CHAPTER-5

Data Collection and Analysis
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Data Collection and Analysis

5.1 Introduction

The representative from the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of Women and Child Development, Census, State Governments, UN Agencies, gender experts and activists have decided at the workshop on gender budgeting held at National Institute of Public Finance and Policy in 2001 that there is a need to analyse state budget with a gender perspective along with union budget. It has been argued that state government account for bulk of the expenditure which impinges on the welfare, development and empowerment of the women. Since then a coordinated and sustained process of gendered budget analysis has been initiated at multiple levels by state government. The present chapter spells out the state level scenario towards gender budgeting considering Women Component Plan as gender budgeting tool. To portray the actual profile of gender budgeting at the Haryana state level, the study analysed the outlay/expenditure under Women Component Plan for the 11\textsuperscript{th} Five Year Plan.

5.2 Women Component Plan and Gender Budgeting

The women component plan has been adopted by the Government of India as a major strategy of gender budgeting and women empowerment. Women component plan is intended towards a ‘convergence of existing services’, available in both women-specific and women-related sectors. Adoption of women component plan and gender budgeting by the Central Government as already mentioned, the notion of women component plan has entered the planning process in the Seventh Five Year Plan with the initiation of a special mechanism to monitor 27 beneficiary oriented schemes for women. However, the Ninth Five Year Plan marked a significant progress in this regard. The notion of women component plan, as it is adopted in the Ninth Five Year Plan, earmarked
a clear, unconditional minimum quantum of funds/benefits for women in the schemes run by all ministries/departments that are perceived to be “women related” and thereby recognized that prioritizing financial resources for programmes/schemes for women is critical for women’s empowerment. The Tenth Five Year Plan marked another significant step forward as it envisaged “immediate action in tying up these two effective concepts of women component plan and gender budgeting to play a complementary role to each other, and thus ensure both preventive and post facto action in enabling women to receive their rightful share from all the women-related general development sectors”. Under women component plan, both Central as well as State Governments is required to ensure that “not less than 30 percent of the funds/benefits are earmarked for women under the various schemes of the ‘women-related’ ministries/departments”. There is no explanation, however, on how the Planning Commission arrived at this particular figure of 30% under the women component plan, at least not in any of the government reports/documents available in the public domain. The notion of women component plan is a precursor to the adoption of gender budgeting, which represents a much broader and profound approach towards ensuring gender responsive budgets and public policies. On the other hand, the domain of women component plan is restricted only to plan allocations by the ministries/departments, and women component plan provides a benchmark to assess the performance of ministries/departments in prioritizing plan resources for schemes which benefit women. However, information on implementation of women component plan by the various ministries/departments can play an important role in operationalizing gender budgeting. Table 5.1 presents the outlay/expenditure under women component plan during 11\textsuperscript{th} Five Year Plan in Haryana.

Table-5.1

\textbf{Outlay/Expenditure under Women Component Plan in Haryana}

\textit{(lakh)}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the yearly</th>
<th>yearly</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
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<td>Cooperation</td>
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<td>VI</td>
<td>Mewat growth panel</td>
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<td>VII</td>
<td>Elementary Education</td>
<td>11635.35</td>
<td>16561.18</td>
<td>33937.86</td>
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<td>Secondary Education</td>
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Empowerment

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<td>93752.82</td>
<td>96533.22</td>
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<td>166937.20</td>
<td>160504.77</td>
<td>185720.50</td>
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Source: Draft Annual Plan 2011-12 (Volume-II), Planning Department, Haryana.

