<b>XVIII MEDICAL &amp; PUBLIC HEALTH</b>			
3	Setting up maternity units in taluk headquarters	800	800	100
4	Nursing education-nursing schools	210	210	100
5	Women and children hospitals	1820	1820	100
6	Strengthening of nursing services	160	160	100
7	Medical care for victims of violence/social abuse	48	48	100
8	Upgradation/ standardisation of facilities in maternal/child health units in Medical College Hospitals	350	350	100
9	Nursing colleges	247	247	100
10	School health programme-Ritu (Ayurveda)	75	75	100
11	Women and children hospitals (Ayurveda)	280	280	100
12	Ayurveda gynaecology/ management of children with disabilities	215	215	100
13	Ayurveda kanyajyoti, Kshema janani, Prasoothi tantra	112	112	100
14	Seethalayam- Women health care centres (Homeopathy)	150	150	100
15	<b>Janani (Fertility centre) (new) (Homeopathy)</b>	125	125	100
	<b>XVII EDUCATION</b>			
16	<b>Ladies friendly infrastructure (toilets and rest rooms) in Education offices: (new)</b>	100	100	100



SI. No.	Department/Agency/Scheme	2018-19		
		Plan outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (incl State share of CSS)	Allocation to women	4 as % of 3
		3	4	5
17	Awareness for adolescent children (new)	40	40	100
	<b>SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT</b>			
18	Augmentation of facilities for early detection /treatment of women oriented cancer (Regional Cancer Centre)	1815	1815	100
19	Programmes for women in science	300	300	100
	<b>XXI HOUSING</b>			
20	Working women's hostels (Housing Board)	480	480	100
	<b>XXXVI &amp; XXII RURAL DEVELOPMENT &amp; URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>			
21	MGNREGA	20986	18887	90
22	Kudumbashree	18862	18862	100
23	NRLM 40 % state share(now Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana)	7227	7227	100
24	NULM (40 % state share)	4000	3600	90
	<b>XXIV LABOUR, LABOUR WELFARE &amp;NON-RESIDENTS</b>			
25	Maternity allowances to workers in unorganized sector	250	250	100
26	Upgradation of women ITI	240	240	100
27	Sharanya- self-employment scheme for registered unemployed, widows deserted,divorced,unmarried,unwed mothers	1720	1720	100
28	<b>Protein rich Noon meal for all trainees of women ITIs (new component)</b>	400	400	100
29	<b>Studio apartment for working women in urban areas (new)</b>	200	200	100
30	<b>Strengthening of ODEPC (special training for nurses)</b>	50	48	95
	<b>XXV WELFARE OF SC/ST/OBC/MINORITIES</b>			
31	Financial assistance for marriage of SC girls	6500	6500	100
32	Valsalyanidhi-insurance linked holistic scheme development of SC girl child	1100	1100	100
33	Working women hostels in all districts (SC Dept)	1000	1000	100
34	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY-NRLM) SC	3674	3674	100
35	Financial assistance for marriage of ST girls	275	275	100
36	Janani Janmaraksha	1650	1650	100
37	Gothravalalyanidhi-ST girl child endowment scheme	220	220	100

SI. No.	Department/Agency/Scheme	2018-19		
		Plan outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (incl State share of CSS)	Allocation to women	4 as % of 3
		3	4	5
38	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY-NRLM)TSP (40 % state share)ST dept	1339	1339	100
39	Housing scheme for divorcees/widows/abandoned women from minority communities	5000	5000	100
40	Assistance for restoration/renovation of dilapidated agraharas	840	840	100
	<b>XXVII CO-OPERATION</b>			
41	<b>Assistance to Vanitha cooperatives and Vanithafed (new)</b>	300	300	100
	<b>XLVI SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE</b>			
42	Programmes of Kerala State Women's Development Corporation	1150	1150	100
43	<b>She Lodge KSWDC (new component)</b>	400	400	100
44	Women development programmes	1700	1700	100
45	<b>Thejomaya (new component)</b>	300	300	100
46	Programmes of Kerala Women's Commission	390	390	100
47	Assistance to after care programs/follow up service /victim relief fund	180	180	100
48	Development of Anganawadis as community development centres (revenue head)	1100	1100	100
49	Gender awareness programs of KSWDC	100	100	100
50	Gender awareness programs of KWC	150	150	100
51	Programme on Finishing School for women-REACH (KSWDC)	150	150	100
52	Psycho social services for adolescent girls	1400	1400	100
53	Gender Park	1210	1210	100
54	Aswaskiranam- assistance to care givers, largely women	4200	4200	100
55	Snehasparsham- rehabilitation of unwed mothers and their children	250	250	100
56	Entekoodu-Shelter home for destitute women	70	70	100
57	Nirbhaya programmes (construction of homes and One stop centre)	500	500	100
58	Upgradation of Anganawadi (AW) buildings*			
59	Convergence of pre-primary/preschool education in Anganawadis*			
60	GIS based mother/ child tracking in Manathavady	390	390	100
61	Scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls(CSS)60:40	1331	1331	100
62	Pradhan Mantri Mathru Vandana Yojana (40 % state share)	3000	3000	100

SI. No.	Department/Agency/Scheme	2018-19		
		Plan outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (incl State share of CSS)	Allocation to women	4 as % of 3
		3	4	5
63	ICDS training programme (CSS) 60:40	420	420	100
64	Construction of AW buildings*	2511	2511	100
65	Anganawadi construction in convergence with NREGA (CSS)	800	800	100
66	<b>"Mobile" creche and other creches attached to Anganwadis</b>	667	667	100
67	<b>National creche scheme (40 percent state share) new</b>	261	261	100
68	Marga Deepam-- IRTC training to Anganawadi Workers in pre-school education	332	332	100
69	SOS model homes for Nirbhaya inmates	200	200	100
70	Schemes for transgender community	400	400	100
71	Stree shakti- "work centres"for Disabled women	100	100	100
72	Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) 40%state share	19960	19960	100
73	Kishori shakti yojana (CSS) 50 percent state share	40	40	100
74	<b>Immediate relief fund for victims of violence (new)</b>	300	300	100
75	<b>Swadhar Greh (40 % state share) (new)</b>	45	45	100
76	<b>Ujjawala scheme (40 % state share) (new)</b>	32	32	100
77	<b>Setting up of Vanitha Mitra Kendra- Working women's hostels (40% SS) (new)</b>	1000	1000	100
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>129229</b>	<b>126728</b>	
	<b>Total allocations for girls/women in Part A as percent of state Plan</b>		<b>5.7</b>	

