

BUDGET FOR CHILDREN

WEST BENGAL

2013-2014 TO 2017-2018



A Study by:
SPAN –Society for Peoples’ Awareness

Supported By:
UNICEF, West Bengal

BUDGET FOR CHILDREN

**WEST BENGAL
2013-2014 TO 2017-2018**

A Study by :



Society for Peoples' Awareness (SPAN)

Supported by :
UNICEF, West Bengal

Printed and Published in 2017

Reproduction of any part of this publication for educational or other non-commercial purposes is authorized only with prior permission from

Society for Peoples' Awareness (SPAN)
66/2, Sarat Chandra Dhar Road, Kolkata – 700090
Phone : 033-2566-3709
Email : info@spanvoice.org
Website : www.spanvoice.org

Credits

Research Team :
Biplab Das
Archi Basu

Edited by :
Kallol Chakraborty

Supported By :

UNICEF field office of West Bengal
4th Floor, L&T Chambers, 16 Camac Street,
Kolkata – 700017, West Bengal, India

Photographs : SPAN

Designed and Printed by : Graphique International

TABLE OF CONTENT

List of Abbreviations	iv
Foreword	v
Executive Summary	vi
Chapter One – About the study	1
Chapter Two – Situation of Children in West Bengal – An Overview	5
Chapter Three – Budget for Children	9
Chapter Four – Budget for Child Protection	14
Chapter Five – Budget for Child Health	21
Chapter Six – Budget for Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)	28
Chapter Seven – Budget for Child Education	35
Chapter Eight – Budget for General Provisions for Children	51

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AE	Actual Expenditure	NFHS	National Family Health Survey
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist	NGO	Non Government Organisation
AWC	Angan Wadi Centre	NHM	National Health Mission
BE	Budget Estimate	NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
BFC	Budget For Children	NSS	National Sample Survey
BMS	Basic Minimum Services	OBC	Other Backward Classes
CAG	Comptroller and Auditor General	PDS	Public Distribution System
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Scheme	PHC	Primary Health Centre
CWC	Child Welfare Committee	PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
DISE	District Information System for Education	RCH	Reproductive Child Health
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education	RE	Revised Estimate
FFC	Fourteenth Finance Commission	RMSA	Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Aviyan
		RTE	Right to Education
FY	Financial Year	SAA	State Adoption Agency
GOI	Government Of India	SC	Scheduled Caste
GOWB	Government Of West Bengal		
		SNP	Supplementary Nutrition Program
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services	SPAC	State Plan of Action for Children
ICPS	Integrated Child Protection Scheme	SSA	Sarba Shiksha Aviyan
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate	ST	Scheduled Tribe
JJ	Juvenile Justice	UNCRC	United Nations Convention on Rights of the Child
JJB	Juvenile Justice Board	WB	West Bengal
MCWD	Ministry of Women and Child Development		
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs		
MNP	Minimum Need Program		
NCRB	National Crime Record Bureau		

FOREWORD

The study '**Budget for Children West Bengal – 2013-14 to 2017-18**' is an undertaking to strengthen social policy and programmatic priorities for improvement of human development outcomes for children based on equity focused analysis of their current situation and concerns and the current government spending as per the state budget of West Bengal. **UNICEF-West Bengal** has come forward to collaborate with **SPAN (Society for Peoples' Awareness)** for the study.

The core focus of this study was to analyse the trend of allocation and expenditure for children in total, in different thematic categories of child rights and in different schemes and programs for children including the flagship schemes such as SSA, Mid-day Meal, ICDS, ICPS, etc. The trend in allocation will also be analysed against commitments of the government of India towards ensuring child rights in the constitutional and legislative mandates such as the 'The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009', 'The Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) Act, 2015' and others along with their corresponding state rules and the commitment of government of west Bengal in the State Plan of Action for Children, 2014-18.

The study is a humble effort to understand the trend of allocation and expenditure for children in the budget of the government of West Bengal during the last five financial years (2013-14 to 2017-18) in the perspective of fulfilling the rights of the child in the state of West Bengal as defined by the constitutional and legislative mandates, UNCRC, National policy for children, 2013 and West Bengal State Plan of Action for Children 2014-18.

The process of Child Budget Analysis followed in this study might also be accepted as a useful tool for the Government of West Bengal to understand and analyse the trend of government budget and expenditure in the perspective of fulfilling the state commitments for their children.

Since the experience of the budget analysis of **SPAN** with **HAQ-Centre for Child Rights** to speak for children's rights has come to be increasingly referred to by interest groups working in the area of child rights, this opportunity to work with **UNICEF** had merit. The budget for children work in West Bengal began in 2006. The first report was for the years 2004-05 to 2008-09. The second report covered the years 2007-08 to 2011-12.

This study obviously would not have been possible without the partnership of UNICEF. We thank them for giving priority to this issue and giving SPAN this opportunity to work assessing the Child Budget of West Bengal.

Prabir Basu
Secretary, SPAN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Budget for Children

1.1. Allocation (BE) for Children in the state budget

- 1.1.1. West Bengal has population of 9.13 crore and there are 3 crore of children (less than 18 years old).¹ Percentage of children is 33 percent of the total population of the state.
- 1.1.2. During period of study annually on an average 19.1 % of the state budget was allocated (BE) for children.
- 1.1.3. The annual average share for children within the Government Budget of West Bengal in this study period has been increased considerably in comparison to the earlier study periods. Average annual share of BFC in the state budget in the period 2007-2008 to 2011-2012 was 16.6 percent.² The average share of BFC within the state budget was only 13.48 percent during the period 2004-05 to 2008-09.³
- 1.1.4. The annual share of children (BE) as a percentage of the state budget is decreasing during the period of Study (2013-14 to 2017-18). It was 20.33% of state budget in 2013-14 which became 18.03% of the state budget in 2017-18.

1.2. Allocation Vs Spending for Children

- 1.2.1. During the period of study every year the allocation for children in Budget Estimate (BE) has been reduced in Revised Estimate (RE).
- 1.2.2. During the period 2013-14 to 2015-16 every year whatever amount allocated in Budget Estimate (BE) is not fully utilized.

1.3. Thematic allocation for children within BFC and state budget

- 1.3.1. In this study the Budget for Children (BFC) categorized under five thematic areas. Those are Child Protection, Child Health, Early Childhood Care and Education (includes ICDS, Crèches, Balwadi and anganwadi), Child Education (school education for the children of age group 6-18 years), and finally General Provisions for Children.
- 1.3.2. Thematic allocation for children has been increased steadily during the period of study in under all thematic areas.
- 1.3.3. The budget allocations under different theme are highly disproportionate.
- 1.3.4. Maximum allocation for children was found in Child Education theme and the share was annually on an average 81.15 percent of the BFC and 15.5 percent of state budget.
- 1.3.5. Minimum allocation for children was found under the theme of Child Protection which was annually on an average 2.79 percent of BFC and 0.53 of total state budget. The allocation under the General Provisions for Children theme was lowest but not considered in this comparison for the purpose of study.

2. Budget for Child Protection

2.1 Allocation (BE) for Child Protection

- 2.2.1. The allocation for child protection was lowest both within BFC and state budget in comparison with allocations in other thematic areas.
- 2.2.2. Annually on an average 2.79% of BFC and 0.53% of state budget was allocated for child protection.
- 2.2.3. The allocation for child protection has been increased by 1741 percent during the study period. This huge increase in child protection was due to the introduction of 'Kanyashree Prakalpa'.

2.2 Allocation vs Expenditure for Child Protection

- 2.2.1. The utilization of allocation for child protection is a combination of over expenditure and under expenditure.
- 2.2.2. The allocation in Budget Estimate (BE) has been increased considerably in Revised Estimate (RE) in the year 2013-14 which was due to introduction of Kanyashree Prakalpa in the mid of the year. In next two years the allocation in BE reduced in RE.

1. Source : *Census 2011 Table – C 13 Single Year Age Returns by Residence and Sex*, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-series/C-13.html>
2. Data Source : Budget for children in West Bengal 2004-05 to 2008-09 by SPAN and HAQ-CRC, <http://haqcrc.org/publication/budget-for-children-in-west-bengal-2004-05-to-2008-09/>
3. Data Source : Budget for children in West Bengal 2007-08 to 2011-12 by SPAN and HAQ-CRC, <http://haqcrc.org/publication/budget-children-west-bengal-2007-2008-2011-2012/>

2.3 Allocation and expenditure in different schemes and programs under Child Protection

- 2.3.1. The allocation for Kanyashree Prakalpa was much higher than the allocation in other schemes for child protection. But Kanyashree Prakalpa is destined to address only one issue of child protection and that is child marriage. Though the rate of child marriage is high – around 40% among the ever married women in the state⁴, due to the nature of the scheme the benefit of Kanyashree Prakalpa cannot reach to the out of school girls – 26% of the girls of 13-17 years age group⁵.
- 2.3.2. On the other hand 'Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)' which is there to address the issue of child protection in holistic way with the institutional and non institutional care had much lower allocation in the state budget than the Kanyashree Prakalpa. In the year 2017-18 the allocation for ICPS was around 107 crore rupees while the allocation for Kanyashree prakalpa was 1049 crore rupees.
- 2.3.3. But during the study period the allocation for ICPS was increased by 420% while allocation for Kanyashree prakalpa was increased by 65%.
- 2.3.4. Besides these two schemes the allocation in the other scheme/program for child protection has been increased marginally.
- 2.3.5. Though there was over expenditure on allocation (BE) for ICPS in the year 2013-14 and 2014-15, 87.71 percent of allocation (BE) for ICPS remains unspent in the year 2015-16.
- 2.3.6. In the case of Kanyashree Prakalpa Under expenditure was visible in 2013-14 and 2014-15 while in the year 2015-16 over expenditure of 33.88 % on allocation (BE) was found.
- 2.3.7. Besides ICPS and Kanyashree Prakalpa, the underutilization of allocated fund had been regular feature in almost all schemes and programs related to child protection.
- 2.3.8. 100 percent underutilization of allocated fund was visible in the scheme such as Welfare for street children and in the constituting of state advisory board for Juvenile Justice in the year 2015-16.

3. Budget for Child Health

3.1. Allocation (BE) for Child Health

- 3.1.1. The average annual share of child Health within the allocation for BFC and state budget was the second lowest after the share of Child Protection.
- 3.1.2. The average annual allocation (BE) for Child Health was 5.68 percent of BFC and 1.09 percent of state budget during the period of Study.
- 3.1.3. The quantum of allocation for Child Health (BE) during the period of study (2013-14 to 2017-18) has been increased by 42.3 percent.

3.2. Allocation vs Expenditure for Child Health

- 3.2.1. Significant over expenditure in child health on the allocated amount (BE) was found. The over expenditure was 75.87 percent on BE in the year 2014-15 and 60.96 percent on BE in the year 2015-16.

3.3. Allocation and expenditure in different schemes and programs for Child Health

- 3.3.1. National Health Mission (Rural and Urban) had the maximum allocation in state budget under child health theme and allocation under this Mission had been raised by 130 percent during the period 2014-15 to 2017-18. Due to the successful implementation of NHM, the state has considerably improved upon the RCH indicators such as IMR, Immunization rate and rate of Institutional delivery over the period of 10 years⁶.
- 3.3.2. Indira Gandhi Matritya Sahayog Yojana is the only maternity benefit program that has been universalised and made mandatory for every pregnant and lactating women of India after the enactment of National Food Security Act, 2013. The allocation (BE) for Indira Gandhi Matriva Sahayog Yojana has been reduced by 60% over the period 2013-14 to 2017-18.

4. Source : Census 2011 table - C-04 Ever Married And Currently Married Population By Age At Marriage And Duration Of Marriage, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-series/c-4.html>

5. Data Source : Age wise population of girls calculated from Census 2011 and compared with number of girls enrolled in school as per Secondary education-State Report Card-U-DISE 2015-16, http://udise.in/Downloads/SEMIS-STRC-2015-16/SEMIS-State_Report_Cards_2015-16.pdf

6. Data Source : National Family and Health Survey 2015-16 West Bengal Fact Sheet, http://rchiips.org/NFHS/pdf/NFHS4/WB_FactSheet.pdf

- 3.3.3. The Primary Health Centres (PHCs) are the cornerstone of rural healthcare. PHCs in India have some special focus areas, like Infant immunization programs, Anti-epidemic programs, Birth control programs, Pregnancy & related care and Emergencies. The allocation (BE) for PHC in state budget during the period of study (2013-14 to 2017-18) has been increased by 11.29 percent. But the number of PHCs had decreased by 22.5 percent in the 10 years period between 2005 and 2015⁷.

4. Budget for Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)

4.1. Allocation (BE) for Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)

- 4.1.1. The allocation (BE) for Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) was second highest in the state budget of West Bengal after Child Education.
- 4.1.2. The average annual allocation (BE) for ECCE was 10.12 percent of BFC and 1.93 percent of state budget during the period of Study.
- 4.1.3. The quantum of allocation (BE) for ECCE has increased only by 26.75 percent during 2013-14 to 2017-18 in the state budget.
- 4.1.4. The annual share of ECCE budget as a percentage of BFC and the state budget has been decreasing during the study period.

4.2. Allocation vs Expenditure for ECCE

- 4.2.1. Underutilisation was noticeable on the allocation for ECCE programme in almost every year (2013-14 to 2015-16). Underutilisation was maximum 12 percent of the allocation (BE) in the year 2015-16 and a minimum of 4.47 percent in the year 2014-15.
- 4.2.2. The allocation (BE) for ECCE decreased in RE by 22.44 percent (2015-16) and 12.11 percent of the BE (2016-17).

4.3. Allocation and expenditure in different schemes and programs for ECCE

- 4.3.1. ICDS (including supplementary nutrition program) is the main vehicle in the state of West Bengal to carry out the ECCE commitments of the government with its allocation remaining around 94 percent of the total budget under ECCE theme in West Bengal during the period of study.
- 4.3.2. But the allocation for ICDS program has increased only by 26.86 percent and the allocation for Supplementary Nutrition has increased only by 18.69 percent during the period 2013-14 to 2017-18. While in the year 2014, only 76.49 percent of less than six years old children came under the coverage of supplementary nutrition and only 68.81 percent of 3 years to less than 6 years old children in the state came under the coverage of Pre-School education.⁸
- 4.3.3. As per NFHS 4 data, in the year 2015-16 malnutrition of children of less than 6 years old is still a major concern of the state as it was reported that 54.2 percent of the children (6-59 months old) were suffering from anemia, 80 percent of the children (6-23 months old) were not receiving adequate diet, 31.5 percent of children (less than 5 years old) were underweight and 32.5 percent of children (less than five years old) were stunted.
- 4.3.4. The Allocation (BE) in the state budget for Supplementary Nutrition Program in the year 2017-18 was such that it could provide Supplementary Nutrition to not more than 70 percent of the children (6-72 months old) and pregnant and nursing mothers.⁹
- 4.3.5. There was regular under spending of the allocated amount (BE) for different schemes and programs under the ECCE theme.
- 4.3.6. For ICDS scheme, which was holding more than 60 percent share in the total budget for ECCE, the under-spending on BE had been 11.95 percent in the FY 2013-14, 32.14 percent in the FY 2014-15 and 30.37 percent in the FY 2015-16.
- 4.3.7. In the Supplementary Nutrition Program the under spending was 10.73 percent and 79.91 percent of allocation (BE) respectively in the FYs 2013-14 and 2014-15.

7. Data Source : Rural Health Statistics, 2014-15 by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOI, http://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/RHS_1.pdf

8. Data Source : <http://icds-wcd.nic.in/icds/Qpr0314forwebsite23092014/qpr0314preschooleducation.pdf> and <http://icds-wcd.nic.in/icds/Qpr0314forwebsite23092014/qpr0314supplementarynutrition.pdf> seen on 19/06/2017 - All India status of ICDS Scheme as on 31-03-2015 published in MWCD, GOI and Census 2011 age wise population data

9. As per Census 2011, the less than six years old population in West Bengal was 90,12,951 and to provide Supplementary Nutrition to this population (children of 6-72 months old and mothers of the children of 0-6 years old) at the rate of Rs. 6 per head per day the state was required to allocate Rs. 1622.33 Crore (90,12,951 heads X Rs.6 X 300 days) in its budget for Supplementary Nutrition Programs every Year. The allocation (BE) for Supplementary Nutrition has been maximum in the year 2017-18, which was Rs.1133.55 crore – i.e., 69.87 percent of the required amount.

5. Budget for Child Education

5.1. Allocation (BE) for Child Education

- 5.1.1. The allocation (BE) for Child Education was highest among the allocations in the different thematic areas for children within the budget of the Government of West Bengal and BFC during the period of study.
- 5.1.2. The Allocation for Child Education (BE) had been on an average 81.15 percent of BFC and 15.5 percent of state budget of West Bengal annually during the period 2013-14 to 2017-18.
- 5.2.3. During the period of Study the allocation for Child Education was raised by 43.17 percent.
- 5.1.4. But the annual share of child education as a percentage of BFC and total state budget has shown a decreasing trend.

5.2. Allocation vs Expenditure for Child Education

- 5.2.1. The spending for Child Education had always been less than allocation (BE) during the period 2013-14 to 2015-16.
- 5.2.2. The underutilisation was 11.03 percent of BE in the FY 2013-14, 11.64 percent of BE in the FY 2014-15 and 17.05 percent of BE in the FY 2015-16.
- 5.2.3. Each year the allocation in Budget Estimate (BE) for Child Education has also been reduced in Revised Estimate (RE) considerably.

5.3. Allocation and expenditure in different schemes and programs for Child Education

- 5.3.1. The allocation (BE) to support the Education of Backward Classes has been decreased by 42.64 percent during the study period. While 67.68 percent of SC children and 75.33 percent of ST children in the age-group of 14 to 17 years old is out of school – at the secondary and higher secondary level.¹⁰
- 5.3.2. In spite of steady increase in the budget allocation for government and government-aided schools of West Bengal during the study period 2012-13 to 2015-16, the number schools increased only by 1.21 percent and the number school teachers increased by only 5.48 percent in the state. Only 18.45 percent of schools in West Bengal maintain the Pupil-Teacher ratio (30:1) at primary level and only 28.42 percent of schools maintain Pupil-Teacher Ratio (35:1) at upper primary level in the year 2015-16 as per the mandate of Right to Education Act, 2009.¹¹
- 5.3.3. The allocation for RMSA (Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Aviyon) (BE) has been increased by 292.5 percent during the period of study but only 62 percent of children of 14-17 years old in West Bengal are enrolled in school (class IX-XII) in the year 2015-16.¹²
- 5.3.4. The allocation for SSA (Sarba Shiksha Aviyon) has been increased by 119.4 percent during the period of study but in the year 2015-16 as per the enrolment in class I-VIII in school 7 percent of the children of 6-13 years old were out of school.¹³
- 5.3.5. The BE for RMSA was reduced in RE by 15 percent in the FY 2013-14, by 70.41 percent in the FY 2014-15, by 80.5 percent in the FY 2015-16 and by 10.35 percent in the FY 2016-17 that ultimately left much reduced budget for the state government for implementation of the scheme.
- 5.3.6. The allocation (BE) for SSA reduced every year in the Revised Estimate (RE) in the budget of West Bengal during the last four years – 2013-14 to 2016-17.
- 5.3.7. For the scheme RMSA, the underutilisation accounted 82.34 percent of BE in FY 2013-14, 72.18 percent of BE in FY 2014-15 and 96.78 percent of BE in FY 2015-16.
- 5.3.8. Sarba Shiksha Aviyon (SSA) also suffered from the underutilisation of allocated fund (BE), which was 33.06 percent of BE in FY 2013-14, 42.34 percent of BE in FY 2014-15 and 36.23 percent of BE in FY 2015-16.

10 Calculated from the Age wise SC & ST population of Census 2011 and percentage of SC and ST enrolment in school from the State report card of West Bengal on Elementary and Secondary Education. Data source : Census 2011-C-13 single year age return by residence and sex - <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-series/C-13.html> and State Report card elementary and secondary for 2015-16 , <http://udise.in/Downloads/Elementary-STRC-2015-16/19.pdf> and http://udise.in/Downloads/SEMIS-STRC-2015-16/SEMIS-State_Report_Cards_2015-16.pdf

11 Data Source : State report card for Elementary education 2013-14 and 2015-16 for West Bengal, <http://udise.in/Downloads/Elementary-STRC-2015-16/19.pdf>

12 Data Source : Census 2011-C-13 single year age return by residence and sex - <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-series/C-13.html> and State Report card for secondary education for 2015-16 – Udise data source : <http://udise.in/Downloads/SEMIS-STRC-2015-16/19.pdf>

13 Data source : Census 2011-C-13 single year age return by residence and sex - <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-series/C-13.html> and State Report card for elementary education for 2015-16 – Udise, <http://udise.in/Downloads/Elementary-STRC-2015-16/19.pdf>

CHAPTER ONE

About the Study

This study is an attempt to segregate the allocations made for implementation of all programmes and schemes that benefit children, defined as persons less than 18 years old. Child budget analysis can be undertaken for all kinds of national, sectoral and departmental budgets. This study analyses the annual budgets of the Government of West Bengal for the last five financial years i.e. from 2013-2014 to 2017-2018.

