

# GENDER BUDGET







**ASSAM  
BUDGET  
2025-2026**

# GENDER BUDGET





# Preface

Government of Assam (GoA), through the Finance Department, continues to strengthen **Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB)** in the state to ensure that financial resources effectively address the needs of women and contribute to their socio-economic empowerment. Gender Budgeting was introduced in Assam in **2012**, and since **FY 2017-18**, departments have been reporting Budget and Revised Estimates through the financial management system (**FinAssam**).

Over the years, significant progress has been made in GRB implementation. Along with the digitalization of Gender Budget Statement (GBS) reporting, the **GB share has seen a substantial increase** in proportion to the total state budget. For **FY 2025-26**, as part of a broader commitment to gender-inclusive policy formulation and implementation, **31 departments** have reported **292 schemes** with budget allocations for women-specific programs. Out of the total reported departments, **7 additional departments** have reported and **108 new schemes under GBS**, further expanding the scope of gender budgeting and reinforcing its role in inclusive governance. For the FY 25.26, GB allocation is 8.38% out of the state total budget. This growth in budget estimation is attributed to collaborative and cooperative efforts across departments.

A key development this year is the **revised methodology** for assessing departmental performance and reporting **gender-specific budget allocations**. As per the new approach, departments have reported the **GB percentage** against their total scheme budgets (**detailed in Section IV**). This provides a more comprehensive analysis of budgetary estimates and enhances tracking of gender-responsive programs across multiple sectors.

The FY 2025-2026 GBS document presents:

- A **five-year trend analysis (FY 2021-2022 to 2025-2026)**
- A **snapshot of the GBS for FY 2025-2026**
- A **sectoral analysis**
- **Best practices** contributing to gender equity across departments

For **FY 2025-26**, the reported schemes directly and indirectly impact **women, transgender individuals, and young girls**. This year's budget allocation is distributed as follows:

- **46.9% for Economic Upliftment Schemes**
- **41.9% for Social Welfare Schemes**
- **11% for promotion of Good Health and Well-Being**

This structured approach ensures **transparency, inclusivity, and accountability**, reinforcing Assam's commitment to **gender-responsive public finance management**.



# List of Abbreviation

AMRUT	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
BBBP	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
BCC	Budget Call Circular
BE	Budget Estimate
CVCF	Central Victim Compensation Fund
DWCD	Directorate of Women and Child Development
DAY-NULM	Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihood Mission
ERSS	Emergency Response Support System
FTSC	Fast Track Special Courts
GBC	Gender budget Cell
GBS	Gender Budget Statement
GRB	Gender Responsive Budget
GoA	Government of Assam
Gol	Government of India
HoF	Head of Family
IBC	Inclusive Budget Cell
JJM	Jal Jeevan Mission
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MPV	Mahila Police Volunteers
MoUD	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
MWCD	Ministry of Women and Child Development
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NFSA	National Food Security Act
NSAP	National Social Assistance Program
OSC	One Stop Centre
PMVVY	Pradhan Mantri Vyay Vandana Yojana
RE	Revised Estimate
SAG	Scheme for Adolescent Girls
SLBs	Service Level Benchmarks
SNP	Special Nutrition Program
SoP	Standard Operating Procedure
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SBM	Swacch Bharat Mission
WHD	Women Help Desks
WHL	Women Helplines





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# Section I

## Introduction to Gender Responsive Budgeting and related Concept



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## Understanding GRB and Its Importance

GRB serves as a strategic tool for gender mainstreaming by ensuring financial allocations to address gender disparities in policies, programs, and schemes. It aims to bridge gender gaps in access to resources, services, and opportunities by integrating gender perspectives into the government's financial planning process.<sup>1</sup>

### Key Components of GRB

1. **Gender Analysis of Budgets:** Examining the impact of budget allocations on different gender groups.
2. **Gender-Sensitive Policy Formulation:** Ensuring policies incorporate gender considerations to enhance inclusivity.
3. **Targeted Financial Allocations:** Allocating funds to programs designed to promote gender equality and empower marginalized gender groups.
4. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Establishing robust mechanisms to track gender-responsive spending and assess its effectiveness.
5. **Capacity Building and Training:** Strengthening institutional capacities by training government officials on gender budgeting practices.

GRB contributes to gender equality by ensuring gender-equitable resource distribution and creating equal opportunities for all, including women, men, and non-binary individuals. It plays a crucial role in promoting economic empowerment, enhancing social well-being, and ensuring participatory governance.<sup>2</sup>

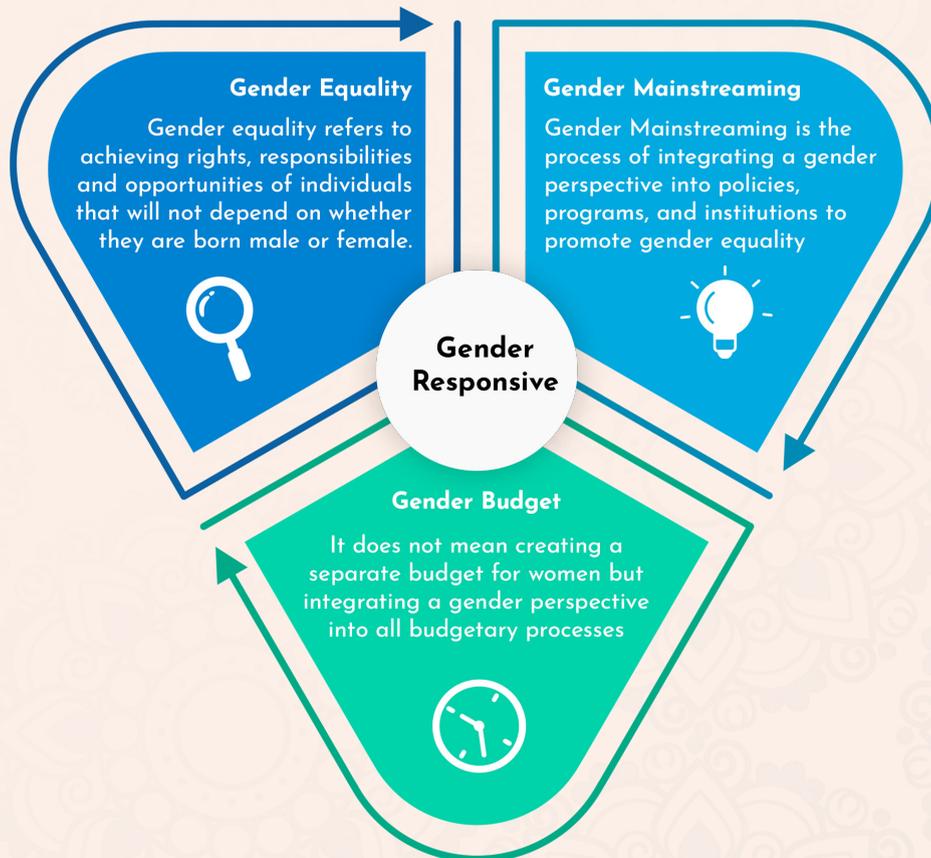


Figure 1. Definition of Gender Responsive

1 Gender Budget Handbook: Ministry of Women and Child Development; October 2025

2 FAQ on Gender Responsive Budgeting: UN Women



# Section II

## Overview

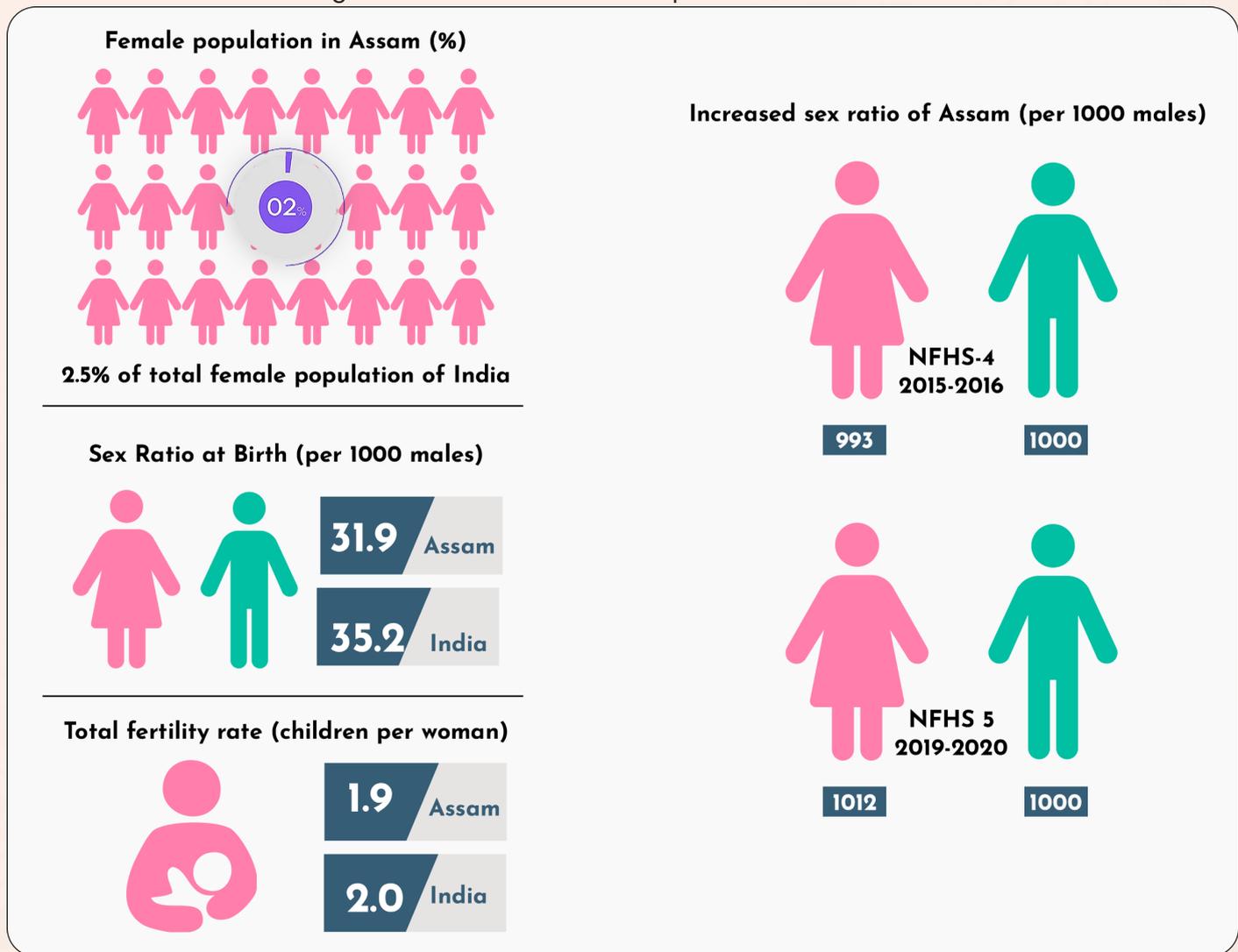


Assam accounts for 2.5% of India's total female population (Census 2011). The state's sex ratio has improved to 1,012 females per 1,000 males (NFHS-5), surpassing the 2015-16 ratio of 993 (NFHS-4) and the national average of 899 at birth. The total fertility rate in Assam stands at 1.9, better than the national average of 2.0.

