

Delhi fails to protect its children...



**Budget for Children (BfC) in the Delhi Budget
2011-2012**

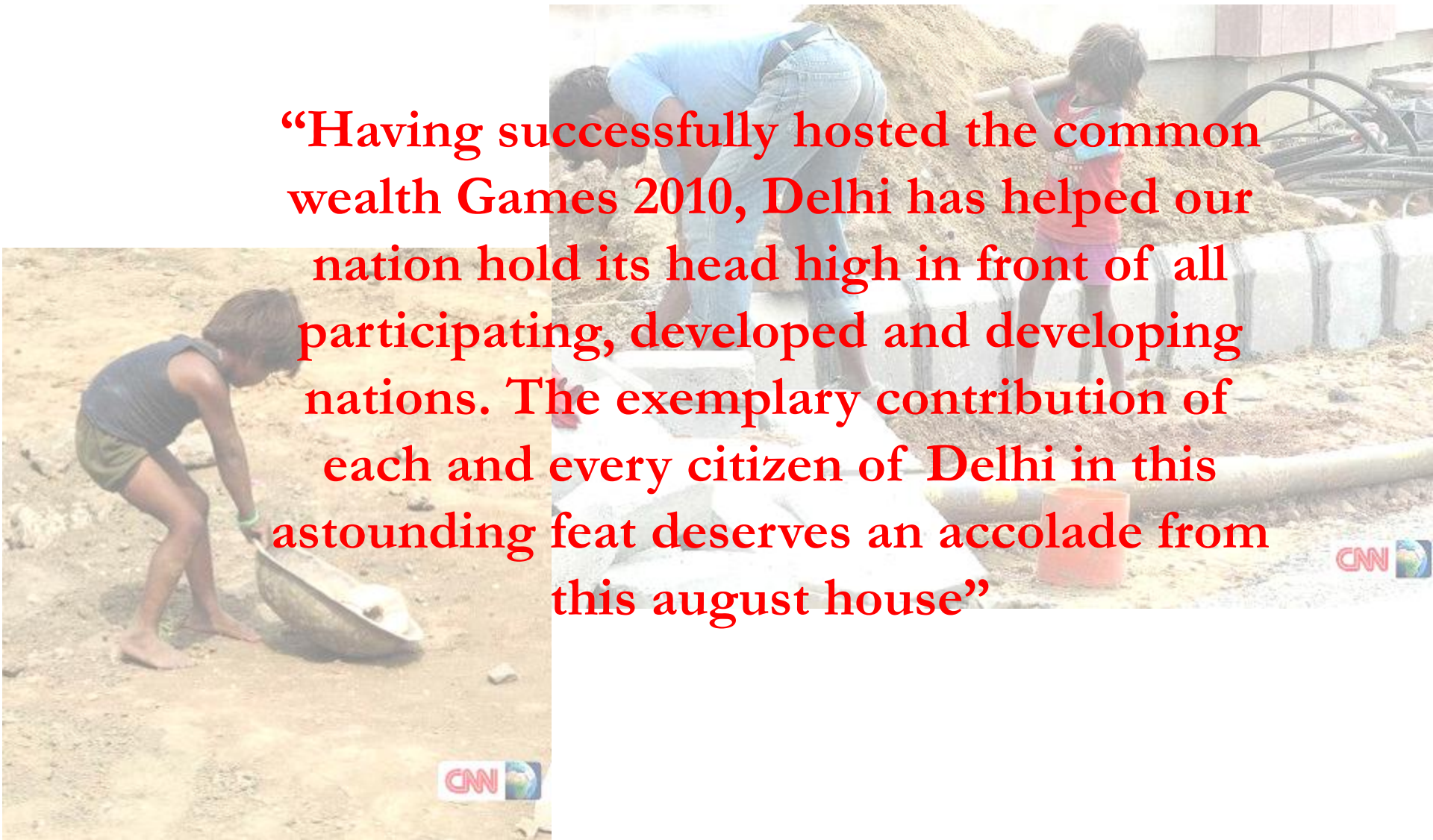
Budget for Children in Delhi State 2011-2012