This study seeks to undertake a critical assessment and analysis of the budget provisions of Government of West Bengal aimed at meeting the needs of the children. This includes analysis from the perspective of children's right to Education, Health, Early Childhood Care and Education and Protection, by utilising the potential of the budget as a tool of evaluation of governance.

The three objectives of the study are :

- To critically analyse if the allocations for programmes and schemes of child welfare are able to meet the needs of children, that is matching children's needs with budgetary allocations.
- To understand the trends in allocations and expenditures and thereby the implications for children's programmes and schemes. The study seeks to examine whether the budgetary allocations and expenditures are increasing or decreasing in accordance with needs and if there is any shift in state's priorities.
- To assess the utilisation of funds allocated for the child welfare programs thereby apprising the utilisation of resources available for children, or in other words, evaluating utilisation against allocation.

Rationale of the Study

- Budget is one of the basic steps taken by the government for development of the people. The allocations in the budget in a welfare state for different public programmes determine the resources available for implementation of the programmes in the coming financial year.
- A child budget analysis, by showing how much the government allots and spends on programmes and schemes for children, enables to assess the priority of the policymakers given to the cause of the children.
- National and international commitments for attainment of child rights can be translated into action only when programmes and schemes are equipped adequately with resources and utilised optimally.
- Child Budget Analysis findings can help the civil society to understand the allocation and spending of the government in fulfilling the rights of the child and the priorities of the government towards addressing the need of the children. This understanding would help civil society to engage with the government in a better way for ensuring the rights and entitlements of the children.

- Budget analysis findings could go a long way in supplementing the government with findings useful in framing budget and utilisation of resources for the children in a better way through correction in current policies and bringing in improved policies and programmes.
- At present no such analysis of the West Bengal state budget is available in the public domain focusing the issue of the children; hence this study is a humble effort to fulfil that gap.

Methodology

Defining a Child for this Study

In consonance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the National Policy for Children, 2013 and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, a child includes all persons who are less than 18 years old.

Time Frame of the Study

The present study analyses the budget of the Government of West Bengal for last five financial years from 2013-2014 to 2017-2018.

Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure

In the Indian budgeting process, **Budget Estimate (BE)**, **Revised Estimate (RE)** and **Actual Expenditure (AE)** are key phases in the process of resource allocation and spending.

While the main budget is prepared by the finance department, it is the sum total of various budgets and demands from all the departments. The final BE is prepared by the finance department on the basis of figures sent by each department according to their own assessment of the requirements for the ensuing year, based on the actual figures of the past year and the trend of utilisation of previous years, in particular of the past year. The finance department usually has the last word on the final BE after discussions with all departments. For this study the BE's of the various departments that implement programs for children are considered.

The Revised Estimates (RE) takes into account any change in Budget Estimates (BE) for the year, such as additional allocations or reduction in allocation following any change in policy/programme/scheme. It is the most up-to-date version of the BE at the time of preparing the next budget which starts in the last quarter of the year when the year is by no means complete. It is on the basis of both the BE and RE for any fiscal year that the next fiscal year's BE is prepared. However, for many programmes, the BE and RE may remain the same.

The Actual Expenditure (AE) is the final version of the BE for any particular fiscal year, or in other words, the final expenditure incurred for any particular fiscal year. However, these are available to the general public with a time lag of two years.

The difference between BE and the AE shows how much of the budget remains unspent in a given financial year. Under-utilisation/ non-spending of the budget allocation is rampant in child-focused schemes. Although the objective of the study is not to go into the reasons of such under-spending in detail, we discuss them whenever the reasons are easily known to us.

Plan and Non Plan Budget

Both plan and non-plan allocation and expenditure has been considered in this study. Plan budget involves the budget already planned out in the current five-year plan. This five-year plan budget is subsequently divided into yearly plan budgets. Plan budget is to be utilised within the time period set by the plan. If the schemes or programmes extend beyond that time period, then the future expenditure to be incurred on the project is called non-plan expenditure.

Research Design and Analysis

- First step of the research was identification of the departments of Government of West Bengal who either run the programmes for children or were directly concerned with children welfare. Then the child related budget heads from the detailed demand of grants for those departments were identified and budget data (BE, RE and AE) was picked up. Budget heads that had direct contributions in ensuring child rights or welfare for children were identified. Some budget heads that addressed the welfare of both women and children were also included for the purpose of this study. Departments from which the programs and schemes had been selected were the following :
 - Demand No 7 – Department of Backward Classes Welfare
 - Demand No 13 – Department of Higher Education
 - Demand No 14 – Department of Mass Education Extension and Library Services
 - Demand No 15 – Department of School Education
 - Demand No 24 – Department of Health and Family Welfare
 - Demand No 26 – Department of Hill Affairs
 - Demand No 34 – Judicial Department
 - Demand No 35 – Labour Department
 - Demand No 38 – Department of Minority Affairs and Madrasa Education
 - Demand No 40 – Department of Panchayet and Rural Development
 - Demand No 49 – Department of Sports and Youth Services
 - Demand No 51 – Department of Technical Education and Training
 - Demand No 56 – Department of Women Development and Social Welfare
 - Demand No 64 – Department of Child Development
 - Demand No 74 – Department of Women and Child Development and Social Welfare
- In the second step the identified budget heads concerning children were segregated under five thematic areas of child rights as per the distribution of fund among the different child related programs in the state budget. So all the existing programmes and schemes in the West Bengal budget had been grouped under the following thematic areas.
 - **Child Protection:** Budget allocation and expenditure related to the protection of children addressing the issue of child labour, early marriage, child trafficking and children in need of care and protection.
 - **Child Health:** Budget allocation and expenditure in different programs which are directly related to child health or have Reproductive child health and family welfare as one of their major components.

- ❑ **Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE):** Budget allocation and expenditure for the care and pre-school education of children of less than 6 years old.
- ❑ **Child Education:** Budget allocation and expenditure related to school education for the children of 6-18 years age group which include elementary, secondary, higher secondary and technical education.
- ❑ **General Provisions for Children:** Budget allocation and expenditure for those programs which address more than one thematic area mentioned above and cannot be categorised under any single thematic category.
- The third step of analysis was to calculate the scheme/ programme-wise total allocation and expenditure.
- In the fourth step of analysis, the sum total of thematic area-wise allocations and expenditures was calculated and the total Budget for Children (BFC) computed. Then the thematic total and BFC was compared with total state budget.
- In the fifth step, need versus allocation analysis was done comparing the allocation with the quantitative and qualitative status of the children in the state with the support of data and analysis from different government and non-government reports and publications.
- In the sixth step, allocation versus spending was analysed on the basis of AE data available from the Detailed Demand of Grants for 2013-14 to 2015-16. The final report was prepared based on the above analysis.

Constraints of the Study

The main constraint of the study had been lack of accessibility to all the data required for such a study. Budget publications, including the detailed demand of grants, were neither available in the market nor from any government sales counter. All that one could access was whatever data available on the government website (<http://www.wbfin.nic.in/Page/budgetpublication.aspx>). Therefore the analysis was mainly based on the web version of the budget publication. The Annual Reports of the different departments of the GoWB and other government reports referred to in this study as secondary data were also assessed from the respective websites.

CHAPTER TWO

Situation of Children in West Bengal - An Overview

“The Government of India reiterates its commitment to safeguard, inform, include, support and empower all children within its territory and jurisdiction, both in their individual situation and as a national asset. The State is committed to take affirmative measures – legislative, policy or otherwise – to promote and safeguard the right of all children to live and grow with equity, dignity, security and freedom, especially those marginalised or disadvantaged; to ensure that all children have equal opportunities; and that no custom, tradition, cultural or religious practice is allowed to violate or restrict or prevent children from enjoying their rights.”

Extract from the National Policy for Children 2013¹

The state of West Bengal has a population of 9.13 crores, comprising among them 3 crores of children (less than 18 years old).² That is, children constitute 32.86 percent of the total population of the state. The age group wise population of the children in the state is given below.

Table 1 - Age group wise population of children in West Bengal

	Less than 6 years old	6 to 10 years old	11 to 13 years old	14 to 17 years old
Number of child (in lakhs)	90.1	85.3	53.6	70.9
Percentage among the total child population of the state	30.1	28.4	17.9	23.6

Data Source : Census 2011 Table – C 13 Single Year Age Returns by Residence and Sex³

The state of West Bengal has considerably improved on the indicators like Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), percentage of stunted children, percentage of underweight children, percentage of fully immunized children in the age group of 12-23 months as per the data of NFHS 3 & 4. These indicators are placing the state in a much better position in comparison with the status of those indicators at national level

High percentage of child marriage and high number of child trafficking is the major concern in relation to the protection of children in the state of west Bengal. Percentage of ever married women who are less than 18 years old among the total number of ever married women is 40.27. West Bengal has 32 percent of total cases of child trafficking registered throughout India in the year 2015. Besides this 3.16 percent of less than 14 years old children in West Bengal are child labour and 24.56 percent children in the age-group of 15-19 years are child labour which is also a matter of concern.

1. Source : http://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/npcenglish08072013_0.pdf

2. Source : Census 2011 Table – C 13 Single Year Age Returns by Residence and Sex, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-series/C-13.html>

3. Source : <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-series/C-13.html>

Budget For Children, West Bengal 2013-2014 To 2017-2018

Another matter of concern is high number of out of school children in the age group of 14-17 years, which is 38.03 percent of total number of children of that age group in the year 2015-16. Even 7.07 percent of the total number of children in the age-group of 6-13 years is out of school in the year 2015-16. Moreover, the high percentages of disabled children (21.33%), tribal children (18.35%), scheduled caste children (27.52%), OBC children (3.61%) and slum children (3.13%) among the out of school children in the age-group of 6-13 years are quite alarming.⁴

(For the reference of the data used in the paragraphs above please see the table below)

Table 2 - Comparative status of the children in West Bengal and India

Indicators	West Bengal	India
Percentage of child population among total population as per Census 2011	32.86	36.68
Percentage of child labour (5-14 years) as per census 2011 ⁵	3.16	3.9
Percentage of child labour (15-19 years) as per census 2011	24.56	25.07
Percentage of ever married women who are less than 18 years old among the total number of ever married women as per census 2011 – indication of child marriage among the women ⁶	40.27	30.21
Rate of Crime against Children in 2015 (Source: Crime in India 2015 compendium by NCRB, MHA) ⁷	16.9	21.1
Number of Child Trafficking cases registered during 2015 (Source: Crime in India 2015 compendium by NCRB, MHA)	1119	3490
Infant Mortality rate (against 1000 live birth) [NFHS 4 data ⁸]	27	41
Percentage of stunted Children under 5 years of age (NFHS 4 data)	32.5	38.4
Percentage of underweight Children under 5 years of age (NFHS 4 data)	31.5	35.7
Percentage of anaemic Children in the age-group of 6-59 months (NFHS 4 data)	54.2	58.4
Percentage Children in the age-group of 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT) [NFHS 4 data]	84.4	62
Percentage of out of school children among the 6-13 years age-group (calculated from the total enrolment of children in school from class I to class VIII in 2015-16 [State and all India report card-UDISE ⁹] in reference to the total number of children of 6-13 years age group as per 2011 census ¹⁰)	7.07	5.57
Percentage of out of school children among 14-18 years age-group (calculated from the total enrolment of children in school from IX-XII class in 2015-16 [State and all India report card-UDISE ¹¹] in reference to the total number of children of 14-18 years age group as per 2011 census ¹²)	38.03	34.42

4. Data Source : National Survey on Estimation of Out of School Children, 2014 – SRI-IMRB, <http://ssa.nic.in/pabminutes-documents/NS.pdf>

5. Data Source : Census 2011 Table B-1 Main workers, Marginal workers, Non-workers and those marginal workers, non-workers seeking/available for work classified by age and sex, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/B-series/B-Series-01.html>

6. Source : Census 2011 table - C-04 Ever Married And Currently Married Population By Age At Marriage And Duration Of Marriage, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-series/c-4.html>

7. Rate of Crime against Children means number of crimes against children per 1,00,000 population of Children. Estimated population of Children of the year 2014 is used for calculation of Crime Rate due to absence of such figures for the year 2015. Data Source : <http://ncrb.nic.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2015/FILES/Compendium-15.11.16.pdf>

8. Data Source : <http://rchiips.org/NFHS/pdf/NFHS4/India.pdf> and http://rchiips.org/NFHS/pdf/NFHS4/WB_FactSheet.pdf

9. Data Source : http://udise.in/Downloads/Elementary-STRC-2015-16/Elementary-State_Report_Cards_2015-16.pdf

10. Data Source : <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-series/C-13.html>

11. Data Source : Secondary Education in India – State Report Card 2015-16, http://udise.in/Downloads/SEMIS-STRC-2015-16/SEMIS-State_Report_Cards_2015-16.pdf

12. Data Source : <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-series/C-13.html>

Major policy level changes and introduction of new schemes/programs for children during the period 2013-2017

Government of India

- Government of India has formulated a National policy for Children in the year 2013 in line with United Nation's Child Rights Convention, thereby recognizing Children as any person who is less than 18 years old.
- The National Food Security Act 2013 ensures conditional cash benefit scheme of Rs.6000 per head for every pregnant and lactating women of the country. The act ensures supplementary nutrition for children in the age-group of 6 months to six years and pregnant and lactating mothers in the Anganwadi centres. The act also ensures cooked and hot mid-day meal to be served for every child every day in schools from class I to Class VIII.
- The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 has come into force and repeals the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. The new Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 provides for strengthened provisions for both children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law. The act has introduced special provisions for heinous offences committed by children above the age of sixteen year. The act also have separate new chapter on Adoption to streamline adoption of orphan, abandoned and surrendered children; inclusion of new offences committed against children; and mandatory registration of Child Care Institutions.
- The government of India has banned the employment of children of less than 14 years old in any sector and employment of adolescent in the age-group of 14-18 years in hazardous sectors by amending the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 to Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and regulation) Act, 2016. Though, however, by amending the act government allowed children of any age to help his family or family enterprise, which is other than any hazardous occupations or processes set forth in the Schedule, after his school hours or during vacations or work as an artist in an audio-visual entertainment industry, including advertisement, films, television serials or any such other entertainment or sports activities except the circus, subject to such conditions and safety measures, as may be prescribed and in any sector run by the family enterprise.

Government of West Bengal

- During this period government of West Bengal has introduced two high budget scheme to boost up school education for children at the secondary and higher secondary level. One is 'Sabuj Sathi', which is aimed at distribution of bicycles among the students of Govt. And govt. aided schools (class IX- class XII) to help students to attend their schools at a distance. Another is 'Kanyashree Prakalpa', a conditional cash benefit scheme for girls of 13-19 years old who are studying at govt. and govt. aided schools and not married, incentivizing them to continue in education for a longer period of time, and complete secondary or higher secondary education, or equivalent in technical or vocational steams, thereby giving them a better footing in both the economic and social spheres and disincentivising marriage till at least the age of 18, the legal age of marriage, thereby reducing the risks of early pregnancies, associated risks of maternal and child mortality, and other debilitating health conditions, including those of malnutrition.

- Government of West Bengal had also drafted and adopted State Plan of Action for Children (2014-2018) in the year 2014 which targeted improvement on 54 indicators related to the rights of the child including Health, Education, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation and Protection.

State Plan of Action for Children adopted by government of West Bengal for five years (2014-2018) committed to ensure 100 percent birth registration, bring down IMR to 25 (for 1000 live births), ensure institutional delivery up to 90 percent, ensure full immunization for 90 percent of the children, bring down percentage of underweight children to 10 percent and stunted children to 11.8 percent, percentage of out of school children (6-13 years) to 0.25 percent, total eradication of child labour in the 5-14 years age-group, rate of early marriages of women down to 20 percent and improve upon many others indicators of child rights within 2018.¹³ We also noted that the budget allocation for children during 2013-2014 to 2017-2018 has been considerably increased to 19.1 percent of the total state budget on an average in comparison to earlier budget allocations for children which had been 16.6 percent of the total state budget during the period 2007-2008 to 2011-2012.¹⁴

13. Indicators & Targets for State Plan of Action for Children (2014-2018), Govt. of West Bengal

14. Data source : West Bengal Budget for Children 2007-2008 to 2011-2012 by Haq-CRC and SPAN, <http://haqcrc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/budget-for-children-in-west-bengal-2007-08-to-2011-12.pdf>

CHAPTER THREE

Budget for Children

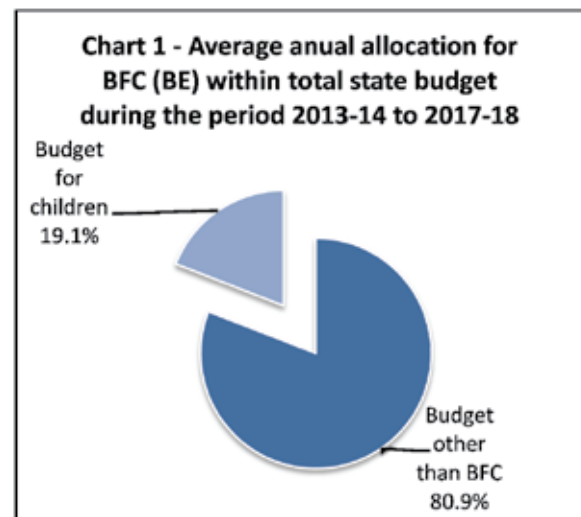
Government of West Bengal allocated on an average Rs. 9218 annually for each child (below the age of 18 years) in its state budget during the period 2013-14 to 2017-18 and spent on an average Rs.7646 annually for every child during the period 2013-14 to 2015-16.

(Calculated by average annual total allocation and spending for children in the state budget divided by the total population of children as per Census 2011 data¹⁵)

Budget for Children (BFC) is not a separate budget. It is the sum total of allocations and spending for children (BE, RE and AE) in the government budget (for this report the budget of Government of West Bengal) and in the schemes and programs directly related to the welfare and rights of the child.

Trend of allocations for children in the state budget

During the period of this study which is 2013-2014 to 2017-2018 the government of West Bengal allocated on an average 19.1 percent of the total state budget (BE) annually for the children. The average annual share of BFC within the state budget has been considerably increased in comparison to the average annual share of BFC in the state budget in the period 2007-2008 to 2011-2012 which was 16.6 percent of total state budget.¹⁶ The average share of BFC within the state budget was even lower during the period 2004-05 to 2008-09 which was only 13.48 percent.¹⁷ During the last 14 years the percentage of allocation for children in the total state budget of West Bengal has been increasing.



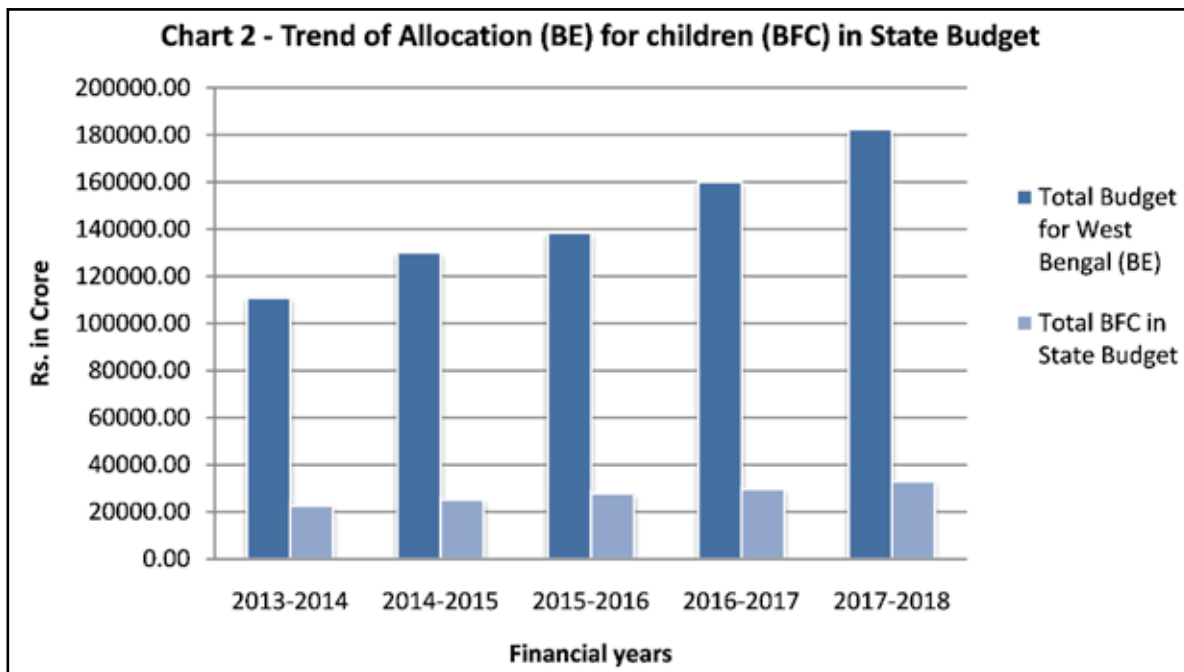
Data source : Detail demand of Grants, government of West Bengal, 2013-14 to 2017-2018

15. Data Source : Census 2011 Table – C 13 Single Year Age Returns by Residence and Sex, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-series/C-13.html>

16. Data Source : Budget for children in West Bengal 2004-05 to 2008-09 by SPAN and HAQ-CRC, <http://haqcrc.org/publication/budget-for-children-in-west-bengal-2004-05-to-2008-09/>

17. Data Source : Budget for children in West Bengal 2007-08 to 2011-12 by SPAN and HAQ-CRC, <http://haqcrc.org/publication/budget-children-west-bengal-2007-2008-2011-2012/>

**For every Rs.100 allocation in the state budget
Rs. 19.10 has been kept for children during the period of study.**



Data source : Detail demand of Grants and Budget at a glance of Government of West Bengal, 2013-14 to 2017-2018

The allocation for children (BE) i.e. Budget for Children (BFC) has been increased by 45.95 percent in the FY 2017-18 over the allocation for children (BE) in the FY 2013-14. The total state budget of GoWB has been increased by 64.5 percent during the same period. Hence, the annual share of BFC (BE) as the percentage of total State Budget has actually been decreasing during the period of study (2013-14 to 2017-18). Though the average annual share of BFC had been 19.1 percent of state budget during the period of study, it was highest in 2013-2014 – 20.33 percent of the state budget and lowest in present financial year 2017-18 – 18.03 percent of the total state budget.

