

# **Women Status in MP and Planned Interventions**

## **- A Gender Review**



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# **"Women status in MP And planned interventions"**



## **Abstract**

This article is an attempt at understanding the situation of women in the state of MP and different programmes and provisions made by government of Madhya Pradesh for women in the line of eleventh five years plan 2007-12. In building this understanding, we have taken the help of available and reliable statistical data. These data on social indicators enable us in arriving at conclusions over their status. With the help of these indicators an effort has been made to examine the gender status to draw a comprehensive picture of the situation of women in MP. Further an attempt has been made to understand the nature and designing of on going govt. schemes for women support and welfare. State government is also realized that gender based budget is the powerful tool in achieving development objectives. In this article, we have also attempted to understand this initiative of government.

**Keywords:** Eleventh Five Year Plan; Key Survival Indicators; Gender Budgeting In MP.

## 1. OVERVIEW

Women make 50% of the population and contribute to the economy of the state in a significant manner. Despite their contribution the women in general suffer from various kinds of deprivations. The position of women in the society is result of typical social milieu. The stylized role assigned to her in the families puts woman to certain disadvantages in life due to which they are not able to realize their potential in life. Although they are fifty percent of the population their contribution to themselves and to the society is not satisfactory. They deeply suffer from intra family neglect and poverty. Women lag behind male population on almost all the socio-economic indices. They have poor access to all essential services like health, education, drinking water and sanitation. This makes their position even more vulnerable.

Women are represented in diverse social, economic and geographical locations. Due to these differences their problems are also diverse and unique. In order to ameliorate their condition a planned intervention capable of responding to their differentiated needs is required. Eleventh plan recognizes this unique requirement and envisages that the agency of women must be utilized to solve their problems. The participatory approach is emphasized to give control of women over the programmes meant for their betterment. The gender perspective incorporated in the plan have a multipronged approach, they must;

- Provide women with basic entitlements;
- Prioritize economic empowerment;
- Environment free of violence against women;
- Representation at the highest level of policy making;
- Strengthening institutional mechanisms for gender main-streaming and effective policy implementation;

### 1.1 MONITORABLE TARGETS FOR THE ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN:

In order to achieve the objectives related to women 11<sup>th</sup> five years plan lays down following monitorable targets

- Raise the sex ratio for age group of 0-6 from 927 in 2001 to 935 by 2011-12 and to 950 by 2016-17
- Ensure that at least 33% of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of all government schemes are women and girl children;

- Reduce IMR from 57 to 28 and MMR from 3.01 to one per 1000 live births;
- Reduce anemia among women and girls by 50% by the end of the Eleventh Plan;
- Reduce dropout rate for primary and secondary schooling by 10% for girls;

## **2. STATUS OF WOMEN IN MP**

Even though it is a well known fact that the condition of women in the state is far from satisfactory, the state government is fully determined to improve their standard of life. Government is also taking steps to open up all the opportunities to women so that they are able to realize their potential.

To draw a comprehensive picture of the situation of women in MP an array of temporal and spatial behaviour of social indicators is used to bring in the cultural, social, political, environmental and developmental context of the region.

### **2.1 DEMOGRAPHY:**

Female population of the state is 49 % of total population of the state. The life expectancy of women is 56.7 years, which is lower than that of the males. The All India life expectancy for the period 1998-2002 for male is 61.6 and female is 63.3, whereas the life expectancy for the same period for Madhya Pradesh for male is 57 and for female it is 56.7 years. (Source: RGI). This one fact is enough to explain the status of health of women in Madhya Pradesh. This actually indicates towards the deeper malaise responsible for the worse situation of women.

### **2.2 SEX RATIO-OVERALL**

The gender ratio of the new state of MP has improved in 2001 (920) since the last decade (912), for the second time since 1901. The gender ratio of new Madhya Pradesh is well below the national average of 933. Although there has been an improvement in the overall gender ratio in 2001, 14 districts of the total 45 districts in the State record sex ratio less than 900 with Morena recording the lowest at 822 in 2001 (808 in 1991).