- This is the first time that HAQ has undertaken a Budget for Children (BfC) analysis in Delhi.
 - HAQ has been analysing Union Budget since 2001 and has also analysed the state budget of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
- BfC is not a separate budget. It is simply an attempt to separate, from the state budget, the specific allocations made towards programmes/ schemes, by various departments , that benefit children up to the age of 18 years.
- In consonance with the UN Convention on the Rights of Children (CRC), schemes selected from the various departments are categorised under the four sectors – Development, Health, Education and Protection.
 - The Departments from which programmes/schemes are taken for this analysis are:
 - Education Department
 - Health and Family Welfare Department
 - Industries
 - Labour
 - Public Works Department
 - Social Welfare/Rehabilitation Services
 - Training and Technical Education
 - Urban Development
 - Welfare of SC/ST



Smt. Sheila Dixit opened her budget speech 2011-12 with...

“Having successfully hosted the commonwealth Games 2010, Delhi has helped our nation hold its head high in front of all participating, developed and developing nations. The exemplary contribution of each and every citizen of Delhi in this astounding feat deserves an accolade from this august house”



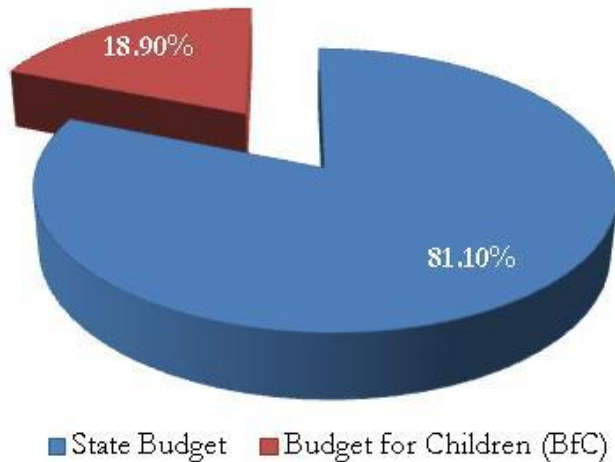
But can Delhi really hold its head high when it cannot even protect its own children?



- When 1 in 25 children die within the first year of life, and 1 in 21 die before reaching age five
- When the sex ratio at 0-6 years is only 868, much below than the national average of 927.
- When crime against children has risen over 50 per cent from last year (per NCRB)
- When there are 41,899 working children in Delhi in the age group of 5-14 years (per Census 2001)
- When the percentage of fully-vaccinated children aged 12-23 months has actually gone down from 70 per cent (per NFHS2) to 63 per cent (per NFHS3)
- 57 per cent of children in Delhi (between 6 months-5yrs) are anaemic
- Percentage of enrollment in Class I-VIII in all government schools in 2009-10 was only 62.65 per cent

BfC Highlights

Share of Budget for Children (BfC) in State Budget
2011-12

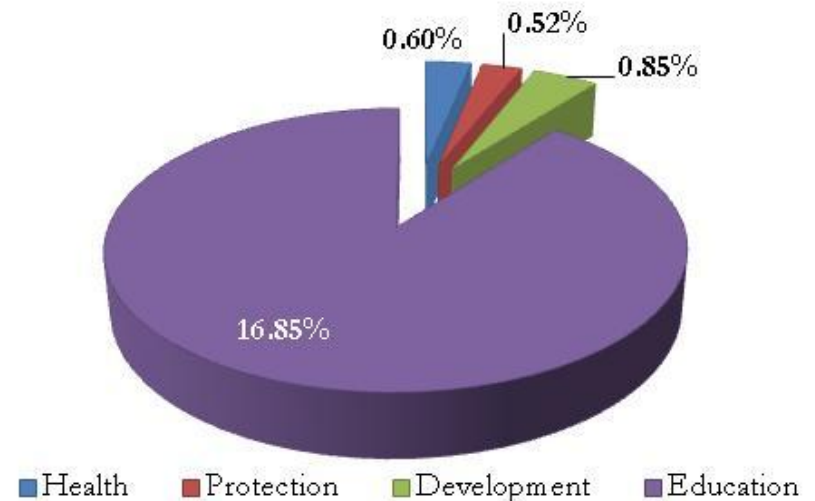


Share of Budget for Children (BfC) in the state budget 2011-12 is 18.90 per cent, 3.7 per cent more than the previous year (15.16 per cent)

Education, with 16.85 per cent, gets the highest share in the state budget and protection, with 0.52 per cent, gets the least share.

