

6.

Budget for Gender Equity





Budgeting for gender equity

6.1 Budgets are universally accepted as a powerful tool in achieving development objectives and act as an indicator of commitment to the stated policy of the Government. The rationale of gender budgeting arises from recognition of the fact that national budgets impact various sections of the society differently through the pattern of resource allocation and priority accorded to competing sectors. The budgetary policy of the Government has a major role to play in achieving objectives of gender equality and growth through content and direction of Fiscal and Monetary Policies, measures for resource mobilization and affirmative action for under-privileged sections. Women stand apart as one segment of the population that warrants special attention due to their vulnerability and lack of access to state resources. The purpose of gender budgeting is to assess quantum and adequacy of allocation of resources for women and establish the extent to which gender commitments are translated in to budgetary commitments. This exercise facilitates

increase in accountability, transparency and participation of the community.

Policy Directives

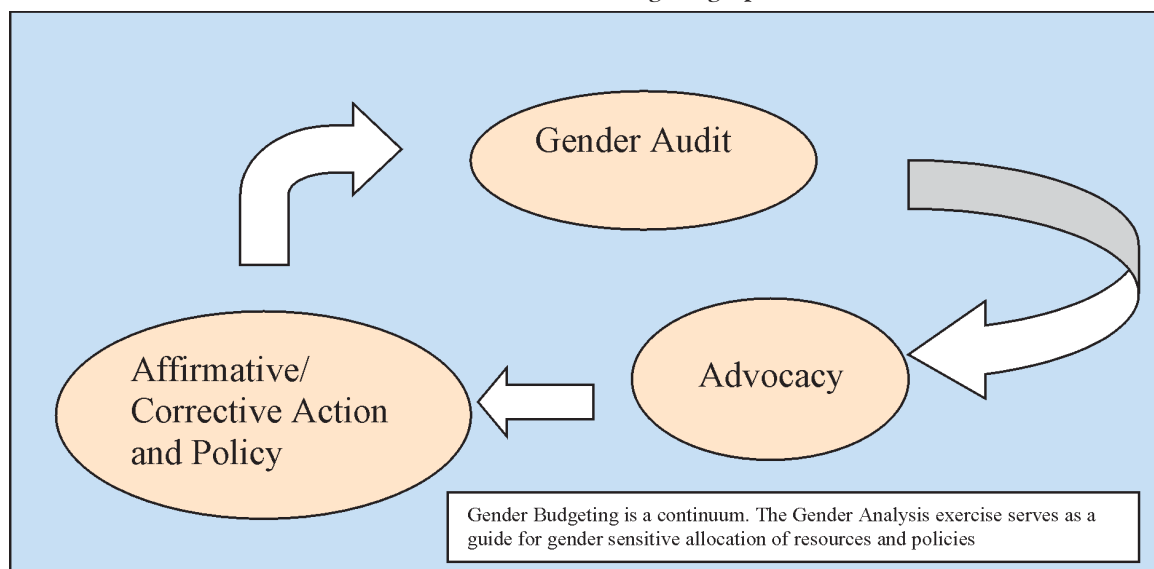
6.2 Various policy and plan documents have over the years reflected the evolving trends in gender matters. These are briefly mentioned in Box 2 below.

Evolution of the concept of Gender Budgeting

6.3 The perspective on gender budgeting has evolved over the last few years from the initial post facto, statistical exercise that sought to establish quantum of resources allocated for women in the Union and State Budgets. The range of Gender Budget Analysis is now perceived as a mandate to examine, with a *gender perspective*,

- *Public Policies*- Fiscal and Monetary policies, Trade Tariffs etc
- *Budgetary allocations* for various sectors and sections of the Economy- For eg. allocation in the social sector for Education, Health etc

Box1. The Gender Budgeting Spiral





Box 2. Policy Directives

- The **Seventh Plan** introduced the concept of monitoring of 27 beneficiary-oriented schemes for women by DWCD.
- The **Eighth Plan** (1992-97) highlighted for the first time a gender perspective and the need to ensure a definite flow of funds from the general developmental sectors to women. The Plan document made an express statement that “....the benefits to development from different sectors should not by pass women and special programmes on women should complement the general development programmes. The latter, in turn, should reflect great gender sensitivity”.
- The **Ninth Plan** (1997-2002) adopted ‘Women Component Plan’ as one of the major strategies and directed both the Central and State Governments to ensure “not less than 30 per cent of the funds/benefits are earmarked in all the women’s related sectors. Special vigil was advocated on the flow of the earmarked funds/benefits through an effective mechanism to ensure that the proposed strategy brings forth a holistic approach towards empowering women.
- The **National Policy for Empowerment of Women 2001** envisaged introduction of a gender perspective in the budgeting process as an operational strategy.
- **Tenth Plan** reinforces commitment to gender budgeting to establish its gender-differential impact and to translate gender commitments into budgetary commitments.

Extracts from Tenth Plan:

“–the Tenth plan will continue the process of dissecting the Government budget to establish its gender –differential impact and to translate gender commitments into budgetary commitments.
–the Tenth Plan will initiate immediate action in tying up these two effective concepts of Women Component Plan and Gender Budgeting to play a complementary role to each other , and thus ensure both preventive and post facto action in enabling women to receive their rightful share from all the women – related general development sectors. ”

Para 2.11.57 of the Tenth Five Year Plan Document indicates that implementing the National Policy for Empowerment of Women 2001 would require

- Creating an environment, through positive economic and social policies, for the development of women to enable them to realize their full potential;
- Allowing the de-jure and de-facto enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by women at par with men in all spheres – political, economic, social, cultural and civil;
- Providing equal access to participation and decision-making for women in social, political and economic life of the nation;
- Ensuring equal access to women to health care, quality education at all levels, career and vocational guidance, employment, equal remuneration, occupational health and safety, social security and public office etc.;
- Mainstreaming a gender perspective into the development process;



Budgeting for gender equity

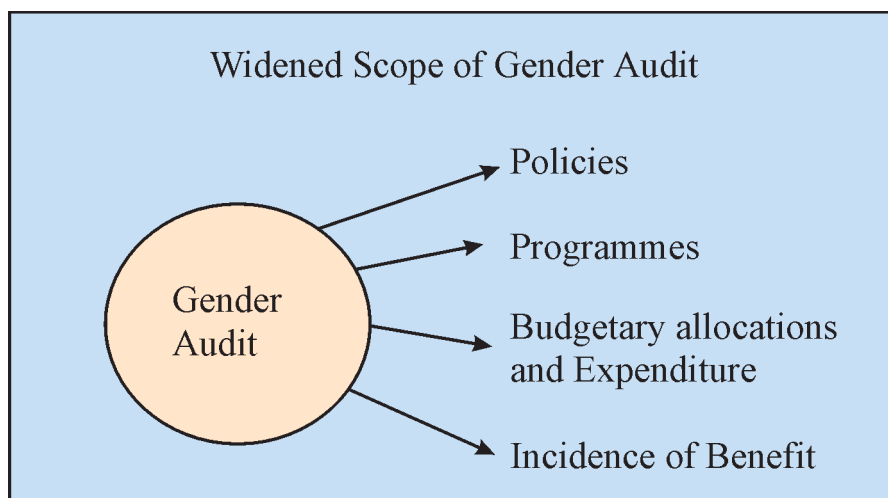
- *Content and direction* of various schemes and programmes- eg. reservation of benefits for women in Food for Work programmes.
- *Implementation* of various schemes and projects and incidence of benefit and achievement of targets,
- Public expenditure and impact on *macro indicators* like female literacy, women's participation in work force, Maternal Mortality rate etc.

Budgeting exercise in Government of India.

- The DWCD initiated consultations with States and Union Territory administrations through a Workshop on Gender Issues and Indicators for States and Districts on November 6th and 7th 1998 followed by a Workshop on Developing Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measures (GEM) and

establishing indicators for States and Districts on 2nd and 3rd December 1998 to disseminate the concept and initiate exercises in gender sensitive planning. Eighteen important indicators were identified for collection of gender-

Box 3



Role of the Department of Women and Child Development

6.4 As the nodal department for the advancement of women and children, the DWCD has undertaken several initiatives in the area of Gender Budgeting. Some of the measures taken till the last year are briefly mentioned below.

- The Department was entrusted with monitoring of **27 beneficiary oriented schemes** during the **Seventh Plan** to establish the impact of these schemes on women. This may be taken as the genesis of the Gender

disaggregated data, by States and Districts.

- In July 2000, Workshop on “Engendering National Budgets in the South Asian Region” was organized in collaboration with UNIFEM
- The Department commissioned the **National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP)**, New Delhi to undertake a study on Gender Related Economic Policy Issues, to cover: parameters to identify status of women; Quantification of contribution of women; Assessing impact of Government Budget on women; Role women can play in



improving institutional framework for delivery of public services.

- Based on the interim report of the NIPFP, (January 2001), for the first time, the Economic Survey 2000-2001 highlighted issues like, Gender Inequality and Status of Women. Thus gender equality and empowerment of women have been recognized as economic goals. It is continued as a regular feature every year.
- The second interim report of the NIPFP (August 2001), analysed the **Union Budget 2001-02** from a gender perspective.
- Follow up workshops in October(3&4) 2001 and December(6th) 2001 were organized, culminating in initiation of measures to undertake analysis of State Budgets through a network of research institutions and gender experts, under the coordination of NIPCCD, broadly adopting the methodology of the NIPFP Report on the Union Budget.
- At the behest of the DWCD, the Cabinet Secretary asked all Ministries and Departments to devote a chapter on gender issues in their Annual reports, reflecting new initiatives/policies on gender related issues, resources available and their utilization and gender dis-aggregated statistics, for promoting gender awareness within and outside the Government.
- The Department has elicited expenditure on women, based on the model adopted by the NIPFP, for the **Union Budgets** in the years **2002-03** and **2003-04** and reflected broad results in the Annual Reports. Interim results of state budget analysis have also been given in the Annual Report 2002-03.

Initiatives taken in 2004-05

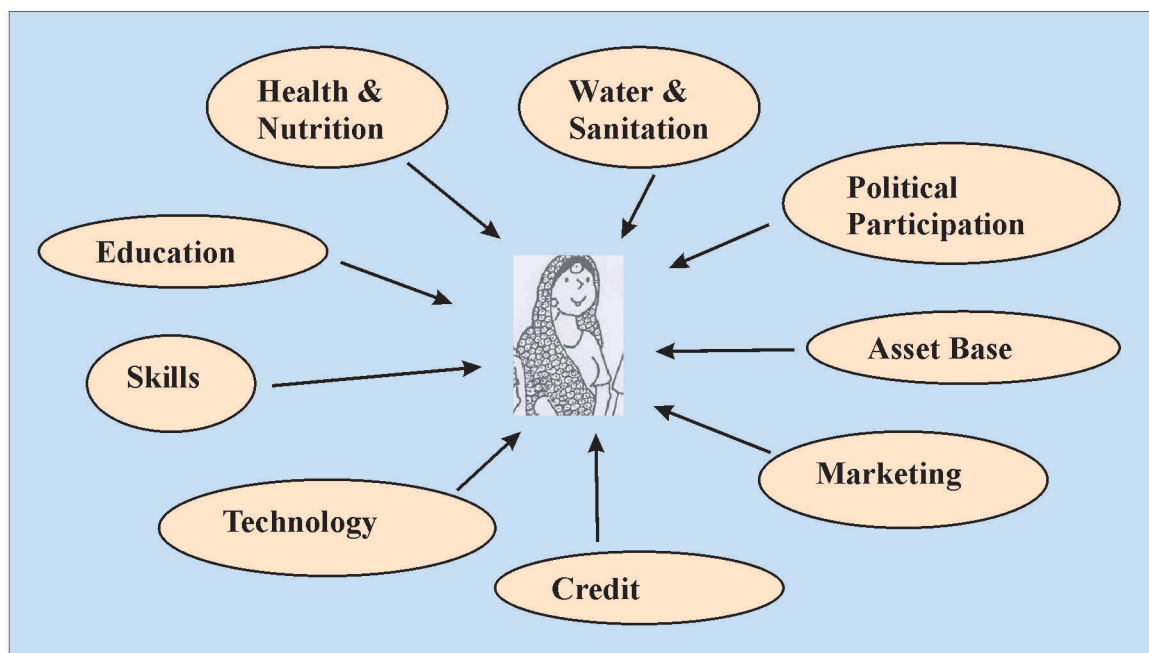
6.5 a) Gender Mainstreaming- The new mantra

While the conventional approach to Gender budgeting, i.e. isolating public expenditure- direct and indirect – for women, would continue to be a core activity under the broad gender budgeting exercise with future action concentrating on fine tuning methodology and universalizing the tools for application at all levels of public expenditure, there is a perceived need for a broader perspective under the concept of gender budgeting- ***Gender Mainstreaming***. The gender perspective on Public Expenditure and Policy is no longer restricted to the realm of social sector Departments like Education, Health, Rural Development etc. All areas of public expenditure, Revenue and Policy need to be viewed with a gender perspective.

