

Status of Gender Responsive Budgeting in Rajasthan : A Study



Nesar Ahmad

Budget Analysis Rajasthan Centre

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Budget Analysis Rajasthan Centre

P-1, Tilak Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur (Raj)

Phone/Fax : 0141-2385254

E-mail : info@barcjaipur.org

Website : www.barcjaipur.org

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Nesar Ahmed

Research Assistance : Amandeep Kaur, Ganga Sharma

March 2015

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Photo : From Internet

Graphics Design by : Nitin Nirwan

Printed by : Ruchika Creation

9799321626

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Preface to the English Translation

This study was originally published in Hindi in 2013. But considering the importance of the GRB process and widespread interest of this in other states of the country, we decided to publish the English translation of the report.

The original report used the Gender Budget Statement (GBS) of the Rajasthan government for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14. Now we have also included GBS for 2015-16 which came with the interim Budget 2015-16. The format of the GBS remained same in Interim Budget 2015-16 as well. When the modified budget for the year 2015-16 came in July 2015, the document which contains GBS was not provided. We were told some budget documents are not given with the Modified Budget. So the findings about the format and structure of the GBS remains valid even now.

As far as the percentage of allocation marked as gender component is conserved the GBS 2015-16 did not report much change in this regard either. An analysis of the same can be seen in the January- March 2015 issue of Budget Samachar. We have also provided the updated table showing the gender budget allocations in the footnote.

We also have now revised data for some of the indicators about status of women in the state, which has been provided in the footnote at appropriate places.

We hope that this English translation of the study of the status of GRB in Rajasthan will prove to be useful for the women right organizations, other civil society organizations and interested researchers and individuals.

Nesar Ahmad

Coordinator, BARC

Preface to the Original Hindi Report

Gender Responsive Budget is an important process which can lead to more gender sensitive planning and budgeting by the governments. The Rajasthan government has started the process of GRB and is now also providing a Gender Budget Statement.

BARC had conducted this study in 2013 to understand the status of GRB process in Rajasthan. We hope that this study would be helpful to the efforts taken towards women empowerment and gender equity in the state.

Many people and organizations have provided their support to BARC in conducting this study. A meeting was organized to discuss the proposed methodology of the study and we received some valuable inputs in that meeting. The government officials and staff of various departments contacted during the study also spared time to provide answers to our questions. We visited some departments more than once and got required support and information.

The initial findings of this study were presented in a national workshop on GRB which was organized in Jaipur in August 2013 and the participants of the workshop gave their comments which were quite helpful.

Dr. Swapna Bisht, Consultant with UN-Women also gave her comments and suggestions on the draft report of the study which helped us in improving the draft. Financial assistance for the study was provided by the National Foundation for India and UN-Women.

We are thankful to all the people and organizations that have supported us in this study.

Nesar Ahmad
Coordinator, BARC

Introduction

Gender Responsive Budgeting

Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) is a tool to engender the public budget and policy making. GRB, also known as gender budget, women budget, gender sensitive budget, is an approach to analyse the budget to see the priorities of the governments as reflected in their budgets and to examine how they impact men and women. Gender budget analysis is not about equal spending on men and women, rather it is an attempt to understand the impact of spending as well as implications of revenue collection on men and women. And, therefore, a gender responsive budget is a budget that acknowledges the gender patterns in society and allocates money to implement policies and programmes that will change these patterns in a way that it moves towards a more just and equal society. One of the tools of the GRB is Gender Budget Statement (GBS) which gives an idea of what proportion of total budget is being spent on promoting women's empowerment and gender equality in the society.

Gender Budget Statement

Gender Budget Statement (GBS) is one of the tools of the GRB, which tells what share of the total government budget is going towards the women empowerment and gender equity. The Indian government started producing Gender Budget Statement with its annual budget since 2015-16. The Rajasthan government also started producing GBS since 2012-13. Many other states also produce GBS.

The governments show the share of women in their expenditure on the basis of the share of women beneficiaries in each programme/scheme. However, GBS has its own limitations and sometimes it is difficult to segregate the expenditure on the basis of gender (Mishra and Sinha, 2012). In such cases, many times, including Rajasthan, the share of women in government expenditure is shown on the basis of their share in the total population.

Obviously it is not fair, because benefits of any programme are not reaped equally by men and women. Therefore, the experts have suggested alternative ways to prepare GBS. Two of such alternative methods are mentioned below:

Three categories of expenditure suggested by Rohnda Sharp (2003)

1. Gender targeted expenditure
2. Equal opportunity expenditure for government employees

3. Mainstream expenditure (rest of the expenditure)

Three categories suggested by Nirmala Banerjee (Banerjee and Pulami, 2004)

- (1.) Relief policies, which are not aimed at solving any perennial or structural problems (eg. widows).
- (2.) Gender reinforcing assistance, which supports women but strictly for their needs in accepted gender roles (eg. programmes that address women's reproductive functions).
- (3.) Empowering schemes, which focus on removing gender based disadvantages of women (eg. schemes such as crèches to allow women to work and extra toilets for girls in schools).

The main point in the above two methods is that the gender budget should not focus just on the share of women beneficiaries of any schemes but should also take into account the objectives of the schemes. This is not yet being done by the governments here.

Five steps of GRB process

Even if the efforts are made by the governments to make gender responsive budget, how to implement it effectively? Some steps can be taken for this. Objective of the GRB is to make planning and budget gender sensitive. For this it is also important to understand the status of women and girls and also equally important is analysis of the impact of government policies from a gender perspective. Gender Sensitive policy analysis is another tool of the GRB. The five steps to implement GRB process suggested by Debbie Budlender (Budlender et al, 2002) is an important framework. According to this framework, implementation of GRB should follow the following five steps:

Step 1: Analysis of the current situation of women, men, girls and boys in a given sector;

Step 2: Assessment of the extent to which current policies address the gender situation;

Step 3: Assessment as to whether budget allocations are adequate, in order to implement gender responsive policies;

Step 4: Assessment of short-term outputs of expenditure, in order to evaluate how resources are actually spent, and policies and programmes implemented;

Step 5: Assessment of the long-term outcomes or impact that the expenditures might have.

This five steps process of making and implementing gender responsive budget starts with the analysis of status of women and men and boys and girls in any given sector. Then a review of the relevant policies should be done, so that it could be assessed that to what extent the current policies are able to improve the situation of women and girls and bring about the gender equality in that sector.