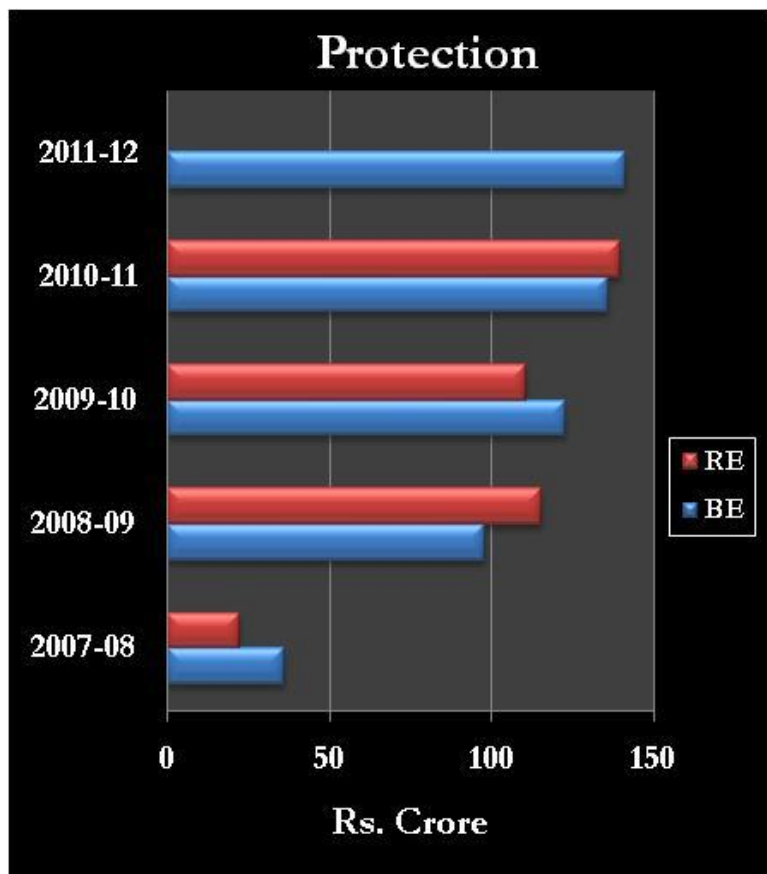
Trailing behind are health, with 0.6 per cent, and development, with 0.85 per cent.