It is necessary to recognize that women are equal players in the economy whether they participate directly as workers or indirectly as members of the care economy. To that extent, every policy of the Government- fiscal, monetary or trade, has a direct impact on the well being of women. Thus it is not adequate to analyze in detail, allocation of resources for a few sectors of the economy which are traditionally considered as women related. The analysis has to cover every rupee of public expenditure. It has to cover the way schemes are conceptualized and how women friendly they are in implementation and targeting of beneficiaries. It has to embrace a gender sensitive analysis of Monetary policies, covering impact of indicators like inflation, interest rates etc and Fiscal policies covering taxation, excise etc.



Box 4 Gender Mainstreaming- Vision of Holistic Empowerment of Women



Thus gender budgeting analysis has to go hand in hand with gender mainstreaming. This is a mammoth task in the current scenario when there is a wealth of data which has to be gender sensitized and analyzed. Micro studies will have to be conducted to study the impact of public and fiscal policy so that they may guide macro policies. The mandate of the Department of Women and Child Development requires us to play a coordinating role in this area.

The Department examined the annual reports of various Ministries and Departments of the Government to see the information being furnished in response to Cabinet Secretary's directive asking all Ministries and Departments to devote a chapter on gender issues in their Annual reports, reflecting new initiatives/policies on gender related issues, resources available and

their utilization and gender disaggregated statistics, for promoting gender awareness within and outside the Government. It was seen that except for a few Departments, most have reflected gender based initiatives like extension of the benefits of Maternity Benefit Act, Opening Cells for Complaints against Sexual Harassment etc.

This strengthened the belief that for gender mainstreaming more detailed guidelines will have to be promoted in all sectors of the Government.

With this perspective, the Department developed detailed guidelines in October 2004. These were communicated under Secretary (WCD)'s d.o. letter to all Ministries and Departments in Government of India and to the States to promote adoption of a gender perspective in all public expenditure and policy.



b) Guidelines for Gender Sensitive Review of Public Expenditure and Policy

Checklist I for Gender Specific Expenditure

Conventionally, gender budget analysis, by way of isolation of women related expenditure, has been carried out for Ministries/Departments like Health and Family Welfare, Rural Development, Human Resource Development, Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, Youth and Sports Affairs, Labour, Social Justice and Empowerment, Tribal Affairs, Drinking Water, Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries, Science and Technology, Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Textiles and Agriculture.

Suggested steps that may be undertaken by these various Ministries/Departments who are running programmes/schemes of a gender specific nature i.e. where the targeted beneficiaries are primarily women are as follows:

Planning and Budgeting

- i. Listing of schemes and programmes which are gender specific
- ii. Briefly indicating activities undertaken under the programme for women.
- iii. Indicating expected output indicators like number of women beneficiaries, increase in employment of women, post project increase in resources/income/skills etc.
- iv. Quantifying allocation of resources in annual budget and physical targets thereof.
- v. Assessing adequacy of resource allocation in terms of population of targeted

beneficiaries that need the concerned schematic intervention, the trend of past expenditure etc.

Performance Audit

- vi. Reviewing actual performance- physical and financial vis a vis the annual targets and identifying constraints in achieving targets (like need for strengthening delivery infrastructure, capacity building etc.)
- vii. Carrying out reality check- Evaluation of programme intervention, incidence of benefit, identifying impact indicators like comparative status of women before and after the programme etc
- viii. Compiling a trend analysis of expenditure and out put indicators and impact indicators.

Future Planning and Corrective Action

- ix. Addressing constraints identified from step (vi) above.
- x. Establishing requirement of Resources in terms of population of targeted beneficiaries/ magnitude of perceived problems like IMR, MMR, literacy ratio etc.
- xi. Reviewing adequacy of resources available – financial and physical like trained manpower etc.
- xii. Planning for modification in policies and/or programmes/schemes based on results of review.

Checklist II

Mainstream sectors like Defence, Power, Telecom, Communications, Transport, Industry, Commerce etc. may consider



Budgeting for gender equity

adopting the following check list to determine the gender impact of their expenditure.

- i. Listing of all programmes entailing public expenditure with a brief description of activities entailed.
- ii. Identifying target group of beneficiaries/users.
- iii. Establishing whether users/beneficiaries are being categorized by sex (male/female) at present and if not to what extent would it be feasible.
- iv. Identify possibility of undertaking special measures to facilitate access of services for women- either through affirmative action like quotas, priority lists etc. or through expansion of services that are women specific like all women police stations, women's special buses etc.
- v. Analysing the employment pattern in rendering of these services/programmes from a gender perspective and examining avenues to enhance women's recruitment.
- vi. Focus on special initiatives to promote participation of women either in employment force or as users.
- vii. Indicating the extent to which women are engaged in decision making processes at various levels within the sector and in the organizations and initiating action to correct gender biases and imbalances.

These exercises can be commenced by each Ministry/Department of the Government, to start with, for a few select programmes/schemes which may be selected either in terms of their perceived gender impact, or

the selection can be based on considerations of heaviest budget allocation. Based on the result of carrying out the above steps, the gender budgeting exercise may be institutionalized in the manner detailed in checklist I

A few illustrative examples of gender initiatives in mainstream sectors are given below:-

- Priority in awarding commercial/domestic power connections for women entrepreneurs, widows, households headed by women, etc.
- Priority in allocation of industrial licenses/commercial plots/petrol pumps and gas stations for women, women cooperatives/self help groups etc.
- Earmarking funds for women in Export Promotion schemes
- Tax incentives for industrial units that reflect high ratio of women days in work force
- Incentives for introducing health insurance scheme for women, particularly in unorganized sector
- Affirmative action to allocate ration shops, PCO's and cyber café for women
- Provision of more buses/reserved compartments for women commuters
- Preferential rates in bank loans for women

c) Framework of Gender Budgeting

There is a plethora of works on Gender Budgeting by diverse experts and



organizations. The Department took the lead in trying to standardize the concept and tools so that information sharing and collation and analysis is more meaningful and result oriented. For this a consultation was organized on 8th December 2004 with experts and representatives of various government organizations and para-statal bodies to arrive upon a consensus approach.

The meeting held on 8th December 2004, was chaired by Secretary (WCD) and attended by Advisor, Planning Commission, Joint Secretary (Budget), Member (NCW), representatives of UNIFEM and UNDP, women study centres and a few social experts. The discussions were fruitful and a consensus was arrived at regarding the Mission Statement and Broad framework of Gender Budgeting initiatives. These are given below.

Mission statement- “Budgeting for Gender Equity”

Broad framework of activities

6.6 Quantification of allocation of resources for women in the Union, States and Local Administration budgets and expenditure thereof.

- ☐ Refining and standardizing methodology and development of tools.
- ☐ Trend Analysis
- ☐ Analysis of change in pattern, shift in priorities in allocation across clusters of services etc
- ☐ Variations in allocation of resources and actual expenditure
- ☐ Adherence to physical targets
- *Gender Audit of policies of the Government- monetary, fiscal, trade etc. at the Centre and State levels*
 - ☐ Research and micro studies to guide macro policies like credit policy, taxes etc
 - ☐ Identification of gender impact of policies/interventions viewed as gender neutral
 - ☐ Micro studies to identify need for affirmative action in favour of women towards correcting gender imbalances
- *Impact assessment of various schemes in the Union and State budgets*
 - ☐ Micro studies on incidence of benefits
 - ☐ Analysis of cost of delivery of services
- *Analyzing programmes, strategies, interventions and policy initiatives from the perspective of their impact on status of women as reflected in important Macro Indicators like literacy, MMR, participation in work force*
 - ☐ E.g.- analysis of substance and content of various interventions directed at health of women and correlate the same with indicator like MMR to establish need for corrective action in formulation of scheme/ approach.
- *Institutionalizing the generation and collection of gender dis-aggregated data*
 - ☐ Developing MIS for feed back from implementing agencies
 - ☐ Inclusion of new parameters in data collection in Census and surveys by NSO, CSO etc



Budgeting for gender equity

○ *Consultations and Capacity building*

- Collation of research and exchange of best practices
- Developing methodologies and tools for dissemination
- Forums and Partnerships amongst experts and stakeholders.

○ *Review of decision making processes to establish gender equity in participation—* review of extant participation of women in decision making processes and to establish processes and models aimed at gender equity in decision making and greater participation of women.

○ Formulation and reflection of **satellite accounts** to capture the contribution of women to the economy by way of their activities in areas that go unreported like care economy, unpaid work in rearing domestic animals etc.

This consensus has been communicated to all Ministries of Government of India so as to encourage a gender friendly review of policies and schemes.

The Department has also opened a mailbox (gbe.wcd@nic.in) for sharing research and ideas on gender budgeting. Summary findings of a few gender budget studies received have been uploaded on the website of the department.

d) **Women's Empowerment — Prioritization of Objectives**

During the meeting held on 8 December 2004, it was also decided that four areas would be focused upon in the coming months for empowerment of women. These are:

- a) Food and Nutrition security (for the family with focus on women and girl child) and employment guarantee
- b) Water and sanitation
- c) Adequate Health facilities
- d) Asset base for women (land, home, livestock etc.)

This was followed up by focused discussions with a few Departments to strategize concentrated action on the above four areas.

The **first meeting** was chaired by Secretary (WCD) on **13.1.2005**. Representatives of certain select Ministries/Departments that are perceived to have a significant role in the areas of food and nutrition security, water and sanitation and asset base for women were invited:

- i. Department of Rural Development
- ii. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation
- iii. Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying
- iv. Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries
- v. Department of Food and Public Distribution
- vi. Department of Land Resources and
- vii. Department of Drinking Water Supply

The purpose of this consultation was to establish a two-way process for interaction and flow of information between the Departments in the social sector to achieve synergy in allocation of resources and implementation of schemes. Discussions encompassed

- Identification of schemes which could be made more gender friendly and action thereof



- Taking steps to develop suitable MIS proformae so that *gender disaggregated data* is generated in the course of implementation of the schemes
- Steps to ensure allocation of adequate funds for women in Annual Plan outlays of the departments
- Convergence of initiatives
- Spread of best practices

The *second coordination meeting* was held on 25.2.2005 on the subjects of *Health* and *Water and Sanitation*. It was attended by Secretary, Drinking Water Supply and Secretary, Health. Discussions on water and sanitation matters covered the targets set for 100% coverage of Anganwadis and schools with water and sanitation facilities. Discussion on Health included the strategy being adopted to improve the health related macro indicators like Maternal Mortality Rate, Anaemia amongst women etc. Issues like setting up of Gender Budgeting cells on priority, impact assessment studies etc. were also discussed in detail.

e) Ministry of Finance Initiative

The Ministry of Finance had constituted an Expert Group on classification system of Government transactions under the Chairmanship of the Chief Economic Advisor to Government of India. One of the terms of reference of the Expert Group was *“to examine the feasibility of and suggest the general approach to Gender Budgeting and economic classification”*. The report of the Expert Group has since been accepted by the Government and an inter-departmental committee was

constituted in November 2004 with the approval of Finance Minister. The committee is chaired by Secretary, Expenditure and includes as members Chief Economic Advisor, DEA, Ministry of Finance, Secretary(WCD), CGA, Deptt. Of Expenditure, Principal Advisor (SJ&WE), Planning Commission, JS(Budget), Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, JS(PF-II), Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. The terms of reference of this committee are to

- address issues regarding categorization of schemes from a gender perspective,
- suggest the system to ensure effective targeting of public spending by translating, gender commitments into budgetary commitments
- suggest an accounting mechanism in line with recommendations of the Expert Group on Classification of Expenditure and
- to lay out a road map for implementation of the recommendations in the budget of 2005-06 based upon the pilot study to be undertaken in Karnataka.

The *first meeting of the inter-departmental committee* was held on 7 December 2004 and the Department of Women and Child Development stressed upon the need for opening gender budget cells in all Ministries. Based on deliberations, the following instructions were issued.

- a) All Departments to establish a ‘Gender Budgeting Cell’ by 1st January, 2005.
- b) All Departments to prepare incidence analysis from the next financial year for



Budgeting for gender equity

inclusion in their Annual Reports/Performance Budgets as per instructions/checklist (**prepared by the Department of Women and Child Development**).

c) **Eighteen Departments/Ministries mentioned below** to bring out scheme-wise provisions and physical targets benefiting women in their Annual Reports/Performance Budgets for 2004-05 along with their Detailed Demands for Grants for 2005-06.