### Key statistics include:

- Female Literacy Rate: 75.1% (NFHS-5) vs. National Average of 71.5%.
- Labor Force Participation Rate (2020-21): 37.5% (rural women) and 35.5% (urban women).<sup>3</sup>
- Women in Managerial Positions (NITI Aayog SDG Index 2020-21): 221 per 1,000 in Assam vs. 190 nationally.
- Maternal Health: Institutional deliveries increased to 88% (NFHS-5) compared to 70% in NFHS-4.
- Gender Wage Gap: Women earn on average 20-30% less than men across different sectors, highlighting the need for economic interventions.

Figure 2. Statistics across multiple sectors for women



<sup>3</sup> Labour Force Participation Survey (FY 2020-21)



# Section III

## Policy Approach in Assam for Gender Empowerment



## A. State Journey

### Assam's Gender Budget Evolution: A Decade of Progress

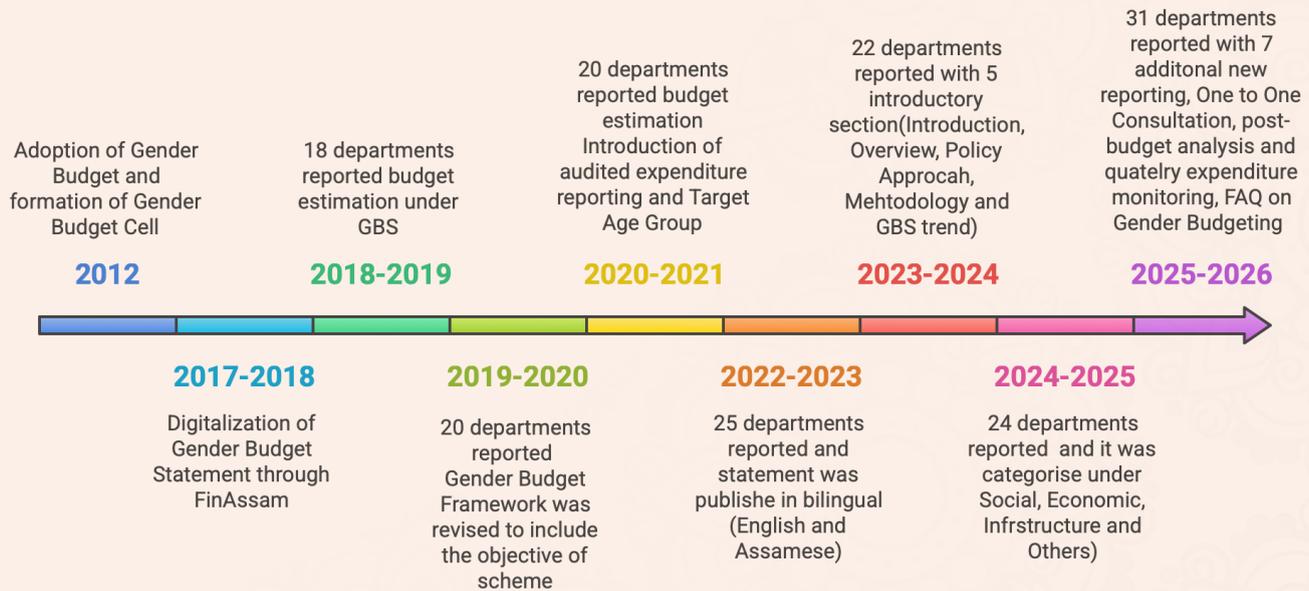


Figure 3. Assam's journey of Gender Budgeting

## B. Mainstreaming of Gender Budget

### Formation of Inclusive Budget Cell (IBC)

The **Finance Department** established the **Inclusive Budget Cell (IBC)** in **2018** to enhance gender-responsive budgeting and improve the reporting of **Gender Budget Statements (GBS)**. The IBC works towards promoting the formulation of policies and schemes through an inclusive approach, ensuring better financial planning for women, children, and persons with disabilities.

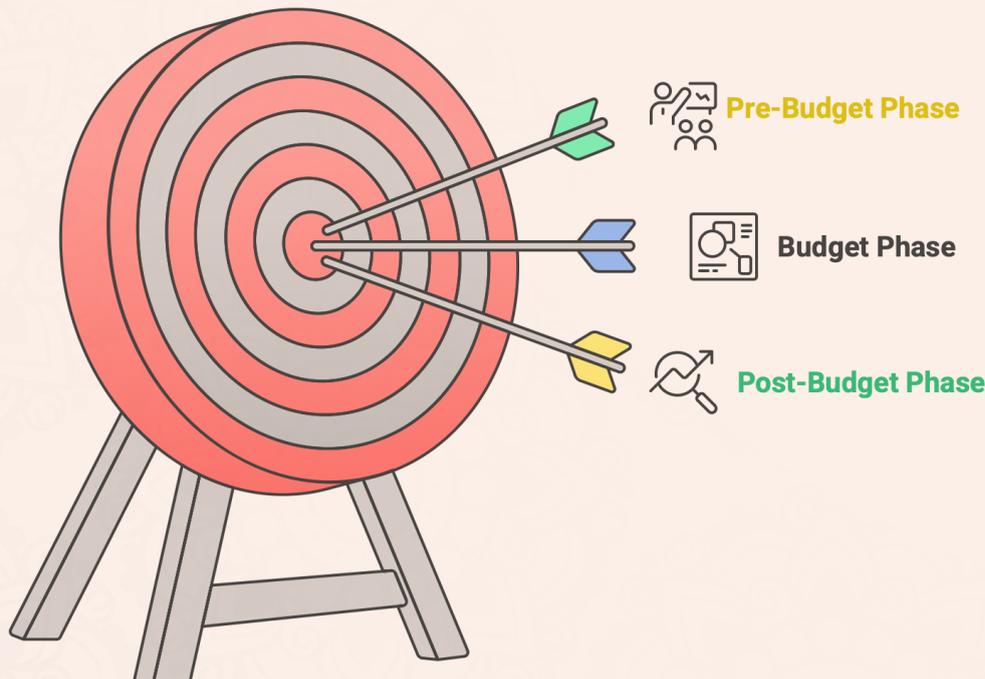
### Composition of IBC

The IBC is composed of senior and middle-level officers from **Plan, Policy, Coordination, and Budget Divisions** and is supported by **technical experts from UNICEF and UN Women**. The **Secretary of the Finance Department** leads the cell, ensuring gender inclusivity in budgetary allocations.



## Roles and Responsibilities of IBC

### IBC Budget Management Process



#### ■ Pre-Budget Phase:

- Organizes **training and capacity-building programs** for **Nodal Officers and Budget Officers** to strengthen gender budgeting practices.
- In **FY 2025-26**, IBC facilitated **one-on-one consultations with 37 departments**, and conducted **two Orientation and Training programs** to analyze schemes through an inclusive lens and reporting of GBS in Finassam
- Provides technical inputs for updating and improving the **FinAssam** platform to enhance reporting efficiency.

#### ■ Budget Phase:

- Issues **Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Guidelines** for **Inclusive Budgeting** to administrative departments.
- Assists departments in preparing and submitting **GBS**.
- Reviews and verifies the reported schemes before submission to ensure alignment with gender-responsive budgeting principles.

#### ■ Post-Budget Phase:

- Monitors and tracks **budget utilization** by departments to assess the effectiveness of gender-focused allocations.
- Conducts **Quarterly Expenditure Analysis** to evaluate scheme-wise financial performance and spending patterns.
- Holds **Mid-Year Review Meetings** with key departments to discuss progress, address challenges, and enhance financial accountability.

By institutionalizing **gender-responsive budgeting**, the **Inclusive Budget Cell (IBC)** ensures that financial planning in Assam is more equitable, transparent, and aligned with the needs of all gender groups.



# Section IV

## Methodology



## A. Methodology followed for Gender Budgeting in Assam

The preparation and reporting of the **Gender Budget Statement (GBS)** follow a structured methodology designed to assess and justify how schemes benefit women, either directly or indirectly.

Table 1. Example schemes of select departments with objectives.

Department	Scheme	Objectives
<b>Women and Child Development</b>	Special Nutrition Programme	To provide supplementary food support along with micronutrient supplement to pregnant and lactating mothers.
<b>Registrar of Cooperative Societies</b>	Establishment of Women Cooperative Market	Women empowerment by establishing 2 Women Cooperative Markets
<b>Cultural Affairs</b>	Fair Functions	Organizing women-oriented workshop, seminar etc.
<b>Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Development</b>	National Food Security Act (NFSA)	<p><b>Under NFSA</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The eldest woman in the household who is more than eighteen (18) years of age shall be considered head of family (HoF) for the purpose of issue of ration card.</li> <li>2. Where a household at any time does not have a woman of eighteen (18) years of age or above, but has a female member below the age of eighteen (18) years, then the eldest male member of the household shall be the head of family (HoF) for the purpose of issue of ration cards and the female number, on attaining the age of eighteen (18) years, shall become the head of family (HoF) for such ration cards in place of such male member.</li> </ol>

Table 2. Categorisation of Part A and Part B.

<b>PART A schemes</b>	100 % budget estimations is earmarked for women (beneficiaries are exclusively women and girls).	Panchayat and Rural Development: Indira Miri Widow Pension Achoni
<b>PART B Schemes</b>	At least 30% of the budget estimations is earmarked for women (gender responsive schemes benefiting women and girls) <sup>1</sup>	Housing and Urban Affairs Department (NULM)
	< 30% of budget estimation are also included in PART B	In Assam for FY 2025-2026, we have included schemes <30% as PART B

<sup>4</sup> By "Women" beneficiaries, we are considering women above 18 years. As per the Handbook on Gender Budgeting: Ministry of Women and Child Development, it is reported that GB will reflect budget estimations for 'women'.



## Budget Estimations for Gender Empowerment

For FY 2025–26, a new column, “Budget Estimation for Gender Empowerment,” was introduced in the GBS alongside **BE/RE (FY 2024–25)** and **BE (FY 2025–26)**. This column reflects the portion of the total scheme budget allocated for women, calculated based on the percentage of actual or estimated female beneficiaries.

### Budget Estimations for Beneficiary- and Non-Beneficiary-Oriented Schemes

#### Beneficiary-Oriented Schemes:

- For schemes with **direct beneficiaries**, budget estimations are reported using **gender-disaggregated data**.
- **Example:** Schools, scholarship programs, and immunization initiatives.
- **Case Study:** Under the **Special Nutrition Program (SNP)** of the **Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD)**, the total number of beneficiaries in **FY 2024–25** was **3,559,166**. Of these, **45% were women/girls**, leading to a **45% budget estimation for gender empowerment** under the scheme. The **Budget Estimate (BE) for FY 2025–26** is **₹65,419.85 lakh**.

#### Non-Beneficiary-Oriented Schemes:

- For schemes without direct beneficiaries, budget estimations are based on projected female participation or usage, with appropriate justification.
- **Example:** Construction of **One-Stop Centers, marketing outlets for Stree Shakti products, trauma care centers, and service-related infrastructure** such as roads and buildings.
- **Case Study:** Under the **JICA Water Supply Scheme** by the **Guwahati Development Department**, water connections are provided based on **landholding ownership**. Historical data indicates that **25% of landholdings are owned by women**, leading to a **25% budget estimation for gender empowerment under GBS for FY 2025–26**.

