

## **Gender Responsive Budgeting In India: Equality and Efficiency Dimension**

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**Abstract:** As one of the important parts of public policy, national budget reflects the priority of the government on social and economic issues. Meanwhile, it reflects government's political promises on specific policy and programs. Social gender budget analysis makes the government able to take the responsibility on the promises for social gender equity and human rights of women which links the distribution and use of public resources to the production. Most governments have expressed a commitment to gender equality objectives and to gender mainstreaming, but often there is a gap between policy statements and the ways in which governments raise and spend money. Gender responsive budget initiatives can help to close these gaps, ensuring that public money is raised and spent more effectively. They can help promote greater accountability for public resources to the people of a country, especially to women, who are generally more marginalized than men in decision-making about public money. In India, low level and inconsistent trends of expenditure on women specific and pro-women schemes confirm that Central Government has not integrated gender considerations into their budgeting process.

**Keywords:** Marginalized, Engendered, Gender mainstreaming, Accountability, Mainstream, Rural Development

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### **INTRODUCTION**

A gender responsive budget initiative does not aim to produce a separate budget for women. Instead, it aims to analyze any form of public expenditure, or method of raising public money, from a gender perspective, identifying the implications and impacts for women and girls as compared to men and boys. The key question is: what impact does this fiscal measure have on gender equality? Does it reduce gender inequality; increase it; or leave it unchanged? Economic growth has been amply demonstrated to be uneven and unsustainable in the long run if it is sought to be realized in a situation where there are significant gender inequalities [1]. Gender equality with social justice is, therefore, considered as an integral part of human development. Mahbub-ul Haq argued 'Development if not engendered is endangered' and no society can be called developed if one half of humanity remains voiceless, invisible and undervalued [2]. Amartya Sen's capabilities approach, a new social welfare theorem, is also highly compatible with the human development framework since it enables us to deal with gender empowerment issues in a more holistic manner [3]. Banerjee and Krishanraj reviewed the public schemes which are meant for women and found that there was low expenditure for poor and voiceless women [4]. A cross-country analysis suggest that countries with smaller gaps between women and men in areas such as

education, employment, and property rights have lower child malnutrition and mortality; more transparent government; faster economic growth by 0.5 to 0.9 percentage points higher per year - which in turn helps to further narrow the gender gap [5]. Integrating the gender perspective into macroeconomic policy has dual dimensions: Firstly, equality dimension; i.e. gender equality is not mere outcomes of development policy but simultaneously instrument of balanced development for both male and female. This gender equality can benefit the economy through efficiency gains; and Secondly, efficiency dimension; i.e. the social rate of return of investment in women is greater than the corresponding rate for men [6]. Therefore, macroeconomic and budgetary policies can have differential impact on men and women because of the systemic differences between the sexes in relation to the economy [7]. Acharya, M, summarized the experience of gender budgeting in India and Nepal and noted that the inadequacies of spending into categories like women specific, pro-women and general programs. However, the study pointed out that it is more important to examine the effectiveness, adequacy and efficiency of the allocations to achieve the program objectives set for women's programs, rather than focusing on percent allocations per se [8]. An additional investment on women related schemes (such as female education, health, etc.) is usually likely to yield a higher social rate

of return and Gross National Product than a corresponding outlay on men [9] whereas any cutback in public expenditure worsens the status of women [10]. Gender budgeting is not a separate budget for women, or for men but, it translates gender commitments into budgetary commitments [11]. It attempts to disaggregate, the government's mainstream budget according to its impact on different groups of women and men. It examines the gendered incidence of budgetary policies for effective targeting of public spending and offsetting any undesirable gender-specific consequences of previous budgetary measures. An important aim of gender budgeting is to allocate funds so as to improve the position of women, hence contributing to gender equality [12]. Gender budgeting has gained prominence in recent years, and was given additional impetus by the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995, which called for ensuring the integration of a gender perspective in budgetary policies and programs [13]. Elson observed that government budgets are not "gender-neutral" and that the appearance of gender-neutrality is more accurately described as "gender blindness," because fiscal measures may have a different effect on women and men [14]. Gender budgeting seeks to mainstream gender analysis of issues within government policies; promote greater accountability for the commitment of governments to gender equality; and influence budgets and policies [15]. Gender budgeting is not intended to analyze only programs that are specifically targeted to females or to produce a separate "women's" budget, but rather to examine the gender effects of all government programs and policies, their effects on resource allocation and outcomes, and how to improve them. It draws upon the literature on the measurement of inequality in that it tries to improve the allocation of resources within the government budget to reduce those inequalities with consequent benefits to economic and social well-being. The probability of children being enrolled in school increased with their mother's educational level, and extra income going to mothers has a more positive impact on household investment in nutrition, health and education of children than extra income going to fathers [16].

## METHODOLOGY AND DATA BASE

The key purpose of this paper is to examine the levels and trends of Central Government gender budgeting from 1995-96 to 2009-10 for sixteen major states in India. To analyze the gender budgets at central and state level a framework has been provided by an Australian economist Sharp in 1998. This framework was followed in Australia and South African for Gender

Budgeting analysis. In Sharp's framework, each department's allocations can be broken up into three categories of expenditure. That is, (i) Expenditure specifically targeted for women, (ii) Expenditure on equal employment opportunities within the public sector, and (iii) mainstream budget expenditure. The three categories add up to 100 percent of budget (Lahiri, et al., 2003). This study analyzes the levels and trends of gender budget expenditure by taking into account different central government Demand for Grants and categorized government budget into two components: That is,

1. Expenditure on WSS: 100 percent targeted for women. The expenditure on women specific scheme is of great importance as it includes 100 percent allocation for women and has more impact on women empowerment. Therefore, this expenditure category is analyzed from 1995-96 to 2009-10 by including different Demand for Grants throughout the period.
2. Pro-Women Allocations (PWA): which is the composite expenditure (for men and women) schemes with a significant women's component (at least 30 percent targeted for women). This expenditure category is analyzed from 2004-05 to 2009-10.

The pro-women allocation is calculated by using the following formula.

$$PWA = (TE - WSP)$$

Where,

PWA = Pro-Women Allocation

TE = total social sector expenditure.

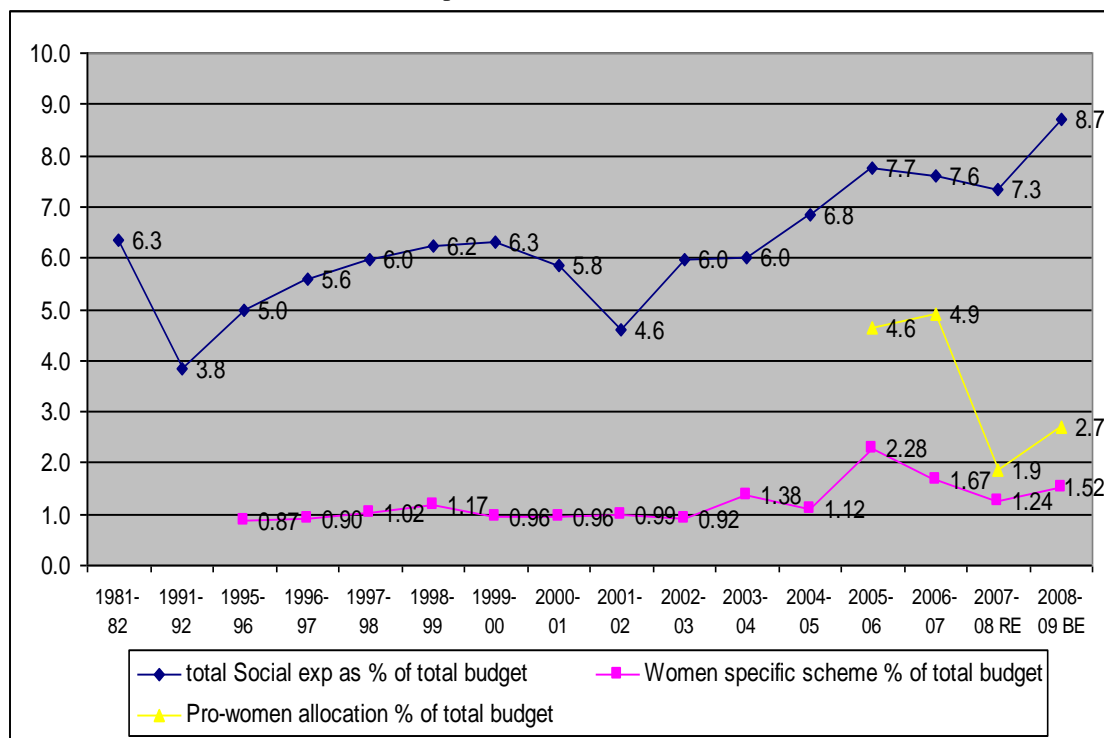
WSP = allocation on women specific programmes