Table 3 - Allocation for children (BFC) in State Budget (Rs.in Crore)

Year	Total Budget for West Bengal (BE)	Total BFC in State Budget (BE)	Percentage of BFC in State Budget
2013-2014	110805.64	22521.30	20.33
2014-2015	130013.52	25082.34	19.29
2015-2016	138374.01	27774.84	20.07
2016-2017	160044.60	29568.91	18.48
2017-2018	182296.91	32869.89	18.03
Average annual allocation of BFC within the state budget			19.1

Date source : Detail demand of grants and Budget at a glance of Government of West Bengal During the period 2013-14 to 2017-18

Trend of utilization of the allocations for children in the state budget

Underutilization of the allocated fund for children is a regular feature identified during the period 2013-14 to 2015-16. In the year 2013-14, 9.24 percent of BFC (BE) left unutilized, while the quantum of unutilized BFC had been 6.82 percent in 2014-15 and 10.79 percent in 2015-16. The BFC (BE) has been reduced in every year in

Budget For Children, West Bengal 2013-2014 To 2017-2018

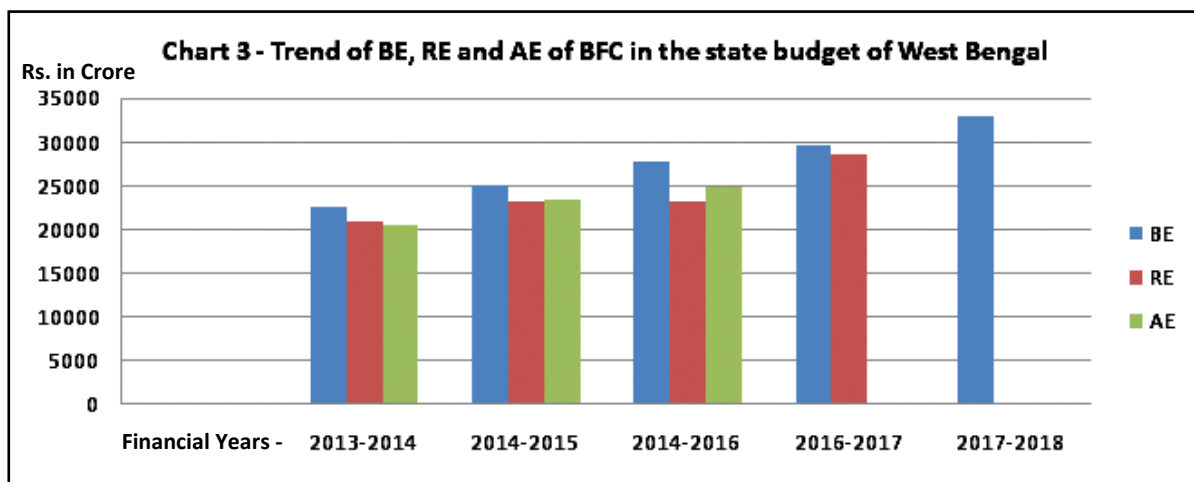
the Revised Estimate during the period 2013-14 to 2016-17. The reduction of BFC in RE was highest (16.7%) in 2015-16 and lowest (3.61%) and 2016-17.

Table 4 - Comparative analysis of BE, RE, AE for BFC (Amount – Rs. in crores) in the Government budget of West Bengal

Year	BE	RE	AE	BE-RE		BE-AE	
				Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
2013-2014	22521.30	20910.86	20441.23	1610.44	7.15	2080.08	9.24
2014-2015	25082.34	23096.22	23372.14	1986.12	7.92	1710.20	6.82
2015-2016	27774.84	23135.19	24778.71	4639.66	16.70	2996.13	10.79
2016-2017	29568.91	28501.20		1067.71	3.61		
2017-2018	32869.89						

Data source : Detail demand of Grants 2013-14 to 2017-18, Govt. of West Bengal

Reduction of allocation for children in RE and underutilization of the amount allocated for children in BE in the state budget is significant while a considerable number children remain deprived from their legitimate rights in the state.



Data source : Detail demand of Grants 2013-14 to 2017-18, Govt. of West Bengal *AE not available for 2016-17 and 2017-18 while RE is not available for 2017-18

Let us look at this from another angle. If we examine the state budget of West Bengal for the period 2013-14 to 2017-18, we find that on an average Rs. 9218 was annually allocated for every child in the state budget. But during the period of 2013-14 to 2015-16 allocated amount for children could not be spent fully. Government spending per child annually was on an average Rs.7646 which amounted to 82.9 percent of the per child allocation in state budget.

Thematic allocation for children within BFC and state Budget

Let us look into the thematic allocation for children within BFC. In this study we have categorized the allocation in BFC under five thematic areas. Those are **Child Protection, Child Health, Early Childhood Care and Education** (includes ICDS, Crèches, Balwadi and anganwadi), **Child Education** (school education for the children of age group 6-18 years), and finally few **General Provisions on Children**.

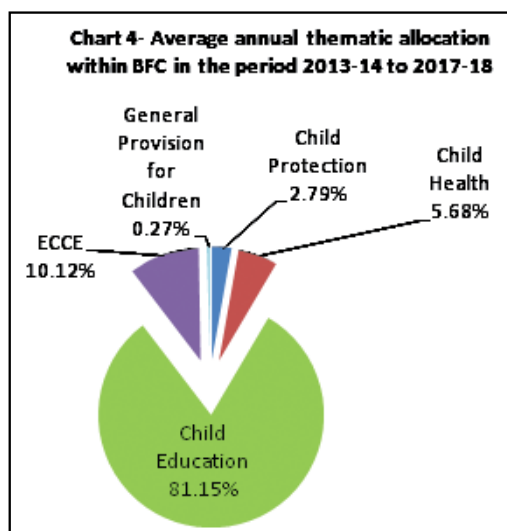
Table 5 - Thematic Allocations (BE) in state budget and BFC of West Bengal (Rs. in crore)

Year	Child Protection	Child Health	Child Education	Early Childhood Care and Education	General provision for Children	Total BFC	State Budget
2013-2014	66.95	1390.10	18496.38	2467.84	100.04	22521.30	110805.64
2014-2015	705.73	1244.05	20652.92	2403.80	75.84	25082.34	130013.52
2015-2016	826.13	1516.24	22598.80	2759.72	73.94	27774.84	138374.01
2016-2017	1013.32	1700.96	23602.59	3185.64	66.40	29568.91	160044.60
2017-2018	1232.80	1978.16	26481.56	3127.99	49.38	32869.89	182296.91
Average percentage in BFC	2.79	5.68	81.15	10.12	0.27		
Average percentage in state Budget	0.53	1.09	15.50	1.93	0.05		

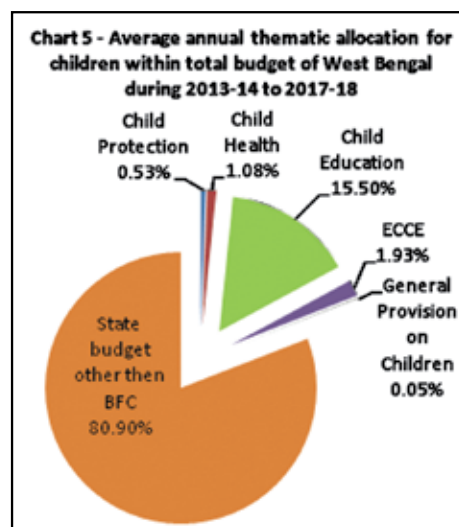
Date source : Detail demand of grants and Budget at a glance of Government of West Bengal During the period 2013-14 to 2017-18

Average annual allocations for children in different thematic areas seem highly disproportionate within BFC. While on an average 81.15% of BFC had been annually allocated for Child Education, only 2.79% of BFC was allocated for Child Protection.

Thematic allocation for children has been increased steadily during the period of study in under all thematic areas. Maximum allocation for children has been in education and the share is on an average 81.15 percent of the BFC and 15.5 percent of state budget annually. Minimum allocation for children was under the theme of child protection which was annually on an average 2.79 percent of BFC and 0.53 of total state budget.



Date source : Detail demand of grants of Government of West Bengal During the period 2013-14 to 2017-18



Date source : Detail demand of grants of Government of West Bengal During the period 2013-14 to 2017-18

The Devolution Saga

There is a huge cut in the allocation for children (BFC) in the Union Budget during the period 2013-14 to 2016-17. In the year 2013-14 the share of children in Union budget was 4.64 percent that had been decreased to 3.32 percent in the year 2016-17.¹⁸ This cut in BFC might have been caused by the enhanced devolution of Union Taxes to States as recommended by the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) and to keep the Budget for such programmes unchanged, States were supposed to contribute from their enhanced resources. The

Budget For Children, West Bengal 2013-2014 To 2017-2018

Fourteenth Finance Commission recommended that the share of the states in the divisible pool of taxes should be increased to 42% from 32%.

Let us see that how the state of West Bengal benefited by the recommendation of 14th finance commission, which had the potentiality to create scope in the state budget towards enhancing the allocation for children.

Table 6 - Receipts (BE) under different heads in the budget of Government of West Bengal as percentage of the total Receipt (Revenue + Capital)

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue receipt					
State tax revenue	35.91	34.93	33.6	31.73	30.6
Non tax revenue	1.59	1.53	1.72	1.68	1.22
State share of Union taxes and duties	22.81	21.38	23.1	26.16	27.16
Grant in aid from central govt (include grant-in-aid for child specific programs)	19.49	23.67	23.31	21.37	19.27
Capital receipt					
Loan Recoveries	0.15	0.24	0.29	0.3	0.44
Market loans	23.32	19.27	16.73	16.25	24.4
Loans and advances from central government	1.06	1.53	0.11	0.94	1.53
Loans from other sources	1.65	3.48	4.72	6.41	0.91
Other Receipts	-5.97	-6.03	-3.58	-4.83	-5.53

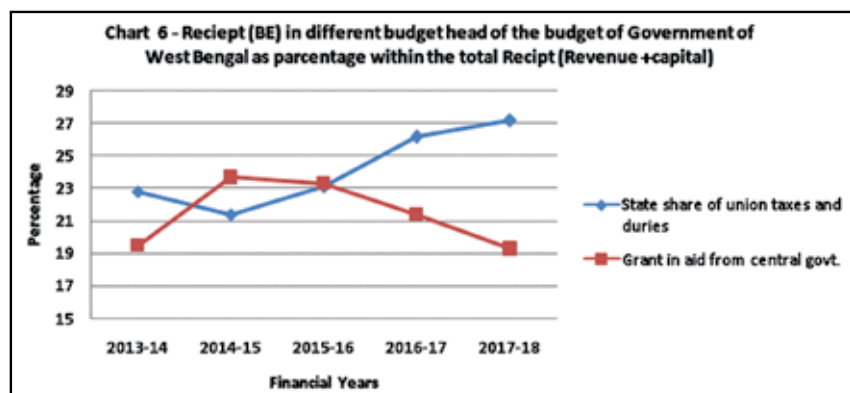
Data Source : State budget at a glance, Govt. of West Bengal, 2013-14 to 2017-18

The enhanced devolution of Union Taxes to the states as recommended by the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) was reflected first in the revenue receipt by the government of West Bengal in the financial year 2016-17 where the share of Union taxes and duties was 26.16 percent of the total receipt budget (BE) of the state. During the previous year (2015-16) it had been 23.31 percent of the state's total receipts. The share of union taxes and duties further increased in 2017-18 to 26.17 percent of the total receipt by the state. Though the state's share of union taxes and duties had been increased by 30 percent in 2016-17 over the previous year, but on examining its share in the total receipt budget of the state, it was found that the increase of the same in the total receipt of the state remained marginal.

At the same time the share of grant-in-aid from the central government in the receipt budget of the state has decreased steadily. It was 23.67 percent of the receipt budget in the year 2014-15 that decreased to 19.67 percent in 2017-18.

During the same period the state's tax revenue had also decreased. It was 35.91 percent of the total Receipt budget in the year 2013-14 that decreased to 30.6 percent of total Receipt budget in the year 2017-18.

In the same period, the share of children in the expenditure budget of West Bengal also decreased from 20.33 percent (2013-14) to 18 percent of the state budget (2017-18).



18. Data Source : Budget for Children 2016-2017 - Not Even Halfway Through Its Demographic Dividend by HAQ-CRC, <http://haqcrc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/budget-for-children-2016-17-not-even-halfway-through-its-demographic-dividend1.pdf>

CHAPTER FOUR

Child Protection

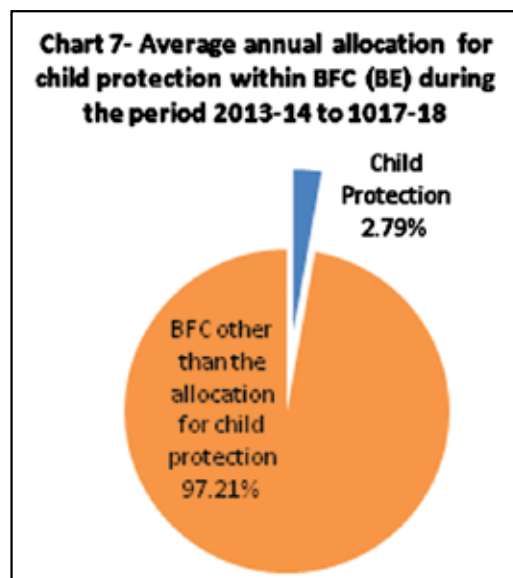
The allocation and expenditure under the thematic area of Child Protection mainly includes Integrated Child Protection Scheme, Kanyashree Prakalpa, Welfare of Street Children, Scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile social mal adjustment, Schemes for prevention of child beggary and the schemes and programs related to Juvenile justice system of the state including residential care of children.

West Bengal has 2,09,86,452 children in the age-group of 6 to 17 years¹⁹, out of which 1, 73,05,080 children were enrolled in different schools of the state in the year 2015-16.²⁰ So, 36,81,372 children of age group of 6-17 years were not attending any school in the year 2015-16. This number of out of school children had been 12.3 percent of total child population of the state and 17.54 percent of the children in the age-group of 6-17 years. Around 37 lakhs children who were not attending any school remained most vulnerable and they were in need of care and protection. This figure might have include in it the reported number of 27.75 lakhs child labour (less than 18 years old)²¹, 11 thousand missing children²² in 2014, 1119 reported cases of child trafficking from West Bengal in 2015²³ and many other unidentified children who were in need of care and protection. It is well recognized that children out of school are most vulnerable and in need of care and protection. Therefore, amount of allocation for child protection in the state budget is significant to ensure rescue, care and protection for these children.

Trend of allocation for child protection in the state budget

The average annual allocation (BE) for child protection within both BFC and the state budget seemed to be quite low. The allocation (BE) for child protection had been on an average 2.79 per cent of BFC and 0.53 percent of the state budgets annually during the period 2013-14 to 2017-18.

The trend of allocation for child protection in the budget of West Bengal was increasing during the study period. The allocation for child protection has been increased by 1741 percent in the FY 2017-18 over the allocation for the same in the year 2013-14. This leap in the allocation for child protection was mainly due to the introduction of the allocation for the state government scheme ‘Kanyashree Prakalpa’ in state budget in the year 2014-15.



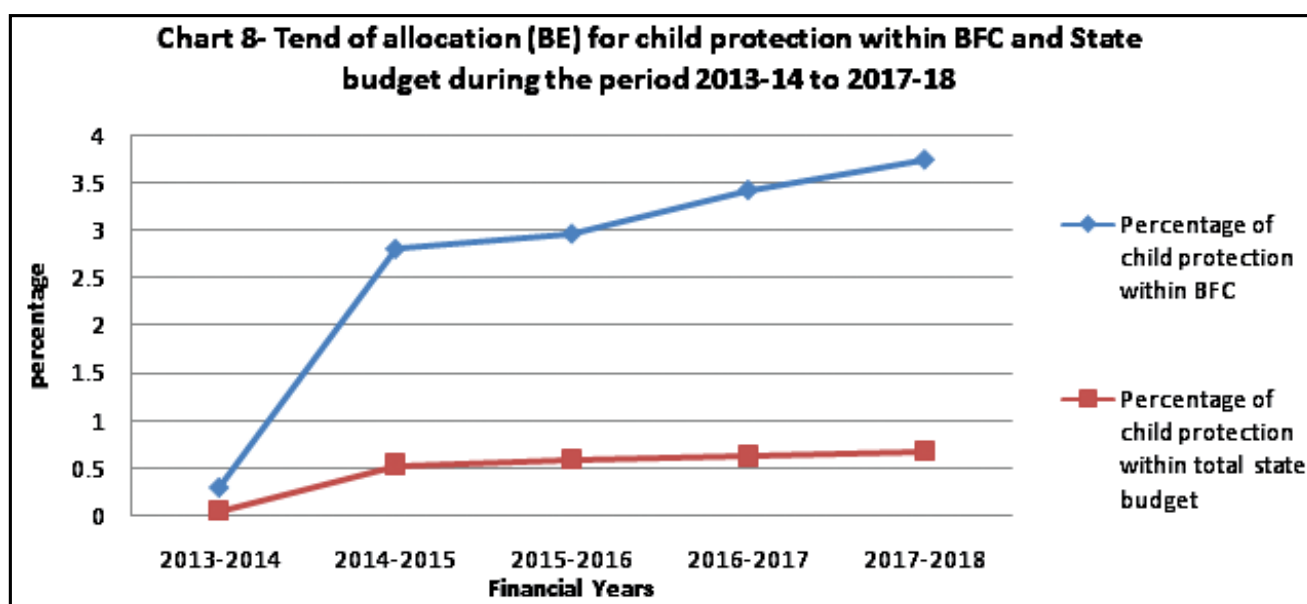
Data source : Detail demand of Grants, Government of West Bengal, 2013-14 to 2017-18

19. Data Source : Census 2011 C 13 Single Year Age Returns by Residence and Sex, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-series/C-13.html>
20. Data Source : School report card U-dise 2015-16, http://udise.in/Downloads/Elementary-STRC-2015-16/Elementary-State_Report_Cards_2015-16.pdf and http://udise.in/Downloads/SEMIS-STRC-2015-16/SEMIS-State_Report_Cards_2015-16.pdf
21. Data Source : Census 2011 Main workers, Marginal workers, Non-workers and those marginal workers, non-workers seeking/ available for work classified by age and sex, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/B-series/B-Series-01.html>
22. Data Source : Loksava unstarred question no 809 for 01-03-2016, <http://mha1.nic.in/par2013/par2016-pdfs/lc-010316/809.pdf>
23. Data Source : Crime in India 2015-compendium, NCRB, MHA, <http://ncrb.nic.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2015/FILES/Compendium-15.11.16.pdf>

Table 7 – Trend of allocation (BE) for Child Protection in comparison with BFC and state budget and percentage of allocation for child protection within BFC and state budget.