**Additional Examples of Non-Beneficiary-Oriented Schemes** reporting are as below.

Table 3. Non-Beneficiary-Oriented Schemes reporting

<b>Department</b>	Home	Housing and Urban Affairs
<b>Directorate</b>	Inspector General of Police	Municipal Administrations
<b>Schemes</b>	Construction of separate jail for transgenders	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)
<b>Objective of the scheme</b>	Construction of separate ward for transgender.	<p>AMRUT is to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection;</li> <li>increase the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well-maintained open spaces (e.g. parks); and</li> <li>reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport (e.g. walking and cycling).</li> </ol> <p>All these outcomes are valued by citizens, particularly women, and indicators and standards have been prescribed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoUD) in the form of Service Level Benchmarks (SLBs)</p>



<b>Department</b>	Home	Housing and Urban Affairs
<b>% of BE</b>	1.04%	25%
<b>Justification</b>	The department has allocated 1.04% out of the total budget. The percentage calculation is based- Out of the total construction budget they have spent 1.04 % for construction of transgender cell	The department has reported 25% under GBS with the projection from last FY year that out of the total water supply, 25% was women beneficiaries

**B. Process involved in GBS preparation**

Steps to Inclusive Budget Implementation

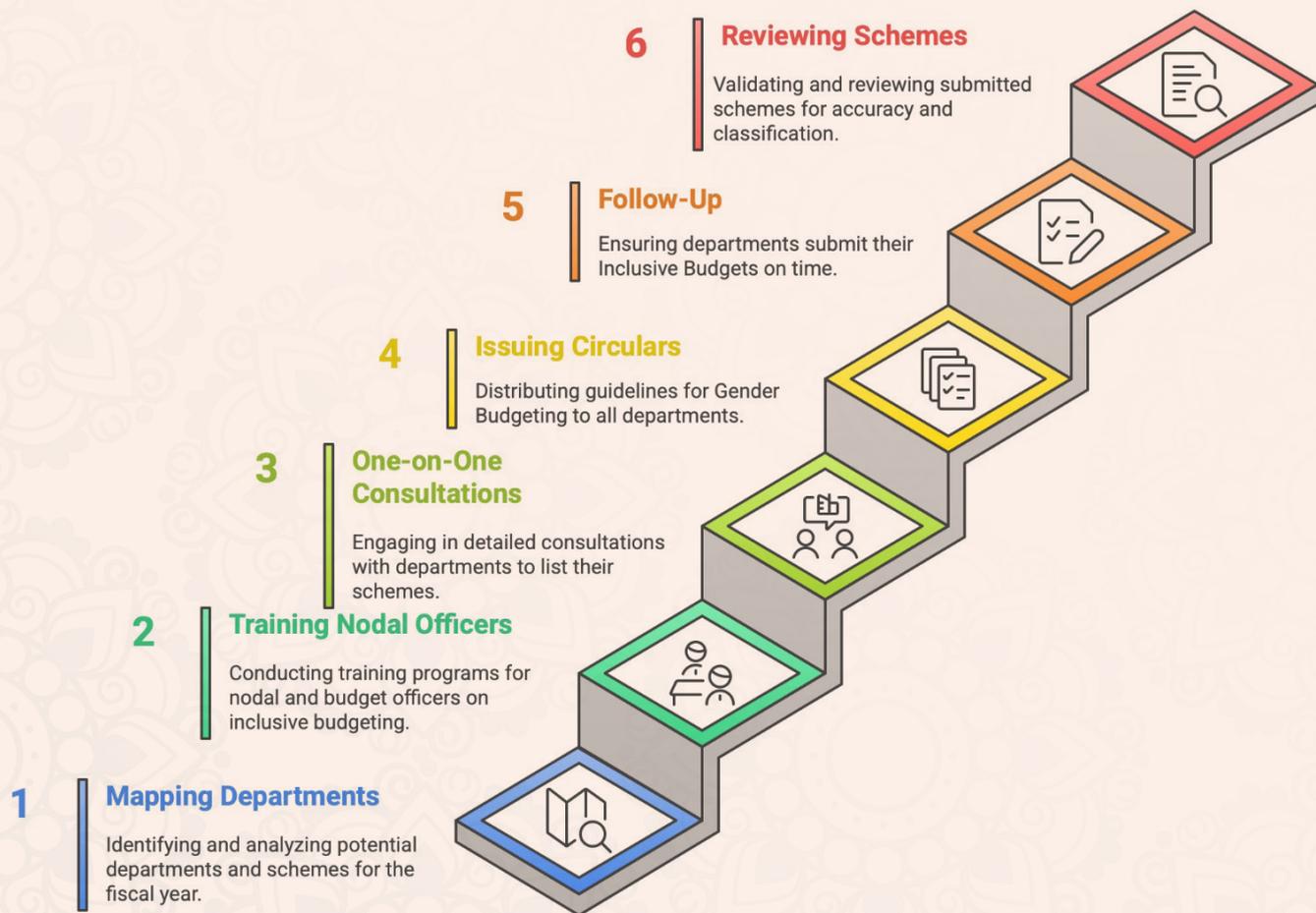


Figure 4. Step-wise process of GBS preparation.

For the FY 2025-26, the GBS is prepared in collaboration with UN Women India.



# Section V

## GBS Trend Analysis



## A. GBS Trend Analysis from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26

### Methodology

To assess the evolving trends in gender budgeting, the analysis considers:

- Budget estimates (BE) and revised estimates (RE) from **FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26**.
- **Department-wise budget allocations** and their **percentage share** in the **GBS for FY 2025-26**.
- **Classification of schemes** under **Part A (100% allocation for women)** and **Part B (minimum 30% allocation for women)**.
- **Analysis of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)** and **State-Owned Priority Development (SOPD) schemes** for **FY 2025-26**.

A significant methodological enhancement for **FY 2025-26** is the introduction of a **“Budget Estimation for Gender Empowerment”** section within program/scheme budgets. To maintain consistency in trend analysis, previous years’ data has been evaluated based on **BE/RE total scheme budgets**, as earlier reporting considered the entire scheme budget. In addition to analyzing trends, a **focused review of**

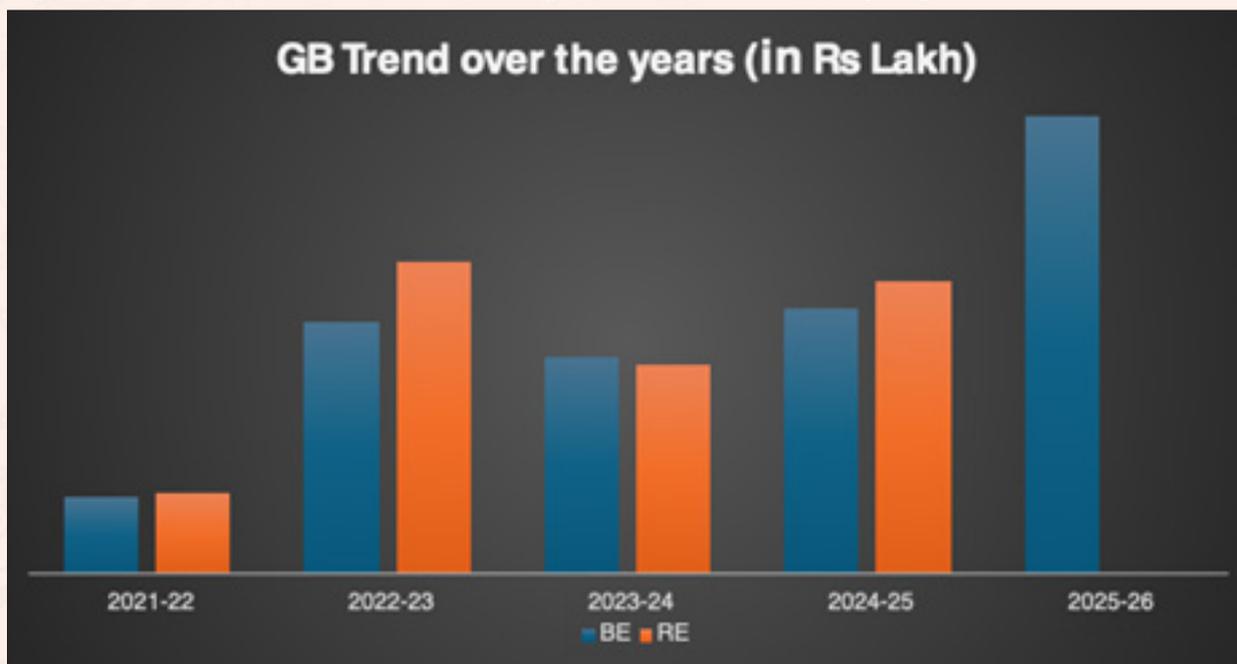


Figure 5. GB trend budget estimation from FY 2021-22 to 2025-26

**FY 2025-26** has been undertaken. The Figure 5. GB trend budget estimation from FY 2021-22 to 2025-26 displays budget estimates (BE) and revised estimates (RE) for different financial years from 2021-22 to 2025-26. As per the new methodology, GBS share is 8.32% as against the total state budget.

\*All the figures are in lakh

### Key Findings from the Trend Analysis

#### 1. Steady Increase in Budget Estimates (BE) Over the Years

- The **budget allocations for gender-responsive programs have shown a consistent upward trajectory** from **FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26**.
- A **notable spike** in BE for **FY 2025-26** marks a significant shift in budget prioritization, reinforcing a stronger commitment to gender equality.



- The **BE for FY 2025–26** reflects a **substantial increase** compared to previous years, indicating **expanded financial commitment** toward gender-focused schemes.

## 2. Revised Estimates (RE) Aligning Closely with BE

- Across most financial years, **RE values are largely in sync with BE values**, suggesting **accurate initial budget projections** and **minimal deviations in actual expenditures**.
- **FY 2022–23 stands out**, as its **RE exceeded BE**, reflecting **an upward revision due to increased demand for gender-focused interventions**.
- For **FY 2023–24 and FY 2024–25**, **BE and RE values remain nearly identical**, indicating **effective budget forecasting and utilization**.