Further, the first category has been classified into four clusters. The grouping of these clusters is based on the objective and purpose of the particular scheme and its' potential impact on women. That is, (i) Protective and Welfare Services, (ii) Social Services, (iii) Economic Services, and (iv) Regulatory and Awareness Generation Services. The following section analyzes levels, trends, changing pattern and composition of gender budgeting of central government. This section also includes the initiatives taken by some central government ministries and departments to empower the women and next section draws a conclusion, as well as summarizes the limitations of the present study and some problems that worth further research

### Analysis of Social Sector Spending

The resources allocations for the advancement of women are routed through various departments and ministries. These departments include various scheme and programme related to women empowerment. The important thing is that most of these programmes and schemes fall under social sector. For instance, the Ministry of Women and Child Development

spearheading the gender budgeting initiative in 2004 defined a broad strategic framework for gender budgeting and defined “Budgeting for Equity” as the mission statement, is also fall under this sector. Other ministries, like health, education, rural development, social welfare are come under this sector. Therefore, the analysis of social sector is important.



**Figure 1: Trends in Social Sector, Women-Specific and Pro-Women Allocation as Percent of Total central Budget (revenue exp. + capital outlay)**

(Source: Original Budget Paper, Various Issues, Government of India.)

The above figure provides a picture on the trends of social sector spending as a ratio of total central government budget from 1981-82 to 2008-09. The social sector spending shows increasing trend throughout the period. This ratio increased from 5.0 percent in 1995-96 to 8.7 percent in 2008-09. The expenditure on women specific scheme remains almost constant ranging from 1-2 percent during 1995-96 to 2008-09. The pro-women allocation declined from 4.6 percent in 2005-06 to 2.7 percent in 2008-09.

### Women Specific and Pro-Women Allocation: Central Government

In India, central government has over a period of time strived to incorporate gender perspective in its budget through various programs and schemes. For

instance, there are some schemes which try to tackle the literacy gap between girls and boys or focus on universalization of education or target reproductive and child health as its goal. These programs and schemes generally fall under social sector, which also cover women specific and pro-women allocation. An analysis of the trends of social sector and gender budgeting allocation finds that the social sector spending shows increasing trends during the period both as percentage of total revenue expenditure of the central government and GDP (Table 1). The share of social sector spending as a ratio of government revenue expenditure increased from 5.47 percent in 1995-96 to 11.39 percent in 2009-10 (Budget Estimate), almost double. As percentage to GDP it increased from 0.71 percent to 1.86 percent during the same period. In per capita real (at 1993-94

prices) term expenditure on social sector increased more than five times from Rs. 69 in 1995-96 to Rs. 365 in 2009-10BE (Table 1). The expenditure on women specific scheme as percentage to revenue expenditure of the government remains ranging from 0.96 percent to 1.86 percent throughout the study period (Table 1). Its share as percentage of GDP remains less half percent, ranging from 0.13 percent to 0.29 percent. Per female expenditure, in real term, on women specific schemes increased Rs. 25 in 1995-96 to Rs. 90 in 2009-10. The

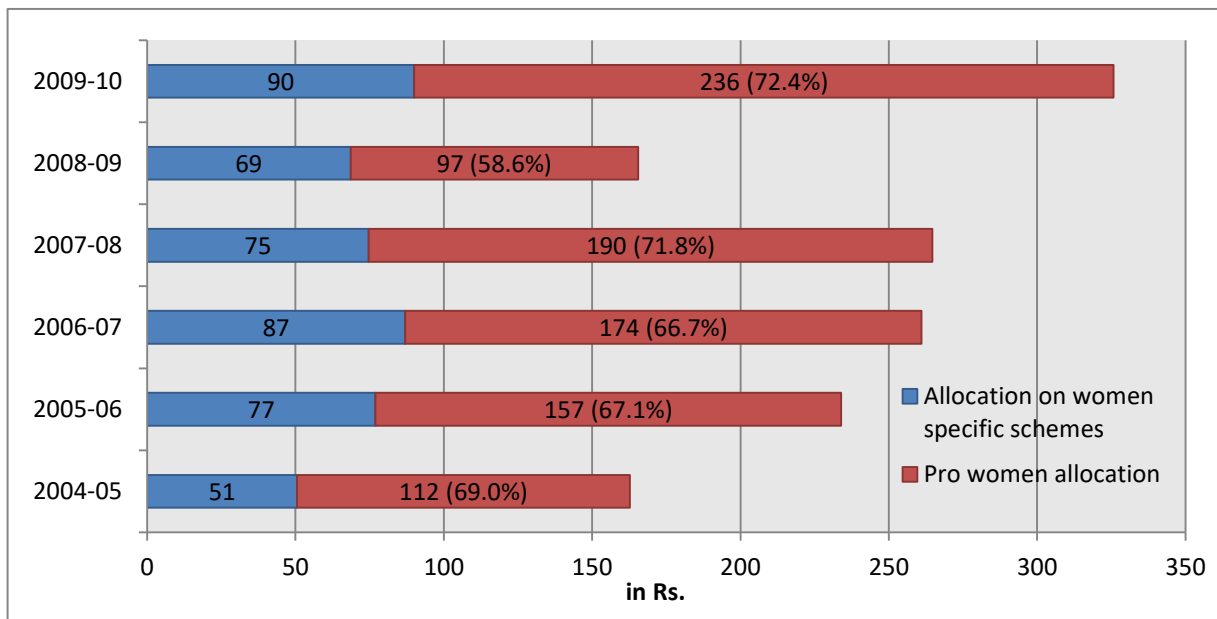
pro-women allocation cover the period from 2004-05 to 2009-10. Its share remains about two-third as compare to women specific scheme (Figure 2). Its share in total revenue expenditure and in GDP increased 2.82 percent and 0.39 percent in 2004-05 to 4.59 percent and 0.75 percent in 2009-10 respectively, except the year 2008-09 which record a low share. In real per capita term pro-women allocation increased from Rs. 112.2 to Rs. 235.7 during this period (Table 1).

