

GENDER BUDGET

2021-22

Part A and Part B

And

CHILD BUDGET

2021-22

PLAN SCHEMES

**Finance Department
Government of Kerala**

FOREWORD

In September 1995, the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing set a path-breaking agenda for women's rights. At the two-week gathering with more than 30,000 activists, representatives from 189 nations unanimously, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action was unanimously adopted. This historic blueprint articulated a vision of equal rights, freedom and opportunities for women – everywhere, no matter what their circumstances – that continues to shape gender equality and women's movements worldwide.

Gender Mainstreaming was established as a major global strategy for the promotion of gender equality in the Beijing Platform for Action. Using fiscal policy, widely known as Gender Budgeting (or Gender Responsive Budgeting), was accepted as a way of mainstreaming gender into macro-policy to advance women's position in and through development endorsed by the countries globally. India too, formally adopted gender budgeting in the year 2005 (MWCD 2015) and every annual Union Budget since 2005 has included a Gender Budget statement.

A quarter century on, in September 2020, a major stock-taking UN Women Report published earlier this year showed that progress towards gender equality has been very uneven across the globe, sometimes hard-won advances are being reversed. The anniversary is a wake-up call and comes at a time when the impact of the gender equality gaps is undeniable. Research shows the COVID-19 pandemic is exacerbating pre-existing inequalities and threatening to halt or reverse the gains of decades of collective effort. There is also increased reports on violence against women throughout the world due to the lockdowns and women losing their

livelihoods faster because they are more exposed to hard-hit economic sectors. (UN Women September 4th 2020). This calls for planned, focused and swift action.

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, so that gender becomes an integral part of the process. These are lacunae which we have attempted to address in our efforts with Kerala Gender Budgeting during the 11th Five Year Plan and now once again in the 13th Plan.

Even before the 11th Plan, Kerala's attempt at gender aware planning in the 9th Plan at the local level after decentralization of governance and planning in 1996, had drawn considerable attention and needs to be highlighted. A conscious attempt was made to incorporate gender issues into the *process* of decentralised planning, (a) by mandating that LSGIs should set apart 10 percent of the devolved plan funds from the state for preparing projects that directly benefit women, the Women Component Plan (WCP); and (b) the gender impact of all other schemes has to be assessed. It appears to be a first attempt in the country towards 'gender aware planning', aimed at a more transformatory outcome for women, in a situation of women's political empowerment at the local level. The WCP continues at the local level.

In 2017-18 (beginning of the 13th Five Year Plan) Kerala reaffirmed its commitment to Gender Budgeting by mandating a similar 10 percent of total state plan outlay to be utilised for women specific schemes including schemes in which women's share is specified or can be identified if gender disaggregated data are available. Since that

year, a separate document- Gender and Child Budget Statement- is being put out as part of the Budget papers.

Learning from its own experiences in the 11th Plan and from similar initiatives in other states/globally, Kerala has been treading very cautiously on the path of Gender Budgeting. Small steps are being taken to address the lacunae specified above, which is why perhaps we are still evolving strategies to strengthen GB since it is a very valuable exercise despite its limitations. Primarily, since it sensitizes government, policy makers and society to the fact that Budgets impact differentially on men and women and *by doing so creates a consciousness that women's needs have to be built into the project formulation which should get reflected in the plan project write-ups.*

Despite the disasters Kerala has faced in the last five years, Okhi, Nipah virus, Floods and now the Pandemic, Kerala's historical legacy of public action, involving people and investing in people, which ensured a better life for its people even at low levels of income, is the backbone of its ability to deal with crises. Not only was Kerala the first state to announce a relief package in March 2020 of ₹20,000 Cr. (constituting 2 percent of the SDP) to address the problems faced by the common person when almost the whole economy was locked down, and large numbers were rendered jobless, it made sure to put money into people's hands through distributing pensions and other social benefits and to ensure that no one went hungry. A special focus was on providing livelihoods to women recognizing their role in provisioning for the household through NREGA, Ayyankali Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme, self employment and through Kudumbashree micro enterprises. Specific steps were also taken to address issues of violence against women and children in the lockdown period.

These government initiatives reiterated the thrust areas on gender identified in the policy documents (a) Skill development, employment generation, livelihood

security; (b) creating an enabling environment for women to work through provision of basic amenities; and (c) Prevention of gender based violence, redressal and rehabilitation. The attempt in the gender budget has been to translate these priorities into schemes which can be implemented and produce the desired results.

Looking back over the four years of Gender Budgeting, in Kerala there has been a steady increase in the flow of resources to women from the State Budget. Like in the Union Budget, Kerala Gender Budget also has 2 Parts: Part A which includes all schemes in the Budget that are entirely or 100 percent for women and Part B, includes schemes from which at least 30 percent upto 99 percent of Budgetary resources are expected to benefit women. In the Kerala Gender Budget we have made some modifications in this classification: Part A covers 90-100 percent women specific schemes; Part B includes all schemes in which the allocation is anything less than 90 percent.¹ While the Budget in 2017-18 had recommended at least 10 percent of total state plan outlay to be spent on schemes benefitting women, the allocations for women was 11.4 percent that year (4.5 percent in Part A and 6.9 percent in Part B) which increased to 14.6 percent in 2018-19 (5.7 in Part A and 8.9 percent in Part B) both in women specific schemes and in composite schemes, to 16.9 percent in 2019-20 (6.2 percent in Part A and 10.7 percent in Part B) and to 18.4 percent in 2020-21 (7.3 percent in Part A and 11.1 percent in Part B). The attempt in Kerala's GB has been to visibilise women across sectors in Plan write-ups. In 2021-22 the growth has been slower in Part A of the Budget; however, Part B shows substantial increase on account of large increases in LIFE Mission housing which takes the total percentage to 19.54 percent (6.54 percent in Part A and 13.0 in Part B). LIFE Mission Housing has *de facto* become a women specific scheme since the house is

¹In Kerala NREGA is a scheme in which 90 percent of workers are women, though not 100 percent and we did not want to exclude such a large women's scheme from Part A. In Part B, it is essential that the smallest attempt at providing resources to women in a composite scheme is recognized as building in gender consciousness into the planning process.

registered in the name of Head of Household as entered in the Ration Card, who is a woman, since ration cards in Kerala, as in most other states, have been transferred in the name of the woman head of household. So the beneficiary is a woman owner of the house. However, we desist from including LIFE Housing in Part A of the Gender Budget (as also PMAY-U and R in which women beneficiaries account for over 90 percent in Kerala) since it would appear as an easy way of spending money mandated for exclusively women specific schemes.

The emphasis on livelihoods and employment generation, especially women's entrepreneurship, continues in 2021-22, with a new scheme of KSIDC, Women Entrepreneurship Mission (KSIDC), Women Facilitation Centres in 9 industrial parks of KINFRA/KSIDC, Kudumbasree, International Women's Trade Centre (Gender Park), Skill Development/Employment for Women-a new scheme of Women and Child Development and self employment schemes of Women's Development Corporation. A large scheme in Agriculture and related activities *Subhiksha Keralam*, in which fallow land cultivation plays an important role, has been launched in the wake of the pandemic, to ensure food security and livelihood opportunities for the people.

Recently a Quick Study of Gender Budgets in Kerala for the years 2017-18 to 2020-21, brings out an interesting fact: the government's emphasis on women's livelihoods has indeed been growing over the years, reflected in allocations under this head in the gender budget, as also the programmes for women in difficult circumstances (which includes all schemes to protect women and survivors of violence as also providing them pension/financial assistance). However, allocations on women's health shows that it is not adequately directed at second generational problems in Kerala esp in respect of mental health. Anemia among women also has

not drawn as much direct attention as is warranted (A Pulikkamath (2020):Quick Review of Gender Budgeting in Kerala: Priorities and Shortcomings at a Glance, Internship Report (Draft) submitted to the State Planning Board.)

To conclude, given the emphasis on employment, government policy reflected in the gender budgeting exercise, has to some extent paid off since the latest Periodic Labour Force Survey 2018-19 shows an increase in female workforce participation rate in Kerala to 20.4 percent, much higher now than all-India (17.6 percent). However, it is largely for the less educated and low paid women workers. The attempt of government policy in future would have to be not only to raise the minimum wage floor with essential social protection for such workers, but also to enhance educated employment of women in non-traditional, technology using sectors of the economy; also skilling them for overseas employment given our advantage of educated women.

The allocation of resources for Transgender persons (included in the above total) remains at ₹5.00 crs. A number of schemes formulated by the Social Justice Department exclusively for the TGs under the umbrella programme *Mazhavillu*, have not been shown separately here.

Child Budget

The Child Budget for 2021-22 has increased marginally. Under Innovative programmes for Children, priority is given to prevention of drug abuse and rehabilitation of children. Our Responsibility to Children (ORC) aims at better protection and development of children through enhancing life skills, nurturing strengths, addressing vulnerabilities, and promoting mentoring and good parenting. Scaling up of ORC project in more schools is proposed

In terms of children's right to development, mention must be made of the various interventions by the government which would continue to be made in innovative ways, to address the issues of persons with disabilities, in particular children with intellectual disabilities. Non-government societies/ organisations have also played a crucial role in this effort. A total of ₹1896.35 crs is allocated in the Child Budget in 2021-22 which is 9.2 percent of total State Plan outlay (8.9 percent in 2020-21). Overall one can say that in this difficult situation in the state, both in terms of health and finance, care was taken to prioritize socially impactful schemes.

This exercise of Gender Budget and Child Budget for 2021-22 has been undertaken by a team in the State Planning Board, drawn from each Division, led by Dr. Mridul Eapen, Member, who would like to acknowledge the readily available help from Dr. Aasha Kapur Mehta, Chairperson, Centre for Gender Studies, Institute for Human Development (IHD) New Delhi; Dr. Subrat Das, Executive Director, Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability (CBGA), New Delhi and the support given to Kerala's Gender Budget by all the Departments of the Government of Kerala.

Dr. TM Thomas Isaac,

Minister for Finance and Coir

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1: Gender Budget Estimates

(Summary Statement)

A Summary statement of the Gender Budget 2021-22 with total allocations for women, Part A and Part B is given below.

