



DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY  
AND  
WOMAN & CHILD  
DEVELOPMENT



March 2023, Chandigarh

## Government of Punjab **GENDER BUDGET 2023-24**

Department of Social Security and  
Women & Child Development, Punjab

# **Gender Budget Statement**

**Government of Punjab**

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## Foreword

Government of Punjab is committed to the empowerment of women and girls by addressing key gender gaps and barriers that deny them the opportunity to benefit from the development efforts of the State. Significant achievements have been made with several policy initiatives introduced in the past viz. improving the imbalance in sex ratio, girl child education, maternal health etc. However, numerous gender gaps persist and need stronger policy and program commitments.

Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) ensures that the state budget integrates a gender perspective and resources are better targeted towards addressing gender gaps and inequities. Formal adoption of Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) in FY22-23 is intended to provide a strong push to State's commitment to gender equality. A comprehensive preparatory process was undertaken towards the preparation of Gender Budget Statement (GBS). This included an intensive process of sensitising departmental staff on gender equality and gender budgeting, creating internal mechanisms to oversee and monitor the adoption of gender budgeting as well as a deliberate effort to learn from experiences of other states. GBS draws on data from four departments- namely DoSSWCD, Rural Department, Labour Department and Department of Social Justice and Empowerment of Minorities. Based on this data, the total size of the gender budget for the 2023-24 period is Rs. 8618.50 crore. A significant part of the gender budget comprises of schemes from two key departments namely – DSSWCD and Department of Rural Development- 66% and 27% respectively. This clearly establishes the need for the State to expand gender informed budget planning process in its full letter and spirit for all future budget preparation processes.

It is our endeavour that all departments adopt gender informed budget planning from the next financial year and use it as a tool to constantly review ongoing programs and policies to improve their outreach and gender impacts and also provide insights on more areas that need improvements either through increased resources or improved targeting.

Under the able guidance of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Punjab I am pleased to present the pioneering Punjab Gender Budget 2023-24.

  
(Harpal Singh Cheema)  
Finance Minister





### **Introduction:**

Punjab is one of the economically advanced states in India. It is the 15<sup>th</sup> most populated state in India with a population of 2.7 crores. Primarily an agricultural state, nearly 63 percent of its population lives in rural areas. Punjab also ranks among the most developed of India's states with high per capita income, high Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and low levels of poverty.

According to census 2011, women constitute 47.23% of the total population of the state as compared to 48.5% at national level. There has been an improvement in sex ratio of the state. As per the 2011 census sex ratio is 895 vis-a-vis 876 in census 2001. Child sex ratio has also increased from 798 in 2001 to 846 in 2011. There has been an improvement in sex ratio at birth of the state. As per report of Health Management Information System (HMIS), Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, the sex ratio at birth has been improved to 928/1000 in FY 2021-22 as compared to 891/1000 in FY 2015-16. Female literacy rate has increased from 63.5% in 2001 to 70.7% in 2011. Gender commitments need to transform into financial commitments. State needs to create system and functionaries working at grassroots to reduce inequality of income and opportunities. Therefore, inclusion of women at every level is extremely important.

### **Focus Areas Highlighted by the Punjab Vision Document:**

Vision document highlights that despite the availability of resources in the state, there are stark gender gaps in terms of access to food, health, income, assets and justice. The document clearly notes that development benefits have spread to living conditions and education but the lack of access to basic facilities adversely affect women's health and nutrition outcomes, increases learning disparities, and infrastructural discrepancies lead to increased burden of care work and household chores, especially that of collecting water.

State's nutrition indicators highlight significant female undernourishment in spite of high food consumption. Another gap pertains to education and livelihood outcomes. The state ranks relatively high on female education rates in the country with almost 38 percent completion rates among girls in secondary education and 10 percent female completion rates for graduates.

In Punjab, more women are involved in unpaid work and spend about the same number of hours in unpaid work (7.6 hours per day) as men spend in paid work (7 hours per day) (OECD 2014). Work without recognition is also reflected in ownership patterns. Though women are engaged in agricultural operations with 10,000 female farmers, they operate only 1 percent of the total area (Punjab Vision document, 2030).

Vision document rightly notes that the diverse and new types of gender discrimination and violence against women are not adequately captured. There is insufficient information to guide policy and to develop effective measures to combat such 'culturally accepted' yet specific forms of mental and physical forms of violence in the state.

### **State's Efforts to Address Gender Inequality:**

State government has taken concerted steps to address the aforementioned issues that pose challenges to the wellbeing and development of women and girls in the state.