Obviously if the policies are not adequate, there is a need to change them or frame new policies which are gender responsive. After this, the budget should be allocated according to these policies and as per the needs of women and girls and men and boys so that the gender responsive policies could be implemented. On allocation of the budget, the short-term and long- term impact of the programmes being implemented should be studied to see if there is any need of the improvement in these programmes.

Status of Women in Rajasthan

Rajasthan is a backward state in terms of human development and women empowerment. Status of women is worse in Rajasthan compared to national average. Sex ratio in the state is 928 females per thousand males, compared to the national average of 943. The sex ratio among 0-6 years is merely 888 females per 1000 males, compared to 919 at the all India level.

Table 1: Some indicators of status of women in Rajasthan and India

S. No.	Indicators	Unit	Rajasthan	India
1.	Sex ratio (2011)	Females per 1000 males	928	943
2.	Sex ratio (0-6 years) (2011)	Females per 1000 males	888	919
3.	Women literacy	%	52.1%	64.6%
4.	Maternal Mortality Rate (2007-08)	Per 1 lakh live births	318	212
5.	Infant Mortality Rate (2011)	Per 1000 live births	53	46
6.	Women labour participation ratio (2011)	%	35.1%	25.5%
7.	Percentage of women in Vidhan Sabha (2013)	%	14.5%	10.82% (Lok Sabha)
8.	Human Development Index (2006)	Number	0.540	0.605
9.	Gender Development Index (2006)	Number	0.526	0.590
10.	Gender Empowerment Index (2006)	Number	0.442	0.497

Source : 1, 2, 3, and 6 – Census 2011; 4 – Economic Survey, 2012-13, GOI; 5 – DLHS III; 7

– Websites of Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha and India's Parliament; 8, 9 and 10 – Ministry of Women and Child Development, 2009.

According to the Census 2011, female literacy rate in Rajasthan is 52.1%, which is lowest in the country. The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), which gives the number of women that died during the delivery of babies, is 318 per 1 lakh live births in the state which is 212 at the national level (2007-08). The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) among the baby girls, which gives number of kids who died during the first year of their birth, is 53 per 1000 live births in Rajasthan, which is 46 per thousand live births for the country as a whole (2011)¹.

Women participation in employment in the state is 35.1% which is higher than the national average of only 25.5% for the country as per the Census 2011. If we look at the data on political participation of women, share of women in current legislative assembly is 14.5%. In the election (2013) for legislative assembly, not more than 12% women were given ticket by the two major political parties in the state.² In the urban and rural local body elections, women enjoy 50% reservation on all posts.³

If we try to understand the status of women on the basis of Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM), which have been created by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to measure the human development and women empowerment, we find that the value of HDI is 0.540 in Rajasthan, which is 0.605 for the country (2006). The GDI, which is a combined indicator of longevity, education and living standard, is 0.526 for the state, compared to 0.5905 for India.

Similarly the GEM, which reflects social and economic participation of women and their control over economic resources, is 0.497 for Indian women but only 0.442 for the women in Rajasthan state.

¹ Recent data for the MMR is available for the year 2010-12 and MMR in the state has come down to 255 compared to 178 per 1 lakh live births for India as a whole while the IMR for female kids has come down to 51 in the state compared to 44 per thousand live births for the country, as per SRS 2012.

² The share of women in the current legislative assembly after the results of 2013 elections is 13.5%.

³ This has now been brought down to 33% in urban local bodies, citing some court order. In rural local bodies, however, there continues to be 50% reservation for women. However, for the recently held elections of rural local bodies (2015), Rajasthan government, perhaps for the first time in the country, has introduced educational qualification to run for elections of panchayati raj bodies. This obviously excluded many illiterate and less educated women from running in the panchayat elections.

This shows that women lag behind socially, economically and politically and there is a need to do so much for the participation and empowerment of women in the state. There have also been many efforts in this direction in the state. Rajasthan is a state which has been in forefront of women movements and efforts for women rights. The government has declared a State Policy for Women and recently a State Policy for Girl Child 2013 was also declared. The state government has adopted GRB in the state mainstream gender in government planning and budget and now the government has also been releasing Gender Budget Statement since 2012-13 budget.

Gender Responsive Budgeting in Rajasthan

Rajasthan government began its endeavor towards gender responsive budgeting by identifying six key departments; departments of Health, Education, Agriculture, Women and Child Development, Registration & Stamps and Social Welfare with an objective to “integrate gender concerns into the overall plans and budgets of the identified departments and to establish an appropriate gender sensitive monitoring and evaluation framework within them.”⁴ These studies were again conducted for eight departments in 2006-07. These reports are available on the planning department's websites⁵.

The government changed in 2008 and newly elected Congress government announced its intention to implement GRB in the very first budget presented by it. Subsequently, a Gender Cell was created in the Department of Women and Child Development in 2009 as a nodal agency for implementing gender budgeting in the state. Followed by this, a High Level Committee led by the Chief Secretary was constituted in 2010.

To take forward the efforts for gender budgeting in the state, Gender Cell prepared its own format for Gender Budget Statement (GBS), which is based on the Statement-20 of the Union budget. It has also drafted a concept note and step by step process for preparing GBS⁶. A brainstorming workshop was also organized by the Gender Cell to refine the GBS format. The GBS was mentioned in the budget

⁴ Gender Responsive Budgeting of the Department of Registration and Stamps in Rajasthan, 2006.

⁵ Available on: <http://www.evaluation.rajasthan.gov.in/BudgetingReports.aspx>.

⁶ The introductory note by the Gender Cell is available on: <http://wcd.rajasthan.gov.in/docs/gender-cell-new.pdf>.

circular issued by the state government in August 2011 for the budget 2012-13. And finally, Rajasthan government started presenting a Gender Budget Statement (GBS) along with budget 2012-13. In this budget, the government programmes were ranked based on percentage of women among beneficiaries of the programme according to the following:

Table 2: The basis of providing rank to the programmes in the GBS

Rank	Percentage of Women Beneficiaries
A	>70%
B	70-30%
C	30-10%
D	<10%

However in the state GBS, the ranks have not been given to the schemes /programmes as a whole but to the non-plan, plan and centrally sponsored scheme (CSS) component of the programme separately.

Gender Responsive Budget and Gender Responsive Planning

Currently the process of GRB in the state is only limited to presenting the Gender Budget Statement (GBS). However, as discussed earlier, GRB is process for sensitizing the budget process towards the gender based inequalities in the state and taking measures to end those inequalities. This is possible only when the planning process is also gender sensitive and responsive. But there does not seem to be much progress in this direction in the state. As we would see later in this report, the departments do not give any positive answer to the questions asked in this regard. The Gender Cell of Women and Child Development Department has started making gender plan in two districts as an experiment; however, its outcomes are not yet known.