1.Total State Plan Outlay	₹27610 crs
2.Allocation to Local Bodies	₹7003 crs
3.Total State Plan minus Local Bodies	₹20607 crs

Table 1:Gender Budget Statement: Allocation of State Plan/Budgetary Resources for Girls/Women (with a specific allocation for TGs) for 2021-22

Year	Part A (90-100 percent)	Part B (<90 percent)	Total
	Allocation of resources for girls/women (₹in crore)	Allocation of resources for girls/women (₹in crore)	Allocation of resources for girls/women (₹in crore)
2021-22	1346.91 (6.54)	2678.49 (13.0)	4025.40 (19.54)
Earlier Years			
2020-21@	1509.33* (7.3)	2300.54 (11.1)	3809.87 (18.4)
2019-20	1420.15* (6.1)	2461.48 (10.7)	3881.63 (16.8)
2018-19	1267.28** (5.7)	1973.05 (8.9)	3240.33 (14.6)
2017-18	916.50# (4.5)	1399.32 (6.9)	2315.82 (11.4)

Source: Annual Plan Proposals of each Department and Department level gender disaggregated data, scheme-wise. Notes:@There was a 9.8 percent cut in State Plan outlay in 2020-21#Allocation for TG persons was ₹3.00 crs in 2017-18; increased to ₹4.00 crs** in 2018-19; increased to ₹5.00 crs in 2019-20* and has remained ₹5.00 crs till 2021-22.

2: Integrating Gender into Planning:

The Kerala Experiences

2021-22 is the last year of the 13th Five Year Plan of Kerala (the only state continuing with five year plans) and completes five years of preparing the Gender Budget and Child Budget Statements which form part of the Budget Documents of the State each year. This year's Annual Plan has been framed in the context of Covid-19 pandemic which since January, 2020 has snowballed not only into a public health emergency, but has also resulted in an economic and social crisis globally. The year 2020 is ending with the world caught up in an unprecedented human and economic crisis and the uncertainty is expected to continue in 2021.

The impact of the pandemic on women, their resilience and role in relief/recovery/revival, government policy response, and the challenges for women in the post-COVID period, has drawn considerable attention since disasters do impact genders differently. Kerala's response to the Covid-19 has to be understood in the context of its historical legacy of public action (which resulted in improved well being of its people even at low levels of income) and has given the state a unique ability to overcome crises. The state's first and immediate reaction to a crisis, whether it was the floods or now the pandemic, is how does it affect people and what can be done to ameliorate their problems. The whole state machinery gets into action, including all Departments and the Planning Board. The people in turn demand to be looked after and taken care of in which they too participate. Hence the response of the government in a way comes naturally in a crisis and the response from civil society has also been tremendous both in the floods and pandemic.

The huge community mobilisation which occurred during the lockdown period (and earlier during the floods) is a fall out of this legacy. The front line health

workers were primarily women, the nurses numbering over 8000, junior public health nurses, more than 5000, ASHA workers-26475, anganawadi workers- 66000, the new volunteer force that has been created; almost 3.25 lakh youth voluntary brigade are registered of whom 75,000, are young women. There are 1200 local bodies and its members – Gram Panchayats, Block Panchayats, District Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations with 21900 wards; 54 percent of the elected representatives are women (2015 elections). Supporting and strengthening the containment procedures to maintain the necessary discipline required, was a large police force; almost 30,000 in the field (of whom about 5000 are women). Kerala's response, both in terms of health and economy has already been lauded globally.

Natural disaster resilient planning in the backdrop of the floods has become a critical component of Planning, spilling over into Gender Budgeting in the state now. In the budgets of department of Agriculture, Environment, Climate Change and Biodiversity and Local Self Governments, a number of schemes have been proposed for better preparedness and resilience; primarily in the annual plan of local bodies in 2020-21 with local disaster management plans being built in. In the relief packages announced after the 2018/2019 floods and during lockdown in March 2020, special emphasis has been put on sustaining women's employment and providing social protection to the vulnerable, which has had positive outcomes. To guard against increased violence against women and children during the pandemic, 28 POCSO courts (a scheme of the Central government) which has a state share have been sanctioned of which 17 are already in place. Helplines of Bhoomika, Seethalayam, Kudumbashree's Snehita help desk, One-Stop Centres (all of which appear in the gender budget) and 181 Mitra helpline, were operating round the clock and a specific Whats App number was created by Women and Child Development to help out in a situation where women could not step out or call up to seek help. An interesting fact was the Chief Minister's exhortation, in his evening interaction with the media which was almost daily at the peak of the lockdown, to the men to help

out in household work which is not the sole responsibility of the women, more urgently warranted during the pandemic with the closure of all educational institutions and men also at home who had lost jobs, resulting in a tremendous intensification of women's unpaid household and care work.

While one was a bit apprehensive that allocations to women may fall in the 2019-20 Budget, there was in fact an increase from 14.6 percent in 2018-19 to 16.9 percent in 2019-20, due to the government's policy of increased focus on livelihoods for women, skill development/training, prevention of violence, and strengthening the "Care Economy". *This shows a clear acknowledgment on the part of the government of the significant role women will play in the rebuilding initiative.*

We must remember that 2020 (September) is also the 25th Anniversary of the 4th International Conference on Women in Beijing at which Gender Mainstreaming, through Gender Budgeting, was established as a major global strategy for the promotion of gender equality in the Beijing Platform for Action. A recent major stock-taking UN Women Report showed that progress towards gender equality has been very uneven across the globe, sometimes hard-won advances are being reversed. The anniversary is a wake-up call and comes at a time when the impact of the gender equality gaps is undeniable. Research shows the COVID-19 pandemic is exacerbating pre-existing inequalities and threatening to halt or reverse the gains of decades of collective effort. There is also increased reports on violence against women throughout the world due to the lockdowns, and women losing their livelihoods faster because they are more exposed to hard-hit economic sectors. (UN Women September 4th 2020). This calls for planned, focused and swift action.

Gender Budgeting in Kerala: The Journey since the 11th Five Year Plan

Looking back at the GB experience of the last four years, and earlier 2006-11, it becomes clear that Kerala has been attempting to 'mainstreaming gender' through Gender Budgeting (or Gender Responsive Budgeting) as an integral part of the planning process since the 11th Plan. However, it must be remembered that, in fact Kerala initiated a very concerted attempt at gender aware planning at the local level in the 9th Plan itself, mandating that 10 percent of devolved outlays to local governments be utilised for women specific schemes, what came to be known as the Women Component Plan (WCP).

Gender Responsive Budgets recognise the economic significance of women's unpaid work in the household which tends to be neglected in macro development policy, and the need for public investment in these activities. 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. GRB is an entry point into macro economic policy.

Gender Budgeting in Kerala has (through a process of learning) taken a much more expansive view on women's lives and roles they play not only in terms of their potential as paid workers but more importantly through their 'invisibilised', unpaid work in social reproduction and their inability very often to make choices as individuals regarding what is in their best interest since they are located within relational and situational contexts which shape their actual choices, rights and entitlements. There is enough evidence to establish the primacy of women and their work in Kerala's growth achievements which has not been adequately addressed in the planning process.

One has to move beyond a special focus in the Chapter on Women and Child to looking at women as growth agents in the state's political economy across all

sectors. This would mean that within our overall approach to development of Kerala which specifically includes gender issues, public expenditure would have to be redirected to schemes exclusively for women and making composite public expenditure (which benefits both men and women) more responsive to gender concerns.

In the 11th Plan period we did try to evolve a pragmatic approach to GRB in Kerala using some of the tools laid out (i.e. situational analysis of girls/boys, men/women and an ex-post analysis of the budget). We know that the focus of most GB work has been on the expenditure side of the Gender Budget to (a) identify women specific programmes (that is 100 percent for women-Part A);(b) those with a stipulated allocation for women or an anticipated flow of at least 30 percent of the resources to women (Part B).

The two together, that is Part A and Part B, give us the total financial allocation of resources flowing to women. However, it has not been easy to track the flow of resources to women in Part B due to lack of easy access to gender disaggregated data. 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, so that gender becomes an integral part of the process. These are lacunae which we have attempted to address in our efforts with Kerala Gender Budgeting during the 11th Five Year Plan and now once again in the 13th Plan.

Initially, in the 11th Plan we had to restrict ourselves to primarily women's issues which would not be taken up in any other Department- gender based violence, empowerment of women and occupational health by formulating a Gender Awareness programme, finishing schools for women for soft skill and other job linked trainings, livelihood generation through self help groups of women etc. However, in the next two years we tried to broaden the reach of gender budgeting by foraying into gender unrelated sectors through a major thrust on women friendly infrastructure in 2010-11. Needless to state, the initial focus was on proposing 100 percent women's schemes which would be easily identifiable in the infrastructure sectors like Power, Transport, Ports, PWD, Housing and so on which have rarely come under the ambit of GB.A major contribution of GB in Kerala was visibilising women in Infrastructure sectors since 2010-11 which was recognised by Government of India, 12th Five Year Plan in the Chapter on Women's Agency and Child Rights in a Box titled **Women Friendly Infrastructure Development in Kerala** (Vol 3, 12th Five Year Plan, GoI pg.171).

Course Correction in the 13th Five year Plan

However, it was very clear that the larger resources from the Budget flow to composite schemes which benefit both women and men across sectors. Hence an overall thrust in the 13th Five Year Plan has been on making Planning and Budgeting gender sensitive through (a) outlays allocated for 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, and is less than the above (Part B).¹So, it is pertinent to identify how much allocations have been made for women-specific schemes and to start identifying, wherever possible, how much of the allocations for composite expenditure schemes are benefiting / can be expected to benefit women and girls

¹ Part A in Kerala's GB refers to 90-100 percent women schemes and Part B, is any scheme in which allocation to women is less than 90 percent.

based on gender disaggregated beneficiary data or in which women's share has been specified. The role of the Department budget/finance officials is critical here in responding to this requirement.

In the 13th FYP we followed a more systematic methodology, learning from the 11th Plan experience, most important of which was the need to identify priority gender issues and integrate Gender Budget making with the planning process. The thrust areas identified were (a) Skill development, employment generation, livelihood security (in the light of declining WPRs of women and high rates of educated unemployment) prioritizing vulnerable women. 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, elderly day care homes, hostels and means of safe travel, basic amenities at workplaces; and (b) Prevention of gender based violence, redressal and rehabilitation in the context of continuing violence in the state (relating to SDG targets 5.2, 5.4 and 5.5).

