



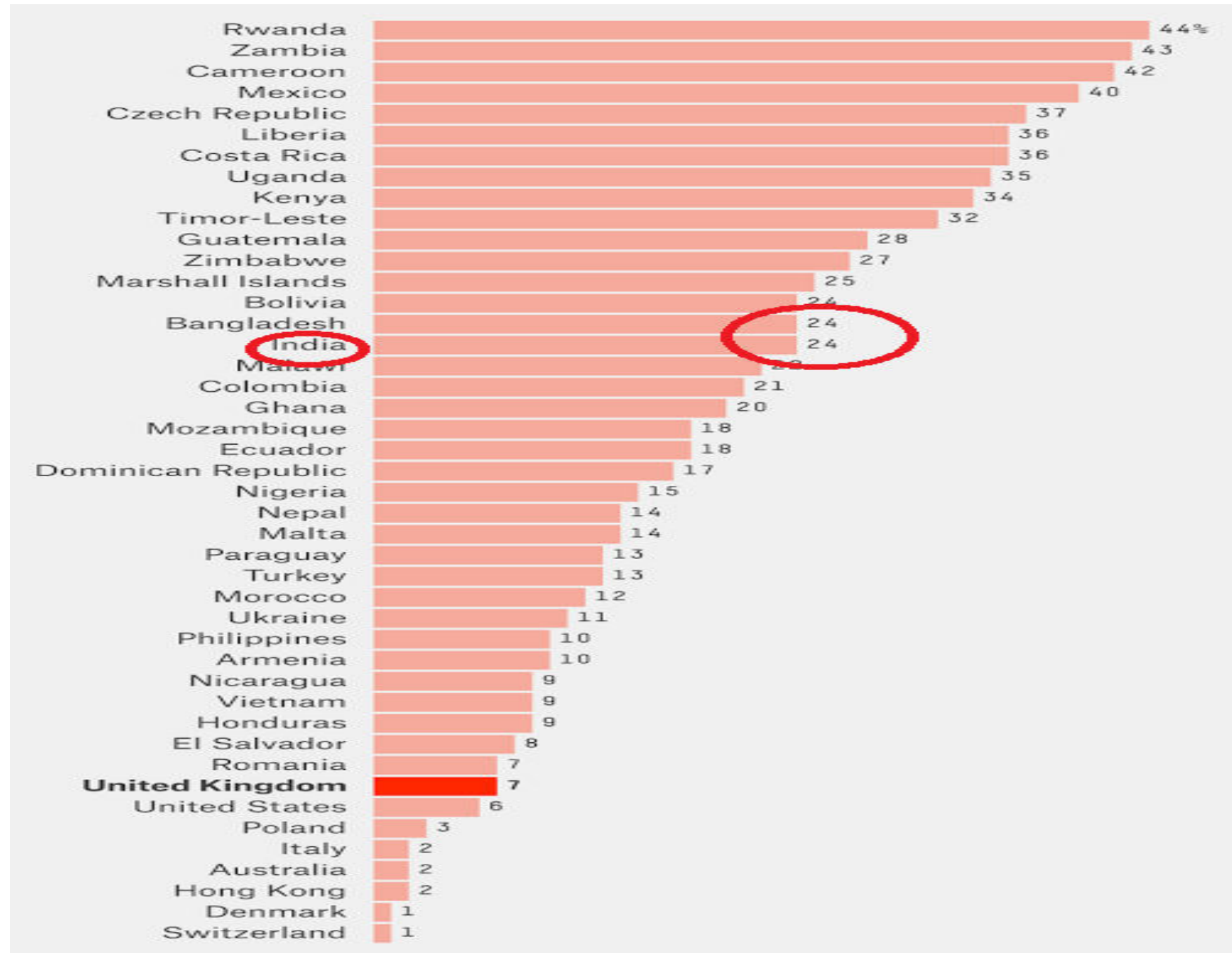
GRB ????????