State Resource Centre for Women is mandated to give focused attention to inter-sectoral issues affecting women by undertaking research, maintaining gender related data and engage in training and capacity building programs to enable greater understanding on women's issues especially bringing the discourse on women belonging to vulnerable and marginalized communities on the forefront. The strength of the SRCW has increased from 5 member team (State Coordinator, Specialist Gender,

Research Officer, Special Training and Assistant Documentation) to an 8 member team (3 additional posts, Specialist Gender, Accountant and MTS).

Furthermore, in line with State Hub for Empowerment of Women (SHEW), District Hub for Empowerment of Women would also be set up. The SRCW oversees implementation of 12 key schemes including flagship schemes like Mata Tripta Yojana, Udaan (distribution of sanitary napkins) scheme as well as central scheme like the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana.

With an aim to empower women-headed households, the Mata Tripta Yojana is a novel scheme that is designed specifically to cater to families run by single women. It was launched in 2021 to ensure that the benefits of existing/ongoing 78 government schemes being run by various departments would reach the eligible beneficiaries. Going forward, 27 new initiatives/programmes would be brought under the fold of this scheme.

Udaan sub-scheme under the Mata Tripta Yojana is a noteworthy initiative that was launched in May, 2022. Under this scheme, sanitary napkins are given to women/girls in Punjab free of cost. A total of 50 women/girls shall be given 9 free sanitary pads at each of the 27,314 Anganwari Centre across the State. Thus, 13,65,700 women would be covered monthly.

Mai Bhago Vidya Scheme is another scheme that deserves mention as it addresses the issue of mobility and making transportation accessible for young girls. Under the scheme, free bicycles are provided to all girl students studying in 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> standards.

Similarly, recognizing the value of safe, affordable and accessible forms of transportation for the advancement of women and girls, the state government provides free bus transport in all state-owned buses including Punjab Roadways Transport Corporation (PRTC), Punjab Roadways Buses (PUNBUS) irrespective of age and income criteria. These are only some of the key initiatives made by the government. There are several other measures being taken to improve the status of gender equality and to bring about substantive changes necessary to meet the SDG 5 targets.

### **Overview of Gender Responsive Budgeting**

Government of Punjab is committed towards empowerment of women and girls across all key human development indicators. Significant achievements have been made towards girl child education and improved maternal health and this has happened due to targeted policy and programme interventions. Yet, as discussed above, there are some persistent gender gaps, highlighting the need for more effective and innovative solutions to how currently the designing, implementation and monitoring our schemes and programmes is undertaken. Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) is one such effective tool to ensure budgets integrate a gender perspective and ensure resources are better targeted towards addressing gender gaps and inequities. It is thus a vital tool in reducing gendered inequalities and implementing a gender transformative agenda.

Government of Punjab has introduced Gender Budgeting to ensure integration of Gender Equity and Equality in all the development processes and plans of the State. The Department of Social Security, Women and Child Development has been designated as the nodal department for implementing Gender Responsive Budgeting in the state.

Based on the information received from certain select departments, the Department of Social Security, Women and Child Development along with the Department of Finance works together to formulate the Gender Budget Statement. The Gender Budget Statement (GBS) presents information regarding programs/schemes in each sector and is usually presented under three categories:

- Part A - 100% women specific schemes: All policies/programs/schemes which are wholly targeted for women and girl beneficiaries shall be placed in this part.
- Part B - Schemes with 30% to 99% expenditure on women-related components: Many sectors address important gaps or needs for the entire population. However, in realizing that women and girls may have specific constraints in accessing these programmes or schemes, they may have earmarked additional resources/budgets for women and girls. It is also possible that even if not earmarked, their actual expenditure does show a preferential targeting of women. Therefore, the schemes with 30% to 99% expenditure on women-related component are placed in this part.
- Part C - Schemes with under 30% expenditure on women: This part includes policies that are not designed nor specifically targeted towards women and girls. However, actual expenditures may show under 30% of the expenditures are towards women and girls.

For the financial year, 2023-24 following four departments have reported women specific allocations:

1. Department of Social Security and Development of Women and Children
2. Department of Social Justice, Empowerment and Minorities
3. Department of Rural Development and Panchayats
4. Department of Labour

In the coming years, the process of Gender Budgeting needs to be expanded to all departments to meet the objective of mainstreaming gender concerns into the policy planning and designing stages. Similarly, streamlining of processes, capacity building measures and robust institutionalization is crucial to meet the objective of a tool like GRB.

It is vital to ensure that the process of planning and designing of policies, schemes and programmes should adopt a gender responsive approach backed by adequate resource allocation. The Government of Punjab led by the Department of Social Security, Women and Child Development is committed to taking sustained efforts in achieving this goal by expanding GRB to all departments in due course.