1. Agriculture
2. Agro and Rural Industries
3. Communications and Information Technology
4. Environment and Forests
5. Food Processing Industries
6. Health & Family Welfare
7. Home Affairs
8. Human Resource Development
9. Labour
10. Law and Justice
11. Non-conventional Energy Resources
12. Rural Development
13. Science and Technology
14. Social Justice and Empowerment
15. Small Scale Industries
16. Tribal Affairs
17. Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation
18. Youth Affairs and Sports

Gender Analysis of Union Budget

6.7.1 The National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) had been

commissioned by the Department to undertake a study on gender related economic policy issues. The first interim report of the NIPFP submitted in January 2001 on the status of women in India and their role in economy provided input for the Economic Survey 2000-01, which for the first time incorporated a section on gender inequality. The second report of NIPFP was submitted in August 2001 and this made a post budget assessment of the Union Budget 2001-02 from a gender perspective. The report gave a model for analyzing the Union Budget from a gender perspective.

6.7.2 The Department of Women and Child Development has been undertaking the exercise of analyzing expenditure for women in various schemes of select Ministries and Departments based upon the study of the NIPFP. Using the classification of schemes adopted by the NIPFP the quantum of allocation expenditure under schemes directly benefiting women and schemes with significant pro-women allocation was compiled and published in the Annual Reports for the Union Budget 2002-03 and 2003-04. In continuation of this exercise the Union Budget for 2004-05 has also been analysed.

6.7.3 Essentially the exercise entails identifying quantum of allocation of resources under

- a) **Women-Specific schemes**—those that specifically target women and
- (b) **Pro-Women schemes**—those that have a significant women's component.

6.7.4 The pro-women allocation under pro-women schemes is calculated as indicated in the box 5 below.

The trend available for allocations in the Union Budget from 2001-02 to 2004-05 is as tabulated in Table 1 and reflected in **Chart 1**.



Budgeting for gender equity

Chart 1--Trend of allocation for Women in Union Budget (2001-02 to 2004-05)

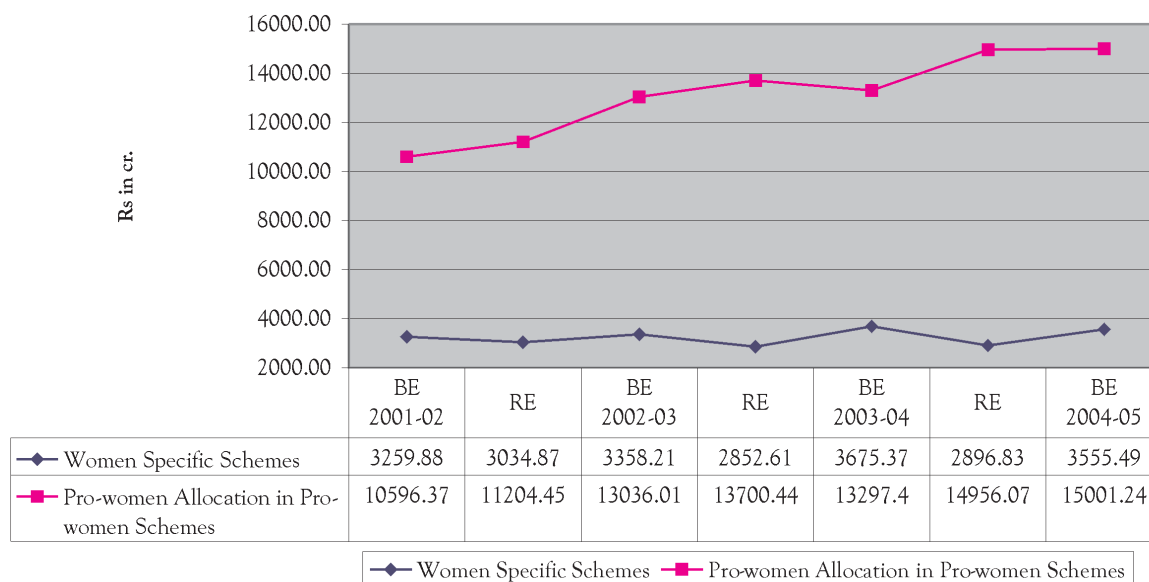
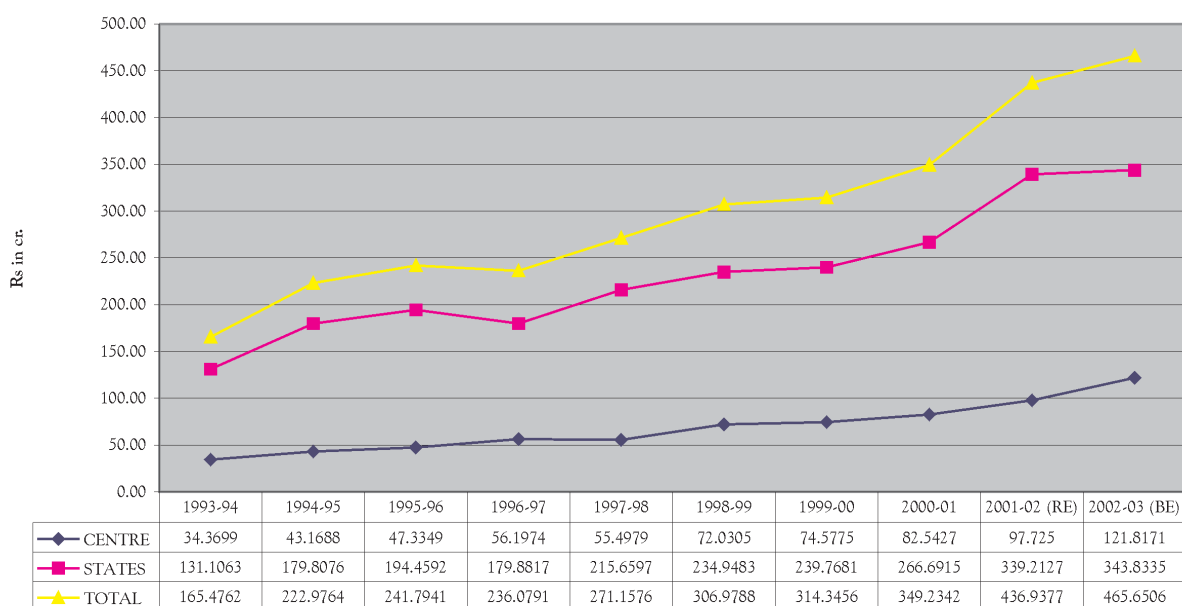


Chart 2- Trend of Expenditure on Women's Education & Training





Budgeting for gender equity

Chart 3--Trend of Expenditure on Women's Health

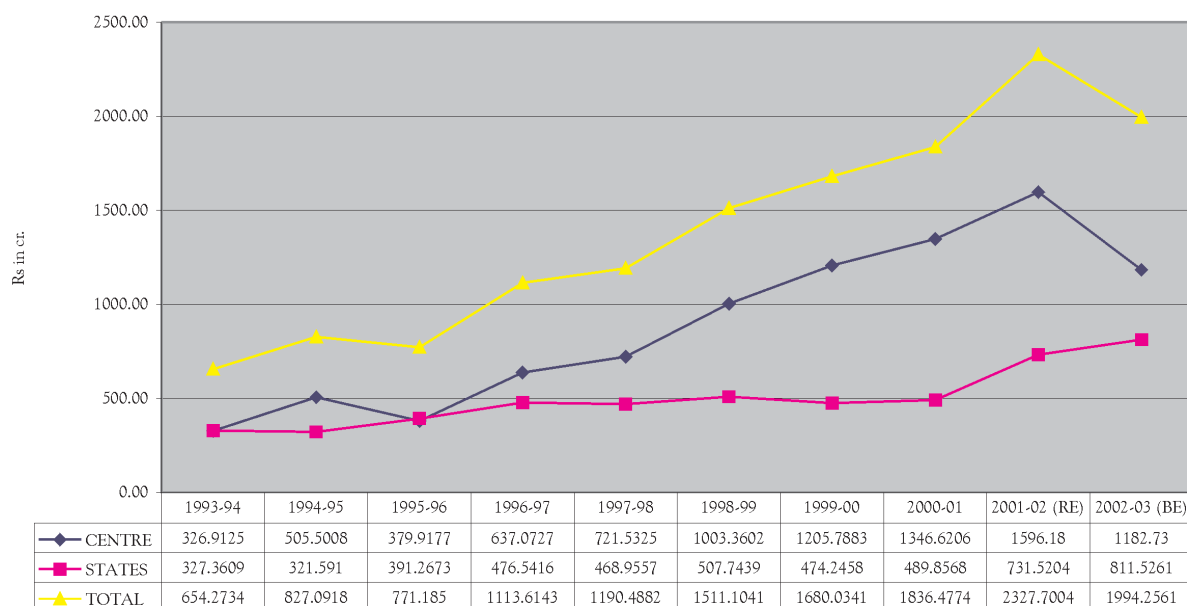
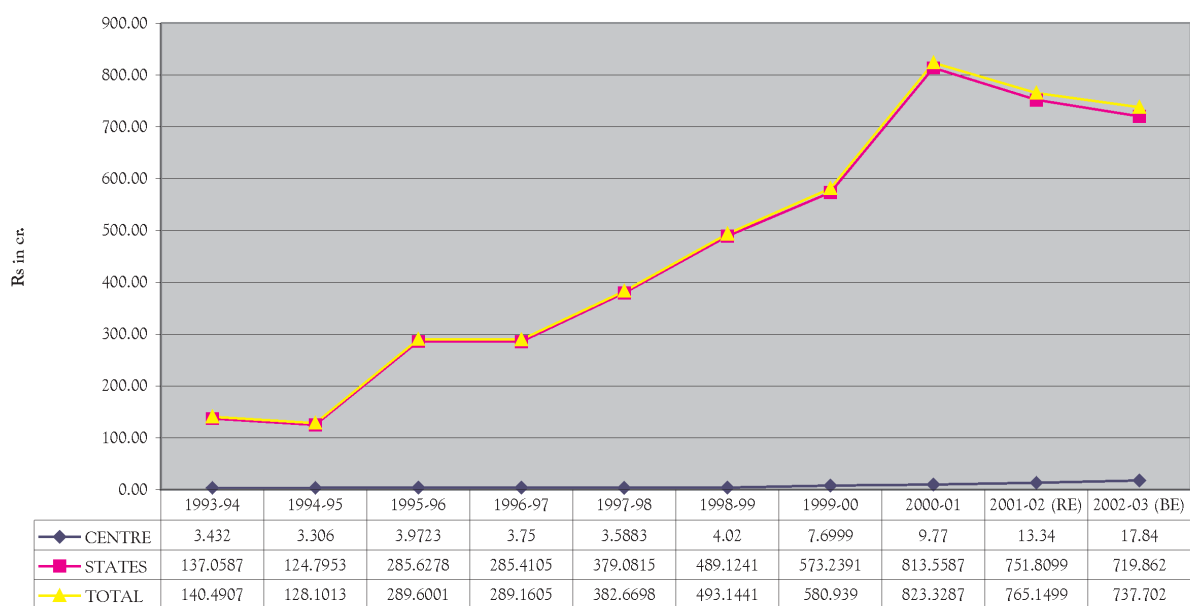


Chart 4--Trend of Expenditure on Women in Need





Box 5

NIPFP's Formula for Calculation of Pro-Women Allocation

- a) For mainstream social sector Ministries like Health and Family Welfare, Education, Labour and Rural Development, where women constitute a significant part of the beneficiaries of almost all the schemes.

$$\text{Pro-women allocation} = (\text{TE} - \text{WSP}) * \text{WC}$$

- b) For other Ministries like, Agriculture and Cooperation, Small Scale Industries, Agro and Rural Industries etc. where only a few programmes have Women Component. Pro-women allocation is calculated on the basis of following formula.

$$\text{Pro-Women allocation} = \text{Summation} (\text{SCS} * \text{WC})$$

Note TE = Total Expenditure of Ministry; WSP = Women Specific Programmes of the concerned Ministry; WC = Women Component, specified as a percentage of the total outlay of the Ministry being exclusively spent on women; and SCS = Specific Composite Scheme.

Table 1

	(Rs in cr.)						
	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05
	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE
Women Specific Schemes	3259.88	3034.87	3358.21	2852.61	3675.37	2896.83	3555.49
Pro-women Allocation in Pro-women Schemes	10596.37	11204.45	13036.01	13700.44	13297.40	14956.07	15001.24

Summary Findings

Women Specific Schemes

- 6.8 ● The overall trend is one of marginal fluctuations around an average of Rs 3000 cr.
- In programmes and schemes that are specifically targeted for women there is a 23% increase in budgetary allocation in the BE 2004-05 as compared to RE 2003-04.
 - However, there is a drop of 3% in the

BE of 2004-05 when compared with BE 2003-04. Analysis of the schemes indicated that this drop is mostly on account of projects like ICDS (WB) and Swashakti, that are nearing completion and thus allocation stands reduced. For example, under the ICDS schemes, the ICDS(WB) project was due for closure in September 2004 and budget had been reduced accordingly reflecting a drop of 7% in 2004-05 as compared with 2003-04.



