



# GENDER EQUALITY

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# TOPIC

- Define gender,
- Difference between gender and sex,
- meaning of gender in development,
- Define gender equality, equity, patriarchal system, Millennium Development goals

# DEFINITION: SEX

- Biological
- Classification based on reproductive organs and functions



# EXERCISE: RIDDLE

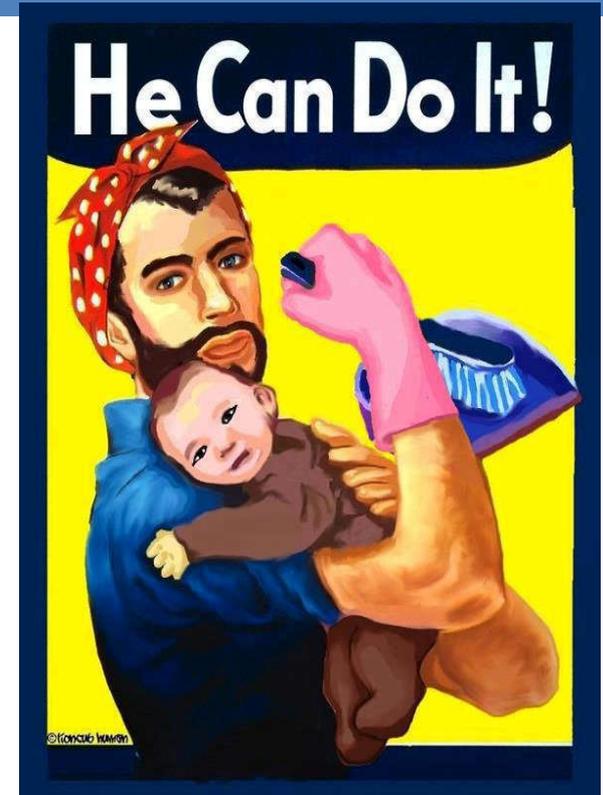
- A boy and his father are in a car accident.
- The father is taken to one hospital.
- The boy is taken to another hospital.
- The surgeon says, "I can't operate on this boy. He is my son!"
- Who is the surgeon?

# EXERCISE

- ▣ What do men do in your society?
- ▣ What do women do in your society?
- ▣ Only list activities, not professions or traits

# DEFINITION: GENDER

- Socially determined/constructed
- Perceptions and expectations
- “Acceptable” roles and attitudes
- Learned behaviours
- Changes over time
- Varies by culture, ethnicity, religion



# What is Patriarchy?

- "Patriarchy" (derived from patriarch in Greek ) is a term for societies in which male is the favoured gender, and in which men hold power, dominion and privilege.
- Male power in a patriarchy can be found at family, community, social
- Patriarchy defines men as the rulers, men's and women's roles are strictly defined and, in a sense, enforced. Women must be seen as inferior, weaker, generally less capable, less intelligent, and less worthy., Their work is equally considered "lower."

# What is Patriarchy?

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- ❑ They are relegated to hearth and home  
Cleaning caring for the family, and serving the husband.
  
- ❑ One classic example (though not universal by any stretch) is that men must be tough and strong, must not cry, must not back down.

# Millennium Development Goals 3 & 4

- **MDG3: Promote gender equality and empower women**
- **MDG4: Eliminate gender disparity in education**

# Introduction

Gender Inequality is a global problem. So, what is it?

- Some countries are more severe than others.
- India has 600 million women, this is the second largest female population in the world.
- UN figures state that girls are twice as likely to die before the age of 5.
- Culture and Religion are the basis of discrimination in India.

# Introduction Conti....

- Though we are the largest democracy, women in India find themselves under-represented and far-removed from decision making levels.
- Women face many political, socio-economic, ideological and psychological obstacles.
- There is a dire need to remove these obstacles for their equal participation in all spheres of life.

# GENDER PRIMER *REVIEW*

- Very little that women can't do based on sex
- Gender roles impact political participation... but can change
- Women are a diverse group
- ALL issues are women's issues
- Discrimination is costly... name it and change it!
- **SOME STATISTICS**
  - Education:
    - 20% of girls put off science because it's "for boys"
    - 90% of nurses are female (but men earn 5% more)
  - Sexual violence:
    - 1 in 3 teen girls experienced sexual violence from a boyfriend
    - 1 in 3 girls experience sexual bullying in school on a daily basis

# Gender In/equality

- Gender inequality in India refers to socially constructed differences between men and women
- Gender inequalities include :- unequal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities for Indian women and translate to poor health status, educational attainment, and economic status compared to men.
- Gender equality in India among bad in world When India's Human Development Index is adjusted for gender inequality, it becomes south Asia's bad performing country after Afghanistan, new numbers in the UNDP's Human Development Report 2013 show. Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh, which are poorer than India and have lower HDIs, all do comparatively better than India when it comes to gender equality.
- Gender inequality hurts the interests not only of girls and grown-up women, but also of boys and men.