### **2.3 NUTRITIONAL STATUS**

As per NFHS III, Women whose Body Mass Index is below normal in MP are 40.1 % in urban 28.7% and 44.2% women are below normal of BMI in rural. If extent of under-nourishment of children under five is taken as an indicator of the quality of life for the future population, Madhya Pradesh



draws a dismal picture as it has the highest percentage (51%) of children chronically undernourished.

### 2.3.1 ANEMIA

Anemia is a major health problem in Madhya Pradesh, especially for women and children. Anemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement.

### 2.3.2 PREVALENCE OF ANEMIA IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN MP

More than half of adolescent girl (57 percent) in Madhya Pradesh have anemia, including 39 percent with mild anemia, 18 percent with moderate anemia, and 2 percent with severe anemia. Study commissioned by PMPSU and State Planning Commission MP in 2009 (supported by DFID) has also compared the adolescent in the 15-19 age categories to compare with NFHS-III data and it can be inferred that anemic status of the adolescent girl over last three year has changed only slightly by only 2 percentage point highlighting the need for strategic focus to reduce anemia.

#### ANEMIA IN ADOLESCENT

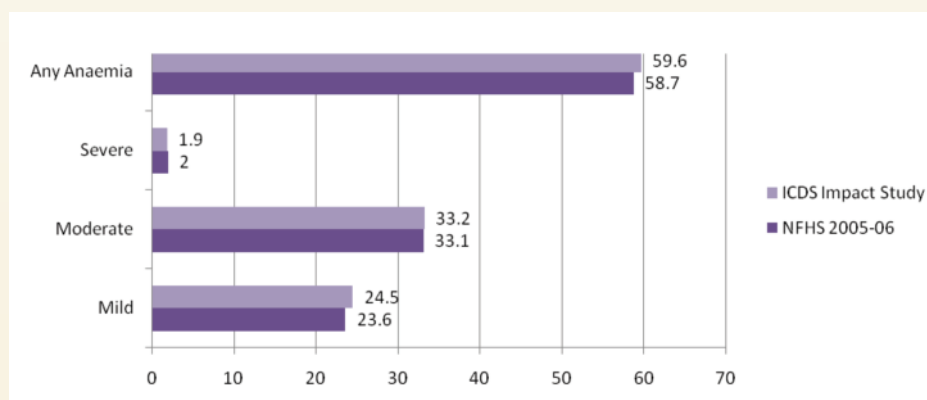
Age in years	Mild (10.0-11.9)	Moderate (7.0-9.9g/dl)	Severe (<7.0)	Any Anemia (<12.0)
<b>NFHS 2005-06</b>				
Age 15-19	39.4	11.6	1.1	52.1
<b>ICDS Impact Study PMPSU SPC 2009<sup>1*</sup></b>				
Age 15-19	38.6	10.1	1.4	50.2
Age 10-15	40.3	19.8	1.8	61.9
<b>ICDS Impact Study PMPSU SPC 2009</b>				
Adolescent group (10-19)	39.8	15.1	1.7	56.7

### 2.3.3 PREVALENCE OF ANEMIA IN WOMEN BY MATERNITY STATUS

PMPSU- SPC MP Study also assessed the anemic status by maternity status. Findings show that sixty percent of women who are pregnant are anemic which is almost same as indicated in NHFS-III which signifies that anemic status has not changed in last three years. The findings are further corroborated by the prevalent anemic status among women who are breastfeeding as around 65 percent of women who are breastfeeding are anemic which though is slightly lower than the NFHS-III figure of 66 percent but still is on higher side.

#### ANEMIA IN PREGNANT AND LACTATING MOTHERS

Mother category	Mild (10.0-11.9)	Moderate (7.0-9.9g/dl)	Severe (<7.0)	Any Anemia (<12.0)
<b>NFHS 2005-06</b>				
Pregnant women	23.6	33.1	2.0	58.7
<b>ICDS Impact Study PMPSU SPC 2009</b>				
Pregnant women	24.5	33.2	1.9	59.6
<b>NFHS 2005-06</b>				
Lactating mothers	47.4	17.2	1.0	65.7
<b>ICDS Impact Study PMPSU SPC 2009</b>				
Lactating mothers	45.3	18.1	1.1	64.5



1\* an study on 'Impact Assessment of ICDS in MP' commissioned in 2009 by Poverty Monitoring and Policy Support Unit within State Planning Commission of MP supported by DFID.