Women's Physical Security

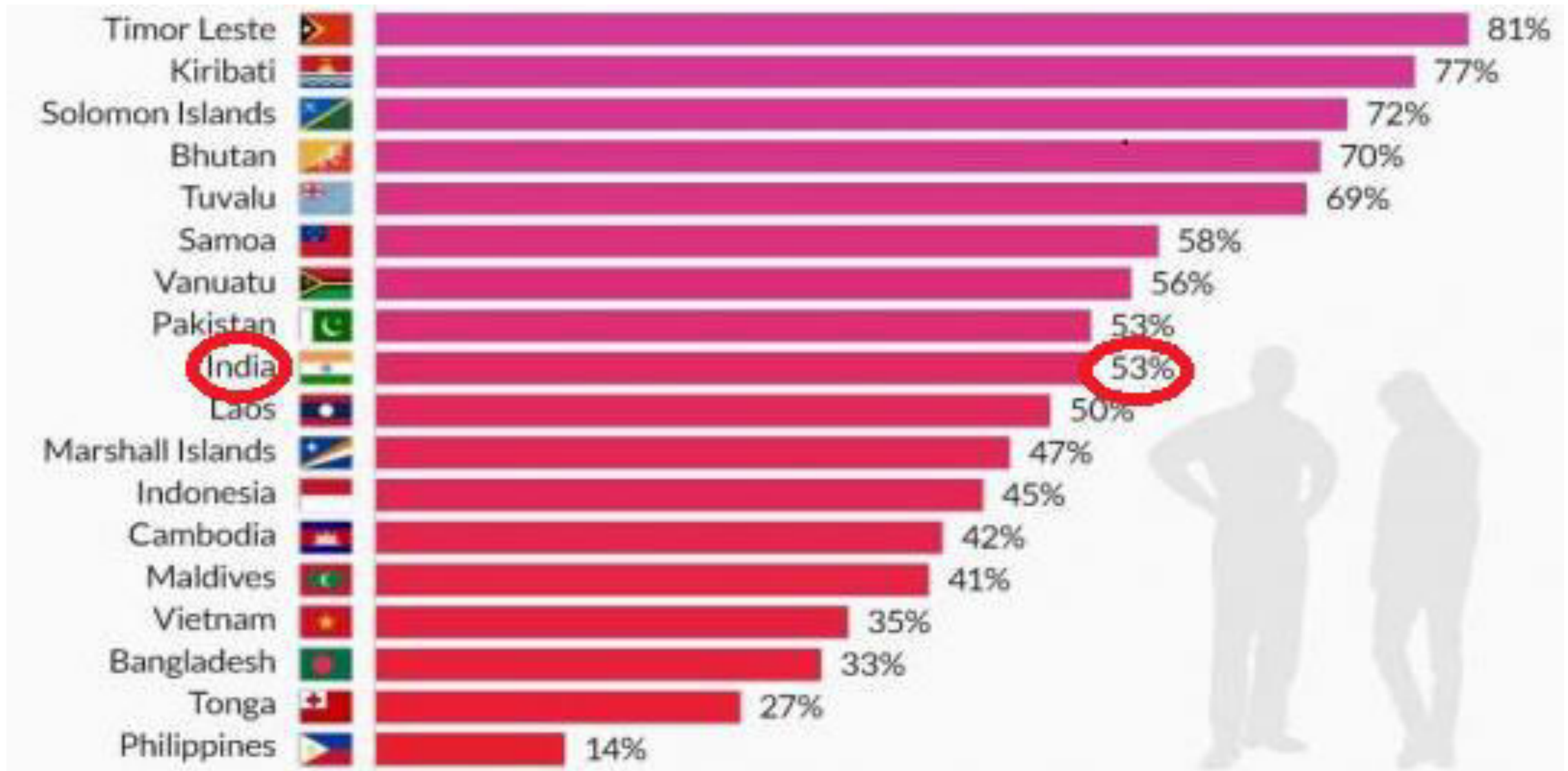


- No Data
- Women physically secure
- Women have high levels of physical security
- Women have medium levels of physical security
- Women have low levels of physical security
- Women lack physical security