But in year 2013, the government came out with State Policy on Girl Child, 2013. This is a very positive step and if the Girl Child policy is implemented properly, then it can become an important step in direction of making planning and budgeting gender responsive in the state. The State Girl Child Policy, 2013 has been analysed in detail from the GRB perspective in the following section.

State Girl Child Policy, 2013: An Analysis from GRB Perspective

In the beginning of the year 2013, the government of Rajasthan declared State Girl Child Policy, which is perhaps the first Girl Child Policy in the country. The draft of the Policy was prepared by the Gender Cell⁷ of the Department of Women and Child Development, which is also responsible for promoting Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) process in the state. The draft of the Policy was uploaded on the Department's website and public comments and views were invited. Now the final version of the Policy⁸ is available on the website.

Here we will attempt an analysis of this Policy document from the GRB perspective. GRB is a process of analysing the impact of the public budget from the gender perspective. On applying this framework to analyse the Rajasthan State Girl Child Policy, 2013, we find that the Policy starts with introducing (Section 1) some of the pressing problems which the girl children (0 to 18 years of age) are facing in the state. One of the most important of which is the declining sex ratio in the state, which is caused by both higher Infant Mortality Rate among the girls compared to boys as well as by sex selective abortions which are illegal, yet prevalent in most parts of Rajasthan (and the country). This extremely skewed sex ratio (888 girls for 1000 boys among age 0-6 years of children in 2011) in favour of boys provides the rationale (Section 2) to the government to come out with a state Girl Child Policy and not just a Child Policy. The state already has a Child Policy for all Children.⁹

The Policy, then, conducts a situational analysis (Section 3) of girl children in the state, which exactly is the first step of the five step framework of GRB, as discussed above. The Policy analyses the situation of declining sex ratio, differences in health indicators for girls and boys, mean age of marriage for girls, differences in educational indicators for girls and boys, discrimination in intra-household distribution of food, the incidences of violence against girls and women, sexual assault faced by adolescent girls, etc.

The Policy then identifies the priority issues for girl children of various age groups, starting from pre-birth (Section 4). The most important priority issues are then dealt with separately in the Policy. These are:

⁷ <http://wcd.rajasthan.gov.in/GenderCell.aspx>.

⁸ <http://wcd.rajasthan.gov.in/Docs/state-girl-child-policy.pdf>.

⁹ http://wcd.rajasthan.gov.in/Docs/Child_Policy.pdf

- A. Declining child sex ratio
- B. Health and education services and family support
- C. Protection from violence, abuse and neglect
- D. Agency and empowerment

The Policy also outlines the steps which the state government should be taking to address each of the above issues. Then it outlines the implementation strategy (section 5) and arrangements for coordination and action (section 6), before suggesting a state action plan (Section 7). The last section deals with monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Policy (Section 8).

The Policy states that the action plan will evolve during the coming years. In an yearly meeting chaired by the Chief Minister, all the departments of the state government are supposed to present their action plans to implement towards achieving the vision of girl child, focusing on the priority areas of action as stated in the Policy. The Policy, however, has also proposed the detailed action Plan for five departments of the state government, for various age groups of girl children. The action plan identifies the issues of concern for different age groups related to the given department, presents gaps and proposed interventions and schemes and indicators for monitoring the progress in setting the target for the identified indicators in coming three years and five years. Either both need to be numbers or both need to be spelled out.

If we compare this with the five step framework of GRB, we find that the Policy follows the process of the five step framework step by step. It also outlines the proposed actions, and schemes and programmes for five of the departments of the state government. What remains to be done, however, is identifying the need for changes in budget allocation patterns. In Section 6 (arrangement for institutional coordination and action), the Policy mentions the pooling of resources required for the implementation of the Policy. It states:

All duty bearers and stakeholders are expected to generate and pool together the financial, human and technical resources required for the implementation of this policy framework and strategic action plan. The government shall draw upon the resources made available by the 12th Five Year Plan to various government departments on dealing with the issues concerning the girl child.

The Policy, therefore, has taken the first two steps of the five step framework, for the girl children (0-18 years) but not for all women in the state. The departments are

expected to use the Policy as a guideline to allocate budget accordingly to implement the Policy.

This Policy, however, focuses mostly on the issues of health, education and protection. It does talk about issues like empowerment as well. The issues of higher education, skill development and other means of economic empowerment just get a passing reference. The Policy, can however, provide a model for all the departments to analyse the situation of girls and women in the sectors concerning their department and make the budget allocations accordingly.

The budget allocation for the children in the state, however, do not show any significant increase during the year 2013-14, the first budget presented after the declaration of the State Girl Child Policy. According to the assessment made by BARC, the total allocation towards children in the state has increased by 16 % in 2013-14 compared to 2012-13 (RE). According to the revised estimates (RE) during 2012-13, the year the Policy was made, the total budget towards children declined from Rs. 16688 crore (2012-13 BE) to Rs. 16421 crore (2012-13 RE).

The Policy also outlines monitoring and evaluation process for the implementation of the Policy. The task of monitoring the progress has been entrusted to the State Task Force for Care and Protection of Girls which will be led by the Chief Secretary and has various additional chief secretaries and principal secretaries as its members. This committee will conduct quarterly progress reviews of the Policy. Monthly reviews will be conducted by the State Commission for Protection of child rights. It also talks about community based implementation planning and monitoring as well as creating the framework to collect relevant data for research and interpretation. In this way the last two steps of the five step framework, which talk about short term and long term assessment of outcomes, are also included in the Policy.

As this Policy includes four out of five steps of the Five step framework of GRB, it can be used as a model to initiate gender responsive budget process in all the departments of the government.

About the Study of GRB in Rajasthan

Though the State Girl Child Policy, 2013 is a good policy document, but it is yet to be implemented. Also the current GRB practice in the state is limited to just bringing out a Gender Budget Statement with the state budget. How the GRB is being understood and being implemented by the various departments is not yet known. In

this background, BARC conducted this study in 2013 to know the actual status of the GRB in the state.

Objectives of the Study

In this background BARC has conducted the study on GRB in Rajasthan with the following objectives:

- To analyze budgeting process of departments from the perspective of GRB
- To study the methodology adopted in preparing GBS by department.
- To use study findings for advocacy for drafting an improved and useful GBS in the state with the Gender Cell in the Women and Child Development Department, recently formed working group on GRB and, most importantly, with the Department of Finance.