## 2.4 HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

A look at the key survival indicators reveals extremely high levels of mortality. Comparing the transition over the last decade, one does notice a little improvement. Prevalence of high mortality rates are a serious cause of concern. Deaths due to pregnancy and deliveries are common among women in the reproductive age groups. Reduction of mortality of women has thus been an area of concern and Government had set time bound targets to achieve it.

Let us see the progress made by the state on these key survival indicators in table below:

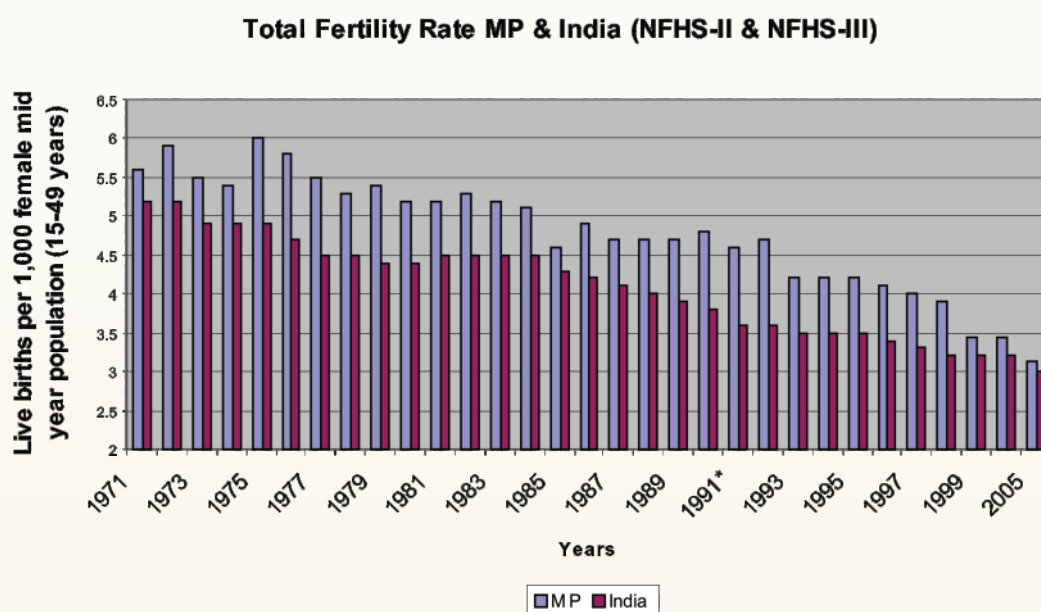
### WOMEN RELATED KEY INDICATORS

Indicator <sup>1</sup>	1980-1990	2001 (Census)	2006 (SRS, Oct. 2006)
Life Expectancy at Birth	NA	55.2 years (92-96, SRS) 53.7 – Rural, 63.0 – Urban	56.9 years (98-02, RGI, India) 57 – Male, 56.7 - Female
Total Fertility Rate	4.8 ('90 – SRS) 5.1 – Rural 3.4 – Urban	3.31 ('98 – NFHS-II) 3.56 – Rural 2.62 – Urban	3.1 ('05-06 – NFHS-III) 2.58 – Rural 3.14 – Urban
Infant Mortality Rate	111 (‘90 – SRS) 120 – Rural 61 – Urban	86 92 – Rural 53 – Urban	76 – Total 80 – Rural 54 - Urban
Maternal Mortality Rate	N A	498 ('97 – SRS)	365 ('97-03)– SRS

1 -The indicators are for the undivided M.P.

## 2.5 TOTAL FERTILITY RATE:

It is estimated that the state of MP would attain the replacement level TFR of 2.1 in about three to four decades at the present annualised rate of decline in the TFR. The figure below shows that the Total Fertility Rate has declined at a rate much lower than that of the rate of decline for the nation in the initial years but in last decade Madhya Pradesh has tried to catch up the national average and in 2005 TFR (MP) is 3.12 (NFHS-III) and TFR (India) is 3, marginally less than that of Madhya Pradesh.



