

Sexual Orientation Budgeting in India: An Evaluation

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Abstract: *The introduction of advancement worldview is mainstreaming where the part of state is urgent. Ladies are at the center to the motivation of mainstreaming and in this manner different endeavors have been started for engaging them. Among those different strides, sexual orientation planning rises as a guileless stride for mainstreaming. Gender budgeting is a methodological intercession to standard ladies inside the macroeconomics. India has embraced sexual orientation planning and systematized the procedure (at the union level) since 2005-06. However, sex planning calls for looking both at subjective and quantitative angle yet India has completely centered around the quantitative perspective. However, the present work contends that notwithstanding concentrating on the quantitative angle, the patterns of sex planning are irritating to note. The patterns of a portion of the significant plans under Ministry of Women and Child Development are dissected which uncovers that the share of distribution has expanded if see them in vacuum yet in the event that we find in contrast with the general budgetary assignments and services add up to designation, their share has diminished. Taking note of this incongruity is critical as it demonstrates the political responsibility of the state.*

Key words: *Gender budgeting, sexual orientation, mainstreaming, quantitative, child development.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Women strengthening have turned into the motivation of all nations around the globe. For this, a great deal of activities has been made both at national and worldwide level. Amidst these activities, sexual orientation planning is another methodological device to standard ladies. Sexual orientation planning is a system to enable ladies by mainstreaming the issue of sex inside macroeconomics. Note that this mainstreaming is done not just in quantitative terms that are streaming a few assets towards ladies. Or maybe, it is a subjective marvel also, as it plans to comprehend sexual orientation issues by giving a sex focal point to budgetary process and in this manner making the procedure sex touchy. The paper first talks about what is sexual orientation planning and follows the direction of sex planning in India and after that examinations the patterns of sex planning of Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Gender budgeting is an apparatus to engage ladies which consolidates a plenty of exercises. In the talk of mainstreaming and strengthening it has turned into a popular expression which has been characterized in an unexpected way. Rhonda Sharp characterizes it as "an assortment of procedures and instruments went for encouraging an appraisal of the gendered effects of government budgets".¹ The Council of Europe Informal Groups of specialists characterizes sexual orientation planning as "an utilization of sex mainstreaming in the budgetary procedure. It implies a sex based evaluation of spending plans, consolidating a sexual orientation point of view at all levels of the budgetary procedure and rebuilding incomes and uses with a specific end goal to advance sex uniformity".² However, it doesn't require a different equivalent spending plan for ladies and men. Or maybe, it endeavors to make spending sex delicate by receiving the different apparatuses for sexual orientation mainstreaming. Note that it is a value advancing regulation with the approach of mainstreaming and in this manner, means to engage ladies.

Additionally, it empowers to track the financial plan as it calls for checking, examination, reformulating the financial plan. Therefore value, straightforwardness, productivity, and responsibility are its cardinal qualities. It is additionally beneficial to point that it calls for cooperation of state, society and individuals. The center rationale of it is support. India is one of the spearheading nations to organize the sexual orientation planning inside the Ministry of Finance. The procedure was started in different stages. The main reference can be produced using the spending discourse of Finance Minister in 2000-01. At that point, NIPFP embraced a study on Gender Related Economic Policy Issues which prompted consideration of a part on 'sexual orientation imbalance' in the Economic Survey of India, 2000-01. The second report in 2001 gave a system to partition people in general use into three classes. It prompted the determination that there is a need to show isolate consumptions implied basically for ladies.

At that point, National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) investigated the state spending plans in view of the NIPFP technique. After this in 2004, an Expert Group on characterization arrangement of Government exchanges' was constituted which suggested sexual orientation planning for viable focusing of opens spending. It likewise rang for setting of a Gender Budgeting Directorate (GBD) in the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.³ The report of the Expert Group was acknowledged which prompt arrangement of a between departmental board of trustees in November 2004. The initially meeting of this between departmental board of trustees was hung on seventh December 2004, where it called for opening Gender Budget Cells (GBCs) in all

Ministries/Departments.⁴ In 2004-05 the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) received "Planning for Gender Equity" as a statement of purpose. The union spending plan 2005-06 interestingly incorporated a different explanation on sexual orientation affectability of the budgetary allotments under 10 requests for Grants. Since 2005-06, the Expenditure Division of the Ministry of Finance has been issuing a note on Gender Budgeting as a part of the Budget Circular consistently which is accumulated and joined as Statement 20 as a part of the Expenditure Budget Document, Volume¹. This Gender Budget Statement (GBS) comprises of two parts that is Part A and Part B. Part A reflects Women Specific schemes, i.e. those which have 100% allocation for women, while Part B reflects Pro Women schemes, i.e. those where at least 30% of the allocation is for women.⁵

The trajectory evidently shows that the political apparatus has focused on the quantitative aspect in terms of channelizing some resources towards women. But the irony persists as the quantitative aspect is not well addressed and their needs a broader perspective. For this, governmental policies are examined through some policy initiatives of Ministry of Women and Child Development. Ministry is the nodal agency for carrying out the process and thus also provides capacity building and training programmes for the officials so that they could understand the issue of gender and make the budgetary process gender sensitive.