### **Summary of the Gender Budget Statement**

A comprehensive preparatory process was undertaken towards the preparation of Gender Budget Statement (GBS). This included an intensive process of sensitising departmental staff on gender equality and gender budgeting, creating internal mechanisms to oversee and monitor the adoption of gender budgeting as well as a deliberate effort to learn from experiences of other states. GBS draws on data from four departments- namely DoSSWCD, Rural Department, Labour Department and Department of Social Justice and Empowerment of Minorities. Based on this data, the total size of the gender budget for the 2023-24 period is Rs. 8618.50 crore. A significant part of the gender budget comprises of schemes from two key departments namely – DSSWCD and Department of Rural Development- 66% and 27% respectively.

<b>Parts</b>	<b>Amount (in crore)</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Part A	2068.73	24.00
Part B	4991.29	57.91
Part C	1558.47	18.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>8618.50</b>	<b>100.00</b>



<b>GENDER BUDGET STATEMENT: PART-A:</b>					
<b>100% Womenspecificschemes:</b>		<b>(in thousands)</b>			
<b>Sr</b>	<b>DepartmentandScheme</b>	<b>2021- 22 Actual s</b>	<b>2022- 23 BE</b>	<b>2022- 23 RE</b>	<b>2023- 24 BE</b>
	<b>Department of Social Security and Development of Women and Children.</b>				
<b>1</b>	Maternity Benefit Programme(60:40)(GoI-GoP))	135282	366022	366022	435158
<b>2</b>	Swadhar Greh Scheme(60:40)	1340	5000	5000	5000
<b>3</b>	Mission for Empowerment and Protection for Women	0	39800	34623	34483
<b>4</b>	Working Women Hostel (Providing Hostel facilities to Working Women)	0	2000	22750	22750
<b>5</b>	Mata Tripta Mahila Yojana	0	455500	200000	455500
<b>6</b>	One Stop Centre (OSC)	0	0	138000	138000
<b>7</b>	Women Helpline (WHL)	0	0	5000	5000
<b>8</b>	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)	0	0	92000	92000
<b>9</b>	Nari Adalats	0	0	4600	4600
<b>10</b>	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)	1	16871	16871	177245
<b>11</b>	National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers(60:40)	0	22708	22708	22486
<b>12</b>	National Family Benefit Scheme	26100	60000	60000	60000
<b>13</b>	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	36462	75000	75000	75000
<b>14</b>	Nirbhaya Scheme for Safety and Security Tours etc	0	5000	5000	5000
<b>15</b>	Ujjwala Scheme (Rehabilitation & Re-integration of the trafficked victims)	75853	1500	0	1500
<b>16</b>	Building Fiscal and Institutional Resilience for Growth	0	200	1	99994
<b>17</b>	Financial Assistance to Widows and Destitute Women	8068087	850700 0	1013134 2	1063134 2
<b>18</b>	Mai Bhago Vidya (Edu.) Scheme. (Free Bicycle to All Girl Students Studying in class 9th to 12th)	0	100	100	100
<b>19</b>	Attendance Scholarship to Handicapped Girl Students in Rural Areas	6875	7000	11000	11000
<b>20</b>	Financial Assistance to Acid Attack Female Victims	2000	2400	2600	2400
<b>21</b>	Reimbursement to Transport Department in lieu of Free Concessional Travel facility to Women above the age of 60 years in Govt./PRTC Buses in the State of Punjab	2467866	220000 0	4950000	4975000

	<b>Department of Social Justice, Empowerment of Minorities</b>	<b>2021-22 Actuals</b>	<b>2022-23 BE</b>	<b>2022-23 RE</b>	<b>2023-24 BE</b>
<b>22</b>	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana-Construction of Hostels for SC Girls in Schools/Colleges (100% GOI)	0	100	100	10000
<b>23</b>	Ashirwaad to SC Girls/Widows/Divorcees and Daughters of Widows at the time of their Marriages.	896436	1000000	1500000	2500000
<b>24</b>	Ashirwaad to Backward Classes and Christian Girls/Widows/Divorcees and Daughters of Widows of any caste at the time of their Marriages.	449895	500000	800000	150000
	<b>Department of Rural Development and Panchayats</b>	<b>2021-22 Actuals</b>	<b>2022-23 BE</b>	<b>2022-23 RE</b>	<b>2023-24 BE</b>
<b>25</b>	Punjab State Rural Livelihoods Mission	455356	774000	706800	770800
<b>26</b>	Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Priyोजना (MKSP)	0	3000	30	3000

