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GENDER BUDGET- A COMPARISON OF KEY SCHEMES AND FUNDS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND TAMILNADU STATE GOVERNMENT

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ABSTRACT

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) is an index for measurement of gender disparity that was introduced in the 2010 Human Development Report 20 th anniversary edition by the UNDP. It uses three dimensions to measure opportunity cost; Reproductive health, Empowerment and Labor market participation. The Gender and Development (GAD) approach focuses on the socially constructed differences between men and women and the need to challenge existing gender roles and relations. India ranks 20 th from the bottom in terms of representation of women in parliament. Having said above the centre and state governments have allotted lots of funds for the women welfare and try their best in reaching the beneficiaries. This Article shows a basic comparison of women related schemes and funds allotted by the centre and state government of Tamilnadu. The part-A, a cent percent scheme exclusively for women includes Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Maternity Benefit Programme, and Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) by the central government. Even as gender inequality poses a challenge to the development of India, the Tamilnadu government, for the first time, has sought to address the issue by presenting a Gender Budget statement, with specific allocations that will benefit women. The Gender Budget has three parts, Part-A deals with exclusive women beneficiaries, Part-B discusses individual beneficiaries among women who will be women. Part-C sets out indivisible allocations under various heads. DR.Muthulakshmi Reddy maternity benefit scheme, Amma two wheeler scheme, Social security pension are some of the successful schemes in Tamilnadu. We can't have an overall gender budget and treat women as one to be considered for benefits. It is not the class of women but the caste of women who suffers many kinds of discrimination that must be factored in budget.

INTRODUCTION

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) is an index for measurement of gender disparity that was introduced in the 2010 Human Development Report 20 th anniversary edition by the UNDP. According to the UNDP, this index is a composite measure to quantify the loss of achievement within a country due to gender inequality. It uses three dimensions to measure opportunity cost; Reproductive health, Empowerment and Labor market participation. The Gender and Development (GAD) approach focuses on the socially constructed differences between men and women and

the need to challenge existing gender roles and relations. Consequently, two major frameworks “Gender roles” and “Social relations analysis” are used in this approach. Women have always been under represented in governance and only a few have been politically elected to be heads of state or governments in countries around the world. India ranks 20 th from the bottom in terms of representation of women in parliament. Having said above the centre and state governments have allotted lots of funds for the women welfare and try their best in reaching the beneficiaries. This Article shows a basic comparison of women

related schemes and funds allotted by the centre and state government of Tamilnadu.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SCHEMES FOR WOMEN

Part A -100% Women specific schemes

1. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (*translation: Save girl child, educate a girl child*) is a social campaign of the Government of India that aims to generate awareness and improve the efficiency of welfare

services intended for girls. The Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme was launched on 22 January 2015 by Modi. [5][6] It aims to address the issue of the declining child sex ratio image (CSR) and is a national initiative jointly run by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Ministry of Human Resource Development. It initially focused multi-sector action in 100 districts throughout the country where there was a low CSR. FY 2016-2017(in crores)

Budget estimates	Revised estimates	Actual expenditure
100	43	28.66

FY 2017-2018(in crores)

Budget estimates	Revised estimates
200	186.04

FY 2018-2019(in crores)

Budget estimates
280

2. Maternity Benefit Programme (IndiraGandhiMatritvaSahyogYojana)

Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), previously **Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)**, is a maternity benefit program run by the government of India. It was introduced in 2010 and is implemented by the Ministry

of Women and Child Development. It is a conditional cash transfer scheme for pregnant and lactating women of 19 years of age or above for first live birth. It provides a partial wage compensation to women for wage-loss during childbirth and childcare and to provide conditions for safe delivery and good nutrition and feeding practices. FY 2016-2017(in crores)

Budget estimates	Revised estimates	Actual expenditure
400	634	75.46

FY 2017-2018(in crores)

Budget estimates	Revised estimates
2700	2594.55

FY 2018-2019(in crores)

Budget estimates
2400

3. **Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)**. The **Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)** Sabla is a centrally sponsored program of Government of India initiated on April 1, 2011 under Ministry of Women and Child Development.

The objectives of the program are:

- Enable the **Adolescent** girls for self-development and empowerment
- Improve their nutrition and health status.

- Promote awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition, adolescent reproductive and sexual health (ARSH) and family and child care.
- Upgrade home-based skills, life skills and integrate with the National Skill Development Program (NSDP) for vocational skills.
- Mainstream out of school adolescent girls into formal/non formal education.
- Provide information/guidance about existing public services such as PHC, CHC, Post Office, Bank, Police Station, etc.

FY 2016-2017(in crores)

Budget estimates	Revised estimates	Actual expenditure
460	460	482.03

FY 2017-2018(in crores)

Budget estimates	Revised estimates
460	460

FY 2018-2019(in crores)

Budget estimates
500

Part B – 30% women specific programme

1. Anganwadi service scheme.

Anganwadi is a type of rural mother and child care centre in India, started by the Indian government in

1975 as part of the Integrated Child Development Services program to combat child hunger and malnutrition. *Anganwadi* means "courtyard shelter" in Indian languages.