Table I: Gender Budgeting: Ministry of Women and Child Development

Source - Table has been computed from the budgetary estimates of concerned ministry in the Gender Budget

Scheme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
ICDS	3955.95	5133	5900	9351.5	10443	10735.05	7502.19
STEP	15	25	20	20	20	20	30
Rashtriya Mahila Kosh	20	15	100	100	20	20	--
Swadhar	15	34.21	30	100	75	115	50
Rajeev Gandhi scheme for Empowerment of adolescent Girls (SABLA)	110	1000	750	750	650	700	10
National Mission for empowerment of women	1	40	40	25	55	90	25

Statements from 2009-10 to 2015-16.

The above table shows the efforts made by the Ministry of women and child development by initiating some major schemes for the gender mainstreaming. Major focus has been on Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Rajeev Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of adolescent Girls (SABLA).

Looking at the trends of the scheme only on the basis of ICDS allocation shows that there has been increase in the share of the allocation as the allocation in the year 2009-10 was Rs. 3955.95 core. It was subsequently raised to Rs. 10735.05 in 2014-15. But there has been subsequent decline to Rs. 7502.19 in 2015-16. The table shows that in terms of percentage, 55.80% increased in terms of allocation from 2009-10 to 2014-15. However, noting this is a half picture only as if we see the share of scheme vis-à-vis total budgetary estimates and ministries total budgetary estimates then a different picture is evident. The table II clearly shows that there has been constant decline in the share of scheme (except in 2009-10) vis-à-vis its % Share of Ministry of Women and Child Development. Although, there has been a marginal increase in its share from 2011-12 to 2014-15, it is imperative to note that this marginal increase is not the need of the hour. Being an important scheme for children, pregnant and lactating mothers there is a dire need for more resources flowing towards it.

Table II: Gender Budgeting: Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

Year	% Share of Ministry of Women and Child Development	% Share of total Budgetary estimates expenditure	% Share of Gender Budget Expenditure
2009-10	53.25	0.38	6.95
2010-11	46.36	0.46	7.57
2011-12	46.33	0.46	7.53
2012-13	50.32	0.62	10.6
2013-14	51.09	0.62	10.75
2014-15	50.65	0.59	10.95
2015-16	72.25	0.42	9.46

Source – Table has been computed from the budgetary estimates of the Integrated Child Development Services scheme in Gender Budget Statements; Expenditure Budget of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Volume II; Budget at Glance, from 2009-10 to 2015-16.

However, the other problem which persists is that ICDS scheme in the year 2006-07 was placed under Part A of gender budget statements. Noting this is important as the scheme cannot be placed beneficiaries. The other significant problem is that the ministry itself does not give gender disaggregated data on the number of woman beneficiaries under every component which brings into question the acceptance of this fact.⁶ It is surprising to note that being the nodal agency, the ministry itself does not provide gender disaggregated data. This is serious concern as if the nodal ministry is not providing the gender disaggregated data then how it can promote to other departments and ministries. The ministry instead should try to set an example and help other ministries in collecting gender disaggregated data.

The other scheme which is analysed is Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP). The scheme intends to increase the self-reliance and autonomy of women by improving and strengthening women's skills.⁷ Looking at the trends would show that the share of allocation for the scheme is too skimpy as the allocation was just Rs. 15 crore in 2009-10 and by 2015-16 it was raised to Rs. 30 crore. This unfolds that from the year 2005-06 to 2015-16 there has been increase of only Rs. 17.5 crore in terms of allocations. The scheme is an important one as it is an empowering scheme which helps to make women self-reliant. But the share of allocation is not in consonance to the nature of the scheme.

Table III: Gender Budgeting: Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP)

Year	% Share of Ministry of Women and Child Development	% Share of total Budgetary estimates expenditure	% Share of Gender Budget Expenditure
2009-10	0.2	0.001	0.02
2010-11	0.22	0.03	0.03
2011-12	0.15	0.025	0.02
2012-13	0.1	0.022	0.02
2013-14	0.09	0.02	0.02
2014-15	0.09	0.001	0.02
2015-16	0.28	0.001	0.03

Source: Table has been computed from the budgetary estimates of Support to Training and Employment Programme scheme in the Gender Budget Statements; Expenditure Budget of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Volume II; Budget at Glance, from 2009-10 to 2015-16.

