

Pune Municipal Corporation Budget

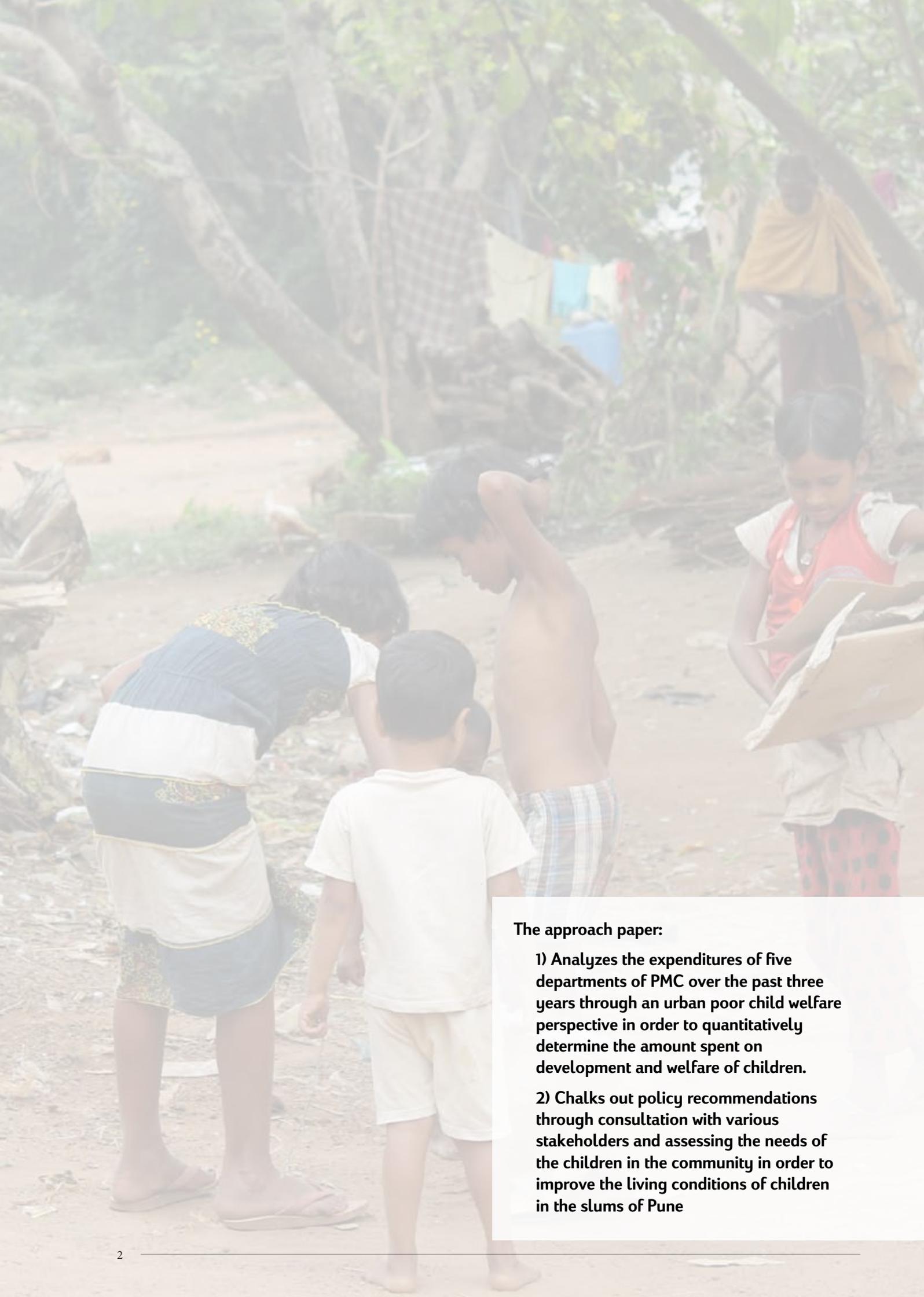
Identifying gaps and probable entry points for improving the living conditions of children in slums of Pune



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The approach paper:

- 1) Analyzes the expenditures of five departments of PMC over the past three years through an urban poor child welfare perspective in order to quantitatively determine the amount spent on development and welfare of children.**
- 2) Chalks out policy recommendations through consultation with various stakeholders and assessing the needs of the children in the community in order to improve the living conditions of children in the slums of Pune**

TABLE OF CONTENT

06	1. Introduction
07	2. Literature Review
07	2.1 Children and urban planning
08	2.2 Are our budgets children inclusive?
09	2.3 Child welfare perspective on India's Five Year Plans
10	3. Need of study
12	4. Objectives of study
12	4.1 Working definitions
14	5. Methodology
15	6. Limitations
16	7. Plan of data analysis
18	8. Introduction to the Pune City
19	9. About Pune Municipal Corporation
19	9.1 Slums in Pune
19	9.2 Schemes for Urban Poor in Pune
20	9.2.1. Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP)
20	9.2.2. Rajiv Awaas Yojna (RAY)
20	9.2.3. Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA)
21	9.3. Initiatives by PMC for child development
22	10. Analysis of 5 departments of PMC
22	10.1. Electricity
26	10.2. Slum Rehabilitation and Redevelopment Department
30	10.3. Public Health Department
36	10.4. Urban Transport
37	10.5. Water Supply
39	11. Priorities of children in urban slums- Interpretation of primary data
40	12. Policy Recommendations
42	Way Forward
43	Bibliography
44	APPENDICES

List of Tables

Sr. No.	Title	Pg. no.
1.	Objectives and Methodology	14
2.	Format of Revenue Expenditure	16
3.	Format of Capital Expenditure	16
4.	Snapshot of Pune City's Demography	18
5.	Components of 'L' Budget	21
6.	Revenue Expenditure under the Electricity Department	22
7.	List of items under Revenue Expenditure that affect Child Welfare	23
8.	Percentage of total city level Revenue Expenditure affecting Children in Slums under the Electricity Department	23
9.	Capital Expenditure under Electricity Department	24
10.	List of items under Capital Expenditure that affect Child Welfare	24
11.	Percentage of total city level Capital Expenditure affecting Children in Slums under the Electricity Department	25
12.	Revenue Expenditure under Slum Removal and Rehabilitation Department	26
13.	List of works under UCD Department	27
14.	List of items under Revenue Expenditure that affect Child Welfare	27
15.	Percentage of total city level Revenue Expenditure affecting Children in Slums under the Slum Removal and Rehabilitation Department	28
16.	Capital Expenditure under Slum Removal and Rehabilitation Department	29
17.	Percentage of total city level Capital Expenditure affecting Children in Slums under the Slum Removal and Rehabilitation Department	30
18.	List of heads of expenditure under Public Health	30
19.	List of heads of expenditure under Hospitals, Maternity Homes and Dispensaries	30
20.	Revenue Expenditure under Health Department	31
21.	List of items under Revenue Expenditure that affect Child Welfare	32
22.	Health Assistance to Economically Backward Section	33
23.	Percentage of total city level Revenue Expenditure affecting Children in Slums under the Health Department	33
24.	Capital Expenditure under Health Department	34
25.	List of items under Capital Expenditure that affect Child Welfare	34
26.	Percentage of total city level Capital Expenditure affecting Children in Slums under the Public Health Function and Health Department	35
27.	Expenditure under Urban Transport	36
28.	List of items that affect Child Welfare	36
29.	Revenue Expenditure under Water Supply Department	37
30.	List of items under Revenue Expenditure that affect Child Welfare	38
31.	Capital Expenditure under Water Supply Department	38
32.	List of items under Capital Expenditure that affect Child Welfare	38

List of figures

Sr. No.	Title	Pg. no.
1.	Percentage of Revenue Expenditure under Electricity Department affecting Children in Slums	23
2.	Percentage of Capital Expenditure under Electricity Department affecting Children in Slums	25
3.	Percentage of Revenue Expenditure under Slum Removal and Rehabilitation Department affecting Children in Slums	28
4.	Percentage of Revenue Expenditure under Health Department affecting Children in Slums	34
5.	Percentage of Capital Expenditure under Health Department affecting Children in Slums	35
6.	Percentage of Expenditure under Urban Transport Department affecting Children in Slums	37

1. INTRODUCTION

Children under the age of 18 constitute 42 percent of India's population. They represent not just India's future, but form an integral to securing India's present. Yet development indicators continue to show slow progress towards securing their welfare and delivering their basic rights. Children continue to be poorly represented in all matters of the State.

Urban planning in India has inherently been central in nature, where the planner formulates a one size fits all policy. Budgets which are the epicenters of planning and development of the city have also been following similar trends. With increasing awareness and dissemination of information, rights based approach to urban planning is soon emerging and crucial yet ignored social groups in the society such as women, children, differently abled, third gender and others are demanding for their inclusion. Of all the marginalized sections of the society, children remain a specifically vulnerable class, unable to ascertain their rights.

Children have specific needs and expectations from a city which are often overlooked. Planning procedures have never made children a part of their need assessment and hence it has failed to establish a dialogue with the young minds. The local body of any city is the closest form of government for its citizens and hence planning and implementing projects for development of children by the local body can deliver the required outcomes. The Budget of a local body is a pre-condition for implementation of any project and hence the process of participation by children at this stage becomes a necessary phase for further inclusion of demands.

The Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) being a comparatively progressive municipal corporation in nature has opened ways for citizen's participation and has tried to make the budget inclusive in nature. It has made provisions for a separate budget for women & child and backward classes. Also to facilitate participation of citizens in the administrative ward level budgets, the PMC initiated the Participatory Budgeting process since 2006 and it has been a continuous process since then. However, even after taking such bold initiatives, the question of whether the outcomes of these expenditures serve the true purpose still hovers around.

This approach paper seeks to assess the Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) Budget of five departments for the last three fiscal years (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15) from a child development perspective. It also aims to assess the needs of the children in a community and attempts to make policy recommendations for a child inclusive planning and budgeting. This paper strives to achieve greater participation of the children in the budgetary process at the municipal level, and to bring to light the disparities in the budgeting and actual needs of the children.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The section on literature review touches upon three main areas:

- (i) urban planning and children,
- (ii) how budgets have catered to children, and
- (iii) what is in India's Five year plans for children.

2.1. Children and urban planning

Urban areas are complex in nature and they deal with multiple agencies such as people, offices, commercial spaces, recreational spaces and residential societies amongst others. Hence urban environment is an agglomeration of wide range of inter-connected elements, both, human and physical. To plan these areas for future well-being is the prime concern of urban planning and this process is as complex as the environment itself. Urban planning is a socio-economic political process of planning concerned with the use of land and design of urban environment. It draws knowledge from different streams like sociology, architecture, economics, fine arts, political science and others. It aims to plan for all living in the agglomeration. However, the irony is that the process Urban Planning across ages and boundaries has followed an approach, where it has ignored the marginalized and poorer sections of the society.

Two iconic ideas of urban planning were given by Ebenezer Howard and Le Corbusier, as a solution to the rising urbanization after the industrial revolution. Ebenezer Howard, a stenographer, proposed the concept of 'Garden Cities'. The idea of garden city was based on the concept of decentralization, co-operation and socialism. This was an ideal city which would solve urban crisis as well as social crises. He tried to incorporate the positivity of both the country life and the town life for the urban slum dwellers. He believed that good planning of space was the key to equality¹.

Le Corbusier's 'Contemporary City' was based on the concept of centralization. He was a believer of Taylorism, Fordism and scientific management. And hence his style of design was modern which emphasized on regularity, continuity and speed at the expense of symmetry, ornamentation and solidity.² While designing the contemporary city he had a great enthusiasm for capitalism and hence believed in a hierarchical society. The city had elite in the center and the proletariats in the outskirts. Great densities gave necessary shortening of distances and ensured rapid inter communication. The repetitive fashion of design ensured that the cost of construction was less. Thus Le Corbusier gave more emphasis to reduction in costs by scientific management as he was influenced by the Taylorism that existed in his era³. What we essentially see today around us is 'The Contemporary City' that has tall skyscrapers, high densities and planning which is highly centralised. In this race to get more and more efficient utilization of space, the way to socialist approach to designing cities has been lost and urban planning has deeply rooted itself in a humanist approach without much recognition to the rights of various societal groups like women, differently abled, children and the old.

Looking at modern day context, specific to India, when it comes to urban planning we observe a wide disparity in planning and execution. Urban Planning which is one of the eighteen functions of the local government according to Article 243 of the 74th Constitutional Amendment of Government of India, the processes are either hi-jacked by the state or have been made highly furtive by the local government. Citizen participation, public disclosure and transparency are still lost in the surreptitious structure of planning cities even after the eight long years of introduction of the Jawaharal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), a mission which sought to reform the governance structures. Certain big cities like Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai and Pune have taken certain measures towards the same as result of a much more active citizenry. Even in these cities, much more needs to be done to make planning inclusive and transparent.

India, once an opulent country today stands opulent in terms of poverty. According to 2011 census, 390 million⁴ population lives in urban areas, out of which 93 million⁵ is the slum population of India. Most of India's urban poor are in the state of Maharashtra. The Government of India estimated that the state of Maharashtra would have 18.15 million population living in slums. Total children (0-6 age) living in urban areas of Maharashtra were 5.6 million, of which 1.6 million children stay in slums.⁶ And hence it can be implied that there are a huge number of children (below 18 years of age) staying in urban slums of Maharashtra, though the exact figure is unknown.

¹Howard (1898). Garden Cities of Tomorrow. ²Mauro F. Guillén (1997). Scientific Management's Lost Aesthetic: Architecture, Organization, and the Taylorized Beauty of the Mechanical. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, Vol. 42, No. 4 (Dec., 1997), pp. 682-715 ³Le Corbusier (1929). *A Contemporary City: The City of Tomorrow and Its Planning*. ⁴The State of World's Children 2012, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), February 2012. ⁵ Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, GOI (2011). ⁶http://censusindia.gov.in/Data_Products/Data_Highlights/Data_Highlights_link/metadata_highlights.pdf

Urban planning and diligent governance are the outcomes of an efficient government, which are aimed to be equally beneficial to all sections of the society across the nation. However among all the various social groups it is observed that there exist various marginalized section of the society, who do not benefit equally from government schemes and projects. It has been further observed that of all the marginalized groups, children have been the most marginalized when it comes to participation and decision making. Moreover, the ones at the extreme margins of participation are the urban slum children. Society's approach to children as dependents topped by the histories of poverty and the resulting loss of identities in an urban setting has made urban slum children victims of deprivation, suppression and oppression. It is necessary to understand that children perceive and experience their surroundings in a way that is much different from the adults. Their interface with built in environment has an impact on their growth and development, so much so that long back it was studied that the height of objects in the house has considerable effect on the psychology of a child; taller objects were perceived as threat by children. Slowly the concept of play area for children in the house was developed where the objects were much more accessible and designed in a child friendly manner.⁷ In the similar manner, the city structures affect the urban slum children and hence planning for them is very necessary.