The second was evolving a methodology for disaggregating composite schemes by gender to identify wherever possible, how much of the allocations to composite expenditure schemes is benefiting/can be expected to benefit women and girls based on gender disaggregated beneficiary data or in which women's share has been specified by the Departments concerned. One important fact we learnt over time 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. The fact that many Departments did break up total scheme outlays into components, 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 in 2017-18 and the Gender Budgets since then are robust estimates. It was therefore

possible for us to give an explanation for the percentages taken in Part B for each scheme with the help of the Department officials, a practice which is now followed in the Union Gender Budget Statement also.

One advantage that Kerala has and which facilitates the integration of gender into planning is that it is followed concurrently. The process of planning/budgeting starts with the call circular sent to all Departments giving broad guidelines for annual plan preparation within the overall 13th Plan framework together with instructions regarding Part A and Part B of the gender budget. *However, it is the post call circular processes followed by the State after the Departments have prepared their plan proposals within an approximate resource envelope, that are in fact unique enabling a convergence of planning, budgeting and financing as also factoring in gender priorities to yield a separate Gender Budget Statement at the end of the exercise.*

We have been able to raise the resources flowing to women from both Part A and B of the Gender Budget. While the Budget in 2017-18 had recommended at least 10 percent of total state plan outlay to be spent on schemes benefitting women, the allocations for women was 11.4 percent that year (4.5 percent in Part A and 6.9 percent in Part B) which increased to 14.6 percent in 2018-19 (5.7 in Part A and 8.9 percent in Part B) both in women specific schemes and in composite schemes, to 16.9 percent in 2019-20 (6.2 percent in Part A and 10.7 percent in Part B) and to 18.4 percent in 2020-21 (7.3 percent in Part A and 11.1 percent in Part B). In 2021-22 increase has been slower but that the increase did occur, despite the shortfalls in GST revenues, fiscal constraints and huge losses in production, employment and earnings of large sections of the population, indicates that the Policy emphasis on women's employment and livelihood support measures in the Annual Plan 2021-22 to fight the Pandemic has ensued an increase in the percentage allocation of resources to women to 19.54 per cent. Funds have been allocated for livelihood

support projects for Kudumbashree, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Women and Child Development and Fisheries under the Rebuild Kerala Initiative (RKI) an externally aided project (see Kerala Economic Review 2020, Chapter 11.7) in which women play an important role. It is critical that the policy thrust on enhancing women's employment and entrepreneurship continues. The attempt in Kerala's GB has been to visibilise women across sectors in Plan write-ups and to leverage more funds for women specific sectors/agencies.

Indeed a recent review of the Gender Budgeting exercise in Kerala from 2017-18 to 2020-21 which adopts a fivefold classification of all expenditures on women-- 1. Women's Livelihoods; 2. Welfare of Women in Difficult Circumstances; 3. Women's Health; 4. Women's Nutrition; and 5. Women's Education-- finds that if we consider Part A alone then the Livelihood vertical is the largest and fastest growing but if Part B is added then it is Welfare of women in difficult circumstances. This indicates that the dominance of schemes like *NREGA*, *Kudumbashree*, Income Support to Traditional Sector workers in coir, handloom, khadi (which however has been transferred to Part B in 2021-22 with the entry of a number of jobless male workers from other informal sectors due to Pandemic), *Saranya*, a self employment scheme for vulnerable women- widows, separated/single/unmarried women, registered in the Employment Exchanges, in the Labour department, props up Livelihoods in Part A. However, though women have been included in composite schemes in Agriculture and allied activities and "modern" sectors like IT and ITES and in Industry and Services, their share in employment generation is still small but growing.² This year it is expected that women entrepreneurs will set up enterprises in select industrial parks in the state, in 9 of which Women Facilitation Centres, to support educated women's participation in the work force are proposed to be set up in 2021-22. The

²AshrafPulikkamath (2020): Quick Review of Gender Budgeting in Kerala: Priorities and Shortcomings at a Glance, Internship Report (Draft) submitted to State Planning Board.

RKI funds will enhance women's employment in Agriculture and allied activities as also Rural development.

In Conclusion, let me state that a very positive macro outcome of Government's development policy, with its strong thrust on employment creation for women within an enabling environment, on the basis of which the Departments and Planning Board plan and Gender Budget is prepared, appears to have paid off in Kerala. The latest Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) for 2018-19 reveals a substantial increase in female workforce rates (Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status) in Kerala from 16.4 percent in 2017-18 to 20.4 percent in 2018-19 (the all India rate has gone up from 16.5 percent to 17.6 percent); largely in rural areas and in self-employment and casual work. Interestingly within self employment own account enterprises show an increase rather than family helper. Ofcourse the levels are still low but at least have moved upwards. Given the emphasis once again on substantially enhancing employment and livelihoods, especially for those who have lost jobs in the informal sector, the larger proportion being women, during the pandemic, there is an increase in the total allocation of resources to women, despite the fiscal crunch the state is facing, and the total Plan outlay has remained the same as in 2020-21; women's work participation rates should not slide back.

3: Highlights of Gender Budget 2021-22

A. Housing

1. **LIFE Mission Housing** which has *de facto* become a women specific scheme since the house is registered in the name of Head of Household as indicated in the Ration Card, who is a woman since ration cards in Kerala, as in most other states, have been transferred to the woman head of household. So the beneficiary is a woman owner of the house. In the case of landless, houseless households, ownership of this critical asset is very empowering. However, houses built for those with land, which may be in the husband's name, the ground reality can be different. Although the Mission takes the permission of the male owner of the land before building the house in the woman's name, there is some ambiguity regarding how empowered she has become. She cannot be asked to leave the house in case of domestic violence since it is in her name, but absolute ownership of the house eludes her. However, access to and control over an asset like a house certainly improves the position in the household. Even though more than 90 percent of the beneficiaries are women, we keep LIFE Mission Housing in Part B like the other Housing schemes; otherwise housing for women would be an easy way of expending most of the money for women specific schemes. Total outlay on LIFE housing: LIFE Mission housing- Rural:Rs.369.37crs; Urban Rs.166.50 crs; Houseless STs: Rs.126.0 crs; Houseless SCs: Rs.270.0 crs= **Rs.931.87 crs**

B. Training And Employment

1. **Women Entrepreneurship Mission (new)**, proposed by **Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC)**.It is a financial assistance scheme for scaling up of the business ventures of the women entrepreneurs in Kerala through Expansion, Modernisation, Certification, Accreditation and related

diversification of their operations. It will help women entrepreneurs to scale up their activities for an enhanced visibility in the market. During 2021-22, an amount of ₹2 crs is provided for the scheme.

2. Setting up 4 Women Facilitation Centres(new) as part of providing Social Infrastructure in Industrial Parks(KSIDC):

- i Life Sciences Park, Trivandrum
- ii. Kannur rubber gloves manufacturing unit
- iii. CIAL model rubber factory, Kottayam
- iv. Business incubation centre cum office space, Kakkanad, Kochi

Rs.2 crs has been allocated to the Centres.

3. Setting up 5 Women Facilitation Centresby Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) as part of providing social infrastructure in the following KINFRA parks:

- 1. KINFRA Film & Video Park,Kazhakuttom,Trivandrum
- 2. KINFRA Hi-Tech Park,Kalamaserry,Kochi
- 3. KINFRA Petro chemical Park,Kochi
- 4. KINFRA Integrated Industrial & Textile Park,Kanjikode,Palakkad
- 5.KINFRA Industrial Park,Mattannur,Kannur

Rs.3 crs has been allocated to the Centres.

4. Women Entrepreneurship Start-up Programmes, including Kerala Women in Start ups (KWINS), under Start Up Mission: Rs 5.50 crs.

5. (a) Skill Development Training and Employment for Women, new schemeunder Women and Child Development Department. There is urgent need to

empower women through skilling and reskilling since large numbers of girls/women are educated in general arts and sciences streams but without any acquired skill. The scheme propose to start skilling centres in convergence with Mahila Shakti Kendra and other skilling agencies, in each district which will help in identifying skill gaps; setting up industrial units for women in industrial parks; convergence with KSIDC and KINFRA, conducting job fairs for women. ***Only a token amount of Rs.25 lakh has been kept in the budget to start initial work; more funds will be provided later.***

6. Gender Park: A **Gender Data Centre** will be established in collaboration with the U N Women along with the Heritage Museum and Gender Library, which have already been made functional during 2020-21. This will help to upscale and develop the Gender Park as a Gender Hub on South Asian- South India collaborative basis. Their construction works of the International Women's Trade Centre which was established based on the declaration in 2020-21 budget will be completed with the financial assistance of KIIFB.

7. Rebuild Kerala Initiative-Kudumbashree: Additional allocation of **Rs.46.87 crs for schemes on skilling for wage employment, self employment, Kerala chicken project, egg value chain project, Start up Village Enterprise project.** This is an addition to the allocation 260 crs in the Rural development plan budget.

8. Capacity Building and Training Programmes under Kerala Maritime Institute, Kerala Maritime Board and Hydrographic Survey Institutes, for anticipated girl students in the Institutes and own officers under **Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping: Rs.50 lakhs.**

9. Ayyankali Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme: Kerala is the only state with a (similar to NREGA) urban employment guarantee scheme, under **Urban Development**. There is a substantial increase in allocation under it in 2021-22, from Rs.75 crs to 100 crs, 50 percent of employment generated is for women. **So an allocation of Rs.50 crs.is for women.**

10. NORKA: Rehabilitation of Return Migrants: This scheme has seen an increase in allocations this year in many dimensions, given the large number of returnees. Similar to last year 25 percent of the amount in this scheme, i.e **Rs. 6.10 crs is expected to benefit women returnees.**

11. Tourism: An increase in the allocation to the scheme Responsible Tourism, from Rs. 4 crs to Rs.6 crs which will give some respite to this pandemic hit sector.

C.Breaking Gender Stereotypes

1. (a)New Building Materials Production Unit by women, like interlock wall and pavement blocks: Nirmithi Kendra (Housing Department) for which Rs.35 lakh has been allocated. (b)Skill Improvement Training in Carpentry, for which 50 percent of students are women.Allocation of Rs.10 lakh.

2. Women Football Academy, under Kerala State Sports Council. Kerala has a very good tradition of football and opportunities for development of women football in the state is very limited. This project is to overcome the constraints: **Allocation of Rs 20 lakh.**

3. Kerala Chalachitra Academy: Research and fellowships, film study programmes for women and transgenders- amount allocated is **Rs.50 lakh.**

4. Two Feature films by Women SC/ST Directors: under Kerala State Film Development Corporation, as part of a larger vision for gender empowerment. An amount of **Rs.3 crs** is earmarked for facilitating/partially funding production of these 2 feature films.

