GRB ???????
Violence against Women by Intimates

- United Kingdom: 7
- United States: 6
- Poland: 3
- Italy: 2
- Australia: 2
- Hong Kong: 2
- Denmark: 1
- Switzerland: 1
- Other countries: Various percentages
Countries where Violence against Women is Justified

- Timor Leste: 81%
- Kiribati: 77%
- Solomon Islands: 72%
- Bhutan: 70%
- Tuvalu: 69%
- Samoa: 58%
- Vanuatu: 56%
- Pakistan: 53%
- India: 53%
- Laos: 50%
- Marshall Islands: 47%
- Indonesia: 45%
- Cambodia: 42%
- Maldives: 41%
- Vietnam: 35%
- Bangladesh: 33%
- Tonga: 27%
- Philippines: 14%
Gender wage disparity in India is among the worst in the world.
Gender-Wise Social Indicators

- **Literacy Rate**: 82% Male, 65% Female
- **MMR (per 100,000 live births)**: NA
- **Sex Ratio**: Male 1,000, Female 940
- **Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)**: Male 1,000, Female 914
- **Worker Population Ratio**: Male 819, Female 336
- **MPs in Lok Sabha**: Male 89%, Female 11%

**NOTE**: MMR: Maternal Mortality Ratio, Worker Population (in million)
**Source**: Centre For Budget & Governance Accountability
India has a Gender Parity Score of 0.45/1 amongst the lowest in the world.

- Violence against Women: 0.63/1
- Gender Equality in work: 0.34/1
- Political Representation: 0.11/1

As per McKinsey Global Institute’s report Power of Parity, September 2015. Gender Parity Score measures the distance each country has towards gender parity which is set at 1.00.
Major Crimes Against Women

Cruelty by Husband and Relatives

Assault on Women with intent to outrage her Modesty

Rape

*Figures represent cases reported.*
More than 200 Goddesses, But........!!!!!!!
Policies for Social Inclusion
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gap</td>
<td>♂</td>
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<td>World</td>
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<td>46.7</td>
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<tr>
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<td>22.9</td>
<td>51.2</td>
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<td>22.9</td>
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<td>64.6</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>76.4</td>
<td>64.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
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<td>52.7</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>52.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern America</td>
<td>68.3</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>50.1</td>
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<td>Arab States</td>
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<td>55.2</td>
<td>76.3</td>
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<td>Southern Asia</td>
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<td>28.6</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>79.5</td>
<td>28.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern, Southern and Western Europe</td>
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<td>51.3</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>51.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>67.9</td>
<td>52.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>44.1</td>
<td>29.4</td>
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<td>44.1</td>
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Notes: Throughout this report, figures for 2017 and beyond are projections. Developments for the period 2018–21 are marked with a red upward arrow if the gap is projected to widen by more than 0.1 percentage points, by a green downward arrow if it is projected to narrow by more than 0.1 percentage points, and a black horizontal arrow for developments in between. Numbers in the “Gap” columns refer to the percentage point difference between the male and female labour force participation rates or the change over time but may not correspond precisely due to rounding.

International Women’s Day 2013

ECONOMIC STRUGGLE

THE BALANCING ACT.....
LADY OF INJUSTICE

1 female judge and

25 male judges in the Supreme Court (sanctioned strength 31)

2 female chief justices in High Courts—G. Rohini (Delhi) and Manjula Chellur (Bombay)

No female judge in 8 High Courts—Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura and Uttarakhand

Ratio of female to male judges in High Courts—1:8.7
Uniform Growth

Percentage of women in India's police force

Source: Bureau of Police Research and Development
NUMBERS SAY IT ALL

OFFICERS IN THE ARMY

96% MEN
4% (1300) WOMEN

OFFICERS IN THE NAVY

95% MEN
5%* (358) WOMEN

OFFICERS IN THE AIRFORCE

1300
Is the approximate number of women. Air force did not reveal what percentage of total strength consists of women officers

*APPROXIMATE
The expedition titled ‘Navika Sagar Parikrama’ is in consonance with the National policy to empower women to attain their full potential. It has showcased ‘Nari Shakti’ on the world platform and helped change societal attitudes and mindset towards women in India by raising visibility of their participation in challenging environs.
Women Focused Planning in India

- **6th Five-Year Plan:** Women Health, Education and Employment, given focus in planning. (1980-1985)
- **7th Five-Year Plan:** 27 schemes introduced which were expected to impact women. (1985-1990)
- **8th Five-Year Plan:** Definite flow of funds from General Development Sectors. (1992-97)
- **9th Five-Year Plan:** Women’s Component Plan’ was one of the major strategies and directed both the Central and State Governments to ensure not less than 30% of the funds/benefits are earmarked in all the women’s related sectors. (1997-2002)
- **10th Five-Year Plan:** Gender Budgeting for differential impact resource allocation for Women; combining WCP and GB. (2002-2007)
- **11th Five-Year Plan:** Adequate funds allocation from across ministries/department like transport, power, telecommunications, defence etc., for Gender Equity. (2007-2012).
- **12th Five-Year Plan:** Reducing Gender Gap in Health, Education and Employment.
Gender Budgeting – 10 Years & ...