Year	Allocation (BE) for Child Protection (Rs. in Crore)	Total BFC (Rs. in Crore)	Total state budget (Rs. in Crore)	Percentage of allocation for child protection within BFC	Percentage of allocation for child protection within state budget
2013-2014	66.95	22521.30	110805.64	0.30	0.06
2014-2015	705.73	25082.34	130013.52	2.81	0.54
2015-2016	826.13	27774.84	138374.01	2.97	0.60
2016-2017	1013.32	29568.91	160044.60	3.43	0.63
2017-2018	1232.80	32869.89	182296.91	3.75	0.68

Data source : Detail demand of Grants, Government of West Bengal, 2013-14 to 2017-18



Data source : Detail demand of Grants, Government of West Bengal, 2013-14 to 2017-18

As evident from the above table, during the period 2013-14 to 2017-18, the allocation for child protection had increased from 66.95 crore to 1232.8 crore, bulk of which had been for the 'Kanyashree Prakalpa'. In the year 2017-18, of the total Rs.1232.8 crore allocated (BE) for child protection, Rs.1049.79 crore was allocated (BE) for Kanyashree Prakalpa. That is, the allocation (BE) for Kanyashree Prakalpa was 85.15 percent of the total budget for child protection in that particular year. Kanyashree Prakalpa was introduced in the year 2014-15 for prevention of child marriage among girls and to ensure retention of girls in the age-group of 13-18 years in school. The scheme seems to have been timely introduced as according to the data of 2011 Census, 40 percent of the ever married women of west Bengal had been victims of child marriage, the figure being much higher than the national rate of child marriage.²⁴

'Kanyashree Prakalpa' is a conditional Cash Benefit scheme funded solely by the government of West Bengal with the objective of incentivizing girls in the age-group of 13-18 years to prevent their school drop-out and also their early marriage. Girls who are in the age-group of 13 to 18 years and studying in any formal or open

24. Source : Census 2011 table - C-04 Ever Married And Currently Married Population By Age At Marriage And Duration Of Marriage, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-series/c-4.html>

school in or above class VIII or in vocational institutions and are not married would receive Rs.750 as annual scholarship. The scheme also assures a one-time grant of Rs.25,000 for the girls in the age group 18 to 19 years who are unmarried and continuing their study in or above class VIII standard in schools, colleges or other institutions.²⁵ Between the years 2013-14 and 2017-18, Rs.4101.26 crore (including allocation in RE in the year 2013-14) has been allocated for Kanyashree Prakalpa, which benefited 39,88,650 girls of the state till date.²⁶

As per the nature of this scheme only those girls could be benefitted by Kanyashree Prakalpa who are in school. As on 2015-16, 31,54,493 girls were studying in schools of West Bengal from Class VIII to Class XII and they obviously were in the age-group of 13 to 17 years.²⁷ Only these girls were eligible to receive the benefit of Kanyashree Prakalpa. While, 26.07 percent of girls in the age group of 13-17 years who were not in any school²⁸ and as a result remained most vulnerable to be married off early and also facing the risk of being trafficked did not come under the coverage of Kanyashree Prakalpa.

Table 8 - Trend of Allocation in different programs for child protection (BE) (Rs. In Lakh)

Schemes/Programmes	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Integrated Child Protection Scheme	2060	2086	6560.37	7540.04	10725.08
Kanyashree Prakalpa	0	63430.6	70800	86970.71	104979
Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations for Services for the Children in need of Care and Protection	1026.12	1186.73	1760.74	2505.82	2583.47
Welfare of Street Children	4	5	8.4	9.05	9
Establishing Homes and after care homes for the children (cost towards govt. homes under JJ Act)	1963.92	2162.16	2055	2750.99	2982.7
Holiday home for destitute children at Digha	19.07	20.46	10.81	13.41	17.45
Cottages at Digha	12.45	14.46	16.33	19.45	21.98
Scheme for prevention and control Juvenile social maladjustment	416.49	343.29	460.66	498.84	539.47
Juvenile Board and Court	48.71	51.32	51.44	57	33.67
Non institutional Services for prevention of child beggary	129.28	127.92	79.05	81.88	76.23
Awareness programme against social evils	500	586	586	640	1140
State Advisory Board for Juvenile Justice	0	0	15	15.75	0
State government programme on child labour	55	100	70	70	70
Non-Institutional Care for Destitute Children	52.28	57.51	62.69	68.33	14.48
Vocational Training for Girls and women in government home	10	10.6	20	24.04	27.7

Data source : Detail demand of Grants, Government of West Bengal, 2013-14 to 2017-18

The government child protection system in India as well as in the state of West Bengal is primarily governed by the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection for Children) Act, 2015 and by the norms of Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). The child protection system in West Bengal and in other states of India is primarily funded by the Union Government through one of its flagship program -- Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). The

25. Data Source: Kanyashree Prakalpa Implementation guidelines version 2.0, Government of West Bengal.

26. Data Source : https://www.wbkanyashree.gov.in/kp_4.0/index.php seen on 30th May, 2017

27. Data Source: Secondary education-State Report Card-U-DISE 2015-16, http://udise.in/Downloads/SEMIS-STRC-2015-16/SEMIS-State_Report_Cards_2015-16.pdf

28. Data Source : Age wise population of girls calculated from Census 2011 and compared with number of girls enrolled in school as per Secondary education-State Report Card-U-DISE 2015-16, http://udise.in/Downloads/SEMIS-STRC-2015-16/SEMIS-State_Report_Cards_2015-16.pdf

Budget For Children, West Bengal 2013-2014 To 2017-2018

ICPS along with another scheme of Union government namely, "Prevention and Control Juvenile Social Mal-adjustment" ensures the components of child protection system in the states at grassroots level.

The child protection system is mainly reactive in nature which addresses the issue of child protection through identification, rescue, repatriation and rehabilitation of the children who are orphan, neglected, child labour, victims of trafficking and child marriage, missing children and victims of abuse, torture, molestation and rape.

The allocation in ICPS (major scheme for child protection) has been substantially increased by 420.6 percent during the period of study (2013-14 to 2017-18). In the year 2017-18, the allocation (BE) in ICPS is 107.25 core. While the allocation for Kanyashree Prakalpa which is primarily for the prevention of child marriage among the girls was much higher than the allocation for ICPS – Rs.1049.79 crore in the year 2017-18.

In the year 2011, the capacity of the government and NGO run Homes in the state of West Bengal together under the Juvenile Justice Act had been to accommodate 3875 children²⁹. In the year 2016, while the number of SAAs increased by 14 and the number of NGO-run homes under JJ Act increased by 17, the government-run homes under JJ Act increased only by one. But the significant point is the capacity of accommodating children in the homes under JJ Act in the state of West Bengal has increased only by 55.74 percent,³⁰ while during the same period (2013-14 to 2016-17) the allocation under ICPS scheme in the budget of the state of West Bengal has been increased by more than 266 percent. Evidently, the increase in the allocation in ICPS seems either not adequate or could not match the needs, as the capacity of the state to accommodate the children declared as children in need of care and protection or children in conflict with Law under the Juvenile Justice Act has increased only marginally.

The Government of West Bengal supports 95 children homes run by the NGOs under the Program related to residential care and protection of destitute children (Cottage scheme). While 90 percent cost of this program is borne by the state government, 10 percent of the cost is borne by the NGOs. Children come in these homes not through the CWC, but through the recommendation of the Departments of Women and Child Development and Social Welfare of government of West Bengal. The number of cottage homes has declined from 114 (in the year 2011) to 95 and the capacity to accommodate children has decreased from 9575 (in the year 2011) to 8125,³¹ while during the study period (2013-14 to 2017-18) the allocation (BE) to **support NGOs for the Services of the Children in need of Care and Protection (for cottage homes)** increased from Rs. 10.26 crore to Rs. 25.83 crore.

Besides ICPS and Kanyashree Prakalpa, the allocation in other programmes and schemes related to child protection has marginally increased during the period of study. The allocation for the program of prevention of child beggary in the state has even decreased during the period of study.

Trend of utilization of allocations for child protection

Table 9 - Allocation Vs Spending for Child protection in the State budget of West Bengal (Rs. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	AE	BE-AE		RE-AE	
				Rs.	Percent	Rs.	Percent
2013-2014	66.95	905.46	322.29	-255.35	-381.42	583.16	64.41
2014-2015	705.73	652.90	614.78	90.95	12.89	38.12	5.84
2015-2016	826.13	748.33	977.28	-151.14	-18.30	-228.95	-30.59

Data source: Detail Demand of Grants of the Budget of Govt. of West Bengal 2013-14 to 2015-16

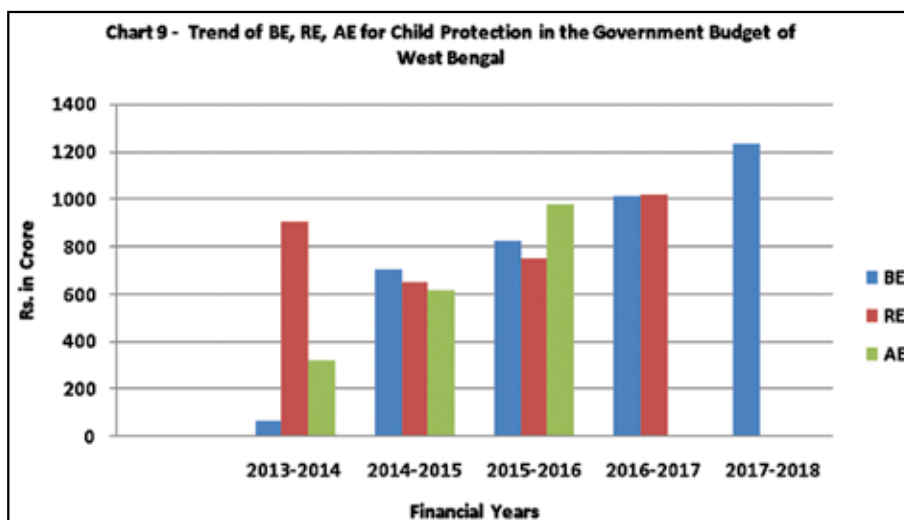
29. Data Source : Annual Report 2010-11, Department of women and Child Development and social welfare, GoWB.

30. Data Source: Minutes of 163rd meeting of PAB under ICPS-Reg date 31.08.2016, <http://icds-wcd.nic.in/icpsmon/WestBengalRevisedApprovedMinutesof201516.pdf>

31. Data Source : Annual Report 2010-11, Department of women and Child Development and social welfare, GoWB and List of cottage homes from http://wbcdwds.gov.in/cottage_home.php seen on 31st May 2017

Budget For Children, West Bengal 2013-2014 To 2017-2018

We found that in the financial year 2013-14, the allocation for child protection was Rs. 66.95 crore, which was hiked by more than 13 times to 905.46 crores in the revised estimate, obviously for introducing the heavy-duty Kanyashree Prakalpa in the mid of the year. But ultimately 64.41 percent of the revised estimate remained unutilized. In next year 12.89 percent of BE and 5.84 percent of RE remained unutilized. While in the year 2015-16, the utilization was 18.3 percent more than the BE.



Data source : Detail demand of Grants 2013-14 to 2017-18, Govt. of West Bengal *AE not available for 2016-17 and 2017-18 while RE is not available for 2017-18

Underutilization of allocated fund was seen as a regular feature in most of the schemes and programs for child protection. As for example, while 87.71 percent of the allocation (BE) for ICPS in the year 2015-16 remained unspent, 42.21 percent of the revised estimate on ICPS was kept unspent in the year 2014-15. Even 67.5 percent of the allocation for Kanyashree (RE) in the year 2013-14 remained unspent. Similarly, in the year 2014-15, 14.84 percent of BE and 2.3 percent of RE of Kanyashree Prakalpa remained unutilized. However, over-expenditure of 33.88 percent on BE and 51.89 percent on RE in Kanyashree Prakalpa in the year 2015-16 was observed.

Table 10 - Trend of Utilization of allocations (BE & RE) in the schemes and programs for child protection (in Percent)

Schemes and Programs	2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016	
	BE-AE	RE-AE	BE-AE	RE-AE	BE-AE	RE-AE
Integrated Child Protection Scheme	-42.38	-42.38	-66.78	42.21	87.71	87.71
Kanyashree Prakalpa	0	67.5	14.84	2.3	-33.88	-51.89
Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations for Services for the Children in need of Care and Protection	9.02	9.02	23.19	23.16	51.31	63.68
Welfare of Street Children	-5.34	-5.34	47.4	47.4	100	100
Establishing Homes and after care homes for the children	70	69.31	4.71	-35.56	59.42	59.85
Scheme for prevention and control Juvenile social maladjustment	47.59	46.43	38.03	33.15	50.19	49.95
Juvenile Board and Court	58.74	55.76	65.77	63.05	71.06	71.02
Non institutional Services for prevention of child beggary	49.78	46.31	51.41	16.13	30.66	23.24
Awareness programme against social evils	100	100	32.48	32.48	96.2	96.2
State Advisory Board for Juvenile Justice	0	0	0	0	100	100
State government programme on child labour	40.88	40.88	41.86	41.86	42.6	42.6
Non-Institutional Care for Destitute Children	67.26	67.26	72.37	72.37	78.74	78.74

Data source : Detail Demand of Grants of the Budget of Govt. of West Bengal 2013-14 to 2015-16

Budget For Children, West Bengal 2013-2014 To 2017-2018

Besides ICPS and Kanyashree prakalpa, the underutilization of allocated fund has been regular feature in almost all schemes and programs related to child protection. The most glaring among them was 100 percent underutilization of allocated fund in the scheme such as Welfare for street children and in the constituting of state advisory board for Juvenile Justice in the year 2015-16.

Details of the budget heads under the thematic area of child protection (BE, RE and AE) from FY 2013-14 to FY 2017-18

Integrated child protection scheme (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	2060.00	2060.00	2933.04
2014-2015	2086.00	6020.37	3479.10
2015-2016	6560.37	6560.37	806.41
2016-2017	7540.04	8555.10	NA
2017-2018	10725.08	NA	NA

Establishing Homes and after care homes for the children (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	1963.92	1919.83	589.10
2014-2015	2162.16	1519.88	2060.38
2015-2016	2055.00	2076.72	833.87
2016-2017	2750.99	2615.34	NA
2017-2018	2982.70	NA	NA

Kanyashree Prakalpa (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	0.00	83946.00	27285.53
2014-2015	63430.60	55290.00	54016.67
2015-2016	70800.00	62404.70	94783.82
2016-2017	86970.71	86970.71	NA
2017-2018	104979.00	NA	NA

State Advisory Board for Juvenile Justice (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	0	0	0
2014-2015	0	0	0
2015-2016	15	15	0
2016-2017	15.75	0	NA
2017-2018	0	NA	NA

Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations for Services for the Children in need of Care and Protection (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	1026.12	1026.12	933.52
2014-2015	1186.73	1186.32	911.58
2015-2016	1760.74	2360.74	857.31
2016-2017	2505.82	2501.82	NA
2017-2018	2583.47	NA	NA

Probation system under West Bengal Children Act (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	19.08	17.79	11.55
2014-2015	18.78	12.93	11.94
2015-2016	13.76	13.56	6.93
2016-2017	15.69	8.97	NA
2017-2018	9.81	NA	NA

Welfare of Street Children (Rs. in lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	4.00	4.00	4.21
2014-2015	5.00	5.00	2.63
2015-2016	8.40	8.40	0.00
2016-2017	9.05	9.05	NA
2017-2018	9.00	NA	NA

Children Bureau (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	38.30	35.72	25.88
2014-2015	37.74	28.26	29.35
2015-2016	30.08	31.83	27.86
2016-2017	36.68	33.68	NA
2017-2018	36.83	NA	NA

Budget For Children, West Bengal 2013-2014 To 2017-2018

Non Institutional Care for Destitute Children (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	52.28	52.28	17.12
2014-2015	57.51	57.51	15.89
2015-2016	62.69	62.69	13.33
2016-2017	68.33	14.33	NA
2017-2018	14.48	NA	NA

Non institutional Services for prevention of child beggary (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	129.28	120.94	64.93
2014-2015	127.92	74.11	62.16
2015-2016	79.05	71.41	54.81
2016-2017	81.88	69.71	NA
2017-2018	76.23	NA	NA

Holiday home for destitute children at Digha (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	19.07	19.07	9.19
2014-2015	20.46	10.18	10.51
2015-2016	10.81	12.57	14.67
2016-2017	13.41	16.15	NA
2017-2018	17.45	NA	NA

Awareness programme against social evils (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	500.00	500.00	0.00
2014-2015	586.00	586.00	395.67
2015-2016	586.00	586.00	22.25
2016-2017	640.00	640.00	NA
2017-2018	1140.00	NA	NA

Cottages at Digha (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	12.45	11.78	36.12
2014-2015	14.46	10.51	190.31
2015-2016	16.33	16.39	15.42
2016-2017	19.45	18.67	NA
2017-2018	21.98	NA	NA

State government programme on child labour (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	55.00	55.00	32.52
2014-2015	100.00	100.00	58.14
2015-2016	70.00	70.00	40.18
2016-2017	70.00	70.00	NA
2017-2018	70.00	NA	NA

Scheme for prevention and control Juvenile social maladjustment (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	416.49	407.50	218.30
2014-2015	343.29	318.25	212.74
2015-2016	460.66	458.49	229.47
2016-2017	498.84	489.17	NA
2017-2018	539.47	NA	NA

Vocational Training for Girls and women in government home (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	10.00	7.60	48.25
2014-2015	10.60	11.59	3.47
2015-2016	20.00	20.00	6.62
2016-2017	24.04	24.04	NA
2017-2018	27.70	NA	NA

Juvenile Board and Court (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	48.71	45.43	20.10
2014-2015	51.32	47.54	17.57
2015-2016	51.44	51.37	14.89
2016-2017	57.00	30.57	NA
2017-2018	33.67	NA	NA

Directorate of Child Development (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	340.00	316.62	0.00
2014-2015	334.80	11.96	0.00
2015-2016	13.05	13.05	0.00
2016-2017	14.24	0.00	NA
2017-2018	13.24	NA	NA

CHAPTER FIVE

Budget for Child Health

The allocations and expenditures for Child Health were calculated and analysed from the detailed demand of Grant of the Health and Family Welfare Department of Government of West Bengal focussing those schemes and programs that were intended to directly address mother and child health including Reproductive Child Health to ensure safe birth, immunisation, health of pregnant and lactating mother and prevention from diseases prevalent for children. The schemes and programs of Health and Family welfare department, which have a component of Reproductive Child Health or Family Welfare, are also included in this study.

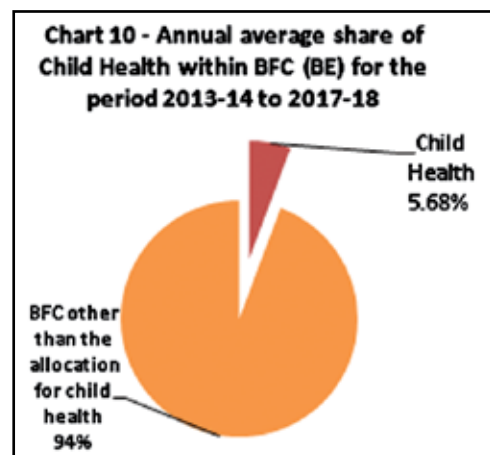
The nutritional aspect does not come under this theme as holistic nutritional aspect of children was not directly addressed anywhere in the budget. A component of Supplementary Nutrition as a part of ICDS program has been dealt in this report under the theme of Early Childhood Care and Education. The Mid-day Meal program, which is actually an incentive for attending school education, has been analysed under the theme of Child Education. The subsidised supply of food grains under the PDS system is not included in this study, because it is very difficult to separate the cost allocated only for the child in this scheme.

The state of West Bengal has considerably improved on new born care, institutional delivery, child immunization and Infant mortality rate in last ten years (2006-2016) that can be found by comparing the data of NFHS 3 & 4, but malnutrition of children of less than 6 years old is still a major concern of the state with 54.2 percent of children (between 6-59 months) remaining anemic, 80 percent of children (between 6-23 months) not receiving adequate diet, 31.5 percent of children still underweight and 32.5 percent of children (less than five years old) reported to be stunted. Therefore, while Infant Mortality Rate is 27 per 1000 live births, under five mortality rate is 32 per 1000 children in the state.³²

Trend of allocation for Child Health in State Budget

The average annual allocation (BE) for Child Health remained around 5.68 percent of BFC and 1.09 percent of state budget during the period of Study (2013-14 to 2017-18). The average annual share of child Health within the allocation for BFC and state budget is the second lowest allocation for the children after the allocation for Child Protection.

Notably, the quantum of allocation for Child Health (BE) during the period of study (2013-14 to 2017-18) has been increased by 42.3 percent. But the share of allocation for Child Health within the BFC and state budget has shown a decreasing trend during the same period.