Notes:\* 3 capital heads of Anganawadi merged into Construction of AWs

1.Schemes in bold are new schemes or new components

## 5. GENDER BUDGET STATEMENT: PART B

### Part B: (less than 90 per cent) 2018-19

SI. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (incl state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>XII Police</b>			
	Modernisation of Police Department			
1	<b>(a)Scheme for upgradation of training infrastructure</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>50</b>
2	<b>(b)providing additional room/space in police station and making them disabled friendly</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>50</b>
	<b>XVIII MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH</b>			
3	Development of mental health centres (Trivandrum, Trichur, Kozhikode)	590	218	37
4	District mental health programmes	660	363	55
5	Comprehensive mental health programmes	699	384	55
6	Strengthening of Physical Medicine, rehabilitation and limb fitting centre	550	345	63
7	Pain, palliative and elderly health care centres	150	68	45
8	Cancer care programmes	250	145	58
9	Society for medical assistance to the poor	550	209	38
10	NHM (NRHM/RCH flexi pool)	35995	5354	15
11	Developing PHCs as family health centres	2855	1713	60
12	Faculty improvement programmes (DME)	192	35	18
	<b>XVII EDUCATION, SPORTS, ART AND CULTURE</b>			
	<b>School education</b>			
13	Student centric activities	5568	2728	49
14	Free supply of uniforms (I-VIII)	6800	3345	49.2
15	Autism park	300	147	49
16	Supply of milk (I-VIII)	1200	588	49
17	Kerala infrastructure and technology for development (IT@ school project)	3400	1666	49
18	Vocational HSE- student centric activities, skill training and staff training	1500	502	42/54
19	HSE-Enhancement of academic programmes	800	576	72
20	<b>HSE-Student centric program, including Karuthu, a program for girls to improve their physical/social/mental health</b>	800	500	63
21	Scholarships, Public entrance examination coaching scheme (PEECS)	890	640	72
22	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	1100	541	49.2

SI. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (incl state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
23	<b>SCERT: Ullas Paravakal (Life skill education including gender awareness)</b>	<b>1875</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
24	<b>State literacy mission authority (literacy programme for TGs)</b>	<b>1700</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1.2</b>
25	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (Self defence training for girls, girls hostel in Chalakudy and scholarship under IEDSS(CSS))	11656	14146	1.3
26	Mid day meal (CSS) (I-VIII)	30534	15022	49.2
	<b>Higher education</b>			
27	<b>Kerala University: Construction of new hostel for women</b>	<b>2700</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>33</b>
28	Calicut University: Additional floor for ladies hostel	2500	225	9
29	Sanskrit university: Construction of women's hostel at Kalady	1650	400	24
30	Kannur University: (a) women's hostel at Dharamsala campus	2500	125	5
31	(b) women's hostel at Payyanur campus		125	5
32	(c) setting up ladies room and basic amenities for them		15	neg
33	Government Law college, Tvm: renovation of women hostel	200	125	63
34	Govt Law College, Ekm: cameras outside women's hostel	200	35	18
35	Malayalam University: (a) student centric programmes and empowerment of teachers/students centric programs	850	340	40
36	Collegiate education: scholar support programme	550	401	73
37	Collegiate education: faculty development	200	112	56
38	Fostering linkages for academic innovation and research (FLAIR)	150	65	43
39	Scholarship for degree/PG students (Suvarna Jubilee Merit scholarship)	450	333	74
	<b>Technical education</b>			
40	<b>IHRD :Gender empowerment schemes</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>12</b>
41	Placement and training	75	54	72
42	Faculty development in Engineering colleges and Polytechnics	800	400	50
43	Development of all government polytechnics (7 are women poly)	3400	530	16
44	Strengthening/development of Physical Education in Engineering colleges/polytechnics	200	70	35
45	ICT in engineering colleges/polytechnics	350	123	35
46	Educational resource centre in all Engineering colleges	160	70	44
47	Research scholarship in all Engineering colleges	100	44	44
48	Establishment of production and training (PAT) centre in poly	50	34	68
49	Technology/business incubation centres in Engineering colleges/polytechnics	100	35	35
50	LBS centre for science and technology: construction of women's hostel	430	100	23
	<b>XXII and XXXVI URBAN DEVELOPMENT &amp; RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>			
51	Waste management scheme in urban areas	2500	1250	50

SI. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (incl state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
52	PMAY (rural G) state share	1907	1716	90
53	PMAY (urban) state share	50000	45000	90
54	Ayyankali urban employment scheme	5000	2500	50
55	<b>Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA)</b>	<b>3185</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2.2</b>
	<b>XXIV LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE</b>			
56	National Health Protection Scheme (revamped RSBY) (CSS)	8980	5118	57
57	Comprehensive health insurance scheme (CHIS)and CHIS plus	19426	9713	50
58	Development of staff training infrastructure (ITI dept)1st floor of women's dormitory	145	10	7
59	Skill development programme of Industrial Training department (KASE):2 training programmes for women only	3800	200	5
60	Conversion of Employment Exchanges into centres of skill/employability	800	432	54
61	<b>Technical exchange programme with foreign countries</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>
	<b>XXV WELFARE OF SC/ST/OBC/MINORITIES/FC</b>			
62	Development programmes for vulnerable community among SC	5000	2050	41
63	Assistance for education of SC students	40549	10003	25
64	Assistance for training/ employment and HR management SCs	4300	1720	40
65	Prime Min Awas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY) SCSP 40 % state share	973	876	90
66	Dr. Ambedkar village development scheme (SC)	10000	5000	50
67	Health care scheme (SC)	5000	2000	40
68	Additional state assistance for post matric studies (SC)	1500	825	55
69	Honorarium to tribal promoters	1496	658	44
70	Honorarium to management/health management trainees	251	153	61
71	Honorarium to counsellors engaged in hostels/MRS	108	54	50
72	Engaging social workers in tribal welfare	137	68	50
73	Prime Minister's Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY) TSP 40 % state share	2112	1900	90
74	Assistance for self employment and skill dev training-ST	550	330	60
75	Promotion of education among STs	1700	850	50
76	Ambedkar settlement development scheme(erstwhile ATSP fund)	11000	8250	75
77	Comprehensive tribal health care	2439	1220	50
78	Food support programme	2500	1250	50
79	Houses to houseless	12700	6350	50
80	Post matric scholarships for ST students (25 % state share)	1333	933	70
81	OEC pre matric assistance	500	300	60
82	OEC post matric assistance	4100	2460	60
83	Pre-matric scholarship- OBC (CSS) 50 % state share	2500	1500	60
84	Employability enhancement programme/training	750	375	50

