

Gender Equality Investments and performance of various states on chosen empowerment dimensions¹

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1. Background

There is a growing recognition world-wide for the need for Governments to invest in promoting women's empowerment and gender equality. This is influenced not only by the principles of human rights and equality and seen as a critical factor for improving human development indices but is more so becoming "Smart Economics" (World Bank, 2012).

The Government of India (GoI) has also long taken cognizance of this fact and has through been focusing on promoting women's development over the various plan periods right from the sixth five year plan. However, 'budgeting for women' per se first found reference in the speech of the Finance Minister only in 2001. This was followed up by the first ever official analysis of the flow of Union Government funds to women in India by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) for the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD), GoI in the same year and consequently by National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) for State Government budgets in 2002. Following a series of advocacy efforts by DWCD and accelerated by the recommendations of the "Expert Group on classification system of Government transactions" in 2004, Gender Budgeting was formally adopted by the Government of India. (Website of Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), GoI)

Gender Budgeting, is well accepted in India, as a process of construction of general budgets from a gender perspective. The MWCD has been making many capacity building efforts in this line to promote gender budgeting. In 2005, these efforts got a further boost, when the Gender Budget Statement (GBS) was introduced as a part of the Expenditure Budget (Volume I) with the Union Budget. While the GBS has its own limitations, and is often criticized for becoming an end in itself (Mishra, 2011; NFI, 2014), it is also a fact that, in the current context, the GBS is only available tool to quantify gender equality investments.

This paper, is an attempt to analyze the state-wise performance two major programmes reported in the GBS- the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) with special focus on its girls specific schemes i.e National Programme for Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalay (KGBV).

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2. Methodology and Limitations

The paper follows the five step framework for gender budgeting as a tool to analyse the above mentioned programmes/schemes with reference to the Eleventh Five Year Plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12). The situation on select indicators in the first year of the plan i.e. 2007-08 has been analysed. The gender related concerns targeted in the programme/scheme have been marked with emphasis to look at the budgetary allocations and expenditures towards the same. Special focus has been laid on understanding the adequacy of the gender related investments by calculating per-capita investments. Attempt has been made to look at concerned impact indicators and to assess whether states which have made adequate investment in these programmes/schemes are performing better on the indicators.

The impact indicators used for the schemes are as below:

- a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS):
 - a. Female Work Force Participation Rate (Rural)
 - b. Wage Parity Rate (Rural)
- b) Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA):
 - a. Gross Enrolment Rate in Elementary School (I-VIII)
 - b. Drop-out Rate in Elementary School (I-VIII)

Secondary data sources mostly NSSO Surveys and DISE reports have been used for the assessing impact indicators. For financial data, wherever possible actual expenditure data at State level as reported at the Union Ministries websites or parliamentary reports have been used.

The task was challenging given that there is no established direct links between given schemes and the impact on a development indicator. It is well recognized that multiple schemes in combination work together to have a desired impact. However, here a case is being made only to assess, if having focused gender responsive allocations does in fact have an impact on gender development.

The other challenge was to establish a common framework for the overall analysis. Not only was the study limited given the constraints of availability of physical and financial data in this regard across similar time series but also with the differences in the reporting procedures and interpretations under various programmes and schemes at State and Union level. Lack of adequate and sex-disaggregated data has immensely constrained the analysis.

3. Gender Equality Investments in the XI Five Year Plan

The Gender Budget Statement presented at the Union Level every year, highlights the budgetary allocations for 100% women specific programmes and 30% women specific programmes in the annual expenditure budget. Table 1 gives the annual allocations in the Gender Budget Statement of the Union Government over the Eleventh Five Year Plan period GBS.

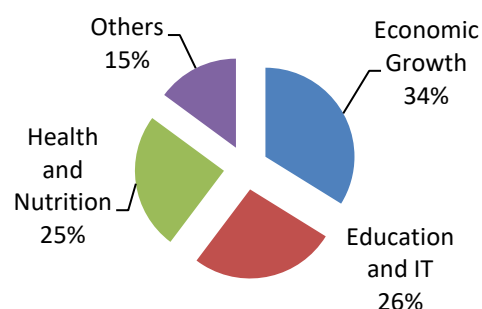
Table 1: Allocations in GBS in XI Plan period

Year	No. of Ministries (No. of Demands)	Magnitude of Gender Budget as percentage of Total Budget (BE) (in Rs. crore)
2007-08	27 (33)	31,177.96 (4.5%)
2008-09	27 (33)	27,661.67 (3.68%)
2009-10	28 (33)	56,857.61 (5.57%)
2010 -11	28 (33)	67,749.80 (6.11%)
2011-12	29 (34)	78,251.02 (6.22%)
Total		3,12,835.00

Source: Gender Budget Statements of various years, GoI

The data shows that while the annual budgetary allocations for women has increased by around 250 percent over the plan period the percentage of gender budget to total budget has remained more or less around 4 to 6 percent. Further segmentation of the total XI Plan gender allocations of 3,12,835 crores on broad objectives shows that the maximum allocations have been for promoting economic growth or income generation activities, followed by education and awareness and then health and nutrition (figure 1). Further probing shows that within Ministry of Rural Development (32%) through its two schemes- Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS); followed by Department of School Education and Literacy (18%) whose main scheme is the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA). The other major allocations being under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS). These are the only four programmes/schemes which have report around 10,000 crore annual budgetary allocations in the GBS. The schemes for analysis chosen for this paper- MGNREGS and SSA have been selected keeping this in mind.

Figure 1: Objectivewise Break up of XI Plan GBS Allocations



Source: Author's calculations based on Gender Budget Statements of various years, GoI

4. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was formulated in 2005 with the primary objective of the Act is augmenting wage employment. With its legal framework and rights-based approach, MGNREGA aims to provide at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members demand and volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is the administrative and budgetary instrument for implementing the act. Notified in 2005, MGNREGS initially covered 200 districts in its first phase, and was extended to 130 additional districts in 2007- 2008. All the remaining rural areas have been notified with effect from April 1, 2008.

4.1. Scheme Objective and Specific Gender Components of the scheme:

As discussed above, the main objective of the scheme is to augment wage employment in rural areas. The scheme also has a very specific gender component which includes;

- a) At least one-third of beneficiaries should be women
- b) Ensuring wage parity and payment of minimum wages

4.2. Situation at the beginning of the Plan period:

To assess the performance of the scheme on its overall targeting of women as well as on the gender component, it is important to map the status of women with respect to these indicators in the beginning of the XI plan period i.e 2007-08.

4.2.1. Work Participation in Rural Areas

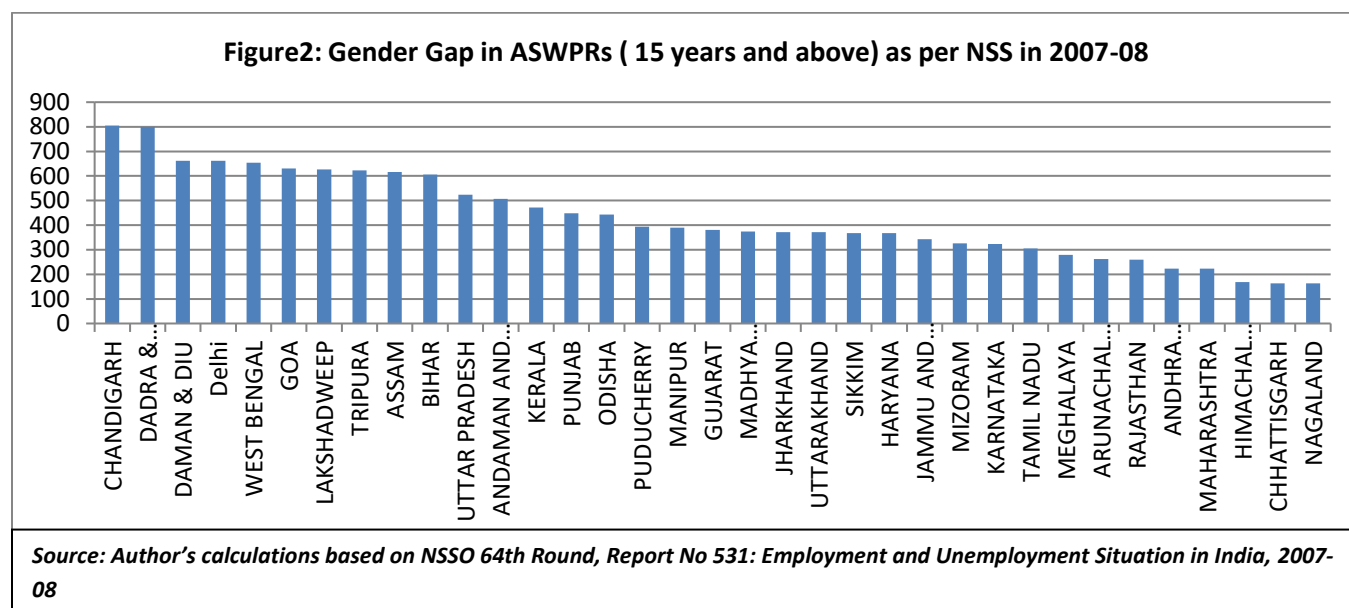
Work participation is mostly measured through the number of persons/person-days employed per thousand persons/ person-days is referred to as worker-population ratio (WPR) or work-force participation rates (WFPR). As per NSS Report no 531, in 2007-08, about 40 per cent of the population in the country were employed according usual status (principal and subsidiary- ps+ss). The overall worker population ratio (WPR) was about 42 per cent in the rural areas, with the male WPR at nearly 55 per cent being considerably higher than female WPR of 29 per cent in rural areas. It is interesting to note here that between 2004-2005 and 2007-08, while the WPR usual status (ps+ss) for rural males remained unchanged, for females, it decreased by about 4 percentage points 33 per cent to 29 per cent during 2007-08.²

Further, while among rural male workers only about 1 per cent had worked solely in the subsidiary capacity, about 7 per cent of females, had worked in the subsidiary capacity only. Also the share of the casual labourers in total workforce was much higher in the rural areas, where nearly 36 per cent of male workers and 38 per cent of female workers, were casual labourers. More than half of

² NSSO 64th Round, Report No 531: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2007-08

those usually employed were but self employed – 55 per cent among rural males and 58 per cent among rural females.³