Data source : Detail demand of Grants, Budget of Government of West Bengal, 2013-14 to 2017-18

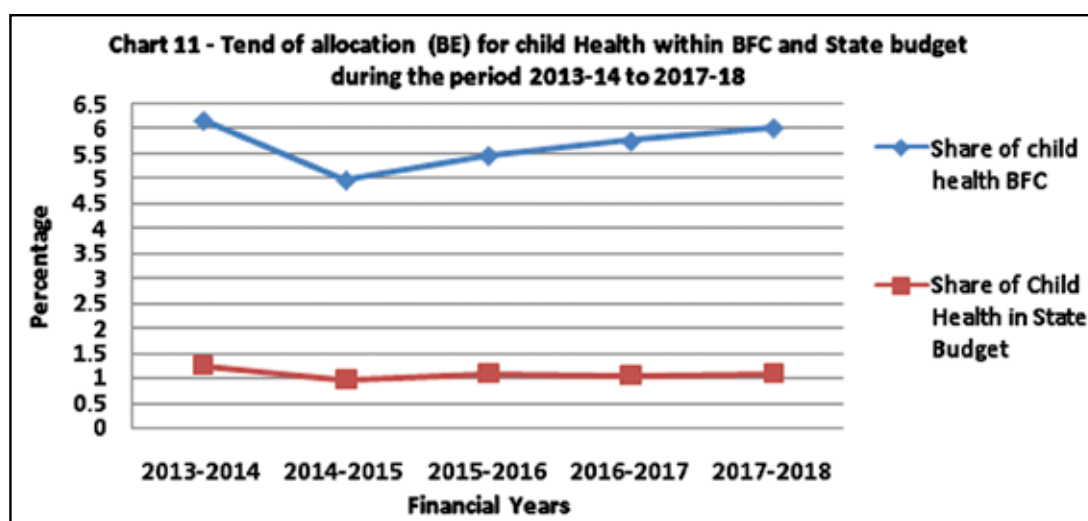
32. National family and Health Survey data fact sheet for West Bengal 2015-16, http://rchiips.org/NFHS/pdf/NFHS4/WB_FactSheet.pdf

Table 11 - Trend of allocation for Child Health (BE Rs. in crore) and it's Share (in percent) in BFC and State Budget of West Bengal

Year	Allocation for child health	Share of child health BFC	Share of Child Health in State Budget
2013-2014	1390.10	6.17	1.25
2014-2015	1244.05	4.96	0.96
2015-2016	1516.24	5.46	1.10
2016-2017	1700.96	5.75	1.06
2017-2018	1978.16	6.02	1.09

Data source : Detail Demand of Grants of the Budget of Govt. of West Bengal 2013-14 to 2015-16

For every Hundred Rupees allocation in the State budget of West Bengal (2013-14 to 2017-18), only Rs. 1.09 was allocated for Child Health annually on an average.



Data source : Detail Demand of Grants of the Budget of Govt. of West Bengal 2013-14 to 2015-16

Table 12 - Trend of Allocation in different programs for Child Health (BE) Rs. in Crore

Schemes/programs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Primary Health Centres	624.09	577.41	607.75	673.04	694.57
National Health Mission including NRHM (State and central share)	300	464.55	716.44	796.81	1067.29
Manufacture of Sera and Vaccine	3	2.94	2.81	2.87	2.87
Family Welfare Programme	388.89	88.32	72.23	85.48	77.52
ICDS Health Component	3.51	0	0	0	0
Training of Health Workers	4.86	0.02	0.005	0.29	0.008
Post Partum Unit	20.12	20.2	16.51	16.45	17.89
ASHA Workers	0	48	50.4	84.66	86.59
Village Health Guide Scheme	12.2	10.92	11.8	13.47	13.8
Trained Dais	6.9	6.55	7	7	7.5
Grants to Non-Government Institutions on maternity and child health	0.017	0.18	0.04	0.05	0
Indira Gandhi Matritya Sahajog Yojana	25.16	23.76	30	19.57	9.87
Community Health Care Management Initiative for women and children	0.12	1.2	1.24	1.26	0.25

Data source : Detailed Demand of Grants of the Budget of Govt. of West Bengal 2013-14 to 2017-18

National Health Mission (Rural and Urban) has the maximum allocation in state budget under child health sector and allocation under this Mission had been raised by 130 percent during the period 2014-15 to 2017-18. The priority focus of NHM has been Reproductive and Child Health services. The successful implementation of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) programmes had a significant impact in behavioural changes and brought pregnant women in large numbers to public health institutions. Besides child health the NRHM flexi pool resources were utilized to create adequate infrastructure at public health institutions to cope with the heavy rush of maternity cases. Ambulance services were introduced for transportation of maternity cases to public health institutions and for emergency care.³³ The National Health Mission was launched in April 2005 and the state of West Bengal showed significant improvement in indicators such as the rate of institutional child birth, Infant mortality rate and the rate of immunisation of children (12-23 months old) over a period of 10 years.³⁴

Due to the successful implementation of NHM, the state has considerably improved upon the RCH indicators such as IMR, Immunization rate and Institutional delivery over a period of 10 years.

Indira Gandhi Matritya Sahayog Yojana is the only maternity benefit program that has been universalised and made mandatory for every pregnant and lactating women of India after the enactment of National Food Security Act, 2013.³⁵ But allocation (BE) for this Yojana has been decreased by 60 percent during the period of study (2013-14 to 2017-18) and its implementation was limited only to Purulia and Jalpaiguri districts (2 districts out of 22) of the state of West Bengal till 2016. The scheme as a pilot was functional in 56 districts of India from 2010 - 2016 to provide cash benefits to every pregnant and lactating women up to Rs. 6000 for first two live births. The Central Government universalised this scheme as per the mandate of National Food Security Act 2013 only in the year 2017. But at the same time the Central Government has restricted the benefit only for the first live birth and reduced the benefit to Rs.5000 for every pregnant and lactating woman.³⁶ That might be the reason that the allocation (BE) for the scheme in the budget of Government of West Bengal has been decreased even after it's universalization through National Food Security Act 2013.

In spite of universalisation of maternity benefit mandated by National Food Security Act 2013, the allocation (BE) for Indira Gandhi Matritya Sahayog Yojana – the only scheme to fulfil the mandate of maternity benefit by NFS Act, 2013, has been reduced by 60% over the period 2013-14 to 2017-18 in the budget of Government of West Bengal.

The Primary Health Centres (PHCs) are the cornerstone of rural healthcare. Primary Health Centres and their sub-centres meet the health care needs of the vast rural population. The PHCs are established and maintained by the State Governments under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP)/Basic Minimum Services (BMS) Programme. Each PHC acts as a referral unit for 6 Sub-centres and has 4-6 beds for patients. Apart from regular medical treatments, PHCs in India have some special focus areas, like Infant immunization programs, Anti-epidemic programs, Birth control programs, Pregnancy & related care and Emergencies. The allocation (BE) for PHC in state budget during the period of study (2013-14 to 2017-18) has been increased by 11.29 percent. The State has 909 PHCs in the year 2015.³⁷ Remarkably, the number of PHCs had decreased by 22.5 percent in the 10 years between 2005 and 2010 (in 2005 the number of PHC in West Bengal was 1173). According to the norms to have 1 PHC against 30,000 rural population³⁸, the state of West Bengal should have 2072 PHC functioning.

Though there was a shortage of more than 1000 functioning PHCs in the state of West Bengal, the allocation (BE) for Primary Health Centre has increased by only 11.29 percent during the period 2013-14 to 2017-18 in the budget of Government of West Bengal.

33. Data source : <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/printrelease.aspx?relid=158588>

34. Data Source : National Family and Health Survey 2015-16 West Bengal Fact Sheet, http://rchiips.org/NFHS/pdf/NFHS4/WB_FactSheet.pdf

35. Data Source : Section 4 (b) of National Food Security Act, 2013, <http://indiacode.nic.in/acts-in-pdf/202013.pdf>

36. Data source : F. No. 11-9/2017-MBP, Ministry of Women and child Development, GOI - http://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/Maternity%20Benefit%20Programme_1.pdf

37. Data Source : Rural Health Statistics, 2014-15 by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOI, http://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/RHS_1.pdf

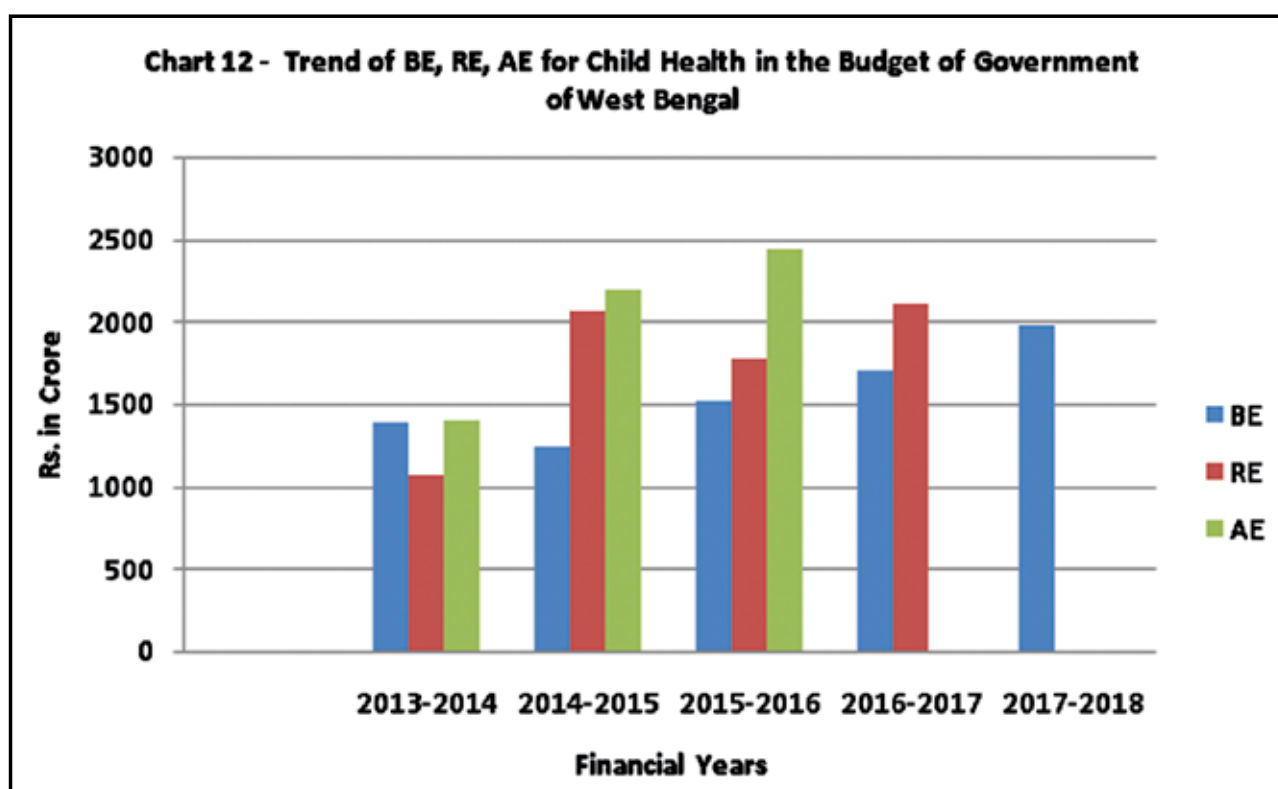
38. Data source : http://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/RHS_1.pdf, Rural Health Statistics 2014-15, GOI

Trend of utilization of allocations for child health

Table 13 - Trend of Allocations and Expenditures in the Budget for Child Health (Rs. in Crore)

Year	BE	RE	AE	BE-RE		BE-AE	
				Amt in Rs.	Percent	Amt in Rs.	Percent
2013-2014	1390.10	1062.92	1396.59	327.18	23.54	-6.49	-0.47
2014-2015	1244.05	2057.02	2187.87	-812.97	-65.35	-943.82	-75.87
2015-2016	1516.24	1773.31	2440.52	-257.07	-16.95	-924.28	-60.96
2016-2017	1700.96	2112.81		-411.84	-24.21		
2017-2018	1978.16						

Data source : Detail Demand of Grants of the Budget of Govt. of West Bengal 2013-14 to 2017-18



Data source : Detail demand of Grants 2013-14 to 2017-18, Govt. of West Bengal *AE not available for 2016-17 and 2017-18 while RE is not available for 2017-18

Unlike the under-spending characteristically found in BFC and the budget for child protection, we find significant overspending in child health over the allocated amount. In the year 2013-14, the overspending was only 6.49% over BE, but in the next two financial years the overspendings had been overwhelming. It was 75.87 percent of BE in 2014-15 and 60.96 percent of BE in 2015-16. The spending was not only more than the BE but also more than the RE.

Budget For Children, West Bengal 2013-2014 To 2017-2018

The spending on Child health had been respectively 75.87 percent and 60.96 percent more than the budget allocations (BE) in the years 2014-15 and 2015-16.

Table 14 - Trend of Allocations and Expenditures in different Schemes/Programs for Child Health (Rs. in Crore)

Schemes/Programs	2013-2014			2014-2015			2015-2016		
	BE	AE	BE-AE (%)	BE	AE	BE-AE (%)	BE	AE	BE-AE (%)
Primary Health Centres	624.09	512.34	17.90	577.41	525.48	8.99	607.75	554.89	8.69
National Health mission including NRHM (State & central share)	300	317.14	-5.71	464.55	1429.71	-207.76	716.44	1676.43	-133.99
Manufacture of Sera and Vaccine	2.99	1.59	46.89	2.93	1.263	56.98	2.80	1.30	53.34
Family Welfare Programme	388.89	439.94	-13.12	88.32	93.316	-5.65	72.23	61.53	14.814
ICDS Health Component	3.5	1.98	43.26	0	0		0	0	
Training of Health Workers	4.86	4.55	6.34	0.02	0.814	-4072.81	0.005	0	100
Post Partum Unit	20.12	14.37	28.56	20.2	13.246	34.43	16.51	13.36	19.05
ASHA Workers	0	70.69	-100	48	81.392	-69.56	50.4	83.61	-65.89
Village Health Guide Scheme	12.2	11.87	2.67	10.92	10.275	5.90	11.8	11.62	1.46
Trained Dais	6.9	5.32	22.82	6.55	5.289	19.25	7	12.33	-76.21
Grants to Non-Government Institutions on maternity and child health	0.16	0.03	76.24	0.17	0.000	100	0.04	0	100
Indira Gandhi Matritya Sahajog Yojana	25.16	15.82	37.09	23.76	26.180	-10.18	30	24.48	18.39
Community Health Care Management Initiative for women and children	1.2	0.88	26.14	1.2	0.899	25.08	1.24	0.92	25.06

Data source : Detailed Demand of Grants of the Budget of Govt. of West Bengal 2013-14 to 2017-18

On further examining of the nature of spending of the allocations in different programs for Child Health, a combined pattern of under-spending and overspending of the allocated amount is found. The overspending is highest in the National Health Mission and the cost for allocation of ASHA workers. Under spending is observed in the programs such as Primary Health Centre, post Partum Unit, Indira Gandhi Matritya Sahajog Yojana, Community Health Care Management Initiative for Women and children, etc.

Details of the budget heads under the thematic area of child protection (BE, RE and AE) from FY 2013-14 to FY 2017-18

Primary Health Centres (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	62409.29	52080.35	51234.32
2014-2015	57741.32	57004.10	52548.22
2015-2016	60775.02	57981.93	55488.98
2016-2017	67304.41	63534.00	NA
2017-2018	69456.96	NA	NA

Training of Health Workers (Rs. In Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	486.23	419.27	455.38
2014-2015	1.95	0.46	81.37
2015-2016	0.49	25.38	0.00
2016-2017	29.37	0.71	NA
2017-2018	0.76	NA	NA

National Rural Health Mission State share (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	17200.00	0.00	18178.69
2014-2015	528.00	18500.00	20389.43
2015-2016	918.00	44059.18	58273.62
2016-2017	918.00	27547.40	NA
2017-2018	1918.87	NA	NA

Village Health Guide Scheme (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	1220	1218.68	1187.32
2014-2015	1092	1092	1027.49
2015-2016	1180	1337.9	1162.68
2016-2017	1347	1347	NA
2017-2018	1380	NA	NA

Drugs for Mother and children under NRHM (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	12800.00	0.00	13528.32
2014-2015	10240.00	7400.00	8102.13
2015-2016	1760.00	1760.00	1760.00
2016-2017	1760.00	2351.14	NA
2017-2018	2759.00	NA	NA

Grants to Non-Government Institutions on maternity and child health (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	16.56	15.43	3.93
2014-2015	17.72	4.15	0
2015-2016	4.42	4.42	0
2016-2017	4.86	0	NA
2017-2018	0	NA	NA

ICDS Health Component (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	350.60	350.60	198.90
2014-2015	0	0	0
2015-2016	0	0	0
2016-2017	0	0	NA
2017-2018	0	NA	NA

Indira Gandhi Matritya Sahajog Yojana (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	2516	2642	1582.68
2014-2015	2376	2564.37	2618.03
2015-2016	3000	3000	2448.22
2016-2017	1957.29	1991.75	NA
2017-2018	986.94	NA	NA

National Health mission including NRHM Central share (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	0	0.10	7.63
2014-2015	35687.2	104952.46	114480
2015-2016	68966.26	49726.08	107610
2016-2017	77003.35	96165.43	NA
2017-2018	102051	NA	NA

Post Partum Unit (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	2012.2	1884.54	1437.44
2014-2015	2020.06	1543.67	1324.56
2015-2016	1651.41	1464.07	1336.69
2016-2017	1644.73	1634.35	NA
2017-2018	1789.03	NA	NA

Manufacture of Sera and Vaccine (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	299.68	266.56	159.14
2014-2015	293.68	260.79	126.33
2015-2016	280.63	255.58	130.94
2016-2017	287.32	260.57	NA
2017-2018	287	NA	NA

ASHA Workers (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	0	4345.66	7069.31
2014-2015	4800	4800	8139.21
2015-2016	5040	8629.98	8360.98
2016-2017	8466.32	8519.79	NA
2017-2018	8659.43	NA	NA

Family Welfare Programme (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	38889.45	42258.57	43994.62
2014-2015	8832.01	6774.81	9331.57
2015-2016	7223.38	7176.71	6153.28
2016-2017	8547.68	7102.44	NA
2017-2018	7752.33	NA	NA

Trained Dais (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	690	690	532.54
2014-2015	655	655	528.89
2015-2016	700	1785.52	1233.51
2016-2017	700	700	NA
2017-2018	750	NA	NA

Community Health Care Management Initiative for women and children (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	120	120	88.62
2014-2015	120	150	89.89
2015-2016	124	124	92.92
2016-2017	126	126	NA
2017-2018	25	NA	NA

CHAPTER SIX

Budget for Early Childhood Care and Education

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) along with the program of Supplementary Nutrition is the main vehicle to carry out the commitment of the government towards Early Childhood Care and Education through the Anganwadi centres. Therefore, we in this study consider the allocations and expenditures for ICDS program, supplementary nutrition program and the programs on crèches and nutrition targeting children of less than six years old under the Early Childhood Care and Education theme. The data of allocations (BE & RE) and expenditures for the theme of Early Childhood Care and Education was taken from the detailed demand of Grants of the Department of Women and Child Development and Social Welfare, Government of West Bengal.

The Government of India approved the National Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Policy in 2013. The Policy framework also includes the National Curriculum Framework and Quality Standards for ECCE. The Policy caters to all children under 6 years of age and commits to universal access to quality early childhood education. The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is the nodal department for ECCE.

MWCD is responsible for the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme, which is a centrally sponsored and state administered ECCE programme, covering around 3 crore 80 lakhs children through a network of almost 14 lakh Anganwadi centres (a village courtyard). ICDS includes delivery of an integrated package of services such as supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, preschool education, referral services and nutrition & health education. ECCE is one of the components and aims at psycho-social development of children and developing school readiness.

There is a series of Supreme Court order to provide ICDS services to every pregnant and lactating women and children of less than 6 years old. Moreover, the National Food Security Act, 2013 mandates in section 4 (a) that 'every pregnant women and lactating mother shall be entitled to meal free of charge during pregnancy and up to six months after child birth at local Anganwadi centre, and in section 5 (a) 'in the case of children in age group six months to six years entitled with age appropriate meal free of charge through the local Anganwadi centre'.

The ICDS program functions through its grass-root units, called Anganwadi Centre (AWC). In the year 2014 the state of West Bengal had 576 sanctioned ICDS projects, 575 among them are functional. Adding to this, 1,17,170 AWCs were sanctioned and the state could run effectively 99 percent of the AWCs¹.

But the state cut a sorry state in ensuring coverage of AWCs both for Supplementary Nutrition Programs and for Pre-school education. In the year 2014, only 76.49 percent of the less than six years old children came under the coverage of supplementary nutrition and only 68.81 percent of 3 years to less than 6 years old children in the state came under the coverage of Pre-School education.²

1. Data Source : <http://icds-wcd.nic.in/icds/Qpr0314forwebsite23092014/qpr0314operationalprojectsandAWCs.pdf> seen on 19/06/2017 - All India status of ICDS Scheme as on 31-03-2015 published in MWCD, GOI

2. Data Source : <http://icds-wcd.nic.in/icds/Qpr0314forwebsite23092014/qpr0314preschooleducation.pdf> and <http://icds-wcd.nic.in/icds/Qpr0314forwebsite23092014/qpr0314supplementarynutrition.pdf> seen on 19/06/2017 - All India status of ICDS Scheme as on 31-03-2015 published in MWCD, GOI and Census 2011 age wise population data

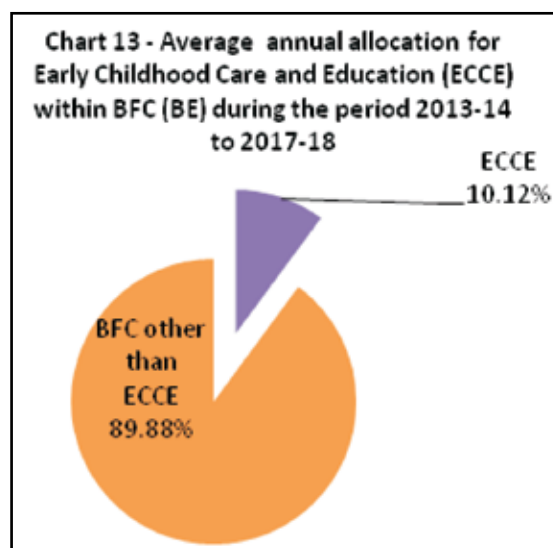
In this connection we need to remember that as per NFHS 4 data, in the year 2015-16 malnutrition of children of less than 6 years old was still a major concern of the state as it was reported that 54.2 percent of the children (6-59 months old) were suffering from anemia, 80 percent of the children (6-23 months old) were not receiving adequate diet, 31.5 percent of children (less than 5 years old) were underweight and 32.5 percent of children (less than five years old) were stunted.³

Trend of allocations for Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) in State Budget

The allocation (BE) for Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is second highest in the state budget of West Bengal after Child Education and amounts to 10.12 percent of BFC and 1.93 percent of state budget annually on an average during the period 2013-14 to 2017-18.