# Status of Gender equality

- Even after 73 years of Independence, the position of Women Representation in the Indian Parliament is a mere 12%
- Global average for Women in Parliament stands at 22.4%.
- India is at the 103rd place out of 140 countries ranked in the list of 190 countries with 12% representation.
- Asia has 19% women in Parliament. Within Asia, of 18 countries, India stands is at the 13th position. Countries like South Sudan, Saudi Arabia have better women representation in Parliament than India.
- Women, who represent 48% of the country's population are valuable human resources, but they continue to face disparities.
- Discrimination against women begins from womb, where her existence itself is under threat.
- Human Development Indicators pertaining to Nutrition, Health etc., reflect poor status of women due to little or no access to the fruits of development.

# India & South Asia

Country	GNI per Capita	HDI Rank	GII Rank	Less due to Inequality %	MPI Value
India	3285	136	<b>132</b>	29.3	0.283
Pakistan	2566	146	<b>123</b>	30.9	0.264
B.Desh	1785	146	<b>111</b>	27.4	0.292
Nepal	1137	157	<b>102</b>	34.2	0.217
Sri Lanka	5,170	92	<b>75</b>	15.1	0.021
	GNI-Gross National INCOME	Human Development Index	Gender Inequality Index		Multi Dimensional poverty Index

# Few Begins

- 1920: Women could become lawyers
- 1922: Women could inherit property
- 1929: Women became 'persons' by law
- 1970: Equal Pay Act makes it illegal to pay women at different rates
- 1980 : Women allowed to borrow in their own name
- 1994: It becomes illegal for a husband to rape his wife

# GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN POLITICS

- Men rarely asked what impact politics will have on their families
- Women politicians have to prove themselves
- Women politicians get bad reputations
- Comments on women's clothing/hair
- **EXAMPLE: GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN POLITICS**

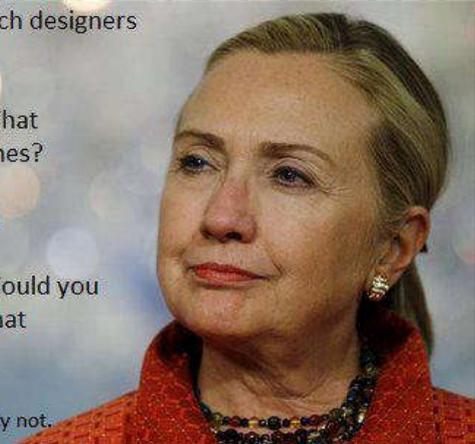
Interviewer: Which designers do you prefer?

Hillary Clinton: What designers of clothes?

Interviewer: Yes.

Hillary Clinton: Would you ever ask a man that question?

Interviewer: Probably not.



# Importance of gender Equality

## Conti.....

- Under-nutrition continues to adversely affect majority of women in India.
- Every third woman is undernourished and every second woman is anemic.
- An undernourished mother almost inevitably gives birth to a low birth weight baby.
- When poor nutrition starts in-utero, it extends throughout the life cycle since the changes are largely irreversible

# Importance of gender Equality

- Owing to economic and social distress many women continue to work to earn a living for their family right up to the last days of their pregnancy.
- Furthermore, they resume working soon after childbirth, even though their bodies might not permit it, thus preventing their bodies from fully recovering on one hand, and
- also impeding their ability to exclusively breastfeed their young infant in the first six months.

# What is a Budget?

- Not just an annual statement of receipts and expenditures
- It is an instrument for fulfilling the obligations of the state
- It is a political statement of the priorities set by government in resource allocation

“ The budget reflects the values of a country—who it values, whose work it values and who it rewards...and who and what it doesn't”.