**Table 1: Trends in Social Sector, WSS and PWA**

Year	as % to total revenue expenditure of central government			as % to GDP (at current prices 1993-94 base)			Per capita real Exp.	Per female real expenditure	
	SSE	WSS	PWA	SSE	WSS	PWA	SSE	WSS	PWA
1995-96	5.47	0.96	NA	0.71	0.13	NA	69	25.1	NA
1996-97	6.09	0.98	NA	0.78	0.13	NA	80	26.6	NA
1997-98	6.57	1.12	NA	0.85	0.15	NA	90	31.9	NA
1998-99	6.77	1.28	NA	0.92	0.17	NA	101	39.7	NA
1999-00	6.91	1.06	NA	0.98	0.15	NA	112	35.9	NA
2000-01	6.36	1.04	NA	0.93	0.15	NA	110	37.7	NA
2001-02	5.02	1.08	NA	0.73	0.16	NA	89	39.9	NA
2002-03	6.50	1.00	NA	0.99	0.15	NA	123	39.4	NA
2003-04	6.59	1.51	NA	0.95	0.22	NA	127	60.2	NA
2004-05	7.78	1.27	2.82	1.06	0.17	0.39	149	50.5	112.2
2005-06	8.71	1.80	3.67	1.18	0.24	0.50	179	77.0	157.0
2006-07	8.50	1.86	3.72	1.17	0.26	0.51	192	87.0	174.1
2007-08	10.37	1.48	3.77	1.43	0.20	0.52	252	74.7	190.0
2008-09	10.75	1.43	2.02	1.74	0.23	0.33	323	68.6	97.0
2009-10	11.39	1.75	4.59	1.86	0.29	0.75	365	90.0	235.7

Note: 1. SSE- social sector expenditure; WSS- women specific scheme; PWA- pro women allocation.

2. While estimating the real per capita or real per female expenditure the expenditure series is deflated on the bases of 1993-94 prices. Source: Original Budget Paper, Various Issues, Government of India



**Figure 2: Per Women Allocation on Women Specific & Pro-Women Schemes: (in Rupees)**

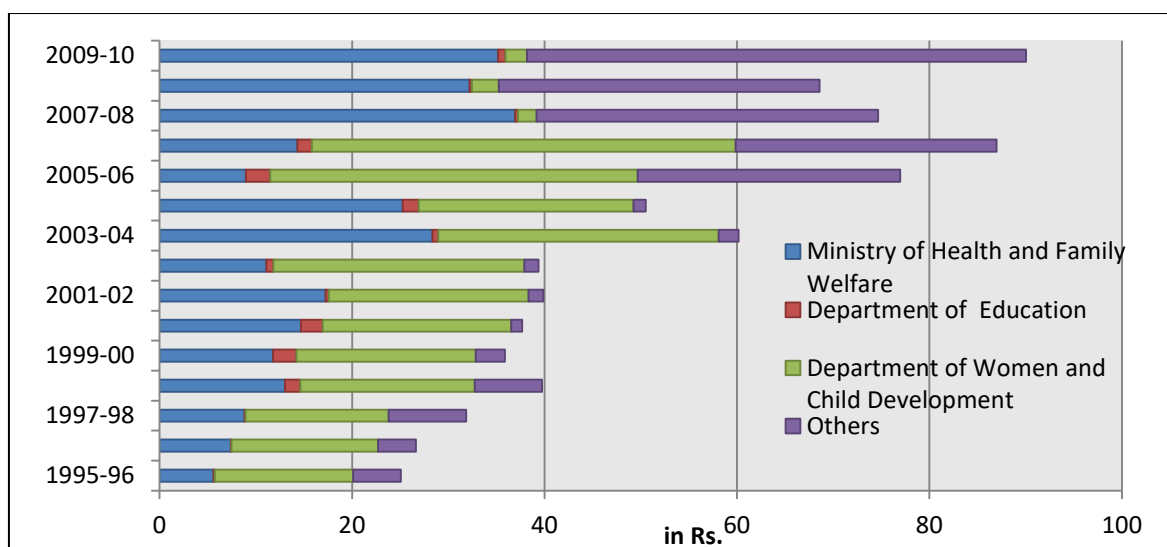
Note: The Figures in parenthesis show composition (in percent) value of these schemes.

Source: Central Government Original Budget Papers, Various Issues, Government of India

### Departments and Ministry Wise Analysis of Women Specific Allocation

The department wise allocation shows that the department of health and family welfare, and women and child development constitutes a higher allocation and shows increasing trends as percentage of total social sector spending (see table-2). Despite low female literacy rate and higher gap in literacy attainment, the

central government spending on education is very low throughout the study period both as percentage of social sector spending and in per capita term (Table-2 and Figure-3). There is need to spend on women specific schemes targeted to education to improve the female literacy level and reduce the literacy gap among girls and boys.



**Figure 3: Per Women allocation on Departments wise WSS (in Rupees)**

Source: Central Government Original Budget Papers, Various Issues, Government of India

**Table 2: Departments wise Trends and Composition of WSS**

Year	as % of total social sector expenditure					Composition (in percent)			
	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Department of Education	Department of Women and Child Development	Ministry of rural dev. and Others	Total	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Department of Education	Department of Women and Child Development	Ministry of rural dev. and Others
1995-96	3.93	0.09	10.09	3.47	17.58	22.36	0.51	57.39	19.73
1996-97	4.48	0.05	9.22	2.38	16.13	27.76	0.32	57.15	14.76
1997-98	4.73	0.05	7.97	4.31	17.06	27.72	0.30	46.74	25.25
1998-99	6.18	0.77	8.60	3.31	18.84	32.77	4.07	45.62	17.54
1999-00	5.03	1.03	7.93	1.29	15.28	32.89	6.74	51.90	8.46
2000-01	6.39	0.99	8.52	0.49	16.39	38.96	6.04	51.98	3.02
2001-02	9.33	0.17	11.22	0.82	21.55	43.30	0.78	52.10	3.83
2002-03	4.34	0.29	10.21	0.58	15.43	28.14	1.90	66.20	3.76
2003-04	10.79	0.23	11.09	0.78	22.90	47.13	1.00	48.44	3.43
2004-05	8.16	0.54	7.22	0.41	16.32	50.01	3.28	44.21	2.50
2005-06	2.41	0.68	10.25	7.32	20.66	11.65	3.31	49.62	35.42
2006-07	3.60	0.38	11.08	6.82	21.88	16.46	1.72	50.64	31.18
2007-08	7.06	0.06	0.37	6.78	14.27	49.48	0.40	2.59	47.53
2008-09	6.24	0.04	0.54	6.45	13.27	47.00	0.33	4.07	48.60
2009-10	6.01	0.14	0.38	8.86	15.38	39.06	0.88	2.45	57.61

Source: Central Government Original Budget Papers, Various Issues, Government of India

The compositional picture of WSS shows that the department of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Health and Family welfare constitute a significant proportion about 50 to 65 percent of the total women allocation. However, in the recent year the share of Ministry of Rural development increased from 35.42 percent in 2005-06 to 48.0 percent in the recent fiscal year 2009-10. It shows that in the recent year government has given priorities to rural development (Table-2). The ministry wise per women real expenditure on women specific scheme also shows similar trends (Figure-3).

#### Clusters-Wise Analysis of Women Specific Schemes

For the advancement of women various women specific schemes have been grouped into four clusters, namely, (i) Protective and Welfare Services, (ii) Social Services, (iii) Economic Services, and (iv) Regulatory and Awareness Generation Services. The grouping of these clusters is based on the objective and purpose of the particular scheme and its' potential impact on women. The categorization somehow is also based on the sub-components of Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) that includes political and decision making participation, economic participation and decision-making power, power over economic

resources etc. The GEM differs from GDI in that it focuses on women's opportunities rather than on gender inequalities in basic capabilities. The GDI is a gender-sensitive adaptation of Human Development Index (HDI). Basically health and education sector inequalities covered under Gender Development Index. It adjusts the gender inequality in life expectancy, educational attainment (gross enrolment ratio and literacy rate) and income. A lower value of GDI relative to that of HDI means that women not only have low overall achievement in human development, but their achievement is even lower than that of men. The closer the value of GEM is to zero, indicate lack of women empowerment. The value of GEM near to one indicates high levels of empowerment of women. The India's GEM value is 0.24, reveals that women in India lag much behind in gaining access to economic and political opportunities compare to other countries (Appendix-I). The Protective and Welfare Services include the allocations on women's home and caregivers, rehabilitation schemes for victims of atrocities, pensions for widows and destitute women etc. The aim of these schemes is to provide the direct benefit to women to avoid the adverse consequences for women.

