

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1777

ANSWERED ON:07.03.2011

GENDER BUDGETING

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Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has reported that maximum number of women die in India due to shocking level of gender disparity;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith steps taken by the Government on UNDP report; and

(c) the details of gender budgeting and allocations made for women during the last three years and steps taken to raise the share of per capita allocation for women in gender budgeting?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT(SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH)

(a) to (c) The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in its report on 'Power Voice and Rights – A Turning Point for Gender Equality in Asia and the Pacific', published in February 2010 has mentioned that 100 million women in Asia are estimated to be 'missing', having died because of discriminatory treatment in access to health and nutrition or through neglect, or because they were never born. As per the report, in 2007, there were 42.7 million 'missing' women in India.

The Government of India is already taking several steps comprising legislative measures, policy initiatives as well as schematic interventions to secure gender parity in all aspects of social, economic and political life. The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act 1994, is being implemented to prevent sex selective abortions. The Integrated Child Protection Scheme, amongst others, envisages setting up of Cradle Baby Reception Centres at district level to receive abandoned babies. Schemes such as the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, National Rural Health Mission and the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Education for All) address the health, nutrition and educational needs of all including women. Programmes, such as Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women, Hostel for Working Women with day care centre for children, Swadhar, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, National Rural Livelihood Mission etc. also promote social and economic empowerment of women.

Further, some new initiatives have been undertaken by the Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development. These include the launch of Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls "SABLA" in the year 2010 in 200 districts across the country, with a view to empower and improve the social status of girls in the age group 11-18 through nutrition, life skills, home skills and vocational training. The National Mission for Empowerment of Women was launched on 8th March 2010 for better implementation of gender specific programmes by facilitating convergence between the schemes and programmes of various Ministries and Departments.

In order to mainstream gender through the process of gender budgeting, the Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development has been organising series of training and capacity building programmes for various stakeholders. Allocations reflected in the Gender Budget Statement in the last three years are given below:

Year Total Magnitude of Gender
Budget (BE) (in Rs. crore)

2008-09	27661.67	(3.68%)
2009-10	56857.61	(5.57%)
2010-11	67749.80	(6.11%)

Source: Ministry of Finance, Expenditure Budget, Vol. I.