<b>GENDER BUDGET STATEMENT: PART-B:</b>					
<b>30% to 100% women-specific programs: : (in thousands)</b>					
<b>Sr</b>	<b>DepartmentandScheme</b>	<b>2021-22 Actuals</b>	<b>2022-23 BE</b>	<b>2022-23 RE</b>	<b>2023-24 BE</b>
	<b>Department of Social Security and Development of Women and Children.</b>				
<b>1</b>	The Punjab Divyangjan Shaktikaran Yojana	0	10000	100	5000
<b>2</b>	Nutrition ICDS (50% of acutal expenditure reimburses byGoI) (SNP)	886391	1800000	1800000	1800000
<b>3</b>	Construction of Buildings of Anganwadi Centres under Restructured ICDS (60:40)(GoI:GoP)	0	135000	222343	205000
<b>4</b>	Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (60:40)(GoI:GoP)	4526483	7537328	7887078	7826083
<b>5</b>	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	4204	18600	18600	18470
<b>6</b>	National Nutrition Mission (60:40) (GoI-GoP)	17837	530197	760000	614194
<b>7</b>	NABARD Aided Project for Construction of Buildings of Anganwadi Centres in the State (85:15)	0	100	100	25000
<b>8</b>	Construction of Anganwadi Centres Buildings under MGNREGA in Convergence with integrated Child Development Scheme	0	200000	200000	200000
<b>9</b>	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension	134983	540000	540000	540000
<b>10</b>	Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme	6873	40000	40000	40000
<b>11</b>	Financial Assistance to Disabled Persons	3387121	3891500	4284700	4784700
<b>12</b>	Assistance to Various Homes/Institutions run by Social Security Department	6756	9600	5280	30000
<b>13</b>	Niramaya-State Govt's Contribution towards Health Insurance Scheme.	29	100	100	100
<b>14</b>	Setting up of Old Age Homes	14544	50000	50000	150000
<b>15</b>	Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities in Punjab	8560	30000	1000	100
<b>16</b>	Upgrdation of Mentally	0	26800	26800	100

	Retarded Homes				
17	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) (60:40) (GoI:GoP)	55762	257500	423200	420030
18	Financial Assistance to Dependent Children	2659698	3077000	3387300	3887300
19	Financial Assistance to Old Age Persons	14541888	15501350	18351350	18601350
20	Reimbursement to Transport Department in Lieu of Free/Concessional Travel Facility to Physically Handicapped and Blinds in Government/Pepsu Road Transport Corporation Buses	0	110000	50000	70000
	<b>Department of Social Justice, Empowerment of Minorities</b>	<b>2021-22 Actuals</b>	<b>2022-23 BE</b>	<b>2022-23 RE</b>	<b>2023-24 BE</b>
21	Post matric Scholarship to the Other Backward Classes for Study in India.	0	395088	154888	500000
22	Merit cum-Means based Scholarship to Students belonging to Minority Communities (100 % GOI) (Direct Benefit Transfer)	0	7955	100	8751
23	Post matric Scholarship for Students belonging to the Minority Communities (100 % GOI) (Direct Benefit Transfer)	0	6397	100	6430
24	Scholarship for Post Matric Students for Scheduled Castes	4107328	6000000	3000000	2450000
25	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Hostels for SC Boys and Girls in Schools and Colleges	0	200	200	200
26	Upgradation of Merit of SC Students (100% GOI)	0	100	100	100
27	Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys/Girls in Schools & Colleges	0	100	100	90000
28	Pre-matric Scholarship for Students belonging to the Minority Communities (75:25) (100% w.e.f 2014-15) (Direct Benefit Transfer)	0	8589	1	7952
29	New Courses/Vocational	34689	40000	40000	60000



	Training in ITIs for SC Students (Staff expenditure, scholarship to SC Students etc)				
<b>30</b>	Provision of Free Text Books and Tool Kits to Scheduled Castes	9728	10000	10000	10000
	<b>Department of Labour</b>	<b>2021-22 Actuals</b>	<b>2022-23 BE</b>	<b>2022-23 RE</b>	<b>2023-24 BE</b>
<b>31</b>	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers.	0	22000	4000	10020
<b>32</b>	Child Labour-Rehabilitation Fund	0	3000	30	200
	<b>Department of Rural Development and Panchayat.</b>	<b>2021-22 Actuals</b>	<b>2022-23 BE</b>	<b>2022-23 RE</b>	<b>2023-24 BE</b>
<b>33</b>	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana(G) (60:40)	306795	2921900	1800000	1500000
<b>34</b>	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (90:10)	3560326	6000000	6513750	6551877
<b>35</b>	Mahatma Gandhi Sarbat Vikas Yojna(MGSVY)	0	10	7	2