Budgeting for gender equity

Chart 5--Trend of Expenditure on Women's Empowerment

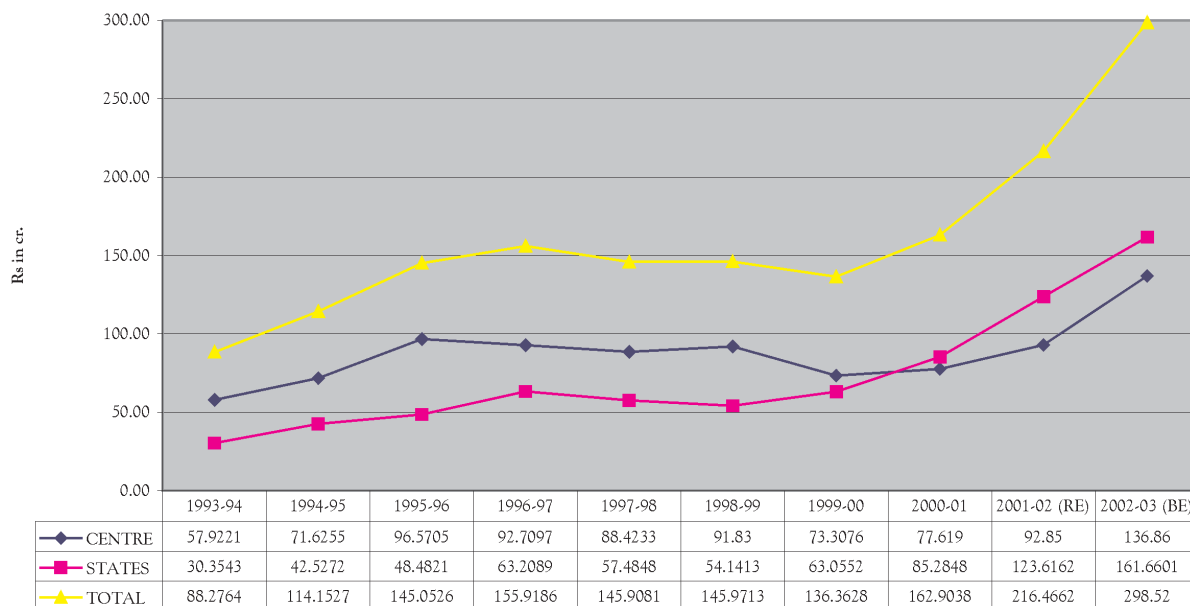
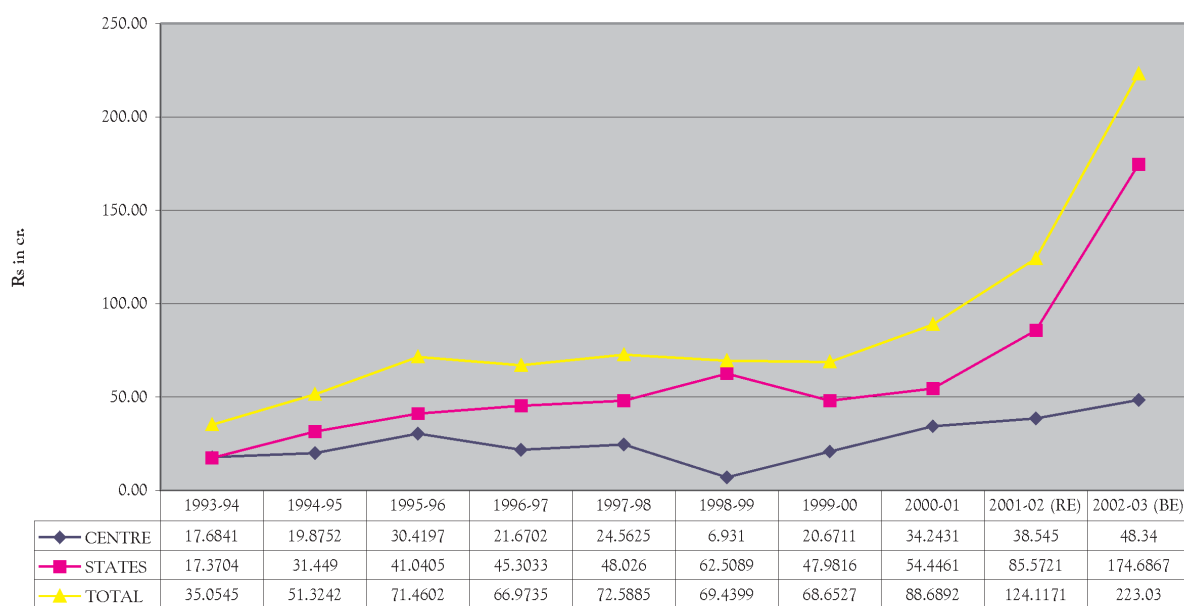


Chart 6--Trend of Expenditure on Women-- Miscellaneous





- *There is a drop of 20.87% in RE 2003-04 as compared to BE 2003-04 – the variation is spread across several schemes of various Departments. This drop is reflective of cuts often imposed in the budget at the stage of RE due to general overall paucity of funds and slow pace of expenditure in the first half of the financial year. At times budgeted allocations are based on premise of viable proposals being received but these do not materialize or State Governments are unable to reflect satisfactory progress of utilization of funds.*

Pro-women allocation in pro-women schemes

- 6.9.1● *There is a 12.88 % increase in pro-women allocation between BE 2004-05 and BE 2003-04*
- *There is a 12.54% increase between BE and RE of 2003-04.*
 - *The overall allocation for pro women schemes has increased far more than for women specific schemes.*

6.9.2 **Comments** : For the sake of comparability, the Union Budgets for 2003-04 and 2004-05 were analyzed on the NIPFP model based on the schemes selected by them. However, it is pertinent to point out that public expenditure on women also takes place through other interventions which are not included in this model. For example, under Additional Central Assistance to States, which is budgeted under Ministry of Finance. The Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) which directly targets adolescent girls and the Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) which

focuses on Rural Roads, Rural Health, Drinking Water, Primary Education and Rural Housing and would thus have a significant pro women element, also need to be included while gender analyzing public expenditure. The existence of other such interventions across various Ministries and Departments has to be investigated further under the Gender Mainstreaming agenda of the Department. The measures being undertaken by the *inter-departmental committee chaired by Secretary (Expenditure) as detailed above will help in the* development of a uniform model for gender analysis of public expenditure.

Trend of Expenditure on Women-Centre and State Budgets

6.10.1 In the Annual Report 2002-03, the Department had indicated results of gender analysis of State Budgets for 10 States over the time period 2000-01 to 2001-02.

In 2002-03 the Society for Applied Research in Education and Development was commissioned to undertake research on gender analysis of all States for the period 1993-94 to 2002-03 so as to generate a time series data. The report has since been received and presents time series data on budgeted expenditure for women and child development by the Department of Women and Child Development and other Departments of Central and State Governments for the years 1993-94 to 2002-03.

6.10.2 The programmes for women have been classified under 5 sectors –

- Education and Training** – General education of girls above senior secondary level, training of women in technical education, extension work, etc.
- Women in Need** – pension/financial assistance for destitute/handicapped women



Budgeting for gender equity

and widows and their children for purposes like marriage/education, etc., shelter homes, rehabilitation of prostitutes, etc.

- c) **Health** – maternity and child care, hospitals for women, community health programme for women, etc.
- d) **Women Empowerment programmes** – working women hostels, self-help group schemes, women cooperative banks, etc.
- e) **Miscellaneous measures**

Preliminary Analysis

6.11 Significant findings for expenditure on women are as follows:

Centre-State Totals

- **Increasing trend in Public Expenditure on Women** – Over the decade 1993-94 to 2002-03 – total expenditure on women development has increased from Rs. 1083.57 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 3719.16 crores in 2002-03 (B.E.).
- The share of the Central Government in expenditure on woman has ranged between 40 to 50% [in expenditure on women].
- Sectoral trends are given in **Table 3. Graphs are at Charts 2 to 6.**
- Expenditure on **Health is the largest component** in expenditure on women for both States and Centre with contribution of the Centre exceeding that of the State. The drop in B.E. 2002-03 in Health expenditure on women is because of revamping of the RCH programme and separate provision for immunization.
- Expenditure on Women in Need is dominated by states' contribution in the

form of widow pension schemes etc.

State wise trends

6.12 Expenditure on women, for all States and UT s, for the period 1993-94 to 2002-03 is given at **Table 4**. For ease of analyzing the trend of the large data base, graphs have been prepared based on grouping of the States and UT s in the order of female population, as per 2001 Census. Women-specific expenditure of various States, falling within a comparable range in terms of female population, is juxtaposed in the graphs. These are at **Charts 7 to 21**.

Preliminary Analysis

- It is seen that in the case of most states, the trend of expenditure on women reflects an increase. However, in a few cases the trend reflects a marked decrease.
 - Some states reflect wide annual fluctuations.
- A few significant patterns that warrant a deeper analysis are highlighted below.

○ *States with female population above 30 million*

- *UP* has the largest female population but expenditure on women is lowest in this grouping and reflects a declining trend in expenditure on women's education. Andhra Pradesh too reflects a declining trend.
- *Tamil Nadu* with the 6th largest female population (lowest in the group), reflects a steady increase in expenditure on women's education and women in need, has the highest level of allocation in the group in 2002-03.
- *Bihar* has the 3rd largest female population but reflects a



Budgeting for gender equity

Chart 7 - Trend of States' Health Expenditure on Women (Female population above 30 million)

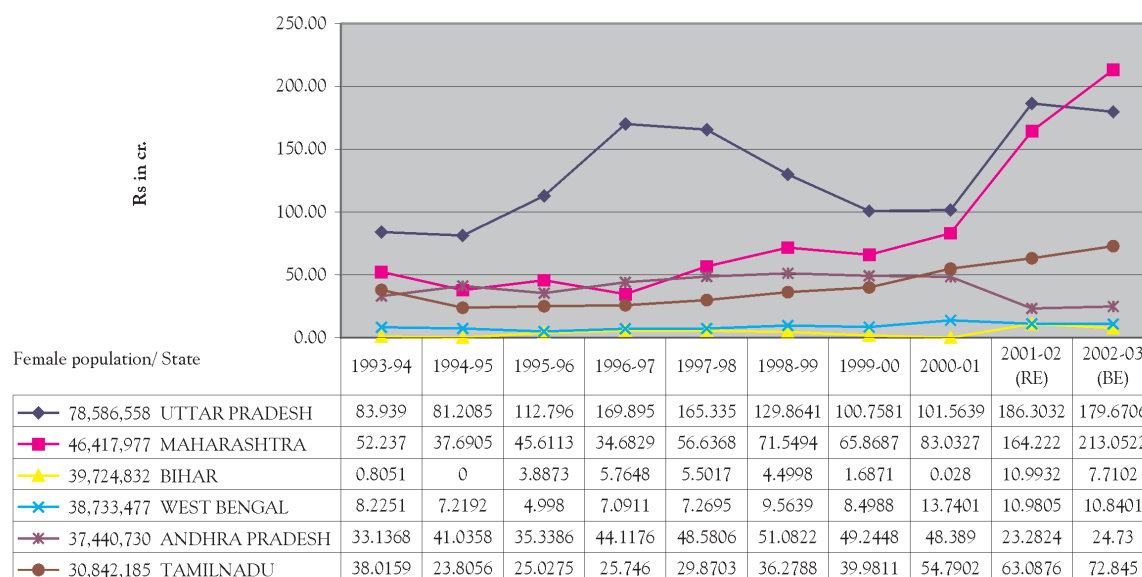
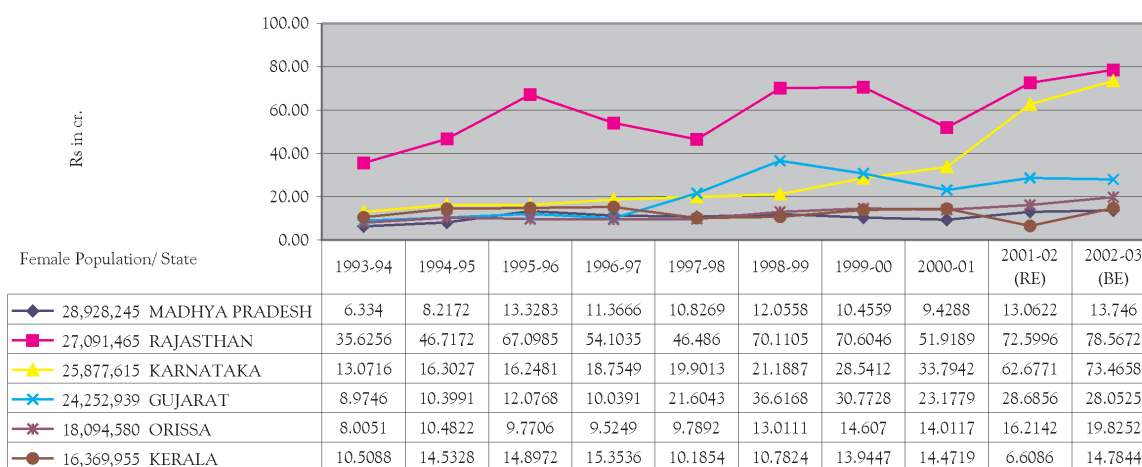