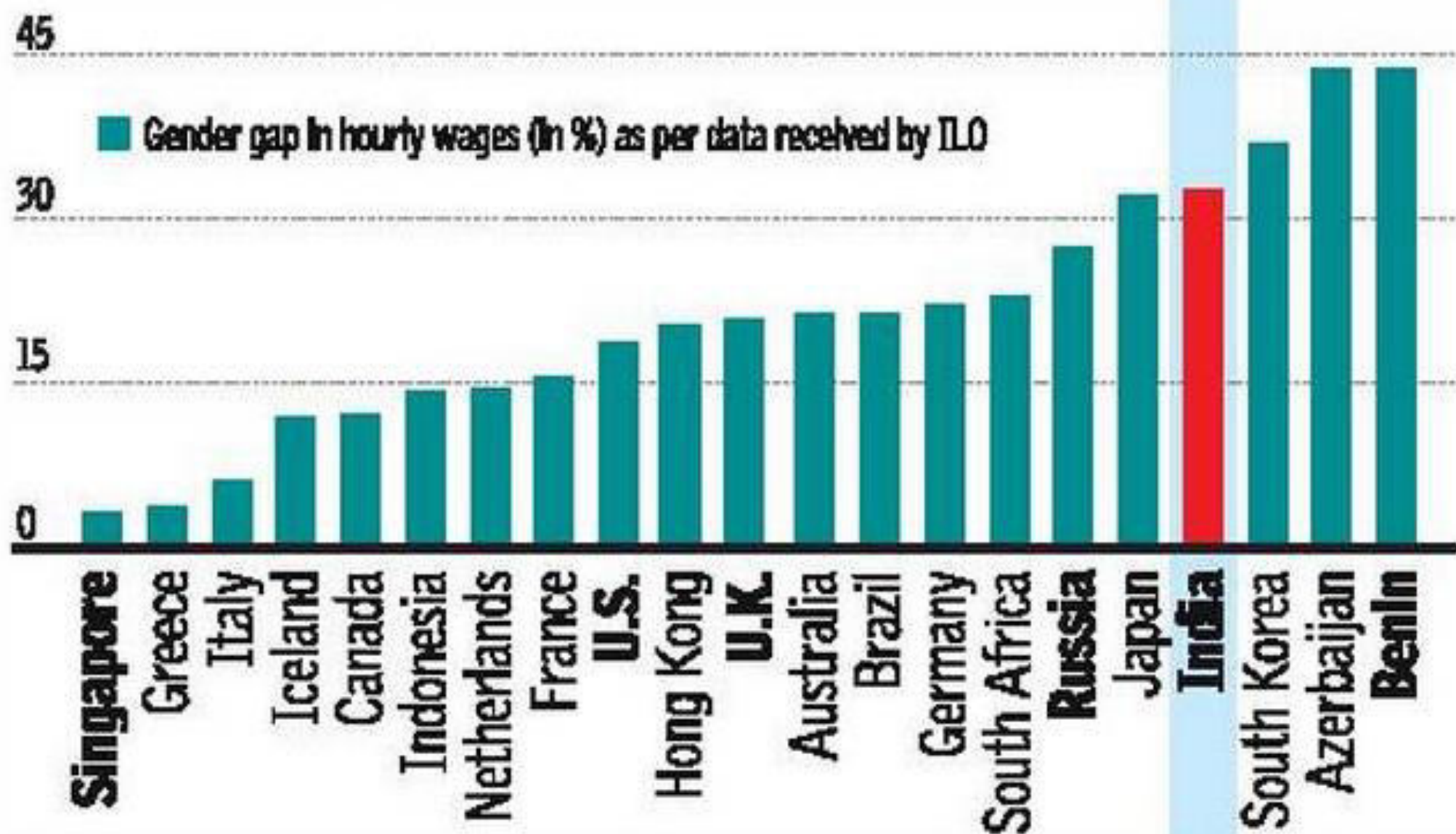
Violence against Women by Intimates



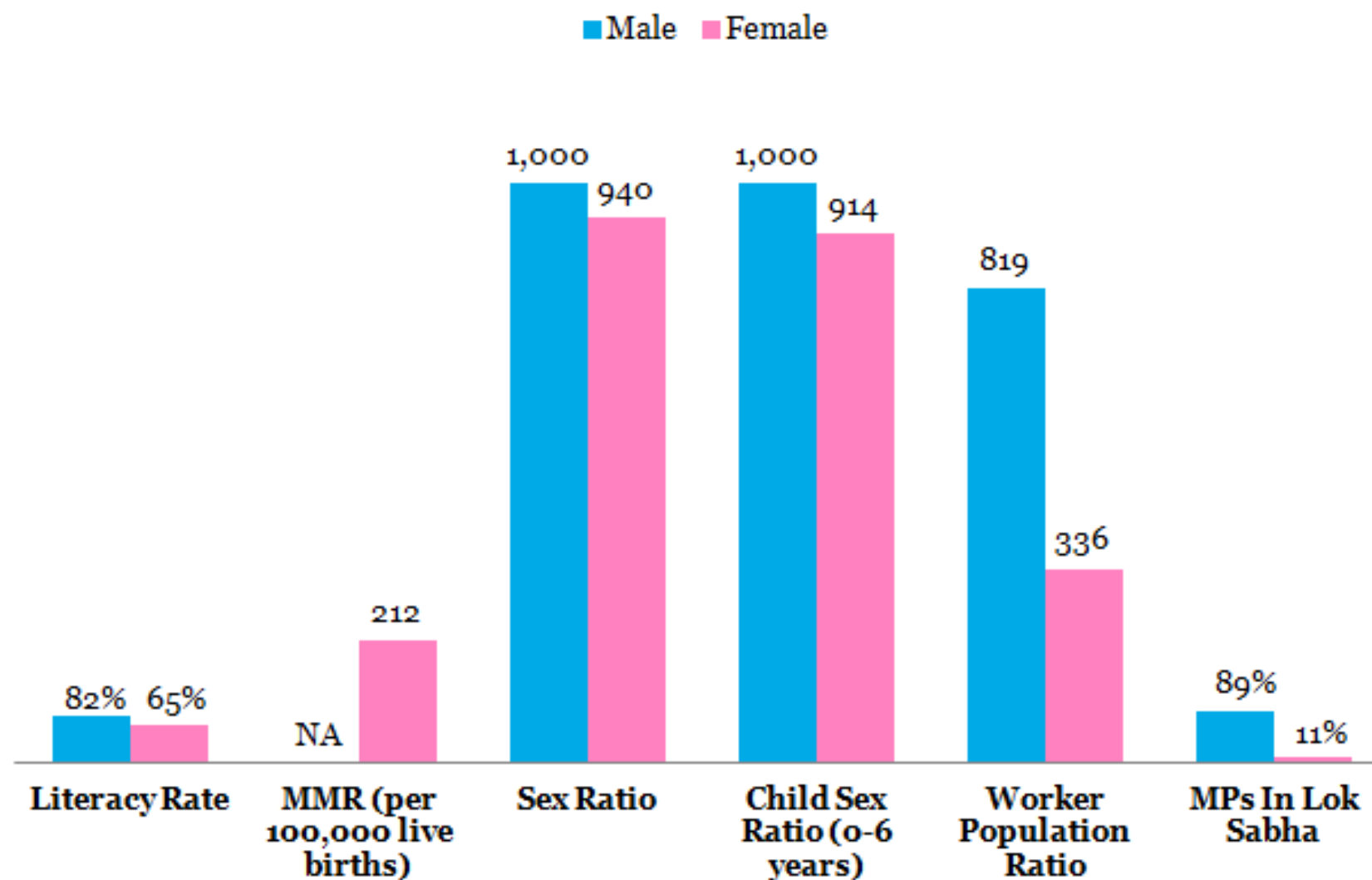
Countries where Violence against Women is Justified



Gender wage disparity in India is among the worst in the world



Gender-Wise Social Indicators



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

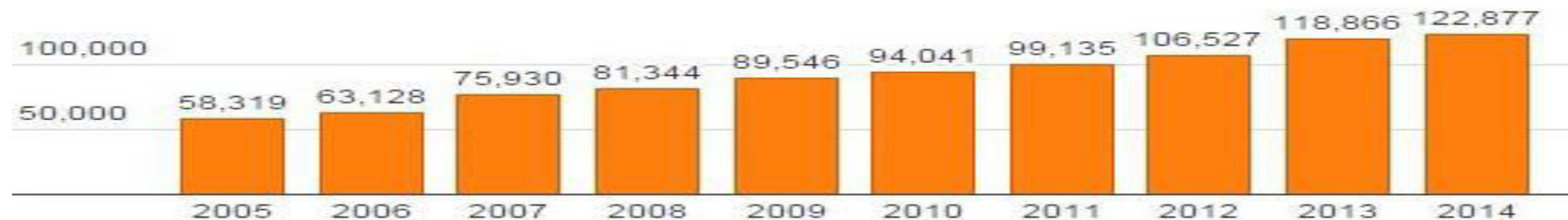


Political Representation
0.11/1

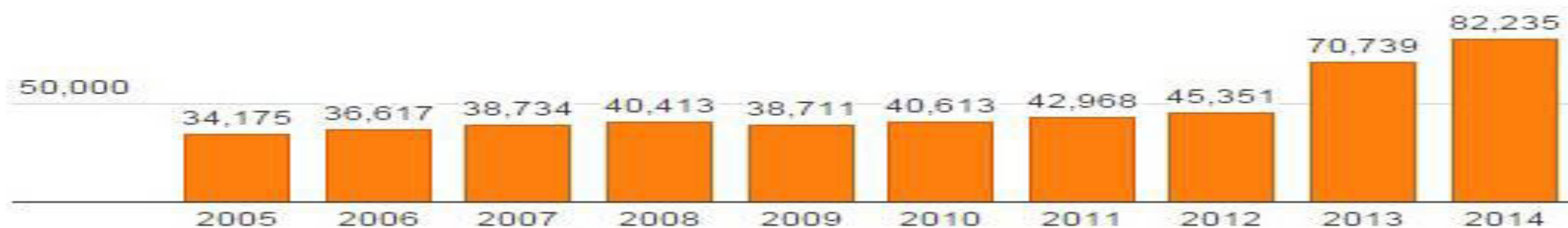
As per McKinsey Global Institute's report Power of Parity, September 2015
Gender Parity Score measures the distance each country has towards gender parity which is set at 1.00

Major Crimes Against Women * Figures represent cases reported.