SI. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (incl state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
85	Assistance to traditional pottery workers	200	50	25
86	Overseas scholarship for OBC	270	81	30
87	Scholarship for pursuing courses in CA/ICWA/CS for minorities	50	15	30
88	Career guidance, personality developmetn for students from religious / linguistic minorities	100	30	30
89	Skill training- reimbursement of fees to minority students	300	30	10
90	<b>Scholarship for 3 year diploma course for minorities (new)</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>
91	<b>Scholarship for nursing diploma/para medical courses (new)minorities</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>30</b>
92	<b>Pre-marital counselling (new) minorities</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>50</b>
93	Scholarships-Forward communities	1700	170	10
94	Term loan assistance for self employment	500	50	10
	<b>XXIX AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES</b>			
95	Food crop production	18065	6000	33
96	Organic farming and safe to eat production	1011	101	10
97	Agro service centres/service delivery including regional FFC	3167	475	15
98	Fruit dev, floriculture, medicinal plants	1200	300	25
	<b>XXXI Animal husbandry</b>			
99	Kerala State Poultry Development Corporation (KSPDC)	1767	667	38
100	<b>Animal resource development (new)</b>	625	63	10
	<b>XXXII Livestock and dairy development</b>			
101	Commercial dairy and milk shed development programme	4600	920	20
102	Fodder development and support to women cattle care programme	660	166	25
	<b>XXXIII Fisheries</b>			
	Basic infrastructure facilities and human development of fisher folk	23760		
103	(a)Human development: Alternate/supportive livelihood activities for fisherwomen		1760	7
104	(b)Interest subsidy for loans: provision for women		225	1
	<b>XXXIV Forestry and wildlife</b>			
105	HR development, extension forestry, regeneration of denuded forest, protection, industrial raw material plantation, measures to reduce human-animal conflict, conservation of biodiversity, eco tourism	10425	2528	24
	<b>XXXVII INDUSTRIES</b>			
	<b>Village and small enterprises: SSIs</b>			

Sl. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (incl state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
106	Capacity building programme	800	160	20
107	Entrepreneur support scheme	6000	1200	20
108	<b>State sponsored cluster development programme: cluster of women units</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>
109	Assistance to industrial cooperatives	100	30	30
110	Construction of multi storied industrial estates	3666	733	20
	<b><i>Handloom and Power loom</i></b>			
111	Government share participation in primary handloom coops	250	25	10
112	Weavers/allied workers motivation/ incentive programs	500	330	66
113	Training, skill/capacity development	200	30	15
114	Contributory thrift fund scheme	100	50	50
115	Modernisation of handloom societies /promotion of Value Added products	1200	600	50
	<b><i>Coir</i></b>			
116	Mechanisation and management improvement	6077	1215	20
	<b><i>Khadi and Village Industries Board</i></b>			
117	Strengthening/modernisation of departmental khadi centres	165	16	10
118	Special employment generation programmes	280	140	50
	<b><i>Cashew</i></b>			
119	Modernisation/partial mechanisation of KSCDS factories	2000	50	3
120	Modernisation /partial mechanisation of CAPEX factories	800	25	3
	<b><i>Other Industries</i></b>			
121	KSIDC (day care and common facilities for women)in Kannur IGC	1300	40	3
122	KSIDC-WE mission (women entrepreneur mission)	710	50	7
123	KINFRA (day care and common facilities for women in 4 KINFRA park)	9600	200	2
124	Technopark (renovation of day care centre)	8400	40	0.5
125	<b>Start-up Mission: Youth entrepreneurship development programme</b>	7000	700	10
126	<b>International centre for free/open software(ICFOSS):Women Hackathon programme</b>	500	150	30
	<b>XLII TOURISM</b>			
127	<b>HR development in tourism through KITTS, SIHM and FCI</b>	1155	348	30
128	<b>Responsible tourism</b>	495	376	76
	<b>SPORTS AND YOUTH WELFARE</b>			
	Directorate of Sports and Youth Welfare			
129	<b>Special projects: physical fitness for youth and women empowerment</b>	370	20	5
	Kerala State Sports Council			



SI. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (incl state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
130	<b>(a)Centralised college and school sports hostels</b>	1800	738	41
131	<b>(a)Centre of Excellence (Elite Training Centre)</b>	159	54	34
	Kerala State Youth Commission			
132	<b>Empowering tribal girls/women and ensuring hygeinic Valaymapura and facilitation centre for training young women above 21 years from Mahila Mandirs and virtual employment exchange</b>	130	30	23
	<b>ART AND CULTURE</b>			
133	<b>Kerala Lalit Kala Academy: special camp for women artists/Nirbhaya inmates/TG</b>	520	34	7
134	<b>Museums and Zoos (e-Toilet for women in Trichur Zoo)</b>	1155	15	1.3
135	<b>Kerala State Archives : Capacity building of female staff</b>	460	50	11
136	<b>Department of Archaeology: Capacity building of female staff</b>	2525	50	2
137	<b>State Library Council: Model village library with a Vanithavedi</b>	115	0.7	1
	<b>XX WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION</b>			
138	<b>Sustainability support to community managed water supply schemes</b>	1000	500	50
	<b>VIII EXCISE</b>			
139	Two-wheelers for women excise officers and /dressing room/toilets	1125	35	3
	<b>XXXIX POWER</b>			
140	ANERT: Renewable energy/public engagement/outreach and studies	1470	35	2
141	EMC: Energy conservation activities	310	35	11
	<b>XLI TRANSPORT</b>			
142	<b>GPS based vehicle tracking system for women safety(MVD)</b>	1825	100	5
143	<b>Implementation of E-governance</b>	24	8	33
144	<b>Support facilities for women employees of State Water Transport department</b>	400	30	8
	<b>XLVI SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE</b>			
145	<b>Modernisation of prisons (3 creches in Tvm, Viyyur and Kozhikode)</b>	1450	50	3
146	Capacity building of department officers	140	70	50
147	Welfare of prisoners	650	48	7
148	Comprehensive package for the victims of endosulphan	1000	586	59
149	<b>NISH</b>	1210	581	48
159	<b>State Physically Handicapped Persons Welfare Corp</b>	1170	444	38

