CHAPTER-3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
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To examine the gender budget at state level a framework has been provided in 1998 by an Australian economist sharp. This framework was followed in Australia and South African for gender budgeting study. In sharp’s framework, every department’s allocation can be broken up into three categories of expenditure that is- (1) Expenditure purposely targeted for women, (2) Expenditure on equal employment opportunities within the public sector, and (3) mainstream expenditure budget. The three categories put in up to 100 percent of budget (Lahiri, A et al., 2003). The present study uses the first two categories for study the state government budget. As the study of trends and patterns of these two expenditure categories present some indication of policy changes with women respect. Further the first group has been classified into four clusters. The grouping of these clusters is based on the objective and reason of these clusters is based on the objective and purpose of the particular scheme and its potential impact on women that is- (1) welfare and protective services, (2) social services (3) economic services and (4) regulatory and awareness generation services. The detail descriptions of these clusters are as follow:-

**Welfare and Protective services:** This includes the allocation on women’s home and schemes, caregivers, for victims of atrocities, pension for widows and poor women etc. The aim of these schemes is to give the direct advantage to women to keep away from the adverse consequences for women.

**Social Services:** This includes the schemes for health and education of women hold up services like water supply, crèche and hostels, sanitation schemes on fuel and fodder, which contributed considerably to women’s empowerment, either directly by structure their capacities and ensuring their material well being or indirectly through reducing domestic drudgery.
**Economic Services:** This includes services for training and skill development and provision for credit, marketing, infrastructure etc., which are critical to women’s economic in development and independence.

**Regulatory and Awareness Generation Services:** These includes institutional device for women’s empowerment such as state commission for women, women’s cells in police stations, family counseling centers, anti-dowry act, awareness generation programmes etc., which present institutional places and opportunities for women’s empowerment.
Research Area

I am related to Haryana so my Research Area is Haryana.
The Scope of Gender Budgeting

Gender Budgeting expands our concept of the economy to include things that are not usually valued in money. In particular Gender Budgeting recognizes the unpaid care economy the work that mainly women do in bearing, rearing and kind for their families and the people in our society. Gender Budgeting recognizes that unless this unpaid care work is done the economy will not function effectively and people's well-being will be very negatively affected. Government therefore needs to find ways of supporting those who do this unpaid care work lessening their burden and ensuring that the work is done well. Gender Budgeting should though not is restricted to the communal or soft areas such as education, health and wellbeing. Gender Budgeting is an instrument for gender the work of a useless woman during a workshop in Rajasthan we asked a man whether his wife worked and he said with great disdain that she was useless and did nothing. But when we asked the woman how she spent her day she told us that she woke up at 4 am every morning milked the cow gave it fodder collected firewood and water and cooked for the family before sending her children to school. During the day she often took the animals for grazing or would spend time cutting fodder look after the elders in the family feed the children and the rest of family clean the dishes and finally go to bed after the rest of the household had retired.

Confirmation on the impact of user fees on health services in Africa. In Kenya the foreword of a little fee for outpatient visits to a health centre resulted in a 52 % reduction in outpatient visits. Because such it requirements also to be practical in areas such as agriculture, authority, commerce, and information technology where the gender implications may not be right away obvious. Later chapters give examples of how this can be done. Gender budgeting is not only activity. Gender budget examination is a fraction of the procedure though there are various other activities that could be built-in in gender budgeting (for example, lobbying behavior). In addition gender budget examine alone has not been sufficient to change budget priorities and the decision-making development in ways that really support gender equal opportunity for the reason that government budgets are a political product and political commitments say budget priorities (Sharp, Rhonda, 2007).
The scope of gender budgeting can vary according to the exacting political and social background of the country and the institutional arrangements underpinning their implementation. Sharp (2003) provides a framework to categories the scope of gender budgeting. However, goals that are core to majority of gender budgeting initiatives are:

1. To elevate consciousness among stakeholders of gender issues and impacts well-established in budgets and policies.
2. To create government answerable for translating their gender equal opportunity commitments into budgetary commitments to gender equal opportunity.
3. To modify budgets along with policies to promote gender equality.
4. To form women’s groups for the purpose of self development and education and for the indefinite service of others.
5. To help them realize that the future of India dishonesty in their hands, for as wives and mothers they have the task of training and guiding and forming the character of the future system of India.
6. To make women aware of their responsibility as daughters of India.
Research Designee

Explorative study because I am explaining the woman’s position like health Education, nutrition etc in Haryana.