In India, there have been very few targeted policies for welfare of urban slum children and these too are not being implemented properly. Living conditions in urban slums are extremely unhygienic and unsafe for children and being deprived of the right to participate and raise their voice; doors to future betterment of conditions remain closed. Children are often not thought-of while planning

and budgeting as they are considered as dependents and not economic contributors, nor do they form an electorate. Children have specific needs and expectations from a city which are often overlooked. Planning procedures have never made children part of their need assessment and hence it has failed to establish a dialogue with the young minds. The local body of any city is the closest form of government for its citizens and hence planning and implementing projects for development of children by the local body can deliver the required outcomes. A necessary component of urban planning is financial planning of the city, which exhibits itself through city level budgets.

2.2. Are our budgets children inclusive?

Ajay Kumar Sinha in the article⁸ "What does the budget have to do with children?" puts forth the stark disparities in the Indian society with special reference to the children. The author states that though other marginalized groups exist in the nation, being adults they can fight or raise their voice for their rights. Children on the other hand cannot or are barred from doing the same. This is combined with a situation where the budget in the country is not child-friendly or inclusive in nature, it makes for a very grim scenario.

The article states that with the introduction of the reforms in 1991, the finance minister made it immediately clear that the government "was committed to adjustment with a human face". Despite this, there were apprehensions that the reforms would lead to a decline in social welfare in general and child welfare in particular. Very few comprehensive studies have been done to assess the impact of the reforms specifically on children, and therefore the relationship between reforms and welfare of children is not easy to establish.

Further children have never received much explicit attention in economic policies. They are hardly mentioned in the annual budget speeches, or in other crucial policy documents. This, of course, does not mean that the policies do not affect them. Directly and indirectly, the survival chances, welfare and future of children are affected by macro-economic and policy changes.

This article goes on to highlight the difficulties in ascertaining how children are affected by any policy or regulation. Several reasons for the same have been put forth; such as that often policies do not all work in the same direction. In fact, even a relatively coherent set of policies that can be grouped together as 'structural adjustment' can have contradictory effects on children. The effects of policies can also be mitigated or reinforced by other developments. Finally, children themselves do not form a homogeneous group but are differentiated along lines of gender, class, caste, religion, age, etc.; different policies may have a different impact on different categories of children.

The author has found that there are many children who are not covered by the programs/schemes of either the central government or the respective state governments. He attributes this sad state of affairs vis-à-vis children in India to a lack of State accountability. According to the Sinha, there are no functional mechanisms to monitor the formulation of programs/schemes, their budgeting and implementation by the executive, though some avenues are provided for the people of India to monitor the functioning of the executive through elected representatives, that is, the legislature.

⁷ Lecture by Professor Himanshu Burte in TISS in 2012.

⁸ Sinha, A. K. (2007, June). What does the budget have to do with children? Retrieved September 2012, from infochangeindia: <http://infochangeindia.org/agenda/child-rights-in-india/what-does-the-budget-have-to-do-with-children.html>

2.3. Child welfare perspective on India's Five Year Plans

E. Thukral, B. Ali and S. Mathu (2014) in their article ⁹ "Child Background and Perspective" have thrown light on the various government policies and resource allocations made for the welfare of children in the Indian budget document. The authors state that prior to the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the government's focus was on child welfare through the promotion of basic minimum services for children. This culminated in the adoption of the National Policy for Children, in 1974. The Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974-79) saw a shift of focus from welfare to development and the integration and co-ordination of services after the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) 1975.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan strengthened child welfare and development. It led to the spatial expansion and enrichment of child development services through a variety of programs. The focus of the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992-97) shifted to human development through advocacy, mobilization and community empowerment.

The Government of India declared its commitment to every child in the Ninth Five-Year Plan (1997-2002). According to the authors it was the Tenth Five-Year Plan which advocated a convergent/integrated rights-based approach to ensure the survival, development, protection and participation of children. It set targets for children: all children to complete five years of schooling by 2007; reduction in gender gaps in literacy and wage rates by at least 50%, by 2007; reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 45 per 1,000 live births by 2007, and 28 by 2012; reduction of Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) to 2 per 1,000 live births by 2007 and to 1 per 1,000 live births by 2012; arresting the decline in the child sex ratio; and universalization of the ICDS scheme.

The draft approach paper of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2007-2012) prepared by the Planning Commission emphatically stated that 'Development of the child is at the Centre of the Eleventh Plan'. While continuing with the rights-based approach to child development, the plan recognized the importance of a holistic approach, focusing both on outcomes and indicators for child development as well as macro-perspective trends and governance issues.

The authors have quoted several other articles of the constitution which refer to the protection and privileges of child rights. However these articles too have failed to be implemented to the fullest degree

The authors observed that all legal and policy recommendations need to be matched by sufficient financial support. This was found to be lacking in the Indian budget. In spite of the achievements in health, nutrition and education, the government admits that the special needs and rights of children

in difficult circumstances have remained "subdued" in the larger framework of meeting other basic needs of children. The National Plan of Action emphasizes the need for tackling the root causes of such situations. The major constraint in providing services is the paucity of reliable data on children in difficult circumstances.

⁹ Thukral, E. G., Ali, B., & Mathur, S. (n.d.). Children : Background and Perspective. Retrieved september 2014, from infochangeindia: <http://infochangeindia.org/children/backgrounder/children-background-a-perspective.html>

3. NEED OF STUDY

It is necessary to understand that children perceive and experience their surroundings in a way that is much different from the adults; their interface with built-in environment has a lasting impact on their growth and development. Considering the increasing population of children in our country, it is the need of the hour to take into account the special requirements of children that improves their living conditions, enables their growth and development as a citizen and an economic contributor in the future. Hence this study aims at identifying gaps and probable entry points for improving the living conditions of children in slums of Pune by assessing the budget document of Pune Municipal Corporation and need assessment of children in the slums of the city.

Rights of Children as per the Indian Constitution

As per the Indian Constitution, there are certain responsibilities of the government towards the children. The Constitution of India guarantees certain rights for children - ¹⁰,

- Article 21A has made provision for free and compulsory education of children till the age of 14 years by the State . ¹¹
- Right to be protected from any hazardous employment till the age of 14 years (Article 24)
- Right to be protected from being abused and forced by economic necessity to enter occupations unsuited to their age or strength (Article 39(e)).
- Right to equal opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and guaranteed protection of childhood and youth against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment (Article 39 (f)).
- Right to early childhood care and education to all children until they complete the age of six years (Article 45)

Besides these rights, children also have rights as equal citizens of the country, like every adult male or female. It is the duty of the local government to safeguard these rights. Other than the provisions made in the Indian Constitution, India has also ratified various international agreements and agenda's on the betterment of children in the world.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), 1989 is an international human rights treaty that grants all children and young people (aged 17 and under) a comprehensive set of rights. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (commonly abbreviated as the CRC, CROC, or UNCRC) is a human rights treaty which sets out the civil, political, economic, social, health and cultural rights of children. The Convention defines a child as any human being under the age of eighteen, unless the age of majority is attained earlier under a state's own domestic legislation.

Nations that ratify this convention are bound to it by international law. Compliance is monitored by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, which is composed of members from countries around the world. Once a year, the Committee submits a report to the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, which also hears a statement from the CRC Chair, and the Assembly adopts a Resolution on the Rights of the Child.

India acceded to the Convention on 11 December 1992, and ratified the Optional Protocol on 30 November 2005.

The Convention on the Rights of Child consists of a total of 54 Articles, making references to the various rights and provisions for children. These articles cover various rights such as, right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, right to privacy and the right to be protected by law against such interference of attacks, right to access health services and attain the highest degree of health, every child has the right to social security and social insurance, all children have the right to education, every child has the right to be protected from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

¹⁰ <http://www.haqcrc.org/constitution-india>

¹¹ The expression 'State' which occurs in this article is defined in Article 12 to include "the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India." The Federal Government is, therefore, under a constitutional obligation to participate in the programme of providing free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years.

Millennium Development Goals for child welfare

The Millennium Summit in New York in 2000 marked the launch of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that became the most widely accepted framework for measuring development progress by 2015. India among the 191 United Nations Member States has pledged to meet these goals. The MDGs are a set of 8 Goals and 18 numerical and time-bound targets related to key achievements in human development. They include halving income-poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education and gender equality, reducing infant and child mortality by two-thirds and maternal mortality by three quarters, reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, halving the proportion of people without access to safe water, significantly improving the lives of 100 million slum dwellers and developing a global partnership for development. These targets are to be achieved by 2015 from their levels in 1990.

Four of these eight MDGs relate directly to sanitation (MDG 4- Reduce child mortality, MDG 5- Improve maternal health, MDG 6- Combat diseases, and, MDG 7- Ensure environmental sustainability) and the other 2 are superficially related as the lack of adequate sanitation facilities in schools resulting in girls dropping out of education (MDG 2- Achieve universal primary school education, and, MDG 3- Promote gender equality and empower women). As sanitation is the major challenge and need of the Slums, these MDGs have become imperative in improving the living conditions in the Slums. While two of the MDGs are children-centric (MDG 4- Reduce child mortality, and, MDG 2- Achieve universal primary school education), the other three focus on the children very closely (MDG 6- Combat diseases, MDG 7- Ensure environmental sustainability, and, MDG 3- Promote gender equality and empower women). Since the urban local governments across the world have vital responsibilities in delivering the targets listed in the MDGs, it becomes the responsibility of the PMC to cater the needs of the slums and the children residing in the slums.

At the local level, all the above goals can be achieved through the Budget. The Budget of a local body is a pre-condition for implementation of any project. The dilemma is that city (local government) budgets, which are the soul of city development, have never attracted as much attention as the state and center budgets. Even after the 74th Amendment to the Constitution, the significance of decentralization has not been realized in the governance structure and the attitude of the citizens. In case of city budgets, the lack of interest is a result of many factors like non availability of bilingual budgets, unstructured and highly encrypted budget documents that are difficult for a layman to understand and no public disclosure of budgets and annual accounts by the local body. There have not been many attempts to de code and understand city budgets due to these reasons. Hence, the importance and need of this study lies in two arenas: one is in its focus on Pune's city level budget and second in its child centric approach in analyzing the budgets.

4. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The specific objectives of the study are as below:

1. To analyze the past three years revenue expenditures (2012-13 Actual, 2013-14 R.E and 2014-15 B.E) of Five departments of Pune Municipal Corporation from a children friendly lens.
2. To analyze the past three years Capital expenditures (2012-13 B.E, 2013-14 B.E and 2014-15 B.E) of Five departments of Pune Municipal Corporation from a children friendly lens.
3. To conduct a need assessment study of slum children on pilot basis.
4. To make policy recommendations for the creation of a child inclusive city budget.

The five functional departments chosen for the study in consultation with Humara Bachpan Campaign are- Health, Slum Rehabilitation and Redevelopment, Water, Electricity and Urban Transport.

4.1. Working definitions

This section details on the terms and concepts used in the paper.

1. Child:

A child means every human being below the age of 18 years. This definition has been coined by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), which has been ratified by India.

2. Urban:

For the Census of India 2011, the definition of urban area is as follows;

1. All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc.
2. All other places which satisfied the following criteria:
 - i) A minimum population of 5,000;
 - ii) At least 75 per cent of the male main working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
 - iii) A density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km.

The first category of urban units is known as Statutory Towns. These towns are notified under law by the concerned State/UT Government and have local bodies like municipal corporations, municipalities, municipal committees, etc., irrespective of their demographic characteristics as reckoned on 31st December 2009. Examples: Vadodara (M Corp.), Shimla (M Corp.) etc.

The second category of Towns (as in item 2 above) is known

as Census Town. These were identified on the basis of Census 2001 data.

3. Urban Poor:

There is no accepted definition of urban poor but urban poverty in India is defined based on the poverty line. According to the C Rangarajan committee, a person earning more than Rs. 47 in urban areas is not poor. In reality, urban poor constitute a much larger population and include even those who earn more than Rs. 47.

4. Slum in Maharashtra

There is no definition of "Slum" in Maharashtra Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance & Redevelopment) Act, 1971. However, Section 2 (ga) defines "Slum Areas" as,

(i) Where the competent authority upon report from any of its officers or other information in its possession is satisfied as respects any area that the buildings in that area—

- (a) are in any respect unfit for human habitation; or
- (b) are by reason of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement and design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health or morals, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare such area to be a slum area.

(2) In determining whether a building is unfit for human habitation for the purposes of this Act, regard shall be had to its condition in respect of the following matters, that is to say—

- (a) repair;
- (b) stability;
- (c) freedom from damp;
- (d) natural light and air;
- (e) water supply;
- (f) drainage and sanitary conveniences;
- (g) facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of waste water; and the building shall be deemed to be unfit as aforesaid if and only if it is so far defective in one or more of the said matters that it is not reasonably suitable for occupation in that condition.

5. Definitions related to Budget

- a. Revenue Expenditures: Expenditure that is recurring in nature. Examples- Salary, operation and maintenance.
- b. Capital Expenditures: Expenditure that is non-recurring and of huge magnitude. Example- Construction of Buildings, purchase of machinery.

c. Budget Estimates (B.E): Estimate of government spending on various sectors during the year, together with an estimate of the income in the form of tax revenues. These estimates contain an estimate of Fiscal Deficit and the Revenue Deficit for the year.

d. Revised Estimates (R.E):It is the difference between the Previous Budget Estimates and the actual expenditure, which is usually presented in the following Budget

e. Actuals: It is the expenditure made and income earned, actually, in the year.

5. METHODOLOGY

Time frame: The project period was of 20 days starting from 4th September 2014.

This study is a combination of library study and primary data collection through focus group discussions and personal interviews.

Objectives	Method	Description
To analyze the past three years revenue expenditures (2012-13 Actual, 2013-14 R.E and 2014-15 B.E) of Five departments of Pune Municipal Corporation from a children friendly lens.	Library study (Source: PMC Budget document 2014-15)	The overview of expenditures of each of the five departments is done. The components that benefit poor children directly are extracted. The components that affect poor children indirectly is calculated based on certain assumptions
To analyze the past three years Capital expenditures (2012-13 B.E, 2013-14 B.E and 2014-15 B.E) of Five departments of Pune Municipal Corporation from a children friendly lens.	Library study (Source: PMC Budget document 2014-15)	The overview of expenditures of each of the five departments is done. The components that benefit poor children directly are extracted. The components that affect poor children indirectly is calculated based on certain assumptions
To conduct a need assessment study of slum children on pilot basis.	Focus Group Discussions with children in the age group of 5-13 years	Students were asked to note down what according to them they would want in their surroundings, around an ideal house. They further asked to rank their preferences as most important (primary) and those of lesser importance (secondary).
To make policy recommendations for the creation of a child inclusive city budget.	Personal interview with experts	Interviews were conducted with experts in the field of education and child welfare: 1. Mr. Madhav Chavan (Founder of Pratham) 2. Mrs. Rajni Paranjpe (Co-ordinator Door Step Foundation) 3. Mrs. Ulka Kalaskar (Chief Accountant of PMC) 4. Mr. Hanumant Nazirkar (UCD department) 5. Ashwath Bharat (Government Relations Manager, Teach for India) 6. Mrs. Maitreyi Shankar (Manager-Business Development, KKPKP ¹²)

¹² KKPKP is Kagad Kach Patra Kashtakari Panchayat.