5. Civil Defence of Kerala, established under Fire and Rescue Services, to save lives, minimize loss of property and keep people's morale high. Of a strength of 6200 volunteers, about 1000 are women. Allocation of **Rs.8 lakh**.

D. Infrastructure for Women

1(a). Construction of Model and Smart (child friendly) Anganawadis, under Women and Child Development department. Allocation of **Rs.11 crs**.

(b). Under RKI 2021-22: Rs 8.43 crs(to WCD)for Reconstruction of 29 flood damaged Anganawadicentres across 6 districts viz. Alappuzha, Thrissur, Palakkad, Wyanad, Kozhikode and Thiruvananthapura.affected.

2. Construction of a Modern Record Room, including a Rest Room for Women (with toilet) and a Creche, in Department of Land Revenue, Survey and Land Records. **Rs.9 lakh** is set apart for this.

3.(a) Construction of new building for Women Police Station in Pathanamthitta: Police Department; and (b) Construction of Women's Barracks DHQ in Kannur. Allocations for both is Rs.1 cr.

4. Kannur University: Women's Hostel in 3 campuses- Palayad, Dharmasala and Payyanur and a health centre for women: Allocation is Rs.3.30 crs.

5. Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit: Completion of Girls Hostels at Kalady and Thirur. Allocation is Rs.4.50 crs

6. Construction/ Completion of MRS/ Eklavya/ Ashram MRS hostels of which 6 are exclusively for girls. Expected allocation of Rs 2.82crs.

7. Development of Infrastructure (including passenger facilities) and Modernisation of Bus Depots:Kerala State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC). Expected flow of funds to women Rs.7.50 cr

GENDER BUDGET STATEMENT

PART A

4: GENDER BUDGET STATEMENT: PART A
(90-100 per cent women schemes) 2021-22

SI. No	Department/Agency/Scheme	Plan outlay (Rs in Lakh)	Allocations to women	4 as % of 3
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)		
1	2	3	4	5
	XII POLICE			
1	Gender awareness and gender friendly infrastructure facilities in Police department	550	550	100
	XV PUBLIC WORKS			
2	Basic amenities and additional facilities in public places and offices for women	280	280	100
	XVIII MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH			
3	Setting up maternity units in taluk headquarters	200	200	100
4	Nursing education-nursing schools	200	200	100
5	Women and children hospitals	515	515	100
6	Strengthening of nursing services	100	100	100
7	Medical care for victims of violence/social abuse	40	40	100
8	Upgradation of facilities in maternal/child	360	360	100

SI. No	Department/Agency/Scheme	Plan outlay (Rs in Lakh)	Allocations to women	4 as % of 3
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)		
	health units in MCHs			
9	Nursing colleges	252	252	100
10	Women and children hospitals (Ayurveda)	366	366	100
11	Ayurveda gynaecology/ management of children with disabilities	150	150	100
12	Ayurveda kanyajyoti, Kshemajanani, Prasoothitantra	100	100	100
13	Seethalayam- Women health care centres (Homeopathy)	125	125	100
14	Janani (Fertility centre) (Homeopathy)	100	100	100
15	Speciality Health Care Clinic for Transgender	5	5	100
	XVII EDUCATION			
16	Women friendly infrastructure (toilets and rest rooms) in Education offices	50	50	100
	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT			
17	Augmentation of facilities for early detection /treatment of women oriented cancer (Regional Cancer Centre)	500	500	100

SI. No	Department/Agency/Scheme	Plan outlay (Rs in Lakh)	Allocations to women	4 as % of 3
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)		
18	Programmes for women in science	200	200	100
	XXXVII INDUSTRIES			
	Medium and large industries- KINFRA :			
19	<i>Women Facilitation Centres in 5 KINFRA industrial parks(new)</i>	300	300	100
	KSIDC			
20	<i>Women Entrepreneurship Mission (new)</i>	200	200	100
21	<i>Women Facilitation Centres in 4 industrial parks/centre(new)</i>	200	200	100
	IT MISSION			
22	Women entrepreneurship start up programme and other new initiative(including KWINS and Programme for people with special ability) new	550	550	100
	XXI HOUSING			
23	Working women's hostels (Housing Board)	225	225	100
24	Setting up a Women's new buildings material unit, like interlock wall and pavement blocks	35	32	90

SI. No	Department/Agency/Scheme	Plan outlay (Rs in Lakh)	Allocations to women	4 as % of 3
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)		
	XXII and XXXVI RURAL DEVELOPMENT & URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
25	MGNREGA	23010	23010	100
26	Kudumbashree	20000	20000	100
27	Kudumbashree- special livelihood restoration package	6000	6000	100
28	DeendayalAntyodayaYojana- NRLM (40 %SS)	6500	6500	100
29	DeenDayalAntyodayaYojana-NULM (40 %SS)	2500	2250	90
	Schemes under Rebuild Kerala Initiative (RKI)			
30	<i>Kudumbashree RKI</i>	4687	4687	100
31	<i>Women and Child Development (RKI)</i>	843	843	100
	XXIX AGRICULTURE AND RELATED ACTIVITIES			
32	Alternative/supportive livelihood activities for fisherwomen	1700	1700	100
33	Vanitha Cooperatives	300	300	100

Sl. No	Department/Agency/Scheme	Plan outlay (Rs in Lakh)	Allocations to women	4 as % of 3
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)		
	XXIV LABOUR, LABOUR WELFARE & NON-RESIDENTS			
34	Maternity allowances to workers in unorganised sector	450	450	100
35	Upgradation of women ITI	210	210	100
36	Sharanya- self employment scheme for registered unemployed, widows, deserted, divorced, unmarried, unwed mothers	1800	1800	100
37	Protein rich Noon meal for all trainees of women ITIs	350	350	100
38	Studio apartment for working women in urban areas	190	190	100
	XVII SPORTS AND YOUTH AFFAIRS			
	Directorate of Sports			
39	Youth affairs: Self defence programme for girls through martial arts	32	32	100
	Kerala State Youth Welfare Board			
40	Gender projects	25	25	100
41	<i>Kerala State Sports Council: Women football academy (new)</i>	20	20	100

SI. No	Department/Agency/Scheme	Plan outlay (Rs in Lakh)	Allocations to women	4 as % of 3
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)		
	XXV WELFARE OF SC/ST/OBC/MINORITIES			
42	Financial assistance for marriage of SC girls	8339	8339	100
43	Valsalyanidhi-insurance linked holistic scheme development of girl child	1200	1200	100
44	Working women hostels in all districts	250	250	100
45	Deendayal AntyodayaYojana (DAY-NRLM)-SCSP (40 %SS)	3250	3250	100
46	Financial assistance for marriage of ST girls	413	413	100
47	Janani Janmaraksha	1650	1650	100
48	Gothra valsalyanidhi-ST girl child endowment scheme	200	200	100
49	Deendayal AntyodayaYojana (DAY-NRLM) TSP (40 %SS)	1083	1083	100
50	Imbichi Bawa Housing Scheme for the Divorcees/ Widows/ Abandoned Women from the Minority Communities	500	500	100
51	Assistance for restoration/ renovation of dilapidated agraharas	414	414	100

Sl. No	Department/Agency/Scheme	Plan outlay (Rs in Lakh)	Allocations to women	4 as % of 3
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)		
	XLVI SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE			
52	Programmes of Kerala State Women's Development Corporation	1590	1590	100
53	Gender awareness programs of KSWDC	140	140	100
54	Programme on Finishing School for women-REACH (KSWDC)	134	134	100
55	Setting up of Vanitha Mitra Kendra- Working women's hostels (40%SS) by KSWDC	647	647	100
56	Capacity building/in service training to officers in SJD and WCD	70	70	100
57	Women development programmes	2400	2400	100
58	Govt NGO partnership for managing welfare institutions under WCD	30	30	100
59	Programmes of Kerala Women's Commission	327	327	100
60	Gender awareness programs of KWC	213	213	100
61	Assistance to after care programs/ follow up service / victim relief fund	250	250	90
62	Development of Anganawadis as community resource centres (revenue head)	1000	1000	100

SI. No	Department/Agency/Scheme	Plan outlay (Rs in Lakh)	Allocations to women	4 as % of 3
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)		
63	Upgradation of Anganawadi (AW) buildings (60%CSS)	320	320	100
64	Anganawadi construction with LSGD	300	300	100
65	Anganawadi construction in convergence with NREGA (40 %SS)	163	163	100
66	Psycho social services for adolescent girls	2680	2680	100
67	Gender Park	1550	1550	100
68	Aswaskiranam- assistance to care givers , largely women of physically/ intellectually challenged persons	4000	4000	100
69	Snehasparsham- rehabilitation of unwed mothers and their children	200	200	100
70	Care providers for inmates of SJD /WCD institutions	200	200	100
71	Entekoodu	50	50	100
72	Nirbhaya programmes (construction of homes and One stop centre)	100	100	100
73	Strengthening of Admin infrastructure (upgradation/ modernisation of offices/ institutions) under WCD	930	930	100
74	Construction of baby friendly toilets (40 %SS)	0.04	0.04	100
75	Providing drinking water facilities in AWCs	0.04	0.04	100

SI. No	Department/Agency/Scheme	Plan outlay (Rs in Lakh)	Allocations to women	4 as % of 3
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)		
	(40 %SS)			
76	Mahila shaktikendra (40 %SS)	80	80	100
77	Reconstructing damaged anganawadis due to floods (new revenue account)	20	20	100
78	First 1000 days programme for infants in Attapady	350	350	100
79	Scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls 50 % CSS	25	25	100
80	Pradhan Mantri Mathru Vandana Yojana (40 %SS)	3000	3000	100
81	ICDS training programme (40 %SS)	120	120	100
82	"Mobile" creche and other creches attached to Anganwadis	116	116	100
83	National creche scheme (40 %SS) new	261	261	100
84	IRTC training to Anganawadi Workers in pre-school education	150	150	100
85	Schemes for transgender community	500	500	100
86	Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) (40 % SS)	18800	18800	100
87	Immediate relief fund for victims of violence	200	200	100
88	Swadhar Greh (40 % SS)	45	45	100
89	Ujjawala scheme (40 % SS)	30	30	100