<b>GENDER BUDGET STATEMENT: PART-C</b>					
<b>Other scheme under which women are benefited: (in thousands)</b>					
<b>Sr</b>	<b>DepartmentandScheme</b>	<b>2021-22 Actuals</b>	<b>2022-23 BE</b>	<b>2022-23 RE</b>	<b>2023-24 BE</b>
	<b>Department of Social Security and Development of Women and Children.</b>				
<b>1</b>	Juvenile Justice Fund under State Advisory Board	0	2500	2500	2500
<b>2</b>	Setting up of Spinal Injuries Centre at Mohali	20000	127300	20000	100000
<b>3</b>	Scheme for Implementation of the Persons with Disabilities Act-1995 (SIPDA) (100% GoI)	53164	650000	550000	700000
<b>4</b>	National action Plan for senior citizens	0	7500	7500	10000
<b>5</b>	Upgradation of School for Blind Jamalpur	0	0	0	16746
	<b>Department of Rural Development and Panchayat.</b>	<b>2021-22 Actuals</b>	<b>2022-23 BE</b>	<b>2022-23 RE</b>	<b>2023-24 BE</b>
<b>6</b>	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan	179666	1000000	600000	800000
<b>7</b>	Construction of cremation ground in the village	61000	172000	20000	50000
<b>8</b>	Provision for Basic Amenities/Purchase of Land for Burial Ground/ Graveyard for Christian and Muslim community	85000	10000	10000	50000
<b>9</b>	Liquid Waste Management in Rural Areas	329997	300000	300000	300000
<b>10</b>	Solid Waste Management in Rural Areas	27500	30000	30000	50000
<b>11</b>	Construction of Memorial Gates in the Villages	55000	100000	100000	100000
<b>12</b>	Installation of Solar Lights in Rural Streets/Areas	54991	100000	100000	150000
<b>13</b>	Modernization of Villages with More Than 50% SC Population	42300	100000	100000	100000
<b>14</b>	Grant Recommended by 15th Finance Commission for Panchayati Raj Institutions	12070000	12127000	18779500	12338500
<b>15</b>	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) (60:40) PMKSY(Pradhan Mantri	0	202000	202000	202000

	Krishi Sinchayee Yojana)				
<b>16</b>	Shyama Parsad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)(60:40)	221000	1450000	1150434	500000
<b>17</b>	Smart Village Campaign	0	60000	60000	60000
	<b>Department of Labor</b>	<b>2021-22 Actuals</b>	<b>2022-23 BE</b>	<b>2022-23 RE</b>	<b>2023-24 BE</b>
<b>18</b>	Registration of Unorganized Workers on e-SHRAM Portal	0	0	5000	5000
<b>19</b>	Construction of Skill Development Centre	0	0	672100	50000

### **EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR SCHEMES IN PART A, B AND C**

This section contains details of schemes reported in the gender budget.

#### **1. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY AND WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENTS:**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>SCHEME</b>	<b>BRIEF</b>
<b>1</b>	Maternity Benefit Programme	Maternity Benefit is given of Rs. 5000 the women of 19 years of age and above at the birth of first live child, in two instalments, (Rs. 3000+2000) under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY). Total 5,35,582 beneficiaries have been disbursed the benefits of Rs. 188.25 crore through DBT since 01.01.2017 to till 31.10.2022.
<b>2</b>	Swadhar Greh Scheme	The scheme through the provisions of shelter, food, clothing, counselling, training, clinical and legal aid aims to rehabilitate such women in difficult circumstance. Two SwadharGreh have been set up in the district namely Jalandhar and Amritsar for needy women in the State of Punjab which are being run by Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) namely Association for Social Health in Indian and All India Women's Conference respectively.
<b>3</b>	Mission for Empowerment and Protection for Women	Under the scheme, State hub and Districts hubs for w empowerment of women would be set up. These hubs would work for the effective implementation of all the women orients schemes in Punjab.
<b>4</b>	Working Women Hostel	Government is planning to set up WWH in Jalandhar, Amritsar, Mansa, Barnala, SAS Nagar, Ludhiana and Patiala to provide safe shelter to working women.
<b>5</b>	Mata Tripta Mahila Yojana	Mata TriptaMahilaYojna (MTMY) is launched for the empowerment of Women-Headed Households (WHHs), under MTMY, the benefits of existing/ongoing 78 government schemes being run by various departments would be given to the eligible beneficiaries. Also, 27 new initiatives/programmes would be taken. Under MTMY, Udaan sub scheme has been launched in May, 2022, under which free of cost sanitary napkins are given to needy women/girls in Punjab. Total 50 needy women/girls shall be given free 9 sanitary pads at each 27,314 Anganwari Centre across the State. Thus, 13,65,700 needy women would be covered monthly.
<b>6</b>	One Stop Centre (OSC)	Under the scheme, free emergency and non-emergency access to a range of services including medical, legal, psychological and counselling support are given to women under one roof to fight against any forms of violence against women. Under the Scheme, a separate building would be constructed in each District in the premises of Civil Hospitals. Total 20 OSC buildings have been constructed except Mansa (Land Issue), SAS Nagar (Land Issue.) and Malerkotla (new district OSC approved on 24th March, 2022).
<b>7</b>	Women Helpline	The Scheme of Universalization of Women Helpline is intended to provide 24 hours immediate and emergency response to women