Primary Sources

As part of gathering firsthand information for preparation of this Report, two FGDs were conducted in two different electoral wards predominated by slums- Wadgaon Budruk and Jaanwadi, Gokhalenagar, in order to understand the needs of stakeholders (See Appendix A). Interviews of the experts working in the fields of slums improvement and children welfare and development were conducted so as to comprehend the challenges faced by various stakeholders and to seek policy recommendation for the utmost welfare of the beneficiary (See Appendix B). Special interviews of the PMC officials were conducted in order to understand the rationale behind the policies and priorities. (Appendix C)

Secondary Sources

In order to consolidate the changes in the expenditure pattern and the welfare policies undertaken by the PMC, this assessment considered the Budget of the past three years (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15). Data was collected from different department associated with the five thematic areas, i.e. water and sewerage, health, urban transport, slum rehabilitation and redevelopment, and electricity. Apart from this, reports of NGOs like Shelter Associates and other government institutions were studied in order to obtain relevant information.

6. LIMITATIONS

- The first limitation of the study is unavailability of data on urban poor and slum population of Pune city.
- The second limitation is the unstructured budget document which does not give data in a single format.
- The third limitation is the difficulty in identification of components in the budget document that are directed towards child welfare. As public amenities like toilets, repair works of roads and street lights benefit all in the community, it is difficult to estimate the amount of expenditure that would benefit children in the community. However, certain assumptions are made to identify these components.

7. PLAN OF DATA ANALYSIS

There two major types of data that have been used:

1. Data from Budget Document 2014-15
2. Data from Focus Group Discussions and Interviews

Data from Budget Document 2014-15

The analysis of 5 five departments are done on two fronts- one is the revenue expenditures under the department and second the capital expenditures under the department.

The budget document of PMC is a very unstructured document and difficult to read for a lay man. The first drawback being that there are 39 departments in the PMC and ideally all the expenditures should have been tabulated department wise (so there should have been 39 main heads on the revenue side and the capital side), but there are 58 heads on the revenue expenditure side and 18 heads on the capital expenditure side. This mismatch is due to the format of the budget that has given some expenditures functional head wise and some as department head wise. For example, there is a separate electricity department but the all the expenditures under this department are spread over the various functions like slum improvement, water department, public health function, etc., making the information very scattered.

The five departments that have been selected in consultation with Humara Bachpan Campaign are: Health, Slum Rehabilitation, Urban Transport, Water and Electricity. The education department has the major expenditures that relate to children of the city, but Humara Bachpan Campaign does not focus on education of children and focuses more on the basic services needed for improving the living conditions of urban slum children. Hence we have not considered the education department for our analysis.

Format of PMC Budget Document

A single budget document of PMC has data given in the following format:

Revenue Expenditure

Table 2: Format of Revenue Expenditure

Budget Code	Particulars	2010-11 (Actuals)	2011-12 (Actuals)	2012-13 (Actuals)	2013-14 (R.E.)	2014-15 (B.E.)

Capital Expenditure

Table 3: Format of Capital Expenditure

Budget Code	Particulars	Amount allotted till the end of 31st March 2014	Actual Expenditures made till 31st March 2013	Loan amount for year 2013-14	Amount allotted for the Budget year 2014-15	Project expenditure

Clearly there is no consistency in the data in revenue and capital expenditure side. So a single budget document can provide revenue expenditure Actuals of three years, R.E. of previous year and B.E. current budget year and capital expenditure B.E for the current budget year and no information on capital expenditure of the previous years. For the purpose of analysis, the same structure is considered and hence revenue expenditure is analyzed by taking into consideration the past three years data i.e. 2012-13 (actuals), 2013-14 (R.E) and 2014-15 (B.E) and for capital expenditures, the B.E. for the past three years is considered.

The amount that is allotted for child development is bifurcated into two components: direct and indirect. The direct expenditures are those which benefit urban slum children directly like bus passes to students of 5th to 10th standard, maintenance works in Balwadis and crèches, etc. The indirect ones are those which seem to benefit all (inclusive of children). In order to calculate the expenditure out of the total indirect component that could benefit slum children, the following assumptions are made:

1. Slum population is considered as urban poor of the city.
2. The population of slum children in the age group of below 18 years in Pune is calculated as follows due to unavailability of data,

Total Population of Maharashtra= 11.23 crores

Total voter population of Maharashtra (Above 18 years) = 8.01 crores

Total Population of children of Maharashtra (below 18 years) (1-2) = 3.22crores (Assumption: All the citizens above 18 years are voters)

Total Population of Pune city= 0.31 crores

Total Population of children in Pune city (below 18 years) (3X4/1)= 0.088 crores

As 40 percent of the population of Pune stays in slums, we have assumed that 40% of the total child population also stays in slums. Hence $0.4 \times 0.088 = 0.0352$ crores or 3.52 lakhs.

Hence, 11.35 percent of Pune's total population is slum children's population.

3. The indirect component is multiplied by 11.35 percent to get the approximate expenditure that would benefit slum children.

Data from Focus Group Discussions and Interviews

The data obtained from the sample pilot survey was sorted on the basis of the various demands made by the children. For the purpose of this project the age group of the children was from age 5- 13. The frequency of the various demands was then noted. On calculating the percentage of the demands made by the children, the various demands were grouped using a 33% slab. Hence the data was grouped into three sections; 0-33 percent, 33-66 percent and 66 percent above respectively.

Data from the personal interviews was characterized based on various recommendations and issues given by the experts.

8. INTRODUCTION TO PUNE CITY

Pune is the second largest city of Maharashtra and the seventh largest metropolis in India today. Also known as the 'Oxford of the East', Pune is home to world class educational institutions, various multinational research institutes, IT firms, manufacturing and automobile units. This attracts students, professional and migrants from all over the country; as a result the metropolitan region is expanding rapidly with 30.73% increase in population density (2011). Migration contributes significantly to the increasing population and also to the increasing number of slums. According to Pune Municipal Corporation, about 50% of the migrants settle down in slums and as much as 40% of Pune's total population resides in slums. The Town and Country Planning Organization (TCPO), the technical arm of the ministry of Urban Development, GOI, ranks Pune third in the cities with the largest number of slums in India.

Table 4: Snapshot of Pune City's Demography

Pune City	Total	Male	Female
Population	3,115,431	1,602,137	1,513,294
Literates	2,556,743	1,361,257	1,195,486
Children (0-6)	324,572	171,152	153,420
Average Literacy (%)	91.61	95.13	87.91
Sex ratio	945		
Child Sex ratio	896		

Note: The figure for children in age group of 7-18 years is not provided by the census and hence the total number of children (below 18 years of age) in Pune would be far more than 10% of the population.

9. ABOUT PUNE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

The Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) is responsible for the city's administration. The corporation was formed on 15th February 1950, under the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation Act of 1949. The city is comprised of 15 administrative Wards which is further subdivided into 76 Prabhags (electoral wards), the smallest unit. The city is headed by the Mayor, who is the electoral head and each Prabhag is represented by two elected representatives (corporators). The executive power lies with the Municipal Commissioner, a bureaucrat from the Indian Administrative Services appointed by the state government. There are 39 departments that perform various functions.

Every year PMC prepares the Budget for the city. Budgetary process starts with the departments at the Ward levels preparing individual budget for their respective departments. There are six departments at the Ward level namely, Road, Buildings, Slum improvement, Sewage, Electricity and Water supply. The budget from the department goes to the Ward Committee. Ward Committees are the decision-making bodies at the administrative Ward level, comprising elected representatives of all Prabhags associated with the administrative ward. Each Ward Committee prepares the budget for its administrative ward and sends it to the PMC's Accounts Department which incorporates these into the budget for the whole city. The budget is then forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner who moves it to the Standing Committee for final approval.

9.1. Slums in Pune

The state of Maharashtra has introduced a number of Acts for the improvement and Clearance of Slums. The most comprehensive Act is the Maharashtra Slum Areas, (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) Act of 1971. Under the Act, a slum is loosely defined as a congested, unhygienic area or buildings that are public hazards. The Act deems the Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) as the administrative authority to implement projects under the Act, mainly the provision of basic services in slums. In order to carry out slum improvements, the PMC "declares" a number of areas that seem to fit in the definition of slums given as per the Act, as Slums.

According to PMC, there are 564 slums in Pune out of which 353 are declared (PMC website). A total of 21 lakh families reside in these 564 slums. These slums occupy only 2.34 percent of the land area and cover 35.2 percent of Pune's population.¹³

9.2. Schemes for Urban Poor in Pune

The major schemes that have been implemented by the Pune Municipal Corporation for improvement of Slums have been Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP Phase 1 and 2) under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Rajiv Awaas Yojna (RAY).

Launched on 3 December 2005 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) supports 63 cities (7 mega cities, 28 metro cities and 28 capital cities and towns of historical/religious importance one of them is Pune) across the country in terms of perspective plans called City Development Plans (CDPs) for specifying infrastructure gaps relating to water, sanitation, sewerage, drainage and roads on the one hand and deficiencies in housing and basic services on the other hand. The Mission is reforms driven, fast track planned development of identified cities with focus on efficiency in urban infrastructure, services delivery mechanism, community participation and accountability of urban local bodies (ULBs) to citizens.

¹³ 32.5% population of city lives in slums. The Times of India. January 19, 2011 highlights.pdf

9.2.1. Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP)

One such scheme under the JNNURM project is the Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP) project. This scheme was envisaged to provide a garland of 7 entitlements/services, such as security of tenure, affordable housing, water, sanitation, health, education and social security, in low income settlements in the 63 mission cities. Pune was one of the chosen Cities and did get funds for BRT, Flyovers, Sewage treatment plants, Water supply augmentation projects, River front development project, Stalls for street vendors, Night shelters for urban poor and for BSUP projects. Unfortunately this project was converted into a housing project like many other cities. The BSUP project started in 2006 and a total of Rs. 318 crores were allotted for the project PMC located vacant land in its possession and appointed big contractors to construct multi storied houses for urban poor. After eviction and rehabilitation of such slums, the original lands are deemed to be reserved and to be developed as Public Gardens or Playgrounds. This was the phase 1 of BSUP in Pune.

In 2013 i.e. after 5yrs almost 4000 houses are ready with modern amenities but process of its allotment to needy urban poor is rather slow. Only 200 beneficiaries who are Project affected people (PAP) had been identified. PMC had spent Rs. 4.50 lakhs excluding the land cost for these multi-storeyed houses of 240 sq ft. carpet area each. Most of these of houses are vacant, gathering dust and unoccupied even today. Mr. Parvinsingh Pardeshi, the then Municipal Commissioner, held a public meeting to request the people to shift in the newly constructed buildings but there was a lot of resistance and unwillingness from the people to do the same. When he gave them a second option of building homes in-situ, majority of them agreed. And this how the BSUP in-situ project or BSUP phase 2 was born.¹⁴

As part of the BSUP project, the PMC had planned to construct 6,000 flats in Hadapsar, 2,576 in Warje, 1,792 in Kondhwa, 4,480 in Lohegaon and 1,680 in Kothrud. The project also included construction of 10,265 ottas for rehabilitation of street vendors.¹⁵ The BSUP project though focussed on providing basic services to all has materialised into a scheme that provides housing only.

9.2.2. Rajiv Awaas Yojna (RAY)

Part of the JNNURM, the Rajiv Awaas Yojana looks to find a permanent solution to the increasing slum areas in developing cities.

Rajiv Awaas Yojana (RAY) for the slum dwellers and the urban poor envisages a 'Slum-free India' through encouraging States/ Union Territories to tackle the problem of slums in a definitive manner. It calls for a multi-pronged approach focusing on:

- Bringing existing slums within the formal system and enabling them to avail of the same level of basic amenities as the rest of the town;
- Redressing the failures of the formal system that lie behind the creation of slums; and

- Tackling the shortages of urban land and housing that keep shelter out of reach of the urban poor and force them to resort to extra-legal solutions in a bid to retain their sources of livelihood and employment

Through this scheme the Pune Municipal Corporation had undertaken a pilot project for the rehabilitation of 5 slums in Dhankawadi.

9.2.3. Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA)

In June 2005 Government of Maharashtra appointed Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA) for Pune (and its neighbouring city Pimpri-Chinchwad), which is a dedicated authority for the slum rehabilitation program and under its mandate recoding the existing slum areas, allotted rehabilitation tenements, eviction of new slums, hazardous slums, forceful actions and in general keeping a policing vigilance with requisite actions is SRA's obligatory duty. The Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA) policy has encourage private developers to come forward with their private owned buildable unencumbered lands to spare for the purpose of rehabilitation along with construction of 25 sq. m. rehabilitation tenements thereon, against Transferable Development Rights for the construction cost and land spared. This shall meet the future need of affordable housing effectively. Well-established developers and construction houses and even industrial houses have shown a positive and constructive approach today for this. Under SRA 160 schemes have been submitted, 60 have been approved, 40 are under construction and 14 have been completed. In contrast, in Mumbai where the SRA started in 1995, more than 2 lakhs houses have been given to the people at zero cost.

For transit accommodation of migrants in the city, dormitories or night shelters are proposed by PMC at various entrance corridors of the city. These will provide night shelter or temporary dormitory accommodation for a person seeking earning opportunity in the city and in furtherance migration of his / her family from rural / other areas in the city, with a nominal rate of as low as Rs. 10.00 to 15.00 per night. But strictly restricting the stay not beyond six months.¹⁶

Even after the introduction of these schemes, planning and development in Pune fails to consider the city as a whole. It is rare that the city's slum settlements are considered in major proposals, and the Municipal Corporation plans for slum settlements through haphazard, piecemeal projects. There is no integrated and inclusive approach to planning for the whole city.¹⁷ The BSUP project is a good example of exclusive planning; there was no match between the wants of the slum dwellers and the scheme provided to them by the PMC. The presence of a noble Commissioner gave way to a more inclusive solution- BSUP 2. But such situations and rare and urban poor continue to remain victims of unwanted and inappropriate schemes. The vulnerability quotient of children in slums increases as a result of their exclusion in physical and social planning of the city.

¹⁴ Mr. Sharad Mahajan, Executive Director, Maharashtra Social Housing and Action League (MASHAL) dated 30th April 2013. ¹⁵ Express News Service (2013). Contractor gets the axe as PMC speeds up slum rehab project. The Indian Express. June 6, 2013. (<http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/contractor-gets-the-axe-as-pmc-speeds-up-slum-rehab-project/1125710/>) ¹⁶ Maharashtra Social Housing and Action League (2009-10). Report on Housing Study for Pune Municipal Corporation. ¹⁷ Srinanda Sen, Jane Hobson (2013). The Pune Slum Census: Creating a Socio-Economic and Spatial Information base on a GIS for integrated and inclusive city development. Working paper Shelter Associates, Pune, India.