## B. Department-wise budget estimation for FY 2025–26

### Methodology

For **FY 2025–26**, a **department-wise budget analysis** was conducted based on the **percentage of budget estimations reported by 31 departments** under the **Gender Budget Statement (GBS)**. The analysis

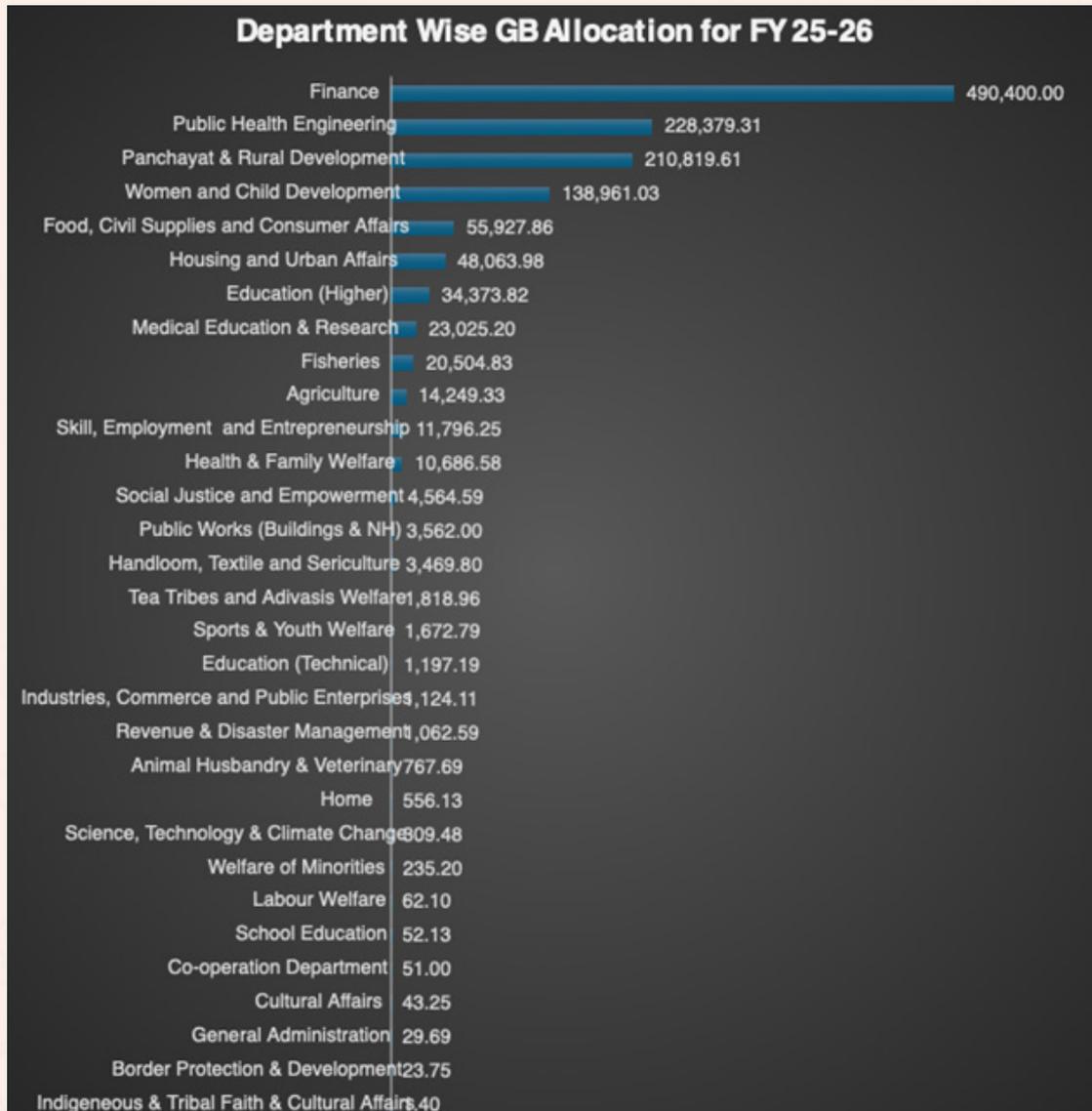


Figure 6. Department-wise total GB allocation of FY 2025-26



considers both **Part A (100% allocation for women)** and **Part B (minimum 30% allocation for women)** schemes to assess sectoral distribution and budget priorities.

### Key Observations

High Budget Concentration in Select Departments

- **80% of the total gender budget is concentrated within just five key departments, indicating a strong focus on infrastructure and welfare-driven initiatives.**
- The **Finance Department, Public Health Engineering, and Panchayat and Rural Development, Women and Child Development Department, Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs account for the largest share**, reflecting a strategic push toward **economic inclusion, sanitation, and rural development.**
- The **significant increase in Public Health Engineering allocations** signals a **policy shift emphasizing sanitation, clean water access, and infrastructure development** as core components of gender-responsive planning.

### 3. New Departments Reporting Under Gender Budgeting in FY 2025-26

For the first time, **seven additional departments** have reported gender-focused allocations, broadening the scope of gender-responsive financial planning:

- **Border Protection and Development Department**
- **General Administration Department**
- **Medical Education and Research Department**
- **Indigenous, Tribal Faith and Culture Department**
- **Welfare of Minorities Department**

This expansion indicates an **institutional commitment to gender inclusivity**, integrating gender-responsive planning into **new policy areas such as cultural preservation, minority welfare, and prison reforms.**

The **departmental budget analysis for FY 2025-26** highlights **strategic investments in sanitation, rural development, and finance**, while also **expanding gender budgeting efforts across previously underrepresented sectors.**

### C. PART A/PART B analysis

This analysis examines the **department-wise budget estimations** under **Part A and Part B** of the **Gender Budget Statement (GBS)** for **FY 2025-26.**

#### 1. Key Findings from Part A (100% Allocation for Women)

**Total Budget under Part A: ₹ 99225.62 lakh**

- **Top Five Departments with Highest Gender-Centric Budget Allocation:**

1. **Panchayat & Rural Development (PNRD)** – ₹34,992.20 lakh
2. **Women and Child Development (WCD)** – ₹28,153.22 lakh
3. **Education (Higher)** – ₹19,519.62 lakh
4. **Health and Family Welfare** – ₹10,686.58 lakh
5. **Housing & Urban Affairs** – ₹4,828 lakh



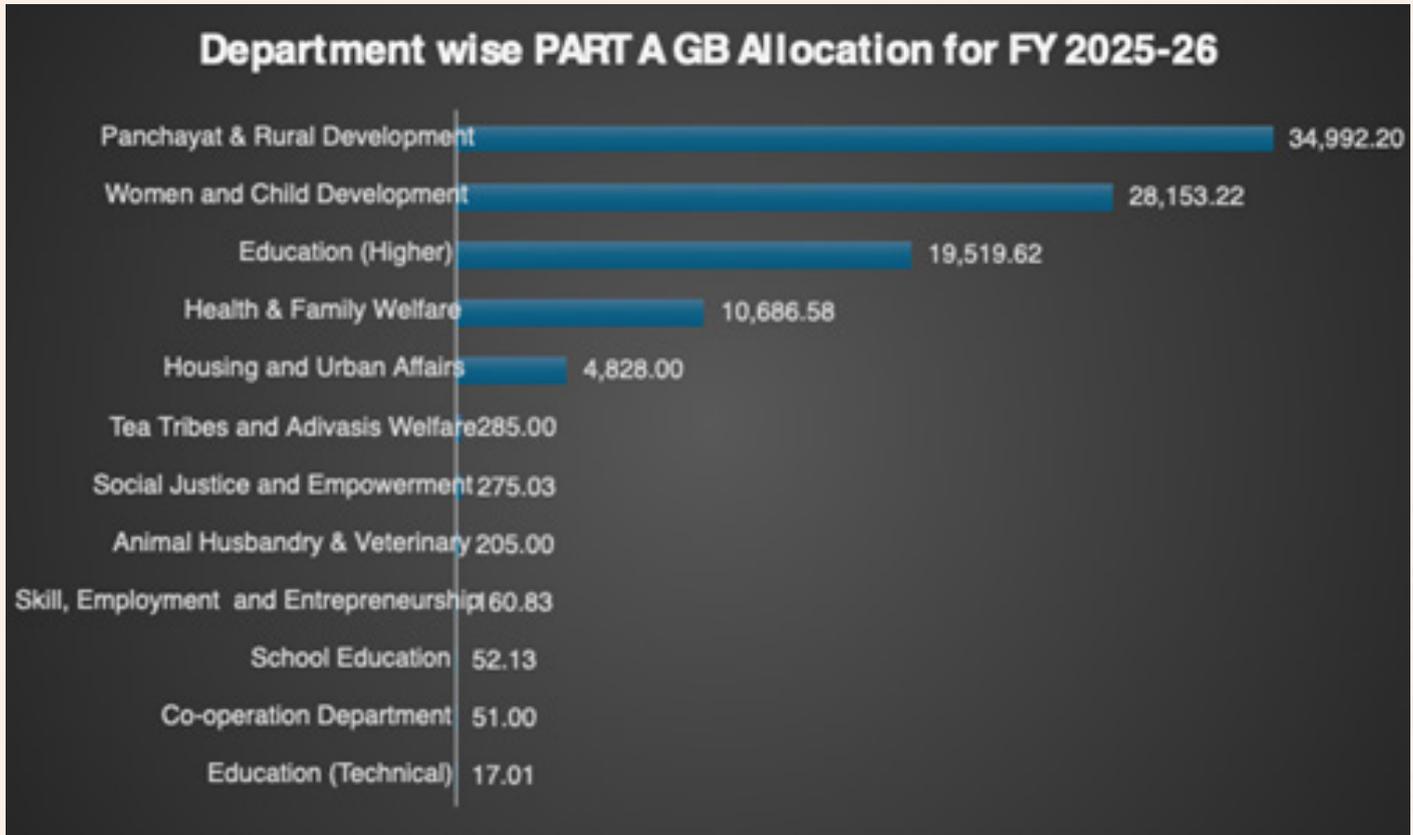


Figure 7. Department wise budget estimations under PART A (in Rs Lakhs)

**Observations:**

- **PNRD and WCD together account for nearly 83% of the Part A budget**, reinforcing the government’s focus on **rural empowerment, livelihood support, and women’s welfare**.
- **Higher Education funding** highlights efforts to promote **women’s participation in advanced education and skill-building**.
- Health and Family Welfare highlights investment in health
- **Housing & Urban Affairs** significant allocation suggests investments in **safety and security**

**2. Key Findings from Part B (Minimum 30% Allocation for Women)**

**Total Budget under Part B: ₹1208566.01 lakh**

- **Top Five Departments with the Highest Gender-Responsive Budget Allocation:**
  1. **Finance** – ₹4,90,400 lakh
  2. **Public Health Engineering (PHE)** – ₹228,378.31 lakh
  3. **Panchayat and Rural Development (P&RD)**– ₹175,827.41 lakh
  4. **Women and Child Development (WCD)** – ₹110,807.81lakh
  5. **Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs** – ₹55,927.86lakh