Cruelty by Husband and Relatives



Assault on Women with intent to outrage her Modesty



Rape



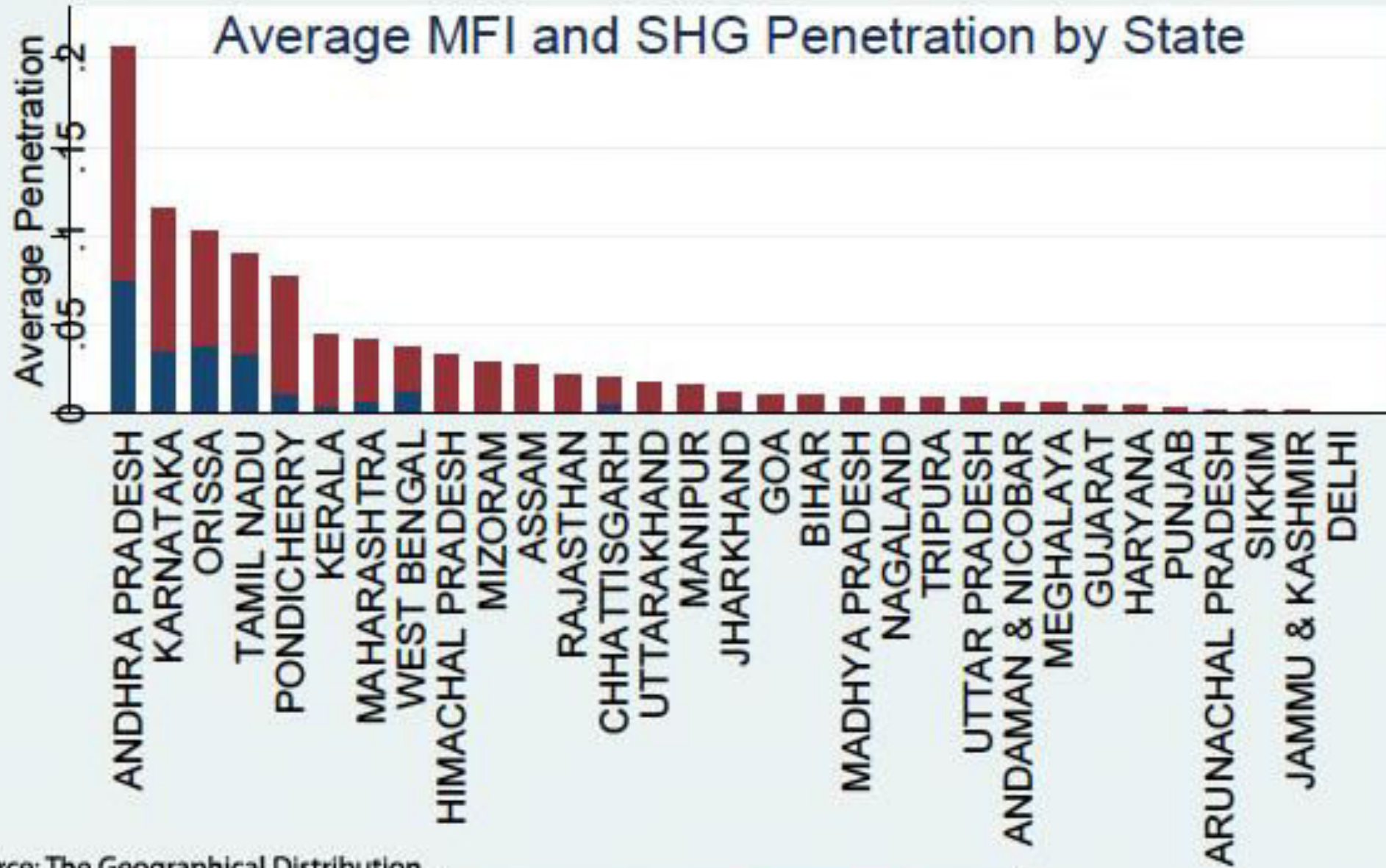


Abused Goddesses Campaign captured India's most dangerous contradiction: that of revering women in religion and mythology even as the nation remained incredibly unsafe for its women citizens



Policies for Social Inclusion





Source: The Geographical Distribution of Microfinance Services, 2007 - CMF



Labour force participation rate by sex (per cent) and gender gap (percentage points), 1997–2021

Country/region	1997–2017	2017			2018			2018–21
	Gap	♂	♀	Gap	♂	♀	Gap	Gap
World		76.1	49.4	26.7	76.0	49.3	26.7	➡
Developing countries		82.6	70.3	12.3	82.6	70.3	12.3	➡
Emerging countries		77.5	46.9	30.6	77.4	46.7	30.7	⬆
Developed countries		68.0	51.9	16.1	67.9	51.8	16.1	⬇
Northern Africa		74.1	22.9	51.2	74.1	22.9	51.2	⬇
Sub-Saharan Africa		76.3	64.6	11.7	76.4	64.7	11.7	➡
Latin America and the Caribbean		78.3	52.7	25.6	78.3	52.7	25.6	⬇
Northern America		68.3	56.2	12.1	68.1	56.1	12.0	➡
Arab States		76.4	21.2	55.2	76.3	21.3	55.0	⬇
Eastern Asia		76.8	61.3	15.5	76.6	60.9	15.7	⬆
South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific		81.2	58.8	22.4	81.1	58.8	22.3	➡
Southern Asia		79.4	28.6	50.8	79.5	28.7	50.8	⬇
Northern, Southern and Western Europe		63.8	51.3	12.5	63.6	51.2	12.4	⬇
Eastern Europe		68.1	53.0	15.1	67.9	52.9	15.0	⬇
Central and Western Asia		73.5	44.1	29.4	73.5	44.1	29.4	➡

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.

Source: ILO's Trends Econometric Models, November 2016.