Chart 8-- Trend of States' Health Expenditure on Women (Female population above 15 million and below 30 million)





Budgeting for gender equity

Chart 9-Trend of States' Health Expenditure on Women
(Female population above 5 million and below 15 million)

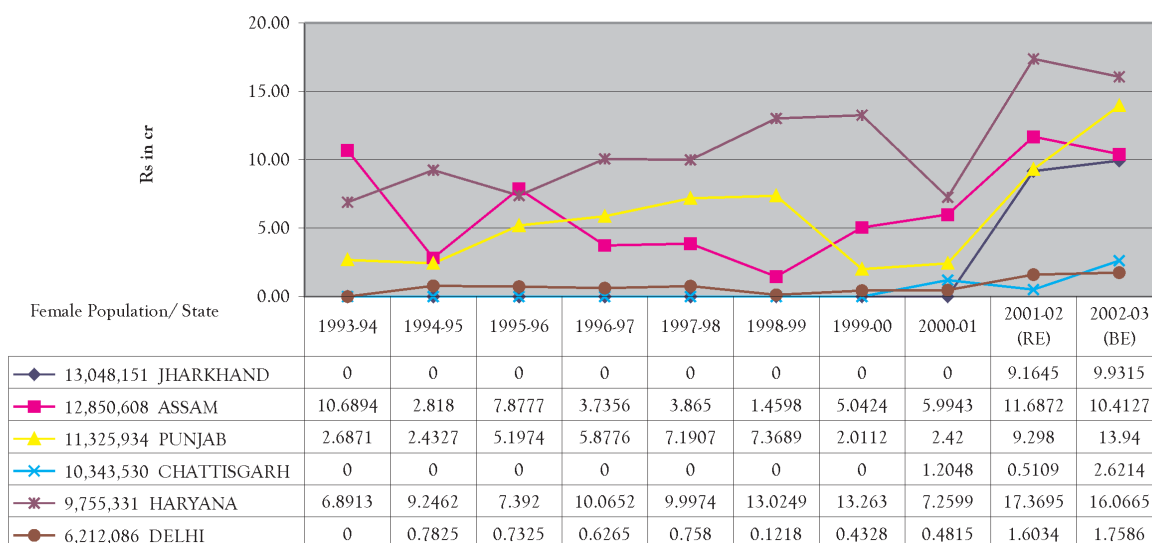
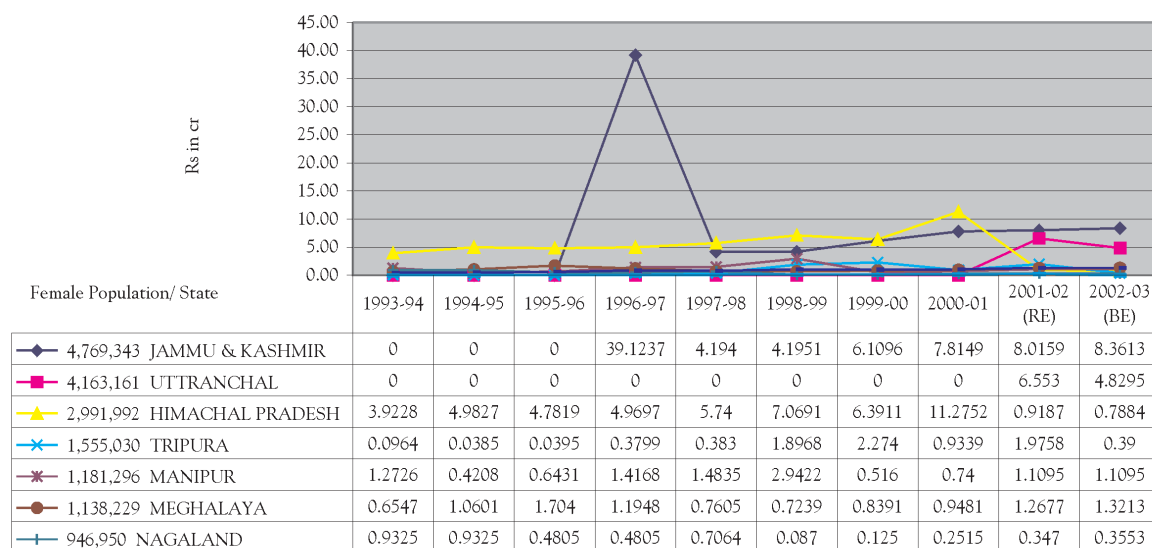


Chart 10-Trend of States' Health Expenditure on Women
(Female population above 0.5 million and below 5 million)





Budgeting for gender equity

Table 4 State-wise Sectoral Expenditure on Women

(Rs in cr.)

ANDHRA PRADESH	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	19.73	21.87	24.22	27.20	29.29	8.07	8.87	12.33	12.13	13.33
WOMEN IN NEED	5.69	5.54	5.41	4.76	4.50	4.28	4.73	11.22	7.80	7.81
WOMEN MEDICAL	33.14	41.04	35.34	44.12	48.58	51.08	49.24	48.39	23.28	24.73
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	1.42	2.10	1.90	3.33	2.63	2.06	0.27	1.51	1.84	1.09
WOMEN MISC.	2.75	2.96	2.96	3.16	3.32	5.97	6.42	7.98	8.64	11.23
TOTAL	62.73	73.50	69.82	82.57	88.32	71.47	69.54	81.43	53.69	58.19
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.17	0.01
WOMEN IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.20	0.00
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.01
WOMEN MISC.	0.47	0.41	0.70	1.12	1.40	1.70	1.19	1.39	1.31	1.28
TOTAL	0.47	0.41	0.75	1.19	1.52	1.81	1.29	1.69	1.73	1.30
ASSAM	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	1.74	1.77	1.96	1.86	2.43	3.15	3.97	4.60	8.74	8.44
WOMEN IN NEED	0.34	0.25	0.42	0.29	0.25	0.34	0.45	0.34	0.43	0.43
WOMEN MEDICAL	10.69	2.82	7.88	3.74	3.87	1.46	5.04	5.99	11.69	10.41
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.03	0.77	0.51	0.22	0.10	0.06	0.26	0.06	2.41	1.99
WOMEN MISC.	0.05	0.50	0.83	0.80	1.35	1.69	0.00	0.05	0.14	0.35
TOTAL	12.85	6.11	11.59	6.91	8.00	6.70	9.73	11.04	23.41	21.63
BIHAR	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	3.39	0.83	1.57	4.76	2.80	4.93	2.44	1.19	5.70	6.17
WOMEN IN NEED	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.92	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.81	0.00	3.89	5.76	5.50	4.50	1.69	0.03	10.99	7.71
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.56	13.26
WOMEN MISC.	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	4.32	0.83	5.46	10.52	10.23	10.73	4.13	1.22	17.28	27.18
CHATTISGARH	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	2.02	3.50
WOMEN IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.68	0.54
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.51	2.62
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	3.62	4.19
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.30	4.69	5.97
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.82	11.53	16.82
GOA	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.34	0.36	0.44	0.50	0.56	0.69	0.77	0.79	0.93	0.96
WOMEN IN NEED	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.60	0.67	0.81	1.07	1.35	0.22
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.43	0.48	0.59	0.88	0.81	1.05	1.02	1.06	1.32	1.31
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.10	0.13	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	0.80	0.87	1.07	1.49	2.07	2.54	2.64	3.02	3.71	2.59
GUJARAT	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	21.79	25.04	26.25	28.81	41.88	34.12	42.85	41.51	44.29	45.75
WOMEN IN NEED	1.38	1.72	7.60	12.52	15.27	36.24	47.45	88.06	55.54	56.16
WOMEN MEDICAL	8.97	10.40	12.08	10.04	21.60	36.62	30.77	23.18	28.69	28.05
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	1.23	1.23	1.57	1.92	3.32	3.70	5.92	5.94	5.20	4.67
WOMEN MISC.	2.13	1.12	1.14	0.15	0.71	1.08	2.49	0.71	0.83	0.73
TOTAL	35.50	39.52	48.63	53.43	82.77	111.77	129.48	159.39	134.56	135.36
HARYANA	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	2.53	4.22	5.39	5.69	5.33	6.29	7.34	6.49	6.13	4.28
WOMEN IN NEED	58.39	28.71	112.96	120.75	120.69	125.57	183.53	364.49	323.65	333.89
WOMEN MEDICAL	6.89	9.25	7.39	10.07	10.00	13.02	13.26	7.26	17.37	16.07
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	2.30	4.70	4.22	8.78	5.27	5.07	12.96	8.67	9.18	9.28
WOMEN MISC.	0.04	5.27	13.04	17.86	15.58	14.89	8.96	3.28	3.33	4.73
TOTAL	70.16	52.15	143.00	163.14	156.87	164.85	226.05	390.19	359.67	368.25
HIMACHAL PRADESH	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.28	0.35	0.44	0.41	0.57	0.76	1.10	0.72	1.21	0.92
WOMEN IN NEED	2.10	3.88	4.47	4.91	5.12	7.49	8.60	8.65	8.91	9.32
WOMEN MEDICAL	3.92	4.98	4.78	4.97	5.74	7.07	6.39	11.28	0.92	0.79
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	2.43	2.92	3.02	3.70	3.90	4.43	1.42	0.61	0.32	0.54
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.77	1.81	1.92
TOTAL	8.73	12.13	12.72	14.00	15.33	19.75	17.51	23.03	13.17	13.49



Budgeting for gender equity

JAMMU & KASHMIR	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.07	0.11	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.13
WOMEN IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.61	0.57	0.60	0.75	0.69	0.71
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.12	4.19	4.20	6.11	7.81	8.02	8.36
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.66	0.69
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.65	4.87	4.88	6.79	8.89	9.49	9.89
JHARKHAND	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.31	5.27
WOMEN IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	2.68
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.16	9.93
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.23	4.03
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	2.98
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.18	24.89
KARNATAKA	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	3.77	5.33	5.44	5.11	4.53	4.91	6.12	5.76	8.23	9.25
WOMEN IN NEED	30.04	32.74	51.42	63.22	51.69	69.18	74.62	71.13	68.67	67.58
WOMEN MEDICAL	13.07	16.30	16.25	18.75	19.90	21.19	28.54	33.79	62.68	73.47
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.91	1.05	2.73	2.73	3.25	3.20	3.99	15.21	15.24	16.86
WOMEN MISC.	1.66	1.82	1.86	2.82	2.78	2.41	3.35	3.37	2.55	2.44
TOTAL	49.44	57.24	77.69	92.64	82.16	100.90	116.62	129.26	157.37	169.58
KERALA	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	3.00	3.72	3.96	3.98	4.35	5.70	10.25	8.56	7.75	10.23
WOMEN IN NEED	1.16	1.09	0.99	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.38	0.37
WOMEN MEDICAL	10.51	14.53	14.90	15.35	10.19	10.78	13.94	14.47	6.61	14.78
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.05	0.20	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.85	0.68	0.84	0.87	31.76
WOMEN MISC.	0.03	0.11	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.16	0.06	0.06	0.06
TOTAL	14.74	19.66	20.38	20.13	15.08	17.40	25.04	24.29	15.66	57.20
MADHYA PRADESH	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	5.44	6.03	6.70	7.79	8.31	6.59	11.38	11.21	13.44	15.18
WOMEN IN NEED	0.25	0.37	0.40	0.22	0.53	0.44	0.36	0.39	0.77	0.71
WOMEN MEDICAL	6.33	8.22	13.33	11.37	10.83	12.06	10.46	9.43	13.06	13.75
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.42	0.54	1.20	0.94	1.32	1.60	1.68	4.48	8.17	9.91
WOMEN MISC.	5.59	2.78	3.07	4.89	7.21	6.38	7.23	8.39	11.40	11.31
TOTAL	18.04	17.93	24.70	25.20	28.20	27.06	31.11	33.90	46.85	50.86
MAHARASHTRA	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.36	21.22	26.13	15.39	30.65	48.24	28.64	39.36	74.00	59.91
WOMEN IN NEED	0.00	1.57	3.09	1.93	3.46	4.01	5.65	4.69	4.55	5.07
WOMEN MEDICAL	52.24	37.69	45.61	34.68	56.64	71.55	65.87	83.03	164.22	213.05
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	3.04	7.43	4.66	3.69	5.45	6.08	7.40	7.20	7.12
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	11.20	10.64	5.75	5.60	17.41	6.06	11.18	9.48	10.78
TOTAL	52.60	74.71	92.91	62.40	100.04	146.66	112.29	145.65	259.46	295.93
MANIPUR	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.46	0.46	0.63	0.78	1.05	0.69	1.03	1.60	2.03	1.37
WOMEN IN NEED	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MEDICAL	1.27	0.42	0.64	1.42	1.48	2.94	0.52	0.74	1.11	1.11
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.20	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.15
WOMEN MISC.	0.75	0.86	0.87	1.04	1.15	1.18	2.26	1.58	1.69	1.64
TOTAL	2.50	1.74	2.25	3.37	3.72	5.01	3.91	4.03	4.92	4.27
MEGHALAYA	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.56	0.50	0.84	0.57	0.90	1.17	1.03	0.89	2.01	1.83
WOMEN IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.65	1.06	1.70	1.19	0.76	0.72	0.84	0.95	1.27	1.32
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	1.22	1.56	2.55	1.78	1.69	1.96	1.89	1.85	3.32	3.17
MIZORAM	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.24	0.31	0.44	0.56	0.66	0.76	0.83	1.52	3.59	5.53
WOMEN IN NEED	0.09	0.15	0.11	0.15	0.16	0.27	0.19	0.30	0.48	0.28
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.43	0.34	0.39	0.46	0.50	0.43	0.40	0.47	0.59	0.60
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.10	0.05	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.15
WOMEN MISC.	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.14
TOTAL	0.81	0.83	1.03	1.28	1.39	1.61	1.60	2.49	4.81	6.69
NAGALAND	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.46	0.31	0.38	0.73	0.46	2.22
WOMEN IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.93	0.93	0.48	0.48	0.71	0.09	0.13	0.25	0.35	0.36
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MISC.	1.78	1.78	0.61	0.20	0.21	0.24	0.20	0.20	0.76	0.70
TOTAL	3.03	3.03	1.43	1.04	1.38	0.63	0.71	1.18	1.57	3.28