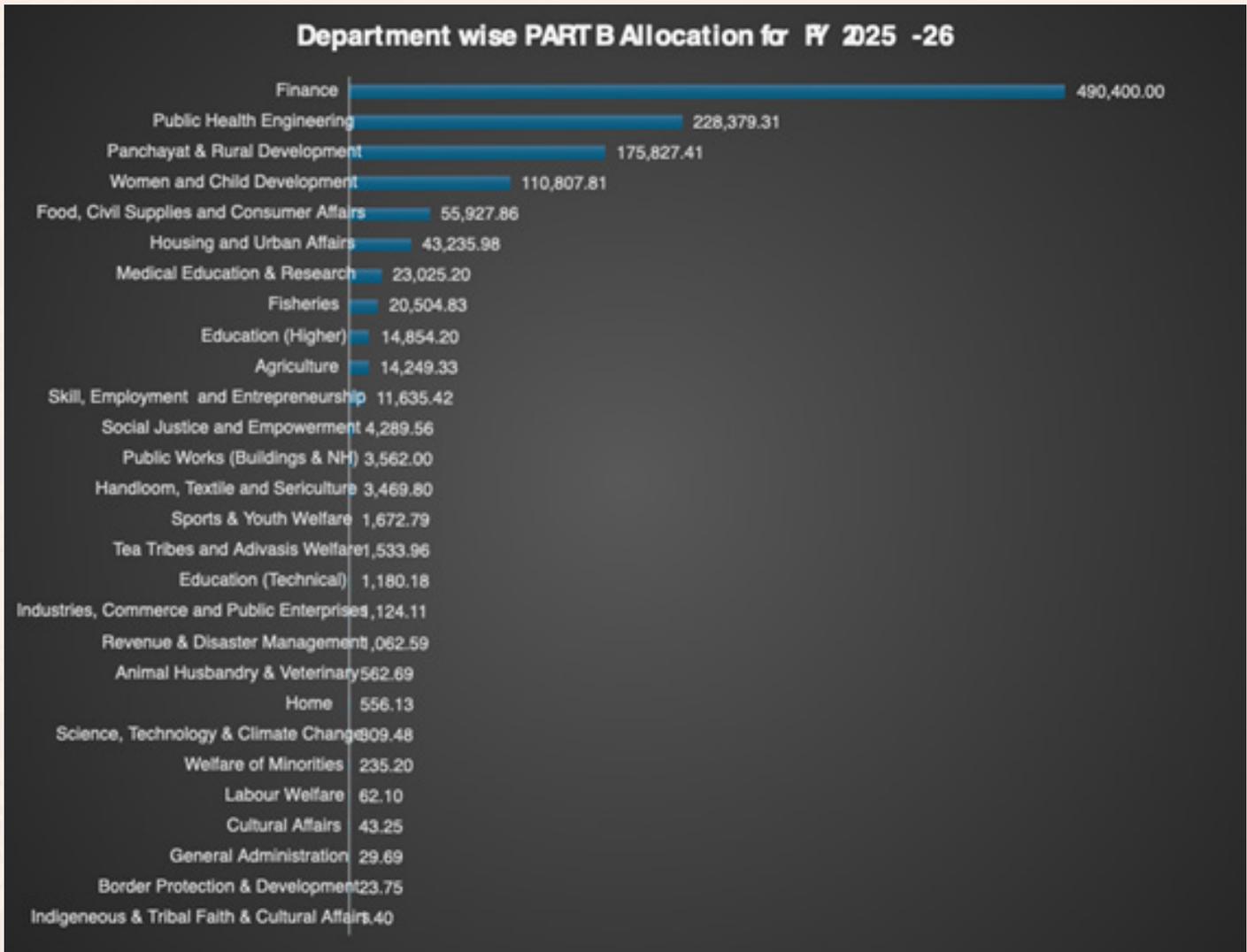


Figure 8. Department wise budget estimations under PART B (in Rs. Lakhs)



**Observations:**

- **Finance and Public Health Engineering leads Part B, signalling a social and economic welfare measures, policy push for sanitation, clean drinking water, and hygiene infrastructure** benefiting

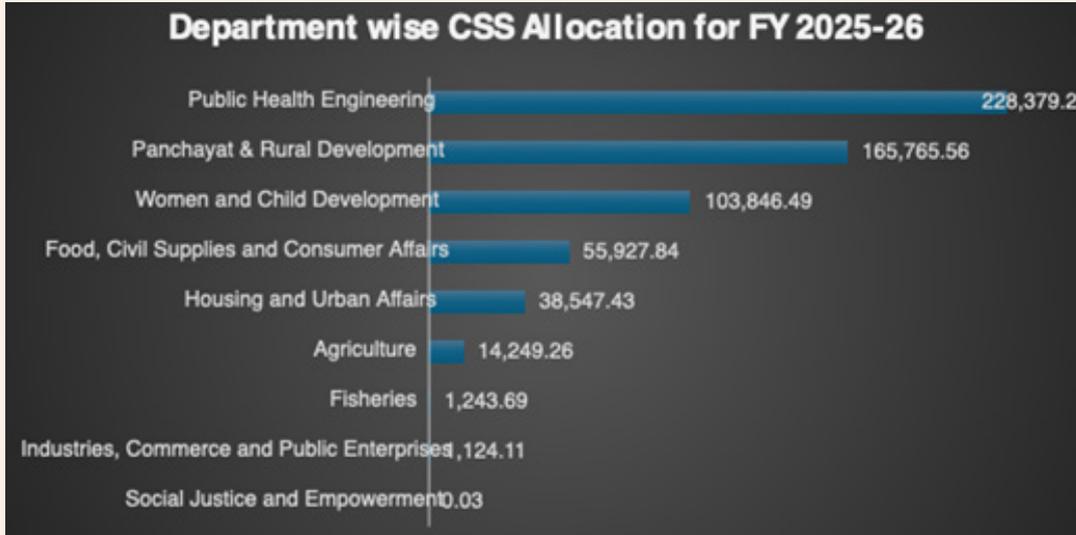


Figure 9. Department wise CSS scheme budget estimations (in Rs. Lakhs)

women.

- **PNRD and WCD continue to have large allocations, ensuring gender-inclusive rural development and social welfare initiatives.**
- **Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs has a substantial allocation, likely supporting nutrition security and public distribution systems targeted at women.**

**D. CSS, SOPD, Others Schemes**

**1. Central Sector Schemes (CSS) Allocation**

**Total Allocation: ₹609083.67 lakh**

The highest allocation under CSS is directed towards **Public Health Engineering (₹228,379.27 lakh)** and **Panchayat & Rural Development (₹165,765.56 lakh)**, together accounting for nearly 75% of the total CSS budget.

Key allocations:

- **Women and Child Development** receives **₹1,03,846.49 lakh**, signifying a major commitment to social welfare.
- **Housing and Urban Affairs Development** (₹38,547.43 lakh) and **Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs** (₹55,927.84 lakh) reflect the prioritization of essential services.

**Observations on CSS:**

1. **Strong focus on public infrastructure** – Public Health Engineering and Panchayat and Rural Development receive the largest allocations, indicating investments in sanitation, water supply, and rural development programs.
2. **Gender-responsive spending** – Women and Child Development gets significant support, aligning with welfare-based development priorities.



**Department wise SOPD estimation for FY 2025-26**

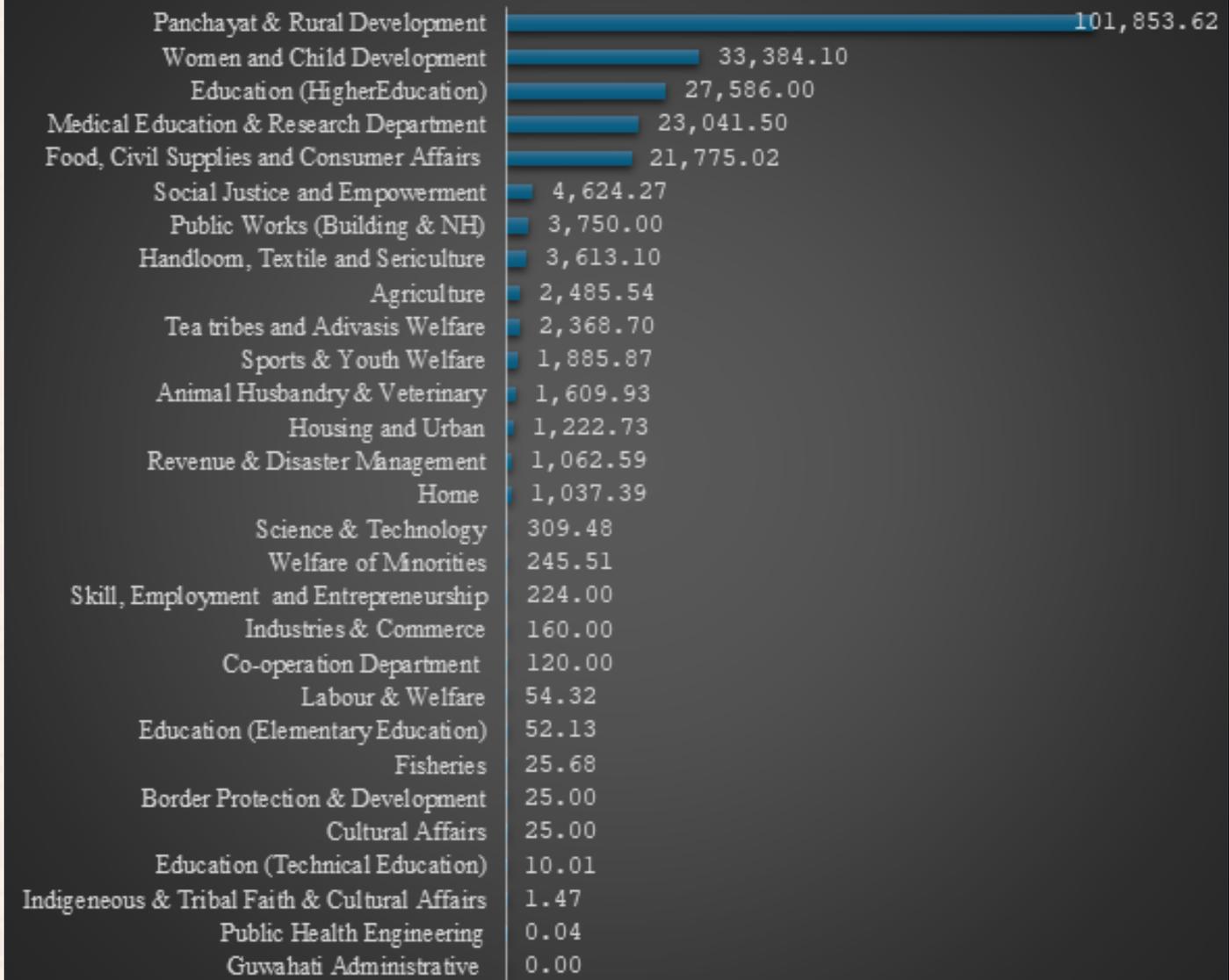


Figure 10. Department wise SOPD scheme budget estimations (in Rs. Lakhs)

**2. State-Owned Priority Development (SOPD) Allocation**

**Total Allocation: ₹673773.80 lakh**

Unlike CSS, the SOPD budget is more evenly distributed across multiple sectors. Major allocations include:

- **Panchayat & Rural Development (₹1,01,853.61 lakh)** – Continuing the trend of rural-focused development.



- **Women and Child Development (₹33,384.09 lakh)** – Significant state support, complementing CSS funds.
- **Medical Education & Research (₹23,041.5 lakh)** – A notable investment in healthcare infrastructure.
- **Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs (₹21,775.02 lakh)** – Supporting state-run food security initiatives.
- **Social Justice & Empowerment (₹4,624.26 lakh)** – Higher than in CSS, but still relatively low compared to other key sectors.