It is essential to note here that the plan not constitute 1% of the aggregate budgetary consumption. A smaller scale perspective of the rate share opposite service budgetary assessments demonstrates that on a normal the share has diminished over the time as opposed to expanding. Regardless of being low in distribution, the assets have not been used as in the year 2011-12 just 833.07 lakh was discharged. This implies around 41% of the aggregate assets were discharged. This figure is profoundly disillusioning just like a significant plan the assets are not used. In the year 2012-13, 833.29 lakh were discharged which uncovers that exclusive around 41% of the assets got used. It is very baffling to note that this % encourage declined in resulting year where around 35% in 2013-14 and around 14% in 2014-15 (as on 15.12.2014) got used. It is irritating to take note of these patterns.

One issue which always endures is the contrast between budgetary evaluations, amended assessed and the genuine appraisals. Ordinarily there has been reduction in the assets in modified assessments. For instance, in the budgetary appraisals of the announcement of 2014-15, portion of Rs. 20 crore was made for the STEP plot yet just 14% got used. It is essential to take a gander at this element as it demonstrates the dedication of the actualizing organizations. It is essential to note here that being a significant plan, there is requirement for more designation yet the plan couldn't use the assets allotted. This incongruity perseveres.

Next, the patterns of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh are broke down. It is one of the spearheading endeavors to meet the credit needs of poor and resource less ladies inside the casual area. It plans to embrace exercises that give credit to ladies through money related and social improvement administrations which would prompt advancement of ladies and an instrument of financial change.⁸ It is a national-level association set up under the Service of Women and Child Development. The table demonstrates that the general concede from Rs. 20 crore in the year 2009-10 has expanded altogether in the year 2011-12 where 100 crore were allocated to the plan. In any case, in the spending assessments of the GBS there was a profound decrease from 100 crore in 2012-13 to 20 crore in 2013-14. On the off chance that we look at the portion from the year 2009-10 to 2014-15 then it is obvious that there has been increment of Rs. 19.99 crore. Besides, the plan has been suspended in the budgetary allotment of 2015-16. The patterns of the plan are fluctuated as there have been unbalanced distributions made for the plan. This demonstrates the absence of reality according to the administration towards the program.

Swadhar is a crucial plan for ladies in troublesome conditions. It means to give support to ladies and young ladies who are living with no social or monetary support. It rehabilitates them by giving aptitudes, instruction, and mindfulness era and identity improvement. It additionally plans to furnish them with legitimate, clinical and different

administrations. The plan means to profit those ladies who are left by their families, ladies detainees discharged from prison yet are without family bolster, normal calamities survivors who don't have any social and monetary support, trafficked or saved ladies and young ladies, casualties of savagery and psychological oppressor, slow-witted ladies and ladies experiencing HIV/AIDS who have been forsaken by their families.⁹ Taking a gander at the patterns of the plan demonstrates that there has been a general increment in allotment from Rs. 15 crore in the year 2009-10 to Rs. 50.00 crore in the year 2015-16. The portion uncovers that there is increment of Rs. 34.50 crore as far as distribution from 2009-10 to 2015-16. However, one might say that, there has not been critical increment as far as designation on the grounds that with such a pitiful sum, this target can't be accomplished. Be that as it may, of the general budgetary assignment and the sexual orientation spending use, the plan scarcely gets 1% allotment. Noticing this pattern is fundamental as it would uncover that not even 1% of the service add up to budgetary assessments distribution is streaming to ladies in troublesome circumstances. This low assignment is very much reflected in the quantity of recipients as toward the end of the year 2010 just 198 Swadhar Shelter Homes are utilitarian. This implies there is even one for every area. As indicated by the Annual Report of the MWCD, 2011, number of such homes is just 221 in the nation and as per the result spending plan of 2013-14, 311 swadhar homes are functioning.¹⁰ This number has not expanded from that point forward as the yearly report of 2014-15 likewise expresses the quantity of useful homes as 31. Another intriguing perspective is that in spite of the fact that at the outset the use was in consonance with the portion however from 2011 there has been exceptional decrease in its genuine consumption as the share diminished from 81.96% in 2011-12 to 52.23% in 2012-13 to 15.11% (as on 31/12/2014) in 2014-15. This is a major issue.