SI. No	Department/Agency/Scheme	Plan outlay (Rs in Lakh)	Allocations to women	4 as % of 3
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)		
90	Employment/training for ex-servicemen/widows/dependents of ex- service men	80	80	100
91	POCSO courts (40 %SS)	665	665	100
92	Establishment of Apex Training Centre and Balabhavan at Pinarayi GP	100	100	100
93	Kaithirinaalam	0.1	0.1	100
94	<i>Construction of model and smart AW buildings (new)</i>	1100	1100	100
95	<i>Procurement of Aadhar enrolment kit (40 % SS) new</i>	464	464	100
96	<i>Skill Development Training and Employment for Women (new)</i>	25	25	100
	TOTAL	134944	134691	
	Total Allocations in Part A as percent of Total State Plan Outlay		6.54	
	<i>Note: Schemes in italics are new/additional allocations to existing schemes/departments newly reporting</i>			

GENDER BUDGET STATEMENT

PART B

5: GENDER BUDGET STATEMENT: Part B

(less than 90 per cent) 2021-22

SI. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
1	2	3	4	5
	II SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES			
1	<i>Fire and Rescue Services:Strengthening of civil defence (a volunteer force constituted by a Government Order in 2019 to help people during crises)</i>	50	8	16
	VI LAND REVENUE: SURVEY AND LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT			
2	<i>Construction of modern Record room and infrastructure facilities: Women's restroom (with toilet) and creche (new)</i>	50	9	18
	XII POLICE			
3	Construction Activities	5252		
	(a) Construction of Guruvayoor Temple Police Station	57	29	50
	(b) upkeep and maintenance of 100 old police stations	500	250	50
	(c) Construction of new building for Women	50	50	100

SI. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
	<i>PS, Pathanamditta (new)</i>			
	<i>(d) Construction of Women Barracks at DHQ, Kannur (new)</i>	50	50	100
4	Technology upgradation of cyber crime investigation	450	225	50
5	Community policing	299	150	50
	XX WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION			
6	Sustainability support to community managed water supply schemes	3000	1500	50
	XXI HOUSING			
7	Artisan training in construction (Nirmithi Kendra)	160	80	50
8	<i>Housing Board-Office automation and training to staff</i>	225	32	14
9	<i>Capacity development to Nirmithi staff</i>	15	9	60
10	<i>Skill improvement training in carpentry (Nirmithi Kendra)</i>	20	10	50
	XVIII MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH			
11	Development of mental health centres (Trivandrum, Trichur, Kozhikode)	700	250	36

Sl. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
12	District mental health programmes	400	200	50
13	Comprehensive mental health programmes	500	250	50
14	Strengthening of Physical Medicine, rehabilitation and limb fitting centre	220	115	52
15	Pain, palliative and elderly health care centres	60	32	53
16	Cancer care programmes	160	90	56
17	Society for medical assistance to the poor	500	200	40
18	NHM (NRHM/RCH flexi pool)	45480	15918	35
19	Developing PHCs as family health centres	2800	1680	60
20	Faculty improvement programmes (DME)	142	35	25
21	Nirvisha: Ayurvedic health care for endosulfan affected persons in reproductive age-groups (ISM) New	20	17	85
22	Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY 40% SS)/ Karunya Arogya Surksha Padhathi (KASP)	26000	14300	55
	XVII EDUCATION, SPORTS, ART AND CULTURE			
	School education			
23	Student centric activities	5740	2812	49

SI. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
24	Free supply of uniforms (I-VIII)	10500	5145	49
25	Educational Technology Scheme (KITE))/ IT@school project	3000	1666	56
26	Academic excellence	1600	784	49
27	Vocational HSE- student centric activities, skill training and staff training	750	510	68
28	HSE- Enhancement of academic programmes including faculty development	745	510	68
29	HSE- Student centric programmes including adolescent counselling , career guidance, improving physical and mental health etc	750	510	68
30	Scholarships for Higher Secondary students	790	537	68
31	State Assistance to project directorate of Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan	1200	588	49
32	Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (40 percent SS) CSS	7126	3492	49
33	SCERT (including Ullas Paravakal, Life skill education)	1800	900	50
34	State literacy mission authority (literacy program for TGs)	1800	25	2
35	Mid day meal (CSS) (I-VIII)	31600	15484	49
	Higher education			

Sl. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
36	Higher Education Council	1600	800	50
37	National University of Advanced legal Studies	800	328	41
38	Kerala Council for Historical Research	900	9	1
39	Additional Skill Acquisition Programme (ASAP) :EAP	2500	1625	68
40	Academic excellence in teaching, learning, research	1700	1156	68
41	Student support welfare and outreach	500	340	68
42	Scholarship for degree/ PG students (Suvarna Jubilee Merit scholarship)	900	612	68
43	<i>Kannur University: 3 women's hostels in Palayad, Dharmasala and Payyanur campuses and a health centre for women(new)</i>	2250	330	15
44	<i>Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit: Completion of girls hostels at Kalady and Thirur (new)</i>	1700	450	26
45	Support for students in international collaborative degree programme	200	136	68
	Directorate of Technical education			
46	Teaching -learning process enhancement and skill gap reduction	1300	560	43
47	Institute of Human resource development	2000	240	12

Sl. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
48	Development of government engineering colleges (research scholarships)	2300	1165	50
49	Development of all Government Polytechnics (7 out of 45 are women polytechnics)	2300	626	16
50	Development of technical high schools	600	25	4
51	<i>Fine Arts Colleges, Thiruvananthapuram, Mavelikkara and Thrissur (new)</i>	210	38	18
	XXII and XXXVI URBAN DEVELOPMENT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
52	Waste management scheme in urban areas	2233	1116	50
53	Ayyankali urban employment scheme	10000	5000	50
54	Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA)	3000	60	2
55	Prime Minister Awas Yojana (PMAY) Urban 20%SS	10000	9000	90
56	PMAY (rural) 40 % SS including General	1000	900	90
57	LIFE Mission housing (rural)	41041	36937	90
58	LIFE Mission housing (urban)	18500	16650	90
59	LIFE Mission:Housing scheme for houseless STs	14000	12600	90

Sl. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
60	LIFE Mission: Housing scheme for houseless SCs	30000	27000	90
	XXIV LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE			
61	Income support scheme to workers in traditional sectors	7800	6000	77
62	Development of staff training infrastructure (ITI department) 1st floor of women's dormitory	88	25	28
63	KASE:Skill development programme of Industrial Training department: training programmes for women only	3400	200	6
64	Conversion of EE into centres of skill/employability	450	200	44
65	Technical exchange programme with foreign countries	75	38	50
66	Grading systems for shops and establishments	8	1	13
67	Unorganised workers social security scheme	50	10	20
68	Naipunya Karmasena	25	8	5
69	Modernisation of ITIs	2903	200	7
70	Health insurance for interstate migrant	200	2	1

SI. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
	workers (AWAS)			
71	Factories and Boilers	425	10	2
	Norka Department			
72	Rehabilitation of return migrants	2440	610	25
73	Santhwana Scheme (providing financial help on account of death, medical treatment, marriage)	3000	900	30
74	Awareness campaign against illegal recruitment	110	55	60
	XXV WELFARE OF SC/ST/OBC/MINORITIES/FC			
75	Development programs for vulnerable communities among SC	5000	2050	41
76	Assistance for education of SC students	24500	6615	27
77	Assistance for training/ employment and HR management SCs	5000	2000	40
78	Dr. Ambedkar village development scheme (SC)	7000	3500	50
79	Health care scheme (SC)	5000	2000	40
80	Additional state assistance for post metric studies (SC)	7500	4125	55

Sl. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
81	Prime Minister Awas Yojana -Grameen (PMAY-SCSP) 40%SS	500	450	90
	Scheduled Tribes			
82	Honorarium to tribal promoters	1913	842	44
83	Honorarium to management/ health management trainees	130	78	60
84	Honorarium to counsellors engaged in hostels/ MRS	70	35	50
85	Engaging social workers in tribal welfare	115	58	50
86	Prime Minister Awas Yojana -Grameen (PMAY-TSP) 40%SS	200	180	90
87	Assistance for self employment and skill development training-ST	1000	600	60
88	Promotion of education among STs	2560	1280	50
89	Ambedkar settlement development scheme(erstwhile ATSP fund)	5200	3900	75
90	Comprehensive tribal health care	2500	1250	50
91	Food support programme	2500	1250	50
92	Post metric scholarships for ST students (25 % state share)	875	525	60
93	Housing: Completion of incomplete houses	5720	972	17
94	<i>Construction/completion of MRS/ Eklavya /</i>	800	282	35

SI. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
	<i>Ashram MRS hostels of which 6 are for girls (new)</i>			
95	<i>Management cost of running MRS/ Ashram, 2 Eklavya schools and one special CBSE school (of which 6 are for girls) (new)</i>	5000	1500	30
	OBC Development			
96	OEC pre metric assistance	500	300	60
97	OEC post metric assistance	4820	2892	60
98	Pre-metric scholarship- OBC (CSS) 50 % state share	1800	1080	60
99	Employability enhancement programme/ training	600	300	50
100	Assistance to traditional pottery workers	28	7	25
101	Overseas scholarship for OBC	110	33	30
102	<i>Post-metric Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls (40% SS)</i>	40	20	50
103	<i>Skill Development/ Training and tool kit grant for traditional craftsmen among OBCs</i>	250	125	50
	Minority Welfare			
104	Scholarship for pursuing courses in CA/ICWA/CS for Minorities	45	14	30
105	Career guidance, personality development	120	36	30

SI. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
	for students from religious / linguistic Minorities			
106	Skill training- reimbursement of fees to Minority students	296	30	10
107	APJ Abdul Kalam Scholarship for 3 year diploma course for Minorities	60	6	10
108	Mother Theresa Scholarship for nursing diploma/ para medical courses- Minorities	50	25	50
109	Pre-marital counselling- Minorities	90	45	50
110	<i>J Mundassery Scholarship for Talented Minority & Civil service students</i>	480	240	50
	Forward Communities			
111	Post metric Scholarships for economically backward Forward communities	1700	170	10
112	Term loan assistance for self employment	500	50	10
113	Development of skill/entrepreneurial activities	300	30	10
	XXVII CO-OPERATION			
114	Assistance to miscellaneous cooperatives (for Transpeople)	800	25	3

