



Ministry of Women and
Child Development

State Level Workshop
on
Engendering Budgets & Gender Inclusive Urban Development

23 – 25 February, 2019

Patron

Prof. Tariq Mansoor
Vice-Chancellor
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh

Organised by

Department of Geography
Faculty of Science
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh



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About the Workshop

Gender budgeting is an application of gender mainstreaming in the budgetary process. “Gender mainstreaming involves integrating a gender perspective and gender analysis into all stages of designing, implementing and evaluating projects, policies and programmes”. A gender analysis of government budgets offers an innovative tool for ensuring a better match between government’s policy commitments and development outcomes for recognising underlying gender inequalities and redressing them through allocation of public resources. Gender budgets aim to ensure a fair, just and efficient distribution of public resources for the overall development of the society. Gender budgeting looks at the government budget from a gender perspective to assess how it addresses the needs of women in areas like health, education, employment, etc.

The challenge of gender budgeting lies in translating policy commitments to gender equality and elimination of discrimination against women into budgetary allocations and outcomes. Gender budgeting is not only concerned with budgets alone but also throws light on various socio-economic policies from the gender perspective. Women constitute the most disadvantaged section of our society and several macro indicators related to education, health, employment, economic participation, etc., indicate adverse status of women compared to men. Women and girls are deprived of equal access to resources, access to education, opportunities, political power in every region of the globe. Women also comprise a sizeable segment of the poverty struck population. There is lot of indirect evidence of differential treatment of women and men, particularly of girls *vis-a-vis* boys, in many parts of the world, e.g., among rural families in Asia and Africa: morbidity and mortality rates reflect the differential female deprivation of extraordinary proportions. Women form the most oppressed and vulnerable section of the society, gender responsive budgets can contribute to achieve the objectives of gender equality, human development and economic efficiency. The most important driving force to eliminate the gender inequality and many related issues is to empower the women in every walk of life. The empowerment of women is the empowerment of all humanity. Empowerment as a concept is the result of the process which enables an individual to know about herself/himself, what she/he wants, express it, try to get it and get what she/he wants, have confidence, awareness, mobility choices, control over resources and decision making power. The process which enables an individual to gain the above qualities is called empowerment. When a woman is empowered it does not mean that another individual will become powerless or less powerful. But, if a woman is empowered her competencies toward decision making will surely influence her family’s or neighbour’s behaviour. The presence of this spill over effects will thus create a “social multiplier” where aggregate power will be greater than individual. In such a globalized world where the outlooks are being changed very rapidly but still the women are found insecure at workplaces which hamper their productive work. The sexual harassment in different forms

creates an insecure and hostile working environment for women but also impedes their ability to deliver in today's competing world. Apart from interfering with their performance at work, it also adversely affects their social and economic growth and puts them through physical and emotional suffering. Need for empowerment arose due to centuries of domination and discrimination done by men over women; women are the suppressed lot. They are the target of varied types of violence and discriminatory practices done by men all over the world. Indian society consists of people belonging to almost all kinds of religious beliefs. In every religion women are given a special place and every religion teaches us to treat women with respect and dignity. But somehow the society has so developed that various types of ill practices, both physical and mental, against women have become a norm since ages. For instance, sati pratha, practice of dowry, parda pratha, female infanticide, wife burning, sexual violence, sexual harassment at work place, domestic violence and other varied kinds of discriminatory practices; all such acts consists of physical as well as mental element. In spite of enactment of laws the social evils against the women are still prevalent in different parts of the region that needs to be redressed for holistic development.

Women empowerment makes women more powerful to face the challenges of life, to overcome to the disabilities, handicaps, and inequalities. It enables women to realize their full identity and powers in all spheres of life. In order to empower women, the National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) was launched by the Government of India (GOI) on International Women's Day in 2010 with the aim to strengthen overall processes that promote all-round development of women. The objective of NMEW is to provide social justice in the best coordinated way to ensure that the under- privileged and the poor regularly receive welfare services for both sustainable growth and eradication of poverty through convergence of organizing, joining forces, facilitating and making community voices heard effectively. Another important tool to strengthen the power of women gender sensitizing is the need of the hour. It helps people in examining their personal attitudes and beliefs and questioning the 'realities' they thought they know. Gender Sensitization is an important requirement for the normal development of an individual. It brings awareness among the people regarding the power relations between men and women in society and to understand the importance of affording women and men equal opportunities and treatment. The present society is facing other challenges i.e. human trafficking which is usually caused by poverty/lack of economic opportunities, especially for women and children, and a demand for certain services in the destination country.

The relevance of the State level Workshop on Gender Budgeting is to bring awareness about the gender budgeting and its role in alleviation of poverty, to fight with the social evils of different forms prevailing in society and at workplace against the women, to empower them for their causes and to contribute equally for the nation building.

The Aligarh Muslim University

Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) is a public university, funded by the central Government of India. It was established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan as Madrasatul Uloom Musalmanan-e-Hind in 1875, which later became Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College (MAO College). The Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College became Aligarh Muslim University in 1920. The main campus of AMU is located in the city of Aligarh in Western Uttar Pradesh in North India. There are three fully functioning off-campus centers located in the cities of Malappuram (Kerala), Murshidabad (West Bengal) and Kishanganj (Bihar). The university campus occupies an area of over 468 hectares (1,155 acres). It has total academic staff strength of 2,500 with around 30,000 students. A special feature of the University is its residential character with most of the staff and students residing in the campus. Aligarh Muslim University draws students from all corners of the country as well as foreign countries, especially Africa, West Asia and Southeast Asia. In some courses, seats are reserved for students from SAARC and Commonwealth Countries. AMU is truly representative of the country's multi-religious, multi-racial and multi-lingual character. In 2017, the University ranked 1st in the top 10 higher education institutions in India by Times Higher Education World University Rankings.

The Department of Geography

The Department of Geography, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh was established in 1924 which is the oldest department of Geography in the Indian sub-continent. Since then the department is catering to the geographical knowledge at under-graduate, post-graduate level and pursuing research in almost all the fields of Geography, especially in Agriculture, Rural-Urban Development, Population, Environment and Planning.

The Aligarh city

Aligarh is notable for being the seat of Aligarh Muslim University. The city is nicknamed *Tala Nagri*, "The City of Locks" for its famous Lock industry. Aligarh is located approximately 90 miles (140 km) south-east of the capital city of New Delhi and 85 km from Agra. It is very well connected with major cities of India by railways and roads. Weather in Aligarh becomes mild and pleasant cold by the start of December.

Who can Apply?

Applications are invited from academicians, policy makers, planners, government officials and researchers for participation in the Workshop. Application form can be downloaded from www.amu.ac.in or www.amugeography.com

Important Dates

Deadline for Submission of application : *12th February, 2019*
Notification of Selected participants : *15th February, 2019*

For Details Contact

Coordinator

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Chairperson

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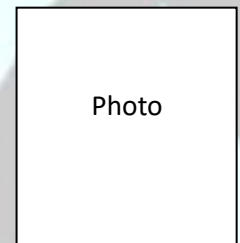
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**Department of Geography
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh - 202002**

Registration Form



Name (in block letters):

Designation:

Organisation:

Address (in block letters):

ID Type & No.....

Email ID:

Phone/Mobile No.:

Date and Time of Arrival.....

(Along with the train's name and no.):

Accommodation required: (Yes/No).....

Food: Vegetarian/ Non-vegetarian

Place:

Date:

Signature of the Participant

Note: If employed, kindly send the No Objection letter from Head of the Department/Competent Authority along with the registration form.