For every Rs. 100 allocation in the state budget annually on an average Rs. 1.93 has been kept for ECCE.

The allocation (BE) for ECCE has increased only by 26.75 percent during 2013-14 to 2017-18 in the state budget of West Bengal which is very marginal and low in comparison to the rise in the budget for Child Protection and child health. The annual share of ECCE budget as a percentage of BFC and the state budget has been decreasing during the study period (2013-14 to 2017-18).



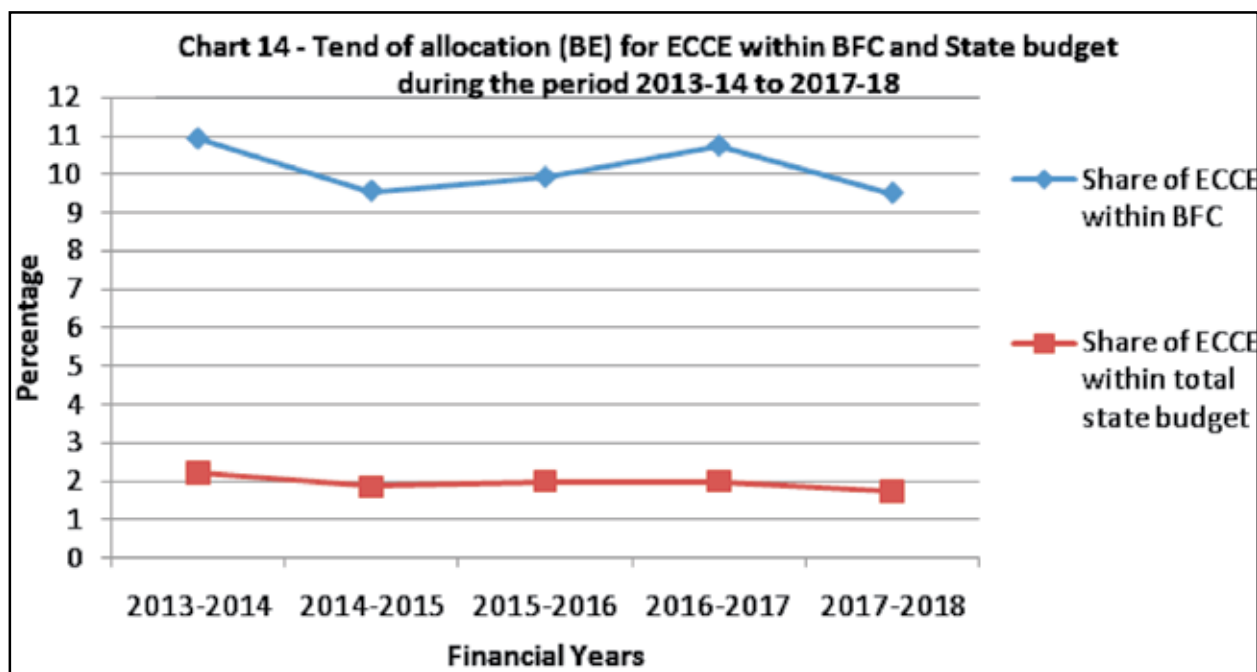
Data source : Detail demand of Grants, Budget of Government of West Bengal, 2013-14 to 2017-18

Table 15 - Trend of allocation for Early Childhood Care and Education [ECCE] (BE Rs. in crore) and it's Share (in percent) in BFC and State Budget of West Bengal

Year	Allocation for Early Childhood Care and Education	Share of ECCE within BFC	Share of ECCE within total state budget
2013-2014	2467.84	10.96	2.23
2014-2015	2403.80	9.58	1.85
2015-2016	2759.72	9.94	1.99
2016-2017	3185.64	10.77	1.99
2017-2018	3127.99	9.52	1.72

Data source : Detail demand of Grants, Budget of Government of West Bengal, 2013-14 to 2017-18

3. Data Source : National Family and Health Survey 2015-16 West Bengal Fact Sheet, http://rchiips.org/NFHS/pdf/NFHS4/WB_FactSheet.pdf



It is evident from the National Policy on ECCE and the amount of allocation for ICDS within the budget under ECCE theme that ICDS (including supplementary nutrition program) is the main vehicle in the state of West Bengal to carry out the ECCE commitments of the government with its allocation remaining around 94 percent of the budget under ECCE theme in the state of West Bengal during the period 2013-14 to 2017-18.

The allocation for ICDS program has increased only by 26.86 percent and the allocation for supplementary nutrition has increased only by 18.69 percent during the period 2013-14 to 2017-18.

Table 16 - Trend of Allocation (BE) in different schemes and programs under Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Theme (Rs. in Crore)

Schemes/programs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Supplementary Nutrition Programme	955.02	436.03	946.65	1041.39	1133.55
ICDS	1441.18	1889.27	1681.99	1989.83	1828.42
Govt. of India Crash Programme for Nutrition	68.93	75.77	130.50	149.27	162.74
Establishment of Creches for children of Working women	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.27	0.05
Establishment of day care centres, balwadis and creches for children in districts	0.12	0.13	0.14	1.98	0.22
Department of Child Development	2.39	2.38	0.23	2.90	3.01

Data source : Detail demand of Grants, Budget of Government of West Bengal, 2013-14 to 2017-18

The funding for Supplementary Nutrition Program has been shared equally by the Centre and the states (excluding NCR states) aiming to provide 500 K Cal to every children of 6-72 months age group and 600 K Cal to every pregnant and nursing mother as per revised norms. Children are entitled to the cost of Rs. 6 per head per day and pregnant women and nursing mother are entitled the cost of Rs. 5 per head per day for their Supplementary nutrition at AWC.⁴ It was also the mandate of the National Food Security Act, 2013.⁵ As per

4. Press Information Bureau, GOI release on 21st February, 2014, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=104046>

5. National Food Security Act, 2013 – Section 4 (a) and 5(a)

Budget For Children, West Bengal 2013-2014 To 2017-2018

Census 2011, the less than six years old population in West Bengal was 90,12,951 and to provide Supplementary Nutrition to this population (children of 6-72 months old and mothers of the children of 0-6 years old) at the rate of Rs. 6 per head per day for 300 days in a year the state was required to allocate Rs. 1622.33 Crore (90,12,951 heads X Rs. 6 X 300 days) in its budget for Supplementary Nutrition Programs every Year. But in reality the state budget could allocate maximum 70 percent of this required amount only for supplementary nutrition in a financial year throughout the period of study. The allocation (BE) for Supplementary Nutrition has been maximum in the year 2017-18, which was Rs. 1133.55 crore – i.e., 69.87 percent of the required amount.

The Allocation in the state budget was such that it could provide Supplementary Nutrition to not more than 70 percent of the children (6-72 months old) and pregnant and nursing mothers that violated the government's own norms and mandates of the National Food Security Act, 2013.

The allocations for the ICDS program excluding Supplementary nutrition during the period of study were not consistent. The allocations were increased and decreased in every alternate year during the study period, while the overall allocation during the period 2013-14 to 2017-18 increased only by 26.86 percent.

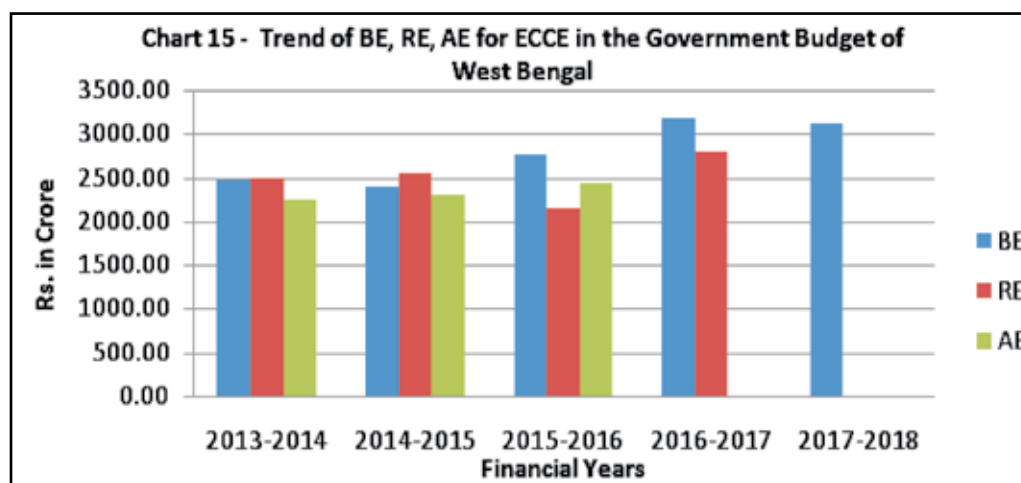
Trend of utilization of allocations for Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)

Underutilisation was noticeable on the allocation for ECCE programme in almost every year (2013-14 to 2015-16). The underutilisation went up to maximum 12 percent of the allocation (BE) in the year 2015-16 and a minimum of 4.47 percent in the year 2014-15. The Revised Estimate (RE) was almost the same as Budget Estimate (BE) in the first two years during the study period, i.e., in 2013-14 and 2014-15. But in the next two financial years RE decreased by 22.44 percent (2015-16) and 12.11 percent of the BE (2016-17).

Table 17 - Trend of BE, RE and AE in ECCE (Rs. in Crore)

Year	BE	RE	AE	BE-AE (percent)	BE-RE (percent)
2013-2014	2467.84	2496.02	2247.87	8.91	-1.14
2014-2015	2403.80	2553.08	2296.34	4.47	-6.21
2015-2016	2759.72	2140.47	2428.56	12.00	22.44
2016-2017	3185.64	2799.70			12.11
2017-2018	3127.99				

Data source : Detail demand of Grants, Budget of Government of West Bengal, 2013-14 to 2017-18



Data source : Detail demand of Grants 2013-14 to 2017-18, Govt. of West Bengal *AE not available for 2016-17 and 2017-18 while RE is not available for 2017-18

Upon examining the spending of allocated amounts in different schemes and programs under ECCE we find regular under-spending of the same in most of the schemes and programs. Particularly for the ICDS scheme, which was holding more than 60 percent share in the total budget for ECCE, the under-spending had been 11.95 percent in the FY 2013-14, 32.14 percent in the FY 2014-15 and 30.37 percent in the FY 2015-16.

Table 18 - Allocation Vs Expenditure in different programs under ECCE (Rs. in crore)

Schemes/ Programs	2013-2014			2014-2015			2015-2016		
	BE	AE	BE-AE (%)	BE	AE	BE-AE (%)	BE	AE	BE-AE (%)
ICDS	1441.18	1268.90	11.95	1889.27	1282.12	32.14	1681.99	1171.09	30.37
Supplementary Nutrition Programme	955.02	852.56	10.73	436.03	87.62	79.91	946.65	1106.44	-16.88
Govt. of India Crash Programme for Nutrition	68.93	126.19	-83.08	75.77	137.73	-81.77	130.50	150.71	-15.49
Establishment of Creches for children of Working women	0.19	0.16	15.12	0.21	0.12	43.15	0.22	0.19	16.25
Establishment of day care centres, balwadis and creches for children in districts	0.12	0.06	50.00	0.13	0.21	-57.38	0.14	0.14	0.18
Department of Child Development	2.39	0	100	2.38	0	100	0.23	0	100

Data source : Detail demand of Grants, Budget of Government of West Bengal, 2013-14 to 2015-16

Allocations for Supplementary Nutrition Program (SNP) were less than the required amount during the period of study as mentioned earlier in this report. But even that meagre allocation for SNP could not be utilised fully. The amount of allocated fund left unutilized had been 10.73 percent and 79.91 percent of BE respectively in the FYs 2013-14 and 2014-15.

The matter of concern is that, even after high investment for ICDS and supplementary nutrition, it was not sufficient to provide education and supplementary nutrition to all children of less than six years old in the state. The underutilization of the allocated amount in ICDS program and SNP needs a serious introspection to ensure a rejuvenation of these schemes in West Bengal.

Details of the budget heads under the thematic area of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) (BE, RE and AE) from FY 2013-14 to FY 2017-18

Establishment of ICDS project (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	37000	37000	33402.49
2014-2015	43390	43390	33409.70
2015-2016	47711	13400.5	39021.51
2016-2017	50711.06	50711.06	NA
2017-2018	18000	NA	NA

ICDS Programme IEC (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	100	100	0.13
2014-2015	0	375	91.75
2015-2016	463	169	35.96
2016-2017	533.12	189.12	NA
2017-2018	539.06	NA	NA

Administrative cost of ICDS project (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	15959.85	15959.85	6624.48
2014-2015	16434	11990.75	7575.41
2015-2016	13419.19	13419.19	17021.54
2016-2017	10425.42	16772.37	NA
2017-2018	22000	NA	NA

Construction of Anganwadi Centre (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	8500	8500	13054.93
2014-2015	9044	11220	9891.43
2015-2016	6986	3586	0.87
2016-2017	14337	21424	NA
2017-2018	16640.92	NA	NA

ICDS Training Programme (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	550	550	387.79
2014-2015	59	1312.22	480.89
2015-2016	1431.22	1627.52	2126.87
2016-2017	1661.49	1661.49	NA
2017-2018	1739.68	NA	NA

Construction of the office building of ICDS project (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	0	0	0
2014-2015	0	100	0
2015-2016	100	100	0
2016-2017	117.08	117.08	NA
2017-2018	118.44	NA	NA

Integrated child Development Services (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	82008.4	82008.4	73420.52
2014-2015	120000	88084.2	76762.65
2015-2016	98088.2	97088.2	58902.67
2016-2017	121197.57	78794.72	NA
2017-2018	123804.05	NA	NA

Department of Child Development (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	239.4	227.18	0
2014-2015	238.12	21.13	0
2015-2016	23.04	240.65	0
2016-2017	290.48	289.86	NA
2017-2018	300.71	NA	NA

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	95502.3	95502.3	85255.57
2014-2015	43602.94	86796.94	87616.62
2015-2016	94664.54	70664.54	110644.1
2016-2017	104138.99	94567.45	NA
2017-2018	113355.05	NA	NA

Establishment of Creches for children of Working women (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	19.13	19.15	16.24
2014-2015	21.06	21.04	11.97
2015-2016	22.21	25.06	18.6
2016-2017	26.55	21.66	NA
2017-2018	5.16	NA	NA

Govt. of India Crash Programme for Nutrition (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	6892.57	9723.34	12619.23
2014-2015	7577.42	11983.74	13773.26
2015-2016	13050.37	13707.77	15071.44
2016-2017	14927.32	15400.27	NA
2017-2018	16273.65	NA	NA

Establishment of day care centres, balwadis and crèches for children in districts (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	11.88	11.92	5.94
2014-2015	13.11	13.07	20.63
2015-2016	13.72	18.39	13.70
2016-2017	197.8	20.9	NA
2017-2018	22.11	NA	NA

CHAPTER SEVEN

Budget for Child Education

The allocations (BE and RE) and expenditures (AE) for all the schemes and programs related to the school education of children of age group 6 years to less than 18 years have been considered under the theme of Child Education, which includes the allocations and expenditures of Sarba Shiksha Aviyan (SSA), Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Aviyan (RMSA), Mid-day Meal in schools, Shikshashree, cost for SSK and MSK, cost for infrastructure development of schools and hostels and cost for Primary, Secondary, Higher Secondary and Madrasa education, etc. The allocations and expenditures for child education has been taken from the detailed demand of grants of the departments of School Education, Technical Education, Mass Education Extension and Library Services, Higher Education, Backward Classes Welfare, Panchayet and Rural Development, Sports and Youth, Minority Affairs and Madrasa Education etc.

In accordance with the Constitutional commitment and Right of The Child to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, the realization of free and compulsory education to children of 6-14 years old has been facilitated as a fundamental right. In 2001, the Central government introduced its flagship Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) program to provide elementary education to all children. The SSA is one of the largest programs of its kind in the world and within India, the most expensive flagship scheme on education both in terms of financial allocation and coverage. Later after enactment of the Right of the Child to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009, the SSA became the main budgetary vehicle for the implementation of Right to Education in the country for 6-14 years old children. Unfortunately even after more than 17 years of implementation of SSA and more than seven years of enactment of Right to Education Act, a considerable number of children in the age-group of 6-17 years remain out of school in the state of West Bengal. If we compare the total number of children in the age-group of 6-13 years⁶ with the total number of children enrolled in any schools of west Bengal from class I to class VIII in the year 2015-16⁷, we would find that more or less ten lakhs children in the age group of 6-13 years had been out of school, which was 7.07 percent of the total children in this age group.

The situation looks more dismal when it comes to secondary education (Class IX – XII). If we compare the total number of children in the age-group of 14-17 years⁸ with the total number of children enrolled in any schools of West Bengal in classes IX to XII in the year 2015-16⁹, we would find 38.03 percent of children of in that age-group were out of school, which estimated to be more or less 20 lakhs children.¹⁰

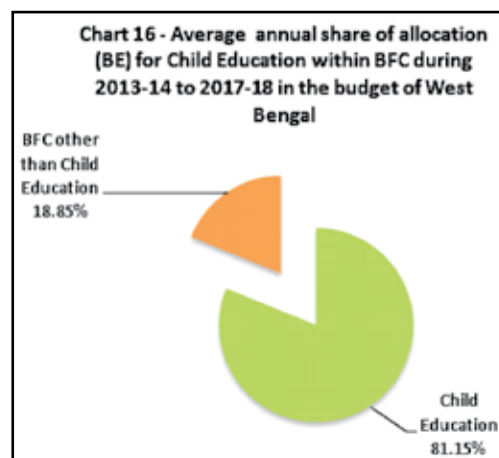
6. Data source : Census 2011-C-13 single year age return by residence and sex - <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-series/C-13.html>
7. Data source : State Report card for elementary education for 2015-16 – Udise, <http://udise.in/Downloads/Elementary-STRC-2015-16/19.pdf>
8. Data source : Census 2011-C-13 single year age return by residence and sex - <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-series/C-13.html>
9. Data source : State Report card for Secondary education for 2015-16 – Udise, http://udise.in/Downloads/SEMIS-STRC-2015-16/SEMIS-State_Report_Cards_2015-16.pdf
10. Data Source : Census 2011-C-13 single year age return by residence and sex - <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-series/C-13.html> and State Report card for secondary education for 2015-16 – Udise data source : <http://udise.in/Downloads/SEMIS-STRC-2015-16/19.pdf>

Trend of allocation for Child Education in State Budget

The allocation (BE) for child education was highest among the allocations in the different thematic areas for children in the budget of the government of West Bengal and BFC during the period of study (2013-14 to 2017-18). The Allocation for child education (BE) had been on an average 81.15 percent of BFC and 15.5 percent of state budget of West Bengal annually during the period 2013-14 to 2017-18.

During the period of Study the allocation for child education was raised by 43.17 percent. But the annual share of child education as a percentage of BFC and total state budget has shown a decreasing trend.

For every Rs. 100 allocated in the state budget, on an average Rs. 15.50 has been kept for Child Education annually.