Sl. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
	XXIX AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES			
115	Food crop production	19625	6476	33
116	Organic farming and safe to eat production	240	24	10
117	Agro service centres/service delivery including regional FFC	900	135	15
118	Fruit development, floriculture, medicinal plants	2515	629	25
	XXXI ANIMAL HUSBANDRY			
119	Kerala State Poultry Development Corporation (Backyard poultry development project)	750	563	75
120	Animal resource development	625	325	52
	XXXII LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT			
121	Commercial dairy and milkshed development programme	4028	2014	50
122	Production/ Conservation of fodder in farmers' fields & dairy cooperatives	760	380	50
123	Cattle feed subsidy	1433	750	52
	XXXIII FISHERIES			
124	Inland fisheries : Development of aquaculture	6262	1200	19

SI. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
125	<i>Basic infrastructure facilities and human development of fisher folk</i>	1500	660	44
	XXXIV FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE			
126	HR development, extension forestry, regeneration of denuded forest, protection, industrial raw material plantation, measures to reduce human-animal conflict, conservation of biodiversity, eco tourism	13630	2453	18
	XXX FOOD			
127	Civil supplies: Assistance for implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA)	3945	986	25
128	<i>Council for Food Research and Development- Construction of hostel for girls at College of Indigenous Food Technology (CFT-K) (new)</i>	652	100	15
	XXXVII INDUSTRIES			
	<i>Village and small enterprises: SSIs</i>			
129	Capacity building programme	800	160	20
130	Entrepreneur support scheme	6000	1200	20
131	Construction of multi storied industrial estates	1000	200	20

SI. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
	Revival and rehabilitation of MSMEs (new)			
132	(a) MSMEs with stressed assets	200	20	10
133	(b) Defunct MSMEs	700	70	10
134	Margin money grant to nano units	250	75	30
	Handloom and Powerloom			
135	Government share participation in primary handloom cooperatives	84	9	10
136	Weavers/allied workers motivation/ incentive programs	420	294	70
137	Contributory thrift fund scheme	84	42	50
138	Modernisation of handloom societies /promotion of VA products	115	58	50
	Coir			
139	Mechanisation/ infrastructure development of coir industries/ regulated mechanisation	3167	1584	50
	Khadi and Village Industries Board			
140	Information, publicity and training (training component)	70	49	70
141	Strengthening/modernisation of departmental khadi centres	150	15	10
142	Special employment generation programmes	200	100	50

SI. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
143	Khadi gramam programme	170	85	50
	Cashew			
144	Modernisation/partial mechanisation of KSCDC factories	1350	50	4
145	Modernisation/partial mechanisation of CAPEX factories	500	30	6
	Medium/Large Industries/IT sector			
	KSIDC			
146	Innovation acceleration schemes (seed funding, mentoring and setting up incubation centres)	1100	120	11
147	<i>Centre for Management Development: capacity building of officers (new)</i>	59	12	20
148	ICFOSS	750	50	7
149	IIITM-K Women incubation and entrepreneurship	2000	20	1
	IT Mission: Digital empowerment of women			
150	Promotional campaign (Training women in UPI based payment systems)	60	6	10
151	Women entrepreneur development through Akshaya	350	35	10

Sl. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
152	Capacity building	20	2	10
	XLII TOURISM			
153	HR development in tourism through Kerala Institute of Tourism and Travel Studies (KITTS), State Institute of Hospitality Management (SIHM) and Food Craft Institute (FCI)	1000	200	20
154	Responsible tourism	600	300	50
	XVII SPORTS AND YOUTH WELFARE			
	Directorate of Sports and Youth Welfare			
155	Leveraging sports science and technology for high performance	600	300	50
156	Sports development fund	800	400	50
157	Sports infrastructure facilities	825	413	50
158	Special projects	600	330	55
159	GV Raja Sports School (Kannur sports division and School in Trivandrum)	2000	600	30
	Kerala State Sports Council			
160	<i>District, College and School Sports Academy (new)</i>	1784	624	35

Sl. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
161	Centre of Excellence (Elite Training Centre)	100	25	25
162	Scholarship for outstanding sports persons	15	10	67
163	Operation Olympia	600	218	58
164	Kerala State Youth Commission	84	8	10
	XVII ART AND CULTURE			
	Directorate of Culture			
165	Diamond Jubilee Fellowship for young artists	1200	400	33
166	Livelihood for artists/ rural art hubs	200	100	50
167	Kerala State Film Development Corporation (KSFDC) for facilitating (partially funding) 2 feature films on women by SC/ST women directors	1300	300	23
168	Kerala Lalit Kala Academy: camps/ workshops/ other activities for women artists	500	30	6
169	Modernisation of zoos: capacity building of women and amenities	1000	3	0.3
170	Department of Archaeology: capacity building/ conservation awareness	15	1	4
171	Kerala State Archives : Capacity building of female staff	620	25	4

SI. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
172	State Library Council: Model village library with a Vanithavedi	100	1	1
173	Guru Gopinath Natana Gramam, Vattiyoorkavu	35	3	7
174	Vastu Vidya Gurukulam, Aranmula	55	1	2
175	Kerala Kalamandalam	1600	16	1
176	<i>Kerala State Chalachitra Academy (new)</i>	1100	50	5
	XX WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION			
177	Sustainability support to community managed water supply schemes	3000	1500	50
	VIII EXCISE			
178	Vimukti: Awareness camps and anti drug activities, de-addiction centre	668	67	10
	XXXIX POWER			
179	ANERT: Renewable energy/public engagement/ outreach and studies	468	70	15
180	EMC: Energy conservation activities	278	50	18

SI. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
	XLI TRANSPORT			
181	Academic infrastructure development (Sri Chitra Tirunal College of Engineering)	900	180	20
182	Support facilities for women employees of State Water Transport department and enhanced terminal facilities: Waiting room for women in Alappuzha and Ernakulam	180	27	15
183	Motor Vehicles department: implementation of E-governance	346	35	10
184	Road Transport safety measures	800	40	5
185	E-mobility Promotion Fund (E-autos)	1200	240	20
186	GPS based vehicle tracking system	100	50	50
187	<i>KSRTC:Development of Infrastructure and Modernisation of Depots & Workshops (new)</i>	3000	750	25
188	<i>Kerala Maritime Board: E governance and capacity building (new)</i>	225	23	10
189	<i>Kerala Maritime Institute: Human resource development (new)</i>	100	25	25
190	<i>Hydrography Survey Institute in Kerala (training and survey courses) (new)</i>	15	2	10

SI. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
	XLVI SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE			
191	Training for ex-servicemen/widows/dependents	80	23	28
192	Welfare of prisoners	750	23	3
193	Comprehensive package for the victims of endosulphan	1900	1520	80
194	NISH	1700	680	40
195	State Physically Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation	1300	715	55
196	Vayomitram	2400	1656	69
197	Sayamprabha	650	450	69
198	Snehapoorvam	1700	1020	60
199	IEC activities and observance of National days and weeks	80	30	38
	SOME SCHEMES UNDER REBUILD KERALA INITIATIVE (RKI)			
200	Enhancement of livelihood security of tribal minority groups at Athirappally	308	65	21
201	Comprehensive and sustainable agricultural development program for Attappady tribes	290	162	56
202	Enhancing livelihood through integrated	1500	270	18

SI. No.	Sector/Subsector/Scheme	Plan Outlay (Rs.in lakh)		
		State Plan (including state share of CSS)	Allocation for women	4 as % of 3
	farming with special focus to Idukki and Wayanad			
	TOTAL		268346	
	Total Allocations under Part B as percent of Total State Plan Outlay		13.00	
	<i>Notes:</i>			
	1.Schemes in italics are departments newly reporting gender disaggregated data or have added new schemes/components			

6: EXPLANATORY NOTES ON SCHEMES IN PART B

It may be noted that Plan size in 2021-22 has remained the same as in 2020-21. Departments have not been able to propose many new schemes but by reprioritizing, have managed to allocate some increases in existing schemes or in new components in the context of the Pandemic. For a number of composite schemes the percentage allocation to women remains same as last year; in some it has been reduced, though total outlay might or might not have been reduced. However, many more composite schemes are being reported by Departments, giving a gender break-up. Explanatory notes for most schemes remain the same as last year except for new schemes or those being newly reported by departments in which beneficiaries can be identified by gender or allocation.

Scheme number is as it appears in the gender budget statement, Part B.

SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES

1. A Volunteer Force formed by the Fire and Rescue Services Department to save lives, minimize loss of property and keep people's morale high consisting of 6200 volunteers of whom 999 are women. This proportion has been used to estimate the allocation for women

REVENUE

2. In the Survey and Land Records department a modern Record Room is being constructed which will include a woman's rest room and crèche with a toilet, the amount has been specified. A lot of women are working in the Survey office and hence it is a very gender sensitive scheme.

POLICE

3. All four schemes come under Modernisation of Police department two of which are new and amounts for women have been specified.

4. and 5. To check cyber crimes against women; and Community policing (Janamaithri) in which women play an important role;

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

6. Share is same as last year. It includes support to beneficiary Groups/ Gram Panchayats, capacity building training for monitoring the scheme etc; 50 percent are expected to be women beneficiaries.

HOUSING

7. Half the trainees for the training programmes on construction conducted by Nirmithi Kendra are women.

8.9.10. These are schemes newly being reported by Housing Board and Nirmithi Kendra. Amounts for women are specified.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

11-22. Same percentage is used, except for 18. NHM for which a larger percentage is expected to be for women this year.

EDUCATION,SPORTS,ART AND CULTURE

23-42. Allocations for these schemes show that outlays have remained the same increased a bit for school student centric activities but reduced for some. Gender break up of the students is based on published data by the Departments on enrolment.

43. Newly reporting component- hostels in 3 campuses of Kannur University and amount needed for each is specified.

44. Newly reporting component of Sree Shankaracharya Sanskrit University: completion of girls hostels in 2 campuses.

45. Based on degree post graduate degree enrolments, including the new programme to support students in international collaborative degree programmes.

46-50. Allocation of resources and percentage expected to flow to women has remained the same.

51. Newly reporting component from Fine Arts Colleges in Trivandrum, Mavelikkara and Thrissur for setting up student amenities like hostels, for boys and girls, and so on, which has been apportioned for girls as per the number of girl students in these colleges.

URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

52-53. The same percentages (50%) as last year.

54. The amount as specified in the total allocation of resources to KILA.

55-56. In Kerala, 90 percent of housing under PMAY is in women's name.