**Table 3: Trends and Composition of Cluster Wise expenditure on WSS (in percent)**

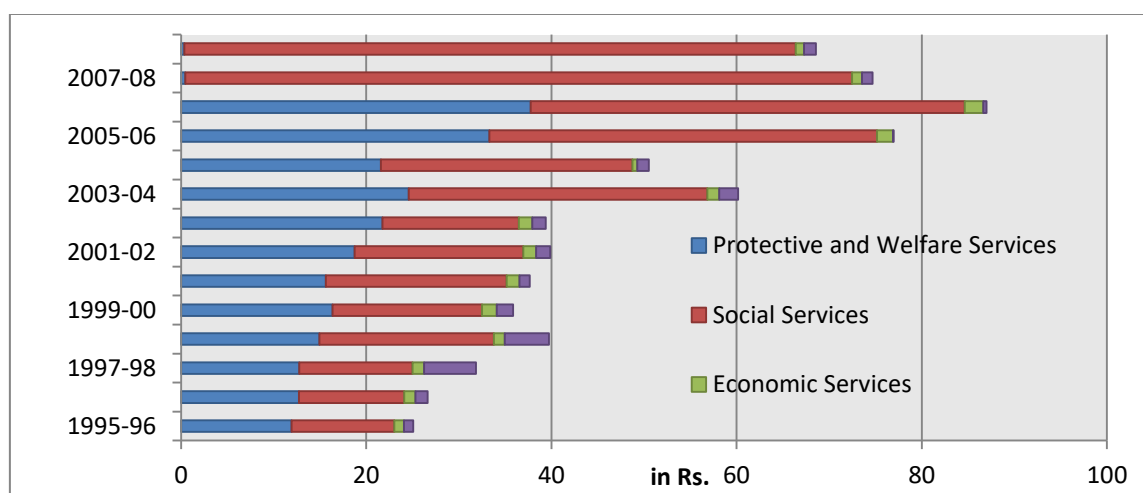
Year	as percentage of total social sector expenditure					Composition (in percent)			
	PWS	SS	ES	RAGS	Total	PWS	SS	ES	RAGS
1995-96	8.37	7.79	0.73	0.70	17.58	47.59	44.29	4.14	3.98
1996-97	7.71	6.90	0.73	0.79	16.13	47.82	42.75	4.54	4.89
1997-98	6.84	6.56	0.66	3.01	17.06	40.08	38.44	3.85	17.63
1998-99	7.09	8.93	0.57	2.25	18.84	37.62	47.40	3.02	11.95
1999-00	6.98	6.87	0.68	0.76	15.28	45.64	44.95	4.43	4.98
2000-01	6.80	8.51	0.60	0.48	16.39	41.50	51.90	3.66	2.94
2001-02	10.14	9.84	0.75	0.81	21.55	47.05	45.67	3.50	3.78
2002-03	8.53	5.76	0.57	0.57	15.43	55.28	37.33	3.68	3.71
2003-04	9.35	12.28	0.49	0.77	22.90	40.84	53.63	2.14	3.38
2004-05	6.97	8.78	0.17	0.40	16.32	42.71	53.80	1.03	2.45
2005-06	8.94	11.24	0.46	0.02	20.66	43.26	54.42	2.24	0.07
2006-07	9.50	11.80	0.50	0.08	21.88	43.40	53.92	2.29	0.38
2007-08	0.08	13.77	0.20	0.21	14.27	0.59	96.48	1.43	1.50
2008-09	0.07	12.78	0.17	0.25	13.27	0.50	96.33	1.29	1.88

Note: PWS- protective and Welfare Services; SS- Social Services; ES- Economic Services; RAGS- Regulatory, Awareness Generation and other Services.

Source: Original Budget Paper, Various issues, Government of India.

Under these clusters, the social service (in compositional term) comprises a higher amount and its share in total allocation is increasing over the period from 44.29 percent in 1995-96 to 96.33 percent in 2008-09. The share of regulatory and awareness generation services shows declining trends. The share of economic services is very low about 3 to 4 percent and its share declined from 4.14 percent 1995-96 to 1.29 in 2009-10. The share of protective & welfare services has decreased from 47.59 percent in 1995-96 to

43.4 percent in 2006-07 and its share in the recent fiscal remains negligible (Table-3). Only social services as a ratio of social sector spending shows increasing trend and other cluster shows decreasing trend during the study period. Similar, type of trends can be depicted from per women expenditure on these clusters (Figure-4). Table-3 crystal clear that there exist wide variations across these clusters, which shows that expenditure, is not entitled on priority basis.



**Figure 4: Per Women allocation on Cluster wise WSS (Rupees)**

Source: Original Budget Paper, Various Issues, Government of India.

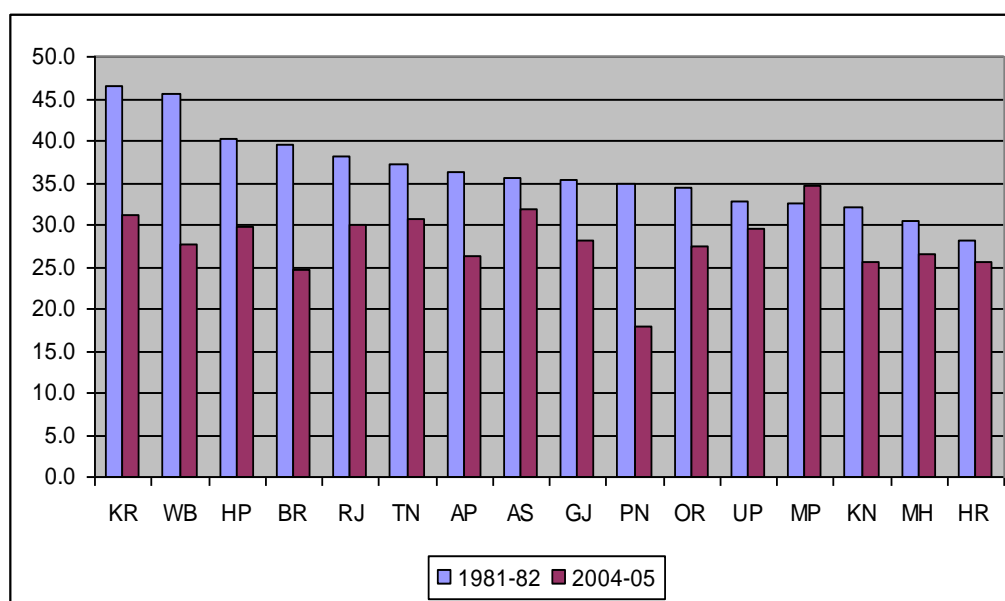
Further, it has rightly mentioned that the implication of these clusters depends on the variations across the cluster [17]. As, the allocation to different clusters reflects the sensitivity, awareness and strategic approach of the government towards planning of women empowerment programs. It is clear from the above analysis that the central government has made an attempt to propose allocation for schemes and services in 'social services cluster'. The allocation to this cluster directly has a bearing on the well being of women and provides support services for their development. In a nutshell, these schemes have the potential to contribute to empowerment of women and enable them to actively participate in their own development. Central government, however, somehow has not been able to

plan and initiate adequate number of schemes as well as its share related to economic services, aimed at building skills for income generating activities, marketing, credit availability, self employment etc. It has been pointed that the index value of Women Economic Empowerment, which is sub-component of Gender Empowerment Measure, is low about 0.45 in 2006. Therefore, to improve the women empowerment, economic independence and autonomy is most important. It is therefore, important to reorient the policies related to women targeted schemes and have a holistic perspective of women's development in the planning process. Similarly, planning related to Regulatory and Awareness Services require attention.

