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# YOJANA MAGAZINE ANALYSIS

(March 2025)

(Part 3/4)

## TOPICS TO BE COVERED

### PART 1/4

- FISCAL FEDERALISM IN INDIA
- ROADMAP FOR VIKSIT BHARAT @ 2047

### PART 2/4

- INVESTMENT AS AN ENGINE OF GROWTH
- AGRICULTURE: ENGINE FOR INDIA'S DEVELOPMENT

### PART 3/4

- GENDER BUDGETING: A ROADMAP TOWARDS INCLUSIVITY
- GREEN BUDGETING IN INDIA: A STEP TOWARDS
- SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

### PART 4/4

- BUDGET 2025-26: TOWARDS TAX REFORMS
- BUDGET 2025-26: CHARTING INDIA'S NEXT INFRASTRUCTURE FRONTIER

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# **GENDER BUDGETING: A ROADMAP TOWARDS INCLUSIVITY**

## **Introduction**

- **Gender equality** is a key factor in the economic development of any country, and it plays a vital role in national progress.
- In India, women make up **48.4%** of the population, contributing significantly to the economy. However, they face discrimination, such as **sex-selective abortions, assault, and economic vulnerability**.
- The government has taken various legislative and policy measures to address these issues. Among these measures, **Gender Budgeting (GB)** is a significant tool aimed at reducing gender disparities.

## **THE CONCEPT OF GENDER BUDGETING**

- **Gender Budgeting (GB)** is a tool for allocating government resources with consideration of **gender-specific needs**.
- It integrates **gender mainstreaming** into the budgetary process, which involves restructuring income and expenditures with a focus on gender equality.

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- **Goal:** To incorporate gender-specific concerns in fiscal policies and overall financial management.

## EVOLUTION OF GENDER BUDGETING

- First adopted by **Australia** in **1984**, followed by **Canada (1993)**, **Philippines** and **South Africa (1995)**.
- In **1995**, the **Fourth World Conference on Women** in **Beijing** emphasized GB as a critical measure.
- **India** introduced GB in **2005-06** under Union Budget Statement 19 and later moved to Statement 20 (2006-07) and Statement 13 (2017-18 onwards).
- The **Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD)** is the nodal agency for GB in India.

## CATEGORISATION OF GENDER BUDGETING

Since **2024-25**, GB allocations are categorized into three parts:

1. **Part A: Women-Centric Schemes**
  - **100% allocation for women and girls.**

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## 2. **Part B:** Pro-Women Schemes

- **At least 30% allocation for women and girls.**

## 3. **Part C:** Pro-Women Schemes

- **Less than 30% allocation for women and girls.**

## TRENDS IN GENDER BUDGETING

- **2005-06: 9 ministries** allocated Rs **14,378.68 crore** (2.8% of Union Budget).
- **2011-12:** Highest GB allocation at **6.37%** of the Union Budget with **29 ministries**.
- **2014-15:** GB allocation refocused at **5.6%** of the Union Budget with **36 ministries**.
- **2024-25:** Historical increase of **233.73%** with Rs **3.27 lakh crore** allocated across **43 ministries**.
- **2025-26:** Record allocation of Rs **4,49,028.68 crore** (8.86% of Union Budget) with **56 ministries**.

## GENDER BUDGET 2025-26 HIGHLIGHTS

- **Part A: Women-Specific Schemes**
  - Rs **1,05,535.40 crore** (23.50% of GB).

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- **Namo Drone Didi Scheme:** Rs **950.85 crore** for empowering women in agriculture.
- **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM):** Rs **19,005 crore** for skill development.
- **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban & Rural):** Rs **78,126 crore** (74.02% of Part A allocation).
- **Part B: Pro-Women Schemes**
  - **Rs 3,26,672 crore** (72.75% of GB).
  - **Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana:** Rs **1,07,638.78 crore** for food security.
  - **Samagra Shiksha Scheme:** Rs **12,375 crore** for girls' education.
  - **MGNREGA:** Rs **40,000 crore** for rural employment.
  - **Swachh Bharat Mission & Jal Jeevan Mission:** Rs **23,380.36 crore.**
  - **Ministry of Women and Child Development:** Rs **18,459.91 crore.**

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- **Part C: Newly Introduced Category**

- **Rs 16,821.28 crore.**
- **Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare: Rs 15,000 crore** for PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi.
- **Department of Water Resources & Ganga Rejuvenation: Rs 455 crore.**

## CHALLENGES IN GENDER BUDGETING ALLOCATION

- **Lack of Gender-Disaggregated Data**

- It is difficult to measure the actual impact of GB without clear data.