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—Chhat-
tisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and
Kashmir, Jharkhand, Manipur, Meghalaya,
Tripura and Uttarakhand

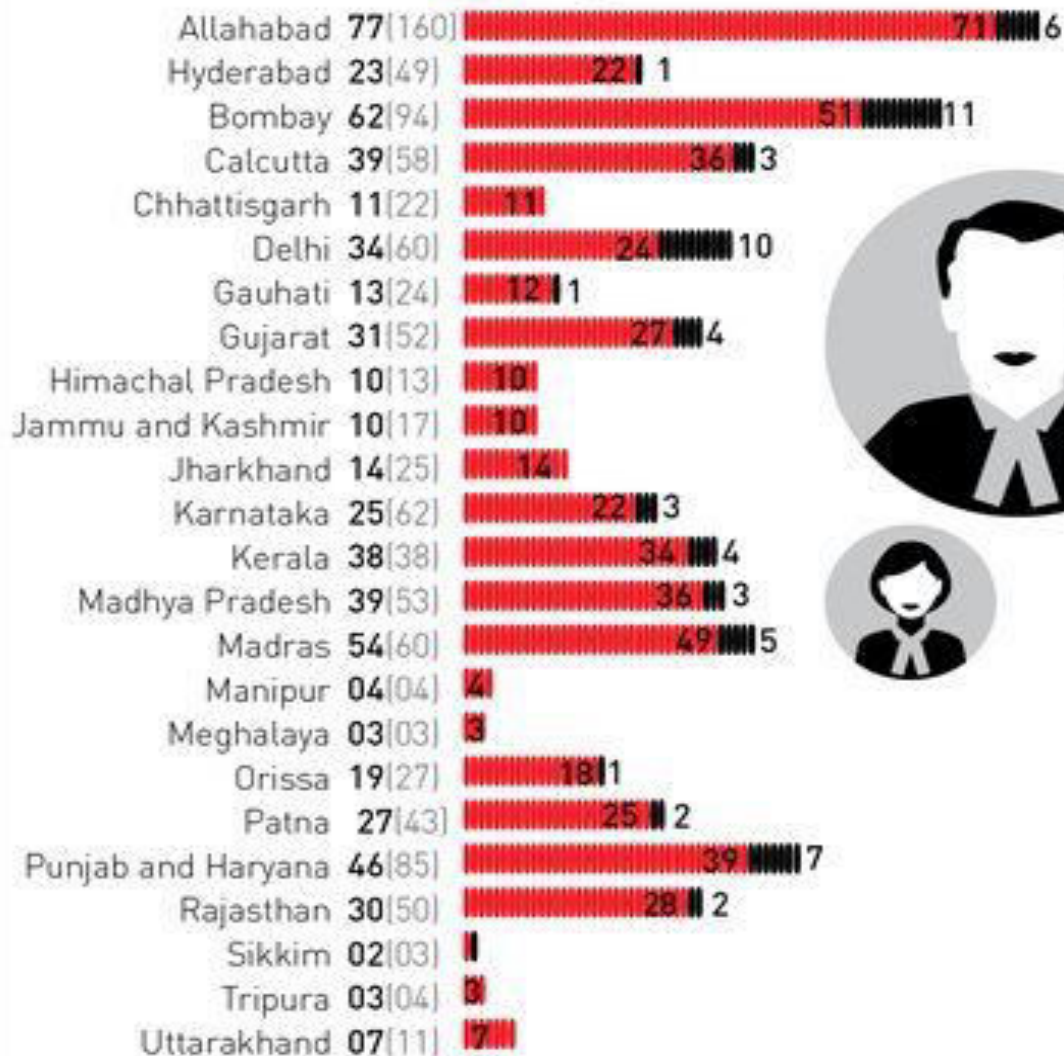
Ratio of female to male
judges in High Courts—**1:8.7**



JUDGES IN HIGH COURTS

TOTAL STRENGTH [sanctioned strength in brackets]