Methodology

The study has been conducted in two parts:

In first part, the efforts have been made to analyse the GBS available for the last two years i.e. 2012-13 and 2013-14. We have analysed and categorized the data provided in the GBS. The efforts have been made to understand the factual aspects of the GBS, like it includes how many departments and BFCs, what percentage of the budget has been reported to be the gender component, and which schemes/budget items have got what rankings in the GBS.

In the second part of the study, primary data has been collected from the government's administrative departments, using a structured questionnaire (Appendix 1). This questionnaire included questions about the nodal person in the department, training received by the department, the basis on which the gender component has been reported in the GBS, availability of sex segregated data of the beneficiaries of the department's schemes, and monitoring mechanism which the department uses to ensure the implementation of the GBS.

GBS in Rajasthan: An Analysis

Rajasthan government has started presenting a Gender Budget Statement with the 2012-13 budget. The Gender Budget Statement, presented with budget 2012-13 and 2013-14, is based on the proportion of spending going towards women beneficiaries. The government departments have ranked their programmes/schemes according to the share of spending going towards women under any programme/scheme. The ranking has been done based on the allocation of any scheme going towards women and girls, according to the guidelines prepared by the gender cell.

Institutional Mechanism

The gender cell created in the Department of Women and Child Development is nodal office for the GBS in Rajasthan. The gender cell has prepared the format in which the departments have to report their GBS to the Finance Department along with their budget proposals.

Besides, there is a High Level Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of the state government, which ensures that maximum number of departments participate in the process.

There is also a provision to have a gender desk and a nodal officer in each department who will be responsible for the GRB. Recently, it has been decided to have a gender cell, instead of a gender desk, in six departments i.e. departments of Medical Health and Family Welfare, Education, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development, Social Justice and Empowerment and Labour.¹⁰

There is also a Working Group on GRB in the state, constituted by the State Planning Board, and headed by a member of the State Planning Board. The Working Group has to give suggestion to the state government to improve the GBS and the process of GRB in the state. The working group has had various consultations and is about to submit its report sometime soon.

The Process of Finalizing the GBS in Rajasthan

All the departments are supposed to provide the information in a format (Appendix 2) prepared by the gender cell. The format requires the departments to list their schemes and show the allocation of each schemes going towards the women and

¹⁰ As informed by Ms. Alka Kala, one of the members of the State Planning Board's Working Group on GRB.

girls and then rank the scheme. The statement prepared by all the departments are sent to the Finance Department along with their budget proposal, which are then put together by the Finance Department with the help of the gender cell. The GBS is presented in the Volume 4 B of the state budget document.

Criteria or Basis of Reporting the Gender Component in the GBS

Last year, the Chief Secretary issued a circular titled “Guidelines for Gender Budget Statement”¹¹ to all the departments, apart from the budget circular issued by the Finance Department, asking them to fill in the format prepared by the Gender Cell and submit it to the Finance Department. The circular (dated November 8, 2012) outlines the basis or the criteria to report the gender component of the total budget. It suggests that:

1. Those departments whose work areas focus mainly on women and girls should report their total expenditure as well as their establishment cost as the gender budget component.
2. Other departments should take the share of women and girls among the beneficiaries of their schemes as criteria for reporting the gender component; and.
3. Those departments whose work area is “gender neutral sector” or those whose work is in the basic infrastructure sector like canal, road, water, electricity etc. should report gender component based on the share of women in total population.

The circular also asks the departments to state the “underlying assumptions” taken by them while reporting the gender component in the GBS. The circular also asks the revenue earning departments to do gender analysis while making their policies and ensure that there is no detrimental impact on women’s economic empowerment of their tax / revenue policy.

Obviously, only criteria to be considered while preparing the GBS, is the number and share of women among the beneficiaries and in the total population. There is no consideration of purpose or objective of the government expenditure.

Structure of the GBS in Rajasthan

The GBS, presented currently, is in totally unorganized manner. The information is provided neither department wise nor major head wise, but Budget Finalization

¹¹ Available on: [http://finance.rajasthan.gov.in/BUDGET/F4\(92\)FD-08.11.12.pdf](http://finance.rajasthan.gov.in/BUDGET/F4(92)FD-08.11.12.pdf).

Committee (BFC) is provided unit wise. Budget Finalization Committees are formed in each department to assist the Finance Department in evaluating and assessing the budget proposals prepared by the department. There are typically more than one BFC in each department. There are in total 234 BFCs in the state, and though a list of BFCs and which administrative departments they are related to, is provided in the State Budget Manual Volume II¹², the BFC wise GBS hardly makes any sense to common readers or even to the researchers.

Also while presenting the GBS, all the BFCs of one department are not put together and the BFCs related to one department are found on various places in the GBS.

In the GBS, the government departments have ranked their programmes/schemes according to the share of spending going towards women under any programme/scheme based on the guidelines prepared by the gender cell. But, how the percentage of budget allocation going towards the women in any scheme is determined is not stated in any cases.

The ranks (A, B, C, and D) are given to the schemes/programmes not as whole but separately to the plan, non-plan and CSS (centrally sponsored schemes) parts of the schemes/programmes. In accordance with the share of women in total beneficiaries reported in the GBS, the share of total budget of the scheme going towards women has also been reported as gender budget component for Non-Plan, Plan and CSS components of the schemes/programmes.

At the end of the GBS, the total amount of gender budget component i.e. the total amount going towards women is also reported, again separately for Non-Plan, Plan and CSS. Also the percentages of gender budget component of Non-Plan, Plan and CSS have been indicated.

However, in spite of the clear instruction by the Chief Secretary in the above mentioned circular, the GBS does not provide any comment or statement on the assumptions made or criteria taken while reporting the gender component in the GBS by the departments.

The GBS 2013-14 also does not provide any information on the actual or revised figures for the last year's GBS.

¹²State Budget Manual Volume II, available on:
http://finance.rajasthan.gov.in/pdfdocs/budget/budgetmanual_vol2_270912.pdf.

An Analysis of the Gender Budget Statements 2012-13 and 2013-14

Departments included in the Gender Budget Statement

In Rajasthan, the government budget is presented major head wise and not department wise. The GBS, however, is presented BFC wise. As mentioned above, there are 234 BFCs in the state. Out of which, GBS was presented for 95 BFCs in 2012-13 and 113 BFCs in 2013-14. A list of all the BFCs included in GBS 2012-13 and 2013-14 is given in Appendix 3.