While overall WPRs are important, a more effective indicator is the WPR for persons aged 15 years and above. According to usual status (ps+ss), the Age Specific Work Participation rates (ASWPR) for males in the age group 15 years and above was 83.5 per cent for rural areas while the corresponding proportions for females in same the age group was 42.2 per cent. NSS report also gives state-wise status of WPR, according to usual status (ps+ss) for persons aged 15 years and above. Among the States/UTs, WPR in usual status (ps+ss) for rural persons as well as for rural females aged 15 years and above was the highest in Chhattisgarh, followed by Nagaland and Andhra Pradesh. The lowest performing States/UTs for overall rural persons were Delhi, Lakshwadeep and Tripura, while for rural females were Delhi, D & N Haveli and Chandigarh. In terms of gender gap in rural WPRs, it was found that Nagaland, Chattisgarh and Himachal Pradesh, were the better performing among all States/UTs, while Chandigarh and D & N Haveli had the highest gender gap.^{4 i} (Figure 2)



4.2.2. Wage Parity in Casual Labour in Rural areas

NSS Report no 531 also captured the differentials in the wage rates (per day) in 2007-08. It was observed that the wage rate for casual labour in public works particularly MGNREGS was significantly higher than that for the casual labours in other than public works. In the rural areas, the wage rate, for workers of age 15-59 years engaged as casual labour, for MGNREGS was Rs. 78.91; in other public works was Rs. 74.45 and in general works was Rs. 60.33.⁵

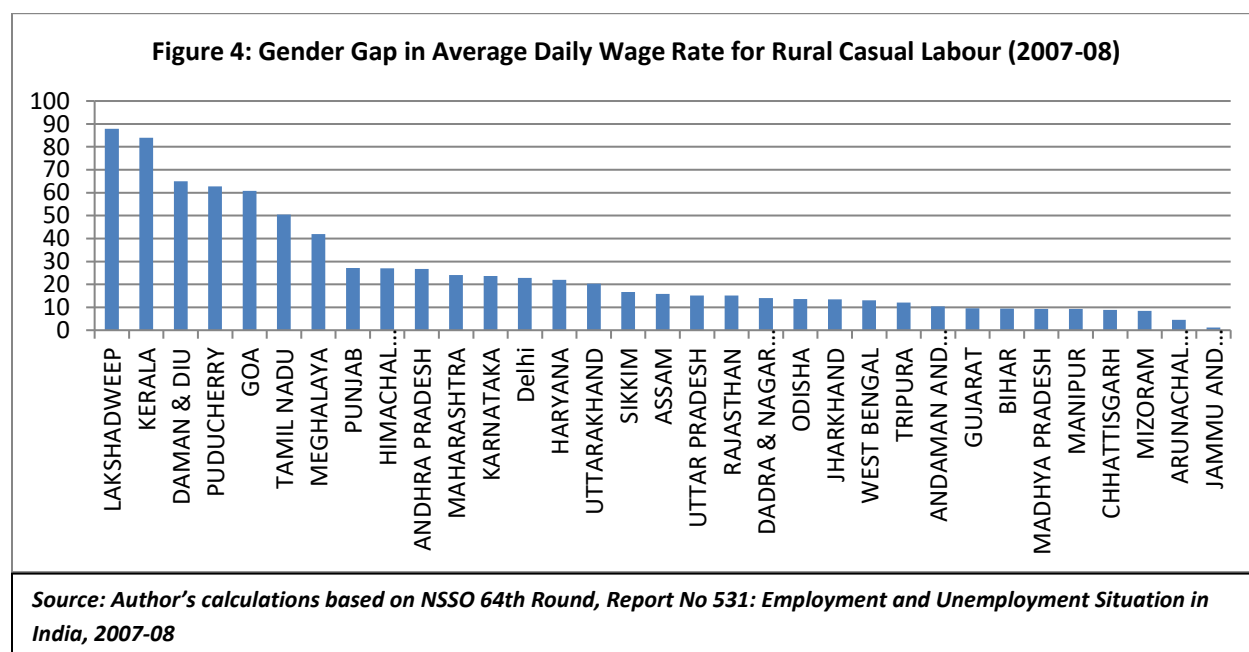
³ NSSO 64th Round, Report No 531: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2007-08

⁴ NSSO 64th Round, Report No 531: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2007-08

⁵ NSSO 64th Round, Report No 531: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2007-08

No male-female disparity was observed in MGNREGS, which was nearly Rs. 79.00 for both. However, considerable male-female disparities in wage rate existed among the casual labours in other type of works. The average wage rate (of workers of age 15-59 years) for casual labour in rural areas other than MGNREGS was Rs. 76.02 for males and it was Rs. 70.66 for females. This was higher when one sees the wage rate for workers (of age 15-59 years) engaged in casual labours other than public works. On an average, Rs. 66.59 was earned in a day by a male casual labourer whereas a female casual labourer earned Rs. 48.41 a day – showing a difference of about Rs. 18.⁶

State-wise gender disparities in average daily wage rates (combined for MGNREGS, Other Public Works and Other than public works for rural casual labour aged 15 to 59 years) are shown in figure 3. Interestingly Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal and Mizoram come out as better performing states, while Lakshwadeep, Kerala and Daman & Diu are the worst performing states with the highest gender disparities.



MGNREGS has not only been one of the flagship schemes of the XI plan period, but also one of the few schemes reported in the GBS having women specific allocations of nearly 10,000 crore annually at the Union level. However, while the first year 2007-08, did see a comparatively higher utilization rate of 82%, subsequent years have had larger unspent balances from 27.13%, to 23.54%, 27.31% and 22.11% in the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12.⁷

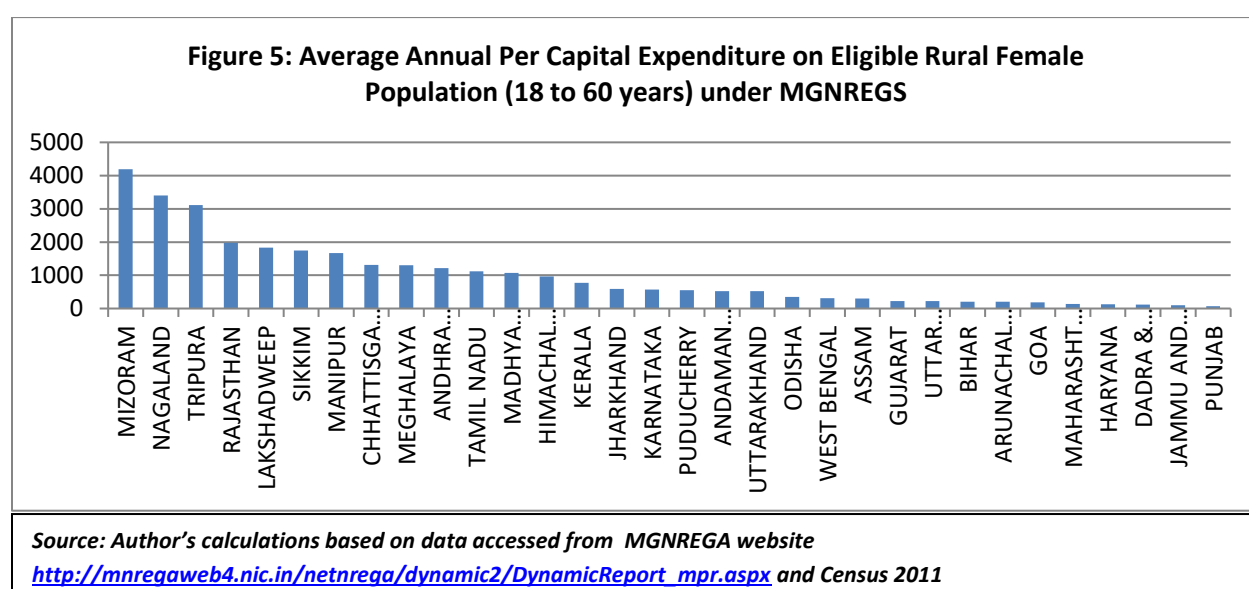
It is thus important to analyse the actual expenditure made under MGNREGS in the States/UTs over the plan period. Further with a purpose to understand the implications of these expenditures on

⁶ NSSO 64th Round, Report No 531: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2007-08

⁷ Report of the 42nd Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development, 2012-13

women, based on the percentage of female person days generated in each year (in each State/UT)⁸, an estimation of the average annual expenditure for women under MGNREGA has been calculated. Data shows that while in absolute terms, the States of Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have been having maximum annual women specific MGNREGS expenditures (including both material and labour). However, if one were to calculate the average annual per capital expenditure on women (based on number of eligible rural females of 18 to 60 years as per census 2011), then the North Eastern States of Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura perform much better than other States. Among the larger States, the better performing States are Rajasthan, Chattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh which have a slightly more than 1000 rupees per capita allocation. The per capital allocations in some of the poorer states like Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (most of which also fare badly on gender related indices) is really meagre. (Figure 5)

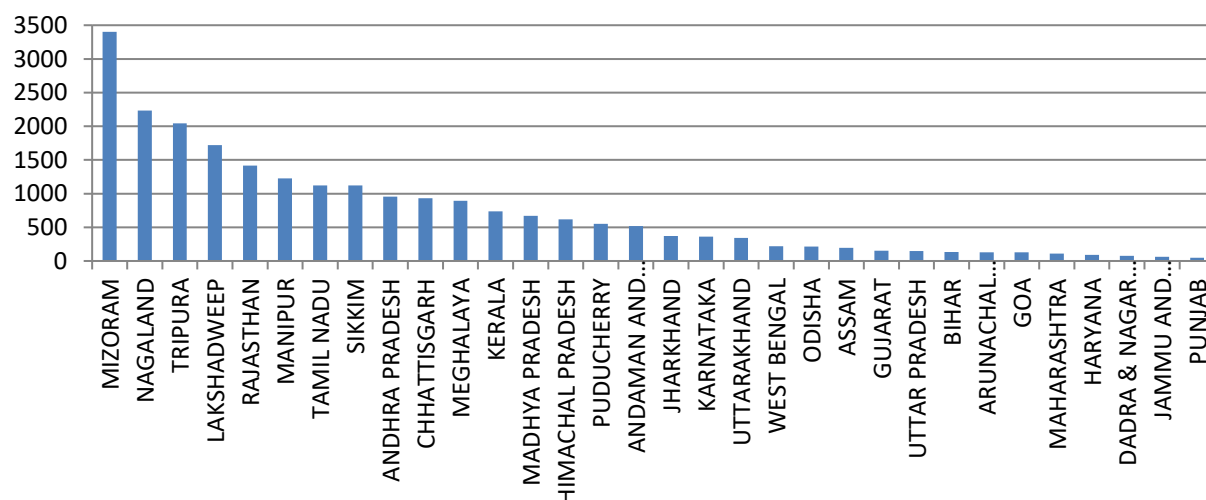
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It is also noteworthy that most of the better performing States are also doing well when one compares the per capita labour expenditure figures. While none of the States come close the estimated costs of labour if one were to actually provide 100 days of minimum wages to all households with at least 33% being for women, the States of Mizoram, Tripura, Nagaland and Rajasthan have made some progress on those lines. (Figure 6) ⁱⁱⁱ