■ Male ■ Female

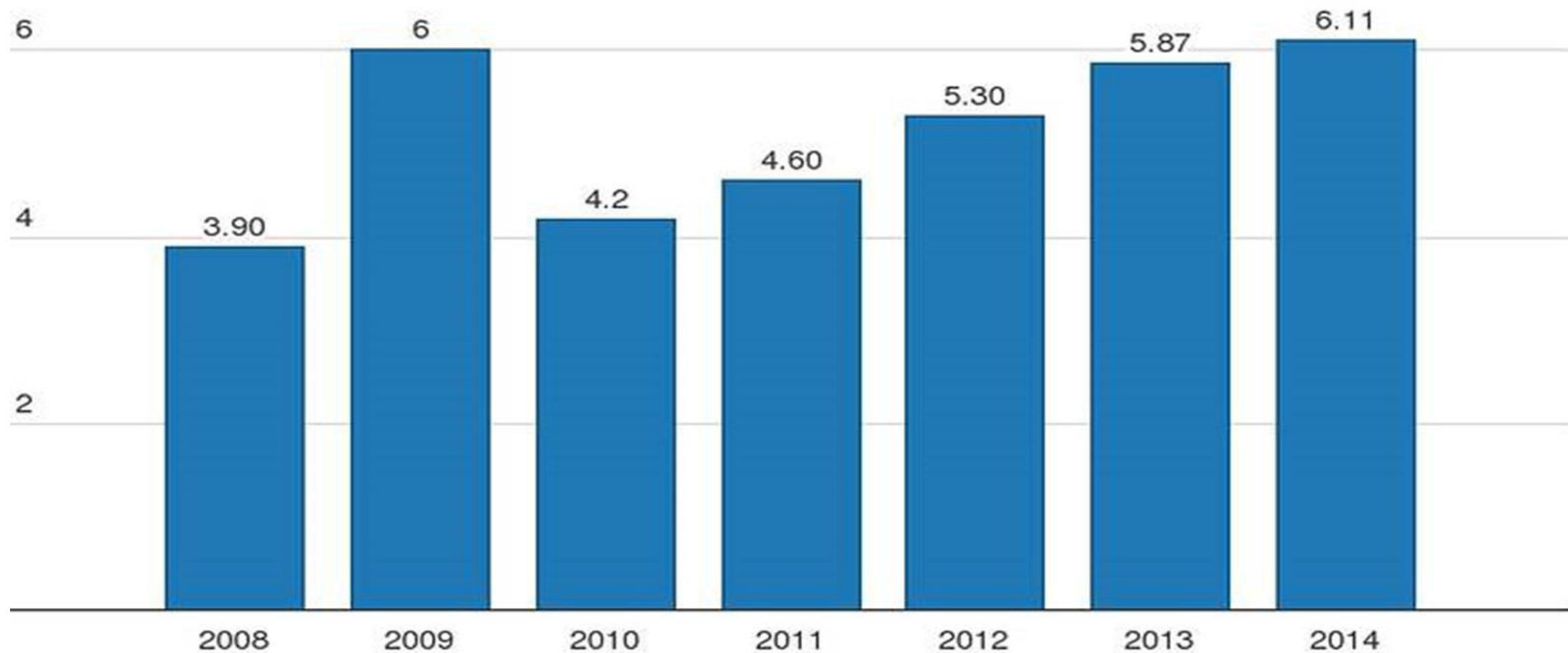


Total 621 (1,017) ■ 557 ■ 64

Statistics courtesy High Court websites, as on October 21

Uniform Growth

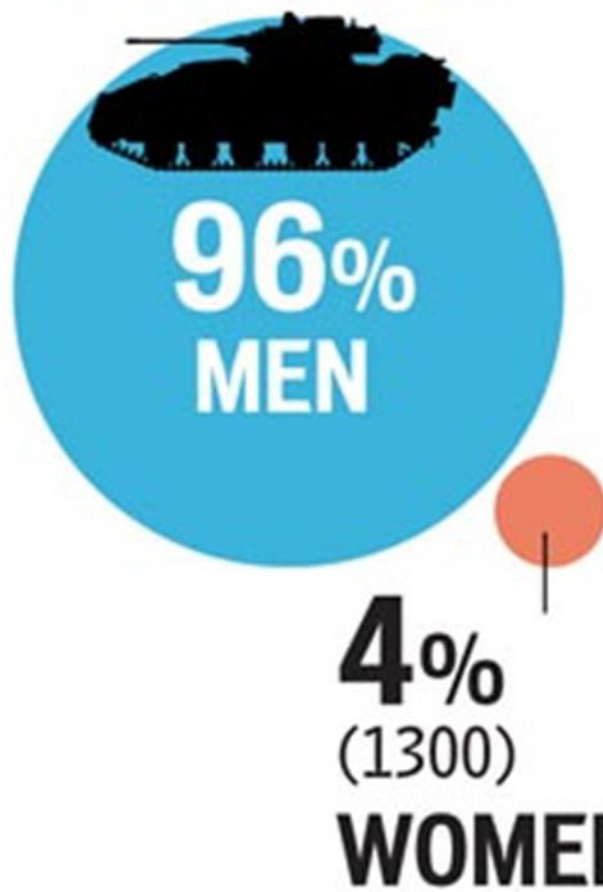
Percentage of women in India's police force



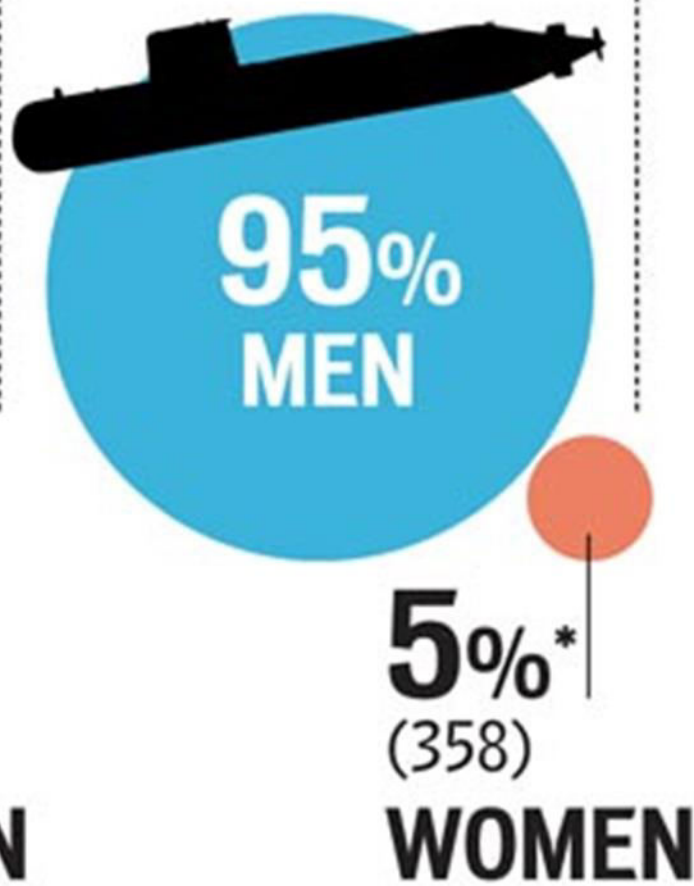
Source: Bureau of Police Research and Development

NUMBERS SAY IT ALL

OFFICERS IN **THE ARMY**



OFFICERS IN **THE NAVY**



OFFICERS IN **THE AIRFORCE**



*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.