### Observations on SOPD:

1. **Balanced sectoral investment** – Unlike CSS, where funding is concentrated in a few departments, SOPD funding is spread across a wider range of sectors.
2. **Boost for Education and Healthcare** – Technical and higher education, along with medical research, see better funding compared to CSS.
3. **Moderate industrial focus** – Industries & Commerce (₹159.99 lakh) receives limited state funding, indicating a lesser priority on industrial growth.
4. **3. Others Category Allocation (EVAP,EE and TG)**

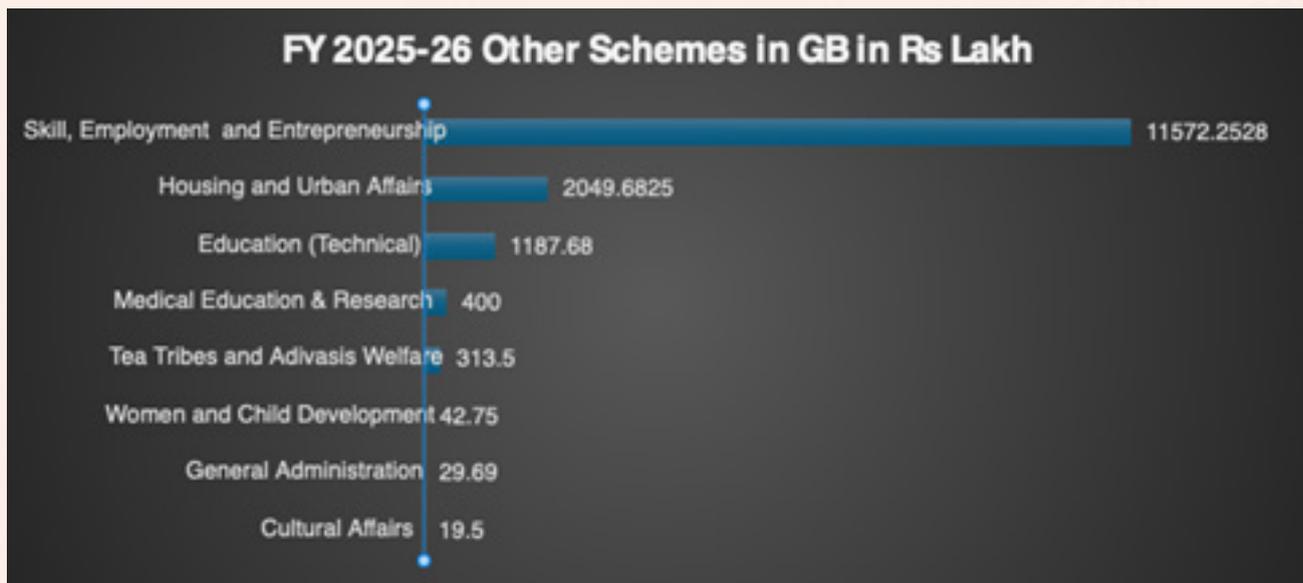


Figure 11. Department wise scheme budget estimations under Others viz, establishment (in Rs. Lakhs)

### Total Allocation: ₹15615.05 lakh

This category has significantly lower allocations compared to CSS and SOPD. Key areas include:

- **Skill, Employment & Entrepreneurship (₹11,572.25 lakh)** – The highest within this category, suggesting a state-led push for employment generation.
- **Housing and Urban Affairs (₹2049.68 lakh)** – Focus on urban infrastructure, though relatively small compared to CSS allocations.
- **Education (Technical) (₹1187.68 lakh)** – Focus on technical education





### Observations on Others:

- 1. Focus on employment generation** – The highest allocation to skill and entrepreneurship development signals an intent to enhance workforce capabilities.

**Comparatively small budget** – The 'Others' category holds only about **2.4% of the total CSS allocation**, indicating that most expenditures are absorbed within CSS and SOPD.



# Section VI

## Sectoral Analysis



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As indicated by Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), 'many initiatives have been undertaken to ensure gender equality and empowerment of women through their social, educational, economic and safety, security and empowerment of women. Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) categorizes the following schemes under the social, economic, educational, and political upliftment -

Table 4. Sectoral classification of schemes

Schemes	Sector
Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)	Social
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban & Rural)	
National Social Assistance Program (NSAP)	
Pradhan Mantri Vyay Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)	
Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)	
Samagra Shiksha	Education
Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship	
Swacch Vidyalaya Mission	
Women's Industrial Training Institutes	
National Vocational Training Institutes	
Regional Vocational Training Institutes	
Skill India Mission	
National Skill Development	
Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Kendras	
Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	
Stand Up India	
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA)	
One Stop Centres (OSCs),	
Women Helplines (WHL)	
Mahila Police Volunteers (MPV)	
Emergency Response Support System (ERSS)	
Cyber-Crime reporting portal	
Safe City projects	
Forensic Science Laboratories, assistance to States/ UTs for their respective victim compensation schemes under Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF)	
Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) for speedy disposal of cases of rape and cases under POCSO Act	
Setting up/ strengthening of Women Help Desks (WHDs)	
Video Surveillance System	
Mission Shakti	



As per the *Handbook on Schemes for Women and Children*, Directorate of Women and Child Development, Assam, the schemes were categorized as -

- Schemes on Protection
- Schemes on Education
- Schemes on Health
- Schemes on Skill Development and Economic Empowerment
- Schemes on Social Security and
- COVID-19 related schemes

## Methodology

### i. Categorization of sectors-

Based on MWCD and DWCD's pillars of schemes categorization for women empowerment and objectives of the schemes, the schemes are categorized under

- a. Social Welfare Schemes** - Schemes that will impact the social well-being and welfare are categorised under Social Welfare Schemes. Also, schemes with the objectives of promoting safety and security are categories under this section
- b. Schemes for Economic Upliftment** - Schemes promoting financial independence and well-being of women are categorized under this section
- c. Schemes to promote Girl Education** - Schemes promoting education and training are categories under this sector
- d. Schemes for Good Health & Nutrition** - Scheme promoting health well-being and nutritional support for pregnant women and lactating mothers are categories under Health and Nutrition.

The sectoral categorization is done on the basis of reported schemes across 31 departments. Sectoral estimation for the FY 2025-26 is given below:

Table 5. Example schemes showing classification into sectors

Department	Schemes	Objectives	Sectors
Higher Education	Nijut Moina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ To eliminate child marriages</li> <li>■ To increase the percentage of girls educated beyond matriculation.</li> <li>■ To encourage girl students to opt for higher education.</li> </ul>	Schemes to promote Girl Education
P&RD	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	To provide financial security to the widows of the BPL family	Schemes for Economic Upliftment
P&RD	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin) (PMAY-G)	To provide houses to rural poor women.	Social Welfare Schemes
Housing and Urban Affairs	Guwahati Sewerage Project	Implementation of a scientific system of underground sewerage and sewage treatment to save the population from a calamity in the near future	Social Welfare Schemes
Skill, Employment & Entrepreneurship	Industrial Training School	To provide Training and Skill Development training for women	Schemes for Economic Upliftment
Women and Child Development	Scheme for protection of woman from domestic Violence	To protect women from domestic violence	Schemes for Economic Upliftment



Department	Schemes	Objectives	Sectors
Women and Child Development	One Stop Crisis Centre	To provide integrated assistance under one roof to women affected by violence	Social Welfare Schemes
Women and Child Development	Women Helpline	To provide immediate assistance to women during distress.	Social Welfare Schemes
Women and Child Development	Implementation of Integrated Child Development Service Scheme	To reduce malnutrition, reduce anemia among women and improve their health and nutrition status.	Social Welfare Schemes
Housing and Urban Affairs	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	To provide potable water across 12000 households of 3 ulbs	Social Welfare Schemes

Figure 12. Sector-wise classification of BE for FY 2025-26

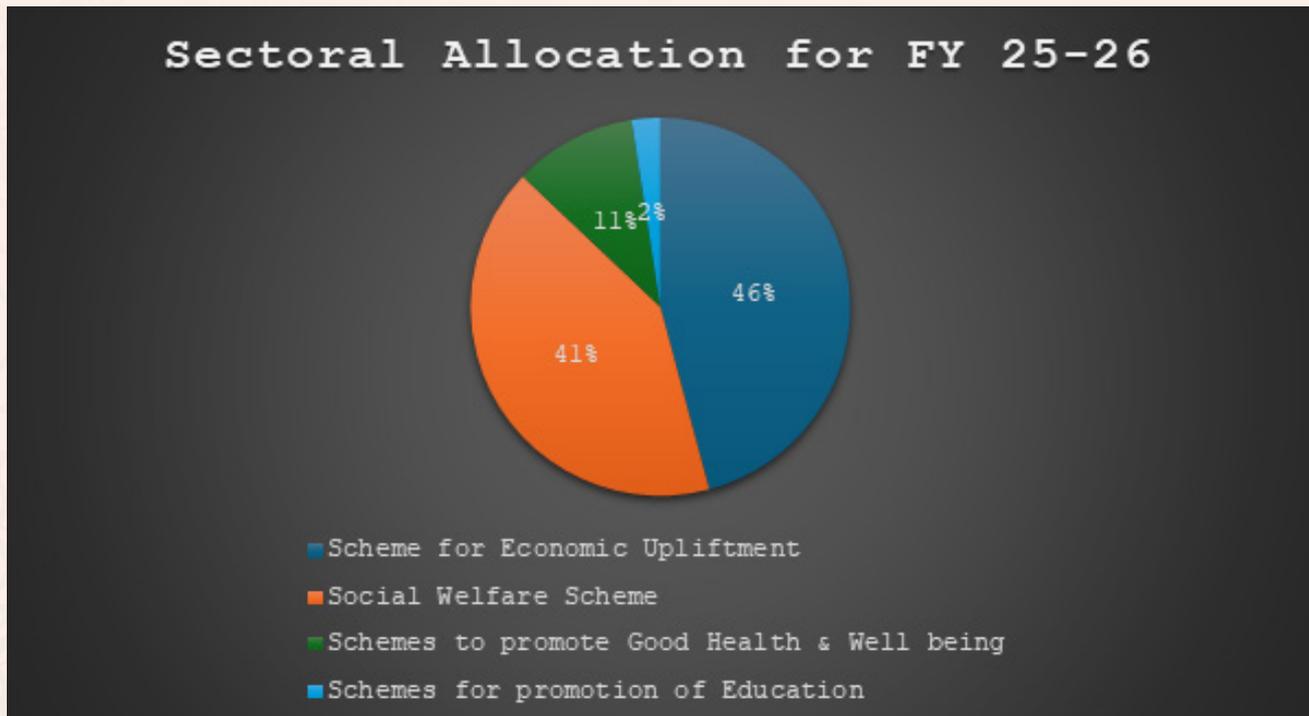


Figure 13. Trend analysis of Sectoral from FY 2021-22 to 2025-26



The pie chart represents the sectoral allocation of funds for the **Fiscal Year 2025–26** across four key areas:

1. **Scheme for Economic Upliftment (46%) – Largest share**

- o Nearly **half** of the total allocation is dedicated to economic upliftment, highlighting a strong focus on economic development, employment generation, and financial empowerment programs.

2. **Social Welfare Scheme (41%) – Second largest allocation**

- o A substantial portion is allocated to **social welfare**, indicating a significant emphasis on initiatives related to poverty alleviation, social security, and welfare programs for marginalized communities.

3. **Schemes to promote Good Health & Well-being (11%)**

- o A moderate allocation goes towards health and well-being, which may cover healthcare infrastructure, maternal and child health programs, and disease prevention initiatives. (PART A allocation of Health and Family Welfare is considered)

4. **Schemes for Promotion of Education (2%)**

- o Education receives the limited funding. For Education we have considered (School, Higher and Technical Education is considered) as against total state budget.

Key Takeaways:

- **Economic upliftment and social welfare together make up 87% of the allocation**, indicating a priority on financial and social support programs.
- **Health & well-being gets a relatively smaller share**, which might require attention if healthcare needs are high (For H&FW, only PART A allocation is considered)



# Section VII

## Good Practices



## 1. Promoting education for young girl of Tea Tribes and Adivasi Community area

### Department of Tea Tribe and Adivasi Welfare provides

#### A. Post-Matric Scholarship

This scheme is to provide annual scholarships to the students of Tea Tribes and Adivasi community of Rs. 5,000/- to students studying in higher secondary level and of Rs. 7,000/- to students studying in Degree Courses to enable them to complete their education. During the Financial Year 2024-2025, 24,384 students have been selected for the scholarship.