	(WHL)	<p>affected by violence through referral (linking with appropriate authority such as police, One Stop Centre, hospital).</p> <p>For the State of Punjab 181 Helpline is being already run by Punjab Police, therefore, it was decided by the department of Women and Child Development, Punjab that WHL should be merged in 181 Helpline of Punjab Police. Estimated 1000 women related complaints are received at Women Helpline 181 monthly.</p>
8	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)	<p>BetiBachaoBetiPadhao (BBBP) Scheme has been implemented in Punjab. The initiative seeks to address the issue of decline in Sex Ratio at Birth through a mass campaign across the country and focused intervention and multi sectoral action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To prevent sex selective elimination</li> <li>• To ensure survival and protection of the girl child</li> <li>• To ensure education and participation of the girl child</li> </ul> <p>SRB: Sex ratio at Birth (SRB) has been improved to 926/100 in FY 2020-21 and 928/1000 in FY 2021-22 in Punjab, as per report of Health Management Information System (HMIS), Ministry of Health, GoI, New Delhi.</p>
9	Nari Adalats	<p>"Nari adalats" (women's courts) would be set up throughout the Punjab to empowering women and promoting gender justice. These courts will be led by women's collectives and will serve as a new mechanism for resolving disputes at the local level, specifically petty issues such as harassment or infringement of rights.</p>
10	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)	<p>Under the scheme, nutrition and skill training is provided to the school drop out girls in the age group of 11-14 years and to uplift their social and economic status.</p>
11	National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers(60:40)	<p>Day-care facility is provided for children (6 months to 6 years) of working mothers in an unorganised sector and to improve nutrition and health status of children.</p> <p>"</p>
12	National Family Benefit Scheme	<p>"In the event of death of the bread winner INR 20,000 per household (one-time grant) is given via DBT.</p> <p>"</p>
13	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	<p>Women of BPL families of age 40 years is given Rs. 300 per month. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary will get Rs. 500 per month.</p>
14	Building Fiscal and Institutional Resilience for Growth	<p>Development policy loan would be given on funding pattern 70:30 by World bank for empowerment of women and gender outcome. The loan would be disbursed on the basis of specific targets i.eDisbursement Linked Indicators.</p>
15	Financial Assistance to	<p>Rs. 1500 per month is given to Widows and Destitute women.</p>

	Widows and Destitute Women	
16	Mai Bhago Vidya (Edu.) Scheme. (Free Bicycle to All Girl Students Studying in class 9th to 12th)	Free bicycles are provided to all girl students of 9th to +2 classes studying in Government schools with the objective to encourage the enrolment of girl students in the schools and to reduce the school dropout rate.
17	Attendance Scholarship to Handicapped Girl Students in Rural Areas	Rs. 2500 p.a. to students up to Class 10 <sup>th</sup> and Rs. 3000 p.a. to students of Class 11 <sup>th</sup> onwards studying in Government Schools via DBT into their bank accounts.
18	Financial Assistance to Acid Attack Female Victims	to provide financial assistance of Rs. 8000 per month to female who, due to acid attack has been rendered disabled.
19	Reimbursement to Transport Department in lieu of Free Concessional Travel facility to Women above the age of 60 years in Govt./PRTC Buses in the State of Punjab	All women will be given benefit of free bus travel, irrespective of age and income criteria in Government owned Buses including Punjab Roadways Transport Corporation (PRTC), Punjab Roadways Buses (PUNBUS)

## 2. DEPARTMNET OF SOCIAL JUSTICE, EMPOWERMENT OF MINORITIES

SR	SCHEME	BRIEF
1	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana- Construction of Hostels for SC Girls in Schools/Colleges (100% GOI)	The primary objective of the revised scheme is to attract implementing agencies for undertaking construction of hostels, especially for SC girls, towards the broader vision of containment and reduction of their dropout rate. The other objectives are: (i) having a girls hostel with a capacity of 100 seats, in every block headquarters of low literacy districts not having one as of now, by way of priority, (ii) repairing and proper maintenance of hostels, and (iii) having an effective mechanism for monitoring, review, etc.
2	Ashirwaad to SC Girls/Widows/Divorcees	Rs. 51,000 is given to women from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes for marriage.

	and Daughters of Widows at the time of their Marriages.	In order to avail the scheme, the applicant, apart from belonging to a backward class, should be a permanent resident of Punjab and a BPL card holder. Two women of each family are eligible to avail the benefit. the scheme was also applicable to Muslims girls of 18 years or above age, along with Scheduled Caste, Christian, Backward Class/Caste, Economically Weaker Section families, and daughters of widows of any caste. Scheduled Caste widows/divorcees are also entitled to the benefit at the time of their re-marriage.
<b>3</b>	Ashirwaad to Backward Classes and Christian Girls/Widows/Divorcees and Daughters of Widows of any caste at the time of their Marriages.	