SI. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (incl state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
151	Vayomitran	2400	1440	60
152	Sayam prabha	550	347	63
153	<b>Snehapoorvam</b>	1800	945	52
154	Care providers for inmates of institutions under Social Justice Dept	300	228	76
	<b>TOTAL</b>	483224	197305	40.83%
	<b>Allocations for girls/women (in Part B) as percent of state Plan</b>		<b>8.9</b>	

*Note: 1.Housing schemes like PMAY shown in Part B since women's housing would be an easy way of expending funds meant exclusively for women*

*2.Schemes in bold are newly reporting gender disaggregated data or are new components provided by the Departments.*

## **6.Explanatory Notes (regarding the percentage allocation taken for women) on Schemes in Part B (serial number wise)**

Note: The schemes for which Departments could not provide 2017 gender disaggregated data, we have taken the figures for 2016.

### **POLICE**

1.and 2.New components specified for women in the Scheme on Modernisation of Police; one is Upgradation of training infrastructure- construction of Training block for women; second is Reception / Rest Rooms / Women / Children Friendly Rooms in police stations.

### **HEALTH**

3.Source: 2017 data on the 3 **Mental health Centres** in Kerala: average proportion of OP patients in the three centres yields a percentage of 37.

4.and 5.Source: Based on data made available through 5 district/ community mental health programmes for 2016- female patients-55 percent.

6. Data from Programme office of Physical Rehabilitation units for Jan-Dec 2017; 63 percent are women patients of physiotherapy

7.Data from **Nodal Officer of Pain and Palliative care** programme for 2016- Palliative and home care-female patients 45.1 percent.

8. Data from Nodal officer (above)- cancer care, female patients 58 percent for 2016.

- 9.Data from **DHS** for 2015-16: medical assistance to the poor: female patients benefitted 37.6 percent.
- 10.Data from **NHM finance wing**: RCH (reproductive and child health)flexi pool: Rs53.54 crs
- 11.Data (for 2016)from **DHS official** based on PHC source: females visiting PHCs 60 percent
12. Data from **DME**: Faculty improvement programmes (including training of nursing staff),Rs.35 lakh.

## **EDUCATION**

- 13.Data from **Directorate of Public Instruction**: Student centric activities-girls 49 percent based on enrolment (classes I-X)
- 14.Same source: Free supply of uniforms: girl beneficiaries 49.2 percent based on enrolment in classes I-VIII.
- 15.Same source: based on enrolment in Classes I-X.
- 16.Same source: based on enrolment in Classes I-VIII.
- 17.Same source: based on enrolment in Classes I-X.
- 18.Direcortate of **Vocational HSE**- admitted students in 2017is 29973 of which girls number 12695, that is, 42.4 percent; staff numbers 5391 of which female staff is 54.5 percent. So student centric activities and enhancement of activities for academic programmes which includes on the job training to students and teachers has been split up 42/54
- 19.Data (for 2016) from **Directorate of Higher Secondary Education**: female teachers 72 percent
- 20.Same source: A new component in student centric programme regarding adolescent counselling and health care-*Karuthu*, is exclusively for female students, Rs.5 crs.
- 21.Same source: data for 2016.
22. Source **SSA (2017)**: female students 49.2 percent (classes I-VIII)
- 23.Source: SCERT- a new component Training of teachers in Life skill education including gender sensitivity to all school students starting on a pilot basis in 2018-19- Rs.28 lakh.
- 24.Source:**State Literacy Mission**- Rs.20 lakh allocated for literacy programme for transgender community.
- 25.Data from **RMSA** documents: taken only the components on girls' empowerment, including training in martial arts, girls hostel and scholarship for girls.
26. Data from **Directorate of Public Instruction**: percent of girl students in Classes I-VIII for mid day meals
- 27.Source: **Kerala University**, amount allocated to a new girls' hostel

28. **Calicut University**, amount specified in total plan outlay for additional floor of ladies hostel
29. **Sanskrit University**- amount proposed for construction of ladies hostel at Kalady.
- 30, 31 and 32. **Kannur University**: amounts specified for women's hostel in Dharamasala and Payyanur campuses and setting up ladies room and basic amenities in the University.
33. **Govt Law College Trivandrum**, amount specified for renovation of women's hostel.
34. **Govt Law College Ernakulam**, amount allotted for putting cameras outside women's hostel
35. Source **Malayalam University**- of the amount proposed in student centric activities and empowerment of teachers /student centric programmes, we have taken 40 percent on average of female students and female teachers as provided by the University.
36. Data from **Directorate of collegiate education**: 73 percent girl scholars.
37. Same source :56 percent are women teachers under this programme
38. Same source: FLAIR, specified 43 percent for women teachers.
39. Same source: Taken only Suvarna Jubilee Merit Scholarship for which data from the Department shows that 74 percent are girls.
40. Data from **Directorate of Technical education**: new component in the **IHRD** plan outlay – Gender empowerment schemes- for which amount specified is Rs.2.44 crs
41. Same source: Allocation is small, of which 86.2 percent of apprenticeship stipends go to girl beneficiaries.
42. Same source: 50 percent are women teachers (2016).
43. Same source (2016): There are 45 government polytechnics of which 7 are women's polytechnics. So 15.6 percent of the allocation is earmarked for women.
44. Same source: In engineering colleges the proportion of girls are 44 percent and in polytechnics it is 30 percent and together the proportion comes to 35 percent for girls and 65 percent for boys (2016).
45. Same as above: The proportion of girl students, 35 percent has been used.
- 46 and 47. Same source: In engineering colleges, 44 percent are girl students (2016).
48. Same source. A production cum training centre has been set up in the campus of the Women's Polytechnic in Kozhikode; but in 2018-19 there are 3 units and 2 of them in general polytechnic colleges; so percentage suggested is 68 percent women beneficiaries.
49. Same source: 35 percent girls in engineering colleges/polytechnics.
50. Data is from **LBS Centre for Science and Technology**: a component in the total outlay is for construction of ladies hostel for which Rs.60 lakhs is proposed.

## **RURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

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

52 and 53. Prime Minister Awas Yojana: rural and urban The houses constructed/acquired with central assistance under the mission should be in the name of the female head of the household or in the joint name of the male head of the household and his wife, and only in cases when there is no adult female member in the family, the house can be in the name of male member of the household.