- 2004 - Expert Group constituted
- 2005-06: GB Statement
- 2006-07: Charter for GBC
- 2009-10: Revised Guidelines for Outcome Budget issued
- 2011-12
- 2013-14: Guidelines issued to states, Gender Audit - WG
- 2015-16: Nodal Centres GA pilot as part of Internal Audit

14th FC Devolution – flexibility & autonomy to the states
ANALYSING THE GENDER BUDGET

In the 2005-06 Union budget, the United Progressive Alliance government introduced gender mainstreaming, an institutionalized effort to analyse how much money in the budget was spent on women. The gender budget includes 100% women-only schemes and schemes that allocate at least 30% of the funds to women. Ironically, except for the males year, the budget has never allocated more than 43% to the women-only schemes and has mostly included gender-neutral schemes in it. Mint looks at how much money has been spent on gender budgeting in one decade, what proportion really goes to women-only schemes, and how many ministries and departments have become gender sensitive.

ALLOCATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gender Budget</th>
<th>Total Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>57.5</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>82.7388</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>21,887.61</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% SHARE OF WOMEN-ONLY SCHEMES IN GENDER BUDGET

NUMBER OF MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENTS
Break-up of part A of Union government’s gender budget statement (Rs. crore)

- Rural Housing (Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana)
- Ministry of Women and Child Development*
- LPG connection to poor households
- Others

*contains schemes such as ‘Maternity Benefit Programme’, ‘Beti Bachao Beti Padhao’, etc. which are in part A of the gender budget statement (GBS). Other schemes under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, which partly benefit women, are mentioned in part B of GBS in budget documents. Figures are budget estimates (BE) for FY19 and revised estimates for other years.

Source: Budget documents and Mint calculations • Get the data • Created with Datawrapper
## Allocations for Ministry of Women & Child Development, GoI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>Total BE in Rs. Lakh crore</th>
<th>BE in Rs. Thousand crore</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>16.64</td>
<td>17768</td>
<td>1.07</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>17.77</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>0.51</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>19.78</td>
<td>14258</td>
<td>0.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>21.47</td>
<td>29594</td>
<td>1.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>24.42</td>
<td>25200</td>
<td>1.03</td>
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GRB in Andhra Pradesh

• Note No. 9108/Plg-XVIII/2013 dated 07-12-2013 issued by the Chief Secretary of Government of Andhra Pradesh on Gender Responsive Budgeting.

• Further, the Governor’s speech during Andhra Pradesh Budget Sessions of 2015-16 included a para “with a view to address the women related issues more comprehensively, my government is working out to evolve an appropriate institutional mechanism for Gender Responsive Budgeting”.
2017-18 బ预Kate – ఆర్థిక మంత్రియేం స్పెష్యల్
Page No.24, Item No. 70

పత్రిక వివరణ

70. మనం సంస్థలలో అందుచితంగానే మనం స్వతంత్రం కల్యాణం అంటే ‘ఆదరి అద్భుత’ అనుభవంలోని
పిలువతారు. మనం మనుష్యత్వంలో ఆలంకారం నేషనల్, నాట్యం, నక్షత్రాలు, శిక్షణం అనే ప్రాంతాలలో, అసాగలు, అసాగలు మనం సేవలు అనే నిర్దేశాలలో, అధికారం మేనేజ్మెంట్ సమాత్రాలో
కలిగి ప్రవృత్తి కలిగి వుతుందాం. అదే సమాధానం మనం నిర్వహించండి. మనం ప్రతి సంస్థలలో మనుష్యత్వంలో ఆలంకారం నేషనల్, నాట్యం, నక్షత్రాలు అనే ప్రాంతాలలో, అసాగలు, అసాగలు మనం సేవలు అనే నిర్దేశాలలో, అధికారం మేనేజ్మెంట్ సమాత్రాలో
కలిగి ప్రవృత్తి కలిగి వుతుందాం. అదే సమాధానం మనం నిర్వహించండి. మనం ప్రతి సంస్థలలో మనుష్యత్వంలో ఆలంకారం నేషనల్, నాట్యం, నక్షత్రాలు అనే ప్రాంతాలలో, అసాగలు, అసాగలు మనం సేవలు అనే నిర్దేశాలలో, అధికారం మేనేజ్మెంట్ సమాత్రాలో
కలిగి ప్రవృత్తి కలిగి వుతుందాం. అదే సమాధానం మనం నిర్వహించండి.
Budget Allocations for Women, Child and Disabled Welfare in Andhra Pradesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>BE</th>
<th>Total BE</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>2942</td>
<td>111824</td>
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<tr>
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<td>113049</td>
<td>1.01</td>
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<td>2016-17</td>
<td>1332</td>
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<td>1773</td>
<td>156999</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>3008</td>
<td>191059</td>
<td>1.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Empowerment vis a vis Welfare
Timeline for Achieving Gender Equality

Status quo: 85 years to reach gender equality

2016

2060

2100

40 years faster
There is always a way.
Now ......... Where are We ?????? !!!
But........ !!!!!!!!!!

Did we taken first Step ?????????????