## 2.6 AGE AT MARRIAGE:

The Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1978 has set the minimum age for marriage for girls at 18 years. According to the 1998-99 NFHS data, age at marriage is steadily increasing in the State, but all the same the percent of women marrying below 18 years of age is high. NFHS-2 records that 75 percent of all women, 84 percent of rural women and 52 percent of urban women married before 18 years.

## 2.7 EDUCATION:

Census 2001 records a major leap in the literacy rate in the State. From 44.67 in 1991 literacy rate moved to 64.11 percent. The trend in the last fifty years has seen more than double the increase in male literacy rates and ten times an increase in female literacy rate. In fact female literacy has progressed far better (by 20.93%) than male literacy (by 18.26%) since the last decade.

### LITERACY RATES IN MADHYA PRADESH- 1951 TO 2001

Year	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Total %	13.6	21.4	27.2	38.6	44.6	64.1
Male %	20.2	32.9	39.4	49.3	58.5	76.5
Female %	4.9	8.9	13.9	26.9	29.4	50.6

Source: Census of India 1951 to 2001

In the State, all the districts have recorded an increase in the literacy rate, Districts of Datia, Indore, Bhopal, Narsimhapur and Jabalpur record over 73% literacy rate. Districts with less than 55% literacy rate are Jhabua, Barwani and Sheopur.

## **2.8 ECONOMIC PROFILE OF WOMEN IN MP**

Women's contribution to the economy of the nation continues to be under-reported largely because of under estimation of the role of women in various sectors of economy. In addition to this, the persistent differences in men's and women's pay, unequal access to stable employment, the perpetuation and sometimes the accentuation of job segregation, and the growth of “ghost work” (i.e. hidden work, unpaid but economically necessary, in the domestic, agricultural and informal sectors), are the other reasons as captured in a study of International Labour Organization.

In MP a large percent of population is dependent on agriculture, as cultivators and agricultural labourers. Further, studies have shown that women as cultivators, labourers or as unpaid labourers in their own farm land do the quantum of work in agriculture sector which is much higher and more tedious than that of men. Women play significant role in Sowing, weeding, harvesting and maintenance of the harvest while other supportive task like transportation and marketing are exclusively performed by men.

The total Worker Participation Ratio for Madhya Pradesh has not shown any change from 1991 to 2001 and has remained same at 42.74%. Similarly, female Worker Participation Ratio in 2001 is 33.21% as compared to female WPR ratio of 33% in year 1991. Out of the total female workers, 52.57% are main workers & 47.43% are marginal workers against figure of 86.80% and 13.20% respectively for male workers.

In comparison to men, women tend to lose out in acquiring steady jobs. More women are employed in the informal and unorganised sector, which is not only underpaid but also hazardous with no legal protection. Even if they do make an entry into the organised sector, job segregation remains an important factor determining inequality in levels of remuneration between the sexes. In the organised sector in Madhya Pradesh, women constitute only 14.52% to total officers/employees in state PSUs. (Directorate of Economics & Statistics, MP, 1996). In the category of Class I and Class II officers 8,015 women are employed against 96,672 women employed as Class III and Class IV employees. This indicates that fewer women are able to go to higher position.



On 31<sup>st</sup> March 2003, only 16.56% of women worked as Government employee in Madhya Pradesh. This figure has gone up by 2% since 1996. In class II officers the percentage of women employees was highest at 20.48% and was lowest in class IV employees at 14.13%. If we look at the women workers participation in the state public sector units (PSU), women constitute only 4% of the total employees with highest share in class III employees at 5.7% at lowest share in class I employees at 1.64%.