9.3. Initiatives by PMC for child development

In 1992, the Government of Maharashtra amended the archaic Bombay Provisional Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 and passed a Government Resolution (GR No. GEN-1093/325. Proposal No. 24/ Navi-32 dated 17th April 1993) directing the Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats to constitute 'Women and Child Welfare Committee' to look after the welfare of women and children. After a decade in 2005, the Government of Maharashtra issued a revised Government Resolution (GR No. Misc.2005/Proposal No. 156/ Navi – 20 dated 30th December 2006), which said that 5% of the total expenditure should be committed towards the works and programs of Women and Child Welfare Committee. Out of this reserve amount if any balance remains unutilized, it shall be carried forward to next year. On this line, the Pune Municipal Corporation formed Women and Child Welfare Committee and makes provision for women and child welfare in Budget under Statement 'L'. The table below gives the expenditures made under the L Budget of PMC.

Table 5: Components of 'L' Budget

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Heads	Budgeted	Budgeted	Budgeted
	(in lakhs)	(in lakhs)	(in lakhs)
Revenue Expenditure	136.93	156.79	145.31
Capital Expenditure	3.64	3.61	5.52
Fund Expenditure	23.06	17.64	15.01
TOTAL	163.63	178.04	165.84

All the proposed expenditures that are expected to benefit women and children are accounted under a separate scheme called the women and child development scheme. Under this budget, the following activities were proposed:

1. Construction of toilets for women
2. Crèche for children of working women
3. Financial grants to self-employed women
4. Outlay for women's day celebrations
5. Schemes for young for enhancing their careers
6. Grants to PMC school board

For the Budget year 2014-15, 140.19 crores (86 percent of the L Budget) has been allotted for child development. The major expenditures are towards grant to PMC School Board for primary education (116.9 crores) and bus passes to students of 5th to 10th standard (12.24 crores).

Initiative to prevent girl child marriage

It has also initiated the Kanya Ratna Yojana in July 2014. According to the scheme, if the parents qualify as poor according to some predetermined criteria and give birth to a girl, a fund is created where Rs 10000 is contributed by parents and Rs 20000 from the PMC. If the girl is not married off before reaching 18 years of age, the money is given to her; else it is forfeited. What is commendable is the extent of awareness that was raised about this program by the nagar sevaks in the various prabhags. Within two months of the scheme being initiated, there were 200 applications that came in, out of which 100 families have already paid their share of the fund. ¹⁸

¹⁸ Personal Interview with Mrs. Ulka Kalaskar, Chief Accountant Pune Municipal Corporation, dated 11th September 2014.

10. ANALYSIS OF 5 DEPARTMENTS OF PMC

10.1. Electricity

Provisions under Electricity Department in Budget 2014-15

- 1 crore allotted for provision of lift in the PMC building
- 1 crore for installing modern chimney and other machinery in crematorium
- 60 lakhs for installing decorative lights, musical fountains and laser show equipment near Katraj lake.

Table 6: Revenue Expenditure under the Electricity Department

Revenue Expenditure			
Purpose	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
	(Actuals In Lakhs)	(Revised In Lakhs)	(Budgeted In Lakhs)
Hospitals, Maternity Homes and Dispensaries	138.4	205	225.3
Primary Education	15	15	22.9
Slum Improvement and Rehabilitation	24.5	25	29.8
Sports Grounds	5.9	8	15.3
Gardens, Zoo, Aquarium and Snake Park	85	95	98.6
PMC main building	3,556	2,779	3,806
Ward Office Works	0	25	0
Crematorium	66.1	97	128.4
Vegetable, Meat and Fish markets & kattalkhana (slaughter house)	16.9	16	29.8
Store Department	235.5	392	332.4
Permanent Employee Salary	412.9	450	450
Cultural Centres	186.9	232	325
O & M	46.8	65	148.8
Motor Department	8.9	10	15.3
Import Tax Post	30	32	26
Fire Brigade	9.9	12	17
Miscellaneous	5.9	7	5.9
TOTAL	4844.5	4464.9	5675.5

Over the years, under Electricity Department, surprisingly the highest expenditure made is for PMC main building works followed by the Salary of permanent employees. Both of these together constitute as much as 75% of the total revenue expenditure made in year 2014-15. Other larger amount is shared by the store department, cultural centres and hospitals, maternity homes and dispensaries.

Components Affecting Child Welfare

Purpose	2012-13 (Actuals in Lakhs)	2023-14 (Revised in Lakhs)	2014-15 (Budgeted in Lakhs)
1. Primary Education			
Electrical expense and electrical equipment under primary education	15	15	22.9
2. Hospitals, Maternity Homes and Dispensaries			
Electricity expenses	88.8	105	114.8
Lights & electrical instruments	49.6	100	110.5
3. Slum Improvement and Rehabilitation			
Electrical expenses for toilets	24.5	25	29.8
4. Sports Grounds			
Electricity bill	2.9	4	7.7
Electrical expense of Kai Arunkumar Vaidya stadium & other sports grounds	2.9	4	7.7
5. Gardens, Zoo, Aquarium and Snake Park			
Electricity bills (gardens, zoo, aquarium, snake park)	85	95	98.6
TOTAL	268.7	348	392

Direct components
 Indirect components

It can be concluded from the table above that the expenditure directly affecting the children is made under the Primary Education. Some other expenditure that closely but indirectly affects the children are under hospitals, maternity homes and dispensaries, slum improvement and rehabilitation, sports ground and gardens, zoo, aquarium and snake parks. All these expenditure, taken together, comprise 6.9% of the total revenue expenditure for the year 2014-15.

Table 8: Percentage of total city level Revenue Expenditure affecting Children in Slums under the Electricity Department

Year	City Level	Directly Affecting Children in Slums		Indirectly Affecting Children in Slums	
	(in Lakhs)	(in Lakhs)	% of Total City Level Expenditure	(in Lakhs)	% of Total City Level Expenditure
2012-13 (Actuals)	4844.5	15	0.31	28.8	0.59
2013-14 (Revised)	4464.9	15	0.33	37.7	0.84
2014-15 (Budgeted)	5675.5	22.9	0.41	41.8	0.73

Note: To arrive at the component that would benefit the slum children in indirect expenditure, all the indirect expenditures are multiplied by 11.35 percent (percentage of slum children population in Pune)

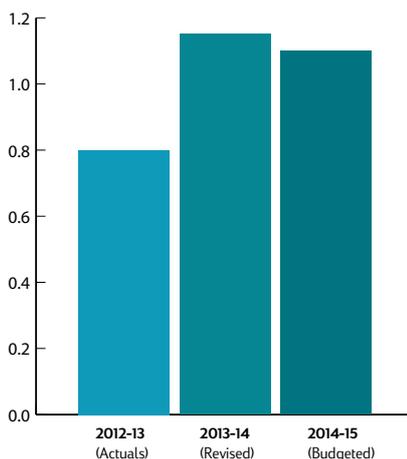


Figure 1: Percentage of Revenue Expenditure under Electricity Department affecting Children in Slums

The above graph depicts that the children in slums of Pune which constitute 11.35% of the total city population, get a meager chunk of the total budget of the city. The revenue expenditure on slum children was 0.9% in 2012-13 which rose to 1.17% in the year 2013-14 and again dropped down to 1.14% in the year 2014-15.

Table 9: Capital Expenditure under Electricity Department

Capital Expenditure			
Purpose	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
	(Actuals In Lakhs)	(Revised In Lakhs)	(Budgeted In Lakhs)
Hospitals, Maternity Homes And Dispensaries	0	28	28
Sports Ground	0	16	12.8
Streetlight	40	24	500
Education	0	12	0
Roads	5938	8081	8737
Pmc Main Building	148	168	131.2
Cultural Centres	41.6	88.8	28.8
Crematorium	132	20	116
Miscellaneous	0	0	148
TOTAL	6299.6	8437.8	9701.8

During the last three years the maximum capital expenditure of the Electricity Department has been made under roads which have always been more than 90% of the total Capital Expenditure of the Department. In year 2014-15, other significant expenditure worth Rs. 500 Lakhs has been budgeted for the streetlights which form 5% of the capital expenditure for the year.

Table 10: List of items under Capital Expenditure that affect Child Welfare

Components Affecting Child Welfare			
Purpose	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
	(Actuals In Lakhs)	(Revised In Lakhs)	(Budgeted In Lakhs)
1. Hospitals, Maternity Homes and Dispensaries			
Install solar system at various hospital in Pune MNC	0	16	12.8
Solar energy project at Rajiv Gandhi hospital	0	12	0
2. Sports Ground			
Lighting facility in the sports grounds	0	16	12.8
3. Streetlight			
Install high mast poles on various bridges for light arrangement in city	24	0	0
Install octagonal Pole to ZP square to Bund garden Police station to Lal Deul divider	16	0	0
Lighting arrangement on the road towards ancient temple at Tarke-shwar	0	12	0
Lighting in Prabhag 53	0	12	0
GPS for street lights	0	0	500
4. Education			
Electric works at E - learning school NT vadi	0	12	0
5. Roads			
Lighting system in various areas & on newly roads sodium vapour lamps & other electrical work	200	200	160

Lighting arrangement in various areas of city	5658	7825	8497
Supply & installation of G.I.S system & material inverting system for city road lights	80	16	80
Lighting arrangements on Laxmi road & other parallel roads	0	16	0
Lighting arrangements at Shaniwar, Narayan, Sadashiv, Guruwar, shukrawar, Ganj peth	0	24	0
Total	5978	8161	9262.6

Direct components

Indirect components

There are no direct components affecting child welfare in Capital expenditure of Electricity Department.

Table II: Percentage of total city level Capital Expenditure affecting Children in Slums under the Electricity Department

Year	City Level		Directly Affecting Children in Slums		Indirectly Affecting Children in Slums	
	(in Lakhs)	(in Lakhs)	% of Total City level Expenditure	(in Lakhs)	% of Total City level Expenditure	
2012-13 (B.E.)	6299.6	0	0	678.5	10.7	
2013-14 (B.E.)	8437.8	0	0	926.2	10.9	
2014-15 (B.E.)	9701.8	0	0	1051.3	10.8	

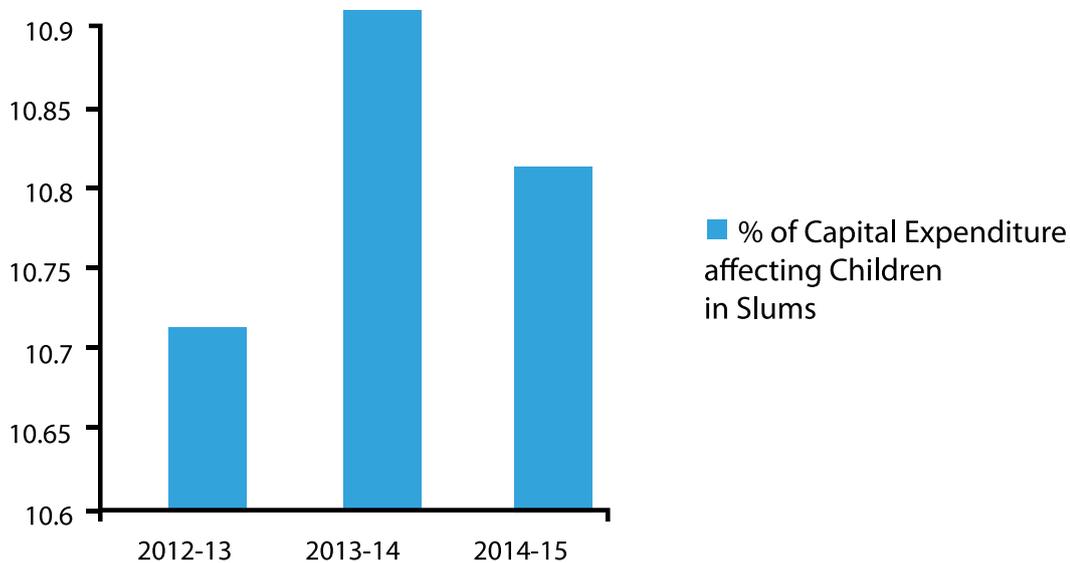


Figure 2: Percentage of Capital Expenditure under Electricity Department affecting Children in Slums

The portion of capital expenditure affecting slum children, though indirectly, has been about 10% over the last three years.

10.2. Slum Rehabilitation and Redevelopment Department

The Urban Community Development Department (UCD) functions under this department and is largely responsible for undertaking expenditures pertaining to urban slums. The other expenditures are made under deputy commissioner and health office.

Provisions under the UCD department in Budget 2014-15

- The UCD department is responsible for preparing the gender budget every year.
- There are 12000 women self-help groups that work with assistance from the UCD department
- Provision of buses is done for transport of the material manufactured by the women self-help groups to their selling centres.
- UCD has planned for building a senior citizen help center as per availability of space.
- Study centres, gymnasium and libraries for girls, training for self-defense, health checkups and hostels for women, rehabilitation scheme for children and women beggars, night shelters for women and children, constructing old age homes for old women, constructing toilets in high density areas, crèches for working women, separate ward for women in hospitals and employing more women doctors in the PMC hospitals and special health facilities for women rag pickers.
- Specially designed toilets for senior citizens and quick redressal of complaints made by senior citizens in the ward offices.
- Provision of food stall run by women self-help groups outside PMC schools for children, provision for hostels and libraries, play toys in playgrounds, constructing baby channels for kids in the available toilets
- Schemes for members of families which fall below poverty line (BPL): Training for women, financial assistance to women for starting small businesses, aid to widows, E- training for children. For the year 2014-15, separate scheme shall be coined out for poor women staying in Kothrud, Hadapsar and Bhawani Peth wards as their proportion in these wards is more.
- Free bus pass for senior citizens
- Free Bus pass and E- learning for self-employment to mentally-challenged and differently able citizens.

Table 12: Revenue Expenditure under Slum Removal and Rehabilitation Department

Revenue Expenditure				
Sr. No	PURPOSE	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
		Actuals (in lakhs)	Revised (in lakhs)	B.E (in lakhs)
1	Salary	415	505	517
2	Miscellaneous	9	9	8
3	Repairs	399	610	715
4	Disaster Aid	0	50	26
5	D. Babasaheb Ambedkar Students Hostel works	0	13	31
6	Activities of UCD	0	0	0
7	Suvarna jayanti urban employment scheme	28	30	26
8	Community organizer honorarium	64	110	94
9	Non plan ward office works	647	1012	1077
10	Online scholarship for 10th and 12th students	0	0	50
	TOTAL	1561	2339	2542

Under the slum rehabilitation and removal department, a huge component of the expenditure goes towards non plan ward office works. On an average over the three years, 42 percent of the total slum rehabilitation and removal department budget is spent on this component. These non-plan works are comprised of two parts- general administrative works and participatory budgeting works. The general administrative works are those works that are done by each of the 15 ward offices as suggested by the engineers in the respective wards. The participatory budgeting works are the ones that are suggested by the citizens of the ward through the participatory budgeting process which is an initiative that was started by the Pune Municipal Corporation since 2006. Every year the citizens are allowed to suggest works in their wards by submitting a prescribed form during specific time of the year, mostly in the month of August- September.

