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BA Economics Honours | Semester V | Calicut University

Gender Analysis in Economics

Course Code: ECO5EJ301 • Module 3

Module III: Tools for Gender Economics

Translating gender economics into public policy requires specialized administrative and budgetary tools designed to embed gender analysis across every stage of development programming.

Unit 14: Gender Planning: Framework and Methodology

Gender planning is a strategic planning approach that recognizes that development policies impact women and men differently:

- **Practical Gender Needs (PGNs):** Immediate survival needs related to living conditions (clean water, primary healthcare, sanitation, cooking fuel) that improve daily welfare without transforming unequal gender power relations.
- **Strategic Gender Needs (SGNs):** Long-term structural goals (land ownership rights, legal protection from violence, political representation, equal wages) that transform existing subordinate gender status and dismantle institutional subordination.
- **Key Frameworks:** The Moser Gender Planning Framework, Harvard Analytical Framework, and Gender Analysis Matrix (GAM).

Unit 15 & 16: Gender Budgeting and Gender Auditing

- **Gender Budgeting:** A public finance tool that uses fiscal policy to promote gender equality. It does not mean creating a separate budget for women; rather, it involves analyzing the entire government budget through a gender lens to assess its differential impacts on women and men:
  1. *Part A (Gender Budget Statement):* Schemes with 100% allocation exclusively targeting women (e.g., maternity benefits, widow pensions).
  2. *Part B:* Pro-women schemes where at least 30% of total budgetary outlays benefit women (e.g., rural housing, skill training, Jal Jeevan Mission).
- **Gender Auditing:** An organizational evaluation process that assesses the extent to which gender equality is internalized in institutional systems, budgets, operations, and workplace cultures. It evaluates internal gender balances, pay equity, and anti-harassment mechanisms (POSH Act, 2013).

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Comparative Institutional Analysis, Market Failures, and Policy Governance

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