### **3.0 RESPONSES OF STATE GOVERNMENT:**

Gender development and mainstreaming requires gender responsive policy interventions. Government recognized that women are equal players in economy whether they participate directly as workers or indirectly as members of care economy. State government gives priority to women related issues. State focus is not only restricted to conventional issues like education, health but it also involves other areas of public expenditure, revenue and policy with a gender perspective. The government intends to make women self-reliant and economically strong through formulating schemes, policy and legal provisions helpful in every walk of life. The state government has demonstrated its efforts towards empowerment of women through various initiatives, some of them are as follows:

#### **3.1 GOVERNANCE:**

- Organized “Mahila Panchayat” (a mega event of recognize the voice of women at state level) on 30/07/2009 under the leadership of Hon'ble Chief Minister of the state. CM announced many scheme for the welfare of women.
- The historic bill to give women candidates a 50% reservation in Panchayat Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies was passed by the legislative assembly.
- Decision to reserve 50% posts for women in Van Samities was taken. The decision that a woman candidate must hold the position of either chairman or vice chairman was also taken.
- The state government is well aware that women can play an effective role in matters concerning society if provided opportunities. Water and sanitation is main concern of each rural women, state government has constituted the village level women exclusive committees as nodal implementing agency for water and sanitation work. Till Jan. 2010 all the villages are having ad-hoc committees in MP. Orientation and training is provided by Department of Panchayat and Rural Development to all members of the committee.

- 33% of all the government jobs are reserved for women except very few exceptions.

### **3.2 IMPORTANT INTERVENTIONS:**

- In four districts of the state, production of sanitary napkins is being implemented for girls under “Menstruation Hygiene Management” as part of “Total Sanitation Campaign”.
- There are separate help desks at police stations called 'Mahila Paramarsh Kendra' to register cases related to women. 127 women helpline desks have been set up in the state, where women can also register their complaints through telephone. This service is initiated in 38 districts of the state.
- Gender inequity is a major health and human rights concern. It cuts across all other forms of discrimination, and represents an added bias, denying women of their rights and freedom to choose and avail services required by them. State Government has put a strict ban on sex determination tests by implementing Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act. A reward of Rs. 10,000/- is given to the informer who provides information of embryo sex determination test.
- Department of Women and Child Development is running this mainly beneficiary oriented scheme. These schemes indirectly support the employment of women as in the nutrition programme, which provide business to Self help groups. Vocational and professional training under various schemes also help women and adolescent girls in starting self-employment ventures.
- There is provision to provide supplementary nutrition of Rs 4.00/ daily to each child between the age of six months to six year, an additional sum of Rs. 2.00/ is provided to children suffering from acute malnutrition. A sum of Rs. 5.00/ per day is provided for the supplementary nutrition of expectant lactating mothers. About 10 lakh new beneficiaries have been benefited by this scheme so far. Four Mangal Diwas in a month are celebrated in all the Anganwadi Centres viz. Janam Diwas, God Bharai Diwas, Kishori Balika Diwas & Anna Prashan Diwas.
- Ninth standard girls commuting from far-flung villages to attend schools are given free bicycles; more than 02 Lakh bicycles were distributed last year.
- XIth standard SC & ST girls are given Rs. 3000/- instead of Rs. 2,000/- as support allowance.

- Schools that promote education for girls will be given Rs. 5000/- as prize money. This prize will be awarded to one school in every cluster formed under SSA.
- 30 % quota is fixed for women taking admission in any of the bachelor or post-graduate courses offered by autonomous medical colleges in the state
- 10% seats have been reserved for women in the police force.
- Swayam Siddha Yojana has been started to empower women and make them financially independent. In accordance with the scheme 3667 self-help groups have been established in 13 districts benefitting 41,000 women.
- Tejasvini Gramin Sashktikaran Yojana has come into force in Tikamgarh, Panna, Chattarpur, Balaghat, Dindori and Mandla in first stage. Twelve thousand self-help groups will be formed in the selected districts under this scheme. The total allocation in the scheme is Rs. 160 crore.
- The state Government has created 1500 new posts of staff nurses. 1000 posts were filled through regular appointments. 500 young women will be given training of nursing free of cost by the Government.
- The state Government has established woman's sports academy in Gwalior to encourage woman's sports.
- Women study cell of Barakatulla University has been converted in to a full department with an objective of empowerment of women. The department is now engaged in activities of advocacy, research and extension work. The process of curriculum development for MA and M. Phil courses has begun.