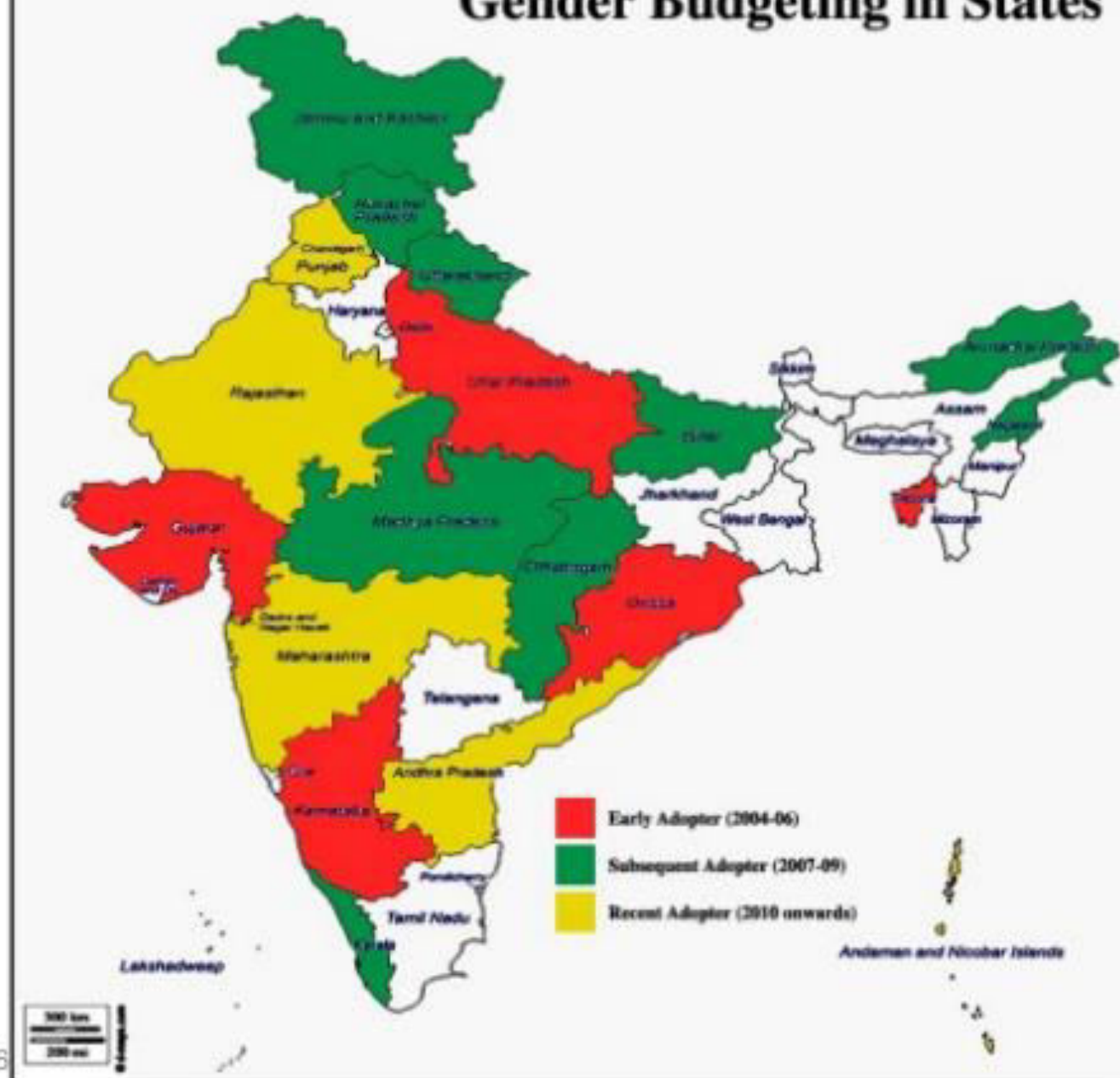
Women Focused Planning in India

- ☯ **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 &



Gender Budgeting in States



GRB in States

Year	State	Initiatives
2004	Odisha	GB statement; creation of “ 30% Women Component Plan” in “Annual Plan”; nodal dept. for GB; budget document with GB section; capacity building workshops; GB handbook; state policy for girls & women with focus on survival, health and nutrition, education, livelihood, asset ownership, decision making, participation and political representation, safety, security and protection.
2005	Tripura	GB cells in 18 state govt. depts.; nodal dept. for GB; GB statement; adopting schemes for women and girls for education, social welfare and job skills.
2006	Gujarath	GB cell; nodal dept. for GB; GB statement; state policy for gender equality; gender data bank; GB manual for govt. officials; training workshops.
	Karnataka	Nodal dept. for GB; GB statement; monitoring & evaluation to analyze gender equality; capacity building activities on GB for govt. officers; Gender Audit to measure impact.
2007	Jammu & Kashmir	Increasing focus on women’s needs in state budgets; GB cell; Nodal Dept. for GB; Policy initiatives focused on women’s needs in infrastructure, welfare, women’s employment.
	Madhya Pradesh	Nodal Dept. for GB; GB statement; “Directorate of Women Empowerment” to oversee successful implementation of women’s empowerment schemes, including women’s group and civil society in budget consultations; gender -related objectives in all project reports; collected micro-level sex-disaggregated data; gender analysis to study impact of programs.

GRB in States

2008	Kerala	Nodal Dept. for GB; Gender Advisory Committee; GB statement; flagship schemes for education, women safety and protection, and skill training; gender audit of selected flagship schemes, increasing funding for flagship schemes; gender disaggregated data; policy for gender-related goals; infrastructure to improve the status of women.
2009	Nagaland	Nodal Dept. for GB; Gender Core Committee for gender policy & engaging NGOs; GB taskforce for integrating gender in state and district plans and producing GB manual; capacity building activities for gender awareness.
2011	Rajasthan	High Level Committee; GB cell; Nodal Dept. for GB; capacity building workshops; GB statement; gender appraisal of budget proposals; gender desks established in 71 depts.
2012	Andhra Pradesh	Process initiated before state bifurcation; GB mentioned in Governor's Speech and Finance Minister's speech during budget sessions of 2015 and 2016.
2013		
2014	Uttara Khand	GB statement; GB cell; Nodal Dept. for GB; capacity building workshops for gender awareness for govt. depts.; budget tracking for women schemes resulting in a significant increase between 2007 and 2014 in spending on women-related goals.