The second largest component of expenditure is towards the repair and maintenance of roads, drainage lines, public toilets and buildings. On an average, 26.6 percent of the total department expenditure is expended on this component.

The third largest component is towards the salaries paid to the employees and contractual labour. On an average 23 percent of the total department expenditure is allotted/ spent on the salaries of employees and contact labour.

The Urban Community Development Department that is responsible for a number of activities related to women and child welfare, slum development and organizing women self-help groups have not expended nor allotted a single penny towards their activities. The UCD department has made certain expenditures for repair works of preschool and crèches and under Swarna Jayanti Rozgaar Yojna. Below is the list of works under the UCD department that appear in the budget document (2014-15).

Table 13: List of works under UCD Department

Permanent employee salary	Crèche repairs
Miscellaneous	Suvarna jayanti urban employment scheme
expenses on various activities by UCD	Community organizer honorarium
Balwadi maintenance and repairs	Online scholarship for 10th and 12th students

Table 14: List of items under Revenue Expenditure that affect Child Welfare

Child related components				
Sr. No	Purpose	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
		Actuals (in .lakhs)	Revised (in .lakhs)	B.E (in lakhs)
1	D. Babasaheb Ambedkar Students Hostel works	0.0	13.0	31.5
2	Balwadi maintenance and repairs	0.5	2.0	1.7
3	Creche repairs	4.9	2.0	1.7
4	Online scholarship for 10th and 12th students	0.0	0.0	50.0
5	Disaster Aid	0.2	50.0	25.5
6	Material purchase for repairs in slum	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Public toilets repairs	213.6	307.5	276.3
8	Concretization and tiles repairs/ pavement repairs	3.9	24.0	204.0
9	Changing old drainage lines repairs	82.7	116.4	93.5
10	Cleaning drainage line and chambers	65.1	101.0	89.3
11	Material purchase for maintenance and repairs	28.2	57.0	48.5
12	Non plan ward office works	646.7	1012.4	1077.0
	TOTAL	1045.9	1685.3	1898.8

Direct components

Indirect components

The expenditures made under this department are such that some directly affect the child welfare and some seem to indirectly benefit children. Let us first look at the components that directly affect child welfare,

1. Online Scholarship for 10th and 12th Students: This allocation is a new initiative by the PMC and appears only in the 2014-15 Budget. A total of 50 lakhs have been allotted towards online scholarships
2. Balwadi maintenance and repairs: PMC runs Balwadi or preschools, most of which are located in the existing school premises. The amount spent and allocated for repair works of preschools is almost negligible and ranges from 0.5 to 2 lakhs.
3. Creche repairs: The amount allotted for crèche repairs has been decreasing.
4. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Students Hostel works: The hostel houses 300 boys and located in Shivajinagar. There was no expenditure made towards this function in 2012-13, however in 2013-14 and 2014-15 allocations have been made.

There are certain indirect expenditures for child welfare, however, their true contribution towards child development/ welfare can be challenged. Non plan works at ward level could indirectly affect the children staying in the area as these works include repair of toilets, pavements, concretization of roads, etc. Disaster aid that was given by the PMC to victims of disasters like fire outbreaks and floods may have benefitted children too. Cleaning and changing drainage lines would ensure better sewerage facilities and improve the sanitary conditions which in turn would affect the health of the residents and hence considered to benefit the health of children too. Purchase of material for undertaking repair works is a pre-condition to perform the operation and maintenance function by the department.

Table 15: Percentage of total city level Revenue Expenditure affecting Children in Slums under the Slum Removal and Rehabilitation Department

Year	City Level (in lakhs)	Directly affecting slum children		Indirectly Affecting Slum children	
		Total (in Lakhs)	% of total city level expenditure	Total (in Lakhs)	% of total city level expenditure
2012-13 (Actuals)	1561.4	5.4	0.35	44.7	2.9
2013-14 (R.E)	2339.3	17.0	0.73	74.4	3.2
2014-15 (B.E)	2542.45	84.9	3.34	83.6	3.3

Note: To arrive at the component that would benefit the slum children in indirect expenditure, all the indirect expenditures are multiplied by 11.35 percent (percentage of slum children population in Pune)

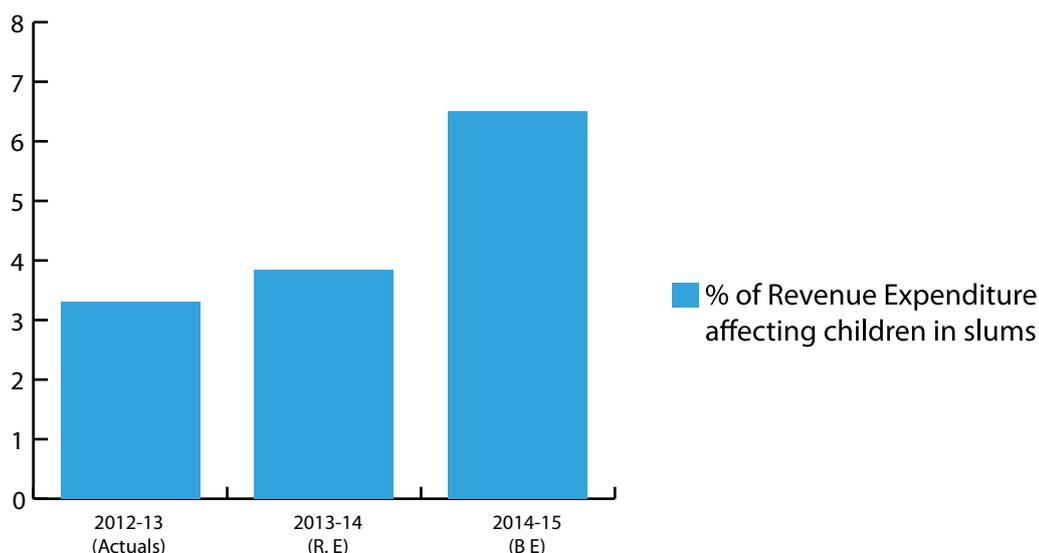


Figure 3: Percentage of Revenue Expenditure under Slum Removal and Rehabilitation Department affecting Children in Slums

The above graph depicts that the children in slums of Pune which constitute 11.35% of the total city population, get a meager chunk of the total budget of the city. The revenue expenditure on slum children was 3.2% in 2012-13 which rose to 3.9% in the year 2013-14 and 6.6% in the year 2014-15.

Table 16: Capital Expenditure under Slum Rehabilitation and Redevelopment Department

Capital Expenditure				
Sr. No	Purpose	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Slum Redevelopment and rehabilitation	Actuals (in cr)	R.E (in cr)	B.E (in cr.)
1	Various development works in slums	6.5	14.74	20.6
2	Works in ambit of ZNP department	0.49	1	0.8
3	To construct Sulabh toilets	10.8	21.4	22.29
4	Improvement of Dalit slums	0.27	0	0
5	Personal toilets scheme	0	0	0
6	To install transit camps	0	0	0
7	D and R first installment, for pending bills	0	0	0
8	Concretization of different lanes	0	0	0
9	Ward office works under ZNP	0	0	0
10	City level works under ZNP	0	0	0
11	Works suggested by different citizen groups	0	0	0
12	To construct public toilets at various sites	0.47	1.54	1.2
13	To construct public toilets at various sites	0.29	1.5	1.2
14	Allocations towards incomplete works of 2013-14			0.53
	Total (1)	18.82	40.18	46.62
2	Ward office works			
	Ward office works: ZNP department	1.43	3	1.09
	Ward office works: ZNP department works through participatory budgeting	0.99	0.28	0.45
	Ward office works: Decentralization projects at Ward office level	0	0	0
	TOTAL (2)	2.42	3.28	1.54
	TOTAL (1+2)	21.24	43.46	48.16

All the works under this fund are done in slum areas. Most of the expenditures are done for constructing Sulabh toilets, followed by various development works in slums. There are no specific allocations for children welfare in specific, but all the works under the fund can be said to benefit children in the area indirectly as they are targeted towards the betterment of the slum habitation.

Table 17: Percentage of total city level Capital Expenditure affecting Children in Slums under the Slum Removal and Rehabilitation Department

Year	City Level		Directly affecting slum children		Indirectly Affecting Slum children	
	(in crores)	(in crores)	% of total city level expenditure	(in crores)	% of total city level expenditure	
2012-13 (B.E)	21.2	0.0	0.00	2.4	11.4	
2013-14 (B.E)	43.46	0.0	0.00	4.9	11.4	
2014-15 (B.E)	48.16	0.0	0.00	5.5	11.4	

Note: To arrive at the component that would benefit the slum children in indirect expenditure, all the indirect expenditures are multiplied by 11.35 percent (percentage of slum children population in Pune)

The above table depicts that the children in slums of Pune which constitute 11.35% of the total city population, get a meager chunk of the total budget of the city. The capital expenditure on slum children is around 11 percent for all the years.

10.3. Public Health Department

The Health function has the following under it public health department, Child health checkups and healthy food supply, hospitals, maternity homes and medical stores and health department.

Each of the above four have been given as different budget heads in the PMC budget document and the paper would be analyzing each one of them separately though the ultimate function of all the four is to cater to improving the health conditions in the PMC jurisdiction.

Budget details of Public Health component

Since the past 3 years there is no expenditure made or allotted under this function. There are a number of expenditures that fall under this head and the table below gives the list of expenditures.

Table 18: List of heads of expenditure under Public Health

Salary	Celebrations for World Health Day	Child Development Project
Electricity and laboratory Expenses	Programs, exhibitions and prices	Family planning bureau
Material expenses like drugs, disinfectants, etc.	Operation and Maintenance costs and Miscellaneous expenditures	Palki management and pandal installation during Ganesh Utsav festival
Expenses towards nuisance creating animals	Expenses at Crematoriums	Mula- Mutha river cleaning

No expenditures are made under the child development project post 2010-11. This project is also a part of the Women and Child Welfare Scheme, or in other words the L Budget.

Budget details of Child health checkup and healthy food supply component

Since the past 3 years there is no expenditure made or allotted under this function. The major activity under this head is inspection of children's health in PMC schools and obviously this duty remains neglected since the past 3 years.

Budget details of Hospitals, maternity homes and medical stores component

Since the past 3 years there is no expenditure made or allotted under this function. There are a number of expenditures that fall under this head and the table below gives the list of expenditures.

Table 19: List of heads of expenditure under Hospitals, Maternity Homes and Dispensaries

Salary	Healthy food to patients in hospitals	Honorarium to doctors
Material expenses (medicines, instruments, patient clothes, mattresses, pillows, etc.)	Programs, exhibitions and prices	Family planning bureau
Kamala Nehru Hospital Project	Operation and Maintenance costs and Miscellaneous expenditures	Washing clothes

Budget Details of Health Department

Provisions for the year 2014-15

- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram
Around 6000 to 7000 deliveries happen every year in the PMC hospitals. 70 lakhs have been allotted for pre and post-delivery medicines, checkups, nutritious food and transport provisions. Also necessary medical service is given to new born babies below 1 year old.
- Kamala Nehru Hospital
 - 50 lakhs are allotted to employ people on contract for the newly started modular operation theatre, I.C.U department and vaidakiya department.
 - 50 lakhs are allotted to construct dog ponds in amenity spaces in various wards.
 - Penalty for non-compliance of rules related to pest control.

Table 20: Revenue Expenditure under Health Department

Revenue Expenditure				
Sr. No	Purpose	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
		Actuals (in lakhs)	Revised (in lakhs)	Budgeted (in lakhs)
1	Salary	6246.7	6868.0	7297.5
2	Arranging for separate work rooms	2.5	20.0	8.5
3	Treatment camps for senior women	50.0	55.0	4.3
4	Crematorium expenses	245.2	1420.0	799.0
5	Delivery of birth certificate	4.5	20.0	17.0
6	Development works in hospitals	115.0	385.0	263.5
7	Disposal of Bio Medical waste	0.0	20.0	25.5
8	Dog ponds and veterinary clinics	0.0	0.0	42.5
9	Dog shelter under divisional office work area	0.0	150.0	0.0
10	E recording	6.6	10.0	67.0
11	Electricity expenses	116.1	140.0	191.3
12	Contractual employment	0.0	0.0	42.5
13	Exhibitions/ prizes/ programs	25.3	42.5	27.6
14	Healthy diet supply to patients in Naidu & Kamla Hospitals	11.8	20.0	34.0
15	Free Treatment to students of PMC Nursery to 10 std in hospitals on PMC panel	0.0	200.0	59.5
16	Starting a generic medicine store	0.0	0.0	200.0
17	Honorarium to doctors	29.9	65.0	42.5
18	Lab expenses	0.0	26.0	26.4
19	Material expenses	3673.3	4921.0	3014.1
20	Measures to control contagious diseases	0.0	50.0	8.5
21	Medical assistance for economically weaker sections (yellow card holders)	892.6	1500.0	1105.0
22	Medical assistance for PMC employees	6.2	20.0	67.0

23	Medicine purchase for economically backward people under health assistance scheme	99.8	100.0	127.5
24	Miscellaneous	48.6	62.1	55.3
25	Operation and Maintenance	177.1	227.0	204.0
26	Palki and pandol management during festivals	14.7	25.0	21.3
27	River cleaning (Mula Mutha)	0.0	10.0	42.5
28	Washing of clothes	14.8	25.0	34.0
29	Private security at hospitals and crematorium	348.6	350.0	297.5
30	Vaccination (slum children)	15.0	15.0	12.8
31	Aasha aids control program	17.6	20.0	25.5
	TOTAL	12161.9	16766.6	14163.4

Under the Health Department, a major expenditure is done towards the salaries of employees, followed by material purchase expenses. A good amount is spent on providing medical and medicine purchase assistance towards economically weaker sections who are yellow card holders (Below Poverty line).

A new initiative by PMC taken in the year 2014-15 is the provision for a generic medicine store on a pilot basis at Kamala Nehru Hospital and Rajiv Gandhi Hospital (Yerawada). Along with these two hospitals, provision is also made for starting similar stores at PMC hospitals in the Hadapsar, Kothrud, Padmavati-Dhankawadi, Kharadi and Bhopodi.