57-60. LIFE mission housing is *de facto* a women specific scheme in Kerala since the house is built in the name of Head of Household as given in the ration card. All ration cards in Kerala as in most other states have been converted to woman head's name and hence the house is now registered in the woman's name. As pointed out in the first Gender Budget (2017-18) Schemes like PMAY housing and now LIFE mission housing in which over 90 percent are women beneficiaries have been put in Part B since "women's housing" could be an easy way of expending funds meant exclusively for women

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

61. Last year this scheme, which benefitted primarily traditional sector workers, in which women dominate was in Part A; however, due to Covid-19 and the inclusion

of a number of jobless workers in the scheme, it is now in Part B and allocation to it has increased in the given situation. The department reports that now the percentage expected to flow to women is 77 percent.

62-74. Same outlay for each scheme; slight decline in allocation to Modernisation of ITI; percentage expected to flow to women has remained the same

WELFARE OF SC/ST/OBC/MINORITIES/FC

75-93. Same outlays as last year except for 77. Dr. Ambedkar development village which showed a small decline and 82. Honorarium to tribal promoters which was increased to some extent; percentages expected to benefit women remained the same as last year.

94-95. Newly reported schemes for which the women component has been derived based on number of exclusively girls' schools.

96-101. Same outlays and percentages expected to benefit women

102-103. Newly reported schemes, the anticipated percentage for women is based on the number of hostels for girls (50 % in both cases).

104-109. Same outlays and same percentages for women as last year.

110. Newly reported minority scholarship scheme to be split half between men and women.

111-113. For the Forward communities also same outlays and the percentages for women

CO - OPERATION

114. Continuing scheme for different types of cooperatives with a specified amount for cooperatives of TGs.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A large scheme *Subheeksha Keralam*, a convergence of agriculture and allied activities, and cooperation has been launched in the wake of the pandemic. Additionally funds have been sanctioned under the RKI project, schemes under which have been shown separately. So there is substantial emphasis on the agricultural sector after the floods, and now some of which show considerable increase in the percentage of resources flowing to women.

115-123. While there have been increases in outlay in Food crop production (115) and in Cattle feed subsidy (123), there was a decline in allocation under Fruit development, floriculture etc. Most other schemes have same outlays and percentage allocation to women remains same.

125. Newly reported scheme one part of which is exclusively for women and included in Part A. The percentage has been specified.

126. Same as last year.

FOOD

127. There has been an increase in NFSA allocation given the increased task of giving free/ subsidised rations and ration kits to all ration card holders in the state during this pandemic period. However, percentage of ration shop dealers continues to be 25 percent.

128. Newly reporting scheme of Civil Supplies Department: Council for Food Research and Development. Specified allocation is for construction of a girls hostel at College of Indigenous Food Technology.

INDUSTRIES

Village and Small Industries

129-134. Schemes in village and small industries have provided the same outlay and same percentage allocation for women as in 2020-21.

Traditional Industries

135-145. Percentage share of women is the same in handloom, powerloom, though a large decline has occurred in Modernisation of handloom societies/promotion of value added products. Outlays remain the same in coir, khadi and village industries board and cashew with the same percentage allocations.

KSIDC

146. The amount to be kept for women in the total outlay of Innovation/acceleration scheme which has 3 components (seed funding, mentoring and incubation support) has increased but women have been allocated a lower amount based on applicants in 2020-21.

147. Centre for Management Development: capacity building of existing officers, one fifth of whom are women.

ICFOSS

148. As part of Social Computing, ICFOSS has a component Technology and Gender under which this amount has been allocated (same as last year).

IIITM-K

149. The amount kept specifically for women under Women incubation and entrepreneurship in IIITM-K.

IT Mission

150-152. Under the schemes Promotional Campaign, Capacity building and Akshaya project these amounts have been kept for digital empowerment of women.

TOURISM

153. Same outlay and women's share as last year.

154. Given the grave problems faced by this sector during Covid-19, since travel was completely locked down, a larger amount has been allocated to this scheme to help out and half are expected to be women beneficiaries.

SPORTS AND YOUTH WELFARE

155-159. The percentage allocation for women is the same in all the schemes under Sports Directorate and marginally lower in GV Raja Sports School. Percentage allocations expected to benefit women remain the same.

160. A newly reported scheme under Kerala Sports Council in which the percentage expected to benefit women is reported as 35 percent based on As per the actual data on gender disaggregated beneficiaries last year the percentage allocation for girls/women is lower in Sports Council activities.

161-162. There has been a reduction in the allocation to these two schemes and a proportionate reduction in the expected percentage of funds flowing to women. The percentage is lower due to the cut in outlay.

163. Operation Olympia has seen an increase in allocation and percentage allocation to women has remained the same.

164. Same outlay of which 10 percent is reported to be for women.

ART AND CULTURE

165-175. Small changes in allocations have occurred; KSFDC has got an increase; of its total outlay, it is specified that Rs. 3 crs would be utilized for facilitating/ partially funding 2 feature films by 2 SC/ST women directors. In scheme 175, Kerala Kalamandalam, though the allocation has increased for the institution, Rs 20 lakh is exclusively for women has been specified.

176. Kerala State Chalachitra Academy newly reporting scheme; of the fellowships they give half are for women; some other film study programmes also involving women. Rs 50 lakh has been specified for this.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

177. Includes support to beneficiary groups/ gram panchayats, capacity building and training for monitoring the scheme. 50 percent are women in these beneficiary groups, same as last year.

EXCISE

178. A revamped programme of the Excise department, outlay has been increased on Vimukti, a major scheme for starting/ strengthening of de-addiction centres in each district. Due to the emphasis on infrastructure this year, percentage allocation to girls/ women has reduced.

POWER

179-180. With some progress having been made on promoting renewable sources of energy and energy efficiency, there is some decline in outreach activities and hence a decline in allocations to women.

TRANSPORT

Road and Water Transport

181-186. Existing schemes continue with existing outlays and marginally lower percentages for women. In the case of E-mobility the decline in percentage allocation to women has been sharp, from 50 percent to 20 percent.

187. A new scheme under Kerala State Road Transport Corporation, Development of infrastructure and Modernisation of depots, includes passenger facilities, including waiting rooms and toilets for women. 25 percent is an initial percentage for women beneficiaries.

Ports, Light houses and Shipping

188-190. Three new schemes, under Ports, newly reporting allocations for women are based on the gender break up of training and capacity building programmes.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

191-199. The same outlays and percentage allocations to women based on gender break up of beneficiaries.

SOME SCHEMES UNDER REBUILD KERALA INITIATIVE

200. The number of beneficiaries in this scheme are 2404 of whom 495 are women beneficiaries: 21 percent is derived from these data.

201. This comprehensive agricultural development program is expected to have 1263 total beneficiaries of whom 713 are women. Hence Rs.162 lakhs is expected to benefit to women.

202. Enhancing livelihood to integrative farming is expected to have total of 14680 beneficiaries of whom 2701 are women. Hence an amount of Rs. 270 lakhs is for women.

CHILD BUDGET STATEMENT

2021-22

7. Child Budget Statement : 2021-22 (Plan Outlay in Rs Lakh)

Sl. No	Sector/ Subsector/ Scheme	State Plan including state share of CSS (Rs lakh)	Allocation for children (Rs lakh)	4 as Percent of 3	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
	I.STATE LEGISLATURE				
1	Modernisation of Kerala Legislature Library	12.8	1	8	Modernisation of library, including Cubicle partition /Children's section.
	XII. POLICE				
2	Student Police Cadet	1600	1600	100	A school based initiative of the Police which seeks to mould a responsible youth for a vigilant, peaceful and value based society.
3	Community Policing	299	50	17	Implementing Project HOPE to provide psycho-social support to school drop outs and children in flood affected areas.

XVII. EDUCATION, SPORTS, ART,CULTURE					
School Education					
4	School Infrastructure	12000	12000	100	Increased infrastructure facilities in schools especially in primary classes with increasing enrolment, as a result of 'Pothu Vidyabhasa samrakshanamYajnam'; also making schools barrier free.
5	Academic Excellence (including SIET, sanskrit, maths,science, social science education,sraddha, special programme for children from tribal/coastal/ plantations, sastrayam, classroom libraries etc	1600	1600	100	Attainment of quality education, establishment of District Centres in English, education programs for special schools, create a scientific temper, programmes for teaching and learning enhancement.

6	Student centric activities	5740	5740	100	Includes work oriented education, multi-grade learning centres, promoting excellence among gifted children, Kerala schools Kalolsavam financial aid to poor children, also institutions giving care to children with ID, supply of milk etc.
7	Free supply of School uniforms	10500	10500	100	For children in Classes 1-VIII
8	Bio diversity campus in schools	160	160	100	To make children aware of environment.
9	Autism parks	41	41	100	To encourage social interaction and communication of autistic children with others.
10	Arts, sports and crafts parks	2	2	100	Provide arts/sports education.
11	IT@Schools project (KITE)	3000	3000	100	IT @school project been transformed as a Company viz.KITE. In view of Covid-19, KITE introduced First Bell digital classes through

					KITE Victers educational channel.
Vocational Higher Secondary Education					
12	VHSE	1400	448	32	Includes On the Job Training, student centric programmes, modernisation of labs, e-Office/infrastructure development.
13	Higher Secondary Education	8705	8705	100	Infrastructure development of Government HSEs, enhancement of academic programmes, Student centric schemes, scholarships for HSE students etc.
14	State assistance to project directorate of SSK	1200	1200	100	For conducting special activities of SSK at state level, maths/ science enrichment programme, ICT based classroom processes, SC/ST education.

15	Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan Kerala (40 % SS)	7126	7126	100	Strengthening of existing schools, Quality education to all students in lower and secondary stages (SSA/ RMSA merged), remedial teaching.
16	Mid-day meal (40% SS)	31600	31600	100	Noon meal to children 1-VIII classes of which a part is earmarked as state share and part for additional expenses, including milk/eggs spent by the state.
17	CH Mohammad Koya State Institute for Mentally Challenged	900	900	100	Imparting special education, training and rehabilitation to intellectually disabled children.
	Higher Education				
18	Additional Skill Acquisition Programme (ASAP)	2500	250	10	Based on data of number of students below 18 years (i.e. Plus 1 and Plus 2 students) enrolled.

	Technical Education				
19	Technical high schools	1200	1200	100	For implementing infrastructure development and National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) to empower higher secondary students to make a career choice from 10th or 12th class.
20	Polytechnics	4030	1652	41	Establish production and training (PAT) centres, develop diploma education (below 18 years).
21	Institute for Human Resource Development	1900	399	21	Has model polytechnics, technical HS, model finishing schools, etc. Data based on students enrolled below 18 years.