Data source : Detail demand of Grants, Budget of Government of West Bengal, 2013-14 to 2017-18

Table 19 - Trend of Allocation (BE) for child education and it's share within BFC and state Budget of West Bengal

Year	Allocation for Child Education (BE) (Rs. in Crore)	Percentage of Child Education (BE) within BFC	Percentage of Child Education (BE) within state Budget
2013-2014	18496.38	82.13	16.69
2014-2015	20652.92	82.34	15.89
2015-2016	22598.80	81.36	16.33
2016-2017	23602.59	79.82	14.75
2017-2018	26481.56	80.56	14.53

Data source : Detail demand of Grants, Budget of Government of West Bengal, 2013-14 to 2017-18

The allocation to support school education of the children of Backward classes, particularly from the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities of the state, we would find a cluster of schemes and programs under the Backward Classes Welfare Department of Government of West Bengal which includes Shikshashree, Book Grants scheme, Ashram school, support for hostel, scholarship and maintenance support for students particularly to promote inclusion of the students from SC, ST and OBC communities in Secondary and Higher Secondary level of education. We put all those schemes together under one heading '**Education support for students belonging to backward classes (SC/ST/OBC and others)**' in the table 20 given below. The budget allocation (BE) under this heading has decreased by 42.64 percent during the period of study (2013-14 to 2017-18). While examining the 2011 Census and State Report card for elementary and secondary education of SC & ST children population in the age group of 6 to 13 years for the year 2015-16, it is found that more than 100% has been enrolled in elementary education (class I-VIII). But noticeably, enrolment sharply dropped to only 32.32 percent for SC children and 24.67 % for ST children in the age-group of 14 to 17 years in the secondary and Higher Secondary level, while enrolment from the same age group for all children was around 62 percent in secondary and higher secondary level in the state in the same year.¹¹

11. Calculated from the Age wise SC & ST population of Census 2011 and percentage of SC and ST enrolment in school from the State report card of West Bengal on Elementary and Secondary Education. Data source : Census 2011-C-13 single year age return by residence and sex - <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-series/C-13.html> and State Report card elementary and secondary for 2015-16 , <http://udise.in/Downloads/Elementary-STRC-2015-16/19.pdf> and http://udise.in/Downloads/SEMIS-STRC-2015-16/SEMIS-State_Report_Cards_2015-16.pdf

The allocation (BE) to support the Education of Backward Classes has been decreased by 42.64 percent, while 67.68 percent of SC children and 75.33 percent of ST children in the age-group of 14 to 17 years old is out of school – at the secondary and higher secondary level.

Table 20 - Trend of Allocation (BE and RE) in different programs and schemes for child Education in the Budget of West Bengal (Rs. in Crore)

Schemes and programs for education	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18
	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE
Education support for the student belonging to backward classes (SC/ST/OBC and others)	413.66	415.78	180.37	226.76	364	211.95	235.38	222.58	237.26
Distribution of By-cycles to support secondary education (Sabuj Sathi)	15	15	10	10	1	0.76	20	203	5
Support for education of disabled children	90.97	94.78	58.60	48.36	45.82	46.39	49.88	49.94	55.1
Social Welfare home under Mass Education	16.25	16.25	17.98	18.56	15.5	15.48	16.83	16.84	17.45
Allocation for government and government aided primary, secondary, Higher Secondary, junior school and Madrasah	13042.98	11987.61	13481.75	12958.73	13268.52	13277.55	14228.07	15778.19	16535.57
Mdrasah Shiksha Kendra	51	51	52.5	52.5	53	53	75	75	82.5
Shishu Shiksha Kendra	40	62.5	81	86.72	76.3	94.11	100.5	100.5	106.6
Mdhya Shiksha Karmasuchi	5.88	9	6	6	1.24	8.82	9.45	46.78	12
Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Aviyan (RMSA)	200	170	676	200	1505.5	293.5	740	663.4	785
Scheme for setting up 6000 model school	0	0	1.33	1.33	160	160	0	41.75	30
Mid Day Meal	1387.39	1118.03	1374.53	1416.95	1636.18	1155.88	2544.54	2326	2734.83
Sarba Shiksha Aviyan (SSA)	2051	1021.12	3601.5	1383.43	3180	1924.5	3900	1740.5	4500

Data source : Detail demand of Grants, Budget of Government of West Bengal, 2013-14 to 2017-18

Among the total number of out of school children in the age-group of 6 to 13 years, as per 2014 National Sample Survey, 21.33 percent was disabled.¹² But the allocation (BE) in the schemes **to support for education of Disabled children** has been decreased by 39.43 percent during the period of study (2013-14 to 2017-18) in the budget of West Bengal.

Allocation for government and government-aided primary, secondary, Higher Secondary, junior school and Madrassas is primarily to support the cost (salaries) of regular teachers and maintenance of the schools. It is the sole responsibility of the state government. The allocation under this head has shown an increasing trend in the budget of the government of West Bengal and shows overall increase (BE) by 26.77 percent during the study period (2013-14 to 2017-18).

12. Data Source : National Survey on Estimation of Out of School Children, 2014 by SRI-IMRB, Source : <http://ssa.nic.in/pabminutes-documents/NS.pdf>

The increase in the budget allocation for government and government-aided primary, secondary, Higher Secondary, junior school and Madrassas has not been proportionate to the increase in number of schools and number of teachers in the state. During the period 2012-13 to 2015-16, the number of schools only increased by 1.21 percent and during the period 2012-13 to 2014-15 the number school teachers increased only by 5.48 percent. Only 18.45 percent of schools in West Bengal maintain the Pupil-Teacher ratio (30:1) at primary level and only 28.42 percent of schools maintain Pupil-Teacher Ratio (35:1) at upper primary level in the year 2015-16 that should be maintained as per mandate of the Rights of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009.¹³ As on 31 August, 2015, 35866 posts of teachers in primary schools and 44011 posts of teachers in upper primary schools in West Bengal were lying vacant, which amounted to 9.57 percent of the total vacancies in the post of teacher in India.¹⁴

In spite of steady increase in the budget allocation for government and government-aided schools of West Bengal during the study period 2012-13 to 2015-16, the number schools increased only by 1.21 percent and the number school teachers increased by only 5.48 percent in the state.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Aviyan (RMSA), a centrally sponsored flagship scheme, was launched in March, 2009 with the objective to enhance access to secondary education and to improve its quality. The implementation of the scheme began from 2009-10. It had envisaged achieving an enrolment rate of 75% up from 52.26% in 2005-06 at the secondary stage by providing secondary schools within a reasonable distance of any habitation. The other objectives include improving quality of education imparted at the secondary level through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, removing gender, socio-economic and disability barriers, providing universal access to secondary level education by 2017, i.e., by the end of 12th Five Year Plan and achieving universal retention by 2020.¹⁵

The allocation for RMSA (BE) has been increased by 292.5 percent during the period of study (2013-14 to 2017-18), which seems substantial under any circumstances. But the BE for RMSA was reduced in RE by 15 percent in the FY 2013-14, by 70.41 percent in the FY 2014-15, by 80.5 percent in the FY 2015-16 and by 10.35 percent in the FY 2016-17 that ultimately left much reduced budget for the state government for implementation of the Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Aviyan (RMSA).

And finally, for Sarba Shiksha Aviyan (SSA), the declared budget for implementation of The Right of the Child to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 for the children of in the age-group of 6-14 years has shown an increasing trend in budget allocation (BE) during the study period. The allocation for SSA has increased by 119.4 percent during the period of study (2013-14 to 2017-18).

In the FY 2016-17, while annual allocation (BE) of SSA for every student enrolled in schools (6-13 years age group) was Rs. 20129 in Jammu and Kashmir, Rs. 18055 in Nagaland, Rs. 11453 in Uttar Pradesh, Rs.9363 in Rajasthan and Rs. 8428 in Andhra Pradesh, it was only Rs. 4188 in West Bengal.¹⁶

It can undeniably be concluded that SSA and other government programs are yet to succeed in ensuring the fundamental right to free and compulsory education for the children in the age-group of 6-14 years in West Bengal as well as in the country. A few instances can be given below:

1. In spite of the mandate of the RTE Act to provide free and compulsory education to all children in the 6-14 years age group at the school level, the Government of West Bengal notified in the year 2011 in its official gazette that the government-aided schools can demand development

13. Data Source : State report card for Elementary education 2013-14 and 2015-16 for West Bengal, <http://udise.in/Downloads/Elementary-STRC-2015-16/19.pdf>

14. Data Source : Reply to part (a) of Loksava unstarred question no. 1355 regarding shortage of teachers, <http://164.100.47.190/loksabhaquestions/annex/10/AS265.pdf>

15. Data Source : <http://mhrd.gov.in/rmsa>

16. Data Source : Budget Brief, Vol 9 issue 2, SSA GOI by Centre for Policy Research, <http://www.cprindia.org/research/reports/budget-brief-2017-18-sarva-shiksha-abhiyan-ssa>

charge annually of Rs.240 from any child.¹⁷ And it is pertinent to mention here that most of the schools in the state of West Bengal are government-aided.

2. Even after 7 years of enactment of RTE Act as per government data, altogether 9, 82,928 children in the age-group of 6 to 13 years (7.07 percent children of that age group) were not in any school in the year 2015-16, that is, they remain out of education.¹⁸
3. Only 18.45 percent of schools are maintaining PTR 30:1 at primary level and 28.42 percent of schools are maintaining PTR 35:1 at upper primary level in West Bengal in the year 2015-16 in spite of the mandate of RTE Act, 2009. Thus the level of non-compliance seems adversely impacting the quality of education.
4. The School Management Committee as is mandated in the RTE Act has not been constituted at least in 45.3 percent of schools of West Bengal as per data of the year 2015-16.¹⁹

One of the contentious issues relating to the Right to Education has been financing. It is held that provision of good quality elementary education to all children as a right would mean a lot of finances. But even then enormous deficit is noticed. The allocation (BE) for SSA reduced every year in the Revised Estimate (RE) of the budget of West Bengal during the last four years – 2013-14 to 2016-17. The RE reduced over BE by 50.21 percent in FY 2013-14, 61.58 percent in FY 2014-15, 39.48 percent in FY 2015-16 and 55.37 percent in FY 2016-17.

Trend of utilization of allocations for Child Education

Table 21 - Trend of difference between BE and RE, BE and AE for Child Education in the budget of West Bengal (Rs. in Crore)

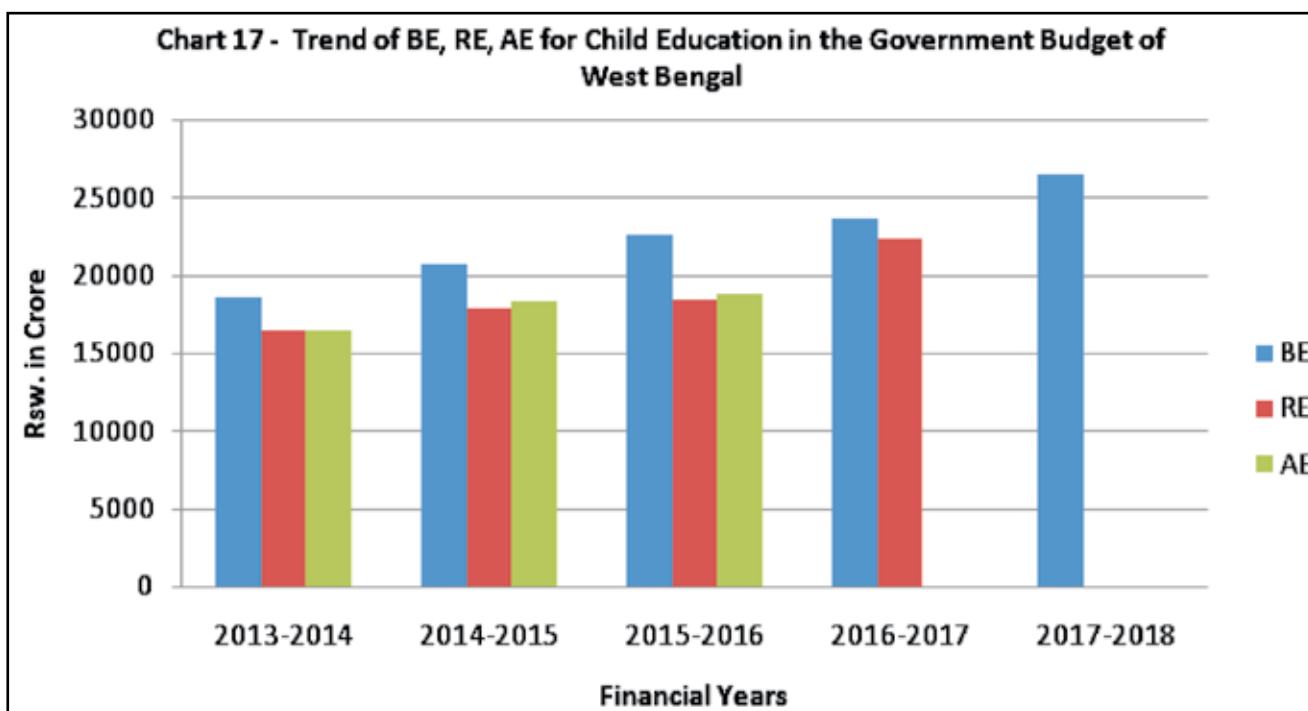
Year	BE	RE	AE	BE-RE (in percent)	BE-AE (In Percent)
2013-2014	18496.38	16368.91	16455.69	11.50	11.03
2014-2015	20652.92	17776.64	18249.03	13.93	11.64
2015-2016	22598.80	18397.53	18746.32	18.59	17.05
2016-2017	23602.59	22347.82	NA	5.32	----
2017-2018	26481.56	NA	NA		

Data source : Detail demand of Grants, Budget of Government of West Bengal, 2013-14 to 2017-18, NA means Not Available

17. Data Source : The Kolkata Gazette Extraordinary, notification no. WB/CPS/K-24 (part I)/2011 dated 21/02/2011

18. Data Source : Census 2011-C-13 single year age return by residence and sex - <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/C-series/C-13.html> and State Report card for elementary education for 2015-16, <http://udise.in/Downloads/Elementary-STRC-2015-16/19.pdf>

19. State Report card elementary and secondary for 2015-16, <http://udise.in/Downloads/Elementary-STRC-2015-16/19.pdf>



The spending for child education had always been less than allocation during the period 2013-14 to 2015-16. The underutilisation was 11.03 percent of BE in the FY 2013-14, 11.64 percent of BE in the FY 2014-15 and 17.05 percent of BE in the FY 2015-16. Significantly each year the allocation in Budget Estimate for Child Education has also been reduced in Revised Estimate considerably.

Table 22 - Trend of expenditures in comparison with allocations (BE & RE) in the different schemes and programs for child education (in percent) in the budget of Government of West Bengal

Important schemes and programs for education	2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016	
	BE-AE	RE-AE	BE-AE	RE-AE	BE-AE	RE-AE
Education support for the student belonging to backward classes (SC/ST/OBC and others)	23.57	23.96	26.92	41.87	38.22	-6.1
Distribution of By-cycles to support secondary education of the student primarily belonging to backward classes and minority (Sabuj Sathi)	0.28	0.28	1	1	-81794	-107155
Support for education of handicapped and disabled children	58.24	59.92	23.44	7.22	1.28	2.5
Social Welfare home under Mass Education Extension Dept	58.96	58.95	49.66	51.23	32.54	32.46
Allocation for government and government aided primary, secondary, Higher Secondary, junior school and Madrasah	10.14	2.22	4.65	0.8	0.96	1.03
Shishu Shiksha Kendra	-64.12	-5.04	-7.66	-0.56	0	18.93
Madhya Shiksha Karmasuchi	0.76	35.16	0	0	-1968	-190.7
Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Aviyan	82.34	79.22	72.18	5.98	96.78	83.48
Scheme for setting up 6000 model school	NA	NA	-9500.24	-9500.24	96.66	96.66
National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid day meal)	-13.49	-40.84	-11.96	-8.61	17.08	-17.37
Sarba Shiksha Aviyan (SSA)	33.06	-34.45	42.34	-50.11	36.23	-5.37

Data source : Detail demand of Grants, Budget of Government of West Bengal, 2013-14 to 2015-2016

Budget For Children, West Bengal 2013-2014 To 2017-2018

Trend of expenditures over allocation in the schemes and programs for child education shows a diverse picture of under-expenditure and over-expenditure. In the implementation of the important flagship schemes like SSA and RMSA which are the primary budgetary provisions for ensuring right to education for children, considerable amount of underutilisation could be found on the allocated fund in BE. For the scheme RMSA, the underutilisation accounted 82.34 percent of BE in FY 2013-14, 72.18 percent of BE in FY 2014-15 and 96.78 percent of BE in FY 2015-16. Sarba Shiksha Aviyan (SSA) also suffered from the underutilisation of allocated fund (BE), which is 33.06 percent of BE in FY 2013-14, 42.34 percent of BE in FY 2014-15 and 36.23 percent of BE in FY 2015-16.

On the other hand, 81794 percent over-expenditure on BE can be found in implementation of the scheme Sabuj Sathi (distribution of by-cycles to the school students) in the FY 2015-16 and 1968 percent over-expenditure on BE in implementation of Madhya Shiksha Karmasuchi in FY 2015-16.

Detail of the budget heads under the thematic area of Child Education (BE, RE and AE) from FY 2013-14 to FY 2017-18

Book Grants and examination fees (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	4733.54	4233.54	2944.97
2014-2015	4650.05	2050.05	0
2015-2016	0	0	0
2016-2017	0	0	NA
2017-2018	0	NA	NA

Shikshashree (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	0	0	0
2014-2015	0	8495.55	8074.59
2015-2016	10000	10000	8682.32
2016-2017	11000	11000	NA
2017-2018	11500	NA	NA

Payment of maintenance charges to the students belonging to the families having income not exceeding Rs. 3600/- per annum (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	3547	2647	1964.1
2014-2015	2345.5	1087.5	0
2015-2016	0	0	0
2016-2017	0	0	NA
2017-2018	0	NA	NA

Support for hostel accommodation and maintenance for the student of backward classes (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	9907.28	7805.17	6342.40
2014-2015	6560.49	6560.49	3349.83
2015-2016	22390.78	7180.78	5842.71
2016-2017	7680.51	6400.51	NA
2017-2018	6905.17	NA	NA

Stipend and scholarships for the student of Backward classes (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	16730.2	23407.57	17074.97
2014-2015	1387.94	1387.94	918.30
2015-2016	1559.91	1559.91	7207.22
2016-2017	1790.19	1790.19	NA
2017-2018	1756.56	NA	NA

Construction of hostel for backward classes student (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	1971.75	664	648.02
2014-2015	1160	1160	625.5
2015-2016	875	875	216.47
2016-2017	1410	1410	NA
2017-2018	1120	NA	NA

Budget For Children, West Bengal 2013-2014 To 2017-2018

Ashram School (Rs. in lakh)				Distribution of By-cycles to the backward class student (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE	Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	753.5	753.3	387.75	2013-2014	1500	1500	1495.75
2014-2015	733.27	734.61	1.7	2014-2015	1000	1000	990
2015-2016	253.9	33.8	4.09	2015-2016	1000	76.36	81894.3
2016-2017	37.29	37.46	NA	2016-2017	2000	20300	NA
2017-2018	44.76	NA	NA	2017-2018	500	NA	NA

Residential school for girls at Belpahari (Rs. in Lakh)				Babu Jagjiban Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE	Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	1684.6	138.67	137.79	2013-2014	1448.22	1824.25	1159.38
2014-2015	0	0	0	2014-2015	1200	1200	211.83
2015-2016	0	0	0	2015-2016	1320	1545.13	534.40
2016-2017	0	0	NA	2016-2017	1620	1620	NA
2017-2018	0	NA	NA	2017-2018	2400	NA	NA

Tuition fees (Rs. in Lakh)				Pandit Raghunath Murmu Residential school (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE	Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	1.5	1.5	0.98	2013-2014	2000	0	878.82
2014-2015	0	0	0	2014-2015	0	0	0
2015-2016	0	0	0	2015-2016	0	0	0
2016-2017	0	0	NA	2016-2017	0	0	NA
2017-2018	0	NA	NA	2017-2018	0	NA	NA

Payment of Compulsory charges (Rs. in Lakh)				Institute for the education of Handicapped (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE	Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	105	103	76.22	2013-2014	3906.44	4701.54	3507.01
2014-2015	0	0	0	2014-2015	5180.1	4342.17	4176.32
2015-2016	0	0	0	2015-2016	4040.82	4111.95	3904.32
2016-2017	0	0	NA	2016-2017	4434.13	4466.83	NA
2017-2018	0	NA	NA	2017-2018	4911.73	NA	NA

Budget For Children, West Bengal 2013-2014 To 2017-2018

Scholarships and stipend to the handicapped student (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	540.18	407.18	78.94
2014-2015	440.1	253.62	166.15
2015-2016	301.15	287.52	152.07
2016-2017	253.65	227.08	NA
2017-2018	298.12	NA	NA

Govt. Primary School (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	688.06	564.53	434.53
2014-2015	678.15	50.33	428.56
2015-2016	536.23	483.46	430.22
2016-2017	556.79	510.88	NA
2017-2018	558.46	NA	NA

Non Formal Education (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	7.02	7.02	0
2014-2015	7.02	7.02	0
2015-2016	5.2	5.2	0
2016-2017	5.47	5.47	NA
2017-2018	5.73	NA	NA

Assistance to Non-Govt. Primary Education (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	443404.75	402545.91	367116.14
2014-2015	443033.11	387827.06	408661.51
2015-2016	413024.34	413024.43	410963.59
2016-2017	433345.41	456406.95	NA
2017-2018	495192.77	NA	NA

Social Welfare home under Mass Education Extension Dept (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	1624.84	1624.5	666.86
2014-2015	1798.14	1855.78	905.10
2015-2016	1549.72	1547.89	1045.47
2016-2017	1682.89	1684.29	NA
2017-2018	1744.72	NA	NA

Text Books (Rs. In Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	16226.42	16159.52	16036.25
2014-2015	21361.88	25533.4	22498.93
2015-2016	21555.82	21509.38	24620.08
2016-2017	23657.28	15237.27	NA
2017-2018	25970.5	NA	NA