However, there is no clarity on the departments included in the GBS. There is also no clarity on the total number of departments in the government. The State Budget Manual Volume II lists 63 “Administrative Departments” and 134 “Departments” for the purpose of being used in the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) of the state. The government, official website mentions 82 departments¹³. However, it is clear from looking at the website that it is the list of those “departments” which have their own websites.

Had the GBS listed all the BFCs related to one department it would have become a department wise GBS and would have been easy for the departments to as well as people to know the status of gender component in the departments' budgets.

For the purpose of the study, we have made estimates of number of departments included in the GBS 2012-13 and 2013-14 based on BFCs. Following table presents the number of BFCs and also number of departments based on our estimates included in GBS 2012-13 and 2013-14.

Table 3: BFCs and departments included in GBS 2012-13 and 2013-14

Year	No. of BFCs	No. of Departments *
2012-13	95	27
2013-14	113	34

Source : Rajasthan Gender Budget Statements 2012-13 and 2013-14.

Note: *No. of departments are based on BARC's estimate.

However, based on our estimates it seems that there are 27 departments which are included in GBS 2012-13 and 34 departments are included in GBS 2013-14. So the number

¹³ <http://www.rajasthan.gov.in/external/website/showwebsitedepartment>

of both BFCs and departments which are reporting GBS has increased from the last year.

Gender Budget Component according to Rajasthan GBS

As mentioned above, the GBS presented by the Rajasthan government provides gender component i.e. proportion of allocation going towards women, in any scheme/programme. The gender budget statement provides information on the gender component of the budget for a scheme / programme under the BFC as well as for the total of all the BFCs included in the GBS. The following table presents the percentage of gender component of the total of the BFCs included in GBS.

Table 4: Percentage of Gender Component in total State Budget according to Rajasthan GBS (%)

Financial Year	Non Plan	Plan	CSS
2012-13	19.14	32.97	50.82
2013-14	19.94	35.24	54.33

Source : Rajasthan Gender Budget Statements 2012-13 and 2013-14

In terms of allocation of resources, the GBS reports that 19% of the total non-plan, 33% of the total plan and 51% of the total CSS had gender component in 2012-13. Gender component of plan and CSS has increased slightly in 2013-14, while it has remained more or less same for the non-plan expenditure.¹⁴

Schemes / Programmes categorized according to the gender budget component

As mentioned above, the ranks (A, B, C, D) given to the schemes included in the GBS are not given to the scheme/programme as a whole, but to the Non-Plan, Plan and CSS (Centrally Sponsored Scheme) parts of the schemes/programmes. The following table presents an analysis of the ranks given to the schemes/programmes included in the GBS of last two years:

¹⁴ Now the GBS 2015-16 is also available, and the trends of GBS component remain more or less same for 2015-16 as well (for details see Budget Samachar, January-March 2015).

Table 5: Schemes categorized according to the gender budget component

	A (70-100%)		B (30-70%)		C (10-30%)		D (<10%)		Total	
	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
Non-Plan	28	29	145	211	17	105	38	27	228	372
Percent	12.28	7.79	63.60	56.72	7.45	28.22	16.66	7.25	100	100
Plan	61	79	318	405	136	134	82	58	597	676
Percent	10.21	11.68	53.26	59.21	22.78	19.82	13.73	8.57	100	100
CSS	11	11	39	78	22	19	11	31	83	139
Percent	13.25	7.91	46.98	56.11	26.50	13.66	13.25	22.3	100	100

Source : BARC's analysis of Rajasthan's gender budget statement 2012-13 and 2013-14

As shown in the above table, according to the Gender Budget Statements of last two years, about one third of the programmes/schemes have less than 30% women beneficiaries, which has declined slightly in 2013-14. Only about 11% in 2012-13 and 10% in 2013-14 of the schemes have more than 70% women beneficiaries. Rest of the schemes have women beneficiaries between 30-70%. So there seems to be no change in the type of schemes/programmes during the last two years, for which GBS is presented in the state.¹⁵

Department wise analysis of gender component reported in the GBS

As mentioned above number of departments reporting GBS has increased from 27 to 34 in 2013-14. For the purpose of study, we tried to calculate the total GB component of the departments included in GBS by adding all BFCs of the departments.

Comparing to last year's GBS, the GB component of the department's budget has decreased for departments like WCD (ICDS), Ayurveda, Rural Development, Social Justice, Panchayati Raj, and PWD departments for their Plan expenditure. Whereas, the GB component of the department's budget has increased for the departments of Labour, LSG, Sports, Industry, Education, and Minority affairs, for their Plan expenditure.

Only 6 of the departments could provide some data on actual expenditure and actual

¹⁵ According to the GBS 2015-16 there is a slight increase in the schemes under the category A and D, specially under Plan expenditure, slight decline in the schemes under categories B and C (for details see Budget Samachar, January-March 2015)

number of beneficiaries for the year against the figures given in the GBS for the year 2012-13. All six departments, however, did not provide the actual data provided for all the schemes included in their GBS. The table below provides a summary of the data for last two years.

Table 6: Gender budget component of select departments (Rs. Lakhs)

Departments		2012-13 (Budget)				2012-13 (Actual)	2013-14 (Budget)			
		Non-Plan	Plan	CSS	Total	Total	Non-Plan	Plan	CSS	Total
Rural Development	Total Budget	-	12100.00	-	12100.00	12100.00	-	12800.00	-	12800.00
	GB Component	-	10291.15	-	102.91.15	10078.91	-	12800.00	-	12800.00
	Percentage	-	100	-	100	82.29	-	100	-	100
Fisheries	Total Budget	3.00	0.04	0.06	3.10	7.00	300	10.49	-	13.49
	GB Component	-	0.08	0.30	0.38	0.2875	-	0.84	-	0.84
	Percentage	-	2	5	12.25	0.04	-	8.01	-	8.01
Panchayati Raj	Total Budget	-	198223.68	59999.99	292186.89	150980.68	-	568991.57	-	568991.57
	GB Component	-	93963.21	28802.76	122765.97	65168.95	-	113269.38	-	113269.38
	Percentage	-	47.40	48	42	43.15	-	19.90704	-	19
Labour Development	Total Budget	5500.00	896.38	-	6396.38	586.63	-	10857.93	-	10857.93
	GB Component	375.00	333.87	-	708.87	130.80	-	7765.14	-	7765.14
	Percentage	6.81	37.24	-	11	22.26	-	71.51	-	71.51
Horticulture	Total Budget	-	252.00	-	252.00	1050.00*	-	1050.00	-	1050.00
	GB Component	-	0.12	-	0.12	12.881	-	0.15	-	0.15
	Percentage	-	0.05	-	0.05	0.01	-	0.01	-	0.01
Food Supply and Consumer Affairs	Total Budget	27098.01	13601.40	-	40699.41	41354.00*	31851.24	13733.64	-	45584.88
	GB Component	10839.20	5468.67	-	16307.87	19926.04	12740.50	5506.66	-	18247.16
	Percentage	40	40	-	40	48.18	40	40	-	40

Source : Collected from the respective departments also matched with the GBS 2012-13 and 2013-14

Note : * Up to December 2012, **Up to November 2012.