#### B. Simon Sing Horo Special Post-Matric Scholarship

This scheme is to provide an incentive Rs. 10,000/- each to the students belonging to Tea Tribes and Adivasi Community, who have cleared HSLC under Board of Secondary Education (SEBA) or equivalent education board recognized by Govt. of Assam, and HSSLC in any stream under Assam Higher Secondary Education Council (AHSEC) or equivalent education board recognized by Govt. of Assam, during the current year, so that they are motivated to continue their further education. During the Financial Year 2024-2025, 13,293 students have been selected for the scholarship.

#### C. Financial Assistance for Higher Studies

This scheme is to provide financial assistance Rs. 25,000/- to 35,000/- for students belonging to the Tea Tribes and Adivasi community pursuing higher studies like MBBS, MBA, Engineering and such other technical/higher education courses including higher studies in Administration, Medical, Engineering, Law, Research & Education within and outside the State/Country for the students. During the FY 2024-2025, 3,719 students have been selected for the scholarship.

#### D. Financial Assistance for ANM/GNM/Technical courses

This scheme is to provide financial assistance of Rs. 4,000/- to 20,000/- to the youths of the Tea Tribes and Adivasi Community for training of ANM/GNM/Para-Medical and other job assured technical and professional Diploma & Degree courses with minimum 1 (one) year duration in both Government and Non-Government Institutes. During the FY 2024-2025, 3,184 students have been selected for the scholarship.

#### E. Financial Assistance to students who cleared Civil Services Prelims Conducted by UPSC/APSC

In FY 2024-2025, a new scheme is undertaken by the Department to provide financial assistance from @ Rs. 1,00,000/- and Rs. 75,000/- respectively to the students who have passed the Preliminary Examination of Civil Services conducted by UPSC and APSC belonging to Tea Tribes and Adivasi community. 11 candidates have been selected for financial assistance of Rs. 75,000/- each who have cleared the Preliminary Examination of Civil Services conducted by the APSC.

#### F. Coaching for Higher Studies

The objective of the scheme is to provide coaching to students for various competitive examinations like Civil Services, Medical, Engineering, Staff Selection Commission (Graduate Level), Banking (Probationary Officers) etc. During FY 2024-2025, 55 students have been selected for undergoing various coaching programmes.



## 2. Welfare of Frontline workers

### Department of Women and Child Development

#### 1. Six month Certificate Course on ECCE for Anganwadi Workers aligned with NEP 2020

Early Childhood Care & Education (ECCE) for children in the age group of 3 to 6 years is one of the essential services under ICDS since its inception from 1975 to facilitate optimum development of the children in early years and lay foundation for overall development of children. The Department of Women & Child Development in collaboration with State Council of Educational Research & Training (SCERT) Assam with an aim to strengthen the Early Childhood Care & Education in Anganwadi Centres is implementing a six-month certificate course for Anganwadi Workers with 10+2 qualifications, as per the recommendation of the National Education Policy 2020. Also, activity books are being developed for Ankur(3-4years), Mukul (4-5 years) and Sishu Kanan (5-6 years) in line with NEP 2020 & NIPUN Bharat guidelines. The certificate course have been started in Assam since March 2023 and is led by trained Key Resource Persons (KRPs), comprised of DIET, BTC, and Normal School lecturers, and ICDS supervisors. As on date, 779 KRPs and 10289 Anganwadi Workers have been trained in the state. This certificate course has been considered as best practice of the state at the ministry level which has been published in 'ADHARSHILA' (National Curriculum for Early Childhood Care and Education for children from Three to Six years), MoWCD, 2024.

#### 2. One time retirement benefits to Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers- Terminal Benefits

The Anganwadi Workers and Helpers in Assam have been integral to the implementation of the ICDS scheme since its inception in 1975. Previously, they served without any retirement benefits, continuing their voluntary contributions until they were physically unable to do so. Recognizing their invaluable service, the Government of Assam has set the retirement age for these functionaries at 60 years. Upon reaching this age, Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) will receive Rs. 4.00 lakhs and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) will receive Rs. 2.00 lakhs as terminal benefits. This initiative aims to honour their dedication and provide them with financial security upon retirement. Under this initiative, 5,823 nos. of AWWs/AWHs are benefitted as on date.

Table 6. Year-wise AWWs and AWHs benefitted

Financial Year	Nos. of AWW benefitted	Nos. of AWH benefitted	Total fund disbursed (in Rs.)
2022-23	392	399	Rs.2366 lakhs
2023-24	1462	1468	Rs. 8784 lakhs
2024-25	1173	929	Rs.5792 lakhs

## 3. Promotion of Women Entrepreneurship

### Handloom, Textile and Sericulture Department

#### 1. State Flagship Scheme "SWANIRBHAR NAARI" (SNN)

##### Objectives -

- Help create a structured database for the weaving community under the handloom sector.
- Empowerment of indigenous weavers by eliminating middlemen and ensuring fair market access.



- c. Improved remuneration for weavers through direct procurement and online payments through DBT process.
- d. Increased market visibility and sales opportunities through showrooms and entering the online market platform.
- e. Effort towards creating a holistic structured network of weavers, traders, as well as entrepreneurs from this sector.

The Assamese Gamosa has the highest demand in the Society due to its wide use and acceptability. So, in order to meet the demand of the State, a huge influx of this product from outside the State has adversely affected the indigenous weavers. The Government emphasises the production of different Gamosa and procurement of the same through the Flagship scheme 'Swanirbhar Naari from the indigenous weavers without involvement of any middlemen.

The scheme has helped indigenous weavers create visibility for their hand-woven products through an online platform. Further, direct payment to the Weaver account through DBT process at pre-defined rates approved by the Government without any commission charged. This has helped the families of the weaving community in increasing their earnings.

## 2. KOKLABARI HANDLOOM MODEL VILLAGE under Jalah Development Block of Baksa District under BTR

The objective of the scheme is to develop the Handloom weavers group to become self-sustainable as well as to diversify the products through professional designer and to connect with a sustainable market. The scheme provides necessary support in a comprehensive manner i.e. by providing skill upgradation training, raw materials, basic inputs and required infrastructure for produce diversified as per market requirement and also provide marketing opportunities for selling their products to make the weavers of Koklabari area self-sustainable.

**Total number of beneficiaries impacted** - Under the scheme of Handloom Model Village at Koklabari in Baksa District, 478 nos. of weavers (mostly women) are benefitted.

## 4. Promotion of sports among women

### Sports and Youth Welfare Department

Department of Sports and Youth Welfare organized Khel Maharan at the village level to identify young talented women athletes. The competition are held in multiple levels from village to district to state level. A number of sports disciplines have been incorporated in Khel Maharan like chess, swimming, cycle road racing, athletics, football, volleyball, and kabaddi. Talent scouting is conducted at all stages, and selected players are provided with training/coaching, followed by enrollment in various training centers based on the selection trial.

## 5. Providing academic assistance for young women for preparing National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET-UG), and Joint Entrance Examination(JEE)

The scheme Bikoxito Jibon Porikolpona emphasizes on giving professional guidance to the students through coaching institutes for various competitive entrance examinations. It helps students in preparing for National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET-UG), and Joint Entrance Examination(JEE) to meet the following objectives-



- Improve the success ratio of students of Assam in the entrance examination of Medical, Engineering.
- Enhance the success ratio of students appearing for all India Board examinations.
- Provide our students' access to best coaching facility for top end professional courses examinations.
- Help our students compete with full preparation with students of all India in national level examinations.

The Bikoxito Jibon Porikolpona aims to uplift, promote and empower deserving youths of Assam by providing access to best quality training and coaching for India's top academic entrance examinations. It will provide a level playing field and give students a better chance /opportunity to succeed in entrance examinations like Medical & Engineering. At present, there are 696 female students enrolled under the scheme

## 6. Creating livelihoods opportunities among the Women SHG members of DAY-NULM, Assam

### Panchayat & Rural Development Department

#### Jal Sakhi Initiative under DAY-NULM

Jal Sakhi is a convergence platform initiated by P&RD with Guwahati Metropolitan Drinking Water and Sewerage Board Jal Sakhis selected from Women SHG groups. They are trained in IT and soft skills. Jal Sakhi are conducting

- Public Awareness programmes & IEC Activities,
- Mobilizing Consumer Application for providing House Service Connections.
- Each Jal Sakhis has individual login through which Meter Reading and Bill Collection through POS machine are being done on each month. Water sample collection from consumer and water quality testing of basic parameters of water.

The initiative has helped the SHG members in their socio-economic upliftment. Exposure to water infrastructure and foster skills on use of different online apps, PoS machine boost their technology-based skills. Pursuant to the success stories of Jal Sakhis, the SHG members are now being engaged in dynamic roles under Urban Local Bodies as Tax Mitra for collection of door to door collection of property tax and impetus is being given to involve more SHGs in door to door waste collection in collaboration with SBM (U).

## 7. Women labor force participation under MGNREGA

### Panchayat and Rural Development Department

Assam has actively promoted women's participation in MGNREGA under P&RD department through targeted awareness campaigns and by training women leaders to take charge of local decision-making processes. The active engagement of women at the Gram Panchayat level has helped in designing schemes that cater to the specific needs of women. Engagement of women plays a role in ensuring that the gender responsive projects are executed effectively. It provides technical support for the implementation and monitoring of works under MGNREGA. Women groups are being encouraged to participate in rural development schemes, especially in activities like Tree Plantation, fish production etc.

**Skill Development and Capacity Building:** Project UNNATI is a skilling program that aims to improve the livelihoods of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) workers. The state



has initiated training programs through Project Unnati for women.

Capacity-building programs have been launched to create awareness about legal rights, wage entitlements, and provisions under MGNREGA among rural women. Through MGNREGA, women are encouraged to set up rural enterprises, particularly in areas such as Piggery, Goatery, Poultry farming etc. The scheme provides not only employment but also the financial independence necessary for women to thrive in rural economies.

### 8. Social- Economic measures

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) are implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India through the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). These are non-contributory pension schemes to provide social security to beneficiaries from poor families. The eligible age for IGNOAPS is 60 years. The pension is Rs.250 p.m. for persons between 60 years and 80 years wherein Rs.200/- is paid by Central Government and Rs.50/- is paid by State Government. For persons who are 80 years and above the pension is Rs.550/- per month wherein Rs.500/- is paid by Central Government and Rs.50/- is paid by State Government. The eligible age for IGNWPS is 40-79 years. The pension is Rs.1250/- p.m. per beneficiary wherein Rs.300/- is paid by Central Government and Rs.950/- is paid as State Top Up by State Government. In Assam, presently pension under IGNOAPS, IGNWPS and IGNDPS are provided via 100% DBT payment directly to the beneficiaries. At present, there are 308287, 113064 and 10097 nos. of female sanctioned beneficiaries under IGNOAPS, IGNWPS and IGNDPS respectively in the State and pension is being disbursed regularly on-time by 10th day of every month.