Budgeting for gender equity

ORISSA	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	3.61	10.36	2.28	2.53	3.12	4.09	3.29	3.65	4.07	4.50
WOMEN IN NEED	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.03
WOMEN MEDICAL	8.01	10.48	9.77	9.52	9.79	13.01	14.61	14.01	16.21	19.83
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.30	0.40	0.52	0.69	0.64	0.66	0.77	3.89	4.16	5.83
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	11.98	21.31	12.64	12.81	13.61	17.82	18.72	21.64	24.50	30.19
PUNJAB	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	1.36	2.41	3.83	4.60	5.80	13.32	9.59	8.58	9.88	4.88
WOMEN IN NEED	1.36	1.19	4.58	3.33	7.83	6.42	8.35	7.60	5.40	1.27
WOMEN MEDICAL	2.69	2.43	5.20	5.88	7.19	7.37	2.01	2.42	9.30	13.94
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.05	0.05	1.33	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.00
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	3.37	4.00	0.01
TOTAL	5.46	6.09	14.94	13.87	21.90	28.21	22.05	22.12	28.77	20.10
RAJASTHAN	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	16.63	10.32	13.06	17.95	17.20	22.51	25.21	29.99	37.87	33.50
WOMEN IN NEED	0.51	0.35	0.38	0.80	2.70	4.26	4.74	4.58	7.43	5.16
WOMEN MEDICAL	35.63	46.72	67.10	54.10	46.49	70.11	70.60	51.92	72.60	78.57
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	1.71	3.20	2.71	5.17	4.84	3.30	5.35	2.39	2.11	2.87
WOMEN MISC.	1.11	1.19	2.09	3.28	2.07	2.28	2.35	0.21	0.35	0.13
TOTAL	55.58	61.78	85.33	81.30	73.29	102.46	108.26	89.09	120.36	120.22
SIKKIM	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01
WOMEN IN NEED	0.10	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.04
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.11	0.13	0.10	0.46	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.07	0.09	0.26
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.15	0.39	0.34	0.65	1.23	0.97
TOTAL	0.21	0.20	0.13	0.57	0.38	0.65	0.59	0.76	1.38	1.28
TAMILNADU	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	20.86	24.22	29.02	32.02	34.74	38.88	52.99	55.89	56.26	71.04
WOMEN IN NEED	28.07	41.76	52.91	59.32	113.29	151.05	157.95	176.62	174.81	132.33
WOMEN MEDICAL	38.02	23.81	25.03	25.75	29.87	36.28	39.98	54.79	63.09	72.85
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	17.00	12.29	15.33	17.23	17.99	12.40	17.45	24.00	26.27	26.35
WOMEN MISC.	0.28	0.30	1.52	2.60	2.89	4.04	3.10	4.85	27.07	111.38
TOTAL	104.23	102.37	123.81	136.92	198.78	242.66	271.46	316.16	347.50	413.95
TRIPURA	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	4.38	1.39	1.34	0.78	1.91	2.27	2.41	2.96	3.35	3.71
WOMEN IN NEED	0.49	0.85	1.07	0.35	0.91	0.39	0.29	0.26	0.35	0.32
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.38	0.38	1.90	2.27	0.93	1.98	0.39
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	5.17	0.00	0.02	0.52	0.51
WOMEN MISC.	0.18	0.07	0.27	0.11	0.76	0.16	0.06	0.55	0.60	0.60
TOTAL	5.46	2.35	2.72	1.69	3.96	9.88	5.04	4.72	6.80	5.53
UTTRANCHAL	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.06	9.70
WOMEN IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.20	6.51
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.55	4.83
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.38	2.11
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.78	1.31
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.96	24.46
UTTAR PRADESH	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	11.63	30.36	33.87	11.33	12.35	13.27	1.28	11.33	1.72	1.88
WOMEN IN NEED	5.24	2.49	37.04	9.06	42.94	69.89	66.92	62.88	71.08	76.14
WOMEN MEDICAL	83.94	81.21	112.80	169.90	165.34	129.86	100.76	101.56	186.30	179.67
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.53	7.17	4.16	11.32	8.20	2.87	2.02	3.83	22.95	11.21
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.40	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02
TOTAL	101.34	121.22	187.86	201.63	229.22	215.91	170.99	179.60	282.06	268.92
WEST BENGAL	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	7.47	6.72	4.30	5.15	4.90	11.60	14.88	12.94	15.16	15.83
WOMEN IN NEED	1.46	1.35	1.57	1.56	3.97	4.56	4.73	6.21	6.67	6.88
WOMEN MEDICAL	8.23	7.22	5.00	7.09	7.27	9.56	8.50	13.74	10.98	10.84
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	1.05	1.90	0.33	0.49	0.54	0.71	2.26	3.13	4.89	3.21
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	18.20	17.19	11.20	14.33	16.67	26.44	30.37	36.02	37.70	36.76
ANDMAN & NICOBAR	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.00
WOMEN IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03
WOMEN MISC.	0.11	0.14	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.33	0.33
TOTAL	0.11	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.05	0.05	0.30	0.38	0.88



Budgeting for gender equity

CHANDIGARH	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.84	1.02	1.49	1.39	1.62	1.92	1.88	1.97	2.13	2.38
WOMEN IN NEED	0.08	0.09	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.22	0.26	0.33	0.36	0.40
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.17	0.18	0.16	0.18	0.19
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	1.00	1.20	1.86	1.61	1.87	2.32	2.32	2.47	2.67	2.96
DADAR & NAGAR H.	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.48	0.59	0.57	0.54	0.56	0.47	0.67	0.71	0.44
TOTAL	0.00	0.48	0.59	0.57	0.54	0.56	0.47	0.67	0.71	0.44
DAMAN & DIU	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MISC.	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.24	0.24
TOTAL	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.20	0.24	0.24
DELHI	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.38	0.65	0.47	0.21	0.12	0.50	1.05	1.04	1.42	2.14
WOMEN IN NEED	0.16	0.53	0.94	1.23	2.40	2.54	2.91	3.39	5.18	4.44
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.00	0.78	0.73	0.63	0.76	0.12	0.43	0.48	1.60	1.76
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.56	0.94	0.68	1.11	0.99	1.27	1.52	2.15	4.23	3.73
WOMEN MISC.	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.16	0.28	0.50	0.47
TOTAL	1.13	2.96	2.89	3.26	4.35	4.53	6.08	7.35	12.94	12.55
LAKSHDWEET	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MISC.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.70	0.89
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.70	0.89
PONDICHERRY	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN IN NEED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MEDICAL	0.29	0.23	0.16	0.32	0.19	0.35	0.43	0.28	0.60	0.00
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WOMEN MISC.	0.22	0.24	0.43	0.37	0.42	0.76	0.99	1.52	1.08	1.65
TOTAL	0.51	0.48	0.59	0.70	0.61	1.10	1.41	1.79	1.68	1.65
TOTAL STATES & UTs	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	131.11	179.81	194.46	179.88	215.66	234.95	239.77	266.69	339.21	343.83
WOMEN IN NEED	137.06	124.80	285.63	285.41	379.08	489.12	573.24	813.56	751.81	719.86
WOMEN MEDICAL	327.36	321.59	391.27	476.54	468.96	507.74	474.25	489.86	731.52	811.53
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	30.35	42.53	48.48	63.21	57.48	54.14	63.06	85.28	123.62	161.66
WOMEN MISC.	17.37	31.45	41.04	45.30	48.03	62.51	47.98	54.45	85.57	174.69
TOTAL	643.25	700.17	960.88	1050.35	1169.21	1348.47	1398.29	1709.84	2031.73	2211.57
TOTAL CENTRE	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	34.37	43.17	47.33	56.20	55.50	72.03	74.58	82.54	97.73	121.62
WOMEN IN NEED	3.43	3.31	3.97	3.75	3.59	4.02	7.70	9.77	13.34	16.34
WOMEN MEDICAL	326.91	505.50	379.92	637.07	721.53	1003.36	1205.79	1346.62	1596.18	1182.73
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	57.92	71.63	96.57	92.71	88.42	91.83	73.31	77.62	92.85	104.26
WOMEN MISC.	17.68	19.88	30.42	21.67	24.56	6.93	20.67	34.24	38.55	485.84
TOTAL	440.32	643.48	558.22	811.40	893.60	1178.17	1382.04	1550.80	1838.64	1910.79
TOTAL CENTRE, STATES/UTs	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02 (RE)	2002-03 (BE)
EDUCATION & TRAINING	165.48	222.98	241.79	236.08	271.16	306.98	314.35	349.23	436.94	465.45
WOMEN IN NEED	140.49	128.10	289.60	289.16	382.67	493.14	580.94	823.33	765.15	736.20
WOMEN MEDICAL	654.27	827.09	771.19	1113.61	1190.49	1511.10	1680.03	1836.48	2327.70	1994.26
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	88.28	114.15	145.05	155.92	145.91	145.97	136.36	162.90	216.47	265.92
WOMEN MISC.	35.05	51.32	71.46	66.97	72.59	69.44	68.65	88.69	124.12	660.53
TOTAL	1083.57	1343.65	1519.09	1861.75	2062.81	2526.64	2780.33	3260.63	3870.37	4122.36



Budgeting for gender equity

Chart 11--Trend of States' Health Expenditure on Women (Female population below 0.5 million)