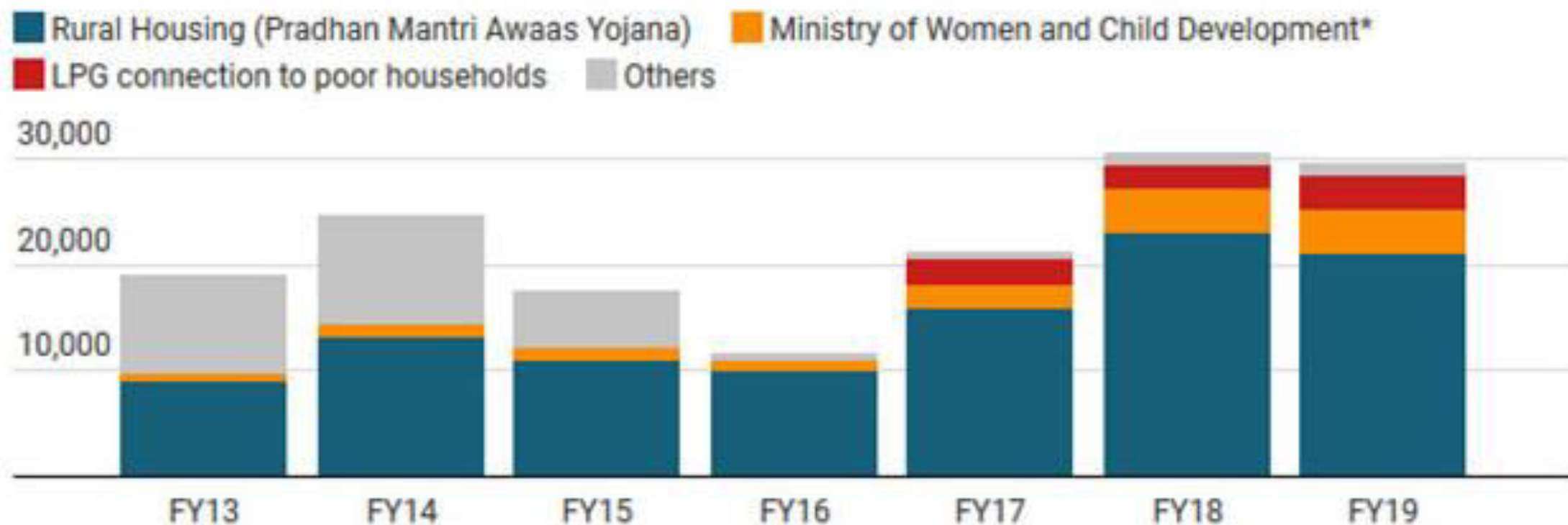
GRB in Telangana State -2018

- ☯ Process started in 2018.
- ☯ Gender Education Compulsory;
- ☯ Telangana likely to introduce separate budget for women
Draft document will be submitted to KCR before session begins;
- ☯ if implemented, Telangana will become the first state to have a “gender-based Budget”;
- ☯ in Dec. 2017, Vision 2024 proposed to prepare vision document for 2019-2024;
- ☯ 34 Depts to “reinvent” Vision Documents.

Allocations under Gender Budget Statement in Union Budget

Year	100%	30%	Total GB	Total Budget	% of GB	% of 100	% of 30
2015-16	16657.11	62600.76	79257.87	2146735	3.69	0.78	2.92
2016-17	17412.01	73212.75	90624.76	1978060	4.58	0.88	3.70
2017-18	4269.88	113326.65	117596.53	2146735	5.48	0.20	5.28
2018-19	4271.09	124428.83	128699.92	2442213	5.27	0.17	5.09
2019-20	4078.01	136934.10	141012.11	2786349	5.06	0.15	4.91

Break-up of part A of Union government's gender budget statement (Rs. crore)



**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](#)

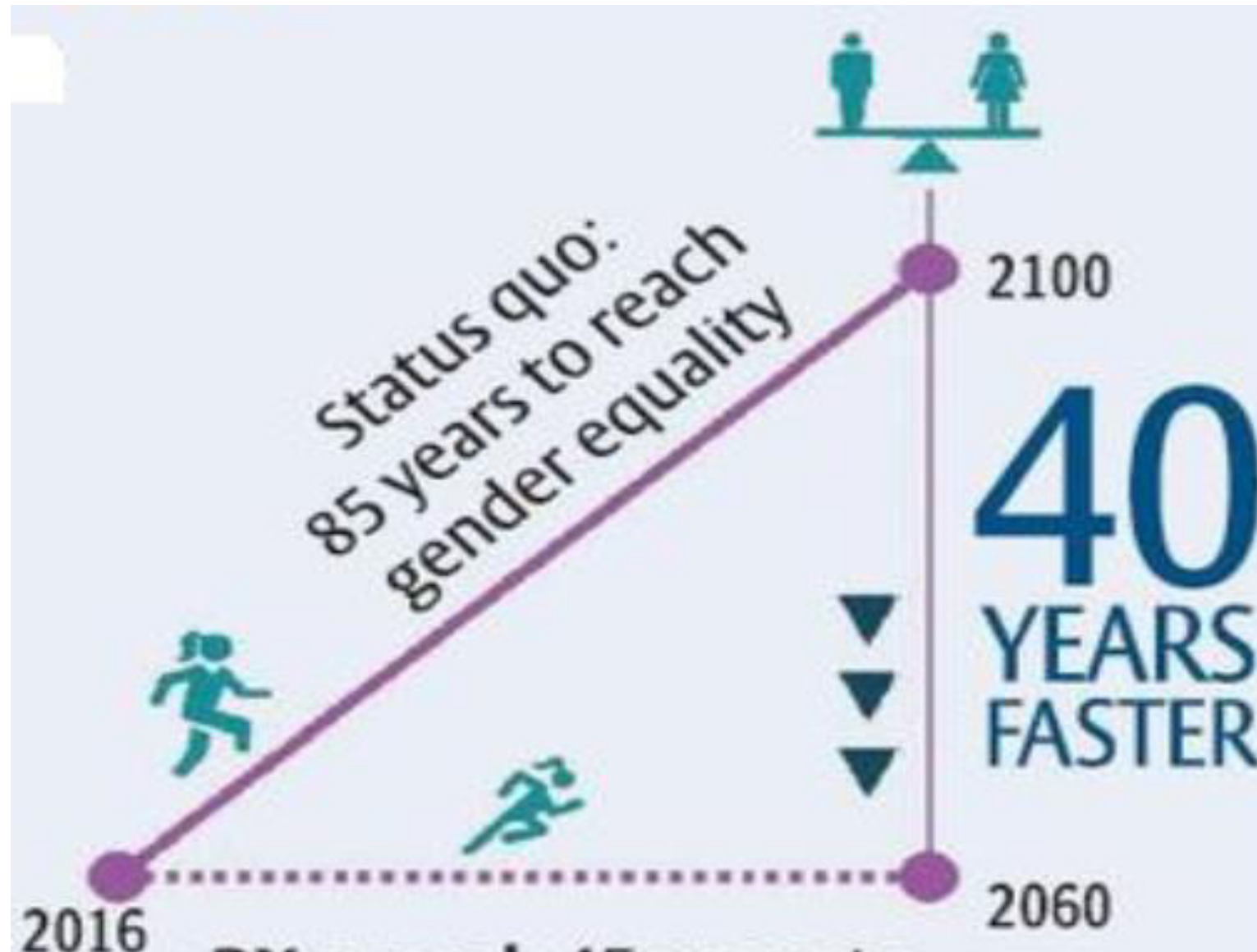
**Budget Allocations for
Women and Children in Telangana State**

Year	Total	W & CD	%
2015-16	115689.19	1887.10	1.63
2016-17	130415.87	1817.52	1.39
2017-18	149645.99	1675.10	1.12
2018-19	174453.83	1741.16	1.00
2019-20	146492.30	1381.67	0.94

Empowerment vis a vis Welfare



In the present scenario Achieving Gender Equality



There is always a way.



Now.....Where are We ?????? !!!!!!!



But.....!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

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