The total outlay/expenditure of various departments under women component plan as shown in table 5.1 is also represented with the help of figures- 5.1(i), 5.1(ii), 5.1(iii) and 5.1(iv).
OUTLAY/EXPENDITURE UNDER WOMEN COMPONENT
PLAN IN HARYANA

Fig-5.1(ii)
OUTLAY/EXPENDITURE UNDER WOMEN COMPONENT
PLAN IN HARYANA

Annual plan 2007-08
Annual plan 2008-09
Annual plan 2009-10
Annual plan 2010-11
Annual plan 2011-12

Fig-5.1(iii)
OUTLAY/EXPENDITURE UNDER WOMEN COMPONENT PLAN IN HARYANA

Rs. in lacs

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<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Annual plan 2007-08</th>
<th>Annual plan 2008-09</th>
<th>Annual plan 2009-10</th>
<th>Annual plan 2010-11</th>
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<tr>
<td>Urban Development</td>
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<td>3000</td>
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<td>Welfare of SC &amp; BC</td>
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<td>6000</td>
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<td>5000</td>
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</tbody>
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OUTLAY/EXPENDITURE UNDER WOMEN COMPONENT PLAN IN HARYANA

Social Justice and Empowerment

Women and Child Development

Nutrition

- Annual plan 2007-08
- Annual plan 2008-09
- Annual plan 2009-10
- Annual plan 2010-11
- Annual plan 2011-12
Table 5.1 is explained as per expenditure in various heads/departments which is as follows:

**Agriculture Research and Education (HAU),**

HAU has three major activities to undertake: the teaching, research and extension. Table 5.1 shows that the actual expenditure of the University in the annual plan 2007-08 was Rs. 29.51 lakh; it became Rs. 104.89 lakh in the annual plan 2010-11 under women component plan. The approved outlay during the year 2011-12 has been Rs. 138.00 lakh under women component plan.

**Cooperation**

The cooperative movement has made efforts in transforming the position of women in Haryana. Presently more than 35000 cooperative societies with a membership of more than 57 lakh persons are working for the welfare of people of Haryana. Under the department of cooperation a new scheme named Assistance of Women Cooperatives is working for the development of women. Table 5.1 shows that the actual expenditure on this scheme under women component plan was Rs. 1.00 lakh during 2007-08. The expenditure has increased from Rs. 100.00 lakh in 2008-09 to Rs. 150.00 lakh in 2010-11. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakh has been approved for this scheme in annual plan 2011-12 under women component plan.

**Rural Development**

To alleviate the poverty and for the generation of employment opportunities a scheme known as **Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)** is being implemented in the rural areas. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was launched on 1st April, 1999. This programme covers all aspects of self-employment such as organization of the poor into training, SHGs, credit, infrastructure, technology and marketing etc. This programme was started after restructuring the erstwhile Integrated
Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and its allied programmes namely Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWACRA), Supply of Toolkits in Rural Areas (SITRA), Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY) and Million Wells Scheme (MWS). SGSY targets rural families below poverty line (BPL) with the basic objective to bring the assisted families above the line of poverty. Within the target population, the programme in particular focuses on the weak groups for example scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, women and disabled with the inherent aim to mobilize them into establishing small rural enterprises based on their own potential. Participatory project approach is a key feature of this programme with special emphasis on development of activity clusters to ensure proper forward and backward linkages. Training of Swarozgaries (those assisted under SGSY) in skill development and market research, group mechanics, product diversification and packaging etc are integral components of the programme.
The objective is accomplished by ensuring an appreciable income enhancement over a period of time by providing bank credit and government grant. The Swarozgaries have the option of availing many bank credits so as to meet their desires and in fact are promoted to increase their credit intake over the years. In this the credit is the critical component while the subsidy is only a minor element enabling. Thus SGSY envisages greater involvement of institution’s banking. The banks need to be intimately associated with all the aspects like identification of activity infrastructure planning, clusters, and capacity building as also the post-credit monitoring.
The norms for coverage of (SC) and women beneficiaries are 50% and 40% respectively. So far 53% SC beneficiaries and 84% women beneficiaries are covered under SGSY. To ensure sound health of rural women clean sanitary pads are being manufactured by the SHGs and the marketing arrangements are being tied up with the Health Department under NRHM. Under SGSY scheme the fund to the tune of Rs.502.00 lakh is available through women component plan in 2011-12 (Appendix-1).

**NREGA AND MNREGA**

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) now known as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has been extended to the entire state 1st April, 2008.
The basic objective of the scheme is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. 1/3rd of the jobs are reserved for women.