Sectoral Allocation in State Budget
2011-12



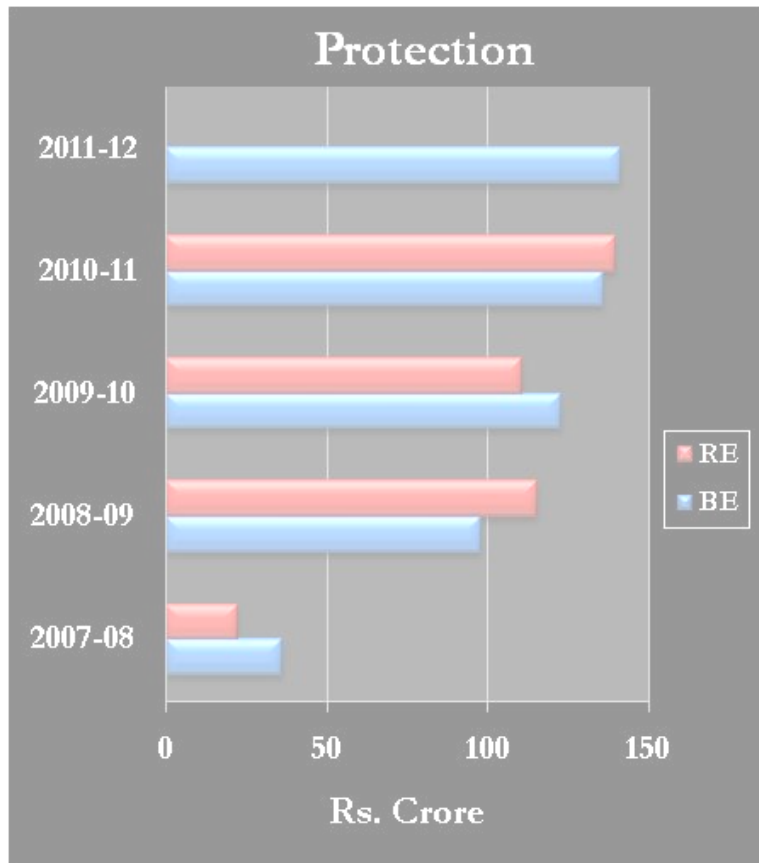
Protection

Protection gets 2.76 per cent of the share within BfC 2011-12



- Share of protection sector in the state budget decreased from 0.524 per cent in 2010-11 to 0.522 per cent in the current budget
 - The overall share of the State Budget for Protection comes at a time when crime against children in Delhi in 2009 increased by 53 per cent from the year before!
- The Girl-child and the Disabled continue to remain at the periphery: Crisis Intervention Centres for girls and women and School/Home for Mentally Retarded Children sees a decline of 80 per cent and 36.3 per cent respectively in 2011-12 as compared to 2010-11 budget.

Protection (cont'd)



- The state share towards the State Child Protection Society fund for the implementation of Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is Rs. 0.2 crore (Central share is Rs. 2.5 crore).
 - While the 2011-12 budget does show an allocation for 2010-11 as well, however, per the MWCD, no money had been allocated as late as March 31, 2010
 - There is also no allocation towards setting up of infrastructure for the implementation of ICPS.
- There is a welcome increase of 66.7 per cent in the implementation of JJ Act 2000.
 - At the same time however, there is a decline of 80 per cent in the capital outlay for the scheme, which is usually meant for creating assets and investing in infrastructure.

However, this decrease in protection must be understood in the following context:

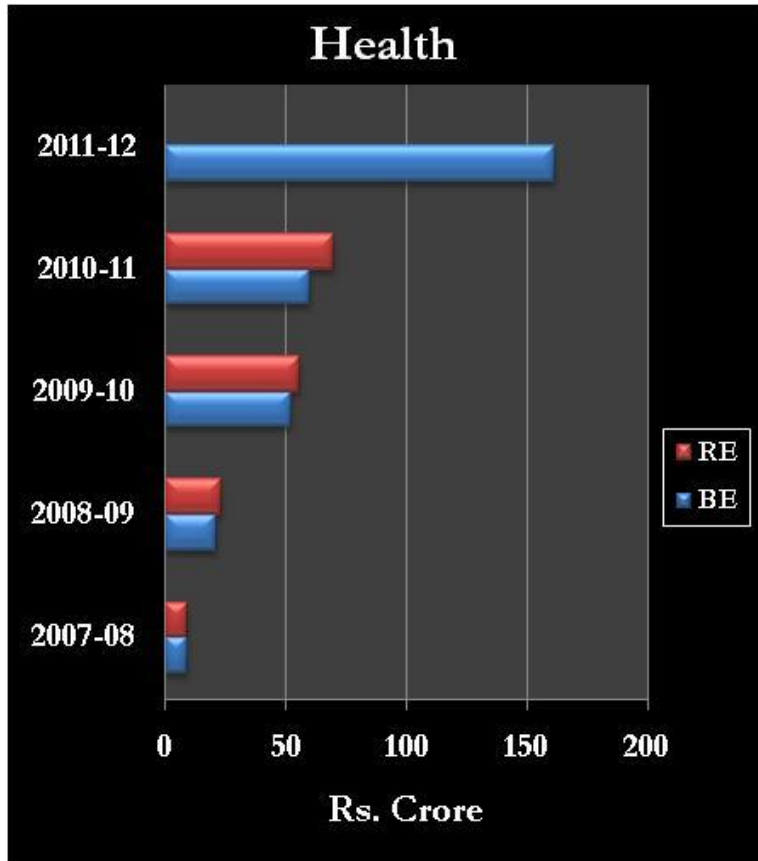
- A total number of 24,201 cases of crimes against children were reported in the country during 2009 as compared to 22,500 cases during 2008, an increase of 7.6 per cent.
 - Crime in Delhi has drastically risen by 53 per cent from the year before! (from 1,854 reported cases in 2008 to 2,839 in 2009)
 - Delhi accounted for 11.7 per cent of total crimes respectively against children at the National level. (4th highest contributor of crimes against children in India)
 - Total of 2,248 cases of Kidnapping & Abduction of children was reported in Delhi accounting for 25.1 per cent of the total cases reported in the country.
- 3 per cent of the children in this State are married off before they have attained 18 years.
- According to Census 2001:
 - Sex ratio at 0-6 years is only 868, much below than the national average of 927.
 - There are 41899 number of working children in Delhi in the age group of 5-14 years.