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

55. **KILA** (Rural Development): does a lot of sensitization and training programmes on gender for the local body members. It proposes to start a Gender School (as one of its thematic cum capacity building programmes) in 2018-19 for which Rs 70 lakh is allocated.

## **LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE**

56 and 57. Data obtained from **CHIAK**: Total beneficiaries under RSBY/CHIS in 2017-18 (as on 05.01.2018) is 3.02 lakh of which 1.72 lakh are women, that is 56.8 percent. Under CHIS Plus total beneficiaries is 29106 of which 14466 (50 percent) are women. These percentages have been used to estimate the flow of resources to women.

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

59. Same source: The Department has earmarked Rs.2.0crs for 2-3 training programmes only for girls/women which is 5 percent of the total outlay on training under KASE.

60. Data from **National Employment Services (2016)**: During 01.02.16 to 31.12.16, number of candidates trained by employability centres was 18886 of whom 11387 (60.3 percent) were women. Of those who were placed 54 percent were women. The percentage for placement has been used.

61. **Industrial Training department: New scheme**, Technical exchange programme to foreign countries in which 50 percent students would be girls.

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

62. Data from **SC development Department (2016)**: the scheme includes rehabilitation of landless families and homeless of vulnerable communities among SC people of whom 41 percent are female headed.

63. Same source: While more than half of the total SC students are girls, in this scheme which has various components, stipend, course fee, purchase of laptops, stethoscope, remedial coaching, assistance for foreign education, the girl/boy ratio on average is 25 percent which has been taken.

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

65. The **SCSP component of PMAY** (40 percent state share).

66. Same source: amount specified for women is 50 percent.

67. Same Source: **Health Care scheme (new)** in which amount specified for women is 40 percent.

68. Same Source: **Additional assistance to post matric students (new)** in which 55 percent is allocated for women.

69,70,71,72. Data from **ST Development Department**: In respect of honorariums-Of the total number of tribal promoters, about 44 percent are expected to be women; of a total of management/health management trainees, 61 percent expected to be women; of the total counsellors engaged in the hostels and MRS, half are women; of the total social workers engaged in tribal welfare 75 percent are women(2016) .

73. **TSP** component of PMAY- 40 percent state share

74. Same source: scheme for self-employment in which it is specified that 60 percent shall be women.

75. Same source: This scheme with 4 components benefitting girls and boys, anticipates 50 percent students would be girls.

76. Same source: The scheme which provides for wage employment under MGNREGA, providing houses to the houseless, health needs of women and children and nutritious food expects about 75 percent to be female beneficiaries.

77. Same source: **Comprehensive tribal health care**: it has 6 components and 50 percent is expected to flow to women.

78. Same source: **Food support programme** which gives special priority to women headed families and unwed mothers-50 percent allocated for women.

79. Same source (2016): **Housing**, for construction/completion/repair of houses; 50 percent for women.

80. Same Source: **Post matric scholarships**-25 per cent state share, in which 70 percent is expected to flow to girl students.

81 and 82. Scheme for the most backward communities within OBC grouped as **Other Eligible Communities (OEC)**: thirty new communities are eligible; altogether it is expected that 60 percent of the children are girls for pre and post matric assistance.

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

84. Same source: Financial assistance for coaching of students in reputed institutions for medical/engineering, civil service and other competitive examinations. A portion is set apart for self employment. 50 percent of students are girls.

85. Same source: **Assistance to traditional pottery workers**, of which 25 percent is expected to be for women beneficiaries.

86. Same source: 30 percent of **Overseas fellowship financial assistance** will go to girls

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

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

89. **Skill training-reimbursement of fees to minorities students**- 10 per cent girl students.

90. Same source: **Scholarship for 3-year diploma course for minorities (new)**- 10 percent expected to be girl students.

91. Same source: **Scholarship for nursing diploma/para medical course for minorities (new)**- 30 percent expected to be girl students.

92. Same source: **Pre marital counselling (new)**- 50 percent for girls.

93 and 94. Data from **Forward Community Welfare Corporation**: in the scheme for scholarships and Term Loan assistance for self employment 10 percent is proposed for girls/women.

### **AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES**

95, 96, 97 and 98. **Department of Agriculture**: While it is well known that women work in large numbers in crop production, vegetable/fruit production, livestock production, dairying and poultry, given the varied nature of components in the schemes proposed the percentage allocation provided for women in these schemes has been estimated with caution keeping in mind the role of Kudumbashree JLGs, its involvement in grow bags production, running eco-shops, NREGA projects, promotion of homestead production, urban clusters, Haritha group activity in agriculture. The percentages are given against each category.

99. Same source: This scheme implemented by **Kerala State Poultry Development Corporation**, envisages backyard poultry production, and a joint venture between KEPCO and Kudumbashree and it is expected that 38 percent of beneficiaries will be women.

100. Same source: **Animal resource development (new)**: with the objective of achieving self sufficiency in milk, egg and meat production- 10 percent of project beneficiaries expected to be women.

101. **Livestock and Dairy Development:** Commercial dairy and milk shed development programme focuses on bringing more farmers, self help groups into the commercial sector. 20 percent of the total outlay is provided for women.

102. In this scheme fodder production through self help groups, support to women cattle care programme will be provided for which 25 percent of the total outlay has been earmarked for women.

103 and 104. **Fisheries:** Basic infrastructure facilities and human development of fisher folk envisages **Alternate livelihoods for fisher women** (7 percent of total outlay for women). And interest subsidy on loans; provision for women being 1 percent.

105. **Forestry and wildlife,** includes HR development, extension forestry, regeneration of denuded forests, protection, industrial raw material production, measures to reduce human-animal conflict, conservation of bio diversity and eco-tourism; on average 24 percent of the allocated outlay is expected to go to women.

### **INDUSTRIES AND INFRASTRUTURE**

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

107. Same source: 20 percent of **Entrepreneur support programmes** will be reserved for women. Similarly in the multi storied industrial estates planned (serial number 110) 20 percent of the allotments in each will be reserved for women.

108. Same source: **State sponsored cluster development programme (new):** cluster of women units of which 8 percent reserved for women.

109. In the scheme for assistance to industrial cooperatives 30 percent of assistance is reserved for women.

110. The Department has reserved 20 percent of space in multi-storeyed industrial estates for women.

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

112. Same source: Scheme proposes to provide **assistance to weavers to improve productivity.** Among the weavers 66 percent are women.