Table 21: List of items under Revenue Expenditure that affect Child Welfare

Component Affecting Child Welfare				
Sr. No	Purpose	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
		Actuals (in lakhs)	Revised (in lakhs)	Budgeted (in lakhs)
1	ICDS	20.4	25.0	25.0
	Employee salary	0.1	0.2	0.1
	Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Child health checkup & healthy dietary supply	15.9	15.0	25.0
	Permanent employee salary	0.1	0.2	0.1
	Miscellaneous	11.8	20.0	34.0
	Healthy diet supply to patients in Naidu & Kamla Hospitals	15.0	15.0	12.8
	Vaccination in slum children by PMC & Niramay	17.6	20.0	25.5
3	Aasha aids control program	99.8	100.0	127.5
4	Medicines purchase for economically backward people under health assistance scheme	0.0	200.0	0.0
5	100% Free treatment to students of PMC Nursery to 10 std students in hospitals on PMC panel	0.0	0.0	59.5
6	Free medicines, treatment, healthy diet & transport under Janani Shishu suraksha programe	0.0	200.0	59.5
7	Free Treatment to Children	892.6	1500.0	1105.0
8	Health assistance scheme for yellow card holder / slums & annual income below 1 lakh in Pune city	0.0	0.0	200.0
9	Start shop for Generic medicines	73.8	100.0	85.0
10	Reproduction & child health program - Temporary employees - PMC Part	0.0	10.0	0.0

11	Removal of Jalaparni from Mula-Mutha (other places)	3673.3	4921.0	3014.1
12	Material expenses	0.0	50.0	8.5
13	Measures to control contagious diseases	177.1	227.0	204.0
14	Operation and Maintenance	115.0	385.0	263.5
15	Development works in hospitals	14.8	25.0	34.0
16	Washing of clothes	348.6	350.0	297.5
17	Private security at hospitals and crematorium	348.6	350.0	297.5
	TOTAL	5476.1	8163.3	5580.6

Direct components

Indirect components

The components that affect child welfare directly are very few and are as follows:

1. Integrated Child development Scheme (ICDS): ICDS is a centrally sponsored scheme that was launched in 1975 with an aim to provide unique programs for early childhood development. The targeted group is children below 6 years of age and the services range from providing nutrition, health checkups, immunization, preschool education and also services to pregnant and lactating mothers. The amount of expenditure committed and made is around 25 lakhs for the three years, however most of it is on the salary component.
2. Vaccination to slum children: There are 3.24 lakh slum children in the age group of 0-6 years in Pune city. If it is assumed that the PMC is responsible for giving vaccination to all of them, then the per child expenditure comes out to be Rs. 4.6 lakhs per child. The question of whether vaccination of a single child costs so much and is the money being utilized effectively remains unanswered.
3. Free treatment for nursery to 10th standard students: This allocation is seen only in the year 2013-14.
4. Free medicines, treatment, healthy diet & transport under Janani Shishu Suraksha program: This programme is run under the National Rural Health Mission. All the beneficiaries under JSS are offered five free of cost facilities, including free transportation, meals, treatment (medicines), investigations and blood transfusion ensuring best medical treatment to pregnant women. New borns suffering from health problems are also given free treatment for a period of 30 days.¹⁹
5. Health assistance to economically backward sections and yellow card slum dwellers: Table below gives the details of the expenditures made in 2012-13 and the provisions made for the year 2013-14 and 2014-15.

Table 22: Health Assistance to Economically Backward Section

Sr. No	Item details	2012-13 Actuals (in lakhs)	2013-14 Revised (in lakhs)	2014-15 Budgeted (in lakhs)
1	Health assistance to economically backward sections and yellow card slum dwellers	992.5	1600.0	1232.5
2	Per capita expenditure per slum child (Rs per child)	282	454.5	380

Note: The figures in row 1 are divided by the slum children population of Pune to get the per capita expenditure.

Other indirect components that contribute to child welfare are starting of generic medicine shops (new initiative in 2014-15 budget), salaries of employees under reproduction and child health programme and cleaning of river.

Table 23: Percentage of total city level Revenue Expenditure affecting Children in Slums under the Health Department

Year	City Level	Directly affecting slum children		Indirectly Affecting Slum children	
	(in lakhs)	(in lakhs)	% of total city level expenditure	(in lakhs)	% of total city level expenditure
2012-13 (Actuals)	12161.9	180.8	1.49	601.0	4.94
2013-14 (R.E)	16766.6	595.3	3.55	859.0	5.12
2014-15 (B.E)	14163.4	369.0	2.61	591.5	4.18

Note: To arrive at the component that would benefit the slum children in indirect expenditure, all the indirect expenditures are multiplied by 11.35 percent (percentage of slum children population in Pune)

¹⁹ <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/allahabad/Janani-Shishu-Suraksha-Programme-reaches-to-beneficiaries/articleshow/22274598.cms>

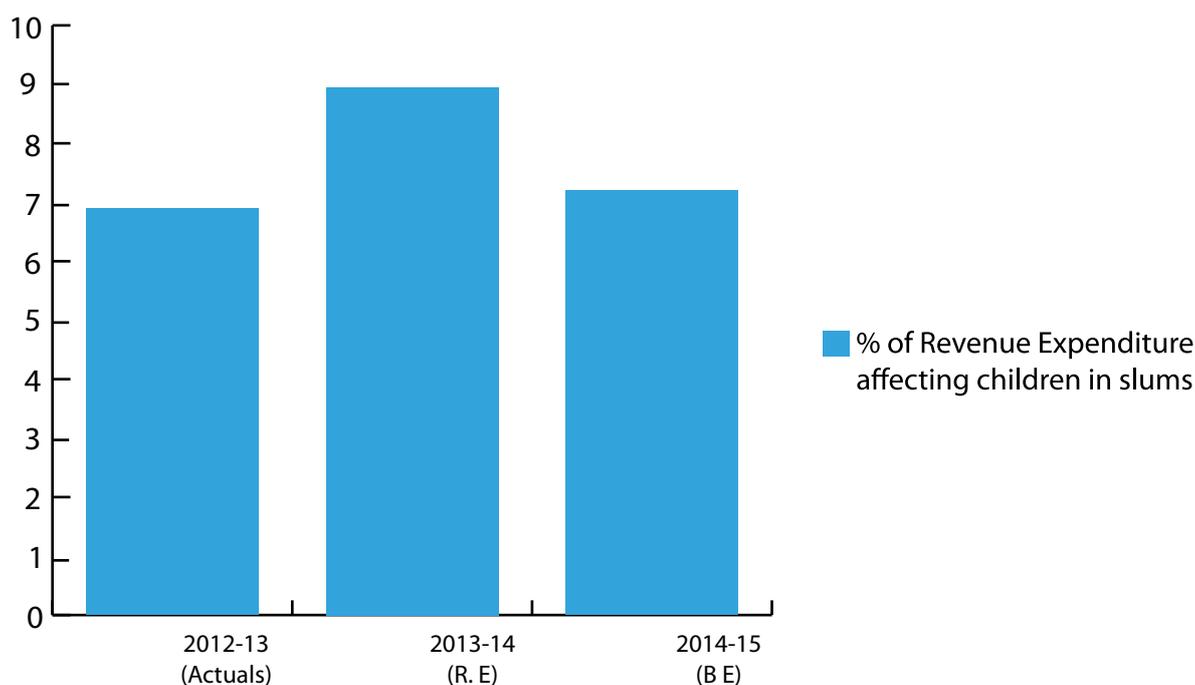


Figure 4: Percentage of Revenue Expenditure under Health Department affecting Children in Slums

The above graph depicts that the children in slums of Pune which constitute 11.35% of the total city population, get a meager chunk of the total budget of the city. The revenue expenditure on slum children was 6.4% in 2012-13 which rose to 8.67% in the year 2013-14 and again dropped down to 6.78% in the year 2014-15.

Table 24: Capital Expenditure under Health Department

Capital Expenditure				
Sr. No	Purpose	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
		B.E (in cr)	B.E (in cr)	B.E (in cr)
1	Crematorium development works	7.6	10.5	17.4
2	Hospital Development works	23.7	19.8	28.1
3	Provision of incomplete works of previous years	5.6	3.8	8.3
4	Works at Slaughter house	1.0	0.4	0.3
5	Works at Waste depots	2.4	1.0	0.0
	TOTAL	40.3	35.4	54.1

Most of the works are related to development works in PMC hospitals followed by works in crematoriums.

There are no specific child welfare allocations for capital expenditures under this department. Only the development works at hospitals can be considered to benefit slum children, with an assumption that all slum children avail the facilities in the PMC hospitals. The approximate amount that would benefit slum children is as given in the table.

Table 25: List of items under Capital Expenditure that affect Child Welfare

Component Affecting Child Welfare			
Purpose	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
	B.E (in cr)	B.E (in cr)	B.E (in cr)
Hospital Development works	7.6	10.5	17.4

Note: To arrive at the component that would benefit the slum children in indirect expenditure, the above expenditure is multiplied by 11.35 percent (percentage of slum children population in Pune).

Table 26: Percentage of total city Level Capital Expenditure affecting Children in Slums under the Public Health function and Health Department

Year	City Level	Directly affecting slum children		Indirectly Affecting Slum children	
	(in crores)	(in crores)	% of total city level expenditure	(in crores)	% of total city level expenditure
2012-13 (Actuals)	40.3	0	0	7.6	18.9
2013-14 (R.E)	35.4	0	0	10.5	29.6
2014-15 (B.E)	54.1	0	0	17.4	32.1

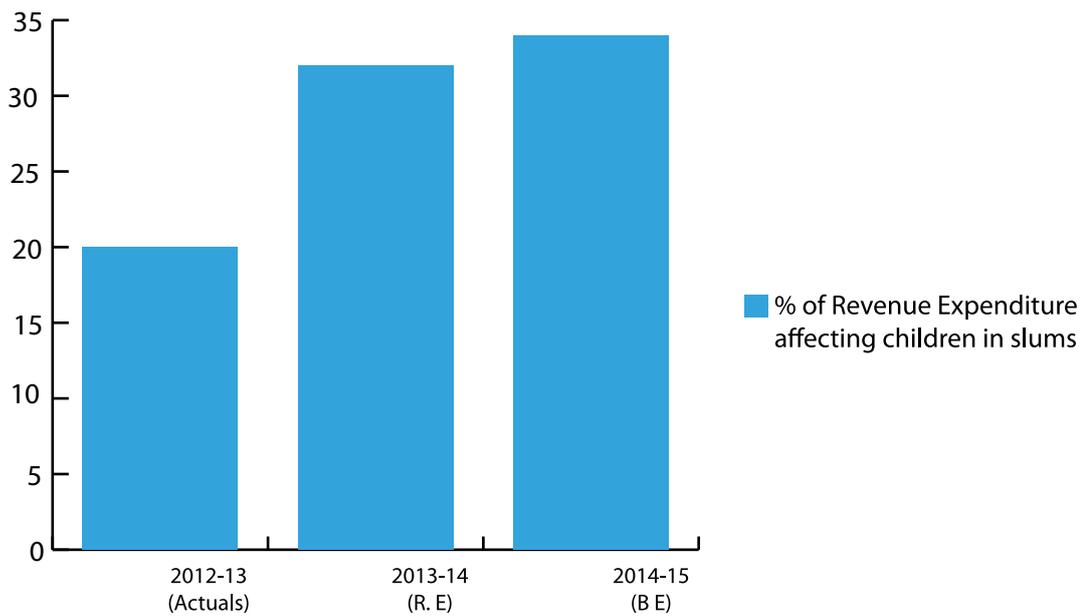


Figure 5: Percentage of Capital Expenditure under Health Department affecting Children in Slums

The above graph depicts that the children in slums of Pune which constitute 11.35% of the total city population, get a meager good chunk of the total budget of the city though indirectly. The capital expenditure on slum children was 18.9 % in 2012-13 which rose to 29.6 % in the year 2013-14 and 23.1 % in the year 2014-15. These figures are however inflated and not the true ones.

10.4. Urban Transport

Table 27: Expenditure under Urban Transport

Sr. No	Revenue Expenditure	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
		B.E (in cr.)	B.E (in cr.)	B.E (in cr.)
1	Free PMPML service to the students from 5 to 10std of PMC Schools	9.0	18.0	15.3
2	Road development	61.5	55.7	42.3
3	Road repair	63.1	94.0	63.3
4	Street lighting	58.7	65.0	67.0
5	Sawarkar Bhavan- Special administrators	0.1	0.6	0.5
6	Project Management department- special administrators	0.1	0.1	0.0
		27.5	14.1	27.0
	Capital Expenditure			
1	Road development	405.8	275.6	557.8
2	Traffic Department	56.3	57.3	47.3
3	Electricity Department	63.0	9.7	96.8
	Ward level works			
1	Ward Office works: Road	15.4	25.5	8.8
2	Ward Office works: Electricity	6.3	10.0	5.3
	Fund Expenditure			
1	BRT Phase 1	57.6	45.9	6.5
2	Common Wealth Youth Competition	49.0	49.0	8.0
3	To build road from R&D gate to Dighi octroi post (new Alandi Road)	2.1	2.5	2.0
4	Procurement of buses under JNNURM	4.5	1.0	5.0
5	Procurement of 300 buses under JNNURM	44.9	19.5	39.1
		102.6	137.6	162.1
6	Public transport improvement project	0.3	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	1027.5	881.0	1154.1

Note: The ward level works have both revenue and capital expenditures at the ward level and all the figures are Budget Estimates (B.E.)

Under the urban transport fund, there is only one component that directly benefits the welfare of urban poor children- Free PMPML service to the students from 5 to 10std of PMC Schools.

Component Affecting Child Welfare				
Sr. No	Purpose	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
		B.E (in cr.)	B.E (in cr.)	B.E (in cr.)
1	Free PMPML service to the students from 5 to 10std of PMC Schools	9.0	18.0	15.3
	Percentage of total urban transport fund budget (%)	0.87	2.04	1.33

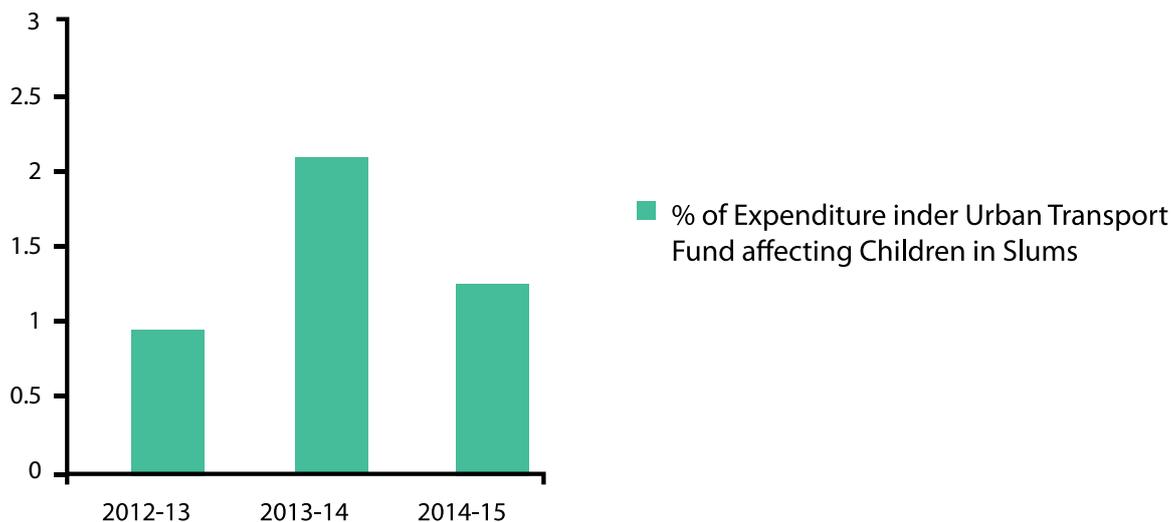


Figure 6: Percentage of Expenditure under Urban Transport Department affecting Children in Slums

In the year 2012-13, the expenditure affecting slum children under the Urban Transport Fund was 0.87% of the total budget of the Department. This expenditure showed an increasing trend during 2013-14 when it was 2.04% but again dropped down to 1.33% in the year 2014-15.