Source: www.advocatesindia.org
Minimum wages of Rs. 179 per day are being paid to the workers engaged under the scheme 1st Jan, 2011 the highest in the country.

This programme is being converged with schemes of other line departments like Forests, PWD (B&R), Horticulture, Agriculture, Public Health, Irrigation, Education, Development & Panchayats etc to ensure creation of meaningful assets in the villages and the development of internal roads and drains under Mahatma Gandhi Gramin Basti Yojana has also been converged with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
The total expenditure under this scheme has increased from Rs. 166.25 lakh in 2007-08 to Rs. 1051.54 lakh in 2010-11. Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 924.00 lakh is available in 2011-12 under women component plan (Appendix-I). Out of 45.27 lakh total man-days generated, 22.34 lakh man-days (49 percent) were for SCs and 15.39 lakh (34 percent) for women up to the end of January, 2011 in the rural areas of the state [Economic Survey (2011-12), Haryana].

Employment under NREGAS in 2010

Indian Minister of State and Rural Development Pradeep Jain said in a written reply to a question in Rajya Sabha that as of 30 June 2010, 17,943,189 families have been provided employment under MGNREGS.

Works/activities

The MGNREGA achieves twin objectives of employment and rural development. The act stipulates that work must be targeted toward a set of specific rural development activities such as water conservation and a forestation, harvesting, flood control rural connectivity, and protection such as construction and repair of embankments etc. Digging of new
tanks, percolation tanks and construction of small check dams are also given significance.
The employers are given work such as land leveling and tree plantation etc.

First a proposal is given by the panchayat to the block office and then the office decides whether the work should be authorized. In Rangareddy district manchal mandal the dry land horticulture and plantation of trees on the bunds of the fields taken up under MGVN programme is taken up in a big method.

**Community Development**

For community development in Haryana, an amount of Rs. 583.00 lakh was spent in annual plan 2007-08 and a sum of Rs. 84.00 lakh was spent in annual plan 2008-09 under women component plan as shown in table 5.1. After annual plan 2008-09, no expenditure has been made for community development under women component plan.
**Panchayats**

Panchayat Department, Haryana is primarily responsible to oversee the implementation of various development schemes in rural areas and also to regulate and coordinate various activities of the PRIs to empower women.

Source: [www.india currentaffairs.org](http://www.india currentaffairs.org)

Table 5.1 depicts that during the year 2011-12, a provision of Rs.119.00 lakh has been made for panchayat under matching grant under women component plan.
Mewat Development Board

For the development of Backward Mewat Area inhabited predominantly by the Mewat Development Board, Muslim community is already in existence. No expenditure was made up to annual plan 2009-10 under women component plan for Mewat Development Board. Table 5.1 shows that the revised outlay for annual plan 2010-11, was Rs. 67.21 lakh but an amount of Rs. 59.15 lakh was spent under women component plan. For the speedy development of this area, an amount of Rs. 136.77 lakh has been approved for the annual plan 2011-12 under women component plan.

Source: www.dailybostindia.com

Elementary Education
Education is a critical input in human resource development and is essential for the country’s economic development. Though the major indicators of socio-economic development and the growth rate of the economy, death rate and birth rate, infant mortality rate (IMR) and literacy rate are all interconnected the literacy rate has been the major determinant of the rise or other indicators fall. There is enough evidence even in India to show that a high literacy rate especially in the case of women correlates with low IMR, low birth rate and increase in the rate of expectancy of life. The recognition of this fact has created awareness on the need to focus upon literacy and elementary education programmes not simply as a matter of social justice but more to foster social well-being, economic growth, and social constancy. Draft approach paper to the 11th Five Year Plan prepared by the Planning Commission, government highlighted the main policy issues and broad directions that need to be followed during the plan period. It provides that “Education for All” must be one of the primary objectives of the 11th Plan. The state government is determined to achieve verbalization of elementary education in a mission mode as has been provided under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan which provides that all children complete five years of primary schooling by 2007 and 8 years of elementary schooling by 2010. Table 5.1 shows that the actual expenditure on elementary education under women component plan has increased from Rs.11635 lakh in 2007-08 to Rs. 35598 lakh in 2010-11. An amount of Rs. 44611.51 lakh has been approved for the year 2011-12 under women component plan.
Educational facilities:
The availability of schooling facilities is measured by a set of indicators concerning entrance. Existing norms stipulate that a habitation (cluster of households) is entitled to have a primary school if it has a population of 300 and more and has no school within a distance of one km. Higher primary schools are to be located at a distance of three km from habitations with a population of 500 and additional. These norms are often relaxed in case of hilly, difficult terrains, tribal areas, and border districts.