113. Same source: a number of components in this scheme and 15 percent of skill/training programme is expected to be utilised for women.

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

115. Same source: The scheme has one women specific component which is taken here, 50 percent of outlay on pre-loom facilities, and replacing a number of accessories to help weavers.



116. Data from Directorate of **Coir**: The scheme has a number of components and it is specified that 20 percent of the outlay under this scheme shall be for women.

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

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

119. Data from **KSCDC**: In this modernisation and partial mechanisation scheme, Rs.50 lakhs has been set aside for rest rooms and child care facilities for women workers which is 3 percent of total outlay.

120. Data from **CAPEX**: In this scheme of modernisation and partial mechanisation of cashew factories an amount of Rs.25 lakh is provided for rest room and child care facilities for women which is 3 percent of total outlay.

121. Data from **KSIDC**: Of the total outlay, Rs.40 lakh is earmarked for setting up common facilities for women including restroom, creche cum child care in Kannur Industrial Growth Centre. This forms 3 percent of the outlay on Infrastructure development in IGCs.

122. Same source: A sum of Rs.50 lakh is also set apart for **Women Entrepreneur Mission** to promote interactive meetings, exposure visits, market networking support etc which forms 7 percent of the outlay on Investment facilitation and industrial promotion activities under KSIDC.

123. Data from **KINFRA**: A sum of Rs200 lakh is earmarked for setting up common facilities for women including restroom, creche cum child care in four KINFRA Industrial Parks which is 2 percent of the total outlay.

124. Data from **Technopark**: An amount of Rs.40 lakh is provided for renovating/relocating the creche in Technopark which is 0.5 percent of total outlay under Technopark.

125. IT department: **Start- Up Mission (new)**, youth entrepreneurship programme in which 10 percent will be for women.

126. International Centre for Free and Open Software (**ICFOSS**) (**new**): **Women Hackathon programme**, Rs 1.50 crs.

## **TOURISM**

127. Department of Tourism: **Human resource development** through Kerala Institute of Tourism and Travel Studies (KITTS), State Institute of Hospitality Management Studies (SIHM), and Food Craft Institute (FCI)- Rs. 3.48 crs for women trainees who constitute 30 percent of all trainees.

128. **Responsible tourism**: 80 percent women benefit from this scheme and 70 percent of trainees in RT school are women: Rs 3.96 crs. which is 76 per cent.

## **SPORTS AND YOUTH WELFARE**

129.Data from Directorate of Sports and Youth Welfare: Special project: **physical fitness of youth and women empowerment-** 5 percent for girls.

130.Kerala Sports Council: **Centralised college and school sports hostels**, which includes training under expert coaches, medical treatment, education facilities; 41 percent of the students are girls.

131. Same source: **Centre of Excellence (Elite training centre)**: A centre has been established in disciplines of volley ball, basketball with a view to impart scientific and advanced training to athletes of whom 34 percent will be girls.

132.Kerala Youth Commission: **empowering tribal girls/women and ensuring hygienic Valayampura and facilitation centre for training young girls from Mahila Mandiram and operating a virtual employment** exchange; Rs 30 lakh has been earmarked for these schemes.

## **ART AND CULTURE**

133. Kerala Lalit Kala Academy: Special **camps for women artists/ inmates of Nirbhaya homes/transgender community**, Rs 34 lakh which is 7 per cent of their total outlay.

134. Museums and Zoos: **E -Toilets for women in Trichur zoo**, Rs 15 lakh.

135. Kerala State Archives: **Capacity building of female staff**, Rs.50 lakh.

136. Department of Archaeology: **Capacity building of female staff**, Rs.50 lakh.

137. State Library Council: **Model village library with a Vanithavedi**,0.70 lakh.

## **WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION**

138. **Sustainability support to community managed water supply schemes**, which includes support to Beneficiary Groups/gram panchayats, capacity building training for monitoring the scheme and so on, 50 percent are expected to be women beneficiaries.

## **EXCISE**

139. **Two wheelers for women excise officers and dressing room/toilets**: amount earmarked is Rs.35 lakh.

## **POWER**

140. Data from **ANERT**: In this scheme one of the components is to train a young pool of people to be certified as Renewable Energy technicians (30 percent women in the *Akshaya Urja* centres) to make RE installations and programmes successful. The amount specified for girls comes to 2 percent of total outlay.

141. Data from **EMC**: A number of components have been given including training programmes on energy conservation, for which a number of activities including publicity campaigns are planned. It is specified that Rs.35 lakh is exclusively provided for energy clinic programmes for women for carrying out the activities. This constitutes 11 percent of total outlay under EMC.

### **TRANSPORT**

142. Data from **Motor Vehicles Department: GPS based vehicle tracking system; to provide panic buttons for enhanced women's safety**; Amount earmarked for women is 1 cr.

143. Same source: **Implementation of E-governance**, to improve the efficiency and management skills of employees; Amount earmarked for women is Rs 8 lakh.

144. **Support facilities for women employees in the State Water Transport Department**: allocation for women Rs.30 lakh.

### **SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE**

145. Data from Prison Department: Under Modernisation of Prisons, Rs 50 lakh allocated for **Starting a creche in 3 prisons at Trivandrum, Viiyur and Kozhikode**.

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

147. Data from prisons department: **In Welfare of prisoners**, 7 percent is expected to flow to women

148. Data from Kerala Social Security Mission (KSSM): One of the components in this scheme is monthly **financial assistance to endosulfan victims**; over 58 per cent are female beneficiaries.

149. **NISH**: Of the total outlay, 48 percent would go to girl beneficiaries.

150. **Kerala State Physically Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation (KSPHPWC)**: 38 percent of beneficiaries of all their schemes are on average women

151. Data from KSSM: **Vyomitran**: This programme for senior citizens benefits almost 62 percent women at field level.

152. Data from SJD: **Sayamprabha**, a scheme initiated last year for the elderly, of which 62 percent are expected to be women senior citizens.