An analysis of the department wise trends suggests that:

- The actual expenditure data has been provided by the six departments. In all of them, except Rural Development, the data provided in GBS 2012-13 and the actual provided by the departments do not match.
- Panchayti Raj Department has reported 16 schemes in their GBS 2012-13,

however, the actual figures for 2012-13 were provided only for 12 schemes.

- Though the GBS provides Non-Plan, Plan and CSS wise figures, the actual in all six cases have been provided for the total of the scheme.
- Comparing the GBS 2013-14 with the GBS 2012-13, the percentage of gender component has remained same in cases of Rural Development and Food Supplies and Consumer Affairs.
- The percentage of the GB component shows increasing trend in cases of departments of Fisheries and Labour development as compared to GBS 2012-13.
- While the GB component has decreased in cases of departments of Horticulture and Panchayati Raj.

Analysis of the GBS presented by the state government suggests that it is quite unorganized and not much useful for the purpose of gender responsive budget and planning. GBS does not state the basis of the gender component or the ranks given to the programmes / schemes. GBS is not presented as either department wise or major head wise and thus it does not remain much useful. GBS also does not provide the actual of revised status the estimates given in the last year's GBS.

Analysis of Primary Data Collected from the Departments

Introduction

In this section we analyse the data collected from the government departments, using a structured questionnaire. This questionnaire included questions about the nodal persons in the department, training on GBS/GRB received by the department, the basis on which the gender component has been reported in the GBS, availability of sex segregated data of the beneficiaries of the department's schemes, and monitoring mechanism which the department uses to ensure the implementation of the GBS. In most of the departments, answers to the questions in the questionnaire have been provided by the account officers, section officers, senior/junior accountants etc. However, in some cases officials of the level of financial advisor, assistant secretary, director or assistant director have also provided the answers.

In total 44 departments were approached. 15 of them did not answer the questionnaire as they said GBS/GRB is not relevant to them. Below we present the major findings after analysing the responses from these departments.

Nodal Persons, Training and Submitting the GBS

The data states that among 44 departments only 11 departments have a nodal person in their department for GRB/GBS. In most of the departments section officers or senior or junior accountants were given responsibility to fill the GBS format. But this responsibility is not fixed, as last year some other person was responsible for filling the format.

Out of The total of 44 departments, respondents from only 15 departments said that they had received training on GBS. Rest of them had not received training or did not respond.

Among the total of 44 departments, 24 respondent departments said that they received the GBS format and most of them told that it is filled by the accountant of the department. Very few of them said that it is filled by deputy director of the department.

From the total of 44 departments, only 27 departments had submitted the GBS this year and it was included in the GBS presented with the state government.

Availability of Sex Segregated Data

Among the total of 44 departments only 8 departments said that they have sex segregated data of the beneficiaries of their schemes/programmes.

However, on further probing only 3 departments – Fisheries, Horticulture and Labour Development - could provide the sex segregated data of their schemes. Department of Rural Development has sex segregated data only for Indira Awas Yojna (IAY) and also for Mukhyamantri BPL Awas Yojna.

Basis of determining the share of beneficiaries in a ranked scheme/program

What is the basis of the percentage of gender budget component reported by the departments in their GBS? This question was asked to all 18 departments, out of which 2 departments take share in woman population as criteria (Panchayati Raj and Youth and Sports) and 2 others said they take just an arbitrary percentage like 30% or 40% (Environment and Art and Culture). While 3 departments reported to have both share of women and percentage of beneficiaries as the criteria for reporting gender budget component, 3 other departments said to have only percentage of women beneficiaries as the criteria.

While approaching the rest of 26 departments we asked this question separately for Non-Plan, Plan and CSS separately. The answers are summarized in the table below.

Though, as mentioned above, the circular issued by the Chief Secretary of the states mainly has two criteria i.e. share of women among the beneficiaries and Share of women in total population that the various departments use as criteria or basis of reporting the gender budget component as post of their total budget. For example, share of women in the department's staff or just an arbitrary percentage are also being used by the departments.

Influence of GBS on the schemes

Only six departments see some influence or some benefit of the GBS in their schemes, while 12 departments feel that it's not so useful. The departments mainly see its value in understanding the reach of women to their programmes.

Implementation, Monitoring and Reporting for GBS

Answers to the questions analysed below could be asked to only 26 departments as these questions were added later on in the questionnaire.

Ensuring to achieve the target of women beneficiaries set in GBS

All the departments replying to the questionnaire said that the data given in GBS on percentage of women beneficiaries is projection for the coming financial year. However, there does not seem to be any mechanism to ensure that the targets given in the GBS in form of gender budget component are achieved. Since many departments are taking the share of women in total population as criteria for reporting gender budget component in their GBS, for them merely spending the estimated/allocated budget is enough to assume that women are also getting benefited from their schemes/programmes. Nine out of the 26 departments, said that they try to make sure that budget allocated to the department is spent, while four others said that to achieve the target in the GBS, they try to make sure that women get benefited in their schemes in same percentages as reported in the GBS.

Reporting Mechanism

Out of total 26 departments, only 11 departments said to have incorporated reporting for the GBS in their current reporting system. However, only two departments informed that they have a format for the district or block level offices to report the GBS or number of women and men beneficiaries.

Monitoring Mechanism

Do the departments have any mechanism to monitor the implementation of GBS? Out of the total of 26 departments, 10 departments provided answer to this question. Their answers, however, varies and they reported that implementation of gender budget is monitored by the audit team, director gen, deputy director, financial officer, nodal officer, joint director etc. of the department.