⁸ Narayan and Das, IGIDR, Mumbai, June 2014, Employment Guarantee for Women in India Evidence on Participation and Rationing in the MGNREGA from the National Sample Survey (data compiled from www.nrega.nic.in)

Figure 6: Average Annual Per Capital Labour Expenditure on Eligible Rural Female Population (18 to 60 years) under MGNREGS



Source: Author's calculations based on data accessed from MGNREGA website http://mnregaweb4.nic.in/netnrega/dynamic2/DynamicReport_mpr.aspx and Census 2011

4.4. State performance on selected indicators by the end of the Plan period (2011-12):

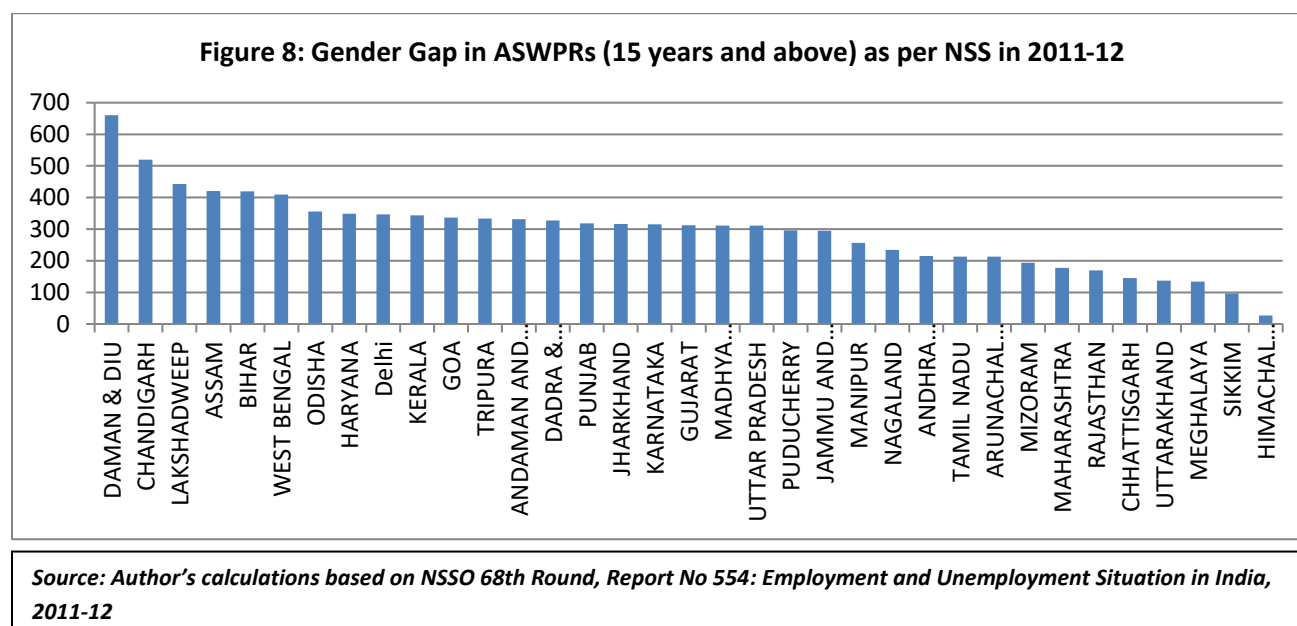
With more than one lakh crore of rupees being actually spent on MGNREGS during the XI Five year plan and an estimation that around 48% of this (at National level) would be women specific, it is interesting to see if there have been any visible changes in the selected indicators of wage employment and wage parity which the scheme was targeting to improve.

4.4.1. Work Participation Rates in Rural Areas

NSS Report 554, gives data on the employment and unemployment situation in India in 2011-12 (just by the end of the XI plan period). Data shows that the worker population ratio (WPR) in usual status (ps+ss) was about 40 per cent in 2007-08 at all-India level decline to 39 per cent by 2011-12. In rural areas, it decline to about 40 per cent (from the earlier 42 per cent), with the WPR in usual status (ps+ss) being 54 per cent for rural males, 25 per cent for rural females, a decline of 1 and 4 per cent respectively. It is important to note here that the decline for rural females has been much higher than that of rural males. This is true even more for the proportion of casual labour among workers in usual status (ps+ss) which was about 36 per cent for rural males, 35 per cent for rural females as against 36 per cent and 38 per cent in 2007-08. Interestingly while the per cent of self-employed rural males has remained constant at 55 per cent that for rural females has increased by one per cent to 59 per cent. Further for rural females, WPR increased from 18 percent in the usual status (ps) to 25 per cent in usual status (ps+ss) which indicates that, during 2011-12, about 7 per cent of rural females were employed in the subsidiary capacity only.⁹

⁹ NSSO 68th Round, Report No 554: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12

The XII Five year plan approach paper had taken cognizance of this fact, stating that the decline was also partially due to greater enrollment of girls in schools. In lieu of this, it becomes further important to assess According to usual status (ps+ss), the Age Specific Work Participation rates (ASWPR) for males in the age group 15 years and above declined from 83.5 per cent (2007-08) to 51.7 per cent (2011-12) for rural areas while the corresponding proportions for females in similar age group declined from 42 per cent to 21.9 per cent.¹⁰ NSS report also gives state-wise status of WPR, according to usual status (ps+ss) for persons aged 15 years and above. Among the States/UTs, WPR in usual status (ps+ss) for rural persons as well as for rural females aged 15 years and above was the highest in Himachal Pradesh, followed by Sikkim and Chhattisgarh. The lowest performing States/UTs for rural females were Chandigarh, Bihar and Daman and Diu. In terms of gender gap in rural WPRs, it was found that Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Meghalaya were the better performing among all States/UTs, while Daman & Diu, Chandigarh and Lakshwadeep had the highest gender gap. (Figure 8).