### **3.3 FOCUS ON GENDER IN DELIVERY OF SERVICES (PLANNED INTERVENTIONS) :**

Government of Madhya Pradesh has started some effective schemes and interventions for the welfare of women, these schemes have got tremendous response from the women of M.P. The schemes that are focusing gender sensitivity are as under:

#### **A. HEALTH AND NUTRITION:**

##### **• Janani Suraksha Yojana:**

This scheme is being implemented by Health department of Madhya Pradesh. The scheme aims for safe delivery of babies so that Maternity

Mortality Rate is reduced. Under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) the government provides cash incentive for pregnant mothers to have institutional births as well as pre- and ante-natal care. Transport is made available to pregnant women under 'Parivahan Yojana'. During the last two and half years more than ten lakh women have taken benefit of Janani Suraksha Yojana. The scheme has proved to be success in urban as well as rural areas. Under the scheme a sum of Rs. 1400 is given to pregnant women in the rural areas and Rs.1000 in the urban areas. The person who brings the pregnant woman to hospital for delivery is given Rs. 600 in the rural areas and Rs. 200 in the urban areas.

- **Prasooti Sahayata Yojana:**

The department of labour, Madhya Pradesh, is implementing this scheme. Under this scheme pregnant women working as a construction labour is given the benefit of 50 percent of wage for 12 weeks and a sum of Rs 1000/- to meet the expenditure on delivery. Women can take benefit under this scheme twice in a lifetime.

- **Mangal Divas:.**

The Department of women and child development Madhya Pradesh is implementing this scheme. During Eleventh Five-year plan a new scheme Mangal Divas is started under nutrition programme. Under this scheme every Tuesday programmes like Janmdin, Ann Prasan, Godbharais and Kishori scheme organized with small function with the help of Health and Family Welfare Department.

- **Project Shaktiman:**

Tackling endemic Malnutrition among women and children especially in tribes remains the single most important challenge before the state government. To reduce the percentage of the malnutrition among the tribal area, the department of WCD has separately started a project named “Project Shaktiman” in 39 tribal clusters, which has been identified from 19 tribal dominated districts. A mapping exercise was done to select 38 blocks having high percentage malnutrition rate among children (0-5 years) of tribal population. This project will help to prevent and reduce malnutrition rates in young children, reduce IMR and MMR through integrated approach, reduce anemia among and adolescent girls, help in improving awareness about personal hygiene, safe drinking water, sanitation and cleanliness and will also improve Vitamin-A

coverage and consumption of adequate iodized salt.

- **Rastriya Maternity Benefit Yojana:**

This scheme is being implemented by Department of Women and Child Development Madhya Pradesh with an objective of providing support to the pregnant women of poor economic condition. Gram Panchayats are mandated to provide a sum of Rs. 300 as financial assistance on receipt of application.

## **B. EDUCATION:**

- **Usha Kiran Scheme:**

“Usha Kiran Scheme” has been launched for intensive publicity of provisions of provisions of domestic Violence Act, 2005, as per the directives of the Honorable Supreme Court. Help centres are also established at the district level. There is provision to provide shelter to women affected by domestic violence in existing Nari Niketans. The Department of Women and Child Development, Madhya Pradesh is implementing this scheme.

- **Ladli Laxmi Scheme:**

The Department of Women and Child Development, Madhya Pradesh is implementing this scheme aimed at betterment of sex ratio, education and health status of girl child. Under this scheme, all the girls up to the age of five years are given National Saving Certificates of Rs 6000/-, which would mature to Rs. 1 lakh by the time she is 21 years old. A sum of Rs 2000/-, 4000/- and Rs 7500/- would be given for their admission into the 6th 9th and 11th standard respectively. A sum of Rs 200/- per month will be given to those girls who are studying in 11th and 12th standards. Kiosks are established at district level to facilitate the easy access to beneficiaries. Anganwadi workers and local functionaries of PRIs/ULBs are responsible for spreading awareness of the benefits of the scheme.

- **Gaon Ki Beti Yojana:**

Gaon Ki Beti Yojana is being implemented by Department of Higher Education to increase the education level of girls by giving them financial assistance.