- **Limited Institutional Capacity**

- There is a need for **trained personnel** in gender-sensitive budgeting.

- **Monitoring & Evaluation Gaps**

- A lack of structured frameworks makes it hard to assess the effectiveness of GB.

- **Underutilization of Allocated Funds**

- Bureaucratic delays hinder the timely utilization of allocated funds.

- **Sectoral Imbalance** Allocation often disproportionately favors select ministries, creating sectoral imbalances.

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## WAY FORWARD

- **Strengthening Institutional Mechanisms**
  - Establish dedicated **Gender Budgeting Cells (GBCs)** across ministries.
- **Capacity Building & Training**
  - Conduct **workshops** for government officials on gender budgeting.
- **Improving Data Collection & Analysis**
  - Develop a strong framework for **gender-disaggregated data**.
- **Ensuring Transparent & Accountable Allocation**
  - Regular **audits** and **impact assessments** for effective utilization.
- **Expanding GB to Local Governance**
  - Implement GB in **Panchayati Raj institutions** and **municipalities**.

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# GREEN BUDGETING

## Introduction

- **Green Budgeting** is a fiscal strategy that integrates **environmental sustainability** into national budgetary planning.
- It ensures that **government expenditures and revenues** contribute to addressing climate change, environmental conservation, and green economic growth.
- As a rapidly growing economy, India is committed to **global climate action** and sustainability. The **Union Budget 2025-26** emphasizes environmental goals by integrating green policies with economic development, focusing on clean energy, sustainable agriculture, circular economy, and urban development.

## WHAT IS GREEN BUDGETING?

- **Green Budgeting** involves systematically incorporating **environmental considerations** into fiscal policies and budgetary decisions. It includes:
  - Allocating resources for **climate adaptation** and **mitigation**.
  - Implementing **environmental taxes** and **green subsidies**.
  - Enhancing accountability in public spending for sustainability.

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- **Global Adoption:** Countries like **France**, the **UK**, and **Canada** have successfully adopted Green Budgeting, aligning fiscal policies with climate objectives. India's approach integrates climate concerns into core economic policies.

## KEY FEATURES OF GREEN BUDGETING IN INDIA

- **Policy Implementation & Governance of Green Sectors**
  - **Increased Budget for MoEFCC:** Allocation for the **Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change** increased by **10%**, to **₹3,412.82 crore**, underscoring India's commitment to environmental governance.
  - **MNRE Budget Increase:** The **Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)** budget rose by **39%**, reaching **₹25,649 crore**, reinforcing India's clean energy goals.
- **Clean Energy & Solar Power Push**
  - **Distributed Solar Energy Boost:**
    - Budget increased by **66%** to **₹22,600 crore** for distributed solar energy.
    - **PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana** provided **free solar electricity** (up to 300 units per household), with **630,000 installations** by December 2024.

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- **Solarisation of Agriculture (PM-KUSUM):** Budget increased by **3%** to **₹2,600 crore** to reduce **diesel dependency** and enhance **farmers' income**.
- **Strengthening Renewable Energy Transmission & Storage**
  - **Green Energy Corridors (GECs):** **₹600 crore** allocated for transmission infrastructure to ensure **efficient renewable energy distribution**.
  - **Green Hydrogen Development:** Budget for green hydrogen doubled from **₹300 crore** to **₹600 crore**, crucial for industries like **steel** and **cement**.
- **Nuclear Energy Expansion**
  - **National Nuclear Mission:** Target to increase **nuclear power capacity** to **100 GW by 2047** (currently at **8.2 GW**).
  - Proposal to develop **five small modular reactors (SMRs)** for decentralized energy supply.
  - **Private Sector Engagement:** **₹20,000 crore** allocated for **R&D** in nuclear technology, along with a proposal to amend the **Atomic Energy Act** to attract private investment.