Rajeev Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of pre-adult Girls (SABLA) is a plan which takes into account the requirements of youthful young ladies. The plan was surrounded by converging to critical plans that is Nutrition Program for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) and Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY). The plan would be executed utilizing the ICDS. It is a midway supported plan whereby aside from the sustenance part the whole money related distribution is made by the focal government. The primary goal of the plan is to enhance wellbeing and sustenance status, create self advancement and strengthening among them, improve their locally established aptitudes, to elevate mindfulness era identified with wellbeing, cleanliness, nourishment, Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH) and family and tyke mind, it additionally intends to standard those pre-adult young ladies who are out of school. It standards them by giving them either formal or non formal instruction; it additionally plans to give data or direction to these young ladies about the current open administrations, for example, post office, police headquarters, bank etc.¹¹

Table IV: Gender Budgeting: Rajeev Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of adolescent Girls (SABLA)

Year	% Share of Ministry of Women and Child Development	% Share of total Budgetary estimates expenditure	% Share of Gender Budget Expenditure
2009-10	1.48	0.01	0.19
2010-11	9.03	0.09	1.47
2011-12	5.89	0.05	0.95
2012-13	4.03	0.05	0.85
2013-14	3.1	0.03	0.66
2014-15	3.3	0.03	0.71
2015-16	0.09	0.0005	0.01

Source – Table has been computed from the budgetary estimates of Rajeev Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of adolescent Girls scheme in the Gender Budget Statements; Expenditure Budget of Ministry of women and Child Development, Volume II; Budget at Glance from 2009-10 to 2015-16.

Looking at the trends shows that, from 2010-11 there has been a constant decline in allocation as from Rs.1000 crore in the year 2010-11, it was subsequently declined to Rs. 650 crore in 2013-14 and from Rs. 700 crore in 2014-15 to Rs. 10 crore in 2015-16.

These trends are not good for the development of the society as the scheme aims to target adolescent girls. As we know girls are worst hit in terms of nutrition, education, health. So reducing the allocation can prove a disaster for the society as the scheme is a holistic one and empowering in nature. In the year 2013-14 the total beneficiaries covered under nutrition component are 101.58 lakh while 1.14 lakh girls have been provided vocational training in the year 2013-14.¹² However, one problem is that the scheme was introduced in 2010 but the GBS places the scheme in 2009-10 when it was not initiated. Hence, there is need to place schemes which are actually there as this questions the commitment of the government.

National Mission for Empowerment of Women is a mission which aims to achieve holistic development and empowerment of women. It also strives to achieve “gender equality and gender justice through inter-sectoral convergence of programmes that impact women, forge synergy among various stakeholders and create an enabling environment conducive to social change”.¹³ The mission has been named as Mission Purna Shakti as it calls for overall empowerment of women in all sectors that is social, economic, political and legal. The main focus of the mission is to provide access to health, drinking water, sanitation, hygiene to all women; to provide higher and professional education to girls and women; to provide skill development, vocational training, micro credit facilities

and Self Help Group (SHG) facilities; to prevent crimes against women and provide a safe environment for women; and to carry gender sensitization and dissemination of information.¹⁴

The trends unfolded the fact that the mission has received unsatisfactory allocation. Although, there has been increase in terms of allocation from the year 2009-10 to 2015-16 from mere Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 25 crore but, if we look it in the context of the prevailing situation of women and its allocation vis-à-vis total budgetary allocation then the trends are very scary as the allocation is not even 1% of the overall budgetary estimates allocation made over the years.

Besides these trends there are specific concerns that need to be looked at in the context of gender budgeting. One of such concern is that many of the schemes are placed under Part A despite the fact that women are not its sole beneficiaries

Another grave issue is that many of the schemes have been placed under Part B of the statement does not provide rationale for its introduction.¹⁵ For example, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation have earmarked women as beneficiaries but there is no data as to whether these benefits actually translated to women. From this, it can be argued that there is a need for gender disaggregated data. For example, Technology Mission on Cotton scheme has been made gender specific but in reality no provision has been made to target women specifically. For components like distribution of seeds and agricultural inputs, women farmers are to be given priority particularly those who own land but there is no fix criteria for earmarking funds. Therefore, placing this scheme under women specific programmes needs an explanation as there is no provision made to benefit women specifically.

Moreover, some ministries “report entire allocations for schemes in Part B of the GBS. These include Ministry of Labour and Employment (Improvement in working conditions of child/women labour), Ministry of Minority Affairs (Pre Matric and Post Matric Scholarship for Minorities), and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (Biogas Programme)”.¹⁶ Besides these issues there are other specific issues which needs attention of the concerned stakeholders.

2. CONCLUSION:

India is a unique example of segregating the Gender Budget Statement from the annual expenditure budget and institutionalizing it within the Ministry of Finance by making it mandatory part of annual budget. However, the trends are noteworthy to note as it shows the quantum of funds which can be a yardstick to measure the political commitment of the state. However, the work argues to focus on the broader framework because that would show the actual commitment of the state. Vacuum analysis would provide wrong inputs thus there is need to see gender budgeting in consonance to the entire budgetary allocations and concerned ministries allocation.

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