- **Development of Special Education Zone for Women:**

The department of women and child development Madhya Pradesh is implementing this scheme. Education opens the door in the sky of entire



development. But some time social taboos and traditions, poor economy becomes obstacles even in today's high-tech world. Special education zone for women has established in four cities i.e. Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore & Jabalpur. These special zones have run all courses i.e. Engineering, Medical, Para Medical, Interior Decoration, Food Processing, and Computer etc.

- **Kanya Utkarshatha Shiksha Kendra Yojana:**

This scheme is being implemented by Tribal Welfare Department of Madhya Pradesh. In this scheme, every non tribal block headquarter has 50 seat girls hostel.

- **Free Bicycle Yojana:**

This scheme is being implemented by Education Department of Madhya Pradesh. In this scheme, all girls of 9<sup>th</sup> class are eligible to get benefit.

- **Kanya Shakharta Protsahan Yojana:**

This scheme is being implemented by tribal welfare department of Madhya Pradesh. In this scheme, Every SC/ST girls who are admitted to 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> class get a sum of Rs 1000/- and Rs 2000/- as an encouragement.

- **Kanya Shiksha Parisar:**

This scheme is being implemented by Tribal Welfare Department of Madhya Pradesh to establish shiksha parisar to brilliant SC/ST girls, in which they get free hostel, books, writing material, computer training, Newspaper etc.

- **Aashram Shala:**

This scheme is being implemented by Tribal Welfare Department of Madhya Pradesh to facilitate primary level education to SC/ST girls whose families reside in remote areas.

## **C. ENTITLEMENTS SCHEMES:**

- **Mukhya-Mantri Kanyadan Yojana:**

Department of Panchayat and Social Justice, Madhya Pradesh is implementing Department for this scheme. Under this scheme, the government has provided help for marriage of girls whose parents are not financially sound enough to bear the marriage expenses.

- **Vivah Sahayata Yojana:**

This scheme is being implemented by Labour department of Madhya

Pradesh. Under this scheme, registered women laborers get a financial assistance of Rs 1000/- for the marriage of their daughters.

- **Swayam Sidha Yojana:**

The Department of Women and Child Development, Madhya Pradesh, is implementing this scheme with an objective to improve the economic condition of rural women through the help of SHGs. 41000 women are getting benefit of this scheme. Water tank, toilet work shade and community building have been constructed under this scheme.

- **Nai Swarnim Yojana:**

This scheme is being implemented by M.P. Pichara Varg Alpsankhayak Vitt evam Vikas Nigam. In this scheme, BPL category women get a loan up to an amount of Rs 50000/- for self-sustainability.

- **Swadhar Yojana:**

This scheme is being implemented by Department of Women and Child Development Madhya Pradesh. In this scheme is aimed at resettlement of poor women under the category of widow, prisoner and affected by natural calamity.

- **Legal Support to Women:**

This scheme is being implemented by Department of Women and Child Development Madhya Pradesh with an objective to find legal support to socially tortured women with the help of NGO.

- **SC/ST Rahat Yojana:**

This scheme is being implemented by Tribal Welfare Department of Madhya Pradesh. In this scheme, families having monthly income less than Rs 200/-, get financial assistance of Rs 1000/-

- **Housing Scheme for the Working Women:**

The Apex Finance & Development Corporation of Madhya Pradesh is implementing this scheme in which a working woman gets 75% loan of the total cost a house with the Help of NGOs.

- **Deendayal Small Loan Yojana:**

This scheme is being implemented by Department of Women and Child Development Madhya Pradesh. Under this scheme, women of BPL category get loan of Rs 10000/- for strating their own enterprise.

- **Fruit Preservation Training to Women:**

This scheme is being implemented by Horticulture and Food Processing Department of Madhya Pradesh. Under this scheme, rural women

receive training for making jam, jelly, pickle, chatni etc with the help of fruit processing training centre.

- **Rehabilitation Training Programme for Vulnerable Women:**

The Department of Women and Child Development Madhya Pradesh is implementing this scheme to train vulnerable women in Sewing, stitching, typing, composing, and printing with the help of NGOs.