Obviously, monitoring mechanism of the implementation of GBS has not yet evolved in the government departments. Only, six of the departments could provide figures on the actual expenditure and achievements (number/percentage of women beneficiaries) against the figures (on gender budget component) reported in the GBS 2012-13. These departments are Rural Development (only for IAY), Fisheries, Panchayati Raj, Labour Department, Horticulture, and Food and Civil Supply and Consumer Affairs.

Perceived Challenges and Suggestions for GBS

The respondents in the departments also cited some challenges and problems in

preparing GBS and implementing the GRB in their departments. Some of the problems mentioned by the respondents are:

- Around 14 departments said they face difficulty in preparing GBS.
- No proper communication between departments for disseminating the information.
- Low level of awareness and sensitization of woman related schemes.
- Lack of training and knowledge sharing on gender budgeting.
- Application of GBS is practically difficult in many departments, due to nature of their work.
- The participation of women is less, because type of work is not conducive to them.

Suggestions made by the departments to improve the current situation

We also asked the respondents to make some suggestions to improve the current process of GRB in the state. Some suggestions suggested by the respondents are:

- Separate allocation of budget to every department for welfare of the woman.
- Proper training and guideline to the departments on the implementation of gender budgeting.
- There should be flexibility in each department for recruiting women staff.
- Better and accessible opportunities for women.
- Better environment and work culture for women.

Concluding Remarks

The process of GRB in the state of Rajasthan, though started in 2005-06, is still in very initial stage. Government has started producing the Gender Budget Statement for last two years, which is very unorganized and is not much useful for the purpose of gender responsive planning and budgeting. The GBS does not provide any comment or statement on the assumptions made or criteria taken while reporting the gender component in the GBS by the departments. The GBS 2013-14 also does not provide any information on the actual or revised figures for the last year's GBS.

The state government, however, is in process of creating the needed institutional mechanism for taking forward the process of GRB in the state. Apart from creation of a gender cell in the Department of Women and Child Development and other departments, there is High Level Committee on GRB, headed by the Chief Secretary and also there is a provision of Gender Desk in 6 departments and nodal persons for the other departments. There is a Working Group headed by a member of the State Planning Board in the state which is about to submit its report on how to improve the GRB process in the state.

The responses given by the respondents in various departments, however, do not present a very positive picture. There are nodal officers only less than half of the total departments who answered the questionnaire.

The departments are not very clear about the criteria to be used for reporting the gender budget component. The GBS is based totally on the considerations of proportion of women among the beneficiaries of government schemes/programmes and in the total population of the state, and in some cases also on the proportion of women staff and even jut an arbitrary number. The consideration of the purpose or outcome of the government expenditure for women is totally missing.

Also, very few departments (6 out of 29 who answered the questionnaire) see any value or usefulness of the GBS in terms of the practice influencing the programmes / schemes in favour of women and girls. There is also lack of sex segregated data and reporting and monitoring mechanism to ensure the implementation of GRB. Only, six of the departments could provide figures on the actual expenditure and achievements (number/percentage of women beneficiaries) against the figures (on gender budget component) reported in the GBS 2012-13.

This highlights the need of deepening of the GRB process in the state, by making the state government officials in all the departments sensitive and aware of the need and usefulness of the GRB process. There is also need to clarify the process of making GBS, clearly outlining the criteria of reporting gender budget component, incorporating the other criteria than the share of women beneficiaries or share of women population, like objectives of the study in reporting the GBS, and extending the concept of GRB to the revenue earning departments as well as the so called gender “neutral departments.”

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Budget Analysis Research Centre (BARC)
Study on Gender Responsive Budgeting in Rajasthan

Semi-structured Questionnaire

Date:

.....

Questionnaire for the Nodal Officials for Gender Budgeting in all Government Departments

Name of the Department.....

Name of the Official.....

Designation

1. Is there any nodal person appointed for gender budgeting in your department

Yes..... No.....

If yes, what is his/her designation?

.....

.....

2. Have you (the person designated) received any training on Gender Budgeting?

Yes..... No.....

If yes, who has provided the training?

.....

.....

Are you satisfied by the training?

Yes..... No.....

If not, why?

.....

3. Did department prepare and submit the Gender Budget Statement this year (2013-14)?

Yes..... No.....

If yes, was it included in the Gender Budget Statement presented with the

State Government Budget of current year?

Yes..... No.....

If yes, please provide the copy of the same.

4. Is there any coordination between your department and gender cell on making GBS?

Yes..... No.....

If yes, what kind of coordination it is?

.....
.....

5. How many BFC units are there in the department?

.....
.....

6. For how many BFC units GBS was prepared this year?

.....
.....

7. Have you received any format of GBS prepared by the gender cell?

Yes..... No.....

If yes, has your department filled this format?

Yes..... No.....

If yes, who filled this format? Can we have the copy of the filled format?

.....
.....

8. Have you or anyone from the department received any training for filling in this format?

Yes..... No.....

If yes, who has given the training?

.....
.....

Are you satisfied with the training? Was it fruitful?

Yes..... No.....

If no, why it was not fruitful?

.....
.....

9. What are basis the of determining the share of beneficiaries in a scheme/programme ranked in the GBS format?

1.	Plan	
2.	Non-Plan	
3.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme	

10. Do the departments have sex segregated data of all or any scheme being implemented by the department?

Yes..... No.....

If yes, please provide the data.

.....

11. Is the beneficiary data for the schemes mentioned in GBS is of previous year or it is a projection for the year 2013-14?

.....

.....

12. What mechanism is taken to ensure that the target of women beneficiaries set in GBS is achieved?

.....

.....

13. Has your department faced any difficulties while filling the GBS format?

Yes..... No.....

If yes, what kind of difficulty was faced? How was it resolved?

.....

.....

Have you consulted the gender cell (of WCD) in that case?

Yes..... No.....

If yes, what kind of assistance you received from the Cell?

.....

.....

14. For same scheme/programme does one find out the GBS reports different data for plan, non plan and CSS. In those cases, how to know the actual share of woman beneficiaries in that scheme/head?
.....
.....
15. Has there been any change the preparing GBS this year compared to lastyear? If yes, please share in details.
.....
.....
.....
16. Is there any way to incorporate reporting for GBS in current reporting system (monitoring mechanism)?
.....
.....
.....
17. What are the monitoring mechanisms to ensure the implementation of GBS?
.....
.....
18. Is there any format for the district and block offices to report the implementation of GBS?
.....
.....
19. How is GBS going to influence or affect the schemes/programmes of your department in favour of girls/women?
.....
.....
20. In your opinion what are the challenges for implementing GRB in your department?
.....
.....
21. What are your suggestions for accelerating GRB in the department?
.....
.....