Secondary Education
While Primary Education is a basic enabling factor for participation and freedom for trading a life with dignity and overcoming basic deprivation secondary education is the gateway for prosperity for transforming the economy and establishing social justice in any country and it opens the world of work to the youth of the country and contributes to socio economic development of the area. Secondary Education is a crucial stage in the educational hierarchy as it prepares the students for higher education and also the world
of effort. With the liberalization and globalization of the Indian economy the rapid changes witnessed in scientific and technological world and the general need to improve the quality of life and to reduce poverty it is essential that schools leavers acquire a higher level of knowledge and skills than what they are provided in the eight years of elementary education particularly when the average earning of a secondary school certificate holder is significantly higher than that of a person who has studied only up to class VIII.

Secondary education continues to be a priority area of focus for the state. State has taken several steps to correct regional imbalances and improve gender parity in education and raise learning achievement levels the policy at present is to make secondary education of accessible available, good quality and affordable to all young persons in the age group of 14-18.
The major challenges facing the state in the field of education are—gender disparity, universal enrolment, inclusive education, regional imbalances, measuring learning outcomes, enhancing teacher quality, education-employment linkage and implementing Right to Education Act, 2009. The education of girls is free up to class XII. There are other support measures like free cycles, textbooks, uniforms etc. To encourage secondary education. Table 5.1 shows that actual expenditure on secondary education under women component plan has increased from Rs. 6115.19 lakh in 2007-08 to Rs. 11274.85 lakh in 2010-11. An outlay of Rs.18648.19 lakh has been approved under women component plan in 2011-12.
Higher Education

The right of access to higher education is mentioned in a number of International Human Rights Instruments (IHRI). The UN International Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights of 1966 declares in Article 13 that higher education shall be made equally accessible to all on the basis of capacity by every appropriate means and in particular by the progressive introduction of education free. In Europe Article 2 of the First Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights adopted in 1950 obliges all signatory parties to guarantee the right to education. Tremendous expansion has taken place in the field of higher education both in terms of quality and quantity in the past. Table 5.1 shows that actual expenditure on higher education has decreased from Rs. 17597.98 lakh in 2007-08 to Rs. 7745.09 lakh in 2010-11 under women component plan. An outlay of Rs. 4179.97 lakh has been approved for higher education under women component plan in 2011-12. Awards for Rural Adolescent Girls:
In order to encourage rural girls for pursuing higher education an award is proposed for top 3 girls from each block, who will be given an award of Rs.1000/-, Rs.1500/- and Rs.2000/- for 3rd, 2nd, and 1st positions respectively and who have passed their matriculation examination conducted by Haryana State Education Board from schools in rural areas.

Technical Education

Technical and professional manpower is the most important component of human resources for socio-economic development of the state. The Department of Technical Education prepares the technical managers/scientist/engineers, supervisors and other professionals including skilled technicians through Post Graduate/Under Graduate and
Diploma level institutions in the field of Computer, engineering & technology, management, IT, architecture, pharmacy, hotel management and applied arts & crafts. The state government has approved an outlay of Rs. 3866.20 lakh for technical education under women component plan in 2011-12 as shown in table 5.1.

Source: [www.college globalshiksha.com](http://www.college globalshiksha.com)

**Health**

Health sector is very much important for the socio-economic development of women. Government has given it a priority in planning. During 11th Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 45000.00 lakh has been proposed for the health department under women component plan. The actual expenditure on health sector has increased from Rs. 2329.96 lakh in
2007-08 to Rs. 2529.42 lakh in 2010-11 under women component plan. The state government has approved an amount of Rs. 4825.00 lakh under women component plan in 2011-12 as shown in table 5.1.