Analysis of Data

The present study spells out the state level situation towards gender budgeting allowing for Women Component Plan (WCP) as gender budgeting tool. To depict the actual profile of gender budgeting in the state, the present study analyzed the outlay/expenditure under Women Component Plan. I have used chi-square test and paired sample t test to analyze the data. Tabulation of data and graphs has also been used for enhancing the clarification and presentation of facts and results. The $\chi^2$ test (pronounced as chi square test) is one of the simplest and most widely used non-parametric tests in statistical work. The $\chi^2$ test was first used by Karl Pearson in the year 1900 and the quantity $\chi^2$ describes the magnitude of discrepancy between theory and observation. It is defines as:-

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$

‘O’ shows to the experiential frequencies and ‘E’ shows to the predictable frequencies.

Dependent (paired) Samples t-test

In case of independent samples test for testing the difference between means we assume that the observations on one sample are not dependant on the other. But, this assumption limits the scope of analysis. When the observations are made on the same sample at two different times, a called dependant or paired sample t-test.

Data Source of the study

The present study is based on secondary data. These data have been taken mainly from National Human Development Report, Various Issues of Census Reports, Economic...
Limitations of the Study

While doing gender budget analysis one needs to include gender consciousness policies & programmes, their connected resources, which are likely to reduce gender inequalities, the policies in relation with care economy and opportunity costs, incidence of taxes and others. One study is not intended to cover all the aspects of the problems of gender inequalities and gender budgeting as their objectives and time period are limited. The present research study has some limitations that should be taken into consideration.

1. The present study is based on the secondary data therefore the limitations of the secondary data apply on this study.
2. Only the plan expenditure under women component during 11th Five Year Plan Of the state government is covered in the present study due to the non-availability of data.

How dissimilar are men or women? Everybody knows that there are many differences among males or females even if they are simply physical. On the other hand not only the physical but also the emotional, social or intellectual differences among male or female. Gender positions by meaning are the communal norms that say what communally suitable male or female performance is. Within near the beginning American civilization it was ordinary intended for a women’s job to be a passive homemaker inside plain dissimilarity to the males’ destructive main source of income position. The seventies marked the commencement of the women’s group or the last part of the principles we detained lying on what it is toward be a “men” or what is to be a “women”. Women were rejection longer like the conventional homemaker forever contribution a warm food intended for her family other than were in its place absent blazing bras or protesting disparity. Rejection one disputes that the women’s pressure group began other than there is a difference resting on whether or not it should approach to an end.
Single of the women's association main goals was to annul sexual category roles inside the sense that women were minor to men. The information that gender roles survive is beyond doubt. Gender roles power women or men in almost each area of life as well as family or profession. Near the beginning into babyhood girls or boys are treated in a different way in families, schools or additional institutions.
Objectives of the Study

1. To examine the position of women in Haryana.
2. To show the brief profile of expenditure under plans in Haryana.
3. To examine an analysis of expenditure under women component plan in the state.
4. To assess the impact of gender budgeting on improving the position of women.
STUDY INDICATORS

1. Position of Women in Haryana
2. Gender Ratio
3. Health Status
4. Birth Rate, Death Rate or Infant Mortality Rate (BR, DR or IMR)
5. Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB)
6. Total Fertility Rate (TFR)
7. Age at Marriage
8. Anemia
9. Educational Status
10. Enrolment Ratio (ER) and Dropout Rates (DR)
11. Working position
12. Government Programmes and Policies for Women
13. Ladli scheme
14. Apni Beti Apna Dhan Dhan
15. Janani Suraksha Yojana
16. Sakshar Mahila Samooh (SMS)
17. Widow Pension plan
18. Working woman hostel
19. Nutrition Award

20. Rural Development

21. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

22. Nrega and Mnrega

23. Community Development

24. Panchayats

25. Mewat Development Board

26. Elementary Education

27. Secondary Education

28. Higher Education

29. Technical Education

30. Health

31. Urban Development

32. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana

33. Social Justice and Empowerment

34. Social Empowerment
35. Social Justice

36. Women and Child Development

37. Nutrition
Chapter Scheme

The whole study has been divided into seven chapters. The first chapter presents the some conceptualization framework of gender budgeting. This chapter is mainly, covers the objectives, position of women in Haryana and trends of plan expenditure in Haryana followed by the first introductory chapter, the chapter-II mainly covers the review of literature. Chapter-III is covered the research methodology and data base of the study. Chapter-IV covered the position of woman in Haryana. Chapter V covers the central government transfers to Haryana on various social services schemes. This chapter tries to establish some functional relationship between state wise gender disparity in health and education sector and social spending across the states. Chapter VI provides a brief profile Haryana state. Further it covers a detailed analysis of gender budgeting initiatives and budgetary spending of Haryana. A detail discussion on gender related various programs and policies are also discussed in chapter. The chapter-VII helps in identifying the impact of gender budgeting in reducing the gender disparity. Based on these observations and the important finding and conclusion of this study and then outlines some suggestions and recommendations for policy formulation.