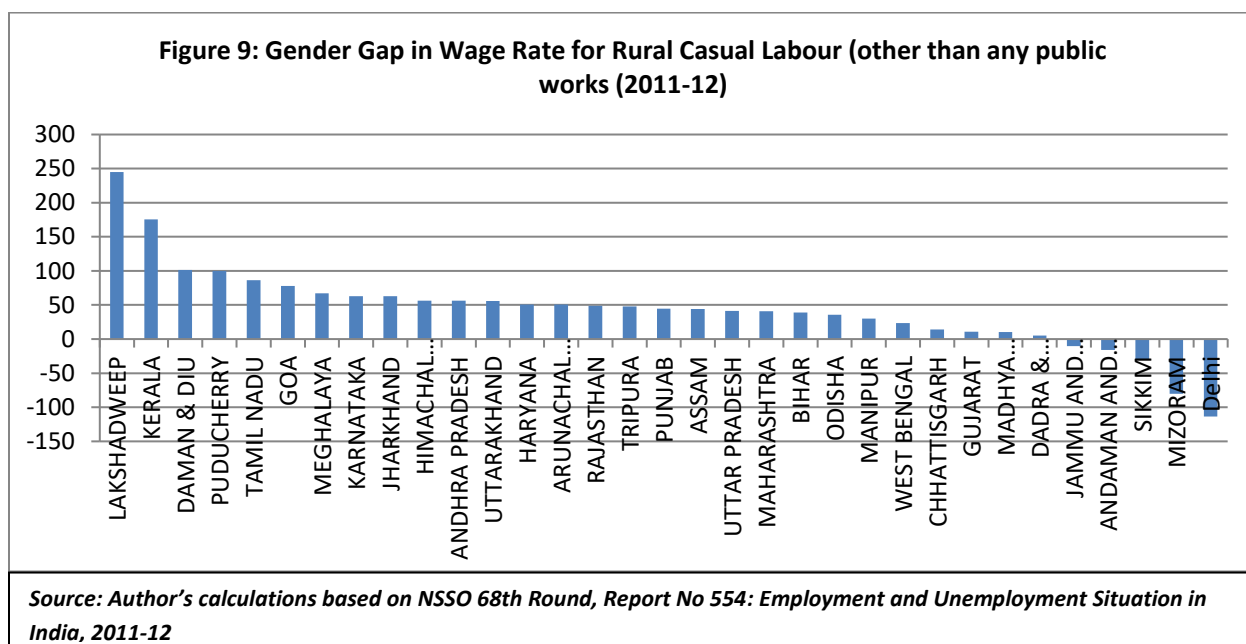


4.4.2. Gender Wage Parity for Rural Casual Labour

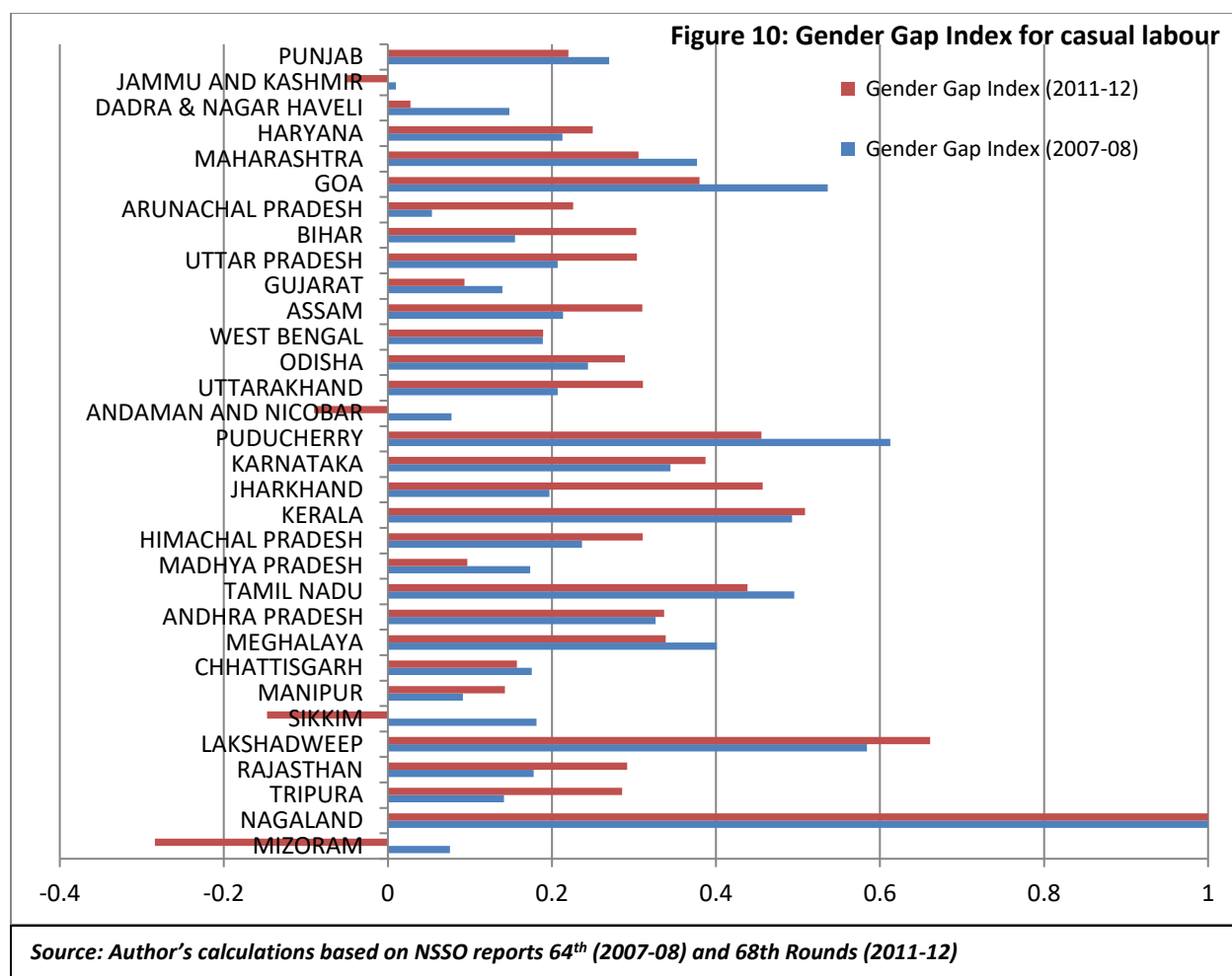
The greater impact that MGNREGS had seems to be daily wage rate of casual labour of age 15-59 years, engaged in public works other than MGNREGS public works which increased to Rs. 127.39 for rural males and Rs. 110.62 for rural females. Among the casual labourers of age 15-59 years engaged in MGNREG public works, the daily wage rate was Rs. 112.46 for rural males and Rs. 101.97 for rural females. The daily wage rate of casual labour of age 15-59 years engaged in works other than public works was Rs. 149.32 for rural males and Rs. 103.28 for rural females.¹¹ Figure 9 shows the State/UT wise gender Gaps in wage rate for rural casual labour for those other than in any public works.

¹⁰ NSSO 68th Round, Report No 554: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12

¹¹ NSSO 68th Round, Report No 554: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12



It is clear from the above that, most states have succeeded in reducing the gender gap even making it negative in some cases. The same is reiterated in the figure 10 below in the gender gap index^{iv}.



Data does not show a very significant correlation between average per capital expenditures and changing female age specific work participation rates. The trend is also not corroborated if one were to see the performance of States/UTs vs the per capita expenditures. As can be seen from table 2, there seems to be no specific impact of higher per-capita expenditure on the ASWPR.

Table 2: Female Per Capita Expenditures and Performance on Age Specific Work Participation Rates of Females in Rural Areas				
Above 1500	1000 to 1500	500 to 1000	150 to 500	Less than 150
MIZORAM	CHHATTISGARH	HIMACHAL PRADESH	ODISHA	MAHARASHTRA
NAGALAND	MEGHALAYA	KERALA	WEST BENGAL	HARYANA
TRIPURA	ANDHRA PRADESH	JHARKHAND	ASSAM	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
RAJASTHAN	TAMIL NADU	KARNATAKA	GUJARAT	JAMMU AND KASHMIR
LAKSHADWEEP	MADHYA PRADESH	PUDUCHERRY	UTTAR PRADESH	PUNJAB
SIKKIM		A & N ISLAND	BIHAR	CHANDIGARH
MANIPUR		UTTARAKHAND	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	DAMAN & DIU
			GOA	
States highlighted in yellow are the ten best performers while those in red are the laggards in terms of improving ASWPR of females in rural areas				

However there is a moderate negative correlation of -0.32, between average per capital expenditures and the gender gap in the age specific work participation work participation rates. This indicates that States/UTs with higher per capita expenses may somewhat have been able to reduce the gender gap in the ASWPR by providing an equal opportunity to men and women to work under MGNREGS.

There is also a moderate positive correlation of + 0.33 between average per capita expenditures and increase in female average wage rate. This trend seems better corroborated when one compares the female per capita expenses with performance of States/UTs on wage rates for women casual labourers in rural areas. Table 3 shows that barring a few exceptions, most States doing well are those with expenses higher than the national average. Similarly, there is also a moderate negative correlation between average per capita expenditures and decline in gender gap in wage parity. There thus seems to be some impact which MGNREGS has had on female wages in rural areas both in terms of the wage rates as well as in terms of bringing some wage parity.

Table 3: Female Per Capita Expenditures and Performance on Wage Rates of Females Casual Labour in Rural Areas				
Above 1500	1000 to 1500	500 to 1000	150 to 500	Less than 150
MIZORAM	CHHATTISGARH	HIMACHAL PRADESH	ODISHA	MAHARASHTRA
NAGALAND	MEGHALAYA	KERALA	WEST BENGAL	HARYANA
TRIPURA	ANDHRA PRADESH	JHARKHAND	ASSAM	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
RAJASTHAN	TAMIL NADU	KARNATAKA	GUJARAT	JAMMU AND KASHMIR
LAKSHADWEEP	MADHYA PRADESH	PUDUCHERRY	UTTAR PRADESH	PUNJAB
SIKKIM		ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	BIHAR	CHANDIGARH
MANIPUR		UTTARAKHAND	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	DAMAN & DIU
			GOA	
States highlighted in yellow are the ten best performers while those in red are the laggards in terms of improving casual labour wage rates of females in rural areas				

5. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan

Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a comprehensive and integrated flagship programme of Government of India to attain Universal Elementary Education (UEE), covering the entire country in a mission mode. SSA has been launched in 2001-2002 in partnership with the State Governments and Local Self Governments. The programme aims to provide useful and relevant, elementary education to all children in the 6 to 14 age group by 2010. It is an initiative to universalize and improve quality of education through decentralized and context specific planning and a process based, time bound implementation strategy. SSA is the key instrument to achieve the mandate of the 86th amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory Education to the Children of 6-14 years age group, a Fundamental Right.

The core goals of SSA include:

- ✓ All children in school, Education Guarantee Centre, Alternate School, 'to School' camp by 2003;
- ✓ All children complete five years of primary schooling by 2007;
- ✓ All children complete eight years of schooling by 2010;
- ✓ Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life;
- ✓ Bridge all gender and social category gaps at primary stage by 2007 and at elementary education level by 2010;
- ✓ Universal retention by 2010.

The programme seeks to do so by opening new schools in those habitations which do not have schooling facilities and strengthening existing school infrastructure through provision of additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grant and school improvement grants. Existing schools with inadequate teacher strength are provided with additional teachers, while the capacity of existing teachers is being strengthened by extensive training, grants for developing teaching-learning materials and strengthening of the academic support structure at a cluster, block and district level. SSA also seeks to provide quality elementary education including life skills and computer education to bridge the digital divide.

5.1. Specific Gender Components in SSA:

Bridging the gender gap in educations is one of the four goals of SSA. The programme lays emphasis on bridging all gender gaps at elementary education level with time bound objectives through a two pronged approach.

- c) Having a strong gender component inbuilt in the scheme which includes, inter- alia, interventions like; provision of a neighbourhood school, free textbooks for all girls @ Rs. 150/- and Rs. 250/- at Primary and Upper primary level respectively for textbooks, provision of two sets of uniforms for all girls within a ceiling of Rs. 400 per child per annum, supplementary teaching learning material, hiring female teachers, bridge courses and transport/ escort facility to children from the remote habitations with sparse population where opening of school is unviable.

- d) Having a targeted approach for reaching out to girls from marginalized communities, through specific interventions like the National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary level (NPEGEL) and the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs).

National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary level (NPEGEL):

National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) has been formulated for providing additional support for education of underprivileged/disadvantaged girls at elementary level. NPEGEL is a part of SSA and is implemented under its umbrella but as a distinct and separate gender component plan of SSA. The scheme targets Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) where the level of rural female literacy is less than the national average and the gender gap is above the national average, as well as those which have atleast 5% SC/ ST population and SC/ ST female literacy rate below 10% along with selected urban slums.

The objectives of NPEGEL are to;

- ✓ Develop and promote facilities to provide access to elementary education for girls.
- ✓ Facilitate retention of girls in schooling system.
- ✓ Ensure greater participation of women and girls in education.
- ✓ Improve quality of education.
- ✓ Stress upon the relevance and quality of girls' education for their empowerment.

NPEGEL specially focuses on community mobilization for creating awareness on girl child education and development of 'Model Cluster School for Girls'. NPEGEL works through village level women's and community groups to follow up girls' enrolment, attendance and achievement. The community is engaged, in recommending village specific action based on their understanding of local issues. At the cluster level, one school is developed into a resource hub for schools of the cluster. These model schools have more number of enrolled girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC, and Minority categories. In these schools, girl-child friendly elements in the form of teaching learning equipment, books, supplementary reading material, books, equipment, games, vocational training and teacher training for gender, classes on additional subjects like self-defense and life skills equipment, games & sports material, etc. are introduced.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs):

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) have been opened in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) where the female rural literacy is below the national average to provide for residential upper primary schools for girls. The KGBV reaches out to (a) girls who are unable to go to regular schools, (b) out of school girls in the 10+ age group who are unable to complete primary school, (c) younger girls of migratory populations in difficult areas of scattered habitations that do not qualify for primary/upper primary schools. Among these girls KGBVs provide reservation for 75% girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC and minority communities. In respect of the remaining 25% priority is given to girls from BPL families.

5.2. Situation at the beginning of the Plan period:

To assess the performance of the scheme on its overall targeting of girls as well as on the gender components, it is important to map the status of girls with respect to the desired objectives in the beginning of the XI plan period i.e 2007-08. For the purpose of this paper, two critical indicators Gross Enrolment Rates and Drop Out Rates have been used to analyse the status.