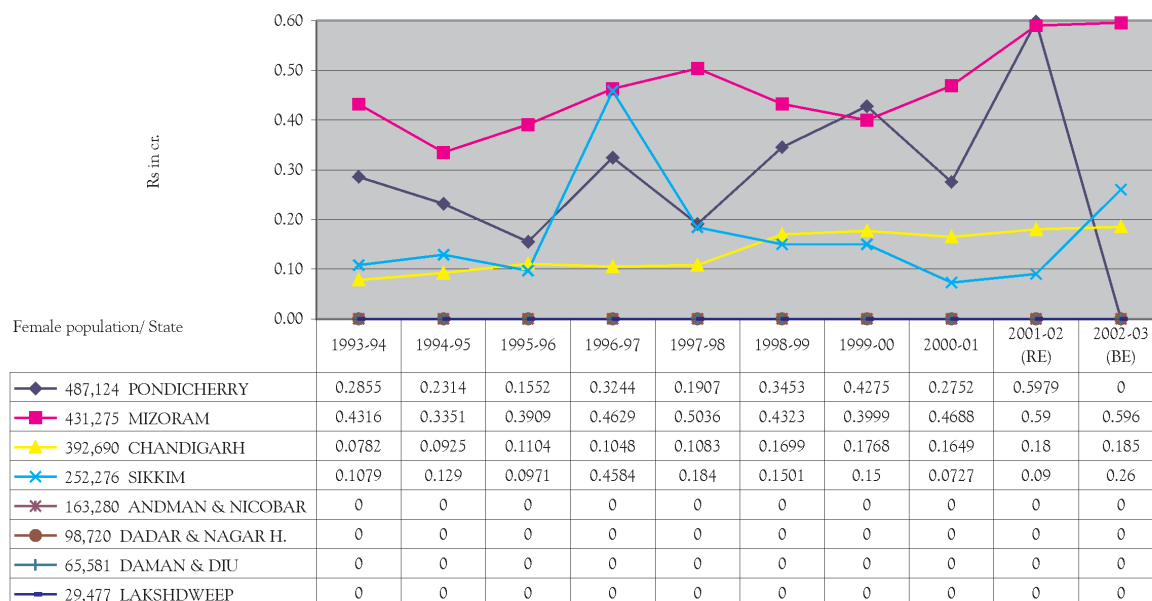
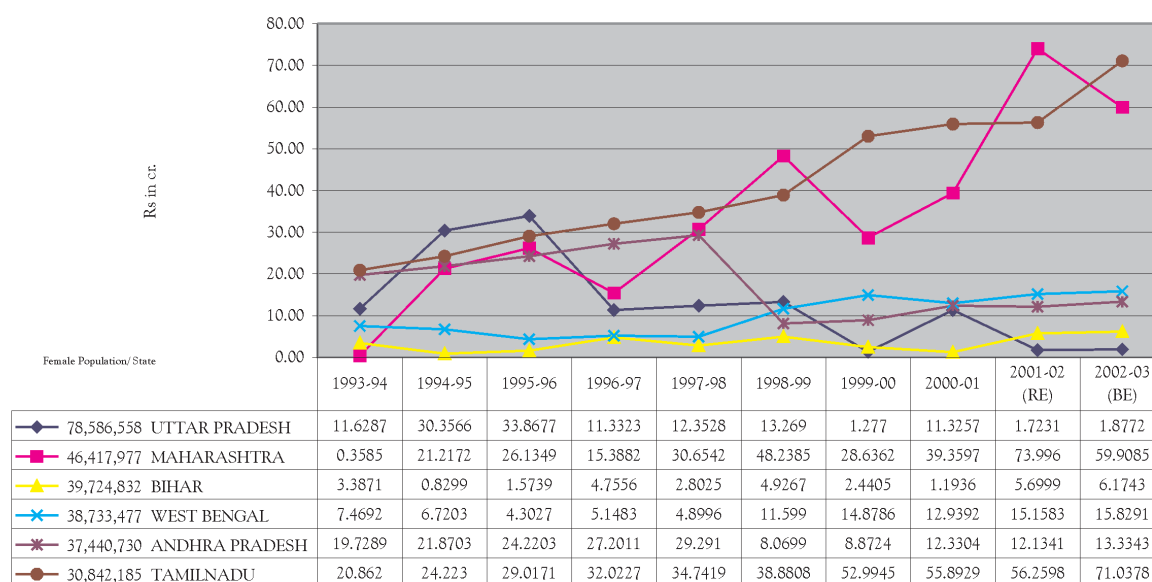


Chart 12--Trend of States' Expenditure on Women's Education and Training (Female population above 30 million)





Budgeting for gender equity

Chart 13--Trend of States' Expenditure on Women's Education and Training
(Female population above 15 million and below 30 million)

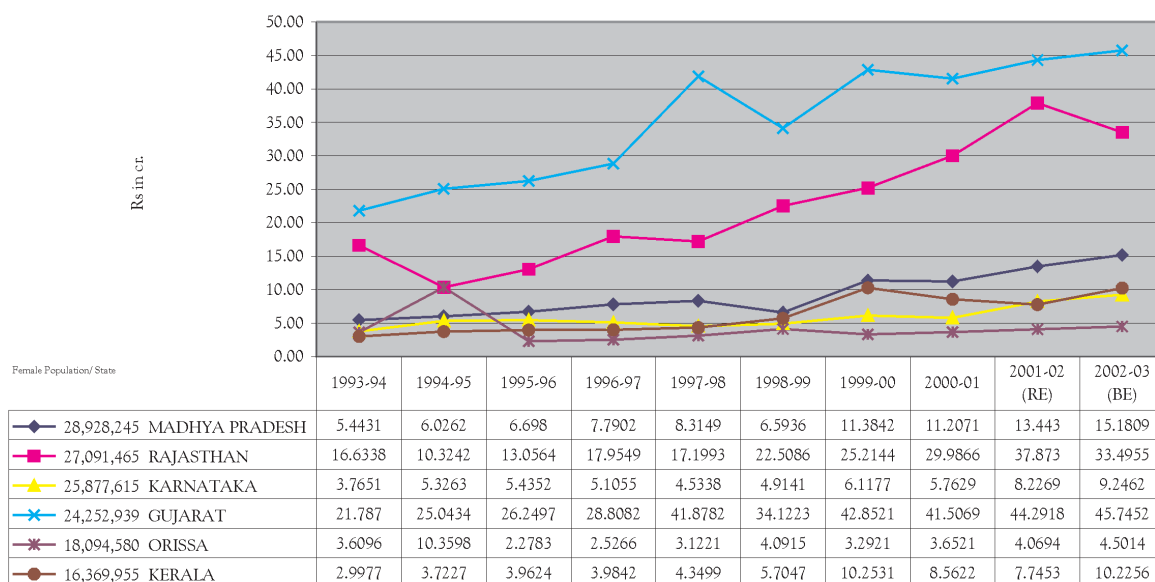
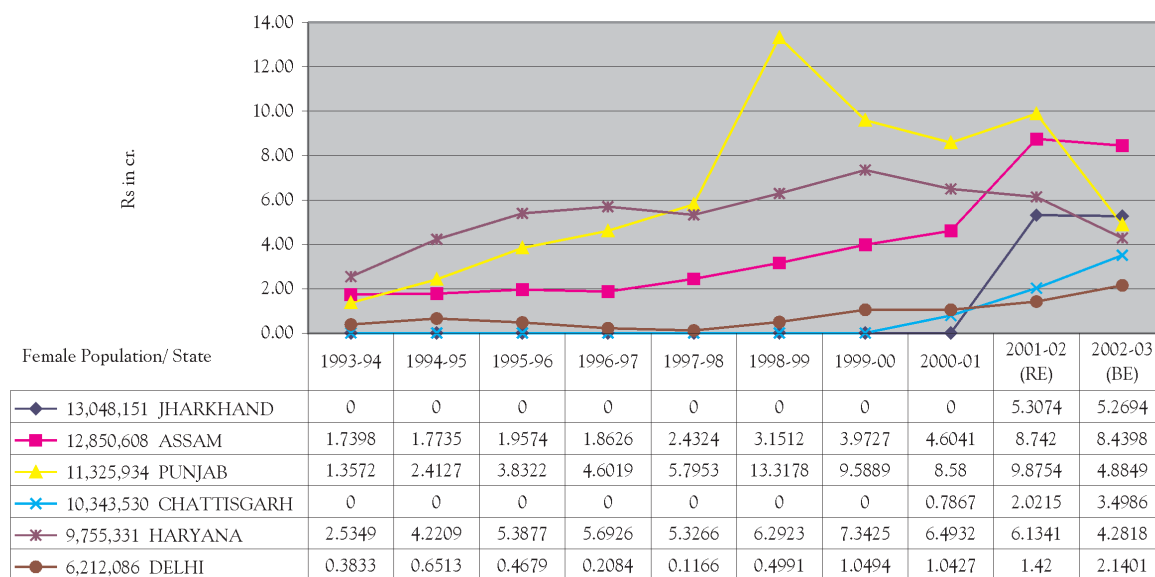


Chart 14--Trend of States' Expenditure on Women's Education and Training
(Female population above 5 million and below 15 million)





Budgeting for gender equity

Chart 15--Trend of States' Expenditure on Women's Education and Training
(Female population above 0.5 million and below 5 million)

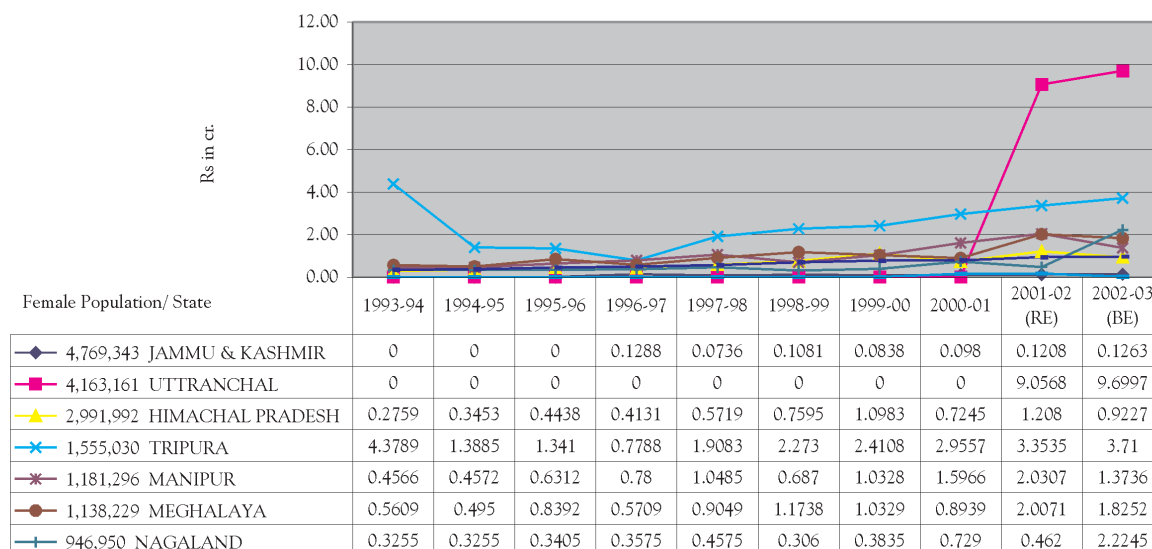
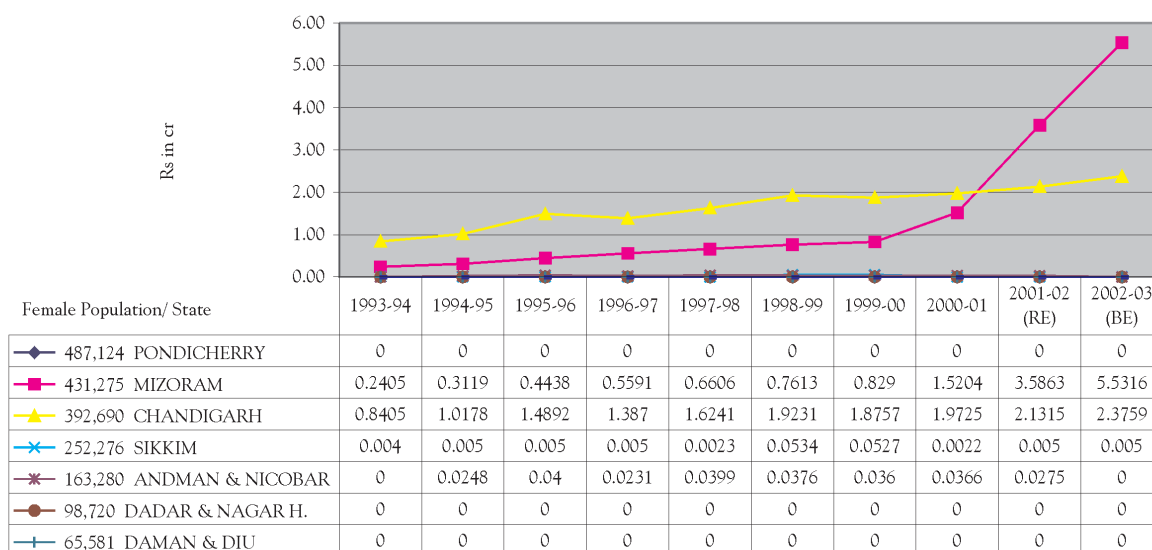


Chart 16--Trend of States' Expenditure on Women's Education and Training
(Female population below 0.5 million)





Budgeting for gender equity

Chart 17 -Trend of States' Expenditure on Women in Need (Female population above 30 million)