Maintenance of the Buildings of primary schools (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	274.38	274.05	0
2014-2015	301.6	3272.75	3108.66
2015-2016	1984.74	1984.94	1096.74
2016-2017	2930.98	1598.98	NA
2017-2018	3347.53	NA	NA

Inspection (Rs. In Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	13331.01	11071.42	9934.74
2014-2015	13239.1	11238.47	9788.24
2015-2016	11974.13	11110.66	9826.78
2016-2017	12812.87	11620.59	NA
2017-2018	12677.57	NA	NA

Budget For Children, West Bengal 2013-2014 To 2017-2018

Teacher's Training (Rs. In Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	6933.71	6794.15	18807.67
2014-2015	5486.21	3012.91	2678.26
2015-2016	4698.78	4562.14	2833.81
2016-2017	10974.35	8933.26	NA
2017-2018	11060.97	NA	NA

Examination/Evaluation (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	491.18	491.18	163.37
2014-2015	510.8	510.8	118.1
2015-2016	440.83	493.72	140.45
2016-2017	517.83	510.75	NA
2017-2018	516.51	NA	NA

Incentives (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	6782.05	13993.62	13051.63
2014-2015	12759.45	12759.45	13620.99
2015-2016	49462.42	39528.36	28545.88
2016-2017	38070.78	34670.78	NA
2017-2018	46969.07	NA	NA

Grants from FC for SSA (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	54800	54800	54800
2014-2015	56000	11000	86240
2015-2016	0	0	0
2016-2017	0	0	NA
2017-2018	0	NA	NA

Inclusive education for disabled at Secondary stage (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	4650	4368.86	212.37
2014-2015	240	240	144.01
2015-2016	240	240	466.97
2016-2017	300	300	NA
2017-2018	300	NA	NA

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (State Share) (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	150300	47311.97	82490.38
2014-2015	85300	46250.1	49751.66
2015-2016	10300	95950	101176.84
2016-2017	100000	70050	
2017-2018	100000		

School dress for girl student in primary schools (Rs. In Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	800	817.19	1096.98
2014-2015	1000	1078.28	1078.27
2015-2016	1200	1080	1055.28
2016-2017	1300	1300	NA
2017-2018	1300	NA	NA

Sarba Shiksha Aviyon (Central Share)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	0	0	0
2014-2015	218850	81093.03	71681.37
2015-2016	215000	96500	101603.92
2016-2017	290000	104000	NA
2017-2018	350000	NA	NA

Budget For Children, West Bengal 2013-2014 To 2017-2018

National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid day meal) (Rs. In Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	138738.99	111803.28	
2014-2015	137453.37	141694.62	
2015-2016	163617.57	115587.87	
2016-2017	254453.85	232599.56	NA
2017-2018	273482.62	NA	NA

Assistance to Non-Government Secondary Schools (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	805956.9	741090.81	756459.37
2014-2015	842669.52	853455.37	828260.34
2015-2016	857769.22	858535.61	852575.58
2016-2017	919570.48	1055790	NA
2017-2018	1085050	NA	NAw

Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Aviyan (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	20000	17000	3531.76
2014-2015	67600	20000	18803.29
2015-2016	150550	29350	4848.98
2016-2017	74000	66340	NA
2017-2018	78500	NA	NA

Improvement of school environment and creation of assets (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	0	2702.42	2702.42
2014-2015	5500	2100	135
2015-2016	500	500	425.36
2016-2017	1000	1000	NA
2017-2018	1200	NA	NA

Development of academic infrastructure (Rs. in lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	1800	3586.15	3285.71
2014-2015	3249	8074	1202.54
2015-2016	3500	2500	1005.9
2016-2017	3070.66	3200	NA
2017-2018	3200	NA	NA

Grants from Finance Commission for school education (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	0	0	0
2014-2015	0	0	0
2015-2016	56000	0	0
2016-2017	0	0	NA
2017-2018	0	NA	NA

Government Secondary Schools (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	11890.25	14265.85	7655.5
2014-2015	15816.46	10801.27	8381.89
2015-2016	11151.07	11269.8	9529.20
2016-2017	19195.17	17309.63	NA
2017-2018	20250.77	NA	NA

Scheme for setting up 6000 model school (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	0	0	0
2014-2015	133.33	133.33	12800
2015-2016	16000	16000	535
2016-2017	0	4175	NA
2017-2018	30000	NA	NA

Budget For Children, West Bengal 2013-2014 To 2017-2018

Assistance to Non-government Higher Secondary Institution (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	3183.31	2890.25	3688.85
2014-2015	3406.39	3900.66	335.9
2015-2016	4154.08	4570.67	1935.06
2016-2017	4827.42	2309.84	NA
2017-2018	2540.33	NA	NA

Educational and vocational guidance programme (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	0.75	0.75	0
2014-2015	0.83	0.83	0
2015-2016	0.87	0.87	0
2016-2017	0.91	0.91	NA
2017-2018	0.96	NA	NA

Scholarships (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	438.32	1349.94	8.28
2014-2015	1352.04	1351.2	8.46
2015-2016	8158.76	962.92	21.9
2016-2017	2170.85	320.85	NA
2017-2018	329.35	NA	NA

Sainik School (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	225.57	225.57	214.18
2014-2015	240.12	240.12	124.2
2015-2016	24.818	248.18	247.72
2016-2017	226.65	177	NA
2017-2018	186	NA	NA

State and District Primary School Council/Board (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	3961.42	3658.54	3275.35
2014-2015	4527.12	4043.02	3573.17
2015-2016	4273.41	4214.4	3894.41
2016-2017	5523.69	5496.2	NA
2017-2018	5801.59	NA	NA

State Open School (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	83.72	83.72	44.34
2014-2015	100.59	100.59	17.83
2015-2016	101.62	101.62	20.39
2016-2017	272.7	223	NA
2017-2018	224	NA	NA

Direction and Administration - school education (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	6775.27	6381.16	2450.63
2014-2015	7709.8	13157.31	5074.71
2015-2016	6711.41	6737.88	2293.43
2016-2017	12398.35	9713.12	NA
2017-2018	11394.55	NA	NA

Other Expenditure - school education (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	68.04	63.28	24
2014-2015	79.43	58.01	35.35
2015-2016	83.45	93.66	18.1
2016-2017	349.12	334.58	NA
2017-2018	337.64	NA	NA

Budget For Children, West Bengal 2013-2014 To 2017-2018

Hostels for school students (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	10669.39	30918.92	24737.97
2014-2015	15670.95	7270.95	5930.65
2015-2016	10622.29	744.87	88.85
2016-2017	621.35	622.03	NA
2017-2018	623.71	NA	NA

West Bengal School Service Commission (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	819.25	669.44	350.74
2014-2015	842.24	491.22	350.87
2015-2016	514.91	493.24	389.95
2016-2017	498.76	442.23	NA
2017-2018	970.2	NA	NA

West Bengal Council of Higher Secondary Education (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	1173.3	1143.49	773.3
2014-2015	1230.94	1226.1	730.93
2015-2016	1267.52	1272.68	767.52
2016-2017	1318.68	1449.81	NA
2017-2018	1416.05	NA	NA

Health Scheme for Children reading in Secondary School (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	18.86	17.12	28.41
2014-2015	20.18	29.97	76.1
2015-2016	31.92	75.35	44.26
2016-2017	78.38	69.12	NA
2017-2018	73.88	NA	NA

West Bengal Board of Secondary Education (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	4054	3997.37	3493.57
2014-2015	4311.9	4028.95	3494.83
2015-2016	4253.32	4197.28	3625.45
2016-2017	4749.06	4270.73	NA
2017-2018	4557.24	NA	NA

Junior High school (Rs. In Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	3600	4200	4208.99
2014-2015	5000	5000	2381.73
2015-2016	3600	3600	3536.77
2016-2017	6500	6500	NA
2017-2018	7700	NA	NA

State Council of Educational Research and Training (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	166.73	141.56	92.79
2014-2015	143.98	139.4	128.36
2015-2016	148.02	154.76	153.85
2016-2017	232.1	232.99	NA
2017-2018	245.41	NA	NA

Continuous and comprehensive evaluation (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	8155	8155	1
2014-2015	100	100	75
2015-2016	100	100	258
2016-2017	200	100	
2017-2018	100		

Budget For Children, West Bengal 2013-2014 To 2017-2018

Sanskrit Education (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	662.41	595.5	498.93
2014-2015	703.14	586.88	435.17
2015-2016	626.36	534.1	415.99
2016-2017	575.32	475.13	NA
2017-2018	515.85	NA	NA

Backward region grant (Spl) Funded by the state (BRGFSW) - school education (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	0	0	0
2014-2015	0	0	0
2015-2016	0	10000	8424.16
2016-2017	38000	2200	NA
2017-2018	0	NA	NA

Other Language Education (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	12.16	12.11	0
2014-2015	13.32	13.32	0
2015-2016	14.48	14.45	0
2016-2017	15.71	15.71	NA
2017-2018	17.09	NA	NA

Government Madrassa (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	104.49	83.92	72.74
2014-2015	103.47	83.51	76.7
2015-2016	89.08	87.96	71.06
2016-2017	98.98	82.43	NA
2017-2018	88.19	NA	NA

Sports and Physical Education (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	739.72	739.72	349.89
2014-2015	836.89	836.89	467.3
2015-2016	1026.98	905.98	728.17
2016-2017	942.09	962.09	NA
2017-2018	1194.19	NA	NA

Assistance to non-government Madrassa (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	34971.24	33018.7	32466.46
2014-2015	37419.23	34252.11	33920.98
2015-2016	36478.5	36138.32	35000.34
2016-2017	38668.7	38864.42	NA
2017-2018	42167.39	NA	NA

Infrastructure facilities for Elementary/ Secondary Education Programme under RIDF (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	7100	0	0
2014-2015	2500	0	0
2015-2016	2500	47	0
2016-2017	2500	0	NA
2017-2018	0	NA	NA

Non-government teacher cost at Junior High Madrassa level (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	500	100	3.3
2014-2015	50	50	0
2015-2016	50	45	9.75
2016-2017	45	45	NA
2017-2018	50	NA	NA

Budget For Children, West Bengal 2013-2014 To 2017-2018

The West Bengal Board of Madrassa Education (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	127.95	200.19	205.62
2014-2015	222.08	219.64	237.42
2015-2016	232.17	248.29	201.48
2016-2017	263.22	262.91	NA
2017-2018	271.36	NA	NA

Maintenance allowance to the student staying in Madrassa/school attached hostels (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	0	0	0
2014-2015	0	0	0
2015-2016	0	0	0
2016-2017	1000	1000	NA
2017-2018	1500	NA	NA

West Bengal Madrassa Service Commission (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	40.89	39.3	9.36
2014-2015	44.13	13.73	0
2015-2016	14.42	39.42	0
2016-2017	41.14	52.5	NA
2017-2018	58	NA	NA

Muslim girls hostel (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	200	200	155
2014-2015	500	500	480.57
2015-2016	750	750	750
2016-2017	1200	1200	NA
2017-2018	1000	NA	NA

Scholarships to the student of minority community (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	25550	25650	22580.78
2014-2015	6025	3402.5	22531.22
2015-2016	35025	5	5
2016-2017	5	5	NA
2017-2018	5	NA	NA

Madrassa Shiksha Kendra (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	5100	5100	5970
2014-2015	5250	5250	6913.89
2015-2016	5300	5300	4464.36
2016-2017	7500	7500	NA
2017-2018	8250	NA	NA

Scheme for providing quality education in Madrassa (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	0	0	0
2014-2015	0	303.61	303.61
2015-2016	0	94.07	94.07
2016-2017	500	500	NA
2017-2018	550	NA	NA

Shishu Shiksha kendra (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	4000	6250	6564.95
2014-2015	8100	8672	8720.13
2015-2016	7630	9411.21	7630
2016-2017	10050	10050	NA
2017-2018	10660	NA	NA

Madhya Shiksha Karmasuchi (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	588	900	583.55
2014-2015	600	600	600
2015-2016	124	882.03	2564.08
2016-2017	945	4678	NA
2017-2018	1200	NA	NA

Pre-vocational Centre (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	32.42	26.86	19
2014-2015	32.09	19.57	19.93
2015-2016	20.86	21.53	23.47
2016-2017	24.74	24.32	NA
2017-2018	28.57	NA	NA

Junior technical Schools (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	125.62	125.62	25.89
2014-2015	126.18	126.18	68.6
2015-2016	132.49	132.49	87.34
2016-2017	145.41	6.81	NA
2017-2018	147.15	NA	NA

Coaching System for Destitute Boys (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	30	30	16.69
2014-2015	35	26.26	15.24
2015-2016	35	35	18.86
2016-2017	37.2	37.2	NA
2017-2018	123.5	NA	NA

Vocational Training Centre for Destitute boys (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	40	156.5	4.89
2014-2015	43.3	28.15	15.07
2015-2016	43.8	43.8	8.25
2016-2017	50.02	50.02	NA
2017-2018	51.5	NA	NA

CHAPTER EIGHT

Budget for General Provisions for Children

There are a few schemes/programs or budget provisions for children within BFC, which either address more than one thematic area for children or have no clear indication on which thematic areas for the children they would be utilized. We identified and separated those budget provisions under the theme 'General Provisions for Children'. The share of this theme is small and lowest, being on an average 0.27 percent of BFC and 0.05 percent of state budget annually during the period of study (2013-14 to 2017-18).

This theme of BFC includes a few significant provisions such as the budget provisions for West Bengal Commission for Protection of Child Rights, Kishori Shakti Yojana, Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls, Economic Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped and Mentally Retarded Children, prosthetic Aid to Handicapped Children, Implementation of Persons with Disability Act for the enhancement of disability aid for children and others.

Table 23 - Trend of allocation (BE & RE) in the different schemes/programmes under general provisions for children in the budget of government of West Bengal (Rs. in Crore)

Schemes / Programs	2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018
	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE
Economic rehabilitation of Physically handicapped and mentally retarded children	0.50	0.50	0.59	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prosthetic aid to handicapped children	0.40	0.40	0.48	0	0	0	0	0	0
Implementation of person with disability act for the betterment of children	0.12	0.12	0.14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability pension for children	3.15	3.15	3.69	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shri Arobindo Bal Kendra	0.14	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.13	0	0.12	0.07	0.07
Family and Child Welfare Project	11.82	11.54	12.32	14.63	15.58	16.81	18.48	10.52	11.39
Grant in aid to voluntary organizations	1.16	1.16	1.29	1.19	1.35	0.13	1.43	1.02	0.58
Border area project	6.54	6.54	7	3.74	3.98	4.03	4.3	3.97	4.02

Schemes / Programs	2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018
	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE
Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent girls	71	48.82	47	34	48	48.5	36.31	198.87	26.32
Kishori Shakti Yojana	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal Commission for Protection of Child Rights	2.72	2.72	3.19	2.9	4.4	4.92	5.75	5.75	7

Data source : Detail demand of Grants, Budget of Government of West Bengal, 2013-14 to 2017-18

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) has been introduced in 6 districts of West Bengal by the GOI in the year of 2010 with an objective of empowerment of Adolescent girls in the age-group of 11 to 18 years in terms of their knowledge, information, skill development, health and nutrition. SABLA scheme is supposed to run in the Anganwadi Centres. It could be one of the major strategies to protect and educate adolescent girls and prevent child marriages.

In the state of West Bengal as per the NFHS 4 (2015-16)²⁰ data, 40.7 percent women in the age-group 20-24 years were married before 18 years of age, 18.3 percent of women in the age-group of 15-19 years were already mothers or pregnant, 62.5 percent of women in the age-group of 15-49 years were anaemic. Therefore, the SABLA scheme could take a very significant role in improving the health and social indicators of adolescent girls and women in the state. But the allocation (BE) in the scheme has shown a decreasing trend in the state budget during the study period (2013-14 to 2017-18). It has been decreased by 92.92 percent, excluding the sudden Rs. 198.87 crore allocations in the Revised Estimate in the FY 2015-16.

Even the paltry allocation (BE) for SABLA Scheme could not be utilised fully, the under-spending being 33.8 percent of BE in the FY 2013-14 and 9.99 percent of BE in the FY 2015-16.

West Bengal Commission for Protection of Child Rights was constituted in the year 2011, allocations for which show an increasing trend in the state budget during the study period. The allocation has increased by 257 percent during the period 2013-14 to 2017-18, reaching to the peak at Rs. 7 crore during the year 2017-18. The commission has a very significant role in safeguarding the rights of the child in the state, particularly in the enforcement of the Rights of the Child to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

But unfortunately, during the period 2013-14 to 2015-16, in every financial year around 75 percent of the allocations (BE) made for the West Bengal Commission for Protection of Child Rights were left unutilised.

Detail of the budget heads under the thematic area of General provisions for Children (BE, RE and AE) from FY 2013-14 to FY 2017-18

Economic rehabilitation of Physically handicapped and mentally retarded children (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	50	50	0
2014-2015	59	0	1.62
2015-2016	0	0	0
2016-2017	0	0	NA
2017-2018	0	NA	NA

20. Data Source : http://rchiips.org/NFHS/pdf/NFHS4/WB_FactSheet.pdf

Prosthetic aid to handicapped children (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	40	40	0
2014-2015	48	0	0
2015-2016	0	0	0
2016-2017	0	0	NA
2017-2018	0	NA	NA

Implementation of Person with Disability Act for the betterment of children (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	12	12	0.35
2014-2015	14	0	3
2015-2016	0	0	0
2016-2017	0	0	NA
2017-2018	0	NA	NA

Disability pension for children (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	315	315	0
2014-2015	369	0	0.41
2015-2016	0	0	0
2016-2017	0	0	NA
2017-2018	0	NA	NA

Shri Arobindo Bal Kendra (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	13.76	11.09	10.46
2014-2015	13.55	12.22	0
2015-2016	13.01	0	5.67
2016-2017	12.12	6.72	NA
2017-2018	7.32	NA	NA

Family and Child Welfare Project (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	1181.76	1153.59	1405.55
2014-2015	1231.72	1462.5	1565.03
2015-2016	1557.84	1680.69	849.64
2016-2017	1848.35	1052.13	NA
2017-2018	1139.38	NA	NA

Grant in aid to voluntary organizations (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	115.77	115.77	43.75
2014-2015	129.28	118.87	60.94
2015-2016	135.38	129.1	14.91
2016-2017	142.7	102.47	NA
2017-2018	58.03	NA	NA

Border area project (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	654.05	654.05	348.97
2014-2015	700.34	373.86	374.37
2015-2016	397.89	402.64	355.92
2016-2017	430.43	396.64	NA
2017-2018	401.64	NA	NA

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent girls (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	7100	4882	0
2014-2015	4700	3400	327.28
2015-2016	4850	4850	17267.27
2016-2017	3631.41	19887.1	NA
2017-2018	2632.06	NA	NA

Kishori Shakti Yojana (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	250	250	0.22
2014-2015	0	0	0
2015-2016	0	0	0
2016-2017	0	0	NA
2017-2018	0	NA	NA

West Bengal Commission for Protection of Child Rights (Rs. in Lakh)			
Year	BE	RE	AE
2013-2014	272	272	68.86
2014-2015	319	290.47	79.32
2015-2016	440	492.01	110
2016-2017	575	575	NA
2017-2018	700	NA	NA

SPAN (Society for Peoples' Awareness) is a non-governmental organization working in West Bengal since 1989 for the marginalized and poor, with a special focus on women and children. It dreams of "An Indian society, which is democratic, economically productive and equitable, socially just and environmentally sound" and works with the mission, "to conduct an extensive, intensive and participatory development process through people's empowerment".

It's Commitments are to

- ❖ Remain associated with issues related to child rights
- ❖ Partnering with Youth and their leadership as evolved in India Youth Federation and their employable education through Anandadhara Kaj Kendra
- ❖ Empower women through Narisakti and its presence in six districts of West Bengal

SPAN stands for a right based approach to development by linking good governance and sustainable development, emphasizing principles such as accountability, participation and civil and human rights.

Important features of its Programmes::::

Children's groups are formed in community and in school to ensure all children must access the right to education, protection and participation. Children are citizens of today and hence their legitimate share can be checked in budget document. SPAN works in child budget analysis in West Bengal.

Youth and student's councils are formed to increase their number significantly, who, as a result have education and relevant vocational skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship and are groomed to know human rights, gender equality and participation.

Girls and women must enjoy equal access to quality education, economic resources and political participation as well as equal opportunities for leadership, employment and decision making at all levels. Every adolescent groups formed and Narishakti, a women organization in seven districts of West Bengal help them to be able to break the cycle of poverty and thieve.

Livelihood concerns of marginal sections such as tribal, minorities and dalits, especially among unorganised labour, are dealt through Lok chetana Mancha, a responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making body participating in the governance and it ensures access to information and protect human right in seven districts of West Bengal.

Society for Peoples' Awareness (SPAN)

66/2, Sarat Chandra Dhar Road, Kolkata – 700090

Phone : 033-2566-3709

Email : info@spanvoice.org

Website : www.spanvoice.org