Appendix 2

Performa for Online submission of Gender Budget Statement as reflected in the IFMS of Finance
Department Government of Rajasthan

प्रपत्र - 11

जेण्डर बजट विवरण (Gender Budget Statement) - A से D श्रेणी

विभाग का नाम

आयोजना भिन्न / आयोजना / केन्द्र प्रवर्तित योजना

(उपर्ये सहज में)

क्र.सं.	योजना का नाम	बजट शीर्ष (पूर्ण बजट शीर्ष अंकित करें)	बजट अनुमान 2012-13	बजट अनुमान 2012-13 में आवंटन के आधार पर श्रेणियाँ									
				A		B		C		D			
				राशि	प्रतिशत	राशि	प्रतिशत	राशि	प्रतिशत	राशि	प्रतिशत		
1	2	3	4	70 प्रतिशत से अधिक	70-30 प्रतिशत	30-10 प्रतिशत	10 प्रतिशत	कम					
				से अधिक	से अधिक	से अधिक	कम						
				प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		

नोट : 1. आयोजना भिन्न / आयोजना / केन्द्र प्रवर्तित योजना में से चयन करना होगा।

Appendix 3

BFCs units covered under GBS

	BFC units covered in GBS 2012-13		BFC units covered in GBS 2012-13
		1	Rajasthan Ayurved University, Jodhpur(1)
1	Literacy and continuing Education(3)	2	Literacy and continuing Education(3)
2	Sardar Patel Ayurvedic University (4)	3	Sardar Patel Ayurvedic University (4)
3	Ayurvigyan University KOTA (5)	4	Ayurvigyan University KOTA (5)
4	Ravinder nath tagore Ayurvigyan University Udaipur (6)	5	Ravinder nath tagore Ayurvigyan Univeristy, Udaipur(6)
5	College Education, Jaipur(7)	6	College Education, Jaipur(7)
6	National Cadet Core(8)	7	National Cadet Core(8)
7	Food department(9)	8	Food department(9)
8	Sanskrit education(11)	9	Sanskrit education(11)
9	Ramanandachrya Sanskrit Univerity, Jaipur (12)	10	Ramanandachrya Sanskrit Univerity, Jaipur (12)
10	Secondary Education, Bikaner(13)	11	Secondary Education, Bikaner(13)
11	SMS, Jaipur (14)	12	SMS, Jaipur (14)
12	Technical Education, Jodhpur (15)	13	Technical Education, Jodhpur (15)
13	Bharmansheel Shilya health unit, Jaipur(16)	14	Bharmansheel Shilya health unit, Jaipur(16)
14	Language dept, Jaipur(17)	15	Language dept, Jaipur(17)
15	Agriculture dept, Jaipur (18)	16	Agriculture dept, Jaipur (18)
16	Swami keshwanand Raj Kirishi college, Bikaner(20)	17	Swami keshwanand Raj Kirishi college, Bikaner(20)
17	Animal husbandry(21)	18	Animal husbandry(21)
18	Madan mohan Malviya State Ayurved College,Udaipur (22)	19	Madan mohan malviya State Ayurved College,Udaipur 22)
19	Uddyan, Jaipur(23)	20	Uddyan, Jaipur(23)
20	Bharat Scout & guide, Jaipur (24)	21	Bharat Scout & guide, Jaipur (24)
21	Dr Sumpuranand Ayurvigyan College, Jodhpur(25)	22	Dr Sumpuranand Ayurvigyan College, Jodhpur(25)
22	Health & Medical Services, Jaipur(28)	23	Health & Medical Services, Jaipur(28)
23	Primary education, Bikaner(29)	24	Primary education, Bikaner(29)
24	Family welfare, Jaipur(30)	25	Family welfare, Jaipur(30)

25	Fishery, Jaipur(31)	26	Fishery, Jaipur(31)
26	Ayurved dept (32)	27	Ayurved dept (32)
27	Ayurved college, Ajmer(33)	28	Ayurved college, Ajmer(33)
28	Raj Medical science university, Jaipur(35)	29	Raj Medical science university, Jaipur(35)
		30	Planning(Jan shakti), Jaipur(38)
29	ICDS, Jaipur(42)	31	ICDS, Jaipur(42)
30	Social Justice & empowerment, Jaipur (43)	32	Social Justice & empowerment, Jaipur (43)
31	Transport, Jaipur (44)	33	Transport, Jaipur (44)
		34	Agriculture Count dept, Jaipur (45)
32	Devsthan dept (48)	35	Devsthan dept (48)
		36	Planning (Sansthatgat vit) Jaipur(49)
33	Women empowerment, Jaipur(56)	37	Women empowerment, Jaipur(56)
34	Minority dept, Jaipur (58)	38	Minority dept, Jaipur (58)
35	Tribal development dept, Udaipur (59)	39	Tribal development dept, Udaipur (59)
36	Soldier welfare Jaipur (61)	40	Soldier welfare Jaipur (61)
		41	Forest dept, Jaipur (65)
		42	Environment (67)
		43	Information technology, Jaipur (68)
37	Water resources, Jaipur(70)	44	Water resources, Jaipur(70)
38	Canal Area development(71)	45	Canal Area development(71)
39	CAD, Bikaner (72)	46	CAD, Bikaner (72)
40	CAD, Kota (73)	47	CAD, Kota (73)
41	CAD, Noher (75)	48	CAD, Noher(75)
42	Engineering staff training institute, Jaipur(77)	49	Engineering staff training institute, Jaipur(77)
43	Science and technology dept(82)	50	Science and technology dept(82)
44	Urban development & housing, Jaipur (85)	51	Urban development & housing, Jaipur (85)
45	Public works dept, Jaipur(87)	52	Public works dept, Jaipur(87)
46	PHED, Jaipur (88)	53	PHED, Jaipur (88)
47	Local self government, Jaipur (91)	54	Local self government, Jaipur (91)

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Barc Team

**Nesar Ahmad
Mahendra Sigh Rao
Bhupendra Koushik
Barkha Mathur
Ankush Verma
Bhim Singh Meena**

Advisor

Dr. Ginny Shrivastava

"Budget Links Policy to People and People to Policy"



Budget Analysis Rajasthan Centre

P-1, Tilak Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur (Raj)

Phone/Fax : 0141-2385254

E-mail : info@barcjaipur.org

Website : www.barcjaipur.org