### **3. DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS.**

<b>SR</b>	<b>SCHEME</b>	<b>BRIEF</b>
<b>1</b>	Punjab State Rural Livelihoods Mission	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is a poverty alleviation project implemented by the Rural Development department. This plan is focused on promoting self-employment and the organization of rural poor. The idea behind this program is to organize the poor into SHG (Self Help Groups) groups and make them capable of self-employment. around 37,000 women based SHGs have been created in Punjab, having 3 lac women members.
<b>2</b>	Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Priyोजना (MKSP)	The “Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyोजना” (MKSP), seeks to improve the present status of women in Agriculture, and to enhance the opportunities available to empower her.

## **PART-B**

### **1. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.**

<b>SR</b>	<b>SCHEME</b>	<b>BRIEF</b>
<b>1</b>	The Punjab Divyangjan Shaktikaran Yojana	Awareness activities are carried out for the awareness of Schemes being implemented for Disables persons in Punjab.
<b>2</b>	Nutrition ICDS (50% of acutal expenditure reimburses byGoI) (SNP)	To improve the nutritional and health status of pregnant, lactating women and children age-group 0-6 years.
<b>3</b>	Construction of Buildings of Anganwadi Centers under Restructured ICDS (60:40)(GoI:GoP)	
<b>4</b>	Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.	

<b>5</b>	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	
<b>6</b>	NABARD Aided Project for Construction of Buildings of Anganwadi Centers in the State .	
<b>7</b>	National Nutrition Mission (60:40) (GoI-GoP)	To prevent and reduce stunting/wasting/anemia and low birth weight in children. To reduce the prevalence of anaemia among young.
<b>8</b>	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension	INR 200 to male and females for ages 60-79 years and INR 500 for ages above 80 years per month per beneficiary via DBT
<b>9</b>	Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme	for men and women, above 80% disability, INR 300 for ages 18-79 years and INR 500 for ages above 80 years per month per beneficiary via DBT
<b>10</b>	Financial Assistance to Disabled Persons	Rs. 1500 per month is given to Disabled Person male and female.
<b>11</b>	Niramaya-State Govt's Contribution towards Health Insurance Scheme.	To provide affordable health insurance of Rs. 1 lac to persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation & Multiple Disabilities.
<b>12</b>	Setting up of Old Age Home	Old age homes are set up to provide safe accommodation to Senior Citizens. The buildings of Old Age Home in District Mansa and Barnala are under construction.
<b>13</b>	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) (60:40) (GoI:GoP)	To ensure proper care, protection, development, treatment and social re-integration of children in difficult circumstances by adopting a child friendly approach.
<b>14</b>	Financial Assistance to Dependent Children	Rs. 1500 per month is given to dependent children (male-female).
<b>15</b>	Financial Assistance to Old Age Persons	Rs. 1500 per month is given to male above 60 years and female above 58 years of age.
<b>16</b>	Reimbursement to Transport Department in Lieu of Free/Concessional Travel Facility to Physically Handicapped and Blinds in Government/Pepsu Road Transport Corporation Buses	free bus travel facility is provided to blinds and 50 percent concession is given to disabled persons who are 40 percent or above disabled.



## 2. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE, EMPOWERMENT OF MINORITIES.

SR	SCHEME	BRIEF
	Pre-matric Scholarship for Students belonging to the Minority Communities (75:25).	Scholarship is provided to students belonging to SC, OBC, Minority Communities
1	Post-matric Scholarship to the Other Backward Classes for Study in India.	
2	Merit cum-Means based Scholarship to Students belonging to Minority Communities (100 % GOI) (Direct Benefit Transfer)	
3	Post matric Scholarship for Students belonging to the Minority Communities (100 % GOI) (Direct Benefit Transfer)	
4	Scholarship for Post Matric Students for Scheduled Castes (100% GOI over & above committed liability of State Govt)	
5	BabuJagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Hostels for SC Boys and Girls in Schools and Colleges	This scheme for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste (SC) students is one of the means to enable and encourage children/students belonging to these Castes (SC) to attain quality education. Such hostels are immensely beneficial to the students hailing from rural and remote areas of the country. While the scheme of construction of hostels for SC girls is in operation from the Third Five Year Plan (1961-66), the same for boys was started with effect from the year 1989-90. The scheme was revised in 2008 and recently on 10.09.2018.
6	Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys/Girls in Schools & Colleges	This scheme for construction of hostels for OBC Boys/Girls in Schools & Colleges is to enable and encourage children/students belonging to OBC Boys/Girls) to attain quality education.
7	Provision of Free Text Books and Tool Kits to Scheduled Castes	Free of cost books and Tool Kits are provided student belong to SC category male students and female students in Government Schools.

