Basic Concepts of Gender, Budget & Gender Budgeting

Presented by
Dr. GARIMA SINGH
Assistant Professor
Department of Social Work
University of Lucknow
Lucknow
Concept of Gender

Gender is the culturally and socially constructed roles, responsibilities, privileges, relations and expectations of women and men, boys and girls. Because these are socially constructed, they can change over time and differ from one place to another.

Sex is the biological make-up of male and female people. It is what we are born with, and does not change over time, nor differs from place to place. In April 2014, Supreme Court of India declared Transgender to be the third gender in Indian Law.
Gender Related Concepts

- Gender Roles
- Gender Bias
- Gender Equity & Equality
- Gender Blind
- Gender Gap
- Gender Stereotyping
- Gender Discrimination
What is a Budget?

✓ A Budget is the sum of money allocated for a particular purpose and the summary of intended expenditures along with proposals for how to meet them.

✓ It expresses strategic plans of business units, organizations, activities or events in measurable terms.

In simple words,

✓ Budget is an estimation of income and expenditure for a set period of time.
Gender Budgeting

“Gender budgeting is an application of gender mainstreaming in the budgetary process. It means a gender based assessment of budgets, incorporating a gender perspective at all levels of the budgetary process and reconstructing revenues and expenditures in order to promote gender equality.”

Gender Budget is not:

- A separate budget
- About spending the same on women and men
- Just about assessing the programmes targeted specifically at women and girls
Need of Gender Budgeting for Women

• Nearly two third of the illiterates in the world are women
• Women represent 48% of total population in country.
• Women are under represented in decision making in both government and business sector.
• Women face disparities in access to and control over service and resources.
• Women receive less pay than men for the same work in various sectors.
• Women also continue to do most of unpaid work of bearing, rearing and caring for children and other citizens.
Discrimination Through The Life Cycle of Girls & Women

**Conception**
- Foeticide

**Infant (0-1 Years)**
- Infanticide, infant mortality, discrimination in breast feeding, health care

**Child (1-10 yrs)**
- Malnutrition, anaemia, child marriage, child labour, school dropout, HIV/AIDS, trafficking, commercial sex work

**Adolescent (11-18 years)**
- Domestic violence, rape, trafficking, commercial sex work, abortion, HIV/AIDS, desertion, anaemia, unpaid care work, unpaid farm work, lack of asset base

**Adult woman**
- Ill health, widowhood, insecurity, destitution, begging

**Worker**
- Sexual abuse at workplace, wage discrimination, discrimination in employment, safety & security, lack of support facilities, absence of women friendly tools & equipments

**Wife**
- Domestic violence, dowry harassment, sati, polygamy, desertion, divorce, unpaid care work

**Pregnancy**
- Maternal mortality, anaemia, unsafe delivery, early & frequent deliveries, undernutrition
Key Points of Gender Budgeting

- In Gender Budgeting, “Gender” means women and her empowerment (in Indian context).
- It is not an accounting exercise.
- It is an ongoing process of keeping gender perspective in policy/programme formulation, implementation and review.

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• A tool to translate gender commitments into budgetary commitments.

• To extend the gender based review to all levels of governance- Centre, State, District, Town and villages. Public sector units, autonomous bodies and other beneficiaries of public expenditure are included.
Advantages of Gender Budgeting

• Gender budgeting creates greater transparency regarding the criteria that form the basis for budget related political decisions.

• GB facilitates greater accuracy and sustainability because available funds are more precisely tailored to the real needs of the different social groups.

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• GB is a procedure that makes discriminating implications of financially effective decisions visible and that enables a gender equitable restructuring of resource related decisions.

• GB is an option to put gender equality related goals into practices, including in times of bigger budgetary margins.
THANK YOU