**Table 4: Comparative picture of social sector spending as percentage of total state budget across the sixteen major states in India**

Expenditure range	1981-82	2004-05
≥ 30 percent: defined by 'Women Component Plan'	Kerala, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Punjab, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra	Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh
≥26 & <30 percent	Haryana	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal, Orissa, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh
< 26 percent		Karnataka, Haryana, Bihar, Punjab

Source: RBI Bulletin- A Study of State Budget, Various Issues.



**Figure 5: Public Expenditure on social sector as a ratio of total state budget**  
Source: RBI Bulletin- A Study of State Budget, Various Issues.



Table 4 and Figure 5 depict a comparative picture of social sector spending across the sixteen major states in India. This table indicates that in 1981-82 all states were spending about 30 or more than 30 percent on social sector out of their budget, except for Haryana. In 2004-05, only six states were fall contained by and more than 30 percent expenditure category and other six states were in 26 to 30 percent expenditure category. The important thing is that in term of social sector spending, Haryana turns down from worse to worsen situation in 2004-05. It may be noted that however, in 2001 government of India have declared its women component plan that every state government should spend at least 30 percent of their expenditure on social sector. But here the situation is totally reverse. How state governments are committed to improve the social welfare of the masses is difficult to say, particularly for Haryana state. The share of health and education expenditure into total state budget is also decline over the period of time in most of the states. In case of Haryana, the share of education expenditure declined from 14 percent in 1981-82 to 11.4 percent in 2004-05 and the share of health expenditure from 8.6 percent to 8.2 percent during the same period (see appendix 3 and 4).

#### **Allocation on Pro-women Schemes:**

##### **Ministry of Rural Development**

##### **Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):**

SGSY was launched on April 1999 by Minister of Rural Development, replacing the existing schemes viz., IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA, GKY and MWS. The SGSY provides assistance to below poverty line family for income generating assets through bank credit and government subsidy. The scheme is funded on a 75:25 basis by centre and states and is implemented through Panchayat Samities. Subsidy is provided 30 percent of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500. The beneficiaries in this scheme include 50 percent SC/ST, 40 percent to women and 3 percent to physically handicap.

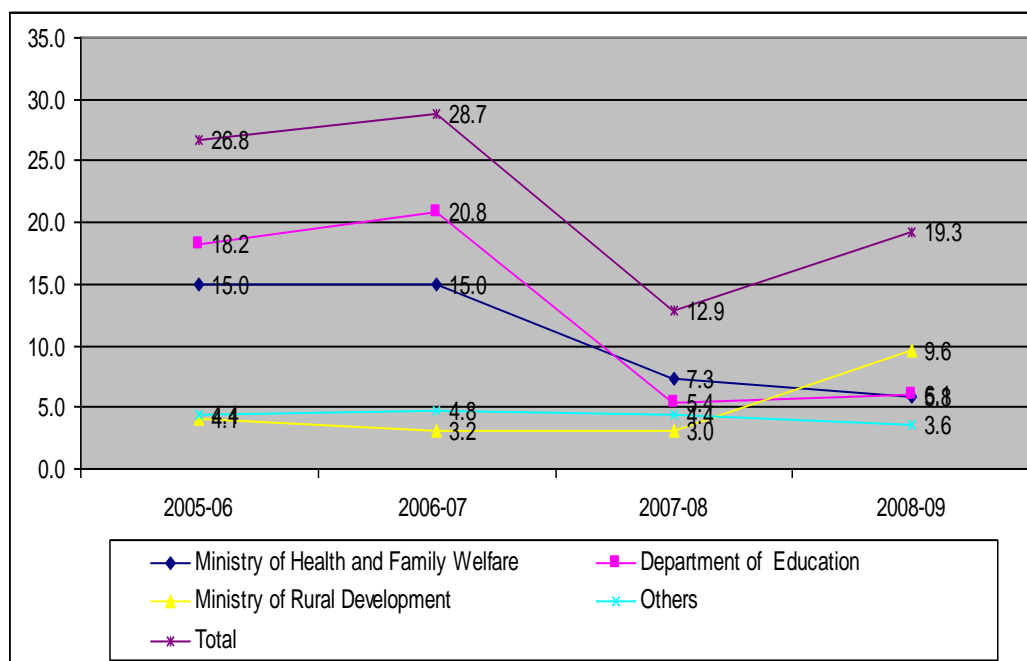
##### **National Social Assistance Programme:**

It was launched on 15 August, 1995. This centrally sponsored programme has three components viz., National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), National Family Benefits Scheme (NFBS) and National Maternity Benefits Scheme (NMBS). The benefits payable under the NOAPS is Rs. 75 per month, under NFBS Rs 10,000 and under NMBS Rs. 500 for the first two live births.

**Table 5: Trends of Budgetary Allocation on Pro-Women Programme (30% allocation for women) (Rs.in crores)**

Year	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Department of Education	Ministry of Rural Development	Others	Total
2005-06 (BE)	5748.66	6965.91	1584	1691.77	10241.68
2006-07 (BE)	6585.2	9108.22	1380	2087.29	12575.51
2007-08 (BE)	3718.03	2788.49	1560	2272.84	6621.33
2008-09 (BE)	3746.68	3910.25	6188	2357.13	12455.38

Source: Original Budget Paper, Various Issues, Government of India



**Figure 6: Trends of Budgetary Allocation on Pro-Women Programme as percent of total social sector spending**  
 Source: from table 5

**Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY):** Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been restructured and renamed as JGSY with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 1999. The aim is to create a need based rural infrastructure at the village level in particular to develop infrastructure for SC/ST, education and public health. The programme also provides individual assistance to the poorest of the poor SC/ST families, and 22.5 percent funds are earmarked for them. Under this scheme 30 percent of the employment opportunities are reserved for women. This is a centre and states (75:25) shared basis scheme and 100 percent of JSGY funds are provided to village panchayats.

**Indira Awas Yojana (IAY):** IAY was started in May 1985 as a sub-scheme of JRY. It is being implemented as an independent scheme since 1<sup>st</sup> January 1996. The primary objective of IAY is to help construction of dwelling units, especially for SC/ST, bonded laborers and also non-SC/ST rural poor below the poverty line by providing them with grant-in-aid. Three percent of funds are reserved for the benefits of disabled below the poverty line in rural areas. The funds are shared between centre and states in the ratio of 75:25.

**Table 6: Composition of Budgetary Allocation on Pro-Women Programme (in percent)**

Ministry/Department	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	24.88	23.14	27.94	18.41
Department of AYUSH	0.17	0.15	0.38	0.22
Department of Education	30.34	32.22	21.24	19.44
Department of school education and literacy	24.81	26.44	10.81	10.20
Department of higher education	5.54	5.78	10.44	9.24
Ministry of Rural Development	6.90	4.88	11.88	30.77
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation	0.00	0.01	1.33	2.62
Ministry of Labour & employment	0.54	0.45	0.00	0.00
Ministry of Textiles	0.00	0.00	1.51	1.07
Ministry of Tribal Affairs	0.00	0.00	6.48	1.84
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	6.75	6.05	2.44	1.77
Department of Information Technology	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.02

Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports	0.00	0.54	1.46	1.11
Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium entrepreneurship	0.00	0.00	2.07	1.67
Department of Industrial policy & promotion	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Department of Biotechnology	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Transfer to UTs	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.50
Department of Post	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Department of Telecommunication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Department of Food & Public Distribution	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.03
Ministry of Culture	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.05
Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.75
Ministry of urban employment & Poverty Alleviation	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00
Ministry of Panchayati Raj	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.17
Ministry of Steel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Original Budget Paper, Various Issues, Government of India

### Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation

**Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY):** SJSRY was launched on 1<sup>st</sup> December, 1997 in all urban and semi-urban towns of India. The aim is to provide the gainful employment to urban unemployed or underemployed poor. It involved two important sub schemes where bank credit is involved, viz., Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) and Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA). Under the scheme, women are assisted to the extent of not less than 30 percent, disabled at 3 percent and SC/STs. The scheme has funded on a 75:25 basis between centre and states. Under USEP, educated (upto ninth standard) unemployed youth whose annual family income is below the poverty line are assisted with bank loans. Projects costing upto Rs. 50000 are financed by banks. Subsidy is provided by the government at 15 percent of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500. Under DWCUA, women beneficiaries may take up self employment ventures in groups. The group is entitled to a subsidy of Rs. 1, 25,000 or 50 percent of the project cost whichever is less.