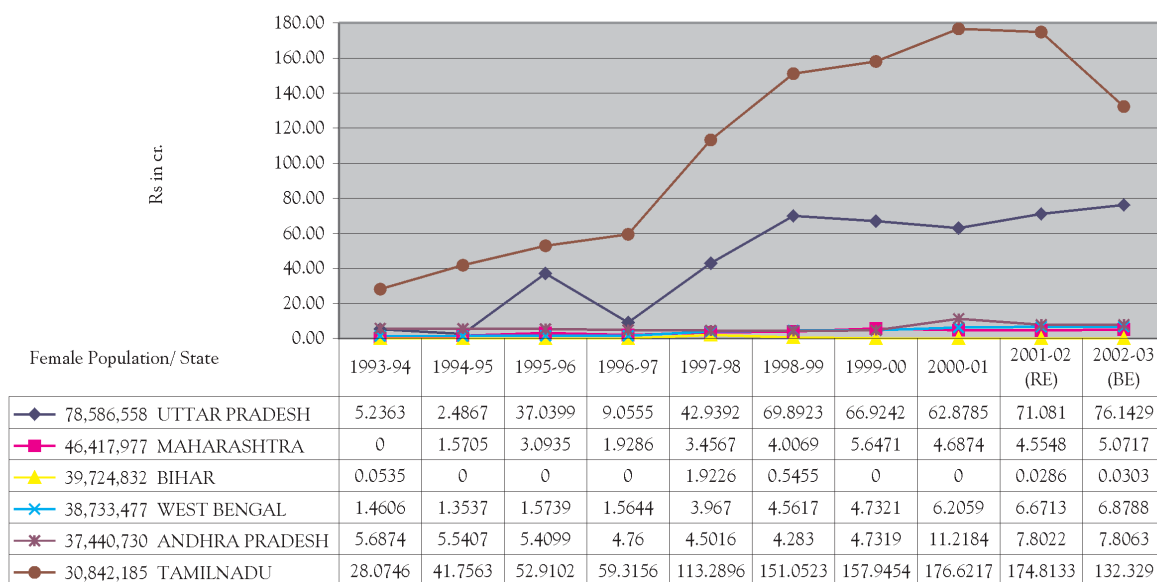
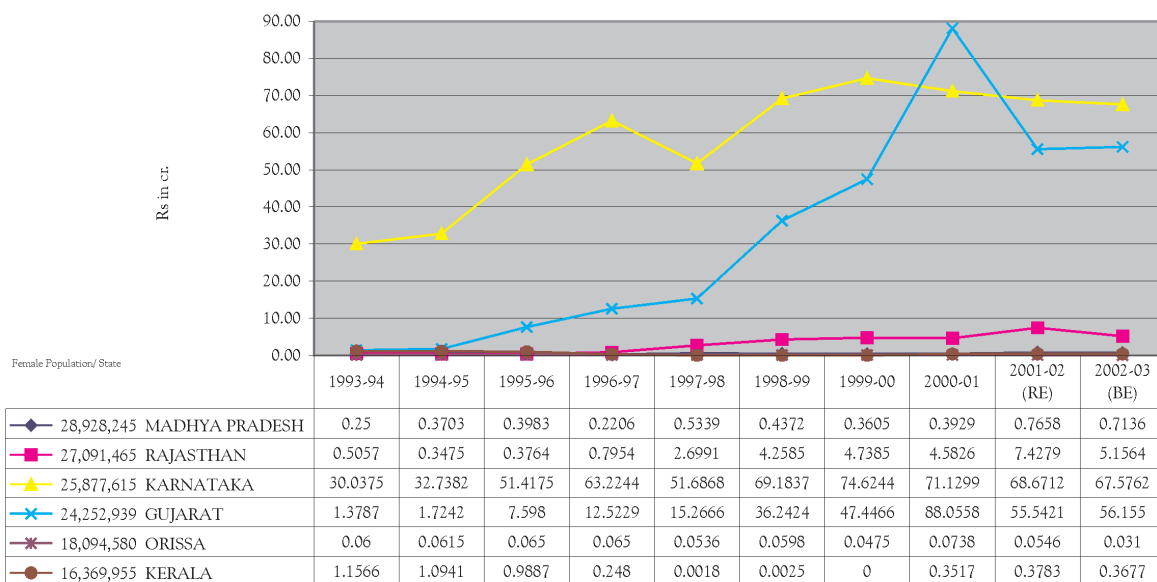


Chart 18- Trend of States' Expenditure on Women in Need (Female population above 15 million and below 30 million)





Budgeting for gender equity

Chart 19--Trend of States' Expenditure on Women in Need
(Female population above 5 million and below 15 million)

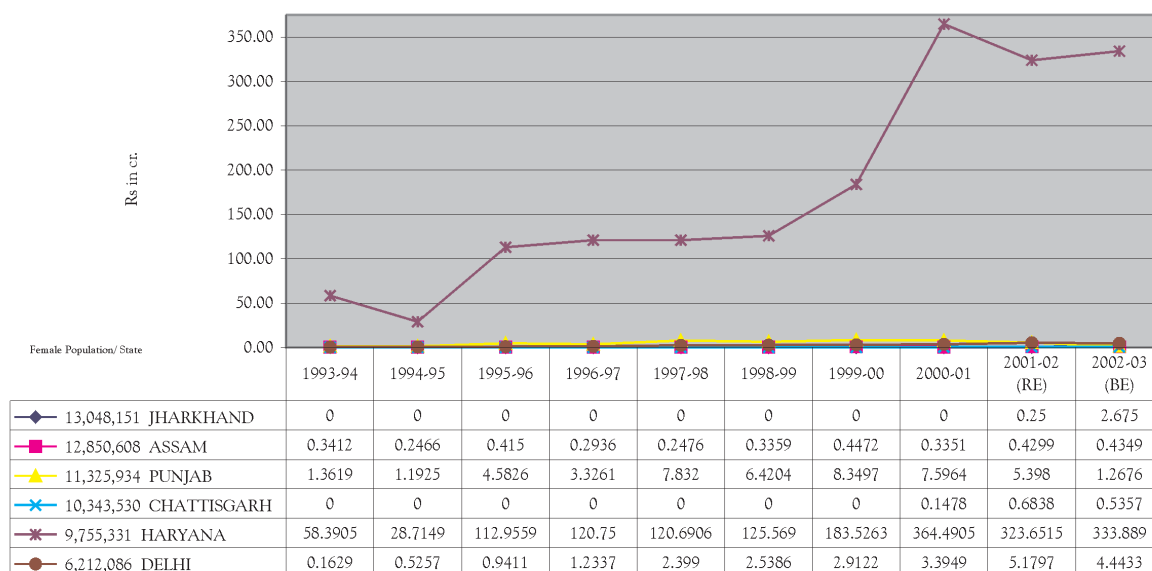
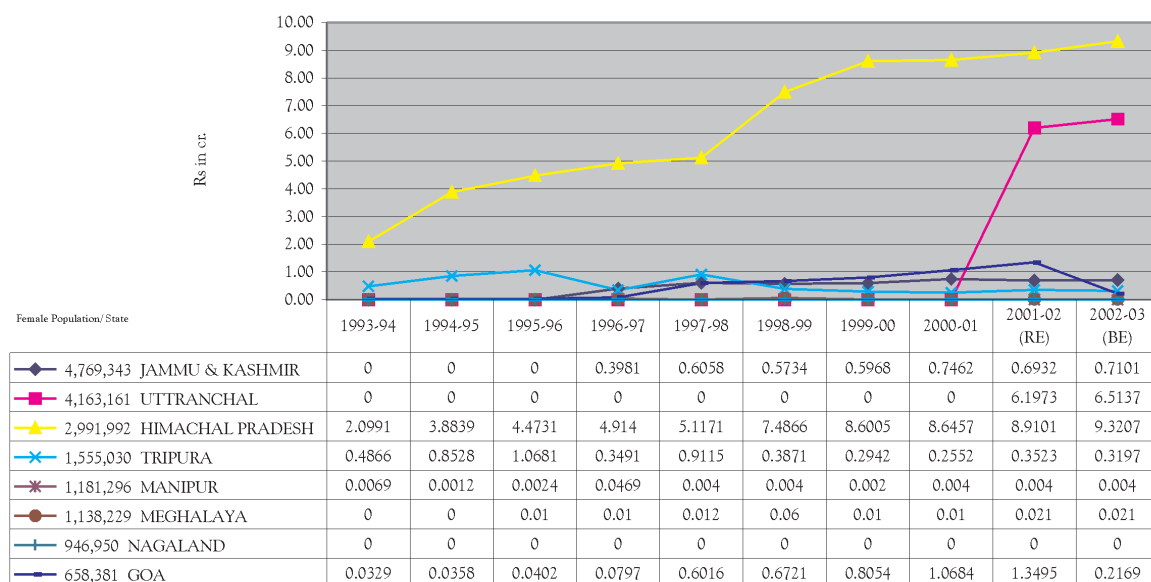


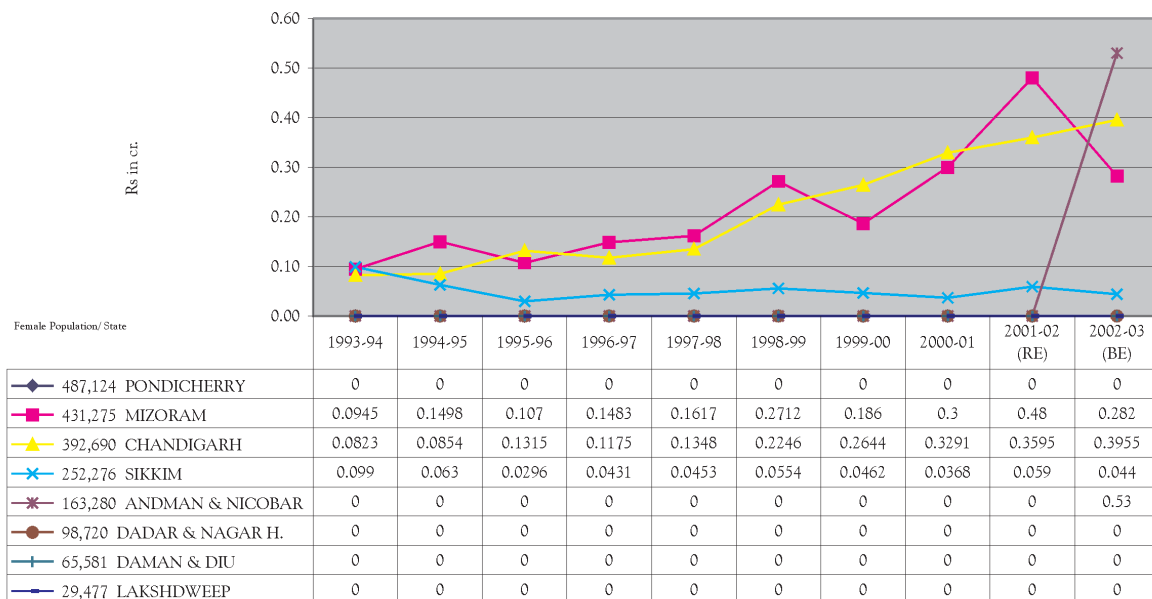
Chart 20--Trend of States' Expenditure on Women in Need
(Female population above 0.5 million and below 5 million)





Budgeting for gender equity

Chart 21--Trend of States' Expenditure on Women in Need (Female population below 0.5 million)





disproportionately low level of expenditure on women's education and health compared with the female population.

- Apart from UP and Tamil Nadu, expenditure on women in need is negligible in other states in this group.
- **States with female population above 15 and below 30 million**
 - Gujarat has the 10th largest female population and is ranked 4th in this grouping but reflects highest level of expenditure on women's education.
 - Madhya Pradesh has the 7th largest female population and is ranked 1st in this grouping but reflects lowest level of expenditure on women's health and reflects marginal expenditure on women in need.
 - Karnataka and Gujarat reflect significantly higher levels of expenditure on women in need compared to other states in this group.
- **States with female population above 5 and below 15 million**
 - Punjab reflects wide annual fluctuations in expenditure on women's education with a declining trend after 1998-99.
 - Haryana is ranked 5th in this group but reflects the highest level of expenditure on women's health in the group.

The findings of the study are being sent to all State Governments and UTs for validation and further analysis and refinement. The study will also serve to guide policy makers to identify gaps in allocation for women and areas where there

is a requirement for improvement in generating gender dis-aggregated data based on expenditure on women/ access of women to various public services as users or beneficiaries.

The Path Ahead

6.13 The gender mainstreaming initiative of the Department has gathered momentum and the response from many Departments has been positive. The lead taken by the Ministry of Finance has also lent strength to the Department's efforts. In the coming year the Department would continue to promote gender mainstreaming in public expenditure and policy. The areas of focus would include:

- a) Active participation in the deliberations and recommendations of the Inter-Departmental Committee constituted by Finance Minister to pursue the recommendations of the Expert Group regarding the categorization of schemes from the gender perspective and the accounting mechanism. Efforts would be made to develop standardized models for gender analysis of public expenditure at both the Centre and state level.
- b) It is seen that there is a need for standardization in nomenclature and selection of schemes that fall within various sectors whether for women or children. This alone would make it possible to develop a trend of expenditure and make inter-State comparisons meaningful. This will have to be done through coordination with the Ministry of Finance.
- c) Pursuing the setting up of gender budgeting cells in all Ministries and Departments and utilizing them to act as a mechanism for



Budgeting for gender equity

- exchange of and dissemination of best practices.
- d) Holding regular discussions with various Ministries to review and guide gender friendly initiatives and adequacy of resource allocation for women. Discussions would focus on strategy for achieving improvement in gender related macro indicators and gender mainstreaming.
- e) Coordinating **exchange of information on research and development effort in this area** by holding periodic consultations with a panel of stakeholders (representatives of Planning Commission, other Departments/ Ministries, International agencies like UNIFEM and UNDP, Women Study Centres, experts etc.)