**Urban Development**

The Constitution (74th) Amendment Act, 1992 was intended to give a more focused thrust to decentralization and the creation of a democratic governance structure with local responsibilities being assumed and managed at the local level. It was to address the inadequacies of the existing System of municipalities, redefine the relationship between the states and municipal bodies and lay the foundations of a new approach to urban management and governance that could fulfil the needs and aspirations of urban residents for development. Presently more than 28% of the state’s population is living in urban areas. The government has provided adequate funds for training plan for women councillors through women component plan. The table 5.1 shows that the actual expenditure remains constant at Rs. 4.00 lakh in each annual plan. The state government has released Rs. 4.00 lakh for the annual plan 2011-12 under women component plan.
Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana

SJSRY was introduced by Government of India and is funded in the ratio of 75:25 by the Government of India and State Government. The proposed outlay for this scheme during 11th Five Year Plan has been 2530.00 lakh under women component plan. During the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 112.50 lakh is available for utilization under this scheme under women component plan. The actual expenditure has increased from Rs. 72.15 lakh in 2007-08 to Rs. 65.44 lakh in 2010-11 under women component plan as depicted in table 5.1.
Welfare of SC and BC

The Haryana government is fully committed to promote the welfare of SC and BC by implementing various schemes (like Dr.Ambedkar Medhavi Chhatara Yojana, Indira Gandhi Priyadarshani Vivah ShagunYojana, Construction of SC girls/boys Hostels, Tailoring training to SC Widows/destitute women/girls and opening of new Kalyan Kendras, Finance assistance to SC candidates for higher competitive exams. etc. given in Appendix-I) for their socio-economic and educational upliftment. The main function of the department is to co-ordination, supervision and direction of the activities of other department in the matter of performance of different schemes designed for the welfare of Scheduled Casts and Backward Classes and Vimukta Jatis and also performing the following functions:-

1. Eradication of untouched ability including administration of the untouched ability Offence Act 1955.
2. Establishment matters relating to officers and staff under the administrative Control of the Department except matters allotted to the General Administration Department.

3. Haryana Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation and as well as Haryana Backward Classes and Economically Weaker Sections Kalyan Nigam– All matters relating to.

Table 5.1 shows that for the welfare of SC and BC, an amount of Rs. 4436.49 lakh was spent in 2007-08 under women component plan. The state government has approved a sum of Rs. 4855.00 lakh for the year 2011-12 under women component plan.

Source: www.yhehindu.com

Social Justice and Empowerment
The state government has taken a number of steps for Social Justice and Empowerment. Old Age Samman Allowance Scheme, Widow Pension Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Pariwaar Bima Yojana are some of the state government efforts for social justice and empowerment. Development and empowerment of scheduled castes (SCs), scheduled tribes (STs), other backward classes (OBCs), minorities, disabled and other social groups in order to bring them at par with the rest of society is a commitment enshrined in the creation. This is to be done by adopting the approach of social justice to ensure equal rights, access to benefits and resources and empowerment to enable them to develop their potential and capacities as agents of social change, through the process of planned development.

SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT

Education is the basic requirement and the most effective instrument of social empowerment. Effective implementation of the centrally sponsored scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship (PMS) to SC Students involving 100 per cent financial assistance to states over and above their earlier committed liability has been accorded high priority during the Tenth Plan period. The scholarships are awarded to all eligible SC students to pursue their education beyond matriculation and in other professional courses based on a means test, and covers payment of tuition and compulsory fees besides maintenance allowance. Under the existing funding pattern, the expenditure incurred at the end of one Plan period is met by the states as their committed liability. The expenditure over and above this committed liability is met under the Plan head by the Centre.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

The Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955, and the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (POA Act) are two important legislations to address the problems of social discrimination, prevalence of social evils like untouched ability and the increasing cases of exploitation and atrocities against disadvantaged groups.
The POA Act provides for special courts/mobile courts for on-the-spot trials and prompt disposal of cases. The actual expenditure on social justice and empowerment has increased from Rs. 36973.59 lakh in 2007-08 to Rs.78605.62 lakh in 2010-11 under women component plan. The state government has approved an outlay of Rs.90269.00 lakh in 2011-12 under women component plan as shown in table 5.1.
Women and Child Development