### Summing up

The allocation to women specific schemes shows that there is no systematic way of spending. The allocation to these schemes as a ratio of total social sector spending show increasing and decreasing trends throughout the year. This allocation as percent of total social sector spending increased from 17.6 percent in 1995-96 to 29.4 percent in 2006-07. The department and ministry wise allocations to women specific scheme also show a similar picture. The department of health and family welfare, and women and child constituted a higher allocation as percent of social spending and it

shows increasing trends. However, it may be noted that even though the female literacy is low and gap between literacy is also high, the central government is spending very few (about one percent as a ratio of total social sector spending) fund on education sector. So, there is need to spend on women education specific schemes to improve their literacy level. Under the compositional term women specific scheme, the department of Women and Child Development constitute a significant proportion about 50 to 55 percent of the total women allocation from 1995-96 to 2006-07. The allocation on Ministry of Health and Family welfare increased from about 22 percent to 50 percent during the same period. In the recent year the share of Ministry of Rural development increased from 19.7 percent in 2005-06 to 47.7 percent, more than double, in the recent fiscal year 2008-09. It shows that in the recent year government has given priorities to rural development particularly to the poor rural women for reducing the gender gap between rural and urban areas. The public expenditure specifically targeted to women which are categorized in to four clusters. The implication of these clusters depends on the variations across the cluster. As, the allocations to different clusters reflect the sensitivity awareness and strategic approach of the government towards planning of women empowerment programmes. It is clear from the above analysis that the central government has made an attempt to propose a higher allocation for schemes and services in social services and protective and welfare services cluster.

Allocations to social sector by the states it was felt, would serve as a good pointer to the priorities and sensitivity of the social policies and planning. The social sector spending in Haryana as a ratio of total state budget is declining from 24.6 percent in 2001-02 to

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22.9 percent in 2006-07. If we compare this ratio with other states, it presented a dismal picture. This indicates that state government has not given priorities to social sector. One of the interesting feature can be noted when we compare the variation between the budget estimate and revised estimates of the state budget in case of plan, non-plan and total expenditure. These estimates show the reality of budget speech or commitments. The variation between BE and RE for the 2007-08 year shows that both in plan and non-plan expenditure there has always been downward trends i.e., downward revision. This downward revision is much higher in plan component of expenditure ranging from 20 percent to 28 percent and it varies from 2 to 7 percent in case of non-plan expenditure. This indicates that government always makes false commitment to the people in the budget.

If we see the compositional term of the department wise allocations to women specific programmes, the state government allocated a substantial amount of its departmental budget to social welfare services, about 75 percent during the study period. Followed by this the department of health and family welfare constitute about ranging from about 13-30 percent. However, it may be noted that despite a major problem of sex ratio in the state, the share of health and family welfare decline from 30 percent in 2003-04 to 13 percent in 2007-08.

There are some of glaring methodological inaccuracies in the GBS, and it is critical that all necessary steps be taken to correct them. Equally important is the need to monitor the GBS. Currently no such monitoring or audit mechanism of the GBS is in place in India. Therefore, there is no way to ascertain whether what has been promised in the GBS is actually being fulfilled or not. This needs to be supplemented by a closer look at the format of the GBS, which remains purely quantitative. What are the possibilities and limits of this approach? In the following section, the paper discusses some of these challenges.

**a) Limits in Disaggregating Allocations by Sex of the Beneficiary:** The current format of the Indian GBS disaggregates allocations by the sex of the beneficiary. In other words, it breaks down the allocations in terms of whom it falls on – men or women. The fundamental question that the GBS therefore answers is – what percentage of allocations is meant for women? Disaggregating allocation by sex of the beneficiary is critical to assess targeted expenditure towards women, especially in a country like India, where allocations for the promotion of gender expenditure remain extremely low.

**b) Limits in Relation to Policymaking:** The second major problem is that it neither serves as a tool (that informs policymaking nor does it enable policymakers to assess the additional steps needed to make policies/schemes gender responsive. Gender relations are complex, and any exercise which seeks to capture these complex relations through a number is evidently problematic. Therefore, the second major limitation of a purely quantitative format is this: while it helps us answer the question as to how much is supposedly being allocated and spent on women, it does not directly facilitate gender responsive planning and budgeting. Thus, it would be more useful if the GBS began with (a) identifying the pressing gender gaps in a particular sector/ scheme, followed by (b) what steps the ministry/department will take, in the particular year, to address the gap and (c) then identifying the budgetary resources needed to address these pressing gender gaps and ensure that the requisite funds are made available and spent well. Unfortunately, because the current format reduces GRB to an allocation exercise, and, moreover, takes the form of something that is done as an afterthought, it is not in a position to inform policymaking.

**c) Engaging with Other GRB Tools:** As mentioned earlier, although other GRB tools have been used sporadically, GBS is the only tool which has been institutionalised. Valuable though the GBS is, it is important to reiterate that it is just one of the GRB tools. The GBS by its very design is best suited for certain ministries, particularly those engaged in service delivery. For other ministries, it is critical to engage with other tools. It is important to look at the entire choice-set of GRB tools available and accordingly reflect on which tool is most appropriate to meet the larger objective of making policies and programmes of different ministries/departments more gender responsive. For instance, gender disaggregated revenue analysis (in which one tries to assess how men and women are affected differently by the kind of revenues raised by government) is a tool that revenue-generating ministries (and only they) can use.

**d) Lack of a Coordinating/Monitoring Mechanism:** Since GRB by its very definition entails cross-sectoral work and requires coordination between various sectoral ministries; some institutional mechanism to facilitate the process is required. Different countries have experimented with different structures – some have set up committees and task forces, others have set up cells within line ministries and/or a secretariat to coordinate, among others. Unfortunately in India, GRB efforts have been severely impeded due to the absence of such a coordinating mechanism for harmonising the

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work of GBCs across line ministries. Based on the experiences of other countries, it can be argued that a basic minimum in terms of an institutional mechanism is required to make GRB a success. Some of these criteria are outlined below:

(a) It is imperative that the GRB machinery involved in the sectoral ministries (not just in the Ministry of Women and Child Development and the Ministry of Finance) is robust and functional. This is critical because it is the sectoral ministries which need to use GRB as a tool to make their policies and budgets more gender responsive.