The initiative has largely impacted the Gender Budget of the State as the target beneficiaries of IGNWPS is 100% women-centric and focusing on women's needs thereby contributing to overall development and well-being of the state. Moreover, there are 51.76% (308287 nos. of female beneficiaries out of total 595581 nos. beneficiaries) of female beneficiaries under IGNOAPS and 31.09% (10097 nos. of female beneficiaries out of total 32474 nos. beneficiaries) of female beneficiaries under IGNDPS.

### 9. Affordable Housing

The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) is a housing initiative by the Government of India, launched with the objective of providing affordable housing to the urban poor and PMAY aims to improve the living standards and quality of life for millions of Indians. The scheme is demand-driven, and no fixed target has been set for the distribution of affordable housing projects. The selection of beneficiaries, formulation of projects, and execution are done by the respective Urban Local Bodies and Development Authorities. Till date the Mission has included 102 notified Urban Local Bodies & 24 Development Authorities for coverage of the benefits of the scheme.

**Women:** PMAY has been particularly beneficial for women. The scheme mandates that the ownership of the house should be in the name of the female head of the family or jointly with the male head. This has empowered women by giving them property rights and improving their social status. Additionally, women get special interest rates and benefits under this scheme.



## 10. Financial Assistance for Health and nutritional support ORUNODOI Scheme

### Finance Department

Recognizing the challenges faced by families striving to meet their basic needs, the Orunodoi Scheme was announced in FY 2020–21. This scheme aims to provide essential financial assistance for healthy and nutritional meals to the most vulnerable sections of society. In September 19, 2024, the Government took yet another transformative step with the launch of Orunodoi 3.0 expanding beneficiary threshold upto 37.2 lakh. This phase introduces significant advancements in terms of beneficiary validation by means of mandatory requirement of Ration Card. Additionally, Orunodoi 3.0 incorporates Aadhaar seeding, a proven method to enhance transparency and efficiency in disbursing benefits. With almost every NFSA beneficiary in Assam already Aadhaar-seeded, this step marks a milestone in leveraging technology for the betterment of the people.

The Orunodoi Scheme stands as a testament to the Government's dedication to inclusive growth and social justice. It is a reflection of Assam's commitment to creating a brighter and more equitable future for its citizens.

## 11. Departments' innovative initiatives with a focus on the welfare of women

### 1. Brahmaputra Carnival 2024–2025 under Tourism Department

The Brahmaputra Carnival (Dec 2024 – Mar 2025) focuses on sustainability and ecological responsibility across its activities. The venues at Lachit Ghat and Sandbar Island Tent City uses eco-friendly materials. Adventure activities follow strict ecological guidelines, and food stalls prioritized locally. Bamboo fencing was used throughout Tent City, showcasing and promoting the craftsmanship of local artisans while supporting the local vendor community. Accessible toilets for individuals with physical disabilities were provided, along with dedicated nursing stations for added convenience and care. The initiative enhances inclusivity for gender by implementing the following:

**Gender Inclusion:** By offering nursing stations and safe, comfortable facilities, the event supports women, especially mothers with young children, ensuring they can enjoy the event with ease. Equal participation opportunities for all genders are promoted through accessible spaces. This initiative fosters an inclusive atmosphere, ensuring everyone, regardless of gender, age, or ability, can participate and enjoy the event equally.

### 2. Working Women Hostel under Department of Housing & Urban Affairs

A working women hostel in was constructed in Nagaon with 830 bed facilities with modern social infrastructure, modular construction, executive style twin sharing rooms, robust support infrastructure, promoted green living, self sufficient zero waste and zero discharge campus with renewable energy, cycle friendly provisions and barrier free and care provisions.

### 3. Gender-Inclusive Participation in Skill Development

Assam Skill Development Mission continues to impart skill development training aimed at ensuing sustainable livelihoods upon successful completion. During the implementation of various schemes in the FY 2024–25, a significant increase in female participation has been observed which is encouraging for bridging gender gap in Assam. The table below shows scheme wise gender percentage of FY 2024–25.



Table 7. Scheme wise gender percentage of FY 2024-25

Scheme	Male	Female	Transgender	Total	P/C
PLSDTP (State scheme for short term modular skill training )	5021	3550	2	8572	41.41
Skill Yatra (Awareness campaign on skilling and opportunity for youth) No. of Candidates who conducted psychometric tests	10681	1935		30033	64.44
North East Skill Centre (Collaboration with ITEES, Singapore)					
Students	209	180	0	369	46.27
Faculty and Staff	10	27	0	37	72.97

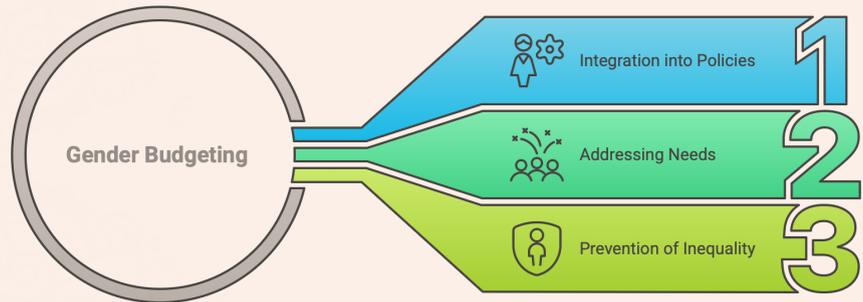


# Annexure 1- FAQ on Gender Budget

## Q1: Why is GRB required?

- The rationale for gender budgeting arises from recognition of the fact that national budgets impact men and women differently through the pattern of resource allocation.
- The way Government budgets allocate resources, has the potential to transform gender inequalities. GRB accelerates translation of gender commitments into budgetary commitments.

Unpacking the Impact of Gender Budgeting



- In most societies, women are discriminated against and remain under-represented or even invisible in the public sphere. As a consequence, they also remain undercounted and invisible in public policies and programmes. GRB ensures:
  - Gender integration into public policies and programmes.
  - A tailored response to different practical and strategic needs and priorities of women, men, girls and boys.
  - Prevention of unintended consequences of public policies and programmes including increasing gender inequality.

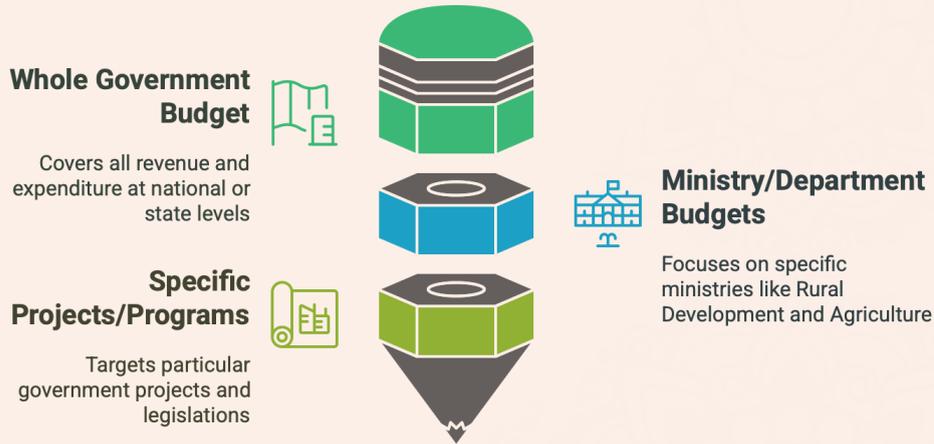
## Q2: What could be the scope of GRB?

GRB can cover:

- The whole budget (revenue and expenditure) of a national or state/UT government.
- Budgets of a particular ministry/department or a group of (interrelated) ministries/departments (such as Rural Development, Agriculture, Panchayati Raj)
- Specific government project(s)/programme(s) and legislations
- 



## Scope of Gender Responsive Budgeting

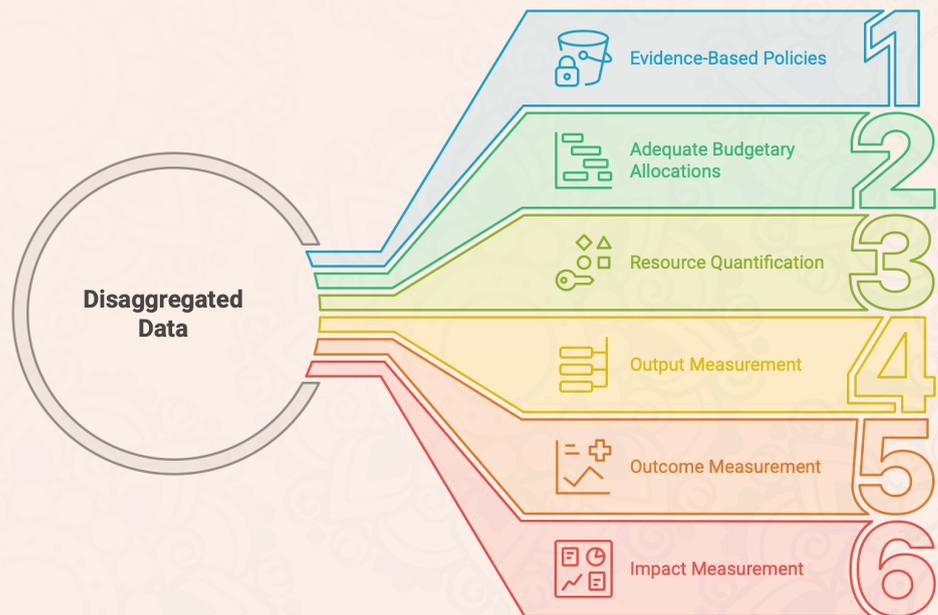


### Q3: Why is disaggregated data required for GRB?

Gender Responsive Budgeting is a data-driven process and disaggregated data is prerequisite for GRB

- Disaggregated data implies data that is segregated by socio-economic parameters such as age, gender, caste, religion, ethnicity, ability and income group.
- Disaggregated data not only enables evidence-based policies and programmes but also adequate budgetary allocations for gender mainstreaming.
- Disaggregated data enables quantifying the nature and volume

### Unpacking Disaggregated Data for GRB



of resources required as well as measuring output, outcome and impact.

- Data is required at different stages of the GRB process across planning, implementation and impact assessment.



**Q4: What is PART A and PART B schemes?**

- PART A schemes are entirely women-centric schemes like JSY, PMMVY, scholarship schemes where 100% allocation is earmarked for women
- PART B schemes are pro women in which at least 30% provision is for women
- 

**Q5: How to calculate the percentage gender budget share?**

There are two type of schemes-

- **Beneficiary-oriented (Direct Schemes)**- Schemes like DBT, Scholarship schemes, where the target group/beneficiaries are predetermined, such schemes are reported under PART A. For example, Widow Pension Schemes under P&RD, PMMVY under WCD, Construction of Women Hostel, in such schemes the primary stakeholders are women and it is directly benefiting women. Hence such schemes will be reported under PART A of GBS.
- **Non-Beneficiary or Indirect Schemes**- Schemes where primary stakeholders are not women but still women are also benefited from such schemes are reported under PART B. For example, JJM, SBM, under the PHE department, housing schemes, are reported under PART B of GBS. In Assam, 50% of the total budget scheme of JJM is reported under PART B of GBS with an estimation that 50% of women have land holding in their name and tap water connections are provided.

**Training and capacity building** - For a training and capacity building program, where both men and women are the participant then the scheme can be reported based on percentage women participants.