The other components have been extracted from road, electricity and traffic departments and the details of the works under these have not been mentioned. Hence it is difficult to assess these expenditures.

10.5. Water Supply

Provisions made in the 2014-15 Budget

1. To install a rising main to lift water from Khadakwasala dam to Parvati Water Purification plant to Lashkar Water Purification plant and installation of Jack well at Khadakwasala dam (79.8 cr.)
2. New water purification center at Warje
3. Schemes approved under JNNURM:
 - a. New water purification plant at Parvati
 - b. New water purification plant at Wadgaon Budruk and Automation & augmentation of existing plant
 - c. Project for Bhama Askhed Dam for water provision at nagar road area
 - d. Equal water distribution project
 - e. Improvements in water storage and distribution

Table 29: Revenue Expenditure under Water Supply Department

Revenue Expenditure			
Purpose	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
	Actual (in cr.)	R.E (in cr.)	B.E (in cr.)
Salary	65.51	80.27	80.02
Loan repayments and interest	6.43	23.44	12.83
Electricity repairs and expenses	73.5	78.89	74.93
Water expense	25.18	33.63	28.73
Depreciation	0.02	0.02	0.02
Others	33.7	35.91	31.89
O&M	0.09	0.09	0.09
Petrol and Diesel expenses	1.2	1.5	0.85
Ward office works	0.26	0.73	1.26
TOTAL	205.89	254.48	230.62

Pune's water catchment areas are located at a higher level as compared to the city and hence a lot of pumping expenditures are saved. Due to this gifted terrain, the water supply department has to incur less expenditures as compared to other cities.

Two main revenue expenditures in water supply department are towards salaries of employees and electricity repairs and bills.

The Pune city is split in different zones for supplying water and the budget details are given as per the zones, which are,

1. Pune Laskar and Khadki
2. Khadki, SNTD and Chaturshringi
3. Wagholi region
4. Warje
5. Wadgaon
6. New Holkar
7. New Lashkar
8. Pashan

Each of the zone has expenditures under the following heads: Pumping expenditures, purification of water, operation and maintenance, emergency repairs and miscellaneous expenses. Apart from these zonal expenditures, there are expenditures made of salaries of permanent and contractual labour, citizen's awareness and ward level works.

There are no specific allocations or expenditures for urban poor in the water supply department. There are a few expenditures that happen at ward level through participatory budgeting, a part of which can be assumed to benefit poor in the slums, below are the details.

Table 30: List of items under Revenue Expenditure that affect Child Welfare

Component Affecting Child Welfare			
Purpose	2012-13 Actuals (in Lakhs)	2013-14 R.E (in Lakhs)	2014-15 B.E. (in Lakhs)
Works to be done by ward office with citizens participation	26.4	72.8	118.0

It is difficult to calculate the percentage of the above expenditure that would affect children directly.

Table 31: Capital Expenditure under Water Supply Department

Capital Expenditure			
Purpose	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
	(Budgeted in Lakhs)	(Revised in Lakhs)	(Actuals in Lakhs)
Water purification plant	0	0	460
Main pipeline for pure water	9956.8	0	8426
Other work regarding water supply	380	0	70.4
Water Supply System	2757.6	0	5646.8
Ward Office works	42	0	20
TOTAL	13136.4	0	14623.2

If it is assumed that there is equal distribution of water, then the total capital expenditures that would benefit children welfare will be,

Table 32: List of items under Capital Expenditure that affect Child Welfare

Component Affecting Child Welfare			
Purpose	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
	(Budgeted in Lakhs)	(Revised in Lakhs)	(Actuals in Lakhs)
Total component benefiting slum children	1491	0	1660

Note: To arrive at the component that would benefit the slum children in indirect expenditure, the above expenditure is multiplied by 11.35 percent (percentage of slum children population in Pune)

11. PRIORITIES OF CHILDREN IN URBAN SLUMS INTERPRETATION OF PRIMARY DATA

Two FGDs were conducted, one with English medium students and the other with Marathi medium students on pilot basis. Students were asked to note down what according to them they would want in their surroundings, around an ideal house. They further asked to rank their preferences as most important (primary) and those of lesser importance (secondary). The data obtained from the sample pilot survey was then sorted on the basis of the various demands made by the children. For the purpose of this project the age group of the children was from age 5- 13. The frequency of the various demands was then noted. On calculating the percentage of the demands made by the children, the various demands were grouped using a 33% slab. Hence the data was grouped into three sections; 0-33 percent, 33-66 percent and 66 percent above respectively.

1. Data analysis of the sample survey (See Appendix D) conducted through the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) at Shevantabai Dangat Patil P.M.C's 203 B English Medium School, organized through the Teach for India²⁰, foundation on the 11th of September 2014, for a total of 15 students, yielded the following results:

On grouping the data the following patterns were observed: It was observed that the children had made demands for a playground, water supply, clean toilets, and provision of hospitals, gardens/parks, tree plantation along roadside, availability of grocery stores/shops and the maintenance of peace. These amenities were ranked from 66 percent and above, with the facility of a playground and provision of shops ranking the highest at 86.67 percent.

Amenities like construction and maintenance of roads, Police station, library, streetlights, hygiene and cleanliness, provision of schools by the PMC, ventilated housing facilities and public transport facilities were ranked as second highest in importance in the range from 33 percent to 66 percent by the children. In this group amenities like education, library and police station were rated the highest at 60 percent.

Amenities ranked from 0-33 percent were the ones which were in least demand by the children. This included vegetable (Oota) market, computer facilities, provision of garbage bin in vicinity, setting up of sports facility, post office, removal unruly stray dogs, provision of CCTV, internet facilities, allotted parking space for vehicles in their locality etc.

2. Data analysis of the focus group discussion (See Appendix D) conducted at Pratham²¹ foundation teaching center, in Jaanwadi a Marathi medium school, on the 16th of September 2014 consisted of a total of 26 students.

It was observed that the children had made demands for a PMC school, local garden/park, provision of garbage bin and timely collection of garbage, water supply, government hospital, shops/malls, provision of electricity, and playground in the vicinity and tree plantations along roadsides. These amenities were ranked from 66 percent and above, with the demand for the provision of a garden/park ranking highest with 100 percent demand.

Amenities like improved roads, provision of temple in the vicinity, maintenance of clean public toilets, drainage systems, house quality, peace in the society were ranked as second highest in importance in the range from 33 percent to 66 percent by the children. In this group amenities like quality housing and roads were rated the highest at 65.38 and 57.69 percent respectively. Amenities ranked from 0-33 percent were the ones which were in least demand by the children. These included separate parking for vehicles in the locality, provision of bus stop, CCTV for security, computer education, etc.

²⁰ Teach For India (TFI) is an Indian non-profit organization, which is a part of the Teach For All global movement. Through its Fellowship program, TFI recruits qualified Indian college graduates and working professionals to serve as full-time teachers in low-income schools for two years. Fellows work to bridge the educational gaps that their students face, in the hopes of putting their students on a fundamentally different life path

²¹ Pratham is an innovative learning organization created to improve the quality of education in India. As one of the largest non-governmental organizations in the country, Pratham focuses on high-quality, low-cost, and replicable interventions to address gaps in the education system. Established in 1995 to provide education to children in the slums of Mumbai, Pratham has grown both in scope and geographical coverage.

12. POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Need for a data base on urban poor children

In Pune, there have been socio economic studies on slums in Pune by NGOs like Maharashtra Social Housing and Action League (MASHAL) and Shelter Associates. But, these studies have not specifically focused on children in slums. We do not have the exact count of the urban poor children, which comprise of children staying in slums, construction sites, homeless on the street and those who are seasonal migrants.

2. Need to re-imagine education:

It is clear from the personal interviews and the analysis of the budget that major expenditures for child welfare are done through the education department. However, these too do are redundant in nature. The PMC through its education department makes provision for school uniforms, books, shoes, socks and mid-day meals for its children who attend the PMC schools. School uniforms are a redundant expenditure because even if they are not provided children would come to school in other clothes, expenditure on books is too less and the parents can afford to spend on that, shoes and socks are the most redundant because our climatic conditions are such that not wearing shoes and socks would be much convenient and comfortable for the students. Also they are no adequate water facilities to wash the socks every day. The way mid-day meals are provided to students shows the lack of dignity and respect that the PMC teachers and others have towards their children. The way food is served shows that the PMC does not treat its children with dignity. What needs to be changed is the attitude of the PMC to its children and primary education as a whole. Primary Education is the responsibility of the local government and the primary school teachers are paid by the PMC. These teachers are often given additional jobs during election period or other surveys. For doing these additional jobs, the teachers are given additional payments by the state government or the central government. Also the teachers are responsible for all the clerical work in the school. In catering to these additional jobs, the teachers end up not doing their primary job i.e. teaching. 30 percent of the students who complete 1st standard do not know all the alphabets. This situation tells us that primary education is not given much importance and the attitude of the government towards the children is step motherly.

The education at primary level should be such that the children are made more aware and responsive to their environment. Children will participate only if they are imbued with the habit of participation. Our FGDs with the two different set of children, one from Teach for India and other from the regular PMC schools, made it evident that the TFI students were more aware and vocal in voicing their needs.

3. Facilities for early child hood development

1. **Pre School (Balwadi):** PMC has started Balwadis at various schools. Many such preschools should be made available as it makes life easier for working parents and also supports child development. Along with starting such centers, there should be proper quality checks on the food provided which is not happening now.
2. **Day care centers (Crèches):** PMC has started a crèche in its premises where the parents have to pay Rs. 100 per month (subsidized). Such initiatives should be started through-out the city as it ensures safety of children, especially, the girl child.
3. **Access to better housing:** In Pune, though there are schemes to provide housing for the poor, they are not designed as per the requirements of the slum dwellers. At some places, the issues of security have even worsened as the concept of street which is always looked upon by a number of people and hence termed as a safer space, has disappeared. Children in slums are prone to violence and a not so peaceful environment. Such environment becomes a hurdle in the education of the child and hence a safe and peaceful habitat is a one of the necessary factors for early development of a child.

4. **Provision of transport facilities:** PMC provides free bus passes for 5th to 10th standard students (secondary). But there is no provision for primary school children who require it the most as they cannot manage to travel to school on their own. Also the number of primary schools in the city (300+ in number) is far more than the secondary schools (around 30 in number). If Right to Education (RTE) has to be made effective, it is necessary for the PMC to provide for two things, one crèches and other transportation to primary school children which are child friendly.
5. **Focus on provision of Sanitation facilities:** Sanitation facilities are of prime importance as their relationship with health, education and safety is very strong. The focus group discussion in Wadgaon Budruk revealed that the neighborhood school had only one common toilet for girls and boys, which was shared among four schools. This has proved to be a huge deterrent to girls due to lack of privacy and hence many of them are forced to drop out of school. Moreover, maintenance of toilets is an issue. The community toilet in Wadgaon Budruk is cleaned only once a week and hence people are forced to relieve themselves in the open. This is particularly dangerous for girls, as it exposes them to mistreatment. Currently, the PMC has a piece meal approach to these facilities. They construct toilets in the schools under the education department but fail to maintain it and provide water supply.
6. **Recreational facilities:** There are recreational facilities in the city but most of them are encroached upon by adults or unwanted elements. The access of such places for girls is lesser as compared to the boys due to safety concerns. PMC should create such spaces of recreation for children as these are valued by children the most.²²
7. **Counseling and redressal mechanism:** Stree Mukti Sanghatana (SMS), a NGO, used to run a counseling center for children in PMC. But the system was withdrawn due to lack of funds. Such initiatives are necessary because slum children are always in a volatile environment and hence need a redressal mechanism in place.
8. **Functional Committees:** Every school must have a school management committee which has representatives of the teacher community, parent community and the children community. Presently, though these committees are made they are for name sake. Such committees become an important mechanism for students to raise their concerns and hence these should be audited and monitored regularly.

4. Need to separate children development component from women development component

Pune Municipal Corporation has taken a good initiative of allotting 5% of the total budget for the welfare of women and children. But it is time separate these two components and makes separate allotments for both, women and children in the city. Such bifurcation will benefit both the social groups and each one of them will get their due share.

5. Participatory budgeting by and for children

Pune Municipal Corporation has started the process of Participatory Budgeting since the year 2006. The general trend has been that adults, especially women in slums, are the ones who participate in the process through the support of women self-help groups. It is true that the women in the slums do suggest works that would lead to welfare of their children, but children in the community should be involved in this process of participation. Such an exercise will ensure that the attitude of participation is imbibed in the children of the community which in turn would ensure that their right to raise their voice is exercised in reality. A precondition to this effort would be first to create organized children groups in the community, train them to exercise their rights and then involve them in the process. To strengthen the sentiment of participation, open sabhas with the Corporator must be arranged where representatives of the student community can interact.

²² More than 90 percent of the children in the FGDs demanded for a playground/garden/park.

6. Capacity Building of children

Children need to be made aware of their rights through workshops organized by senior members from the local administration as well as civil society groups. At present, there is no grievance redressal system in place exclusively for children. They are aware of who the Nagarsevak in their ward is, but are intimidated by his presence. The PMC has initiated the formation of Balsabhas in some slums, but these are nominal at best and do not really have a voice. A children's collective, akin to self-help groups (SHGs) for women, will allow children in slums to assert their rights and engage directly with the system for better delivery of outcomes.

To ensure safety of children, there is a need for legal training for children in the 11-16 age group, particularly girls. Workshops have been conducted by ex IPS officers from the city, where the children have been told how to approach the police and file FIR's. Some IT companies in the city have undertaken this legal literacy drive as part of their CSR initiatives.

7. Need to look beyond the education department

It is true that education of the child is a must. But it should be realized that there are many other factors that are required for the healthy development of a child. The PMC has focused only on the education department for implementation of various schemes related to education. But in terms of basic facilities that should be made available for slum children by other departments, there are hardly any initiatives. The gardens and slum rehabilitation and redevelopment department do make certain provisions, but those are inadequate.