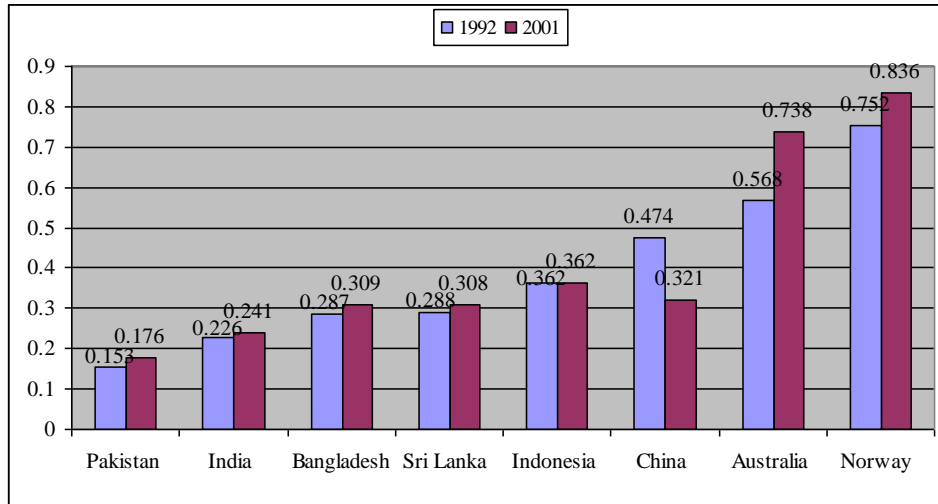
(b) Since GRB is about budgets, the GRB architecture must also find legitimate space in the budget making cycle of the country. This is one of the most critical weaknesses of the GRB architecture (or the gender architecture that GRB uses) in many countries. In India, for instance, the MoF issues circulars, gender budget statements are produced by the sectoral ministries, but there is no space for the GRB machinery within the formal budget making process.

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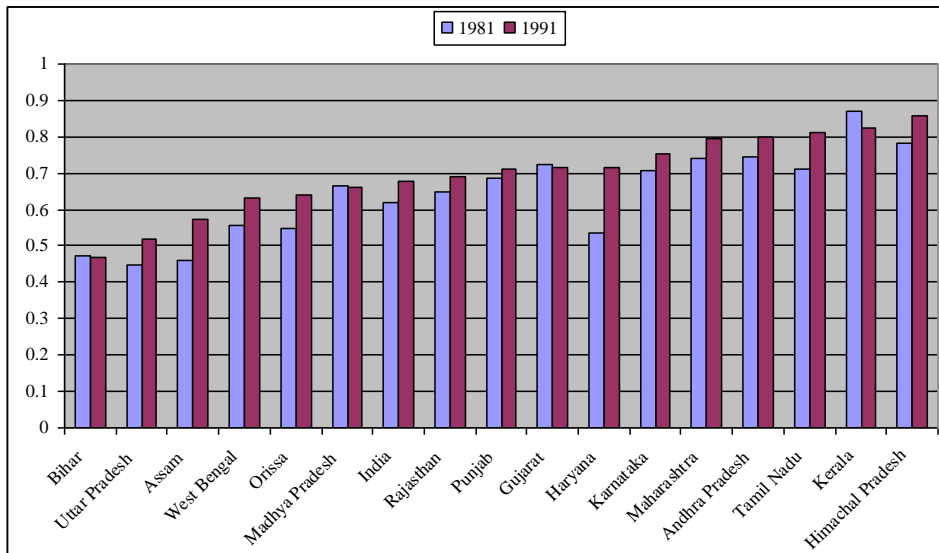
## Appendices

**Appendix 1: Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) Index of some Countries**



Source: Lahiri, Ashok K, et al., 2003

**Appendix 2: Selected State-wise Gender Disparity Index in India**



Source: National Human Development Report 2001, Planning Commission, Govt. of India

**Appendix 3: Public Expenditure on Education as a ratio of total state budget (in percent)**

	1981-82	1991-92	2001-02	2004-05	2006-07
Andhra Pradesh	17	14.9	12.5	10	11.7
Assam	20.6	20.4	21.9	17	19.2
Bihar	20.6	19	22	15.7	17.6
Gujarat	16.1	15.6	12.7	11.4	12.1
Haryana	14	13.8	13.8	11.6	14.2
Himachal Pradesh	17.4	8.8	16.2	12.9	14.8
Karnataka	16.9	15.9	16	12.7	13.1
Kerala	28	21.3	19	16	17.5
Madhya Pradesh	14.6	15.7	12.5	8.7	11.9

Maharashtra	16.1	17.5	22.1	14	16.2
Orissa	15.8	15.2	14.5	12.6	12.6
Punjab	19.7	11.9	11.7	10.1	10.9
Rajasthan	16.3	15.4	18.2	13.7	16.2
Tamil Nadu	18.2	15.2	17.3	11	12.8
Uttar Pradesh	16.3	15.5	16	12.3	14.9
West Bengal	22.6	21.4	16.2	14.9	15.1

Source: RBI Bulletin- A Study of State Budget, Various Issues.

**Appendix 4: Public Expenditure on health as a ratio of total state budget**  
(in percent)

	1981	1991	2001	2004-05	2006-07
Andhra Pradesh	8.4	9.7	6.4	9.4	7.1
Assam	9.3	9.4	6.1	7.6	7.6
Bihar	7.6	8.1	4.6	10	8.1
Gujarat	8.5	5.7	4.1	10.7	6.8
Haryana	8.6	6	7.1	8.2	8.5
Himachal Pradesh	16.9	7.6	11	12.6	9
Karnataka	7.6	6.1	7.7	8.1	6.5
Kerala	11.1	7.5	6.9	8.5	8.9
Madhya Pradesh	9.8	7.8	6.7	10.3	6.9
Maharashtra	8.8	6.4	5.8	7.9	6
Orissa	9.1	6.9	5.8	8.1	7.6
Punjab	8.2	5	5.1	4.9	5.7
Rajasthan	12.9	10.8	11.4	12.4	12.7
Tamil Nadu	10.5	6.7	8.2	12.2	7.3
Uttar Pradesh	7.8	6.4	5.3	7.3	7.6
West Bengal	11.4	7.6	6.5	8.4	6.5

Source: RBI Bulletin- A Study of State Budget, Various Issues.

**Appendix 5: Public Expenditure on social sector as a ratio of total state budget**(in percent)

	1981	1991	2001	2004-05	2006-07
Andhra Pradesh	36.2	31.1	29.7	26.4	30.6
Assam	35.5	35.3	32.1	31.8	34.6
Gujarat	35.3	28.8	33.5	28.2	28.4
Haryana	28.1	27.1	27.2	25.5	30.3
Himachal Pradesh	40.2	19.2	32.2	29.9	27.6
Karnataka	32.1	30.8	31.6	25.5	30.4
Kerala	46.6	34.5	31.7	31.1	32.3
Madhya Pradesh	32.5	33	30.1	34.6	28
Maharashtra	30.4	30.4	34.2	26.4	30.9
Orissa	34.4	30	28.3	27.4	28.8
Punjab	34.9	21.1	20.2	17.8	22.1
Rajasthan	38.2	31.2	37.2	30.1	37.4
Tamil Nadu	37.2	30.9	34.4	30.7	30.6
Uttar Pradesh	32.7	27.2	25.3	29.4	29.9
West Bengal	45.6	37.1	30.5	27.8	29.5

Source: RBI Bulletin- A Study of State Budget, Various Issues.