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- **Green Mobility & Electric Vehicles (EVs)**
  - **EV Manufacturing Costs Reduction: Customs Duty** removed on key raw materials like **lithium, cobalt, and zinc**.
  - **PLI Scheme Expansion:** Expanded for **EV batteries**.
  - **Duty Exemption:** On **35 imported capital goods** to boost domestic EV production.
- **Circular Economy & Recycling**
  - **Fiscal Benefits for Recycling:** Critical minerals will be recovered from **industrial waste**, reducing dependence on virgin raw materials.
  - Circular economy initiatives aim to reduce **energy consumption by 11%**.
- **Climate-Resilient Agriculture**
  - **National Mission on High Yielding Seeds:** Development of **climate-resilient seeds** to withstand extreme weather, improving **food security**.
  - Budget support for **farmers** impacted by climate-induced yield fluctuations.
- **Conservation of Natural Resources & Biodiversity**
  - Increased allocation for **ecosystem conservation**, including strengthening **Project Tiger** and **Project Elephant** to protect biodiversity.

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- Conservation of **aquatic ecosystems** to enhance resilience against climate change.

- **Urban Sustainability & Smart Cities**

- **Urban Challenge Fund** (₹1 lakh crore) focuses on **water and sanitation infrastructure** and attracting **private sector investment** for sustainable urban development.

## IMPACT OF GREEN BUDGETING IN INDIA'S SDG

SDG Goal	Impact of Green Budgeting
<b>SDG 7</b> (Affordable & Clean Energy)	Increased investment in <b>renewable energy, solar power, and nuclear energy.</b>
<b>SDG 9</b> (Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure)	Strengthening of <b>green energy corridors</b> and <b>clean energy manufacturing.</b>
<b>SDG 11</b> (Sustainable Cities & Communities)	<b>Urban Challenge Fund</b> for climate-resilient urban infrastructure.
<b>SDG 12</b> (Responsible Consumption & Production)	Promotion of <b>circular economy</b> and <b>recycling initiatives.</b>
<b>SDG 13</b> (Climate Action)	Increased funding for <b>climate adaptation</b> and <b>mitigation</b> projects.
<b>SDG 15</b> (Life on Land)	Greater conservation efforts for <b>biodiversity</b> and natural resources.

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## CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING GREEN BUDGETING

- **Financial Constraints**

- While budget allocations have increased, **mobilizing private investment** remains challenging.
- High costs of **green infrastructure** require **innovative financing models**.

- **Implementation Bottlenecks**

- **Slow project execution** in **renewable energy transmission** and **battery storage**.
- Bureaucratic hurdles in **nuclear energy expansion** and **private sector participation**.

- **Technological & Supply Chain Gaps**

- **Dependence on imported materials** for EV batteries and solar panels increases vulnerability.
- **Green hydrogen** and **nuclear technology** need faster **R&D advancements**.

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- **Socioeconomic Barriers**

- Need for **awareness programs** to encourage adoption of distributed solar and EVs.
- Ensuring **energy access** for rural and marginalized communities.

## WAY FORWARD

- **Increasing Private Sector Participation**

- **Green Bonds & Climate Financing:** Mobilizing **domestic and international climate funds.**
- **Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):** Engaging private companies in **renewable energy, nuclear power, and EV production.**

- **Strengthening Governance and Policy Implementation**

- Faster policy execution for **nuclear energy expansion.**
- **Ease of approvals** for **renewable energy projects.**

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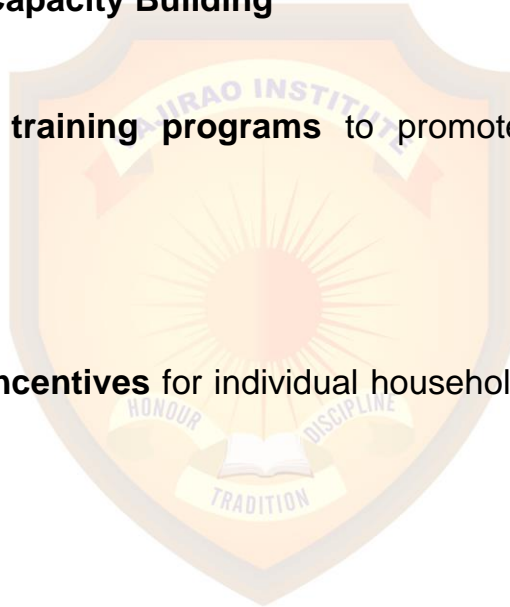
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- **Investing in R&D and Innovation**

- Strengthening India's **green hydrogen** and **battery manufacturing ecosystem**.
- Accelerating **indigenous nuclear technology** development.

- **Public Awareness & Capacity Building**

- **Education and training programs** to promote adoption of **clean energy solutions**.
- **Subsidies and incentives** for individual households adopting **solar energy** and **EVs**.



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