### 3. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

SR	SCHEME	BRIEF
1	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers.	The rehabilitation assistance shall be Rs. One lakh per adult male beneficiary. Beneficiary shall have the option to either deposit it in an annuity scheme or receive cash grant. The District Administration will assess the cash requirement of the beneficiary and exercise its best judgement in the matter and put the money under annuity scheme with the consent of the beneficiary.
2	Child Labour-Rehabilitation Fund	Survey is being conducted regarding the identification of Children and Adolescents working in the hazardous process. A child is found working in hazardous occupation or processes, one adult member of the family would be given employment in an establishment which is nearest to the place of residence of the family. In case, it is not possible for the State Govt. to provide job to adult member of the family whose child is working in hazardous occupation. The State Govt. is required to make a deposit of rupees 15,000/- (earlier it is Rs.5,000/-) to the fund for each child or adolescent, as it is contribution/grant.

### 4. DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYAT.

SR	SCHEME	BRIEF
1	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana(G) (60:40)	Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana is a social welfare programme, created by the Indian Government, to provide housing for the rural poor in India. One of the major flagship programs of the Ministry of Rural Development to construct houses for the Below Poverty Line population in the villages.
2	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (90:10)	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MNREGA) is an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to guarantee the 'right to work'. It aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to at least one member of every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Women are guaranteed one third of the jobs made available under the MGNREGA.
3	Mahatma Gandhi Sarbat Vikas Yojna(MGSVY)	Mahatma Gandhi Sarbat Vikas Yojana (MGSVY) was launched by Punjab Government in January 2018, aimed at welfare of downtrodden citizen across state. It will be implemented in state's rural areas, and will be on lines of Antyodaya principles. Antyodaya' means the "rise of the last person". It is Aimed at inclusive development and ensuring equitable access to benefits of all socio-economic development schemes to the most deserving. It will give distressed sections much need socially or economically or psychologically help. Its purpose is to benefit 18 marginalized sections living in rural areas of state. It will provide benefit of welfare schemes for debt stressed farmers, <b>poor families that have woman as sole bread earner</b> , out-of-school children, martyred soldiers, families of AIDS patients, differently-abled, abandoned old persons, drug addicts etc.

## **PART-C**

### **1. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.**

<b>SR</b>	<b>SCHEME</b>	<b>BRIEF</b>
<b>1</b>	Setting up of Spinal Injuries Centre at Mohali	Spinal surgery, physiotherapy and indoor rehabilitation to parabolic patients from neighbouring states of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Chandigarh also.
<b>2</b>	Scheme for Implementation of the Persons with Disabilities Act-1995 (SIPDA) (100% GoI)	Creating barrier free access to persons with disability (PwD) in transport, buildings, websites etc.
<b>3</b>	National action Plan for senior citizens	Initiative would be taken in the form of State Action Plan for senior citizen to overcome the existing gaps in the schemes being run for senior citizens in Punjab.

### **2. DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYAT.**

<b>SR</b>	<b>SCHEME</b>	<b>BRIEF</b>
<b>1</b>	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan	The Government on 24/04/2018 on the occasion of National Panchayati Raj Day launched the restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) for implementation from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2022 with the primary aim of strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with main thrust on convergence with Mission Antyodaya and emphasis on strengthening PRIs in the 117 Aspirational districts across India.
<b>2</b>	Shyama Parsad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)(60:40)	The aim for the mission has been to develop rural areas by provisioning of economic, social and physical infrastructure facilities.
<b>3</b>	Smart Village Campaign	The Punjab Government under the Smart Village campaign has started de-watering and de-silting of Ponds across the state. campaign is aimed to provide a fresh clean natural environment in the villages.

### **3. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.**

<b>SR</b>	<b>SCHEME</b>	<b>BRIEF</b>
<b>1</b>	Registration of Unorganized Workers on eSHRAM Portal	e-Shram portal developed for registration and creation of a Comprehensive National Database of Unorganised Workers (eSHRAM) for all types of Unorganised workers such as Construction Workers, Migrant Workers, Domestic Workers, Agricultural Workers, Self-Employed Workers, Street Vendors, Small Shopkeepers, Asha Workers, Anganwadi Workers, Fishermen, Unorganised Plantation Workers, Milkmen and similar other sub-groups of Unorganised workers.