FY 2016-2017(in crores)

Budget estimates	Revised estimates	Actual expenditure
14000.00	14560.60	14433.18

FY 2017-2018(in crores)

Budget estimates	Revised estimates
15245.19	15245.19

FY 2018-2019(in crores)

Budget estimates
16334.88

2. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana(RKVY)

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana ('National Agriculture Development Programme') is a State Plan Scheme of Additional Central Assistance launched in August 2007 as a part of the 11th Five Year Plan by the Government of India. Launched under the aegis of

the National Development Council, it seeks to achieve 4% annual growth in agriculture through development of Agriculture and its allied sectors (as defined by the Planning Commission (India)) during the period under the 11th Five Year Plan (2007–11).

FY 2016-2017(in crores)

Budget estimates	Revised estimates	Actual expenditure
5400	3550	3892.01

FY 2017-2018(in crores)

Budget estimates	Revised estimates
4750	3050

FY 2018-2019(in crores)

Budget estimates
3600

3. Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme For Children Of Working Mothers

The Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers which provides day care facilities to the children in the age group of 0-6 years

from families with monthly income of less than Rs.12,000/-. The scheme, inter-alia, also provides development services i.e. supplementary nutrition, health care inputs like immunization, polio drops, basic growth monitoring and recreation to such children. The

scheme is being structurally revamped with enhanced financial norms, stringent monitoring and revised sharing pattern between Government of India and the implementing agencies/NGOs.

FY 2016-2017(in crores)

Budget estimates	Revised estimates	Actual expenditure
150	150	124.62

FY 2017-2018(in crores)

Budget estimates	Revised estimates
200	65

FY 2018-2019(in crores)

Budget estimates
128.39

A WOMEN’S SPECIAL IN THE TN STATE BUDGET 2018-19

Even as gender inequality poses a challenge to the development of India, the Tamilnadu government, for the first time, has sought to address the issue by presenting a Gender Budget statement, with specific allocations that will benefit women. The Gender Budget has three parts, **Part-A** deals with exclusive women beneficiaries, **Part-B** discusses individual beneficiaries among women who will be women. **Part-C** sets out indivisible allocations under various heads. The government estimates women would benefit from these allocations to the extent of at least 30 percentage. Part-A includes schemes meant for women, which has 100% outlay. Part-B includes beneficiary oriented schemes, with 40 % to 99% funds earmarked for women. Part-C includes indivisible teams, atleast 30% of the outlay is meant for women. Though Gender Budget has been formally adopted in our country by 2005-06, it is appreciable that atleast now it has been implemented by the states. Addressing the needs of sub categories among women, such as those from among the minorities, Dalits and sub castes are some of the unfulfilled expectations as per the activists. They feel that these women need better education, health care and hostel facilities. Employment is also critical for their empowerment. One of the anomalies in allocation is said that the budget provided for women’s commission is Rs 31.47 lakh and that for a women’s help line is Rs 44 lakh.

TAMILNADU STATE GOVERNMENT SCHEMES FOR WOMEN

1.DR.Muthulakshmi Reddy maternity benefit scheme. The ‘Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme’, which is aimed at reducing MMR and IMR in the State has extended financial assistance of **RS.551.61** crore in 2016-2017 to 5.81 lakh pregnant women. In order to fulfill an electoral promise, the Hon’ble Chief Minister has issued order enhancing this assistance from Rs.12,000 to Rs.18,000. In the Budget Estimates 2017-2018, an amount of **Rs.1,001** crore has

been provided for this scheme. This Government will continue to implement the ‘Amma Baby Care Kit’ scheme and the ‘Amma Magapperu Sanjeevi’ scheme. A sum of Rs.61 crore has been provided in this Budget Estimates for the distribution of sanitary napkins under the Menstrual Hygiene Programme.

2.Amma two wheeler scheme. Hon’ble Chief Minister has issued orders extending support to one lakh working women per annum for purchase of two wheelers with 50 percent subsidy, not exceeding Rs.25, 000. A sum of **Rs.200** crore is provided in the Budget Estimates for this scheme.

3.Social security pension. Social security pension is being provided to vulnerable and economically poor sections of the society by providing Rs.1,000 every month to senior citizens, widows, destitute, differently-abled and transgenders. This monthly pension is being disbursed through the bank accounts of individual beneficiaries. In the Budget Estimates **2017-2018, Rs.3,790** crore has been provided for these social security pensions.

CONCLUSION

A Gender Budget must cover intersectional interests of women. There should be a caste wise mapping of needs among women from various communities. We can’t have an over all gender budget and treat women as one to be considered for benefits. It is not the class of women but the caste of women who suffers many kinds of discrimination that must be factored in while budgeting, specifically addressing needs that are curbed or being regulated by social norms and values.

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