SPORTS AND YOUTH AFFAIRS					
22	Directorate of Sports and Youth Affairs: a) Special projects and b) additional sports division	6160	950	15.4	a) Including e-sports, play for health, grass root programme in combat sports, grass root tennis, grass root football, basket ball and athletics. b) additional sports division in Thrissur.
23	Kerala State Sports Council	3340	605	18	1.Sports uniform, tracksuits, goods and equipments Rs.300.00 Lakhs. 2. Centre of Excellence Rs.100.00 Lakhs. 3.Kayika Kshamatha Mission and 4.CM Cup football.
24	G V Raja Sports School	2000	2000	100	For developing sports infrastructure facilities and management of sports activities.
25	Kerala State Bharat Scouts and Guides	100	100	100	For scout guide training programme and organisational programmes for

					students, teachers and youth.
26	Assistance to Directorate of General Education (new)	350	350	100	Provided to DPI for undertaking various activities- conduct of state/district/sub district games.
ART AND CULTURE					
27	State Institute of Children's Literature	130	130	100	Publishing/popularising books/periodicals on children's literature in Malayalam language; brings out a magazine "thaliru".
28	JawaharBalaBhavan	180	180	100	Implements a number of learning activities for children especially during vacation time.
XVIII. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH					
29	Newborn screening programmes in Public Health Labs	150	150	100	For early detection of disorders, especially congenital disorders.
30	Arogyakiranam	2000	2000	100	Aims at early detection and management of 4 Ds in children (Defects at birth, Diseases in children, Deficiency

					conditions and Developmental delays including Disabilities).
31	Child Development Centre	260	260	100	Provides support services in early child care, adolescent care, pre-marital counselling, women's health.
32	School Health programme under ISM (including Drishti, koumarambharitya, child and adolescent care centre, Rithu, Prasadam,	225	225	100	Started in select districts; managing health problems of school children like iron deficiency, refractive errors, menstrual disorders.
33	Sadgamaya scheme (speciality health care centres) -Homeopathy	80	80	100	For management of adolescent health care/ behaviour.
XXVIII. MISCELLANEOUS ECONOMIC SERVICES					
34	State Innovation Council (K Disc)	1500	1500	100	Creating innovative ecosystems particularly in education and skill development. For

					children: Manchadi- Teach maths; Mazhavillu-Teach science and innovation for children with disabilities.
	XXV. WELFARE OF SC/ ST/ OBC/ FC/ MINORITIES				
	Scheduled Caste Development				
35	Assistance for education of SC students	24500	24500	100	Course fee, pocket money, study tour, laptop, stethoscope etc.
36	Model residential schools (MRS) including Ayyankali school for sports	1500	1500	100	Student centric activities (does not include salaries).
37	Construction of boys hostel (50% SS)	250	250	100	Completion of post metric/pre metric hostels.
38	Valsalyanidhi	1200	1200	100	Insurance linked social securiy scheme for SC girl child.
39	Additional state assistance to post metric students	7500	7500	100	For students who do not get any scholarships from Government of India.

	Scheduled Tribe Development				
40	Ayyankali memorial talent search and development	50	50	100	Further studies and awards for excelling in sports/arts, including talent search, tours, aid to orphans.
41	Assistance for study tours to school/ college students	60	45	75	For students upto Plus Two.
42	Assistance to orphans	105	105	100	Special assistance to tribal children with no parents; providing upbringing care, education till they become adult/ wage earners.
43	Tribal girl endowment scheme (Gothra Valsalyanidhi)	200	200	100	Insurance linked social security scheme for ST girl child.
44	Management and cost for running MRSs	5000	5000	100	Includes 17 schools, 2 Eklavya and 1 special CBSE mode.
45	Promotion of education of ST students	2560	2560	100	For very vulnerable tribes, tutorials, gothra sarathi, Samuhya Padana muri.

46	Post metric hostels for ST students	275	275	100	Provision for running the 3 existing hostels.
47	Improving facilities and renovation of pre and post metric hostels	850	850	100	To improve boarding/ lodging facilities.
48	Construction of building for MRS/Ashram schools/Eklavya MRS/pre and post metric schools	800	800	100	For infrastructure in some schools; also construction of new schools.
49	Post metric scholarship for ST students (25 %SS)	875	875	100	Educational assistance such as lump sum grant, stipend, pocket money etc.
	OBC				
50	OEC pre metric assistance	500	500	100	Scholarship for OEC pre metric students.
51	OBC pre metric scholarship (50%SS)	1800	1800	100	Scholarship for OBC pre metric students.
52	OEC post metric assistance	4820	4820	100	Scholarship for OEC post metric students.
	Minority Welfare				
53	Skill training: Reimbursement of fees to minority students in various training programmes	296	296	100	Reimbursement of fees in various training programmes.

54	Scholarship for undergoing courses in pursuit of Chartered accountancy, company secretaryship and cost and work accounting (CA/CS/ICWA)	45	45	100	Scholarships.
55	Career guidance and personality development program for students of religious/linguistic minorities	120	120	100	Career guidance and personality development.
56	APJ Abdul Kalam scholarship for 3 year diploma courses	60	60	100	Scholarship for 3 year diploma courses.
57	Mother Theresa Scholarship for nursing diploma/ para medical courses	50	50	100	Scholarship for Nursing Diploma/ Para Medical Courses.
	Forward Communities				
58	Post metric scholarships for economically backward forward communities	1700	1700	100	Scholarships for FC students.

XXXVI. RURAL DEVELOPMENT					
59	KUDUMBASHREE: BUDS schools and Balasabhas	20000	1347	7	Providing second installment to newly started BUDS institutions and first installment to BUDS institutions proposed to be started in 2021-22, preparing documents for the Niramaya insurance scheme for children with disabilities provided by GoI, providing registers and other books, capacity building of teachers and staff, purchase of vehicles for BUDS Institutions & BUDS fest
XLVI. SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE					
60	Cancer Suraksha for Child patients	300	300	100	Free treatment of cancer affected children (upto 18 years) from poor families

61	Thalolam	200	200	100	Free treatment of children upto 18 years affected by life threatening diseases
62	Cochlear implantation in children	800	800	100	Rehabilitation of deaf identified in early childhood
63	Snehapoorvam	1700	1700	100	Financial support for orphaned children living with relatives, single parent, friends or support of society
64	Anuyatra (State Initiative on Disabilities)	2166	1966	90	Taken those components specified for children--MMR, rubella, DEIC and rehab of children with autism
65	Social support for children affected with juvenile diabetes (Mittayi)	380	380	100	Around 1000 children having juvenile diabetes; proposes continuous supply of insulin
66	Psycho social services to adolescent girls	2680	2680	100	Now extended to 1012 schools for providing counseling and guidance to the adolescent girls and

					girl students studying in the schools
67	Scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls (50% SS)	25	25	100	Implemented for empowering girls (guidelines not friendly to state government)
68	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (40 %SS)	1000	1000	100	GoI scheme for creating a system that will effectively protect children based on cardinal principles of "protection of child rights" and "best interest of the child".
69	State Innovative projects for children including ORC	1300	1300	100	Sensitising/ helping children behaving undesirably; financial assistance for higher education, awareness about POCSO and JJ Act, psycho social care, removing child labour/beggary

70	National Institute for Speech and Hearing	1700	374	22	Primary aim to rehabilitate the deaf/hard of hearing; provide them with higher education; significant progress been made in implementing various projects for their benefit
71	Kerala state commission for protection of child rights	250	250	100	To examine and review existing laws for children, POCSO, JJ Act , RTE for the protection of child rights; assess compliance with convention on the rights of the child; inquire into cases of violation; and suggest remedial measures.
72	First 1000 days programme	350	350	100	Better nourishment of mothers and babies in this critical period

73	Mobile creche scheme and merging of AWCs	116	116	100	Day care facilities to children of migrant workers, and planning more appropriate timings to cater to more working mothers.
74	Juvenile Justice Fund for implementation of child protection activities	10	10	100	A necessary fund under JJ Act 2016 for protection and welfare of children
75	National creche scheme (40% SS)	261	261	100	GoI scheme with 30 percent state share, 10 percent share of NGO and 60 percent Central share
76	Setting up of POCSO courts (40% SS)	665	665	100	The objective is to set up 28 child friendly POCSO Courts for speedy disposal of child abuse cases.
	Anganawadis				
77	Development of Anganawadis as community resource centres	1000	1000	100	Day care centres for elderly, promoting local dialect for tribal children, community kitchen in tribal areas

78	Upgradation of AWCs (40 % SS)	320	320	100	The scheme is for upgradation of existing Anganwadi centres functioning in own building which are in a dilapidated condition. 2 Lakh will be allocated by central and state govt. in 60:40 proportion.
79	Construction of model and smart AWCs	1100	1100	100	To construct innovatively designed AWCs with space for class rooms, outdoor play area, and indoor play area, and kitchen, creative zone, dining area and wash room.
80	Construction of AWCs with Local Government support	300	300	100	To complete 90 AWCs with support of local governments
81	Restoration of AWCs destroyed due to floods	20	20	100	The scheme aims to reconstruct select anganwadi centres damaged due to natural calamities

82	Construction of baby friendly toilets, drinking water and AWCs in convergence with NREGA	0.04	0.04	100	Construction of easy to use toilets for children and provide clean drinking water. The objective is to provide better infrastructural facilities to children of AnganwadiCentres
83	ICDS training programme (40% SS)	120	120	100	Benefitting children and teachers
84	IRTC training to Anganawadi workers in pre-school education	150	150	100	The activities proposed are ECCE Training to Helpers and Evaluation Study of IRTC Worker's and helpers training programme
85	Establishment of Apex training centre and Balabhavan at Pinarayi GP	100	100	100	The training centre in Pinarai to be upgraded to Apex Training Centre for give training to ICDS functionaries and ICDS supervisors. It is also proposed to establish Balabhavan
86	Procurement of Aadhar Enrolment kits (40%SS)	464	464	100	

	Nutrition				
87	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) 40% SS	18800	18800	100	Largest Central programme targetting children 0 to 6 years, pregnant/ lactating mothers and adolescent girls
88	National Nutrition Mission (20% SS)	1632	1632	100	Nutrition needs largely of 0-6 years children to prevent stunting, low birth weight, reduce anemia etc
89	State Nutritional diet related intervention programme	100	100	100	Objective is to concentrate on the preventive components such as nutrient counseling, nutrition awareness and the importance of good nutrition to prevent non communicable diseases.
	TOTAL		189635.04		