8. Micro level slum planning

Unlike other cities, most of the slums in Pune have been recognized. Once the slums are recognized it should not be difficult to provide them with basic services. There are a few slums in the outskirts of the city which are comparatively new ones and issues with basic services exist at such sites. Every slum pocket in Pune has a different setting or nature, be it physically or socially. Thus, creating micro level plans would be more suitable considering the heterogeneity.

9. Monitoring and auditing the schemes

Taking in consideration the few initiatives taken by the PMC, it is clear that there is no monitoring and auditing which has made the expenditures redundant with no required outcomes. For example, PMC boasts of providing sanitary napkins to girl children in PMC schools for free, but there are no maintained toilets for the girls. They claim to have computer labs in schools, but there are no computers in the labs²³. They have made provisions for uniforms and socks, but there is no regular water supply to wash them. Hence, a structured social audit of the schemes should be in place, so that when it is time to upscale their initiative the systems would be in place.

10. Making the budget transparent and user friendly

As mentioned earlier, the budget is the soul of city development. Budgets should be made user friendly, should have a vision and should be transparent. The PMC budget document is an unstructured document without any vision. Decoding the budget document for the citizens should be the first step and the most important that should be taken up by the PMC. All other initiatives would make sense only if this basic criterion is fulfilled.

Way Forward

This project is a preamble to a larger idea and has been done as a pilot study. The idea for the larger project is to decode the expenditures done for children welfare and delve into its details. Due to lack of time, the approach paper looked at only the quantitative aspect of the expenditures. As suggested in one of our recommendations, we propose to develop a framework for a child responsive micro plan. As slums in Pune are heterogeneous, hence a micro plan with consultation from various stakeholders in the slum pockets would be appropriate. As part of the process, we propose to come out with a charter of demands from the children for the upcoming budget and a policy document for improving the living conditions of the children in slums.

²³ Claim is based on our visit to Shevantabai Dangat Patil PMC School, No. 203B, Wadgaon Budruk where students complained about unavailability of computers and there was one non-functioning toilet in the whole school.

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5. 32.5% population of city lives in slums. *The Times of India*. January 19, 2011 (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/pune/32-5-population-of-city-lives-in-slums/articleshow/7315211.cms>)

Interviews

1. Personal interview with Mr. Sharad Mahajan, Executive Director, Maharashtra Social Housing and Action League (MASHAL), dated 30th April 2013.
2. Telephonic interview with Mr. Madhav Chavan, Founder of Pratham, dated 10th September 2014.
3. Personal interview Mrs. Ulka Kalaskar, Chief Accountant (PMC), dated 11th September 2014.
4. Personal interview Mr. Hanumant Nazirkar, UCD Department (PMC), dated 11th September 2014.
5. Personal interview Mrs. Rajni Paranjpe, Co-ordinator at Door Step School, dated 12th September 2014.
6. Personal interview Mrs. Maitreji Shankar, Manager- Business Development, Kagad Kach Patra Kashtakari Panchayat (KKPKP), dated 15th September 2014.
7. Telephonic interview with Mr. Ashwath Bharat, Government Relations Manager, Teach for India, dated 15th September 2014.

Others

1. Lecture by Professor Himanshu Burte in TISS in 2012

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Leading questions for the Focus Group Discussion

- Are you happy in the area where you are staying?
- What are the ten public facilities that you feel are the worst in your surroundings (Roads, parks, gardens, public transport, schools, waste management, toilets, water supply, drainage/gutters, street lights, house electricity, celebration of festivals, unclean river, hospitals and clinics, etc)
- What are the five things out of those 10 that you would like to propose in your surroundings to improve your living conditions?
- Have you heard of Pune Municipal Corporation?
- Are you aware about the roles/responsibilities of PMC?
- In case you face a difficulty in your slum like no water supply or power cuts or no garbage collection then do you know where you have to go for reporting such cases?
- Do you know that as a child even you have certain rights?
- Have you participated in the planning/meeting process of govt. schemes?
- Do you know Government is required to provide with various facilities?
- Do you know that every year a specific budget is being allocated for your well-being? How much is being allocated? And how much is being utilized?

Exercise for the children in slums

नाव: _____ वय: _____ लिंग: स्त्री / पुरुष

परसिर: _____ शाळा: _____

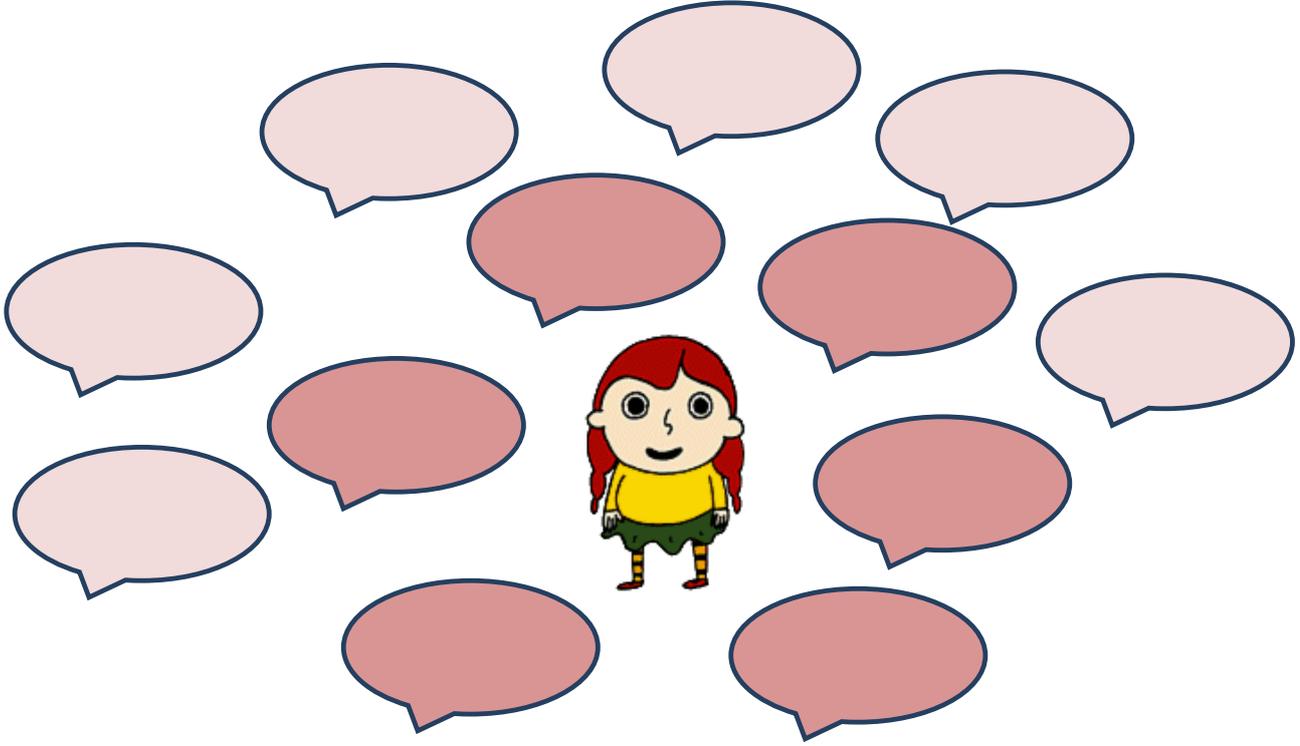
Imagine a space (house) and list all the basic facilities that should be provided to the house and the facilities that should be made available in the surroundings.

कल्पना करा एका जागेची (घराची) आणि घरात उपलब्ध करून देण्यात याव्यात अशा सर्व मुलभूत सुवर्धांची व सभोवतालच्या परस्थितीत उपलब्ध करून देण्यात याव्यात अशा सुवर्धांची यादी करा.

१. _____
२. _____
३. _____
४. _____
५. _____
६. _____
७. _____
८. _____
९. _____
१०. _____
११. _____
१२. _____

Next, rank these facilities/ amenities according to the importance. Draw a map with you in the center and the facilities around you such that the closest one means the most important to you and the farthest the least important.

पुढे, जास्त महत्त्वाची ते कमी महत्त्वाची अशा पद्धतीने ह्या सुवधिंना क्रमांक द्या. खाली दिलेल्या आकृतीत तुम्ही मध्य आहात आणि आजूबाजूला सुवधि आहेत. आकृतीत जवळची गोष्ट म्हणजे जास्त महत्त्वाची सुवधि आणि सगळ्यात लांबची गोष्ट म्हणजे कमी महत्त्वाची सुवधि.



Appendix B: Leading questions for the Interviews (Non-government officials)

1. What according to you are the major challenges faced by the children in slums? (in terms of livability)? Has over the years condition improved or deteriorated further with the increasing urbanization?
2. Which slum areas in Pune are the least livable? How would you rate the current state of living conditions of children in the slums of Pune? Please rate from 1 to 5 and share the reason for the same- Education, Health, Sanitation, Recreation and Transport.
3. As per UNCRC of which India is also a signatory, government has the responsibility to take all available measures to make sure children's rights are respected, protected and fulfilled. Every child has the right to live and Govt. should ensure that the child survive and develop healthily, children have the right to say as per article 12, they have the right to get information etc. What are your views on this? Has the government at the central or state level taken initiatives?
4. Do you think PMC is adequately implementing different measures for improving the living conditions of children in the slums of Pune?
5. What remains to be done to achieve child's full access to basic civic services (housing, drinking water, sanitation and electricity) and resource allocation?
6. According to you which are the major child specific schemes that have been implemented by PMC and has allocations resulted in any concrete results?
7. What do you think is role and efficiency of Mahila and Bal Kalyan Samitis.

8. Child-friendly factor is missing in all the urban slum policies, what can be remedial suggestions for-

- Age specific policies
- Food Security: hunger, malnutrition
- Sanitation: hygiene
- Health Services: preventive, curative, rehabilitative
- Special care to girl child: vulnerability and safety

9. Which would be your Top 3 policy recommendations for improving the living conditions of children in the slums of Pune and making the city child-friendly?

10. Are there any international examples where children are involved in decision making and planning of the community?

Appendix C: Leading questions for the Interviews (Government officials)

- How would you rate the current state of living conditions of children in the slums of Pune? Please rate from 1 to 5
- Is there any allocation reserved towards child specific issues? especially addressing the living conditions/urban development schemes?
- Is there any committee in PMC that focuses on child specific issues?
- Has the planning process (DP, CDP) taken into account the special needs of children? Has children been involved in planning process? Has their needs been addressed and voices heard?
- Are you aware that as per UNCRC, children have certain rights and government has to ensure that children enjoy these rights?
- Are there any G.Rs from the state government directing towards child specific issues?
- Of the total PMC budget, how much money according to you is directed towards development of children? Is this adequate enough? If No, then why and how much?
- What is the role of Accounts section in the budget making process? (Specific to Mrs. Ulka Kalaskar)
- What role can Accounts section play in making a child inclusive budget? (Specific to Mrs. Ulka Kalaskar)
- What role can other departments play?
- What can be done to improve the state of living conditions of children in the slums of Pune?
- Any other comments / suggestions.

Appendix D: Data Tables for the focus group discussions

Data Tables for the focus group discussions conducted at Janwadi, Pratham Foundation teaching center.

Amenities Asked By Children	Frequency	Total Students	Percent
School	19	26	73.08
Provision of temple in vicinity	10	26	38.46
Garden/Park	26	26	100.00
House Quality	17	26	65.38
Garbage Bin	20	26	76.92
Water	25	26	96.15
Road	15	26	57.69
Hospital	25	26	96.15
Shops/Mall	18	26	69.23
Electricity	19	26	73.08
Toilet	9	26	34.62

Playground	18	26	69.23
Cleanliness	12	26	46.15
Peace	9	26	34.62
Space for Tuition class	3	26	11.54
Parking for Vehicles	6	26	23.08
Drainage	10	26	38.46
Tree plantation	22	26	84.62
School Bag	1	26	3.85
Bus Stop	8	26	30.77
Clothes	3	26	11.54
CCTV	2	26	7.69
Books	1	26	3.85
Computer	2	26	7.69

0-33%	Amenity	33-66%	Amenity	66% +	Amenity
11.54	Space for Tuition class	38.46	Provision of temple in vicinity	73.08	School
23.08	Parking for Vehicles	65.38	House Quality	100.00	Garden/Park
3.85	School Bag	57.69	Road	76.92	Garbage Bin
30.77	Bus Stop	34.62	Toilet	96.15	Water
11.54	Clothes	46.15	Cleanliness	96.15	Hospital
7.69	CCTV	34.62	Peace	69.23	Shops/Mall
3.85	Books	38.46	Drainage	73.08	Electricity
7.69	Computer			69.23	Playground
				84.62	Tree plantation

The data obtained was further classified into 3 slabs.

Data Tables for the focus group discussions conducted at Wadgaon Budruk, with the Teach for India (TFI) foundation.

Amenities Asked By Children	Frequency	Total Students	Percent
Playground	13	15	86.67
Water Supply	11	15	73.33
Toilet	12	15	80.00
Hospital	12	15	80.00
Road	8	15	53.33
Vegetable Market	2	15	13.33
Police Station	9	15	60.00
Security	4	15	26.67
Garden/ Trees Plantation/plant nursery	12	15	80.00
Library	9	15	60.00
Computer Facilities	3	15	20.00
Garbage Bin	4	15	26.67
Grocery/Stationary Shop or Malls	13	15	86.67

Street Lights/ Electricity	8	15	53.33
Hygiene/ Cleanliness	8	15	53.33
Education/ School	9	15	60.00
Zoo	2	15	13.33
Beauty Parlor	1	15	6.67
Peace	10	15	66.67
Sports Club	2	15	13.33
Big House/ventilated houses	6	15	40.00
Post Office	2	15	13.33
Removal of Stray Dogs	2	15	13.33
Underground Metro	1	15	6.67
Good clothes	1	15	6.67
Internet	1	15	6.67
building a wall	1	15	6.67
CCTV	2	15	13.33
Public Transport facilities	5	15	33.33
office space	1	15	6.67
Parking	1	15	6.67
Food	2	15	13.33

0-33%	Amenity Demanded	33-66%	Amenity Demanded	66% +	Amenity Demanded
13.33	Vegetable Market	53.33	Road	86.67	Playground
26.67	Security	60.00	Police Station	73.33	Water Supply
20.00	Computer Facilities	60.00	Library	80.00	Toilet
26.67	Garbage Bin	53.33	Street Lights/ Electricity	80.00	Hospital
13.33	Zoo	53.33	Hygiene/ Cleanliness	80.00	Garden/ Trees Plantation
6.67	Beauty Parlor	60.00	Education/ School	86.67	Grocery/Stationary Malls
13.33	Sports Club	40.00	Big House/ventilated houses	66.67	Peace
13.33	Post Office	33.33	Public Transport facilities		
13.33	Removal of Stray Dogs				
6.67	Underground Metro				
6.67	Good clothes				
6.67	Internet				
6.67	building a wall				
13.33	CCTV				
6.67	Office space				
6.67	Parking				
13.33	Food				



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