Source: Crime in India: NCRB 2009
Census 2001



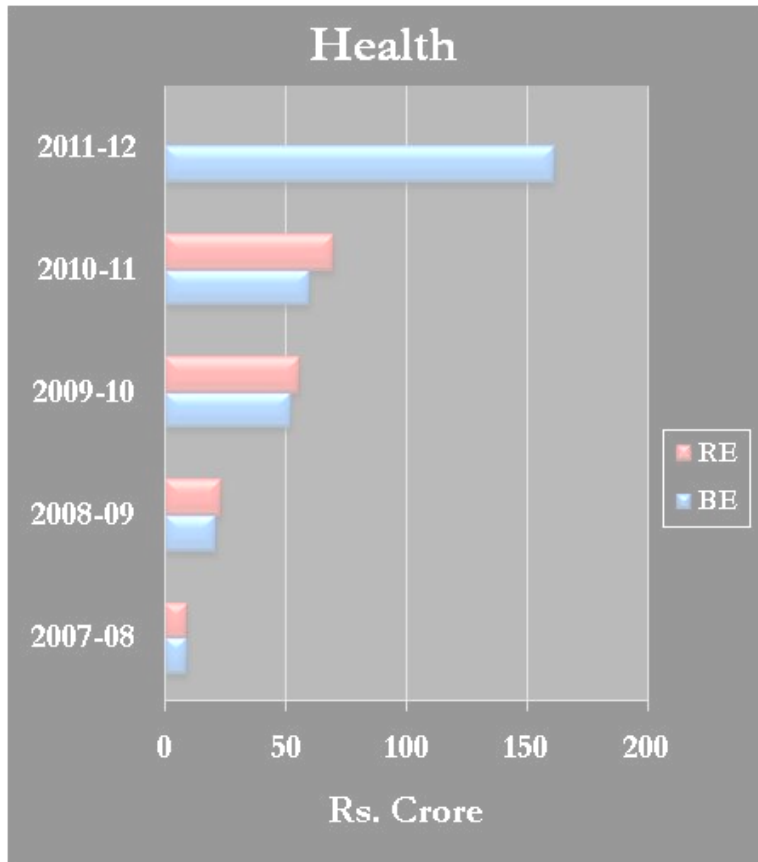
Health

Health gets 3.59 per cent of the share within BfC 2011-12



- While we welcome an increase in overall Health allocations, from Rs. 60 crore to Rs. 161.7 crore, immunisation programmes seem to have taken a beating when clearly all children are not fully immunised.
 - No schemes for routine immunisation
 - The Special Immunisation Programme under the minor head of Prevention & Control of Diseases ceases to have any allocation since 2007-08.
 - Special Immunisation Programme MMR (Measles, Mums and Rubella) has witnessed an under spending of 40.4 per cent from 2007-08 to 2009-10

Health (cont'd)



- An allocation of Rs. 7 crore has been made towards the new scheme Menstrual Hygiene in Girls.
- We welcome the new 'Chacha Nehru Sehat Yojana' dedicated to providing free health care to all children of the state up to 14 years of age. Smt. Sheila Dikshit announced an initial corpus of Rs 100 crore, with a scope for increase at a later stage.
 - But the budget documents of the Health and Family Welfare Dept do not show any allocation specifically for the new 'ambitious scheme'.
 - It is also not clear if the over 100 per cent raise in allocation for the School Health Scheme is to implement the Chacha Nehru Sehat Yojana scheme