5.2.1. Gross Enrolment Rates (GER)

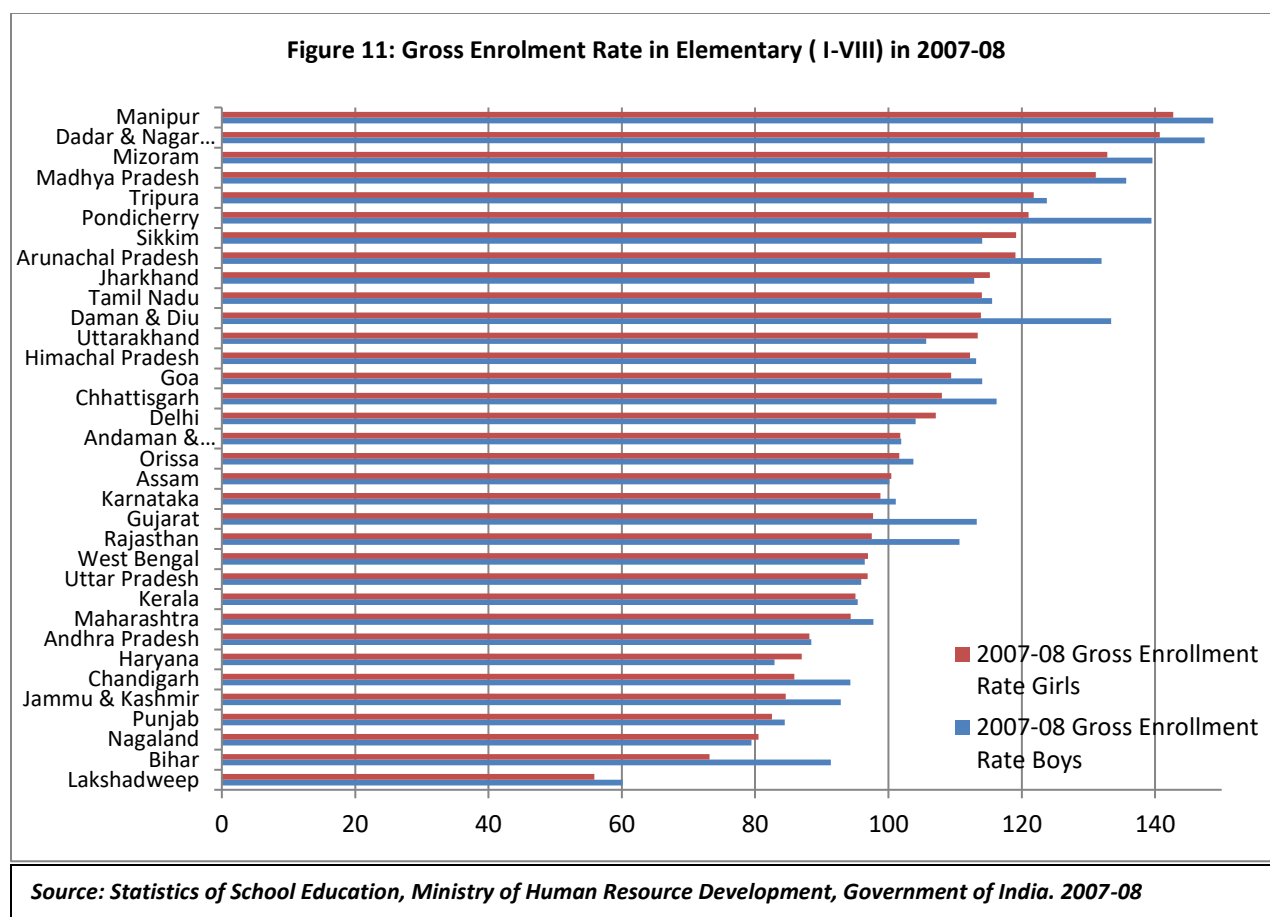
One of the crucial indicators through which the goal of universal enrolment is assessed is the gross enrolment ratio (GER). Enrolment rate at Elementary level is computed by considering enrolment in Grades I-VIII and corresponding age-specific population, i.e. 6-13 years. In the year 2007-08, as per the Statistics for Schools Education, GER at elementary level is estimated to be 102.36 per cent for boys corresponding to 98.02 per cent for girls at the national level.¹² These figures while do show a gender gap in the enrolment rate, seem to be line with the SSA goals of universal enrolment.

Further probing into State-level figures, however, reveals a clearer picture. It shows that while more than 21 States/ UT have crossed the 100 per cent mark in terms of GER, only Tamil Nadu, Daman and Diu, Uttrakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Chattisgarh, Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar, Odisha and Assam are actually having GERs for girls in the range of 100 per cent to 115 per cent. The rest of the 11 States/UTs have abysmally high GERs indicating of enrolment of a very number of girls beyond the specified age group into schools. A larger issue of concern, however, are the States/ UTs which have GERs for girls below 95 per cent. These are Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Chandigarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Nagaland, Bihar and Lakshadweep. The situation is critical in Chandigarh, Jammu & Kashmir and Bihar, which are also seeing a very wide gender gap of more than 8 per cent between boys and girls. Other States/UTs showing a similar gender gap include- Daman & Diu, Pondicherry, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Arunachal Pradesh.¹³ One may like to note here that Haryana actually reveals a positive gender gap, however looking at the field realities in the State and also the data revealed in the drop out figures, the State figures do not seem to be accurately estimated.

The enrolment ratio, also reveals that a few states, such as Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala are near the goal of universal elementary enrolment. A little push in these states in the XI plan would have helped in achieving this goal. State/ UT specific data has been presented in Figure 11.

¹² Statistics of School Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. 2007-08

¹³ Statistics of School Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. 2007-08



5.2.2. Drop-out Rates

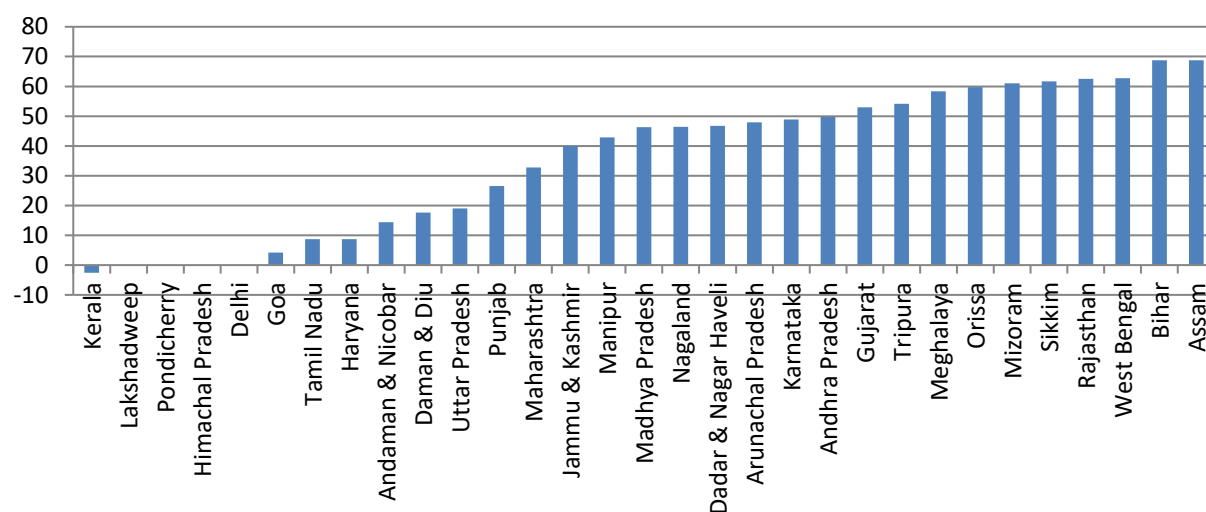
While universal enrolment is an important goal, it is also important that once enrolled the students are retained in school. Hence drop-out rates are an equally important indicator for measuring the progress on access to school education. Unfortunately, the data on drop-out rates do not seem to be so accurate with many States reporting nil data. However, an attempt has been made to analyse the data of States/UTs which have been reporting on drop-out rates for girls.

At the national level, data reveals a very high drop-out rate of 41.34 per cent among girls in class I-VIII.¹⁴ State/UT wise figures show that Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Mizoram, Orissa, Meghalaya, Tripura, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh and Manipur, all have drop-out rates above the national average. (Figure 12).¹⁵ High drop-out rates is a matter of grave concern as it impedes the very notion of access to education for girls.

¹⁴ Statistics of School Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. 2007-08

¹⁵ Statistics of School Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. 2007-08

Figure 12: Drop-out Rate among Girls between Class I-VIII in 2007-08



Source: Statistics of School Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. 2007-08

5.3. State-wise Expenditure patterns in SSA during the XI plan period:

Public expenditure on education always have been a matter of debate in India, with demands for a higher percentage of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) need to be allocated for education. While the same may not have been achieved the XI plan did see comparatively higher budgetary allocations in the sector. Education expenditure as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) rose from 3.3 per cent in 2004-05 to over 4 per cent in 2011-12. Per capita public expenditure on education increased from `888 in 2004-05 to `2,985 in 2011-12. The bulk of public spending on education is incurred by the State Governments and their spending grew at a robust rate of 19.6 per cent per year during the Eleventh Plan. Central spending on education increased even faster at 25 per cent per year during the same period. Aggregate public spending on education during the Eleventh Plan period is estimated at `12,44,797 crore for both the Centre and States taken together. Of this, 43 per cent was incurred for elementary education.¹⁶