Women and Child Development Department, Haryana is implementing various schemes for the overall development and empowerment of children and women. The department’s first priority is to arrest the declining sex ratio and address the problem of reduce malnutrition among children, enhancing socio-economic status of women, female foeticide and strengthening institutional mechanism for creating a gender sensitive and enabling social environment. A sum of Rs. 3939.13 lakh was spent during annual plan 2007-08. This expenditure has increased from 4801.38 lakh in 2008-09 to 6548.96 lakh in 2010-11. The approved outlay in the annual plan 2011-12 for this department is 6515.00 lakh under women component plan as depicted through table 5.1.
In Faridabad district, the department is successfully running all the welfare schemes for the development and upliftment of women and children through 6 projects and 880 Anganwadi Centre’s. The projects are headed by Child Development Project Officer and are located at block headquarter.

**Nutrition**

Government of India is providing 50% expenditure of Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) as per the approved norms. During the year 2010-11, a sum of Rs. 5503.38 lakh has been spent in 2010-11 under women component plan in the state. Under Kishori Shakti Yojna, 32645 girls are being provided SNP and 32679 girls have been imparted trainings (Economic Survey 2010-11). The actual expenditure on this scheme under women component during 2010-11 was 330.54 lakh while a sum of Rs. 300.00
lakh has been approved for this scheme under women component plan for the year 2011-12. Rajiv Gandhi scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls-Sabla is also being implemented in the state. A sum of Rs. 500.00 lakh has been provided in the budget for the year 2011-12 under women component plan.

Note: See Appendix-I for scheme-wise outlay/expenditure under women component plan during 11th Five Year plan in the state.

Conclusion
Allocation to social sector by the states it was felt, would serve as a good pointer to the priorities and sensitivity of the social policies and planning. The social sector spending as a ratio of total state budget is declining from 24.6 percent in 2001-02 to 22.9 percent in 2006-07. This indicates that state government has not given priorities to social sector spending. The allocation to women specific scheme shows almost content trend. This allocation as a ratio of total state budget was nearly 1 percent to percent during the study period. The allocation to pro-women scheme decreased from 22.8 percent to 21.0 percent during the same period. If we deduct the administrative and other expenses from pro women it will turn out to be very low.

It may be noted that the allocation to social sector is fall below the desired and recommended levels of 30 percent as per guidelines of planning commission under women component plan. It may be conclude that the study of state budget do not reflect gender perspective in the floe of fiscal resources. It may be noted that the year of 2001 has been celebrated as the year of women empowerment; even then the allocation to social sector as well as women specific scheme has not increased. It is matter of grave concern.

One of the interesting feature can be noted when we compare the variation between the budget estimate and revised estimates of the state budget in case of plan, non-plan and total expenditure to show the reality of budget commitments. Here we calculated this variation for the 2007-08 year between BE and RE. We noted that both in plan and non-plan expenditure there has always been downward trend i.e., downward revision. This downward revision is much higher in plan component of expenditure ranging from 20 percent to 28 percent and it varies from 2 to 7 percent in case of non-plan expenditure. This indicates that government always makes false commitment to the people in the budget.

The state government made some commitments for providing primary education facility to the masses. The main concern with the state government was to tackle the problem of illiteracy among its female population. As the importance of education among girls and its overall impact on the welfare of children and community as a whole cannot be over ruled. Even then the expenditure on education along with sports, art and cultural
shows decreasing trend. It decreased from 14.2 percent in 2001-02 to 12.8 percent in 2006-07.

The sex ratio situation in the state is deteriorated. However, the spending on health and family welfare as a ratio of total state budget decreases from 3.0 percent in 2001-02 to 2.5 percent in 2006-07. Secondly the spending on social welfare department remains almost constant about 4 percent as a ratio of total state budget during the same period.