- Pregs Govender (member of South African Parliament)

# Men and Women play different roles



# Some recognised.... Some hidden...



# This results in different needs



# We thus need to analyse if

The budget:

- Values the work done by women as much as that done by men.
- Rewards the work done by women as much as it does that of men.
- Addresses the needs of women as much as it does of men

**THIS IS GENDER BUDGETING**

# What is Gender Budgeting (GB)?

- ✘ Gender Budgeting doesn't relate to a separate budget for women - 50% for women and 50% for men.
- ✘ It is a process to translate stated gender commitments of the Government into budgetary commitments
- ✘ Involves analysis of actual Government expenditure and revenue on women and girls as compared to on men and boys
- ✘ Construction of general budgets from a gender perspective
- ✘ Provide for affirmative action to address the specific needs of women

# Phase wise Analysis: Examples

## Education Sector

Policy	Budgeting	Auditing
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Objectives to reduce dropout rate of girls, support activities for socio-economically backward girl students, ensure transport facilities and improve basic education standards</li><li>2. Better opportunities for girls to participate in co-curricular activities including art and sports activities</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Special Coaching/training centres to be organised for girls belonging to marginalised communities. Budget should include provision for land and building, basic facilities, educational materials, honorarium for teachers etc.</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Is there increased enrolment of girls and decreased dropout rates?</li><li>2. Are there basic facilities for girls in schools/educational institutions (water, sanitation) as a result of the project?</li><li>3. Have there been projects to ensure that women and girls from marginalised communities have better opportunities in vocational, technical, professional education through the access of loans, information, scholarships etc.</li></ol>

# Gender equality

- Will be achieved when women and men enjoy the same rights and opportunities across all sectors of society, including economic participation and decision-making, and when the different behaviours, aspirations and needs of women and men are equally valued and favoured.

# Women Empowerment Schemes

- [Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme](#)
- [One Stop Centre Scheme](#)
- [Women Helpline Scheme](#)
- [UJJAWALA : A Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re-integration of Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation](#)
- [Working Women Hostel](#)
- [Ministry approves new projects under Ujjawala Scheme and continues existing projects](#)
- [SWADHAR Greh \(A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances\)](#)
- [Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women \(STEP\)](#)
- [NARI SHAKTI PURASKAR](#)
- [Awardees of Stree Shakti Puruskar, 2014 & Awardees of Nari Shakti Puruskar](#)
- [Awardees of Rajya Mahila Samman & Zila Mahila Samman](#)
- [Mahila E-Haat](#)
- [Mahila Shakti Kendras \(MSK\)](#)
- [NIRBHAYA](#)
- [Mahila police Volunteers](#)

## Department-wise Women benefitted schemes At a Glance

### Total Budget allotted for 'Women benefitted Schemes' in various Government Departments of Andhra Pradesh

Sl.No.	Name of the Department	Total Budget Allotted Rs. In Cr.
1	Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP)	16890.06
2	BC Welfare Department	3185.74
3	Women Development and Child Welfare	1740.42
4	MGNREGS Schemes of Rural Development	1374.63
5	Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA)	1002.88
6	APSWREI Society	628.24
7	Tribal Welfare Department	618.26

# Women benefitted schemes At a Glance Conti....

<b>8</b>	<b>Andhra Pradesh SC Cooperative Finance Corporation Limited</b>	<b>421.44</b>
9	School Education Department	288.57
10	Horticulture Department	205.26
11	Health & Family Welfare Department	199.11
12	Social Welfare Department	171.99
13	Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation Limited	106.23

# Women benefitted schemes At a Glance Conti....

14	Civil Supplies Department	70.00
15	Animal Husbandry Department	45.55
16	AP Women's Cooperative Finance Corporation (APWCFC)	33.94
17	Sericulture Department	16.46
18	Andhra Pradesh State Social Welfare Board (SSWB)	14.59
19	Girijana Co-Operative Corporation (GCC) Limited	3.29
20	Labour Department	1.86
21	AP State Kapu Welfare and Development Corporation Limited	1.80
	<b>Grand Total Budget Alloted for Women Schemes</b>	<b>27020.32</b>

# Plans for Further Improvement



focus on data development

- increase access to real time data

- improve coverage of statistics

- utilize new technology for data collection

- promote greater data literacy

# Challenges



- Availability of gender disaggregated data- by geographies, by social groups
- Gender sensitive allocations of mainstream budgets
- Effective implementation of programmes, schemes, legislations relating to women
- Sensitivity and awareness levels of policy makers, implementing agencies and general public



**THANK YOU**

**Any ?**