However, this increase in Health must be understood in the following context:

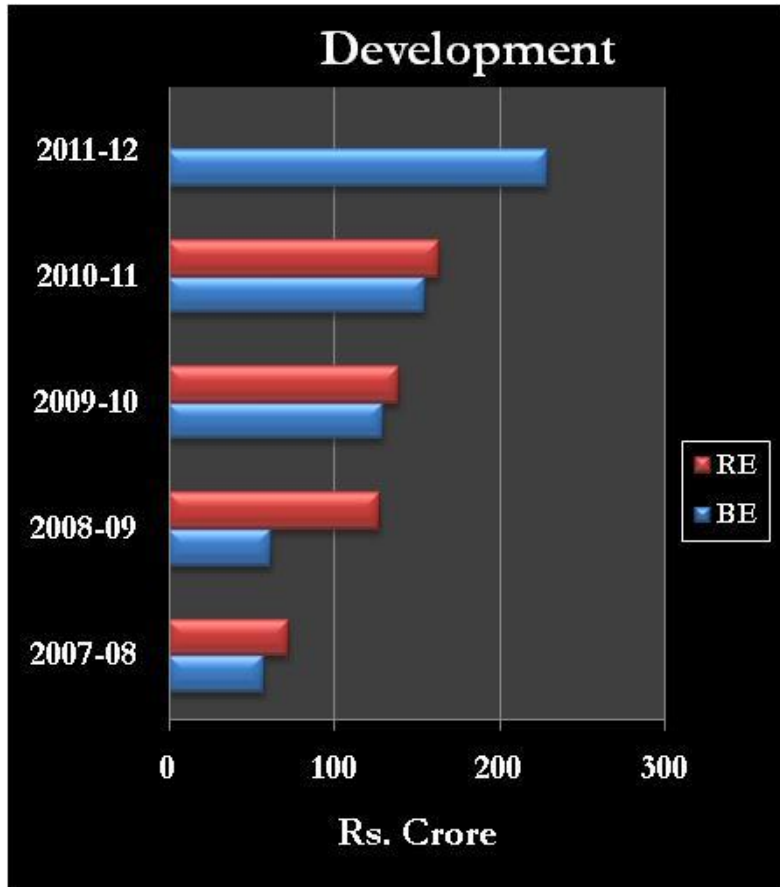
- Infant mortality rate (IMR) in Delhi stands at 40
- The under five mortality rate is 47, which means that 1 in 25 children die within the first year of life, and 1 in 21 die before reaching age five
- Immunisation rate in Delhi is 63.2 per cent. Delhi had shown a decline in full vaccination coverage, from 70 per cent of children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated in NFHS-II to 63 per cent in NFHS-III.
- 26.1 per cent of children in Delhi under the age of 5 yrs are underweight.
- Infant mortality for teenage mothers is 46 deaths per 1,000 live births as compared to 37 deaths per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29 and 30-39.
- Almost 6 out of 10 births (59 per cent) in Delhi take place in a health facility and 41 per cent take place at home.
- According to DLHS-3 conducted in 2007-08, 69 per cent of deliveries take place in health facilities, either public or private. The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 58.8 per cent in North East to 88.4 per cent in Central.
- One-fifth of children (21 per cent) in Delhi still have not received three doses of polio vaccine.