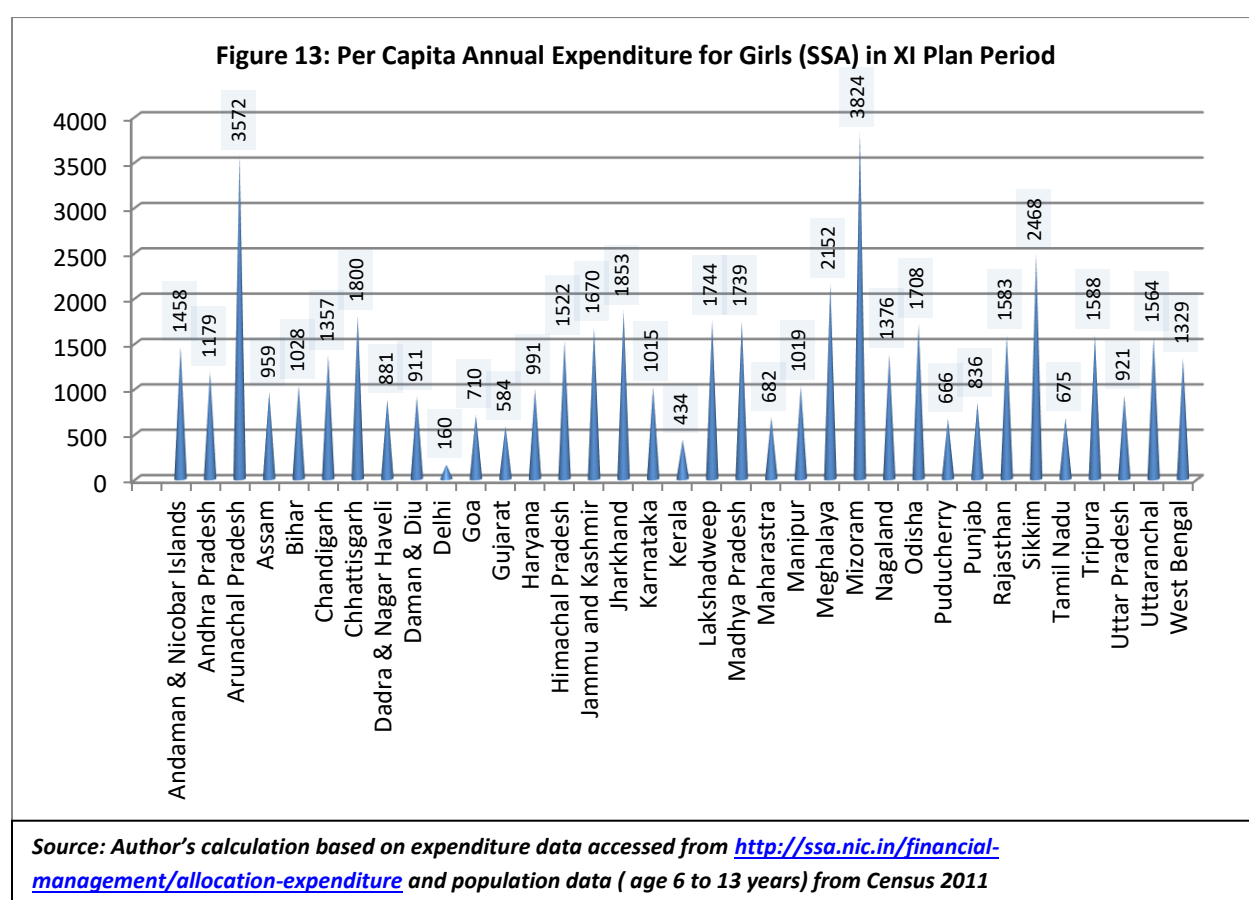
With SSA being the major programme for elementary education, it is thus important to analyse the actual expenditure made under SSA especially with respect to girls in the States/UTs over the plan period.¹⁷ With a purpose to understand the implications of SSA expenditures on girls, based on the percentage of girls enrolled in government school in each State/UT (2010-11), an estimation of the expenditure for girls under SSA has been calculated. Actual expenditure on girl specific schemes like NPEGEL and KGBV has been added to get an estimation of the average annual expenditures on

¹⁶ XII Five Year Plan Report, Volume II, Chapter on Education

¹⁷ Expenditure data accessed from <http://ssa.nic.in/financial-management/allocation-expenditure>

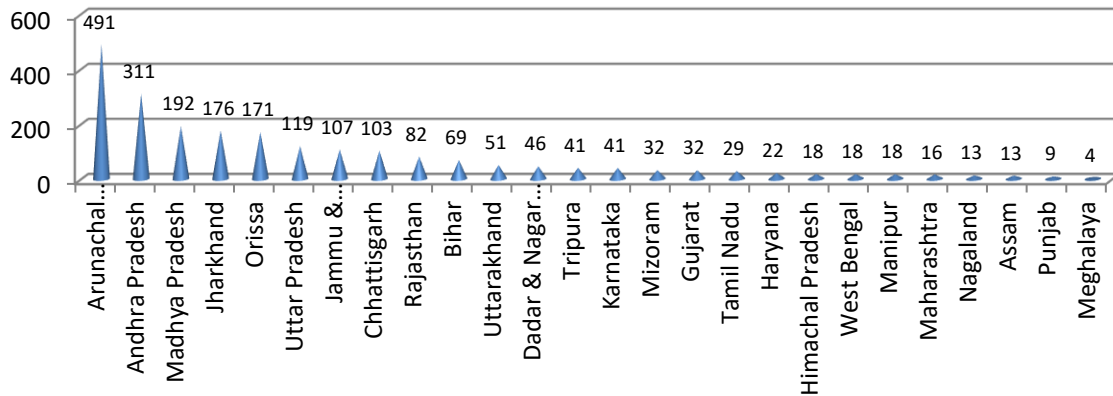
girls in elementary education. Further, census 2011 data on girls in the age group 6 to 13 years has been used to calculate average annual per capita expenditure on girls.

The average annual per capita expenditure for girls at the national level is Rupees 1117.^v Interestingly, some of the North Eastern States like Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Meghalaya have performed really well on this count with per capita expenditures being double and even triple that of national average. States like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttranchal and Himachal Pradesh also have per capita expenditures of more than Rupees 1500 annually. States with per capita expenses below national average but above Rupees 1000 are Bihar, Manipur and Karnataka. States with least expenditures are Haryana, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Punjab, Goa, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Gujarat, Kerala and Delhi; the last three being the worst cases. (Figure 13)



It is also important to see how States/UTs fare in terms of per capita expenditure for girls specific schemes like NPEGEL and KGBV.^{vi} The results are extremely dismal with a national average of Rupees 92 and most States except Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Chhattisgarh spending below national average. The worst performing States are Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Assam, Punjab and Meghalaya with per capita expenditures of less than 20 Rupees annually. (Figure 14).

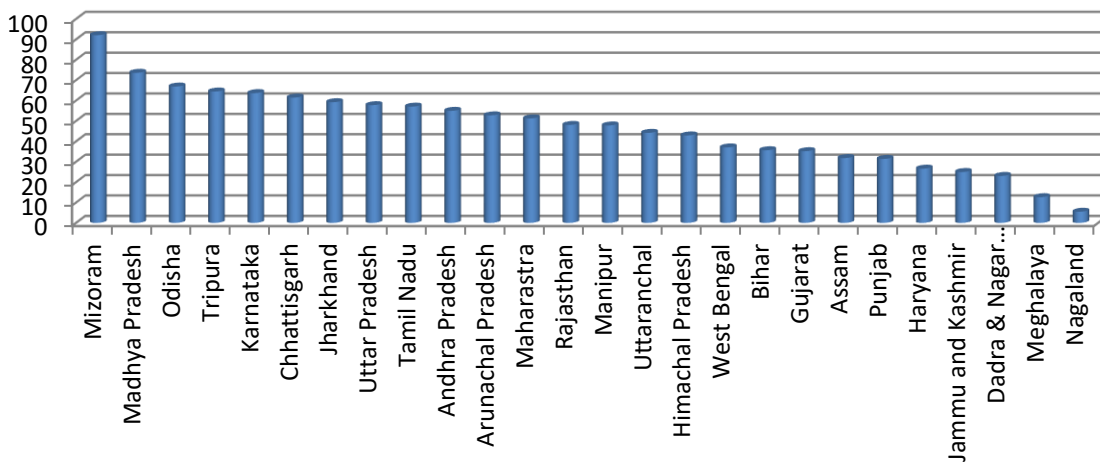
Figure 14: Per capita annual expenditure for Girls specific schemes (NPEGEL and KGBV) in XI Plan



Source: Author's calculation based on expenditure data accessed from <http://ssa.nic.in/financial-management/allocation-expenditure> and population data (age 6 to 13 years) from Census 2011

It is also important to note here that the lower expenditures are not merely due to budgetary constraints or low allocations but often the result of lack of focus which is reflected in the low utilization rates for NPEGEL and KGBV in most States/UTs. As can be seen from figure 15 except Mizoram and Madhya Pradesh, most States/UTs have a utilization rate of less than 70 per cent for these schemes. Some of the States/UTs like Nagaland, Meghalaya, D & N Haveli, Jammu and Kashmir and Haryana have performed very poorly with around 20% utilization rates.

Figure 15: Utilization Rate of Girl Specific Allocations (NPEGEL and KGBV)



Source: Author's calculation based on expenditure data accessed from <http://ssa.nic.in/financial-management/allocation-expenditure>

5.4. State performance on selected indicators by the end of the Plan period (2011-12):

In the Eleventh Plan an amount of ₹77,586 crore was released to the States under SSA (more than the approved outlay of ₹71,000 crore).¹⁸ It is interesting to see if there have been any visible changes in the selected indicators for improving access to education and reducing the gender gaps in education which the programme was targeting to improve.

5.4.1. Gross Enrolment Rates

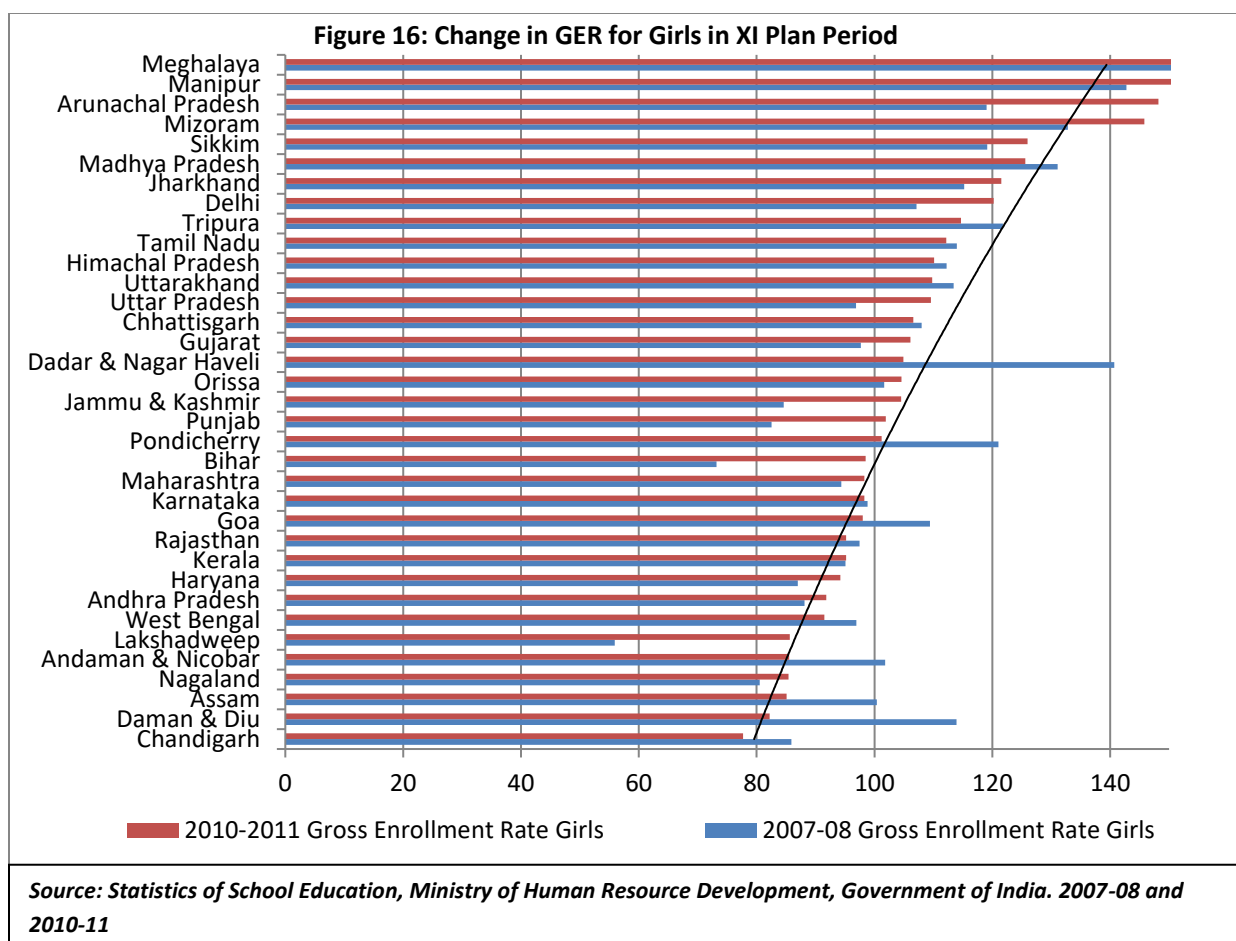
Against an estimated child population of 192 million in the 6–14 age group, 195 million children were enrolled at the elementary stage in 2009–10. Girls account for the majority (5.3 million) of the additional enrolment of 7.21 million children between 2006–07 and 2009–10. More than half of them (53 per cent) belong to SCs and STs.¹⁹