If we see the compositional term of the department wise allocations to women specific programmes, the state government allocated a substantial amount of its departmental budget to social welfare, about 80 percent from 2001-02 to 2008-09 followed by this the department of health and family welfare constitutes about 13 to 30 percent. However, it may be noted that despite a major problem of sex ratio in the state, the share of health and family welfare decline from 30 percent in 2003-04 to 13 percent in 2007-08.

The trend of spending on women specific schemes as percentage of total state budget turns out to be nearly one percent on health and family welfare department during 2001-02 to 2008-09. The health and family welfare seems to be very conservative in having specific schemes for women despite the importance of maternity and child health. The department of education is also presented a dismal picture and spent about 2 to 5 percent out of their total budget. Social welfare services constitute about 1 to 2 percent and less than one percent to rural development and others during the study period. These spending seem to be inadequate.

Among the four clusters of women specific scheme, the social services cluster comprises over 80 percent. However, its ratio declined from 90 percent in 2001-02 to 72 percent in 2008-09. Similarly, the share of regulatory and awareness generation services is also declined from 3.17 percent to 0.63 percent during the same period. The share of economic services reminded almost constant about 1 to 2 percent. However, the share of protective and welfare services have increased from 4.11 percent to 26.22 percent during
the study period. The ratio of these services as percentage of total state budget and social sector spending varies from 0.04 to 2.04 percent during 2001-02 to 2008-09.

The implication of these clusters depends on the variations across the cluster as well as the total allocation on individual cluster. As, the allocations to different clusters reflect the sensitivity awareness and strategic approach of the state toward planning of women empowerment programmes our analysis finds that the state has made an attempt to propose allocating (ranging from about 70-79 percent) for schemes and services in social services cluster. The allocation to this cluster directly has a bearing on the well being of women and provides support services for their development. This cluster includes allocation to programmes for education, health, supply, fuel, fodder and drinking water supply etc. these schemes have the potential to contribute to empowerment of women and enable them to actively participate in their own development.

Haryana state, however, somehow has not been able to plan and initiate adequate number of schemes related to economic services, aimed at building skills for income generation activities, marketing, credit availability etc. it may be pointed that this cluster is critical for women empowerment, economic independence and autonomy. It is therefore, important to reorient the policies related to women targeted schemes and have a holistic perspective of women’s development in the planning process. Similarly planning related to regulatory and awareness services require attention unless institutional mechanisms are created to guard against violations of the right of women and generate awareness, the while analysis the share of centre and state in social sector the study fined that the bulk of the expenditure on social sector is routed through state government about 70 to 80 percent from 2001-02 to 2008-09. Its share decreased from 81.7 percent in 2001-02 to 76.7 percent in 2006-07. The allocation on ‘share basic central schemes’ increased from 5.3 percent to 15.8 percent during the same period. The central transfer to state government is very low and its share decreases from 13.0 percent to 7.7 percent during 2001-02 to 2006-07. It indicates that state government has to meet out their obligation and commitments from their own sources. However, centre government has announced 2001 as year of women empowerment even them central government is transferring less (and it is decreasing) among on the social sector. It is a matter of serious concern. The
state government has lot of responsibility, as they have to spending on economy and general services. Secondly, with their low revenue generation capacity, they have to fulfil the FRBM act obligation also. After spending on these services there remains a little room with state government for spending on social sector. So, it is urgently require that the centre government should transfer more fund to the state government for upliftment of social welfare of society.

Fran above discussion we can conclude that the year of 2001, however, has been declared as ‘women empowerment year’ and the national policy for empowerment of women was also adopted around the same time that urgent for mobilization of adequate resources for development of women. The above directive, it seems, could not be translated in to action by the state government. The consistent trend of lower allocation throughout the study period further confirms that the state government has not integrated gender considerations into their budgetary process.

Lastly, the social problems and social changes, however, cannot be brought about merely on the strength of low or through government allocation and actions alone. A necessary and essential condition is the existence of a suitable environment in terms of heightened community awareness and willingness to identify and accept such problems with this it is also necessary to take affirmative action in finding solutions both in terms of isolating the low breakers and assisting law enforcers.