153. Data from KSSM: **Snehapoorvam**, a scheme for "orphans" of which 52 percent are girls.

154. Same source: **Care providers for inmates of Social Justice institutions**; 76 percent are women.

## 7. CHILD BUDGET STATEMENT:2018-19 (Rs.in lakh)

Sl.No.	Sector / Scheme	State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for children	4 as percent of 3	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
XVII	<b>EDUCATION, SPORTS, ART, CULTURE</b>				
	<b>School (Academic excellence)</b>				
1	State institute of educational technology	175	175	100	Digital content development, educational video programmes, mobile app platform, programmes for special schools
2	Development of sanskrit education	90	80	100	3000 schools in Kerala have sanskrit; to support them and students with scholarships and certificate
3	Improvement of science, maths and social science education in schools	200	200	100	To create a scientific temper among students and supplement learning of these subjects
4	Shradha (remedial teaching)	1000	1000	100	To improve performance of students not performing well with a special focus on maths. Preference for vulnerable children
5	<b>Special enrichment programmes for students from tribal/coastal/plantation communities (new)</b>	200	200	100	To provide quality education and make it accessible to deprived sections by providing it in hamlets/colonies
6	<b>Sastrayam (new)</b>	100	100	100	To encourage scientific talents of students with aptitude in science
7	<b>Libraries and classroom libraries (new)</b>	1000	1000	100	To provide libraries with modern facilities and classroom libraries especially in primary classes
8	Student centric activities	5528	5528	100	To adopt a child centric curriculum, including work oriented education, promoting excellence among gifted children, financial aid to poor children, instructions giving care to children with ID, supply of milk etc
9	<b>Awareness programme for adolescent children</b>	40	40	100	For developing healthy gender relations

Sl.No.	Sector / Scheme	State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for children	4 as percent of 3	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Free supply of school uniforms	6800	6800	100	For children in Classes 1-VIII
11	Bio diversity campus in schools	300	300	100	To make children aware of environment
12	Autism Park	300	300	100	To encourage social participation of such children and encourage communication
13	<b>Arts, sports and cultural park (new)</b>	700	700	100	Right to education has given an important place to art, sports and work education in the school curriculum
14	<b>Education Mission (new)</b>	100	100	100	Part of the "Nava Kerala Mission "General Education department aims at upgradation and modernisation of 1000 schools across Kerala
15	Kerala Infrastructure and Technology for Education, KITE (earlier IT@school)	3400	3400	100	For implementing high tech school programme for rolling out ICT initiatives in schools
	<b>Vocational Higher Secondary Education</b>				
16	VHSE	1500	1040	69	Taken components like on the job training, student centric programmes and skill training
	<b>Higher secondary education</b>				
17	HSE	10610	2490	24	Student centric schemes, PEECS, scholarship for HSE students
18	SSA	1100	1100	100	Provide education to children between 6-14 years
19	CH Mohammed Koya State institute for mentally challenged	900	900	100	Imparting special education to intellectually disabled children
20	RMSA (40% state share)	11656	11656	100	Quality education to all students at secondary stage
21	Mid day meal (40 % state share)	30534	30534	100	Noon meals for children in 1-VIII classes
	<b>Higher Education</b>				

Sl.No.	Sector / Scheme	State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for children	4 as percent of 3	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
22	Additional Skill Acquisition Programme (EAP)	28220	2734	10	The number of students less than 18 years, enrolled for training in industry /business skills was 27342 (73% of total students) in 2016-17; cost of training/student is Rs1000; so total allocation for them is taken
	<b>Technical Education</b>				
<b>23</b>	Technical High Schools	1200	1200	100	To empower HS students to make a career choice from Xth or XIIth level
	<b>SPORTS, YOUTH AFFAIRS</b>				
24	Directorate of sports and youth affairs (a) Special projects	6999	285	4	Including Play for Health to convert schools into sporting hubs, Swim N survive, kayika kalaveppu, archery
25	GV Rja Sports School (now under the Directorate)	2162	2162	100	For developing sports infrastructure facilities and management of sports activities
26	Kerala State Sports Council	4210	737	18	There are 26 school sports hostels out of total of 107. Per hostel the allocation on average is Rs 16.82 lakh; for 26 hostels it is Rs 437 lakh. Plus Rs 100 lakh for Model Sports & Rs.200lakh for Kayika Kshamatha Mission
27	Kerala State Bharat Scouts and Guides	100	100	100	For scout guide training programme and organisational programmes for students, teachers and youth
	<b>ART AND CULTURE</b>				
28	Stae institute of Children's Literature	170	170	100	Publishing/popularising books/periodicals on children's literature in Malayalam language, Brings out a magazine "thaliru"

Sl.No.	Sector / Scheme	State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for children	4 as percent of 3	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
29	Jawahar Bal Bhavan	130	130	100	For nurturing the artistic, cultural and linguistic talents of children
XVIII	<b>MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH</b>				
30	Newborn screening programmes in Pub Health Labs	330	330	100	For early detection of disorders, especially those which are congenital
31	Arogyakiranam	2000	2000	100	Aims at early detection/management of 4Ds in children
32	Child development centre	325	325	100	Provides support services in early child care, adolescent care, pre-marital counselling, women's health
33	Khsemajanani- Indian system of medicine (ISM)	2300	5	neg	Prevention of infant/child mortality in Attapadi
34	School health programme under ISM including Balamukulam, rithu, prasadam, drishti,koumarasthoulyam-	300	300	100	Started in select districts. managing health problems of school kids like iron deficiency, refractive errors, menstrual disorders
35	SADGAMAYA scheme -Homeo	700	49	7	For management of adolescent health care/behaviour
XXV	<b>Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/FC/Minorities</b>				
	<b>SC</b>				
36	Assistance for education of SC students	40549	40549	100	Course fee, pocket money, study tour, laptop etc
37	Model Residential schools including Ayyankali school for sports	1500	1500	100	Student centric activities .Does not cover salaries
38	Construction of boys hostel (50 percent state share)	125	125	100	completion of post matric/pre matric hostels
39	Valsalyanidhi	1100	1100	100	Insurance linked social security scheme for SC girl child
40	Additional state assistance to post matric students	1500	1500	100	State assistance to all students not availing any scholarship from Govt. of India