Statistics of School Education, shows that at the national level, the GER for girls in elementary schools (Class I–VIII) increased from 98.02 per cent in 2007–08 to 103.7 per cent in 2010–11.²⁰ State/UT wise data shows that 21 States/UTs have crossed the benchmark of 100 per cent GER for girls. Also States like Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Goa, Rajasthan and Kerala are above the 95 per cent rate and with some push could move towards universal enrolment. States/UTs which still have low GER for girls are Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar, Nagaland, Assam, Daman & Diu and Chandigarh. (Figure 16).

¹⁸ XII Five Year Plan Report, Volume II, Chapter on Education

¹⁹ XII Five Year Plan Report, Volume II, Chapter on Education

²⁰ Statistics of School Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. 2007–08 and 2010–11



A major cause of concern here is the GER in excess of 115 per cent in Meghalaya, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Delhi; which indicates the continuing presence of overage and underage girls in the schools even after 10 years of SSA.²¹ This clearly reflects the delayed provision of access to schooling and/or lack of pre-schooling facilities.

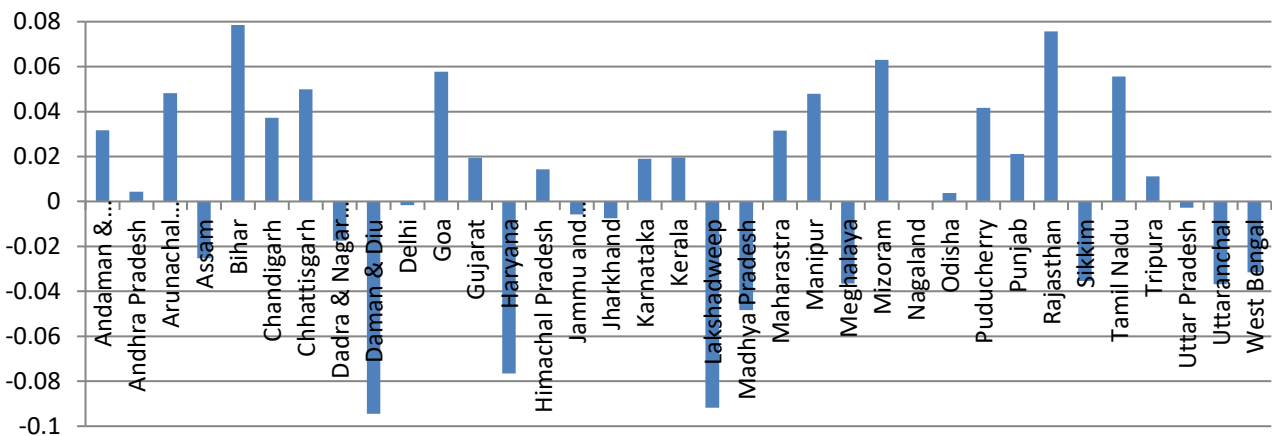
In terms of gender gap, nationally the difference in GER between boys and girls has reduced from 4.34 per cent to 1.2 per cent.²² While this trend has been observed in all States/UTs, it is still a matter of concern that States like Mizoram, Bihar, Rajasthan, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Goa and Chhattisgarh still have a gap of more than 5 per cent between boys and girls. Interestingly, some of the larger States like Assam, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal have succeeded in reversing the gender gap.²³ (Figure 17).

²¹ Statistics of School Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. 2010-11

²² Statistics of School Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 2007-08 and 2010-11

²³ Statistics of School Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 2007-08 and 2010-11

Figure 17: Gender Gap Index for GER in Elementary Education in 2010-11

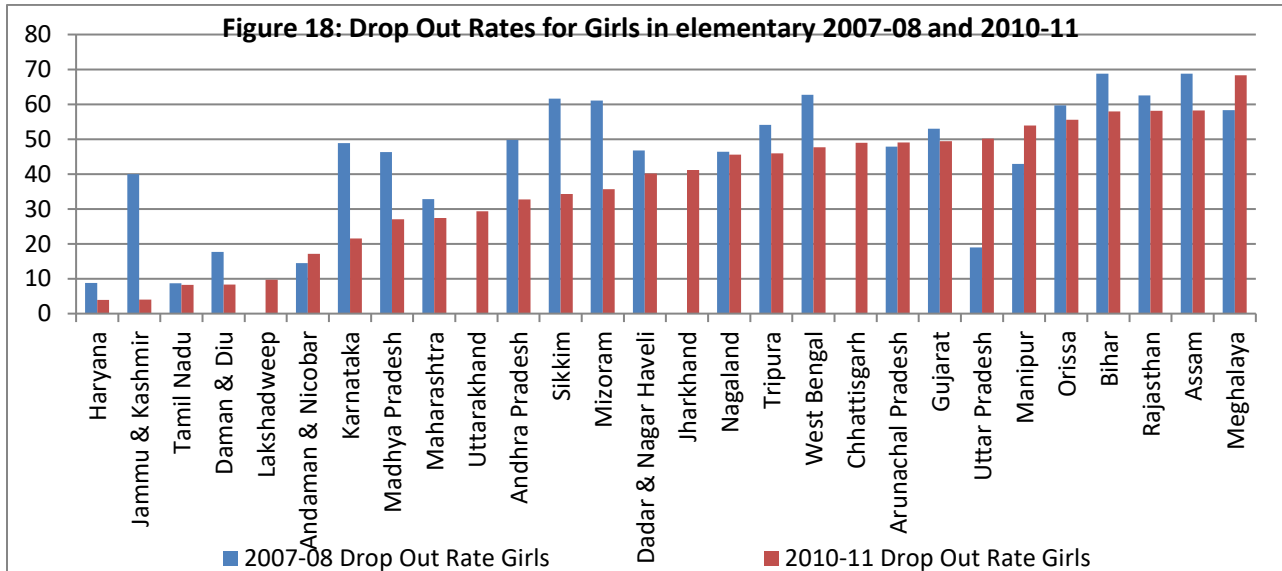


Source: Author's calculation Statistics of School Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 2010-11

5.4.2. Drop-out Rates

As discussed earlier the challenge of access is no longer one of only of enrolment but also of reducing dropouts. The Eleventh Plan had targeted a reduction in dropout rates to 20 per cent at the elementary stage (I –VIII). Data shows that herein progress has not been satisfactory as the national average for girls is still high at 41 per cent in 2010-11.²⁴ State/UT wise analysis shows that while Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim and Mizoram have made clear progress in reducing drop-out rates, the others are really lagging behind. Two states Uttar Pradesh and Meghalaya have in fact shown an increase in drop-out rates which might be due to better reporting in the later survey but overall the data clearly suggests the challenge of retention of girls in schools. (Figure 18)

Figure 18: Drop Out Rates for Girls in elementary 2007-08 and 2010-11



Source: Statistics of School Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. 2007-08 and 2011-12

²⁴ Statistics of School Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 2010-11

5.5. Correlation between gender related investments and performance of the States:

Data does not show a very significant correlation between average per capital expenditures and the selected indicators. However there is a moderate positive correlation of +0.33, between average per capita expenditures for girls (including SSA, NPEGEL and KGBV) and the increase in Gross Enrolment Rates (GER) for girls. When one compares the States/UTs with better GER for girls with the per capita expenses, it is clear that States spending below Rs. 1500 are the ones with GERs for girls being less than 100 per cent. (Table 4). Interesting, Madhya Pradesh and Meghalaya- the two States showing maximum decline in Gender Gap in GERs also have higher per-capita expenditures.

Table 4: Per Capita Expenses on Girl Child under SSA vs Performance of States/UTs on Female GER

Above 2000	1500-2000	1000-1500	750-1000	below 750
Mizoram	Jharkhand	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Haryana	Maharashtra
Arunachal Pradesh	Chhattisgarh	Nagaland	Assam	Tamil Nadu
Sikkim	Lakshadweep	Chandigarh	Uttar Pradesh	Puducherry
Meghalaya	Madhya Pradesh	West Bengal	Daman & Diu	Gujarat
	Odisha	Andhra Pradesh	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Kerala
	Jammu and Kashmir	Bihar	Punjab	Delhi
	Tripura	Manipur		Goa
	Rajasthan	Karnataka		
	Uttarakhand			
	Himachal Pradesh			

States highlighted in yellow are the better performers while those in red are the laggards in terms of female GER in 2010-11

There is also a moderate positive correlation of + 0.35 between average per capita gender specific expenditures (NPEGEL and KGBV) and increase in Gross Enrolment Rates (GER) for girls. This is also reflects in the State/UT performance on Female GERs in 2010-11 vs per capita gender specific expenditures, which shows that none on the States/UTs implementing the schemes have a GER below 90. Nevertheless it needs to be noted that these expenditures are really miniscule in nature and can hardly be expected to show high results. The data here simply reiterates the need for higher expenditure in these areas.