- **Kisan Didi Training Programme:**

This scheme is being implemented by Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development of Madhya Pradesh. One woman in each revenue village is trained as “Kisan Didi” to act as a bridge between agriculture department and farmers.

#### **4.0 GENDER BUDGETING-**

Gender-responsive budget analysis simply refers to the analysis of actual government expenditure and revenue on women and girls as compared to men and boys. Gender budgets are not separate budgets for women and they don't aim to solely increase spending on women-specific programmes. Gender budget analysis helps government to decide how policies need to be adjusted, and where resources need to be reallocated. Gender budget analysis provides women with an indicator of government's commitment to address women's specific needs and rights to health care, education and employment. It shows how revenue collection and changes in tax structure can impact women differently from men, especially in the case of single mothers and women in the unorganized sector.

Gender budget Initiative analyzes how government raises and spends public money, with the aim of securing gender equality in decision making about public resource allocation; and gender equality in the distribution of the impact of government budgets, both in their benefits and in their burdens. The woman is a focus of special attention”. Thus gender budgeting is:

- A socio-economic tool for ensuring gender equity in the development process and lays a strong emphasis on engendering public expenditure and policy.
- Entails affirmative action for empowering women.
- Opportunity to determine real value of resources allocated to women.

#### **4.1 GENDER BUDGET IN MP:**

The Government-of-good-results has also to make mothers self-reliant and economically strong. Gender System was one of the most important inclusions in 2010-11 plans.

The first gender-based budget in the country was made in Madhya Pradesh. State has started the gender budgeting in the 2007-08; many of departments of the government have been brought under its purview. There is a separate provision for the empowerment of women plan in two scheme categories: -

Scheme Category (I) – Schemes with 100% budgetary provision for women or girl child only.

Scheme Category (II) – Schemes with minimum 30% budgetary provision for women or girl child..

For annual plan 2010-11, around 24 departments have under taken exercise of gender budgeting. Women component in total budget accounts for around 38% in 2010-2011. these departments are scheduled tribes welfare department, scheduled caste welfare departments, Department of Women and Child Development, department of social justice ,department of Higher education, Village industries , dept. of fisheries, department of Animal husbandry, department of health and family welfare, department of horticulture, Aviation, Rural development Department of Other backward class, Industries, Agriculture, Urban Development ,Schools education, sports and youth welfare, Panchayat, food, Medical education, Ayush, Land records, technical education ,craftsman training .

#### **5. Some recommendations:**

1. For successful implementation of women welfare programmes, participation of women Stakeholders is essential. Wide spread awareness about the programmes among groups of beneficiaries and other stakeholders including voluntary agencies, etc. would be desirable.
2. The top down approach in Planning and Implementation has led to formulation of schemes without assessment of the need of the people. Thus the interests of the people in these programmes have declined. Stakeholders would, therefore, need to be actively involved in the formulation and planning of all schemes. This would facilitate not only better planning but also better monitoring of the programmes.

3. Rationalization of objectives, specification of goals/sub-goals, their operationalisation in terms of variables, preparation of a base-line/preparedness profile, identification of target group, existing or new organization of people at the local level, process of intervention or service delivery, community participation, change over time in the socio-economic status of target groups(outcome/impact), conflicts and their resolution during implementation of a scheme, bottlenecks and their correction, transparency of results and future leads, comparison of this data with those of other schemes in terms of opportunity, access, input, use, client satisfaction, social environment and strains, cost-effectiveness, created assets infrastructure/equipment) and impact etc. should deserve attention.
4. Government should take in confidence to the Panchayats for successful implementation of the programmes at the village/block level. Similarly, the Nagar Palikas in the towns should also be empowered to implement welfare programmes in towns and cities.
5. Local participation in monitoring and evaluation is suggested to counter the traditional top down approach to monitoring and evaluation. It has been seen that the traditional approach does not give a clear picture of the various schemes and projects being monitored. The conventional monitoring technique has proved costly and ineffective in terms of measuring and assessing programme achievements. Bottom up strategy that employs participatory methodologies should be encouraged.

#### **4. REFERENCE:**

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