Source: NFHS-III; 2005-2006



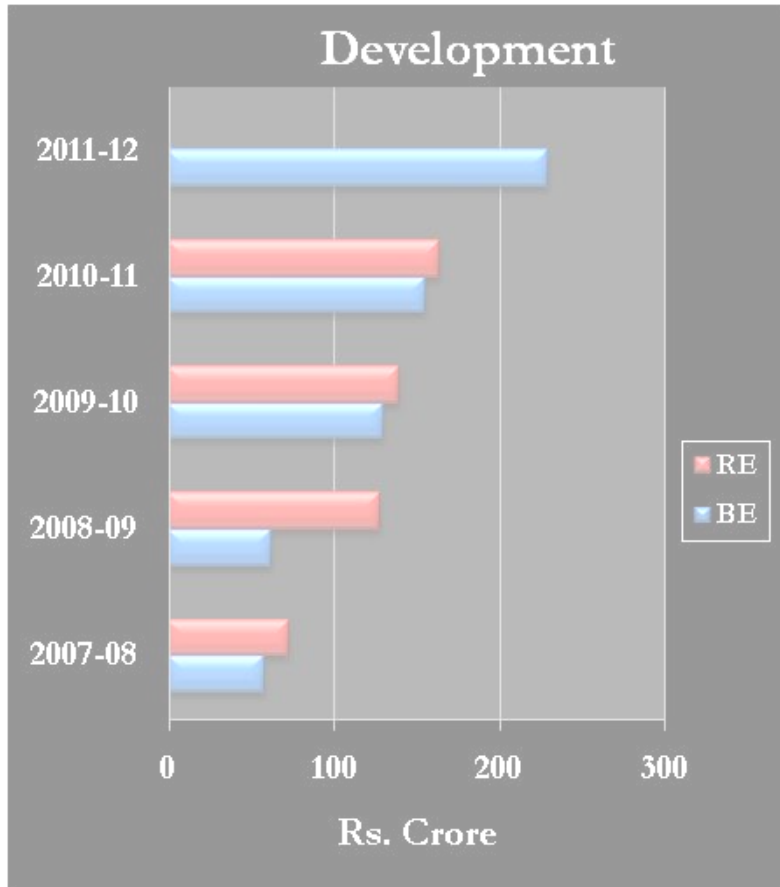
Development

Development gets 4.48 per cent of the share within BfC 2011-12



- There is a slight increase in the share of development sector in the State Budget from 0.59 per cent in 2010-11 to 0.85 per cent in the current budget
- ICDS get a major impetus in the state budget 2011-12, allocation in 2011-12, with an increased allocation of 48.4 per cent from the previous year
- Increase in salaries for the Anganwadi workers from Rs. 2500 to Rs. 4000 and for the helpers from Rs. 1250 to Rs. 2000 is very welcome
- **However, the cost towards the new remuneration comes to Rs. 47563.2 per annum (considering one AWW and one helper in each AWC), which is much higher than the total allocation of Rs. 222.99 crore (including central share) for ICDS in the state budget!**

Development (cont'd)



- Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP), a major component of the ICDS, gets a hike of 59.84 per cent in the current budget.
- Adolescent girls remain at a disadvantage with not only a 61.5 per cent decline in the allocation for Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) but also an average of 56 per cent under spending during 2007-08 to 2009-10.

BfC for Development sector has to be seen in the context of the following:

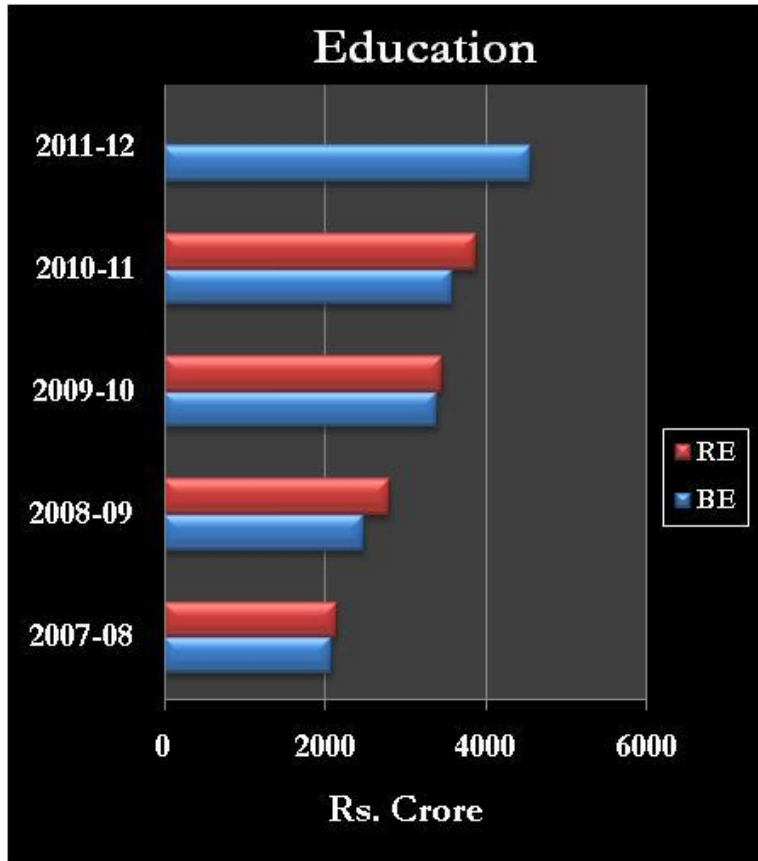
- 57 per cent of children in Delhi (between 6 months-5yrs) are anaemic.
- Only 12 per cent of the children in Delhi in the age group of 0-6 years receive services of any kind from an Anganwadi centre.
 - While 11,150 Anganwadi centres were sanctioned for Delhi, per the Ministry of Women and Child Development, as of December 2010, only a total of 6606 centers have been functional
- Only 8 per cent of the State's children in the age group of 3-5 years receive early childhood care or preschool services and only 4 per cent of children under age 5 years receive growth monitoring services.
- While Delhi has 95 sanctioned ICDS projects, per the Ministry of Women and Child Development, as of December 2010 ,only 55 of those projects have been operational

Source: NFHS-III, 2005-06
www.wcd.nic.in



Education

Education gets 89.16 per cent of the share of BfC



State Budget has increased from 13.81 per cent in 2010-11 to 16.85 per cent in the current budget

- While there has been increased allocations for SSA (by 64 per cent) and MDMs (by 43.75 per cent), the disabled continue to remain marginalised in Delhi
 - MDM schemes for the deaf and dumb, introduced in 2009-10 continues to have the same allocation of Rs. 0.05 crore since its inception.
 - There is a decline by 40 per cent in the allocation for Integrated Education for Disabled Children at the elementary stage in 2011-12.
- We welcome the increase in the allocation for the MDM scheme but are discouraged by the huge under spending, an average of 28.6 per cent during 2007-08 to 2009-10.
- In Secondary Education, we welcome the major increase in allocation for Merit Scholarship to SC, ST, OBC and Minority Students - Class VI to XII.
- We also welcome increase in schemes that provide aid and assistance to special groups, as well as new schemes at the Secondary Level

This decrease in Education must be understood in the following context:

- Percentage of enrollment in Class I-VIII in all government schools in 2009-10 was 62.65 per cent
 - Percentage of enrolment of children with special needs (CWSN) was 0.29 per cent at primary level and 0.55 per cent in upper primary level.
 - Girls enrolment was 46.92 at primary level and then dropped to 45.99 at the upper primary level
- Enrolment for SC children has declined from 10.83 in 2008-09 to 10.28 in 2009-10 for Class I-VIII. SC girls constituted only 47.71 per cent of SC enrolment in elementary schools.
- Number of teachers in Govt. schools has rapidly decreased from 61.46 per cent in 2007-08 to 56.08 per cent in 2008-09 to 54.67 per cent in 2009-10. The condition is worse in Govt.-aided schools.
- Only 78.93 per cent of the schools had girls' toilets in 2009-10, a decline from 87.87 per cent in 2008-09
- Only 5.95 per cent of Govt. and Govt.-aided Delhi schools in 2009-10 had kitchen sheds, a decline from 6.84 per cent in 2008-09.
- 70.52 per cent per cent of schools in Delhi had ramps in 2009-10, an improvement over the 58.99 per cent in 2008-09
- There was 100 per cent achievement for Delhi Schools having Drinking Water Facility in 2009-10



Source: DISE 2009-10: Flash Statistics, Published in 2011 by National University of Educational Planning and Administration & Department of School Education and Literacy
Ministry of Human Resource Development Government of India