Table 5: Per Capita Gender Specific Expenses vs Performance of States on Female GERs in 2010-11

	Above 200	100-200	50-100	30-50	Less than 30	No Scheme
Above 115	Arunachal Pradesh	Jharkhand		Mizoram	Meghalaya	Sikkim
	Madhya Pradesh				Manipur	Delhi

100 to 115		Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand	Tripura	Tamil Nadu	Puducherry
		Chhattisgarh		Gujarat	Himachal Pradesh	
		Odisha		Dadar & Nagar Haveli	Punjab	
		Jammu & Kashmir				
90 to 100	Andhra Pradesh		Bihar	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Goa
			Rajasthan		Haryana	Kerala
					West Bengal	
Below 90					Nagaland	Lakshadweep
					Assam	Andaman & Nicobar
						Daman & Diu
						Chandigarh

States/UTs highlighted in yellow are those which have shown a decline of 10 per cent or more in drop-out rates of girls over the plan period

Interestingly, Madhya Pradesh has performed really well on reducing the gender disparities in GER over the plan period while Arunachal Pradesh ranks second in terms on improving the female GER, which further shows the possible impacts these schemes could have.

There is also a very weak negative correlation between average per capita girl specific expenditures and drop-out rates of girls in 2011-12 if one were to calculate after removing States/UTs with data anomalies. While this may seem insignificant statistically, it does point out to a trend of achieving lower drop-out rates by having girl-specific expenditures through NPEGEL and KGBV. This is further strengthened by a positive correlation of +0.29 between States which have a high utilization rate in these schemes and the GER for girls in 2010-11, indicating that States which have focused on proper implementation of these schemes have been able to achieve the desired results to some extent.

6. Conclusion

There is a growing recognition in the country to increase gender equality investments for improving the status of women. The adoption of gender budgeting at Union level and the publishing of the Gender Budget Statement with the Union budget are critical steps in this direction. However, gender budgeting is not merely allocation of funds but a process to ensure that budgetary commitments are in line with gender commitments. This reflects the need to dwell deeper into budgets, looking at expenditure patterns and their influence on gender development.

Largely constrained with lack of data²⁵- both physical and financial, as well as the fact that there is no established direct links between schemes and their impact on a development indicator, and that multiple schemes in combination work together to have a desired impact, this paper is an attempt to only assess, if having focused gender responsive allocations does in fact have an impact on gender development. Through the analysis of state-wise performance two major gender programmes of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12)- the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), a case is being put up for having targeted and adequate gender investments for improving performance on gender development indicators.

The analysis of the schemes shows a moderate correlation between per-capita expenditure on women/ girls and the performance of the States on the selected indicators. An analysis of MGNREGS, shows that in terms of per capita allocations on women the North Eastern States of Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura perform much better than other States. Among the larger States, the better performing States are Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh which have a slightly more than 1000 rupees per capita allocation. The per capita allocations in some of the poorer states like Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (most of which also fare badly on gender related indices) is really meagre.

In terms of performance on the indicators, there has been a decline in the Age Specific Work Participation rates (ASWPR), for usual status (ps+ss), for rural persons in the age group 15 years and above. For males it has declined from 83.5 per cent in 2007-08 to 51.7 per cent in 2011-12 while the corresponding proportions for females in similar age group declined from 42 per cent to 21.9 per cent. In terms of State/UT wise performance on female indicators the highest ASWPR was observed in Himachal Pradesh, followed by Sikkim and Chhattisgarh. The lowest performing States/UTs for rural females were Chandigarh, Bihar and Daman and Diu. In terms of gender gap in rural ASWPRs, it was found that Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Meghalaya were the better performing among all States/UTs, while Daman & Diu, Chandigarh and Lakshadweep had the highest gender gap.

²⁵ Secondary data sources mostly NSSO Surveys and DISE reports have been used for the assessing impact indicators. For financial data, wherever possible actual expenditure data at State level as reported at the Union Ministries websites or parliamentary reports have been used. It is reiterated that lack of adequate, reliable and sex-disaggregated data has immensely constrained the analysis

Data analysis shows that there is no significant correlation between average per capital expenditures and the rural female ASWPR. This may not be surprising as the per-capita expenditures are hardly adequate to have a significantly high overall improvement. However there is a moderate negative correlation of -0.32, between average per capital expenditures and the gender gap in the age specific work participation work participation rates This indicates that States/UTs with higher per capita expenses may somewhat have been able to reduce the gender gap in the ASWPR by providing an equal opportunity to men and women to work under MGNREGS. We may thus make a case that while overall improvement may not be there having gender sensitive investments do support reduction in gender disparities.

The greater impact that MGNREGS had seems to be on the daily wage rate of casual labour of age 15-59 years, engaged in public works other than MGNREGS public works was Rs. 127.39 for rural males and Rs. 110.62 for rural females. Data also shows a higher wage parity in public works both MGNREGS related and others. Trends do point to the fact that most states have succeeded in reducing the gender gap even making it negative in some cases. There is also a moderate positive correlation of + 0.33 between average per capita expenditures and increase in female average wage rate. Barring a few exceptions, most States doing well are those with expenses higher than the national average. Similarly, there is also a moderate negative correlation between average per capita expenditures and decline in gender gap in wage parity. There thus seems to be some impact which MGNREGS has had on female wages in rural areas both in terms of the wage rates as well as in terms of bringing some wage parity.

The other programme analysed was Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) with special reference to its girl specific schemes- NPEGEL and KGBV. The average annual per capita expenditure for girls under SSA at the national level is Rupees 1117. Interestingly, again here, some of the North Eastern States like Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Meghalaya have performed really well with per capita expenditures being double and even triple that of national average. States like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh also have per capita expenditures of more than Rupees 1500 annually. States with per capita expenses below national average but above Rupees 1000 are Bihar, Manipur and Karnataka. States with least expenditures are Haryana, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Punjab, Goa, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Gujarat, Kerala and Delhi; the last three being the worst cases.

However, when one analyses, in terms of per capita expenditure for girls specific schemes like NPEGEL and KGBV, the results are extremely dismal with a national average of Rupees 92 and most States spending below national average with some as low as less than 20 Rupees annually. It is also important to note here that the lower expenditures are not merely due to budgetary constraints or low allocations but often the result of lack of focus which is reflected in the low utilization rates for NPEGEL and KGBV in most States/UTs.

In terms of faring of impact indicators, SES data shows that an improvement in GER for girls in elementary schools (Class I-VIII) at the national level, from 98.02 per cent in 2007-08 to 103.7 per

cent in 2010–11. Around 21 States/UTs have crossed the benchmark of 100 per cent GER for girls, with 6 States having more than 95 per cent GER. States/UTs which still have low GER for girls are Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar, Nagaland, Assam, Daman & Diu and Chandigarh. A major cause of concern here is the GER in excess of 115 per cent in Meghalaya, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Delhi; which indicates the continuing presence of overage and underage girls in the schools even after 10 years of SSA. This clearly reflects the delayed provision of access to schooling and/or lack of pre-schooling facilities.

In terms of gender gap, nationally the difference in GER between boys and girls has reduced from 4.34 per cent to 1.2 per cent. While this trend has been observed in all States/UTs, it is still a matter of concern that States like Mizoram, Bihar, Rajasthan, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Goa and Chhattisgarh still have a gap of more than 5 per cent between boys and girls. Interestingly, some of the larger States like Assam, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal have succeeded in reversing the gender gap.

The major cause of concern, however, is that of high drop-out rates at 41 per cent in 2010-11 at the national level. Among States/UTs while some like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim and Mizoram have made clear progress in reducing drop-out rates, the others are really lagging behind. Two states Uttar Pradesh and Meghalaya have in fact shown an increase in drop-out rates which might be due to better reporting in the later survey but overall the data clearly suggests the challenge of retention of girls in schools.

Data also does not show a very significant correlation between average per capital expenditures and the selected indicators. However, there is a moderate positive correlation of +0.33, between average per capita expenditures for girls (including SSA, NPEGEL and KGBV) and the increase in GER for girls. When one compares the States/UTs with better GER for girls with the per capita expenses, it is clear that States spending below Rs. 1500 are the ones with GERs for girls being less than 100 per cent. There is also a moderate positive correlation of + 0.35 between average per capita gender specific expenditures (NPEGEL and KGBV) and increase in GER for girls. This also reflects in the State/UT performance on Female GERs in 2010-11 vs per capita gender specific expenditures, which shows that none on the States/UTs implementing the schemes have a GER below 90.

There is also a very weak negative correlation between average per capita girl specific expenditures and drop-out rates of girls in 2011-12 if one were to calculate after removing States/UTs with data anomalies. While this may seem insignificant statistically, it does point out to a trend of achieving lower drop-out rates by having girl-specific expenditures through NPEGEL and KGBV. This is further strengthened by a positive correlation of +0.29 between States which have a high utilization rate in these schemes and the GER for girls in 2010-11, indicating that States which have focused on proper implementation of these schemes have been able to achieve the desired results to some extent.

While the above analysis is no-where an attempt to establish direct links between investments and performance on gender development indicators, it does point to the fact that gender equality investments have a potential to impact the same. There are of course a range of aspects related to implementation which influence effectiveness of the investments and in turn the results. However, to begin with a case is being made here that the first and right step in the direction of promoting gender development is to promote gender equality investments.

END NOTES

ⁱ Gender Gap= Male Value- Female Value

ⁱⁱ The average annual per capital expenditure on women has been calculated on the following basis:

Annual Expenditure on MGNREGA (Material plus Labour component) multiplied by the percentage of female person days generated in that year (for each State/UT) divided by the number of eligible rural females of 18 to 60 years as per census 2011.

ⁱⁱⁱ The average annual per capital expenditure on women has been calculated on the following basis:

Annual Expenditure on MGNREGA (only Labour) multiplied by the percentage of female person days generated in that year (for each State/UT) divided by the number of eligible rural females of 18 to 60 years as per census 2011.

^{iv} Gender Gap Index = (Male Value- Female Value)/Male Value

^v The average annual per capital expenditure on women has been calculated on the following basis:

Annual Expenditure on SSA multiplied by the percentage of percentage of girls enrolled in government school in each State/UT (2010-11) Plus the Annual Expenditure on NPEGEL and KGBV, divided by the number of girls in the age group 6 to 13 years as per census 2011

^{vi} The average annual per capital expenditure on women has been calculated on the following basis:

Annual Expenditure on NPEGEL and KGBV divided by the number of girls in the age group 6 to 13 years as per census 2011