Sl.No.	Sector / Scheme	State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for children	4 as percent of 3	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>ST</b>				
41	Ayyankali Memorial talent search and development	70	70	100	For talented day scholars in class 5th-10th.
42	Assistance for study tours to school/college student	82	82	100	Includes students of Plus 2 up to professional/diploma
43	Assistance to orphans	117	117	100	For ST children who have no parents up to adulthood
44	Gothra valsalyanidhi-girl child endowment scheme	220	220	100	Insurance linked social security scheme for ST girl child
45	Management and cost for running of Model Residential Schools	6000	4500	75	Student centric allocations for students numbering 5843 has been taken including extra coaching, skill development, finishing schools cum skill centres
46	Promotion of education among STs	1700	1700	100	For very vulnerable tribes, tutorials, gothra sarathi, Samuhya Padhana muri (new component)
47	Post- matric hostels for tribal students	300	300	100	Provision for running the 3 existing hostels
48	Improving facilities/renovation of pre & post matric hostel	600	600	100	To improve boarding/lodging facilities
49	Construction of MR/Ashram schools (50 state share)	1000	1000	100	For infrastructure in some schools; also construction of new schools
50	Construction of boys hostel (state share)	450	450	100	upgrade present hostel structures
51	Post matric scholarships for ST students (25 %state share)	1333	1333	100	payment of educational assistance such as lumpsum grant, stipend, pocket money etc
	<b>OBC</b>				
52	Educational assistance to OEC students	4600	4600	100	umbrella scheme for pre and post matric aid
53	Educational assistance to OBC students (50 % pre matric and 40 percent post matric hostel, state share)	2820	2820	100	umbrella scheme for pre and post matric aid in terms of scholarship and hostels



Sl.No.	Sector / Scheme	State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for children	4 as percent of 3	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>Minorities</b>				
54	Scholarship for talented minority students	445	260	58	Largely for SSLC, +2, VHSE; some for graduate and post graduate level students
55	Career guidance /personality development for students from religious/linguistic/minority communities	100	100	100	For students studying in HS/HSE schools
XXIX	<b>AGRICULTURE</b>				
56	Backyard poultry development project	425	425	100	Implemented by Department through Upper Primary/High govt/aided School students
XXXVII	<b>INDUSTRIES</b>				
57	Various creche cum day care centres in KINFRA, IGC, SSI units,traditiona ind, Prisons, Police AR camp		585		In 4 KINFRA parks, 1 Industrial Growth centre, 3 creches in Tvm, Viyyur and Kozhikode jails and one in AR camp
XLVI	<b>SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE (WCD, KSSM)</b>				
58	Integrated child protection scheme (40%State share)	1000	1000	100	GoI introduced the scheme by incorporating all activities under juvenile justice and adoption. ICPS includes a number of strcutures to perform its activities
59	Cancer suraksha for child patients	400	400	100	Free treatment of cancer affected children (upto 18 years) from poor families
60	Thalolam	400	400	100	Free treatment of children upto 18 years affeccted by life threatening diseases
61	Cochlear implementation in children	900	900	100	Rehabilitation of deaf if identified in early childhood
62	Snehapoorvam	1800	1800	100	Financial support to children who are orphans but living with some relative, friend or community support

Sl.No.	Sector / Scheme	State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for children	4 as percent of 3	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
63	<b>State innovative projects for children including Our responsibility to children (ORC)</b>	700	700	100	To ensure better protection and development of children. Sensitising/helping children behaving undesirably
64	Kerala state commission for protection of child rights	150	150	100	Protecting rights of children and promoting their best interests; to ensure that all laws, policies and programmes in the State are in accordance with the Child Rights perspective
65	<b>Kali/Kalolsavam for children with disabilities</b>	10	10	100	Games/festival organised for children with disabilities
66	State initiative on disabilities: detection, prevention, intervention	3500	2850	81	Taken those components specified for children--MMR, rubella, DEIC. Hearing screening, rehab of children with autism
67	<b>Comprehensive package for victims of endosulfan</b>	1000	500	50	Amount for setting up Model Child Rehabilitation Centres (MCRC) for strengthening rehabilitation of disabled children below 18 years in those areas
68	First 1000 days programme for infants in Attapady	320	320	100	Better nourishment of babies in this critical period, including early initiation of breast feeding
69	GIS Based Mother and Child Health Tracking System in Mananthawadi Block	390	390	100	Jatak and Janani two software applications to track health of pregnant woman and growth monitoring children
70	Scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls (50% state share)	1331	1331	100	Implemented in 4 districts aiming at empowering girls
71	Psycho social services to adolescent girls	1400	1400	100	Developed separate adolescent health clinics in 807 schools with support of PTAs/LSGIs
72	<b>"Mobile" creche and other creches attached to Anganawadis</b>	667	667	100	For children of migrant workers and other working parents providing the facility of child care from early morning to evening

Sl.No.	Sector / Scheme	State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for children	4 as percent of 3	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
73	<b>National Creche Scheme (40 % state share) new</b>	261	261	100	Govt has taken over creches working under this scheme with the central govt reducing its share from 90 percent to 50%
74	Juvenile justice fund for implementation of child protection activities	10	10	100	A necessary fund under JJ (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015
75	Mittayi: Social support for children with juvenile diabetes	300	300	100	Around 1000 children having juvenile diabetes; proposes continuous supply of insulin
76	<b>Prevention, early screening, detection and management of disabilities due to blood related disorders (new)</b>	300	300	100	As per Disability census of Kerala there are 3020 persons with this disorder. In 2018-19 the focus is on children.
	<b>Anganawadis</b>				
77	Development of AWCs as community resource centres	1100	1100	100	Day care centres for elderly, promoting local dialect for tribal children, community kitchen in tribal areas
78	Construction of AW buildings	2511	2511	100	AW buildings with child friendly features to enable Early Childhood Care and Development activities, Funds for constructing 200 AWCs in 2018-19
79	AW construction in convergence with NREGA (state share)	800	800	100	Rs 5 lakh from NREGA; Rs 2 Lakh shared between state and centre (40:60)
80	ICDS Training Programme(40%State Share)	420	420	100	Benefitting children and AWC
	Marga Deepam:IRTC training to AWC in pre-school education	332	332	100	Same as above
	<b>Nutrition</b>				
81	ICDS-- 40 % State share	19960	19960	100	Largest central programme targeting children 0-6 years, pregnant/lactating mothers/adolescent girls

Sl.No.	Sector / Scheme	State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for children	4 as percent of 3	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
82	Kishori shakti yojana - 40 % state share	40	40	100	Targets adolescent girls in ages 11-18 in many activities
XII	<b>POLICE</b>				
83	Modernisation of Police dept (a)Student Police Cadet	15900	1100	7	SPC is a component of Modernisation of Police and a school based initiative of GoK
	<b>TOTAL ALLOCATION FOR CHILDREN</b>		<b>182058</b>		
	<b>As Percent of State Plan</b>		<b>8.22%</b>		



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