**Appendix 6: Women specific programmes (100% allocation for women) under Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (Rs. In crore)**

	Scheme/Programmed	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	A. Deptt. of Health														
1	R.A.K. College of Nursing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.70	3.81	0.00	0.00
2	Lady Reading Health School	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.43	1.31	0.00	0.00
3	Development of Nursing services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.50	17.30	21.50	20.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Lady Harding Medical College	20.83	23.96	30.06	37.04	42.25	44.88	43.74	44.85	49.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	20.83	23.96	30.06	37.04	59.75	62.18	65.24	64.85	67.05	0.00	5.13	5.12	0.00	0.00
	B. Deptt. of Family Welfare														
1	National Marernty Benefit Scheme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	90.00	67.50	101.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Training for ANM/LHVs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.73	67.00	0.00	0.00
3	Post Partum Programme	49.00	49.00	70.00	100.00	120.00	111.00	135.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Strengthening of Basic Training Schools	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.15	2.15	0.00	0.00
5	Sterilisation Beds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.97	2.00	2.02	3.02	0.00	0.00
6	RCH-II Flexible Pool	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	420.52	1349.43	1725.00	2535.00
7	Contraception	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	163.90	95.00	413.56	149.50	385.00	0.00
8	Rural Family Welfare Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1563.01	1532.71	1869.20	0.00	1934.00	2477.24
9	Reproductive & Child Health Project	221.10	350.10	450.10	758.00	676.00	951.00	1126.95	800.53	712.00	710.51	1380.68	0.00	215.99	269.00
10	Health Guide Scheme	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	4.75	4.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Training Institutions under States	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	91.67	104.87
	Total	280.10	409.10	530.10	868.00	806.00	1066.75	1346.45	890.53	2508.38	2441.22	4165.86	1571.10	4351.66	5386.11
	Grand Total (A+B)	300.93	433.06	560.16	905.04	865.75	1128.93	1411.69	955.38	2575.43	2441.22	4170.99	1576.22	4351.66	5386.11



**Appendix 7: Women specific programmes (100% allocation for women) by Department of Education (Rs. In crore)**

Scheme/Programmes	Mahila Samakhya for women	National Programme for women's education	Hostel Facilities for girl students	Free education for girl students	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme (for SC/ST & OBC women)	SUCCESS	Access & Equity	Total
1995-96	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9
1996-97	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
1997-98	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
1998-99	7.5	0.0	5.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	112.5
1999-00	7.5	160.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	177.5
2000-01	10.0	160.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	175.0
2001-02	11.0	10.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.3
2002-03	20.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	18.0	64.5
2003-04	29.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	20.0	54.9
2004-05	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	30.0	160.0
2005-06	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	225.0	0.0	9.0	264.0
2006-07	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	128.0	0.0	6.4	164.4
2007-08	34.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	35.0
2008-09	38.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.0

*Source: Original Budget Paper, Various Issues, Government of India*

**Appendix 8: Allocation on Women specific programmes under Ministry of Women & Child Development (Contd.) (Rs. In crore)**

	<b>Scheme/Programmed</b>	<b>1995-96</b>	<b>1996-97</b>	<b>1997-98</b>	<b>1998-99</b>	<b>1999-00</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>
1	Balika Sanaridhi Yojana	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	40.00	27.00	25.00	0.00	13.50	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
2	Condensed courses for women education	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	1.50	2.00	1.80	3.60	5.25	5.40	5.40	0.00	0.00
	Hostels for Working Women	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.02	9.00	13.50	9.00	9.00	6.00	5.00	15.00	20.00
3	Support to Training & Employment Programme	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	15.00	13.00	18.00	23.00	22.50	22.50	13.50	16.00	20.00	37.00
4	Mahila samridhhi Yojana	60.00	60.00	40.00	40.00	2.04	15.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Other Socio Economic programme	6.00	6.00	15.99	9.00	5.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Central Social Welfare Board	16.36	17.01	17.05	24.00	24.50	25.00	27.00	26.90	33.10	0.00	0.00	52.95	68.72	55.00
7	Training cum-production centres	5.00	18.00	18.00	8.00	15.00	13.00	18.00	22.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Short stay Homes	4.00	4.82	4.75	12.00	15.42	14.51	12.84	16.34	16.50	15.00	15.00	15.90	0.00	0.00
9	Awareness Generation Programme	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	4.00	1.80	4.00	3.80	4.50	4.50	4.50	5.00	0.00	0.00
10	Swawlamban		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.50	22.50	14.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
11	Rashtriya Mahila Kosh	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.01	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.01	10.00	12.00	31.00
12	Indira Mahila Yojana	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	18.00	19.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Swayamsidha phase I & II	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.50	18.00	18.00	18.50	30.00	50.90	200.00
14	Swadhar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.50	13.50	2.70	5.50	8.00	15.00	20.00

**Allocation on Women specific Schemes under Ministry of Women & Child Development (BE) (Rs. In crore)**

	<b>Scheme/Programmed</b>	<b>1995-96</b>	<b>1996-97</b>	<b>1997-98</b>	<b>1998-99</b>	<b>1999-00</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>
15	National Nutrition Mission	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Nutrition Schemes for women and children	5.75	6.06	6.01	6.31	8.75	9.05	10.15	8.87	7.76	7.76	11.53	12.17	0.00	0.00
17	Lumpsum for schemes in the NE region & Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	146.00	0.01	220.00	260.00	0.00	387.53	479.59	0.00	0.00
18	Other programs for women's welfare	2.78	12.79	22.80	3.65	3.89	6.11	19.89	0.73	0.10	0.20	0.15		0.00	0.00
19	ICDS and other child welfare schemes	635.37	729.9	782.9	1020.2	1189.4	1186.4	1502.9	1846.1	2175.8	2014.8	3382.2	4121.3	0.00	0.00
20	Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the children of working mothers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.50	94.00	0.00	0.00
21	Relief & Rehabilitation of Rape Victims	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	40.00
22	National Commission for Women	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	3.50	3.50	5.00	5.40	5.51	7.00	5.77	6.05	7.45	5.00
23	Gender Budgeting	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
24	Combating trafficking for girl child & women	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.25	0.50	25.00	10.00
25	Priyadarshini	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	10.00	23.00
26	Swaskthi Project	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.30	12.81	15.00	15.00	25.00	40.00	25.00	5.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
27	Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>772.3</b>	<b>891.6</b>	<b>944.5</b>	<b>1259.9</b>	<b>1366.0</b>	<b>1505.9</b>	<b>1698.3</b>	<b>2247.4</b>	<b>2646.9</b>	<b>2158.2</b>	<b>3916.4</b>	<b>4867.8</b>	<b>228.1</b>	<b>449.0</b>

*Source: Original Budget Paper, Various Issues, Government of India*

**Appendix 9: Trends of Budgetary Allocation on Pro-Women Programme (30% allocation for women) (In Rs. crore)**

Ministry/Department	2005-06 (BE)	2006-07 (BE)	2007-08 (BE)	2008-09 (BE)
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	5710.42	6541.98	3667.91	3702.44
Department of AYUSH	38.24	43.22	50.12	44.24
Department of Education	6965.91	9108.22	2788.49	3910.25
of which: Dept. of school education and literacy	5694.37	7473.00	1418.52	2051.05
of which: Dept. of higher education	1271.54	1635.22	1369.97	1859.20
Ministry of Rural Development	1584.00	1380.00	1560.00	6188.00
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation	1.00	1.50	175.15	527.09
Ministry of Labour & employment	125.05	127.46		
Ministry of Textiles			198.00	216.00
Ministry of Tribal Affairs			851.22	370.44
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	1550.02	1711.15	320.29	356.98
Department of Information Technology	5.70	9.30	6.15	4.96
Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports		152.38	192.30	223.75
Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium entrepreneurship			271.85	335.95
Department of Industrial policy & promotion	5.00	5.50		
Department of Biotechnology	5.00	5.00		
Transfer to UTs			98.04	101.04
Department of Post				2.25
Department of Telecommunication			0.04	0.09
Department of Food & Public Distribution			5.07	5.67
Ministry of Culture			7.61	9.41
Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation			103.20	151.00
Ministry of urban employment & Poverty Alleviation		75.00		
Ministry of Panchayati Raj			43.92	34.00
Ministry of Steel				18.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>22956.25</b>	<b>28268.93</b>	<b>13127.85</b>	<b>20112.31</b>

Source: Original Budget Paper, Various Issues, Government of India