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Gender Budgeting For A Sustainable And Just Society – Comparative Study Of Kerala State And Union Budget

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Abstract: Kerala is a state relatively free from traditional restrictions on women's education and property ownership. Social reform movements in the early 20th century narrowed gender differences in access to schools. The filial family system ensured women's property rights. Development policies in Kerala generally responded more positively to issues of gender equality and ensured gender equality in education and health. However, the social transformation in Kerala was profound but uneven. The best example of this was the existence of feudal patriarchal structures and institutions for the society. Monogamous marriages and nuclear families reinforced patriarchal values in households. At the same time, the productive and reproductive role of women was further demonstrated. Prohibition of daughter-in-law and the growth of patriarchy in all social classes were important factors in this process. This type of patriarchal form has given rise to the popular acceptance of women's place in the family and the general desirability of women in the public sphere. High female literacy and growth in female education did not lead to women's labor participation and advancement in the workforce. As a result, women had to spend more time on household chores. For their household work, national income does not add value to expenditure figures. It should be remembered that domestic work also includes elements related to the economy, such as maintaining a kitchen garden, rearing sheep and chickens, gathering firewood, childcare, cooking and serving family members. For women entering the labor market, it becomes a double whammy. It has no value in the formulation of development policy. This paper tried to draw attention to the legislatures for framing of the policy with a gender lens in the formation.

Key Words: Gender Budgeting, Women Empowerment, LGBTIA+ Inclusion, Policy Formation, Inclusive Policies

The new labor structure does not reduce women's workload. Poor uneducated women work in traditional industries and agriculture, IT. Informal forms of employment emerging in new sectors such as While it is true that the new labor structure has changed the forms of employment, the gendered division of labor still exists. Gender subordination in traditional forms of employment also exists in the market system. The gendered division of labor is regulated by impersonal forces in the market system. The division between sectors in the new structure is gendered. Therefore, the primacy of women in the labor market continues.

Forms of subservience and inferiority within this type of employment can be seen to limit their rights over wealth. Labor participation rates for women in Kerala are much lower than for men. Even among the educated, participation rates remain stable or decline. Gainful employment is beneficial for women empowerment. So the nature of such professions is of great importance today. These occupations are important, even if they do not appear in official figures, because women, especially poor women, play a very important role in the reproduction of society. For example, a large number of women are seen as unattached helpers in home-based enterprises.

Unemployment of educated women is unique to Kerala. The labor force participation rate of the technologically trained (both rural and urban) is also very low. Violence against women, issues of dowry, mental illness etc. limit the achievements in terms of mental development in the state. At the same time, women have turned to creative means of self-sustenance through neighborhood groups and self-help groups.

Like mass planning, decentralized forms of planning have paid more attention to the needs of women. Kerala is the first state to ensure 50% women participation in local self-government bodies and its standing committees. Because of that, women are able to intervene in local development forms based on gender perspective. Thus efforts are being made to implement equality and gender agenda in development forms as well.

At the same time, state- and market-dominated forms of development are against women's interests. Therefore, there is a debate about women's rights. Acquiring women in the field of gainful employment, recognizing women's contribution to family survival and growth of the national economy, ensuring fair remuneration for their work, ensuring gender equality in resources, income and decisions regarding development, as a result of the demands put forward by the last left-wing government, the women's component program in development and plan formulation, and 10% of the plan fund specifically for employment opportunities. It also pioneered gender budgeting and gender auditing.

Contemporary Situation

- There has been no significant increase in the labor force participation rate of women.
- Women are more often employed in low-wage occupations.
- It is becoming common for women to be employed in unskilled occupations.
- While the gender wage gap is said to be narrowing, the gap still exists in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.
- The feminization of poverty is increasingly based on changes in women's employment structure.
- It is changing from the feminization of the profession to the destabilization of the profession.
- Organized sectors (with the advent of new sectors like IT) are becoming more static.
- Many (albeit organized) public sectors are under threat of privatization.
- Women in Kerala continue to be job seekers till the age of 35, and later recognize themselves as housewives, which is very common among professionally educated women. (KSSP study)
- The growth of the unorganized sector is visible in Kerala as well as globally.
- The pattern of encroachment of the unorganized sector within the organized sector (even after the advent of things like IT) is visible in the last decade. Eg: teachers, college teachers, banks like LIC, entering all sectors should be seen as a threat and solutions should be found.
- In the unorganized sector, low wages, long working hours, erosion of labor rights, absence of labor laws, and the concept of a reserve army that can be dismissed, recalled and recruited at any time remain the same. The problems are getting worse.
- As the problems escalate, Kerala is also witnessing the appearance of the fronts of the struggle, for example, the strikes in the nursing sector, the strike for the right to sit in the cloth shop, the strike against layoffs at Kalyan Silks are just examples. There are chances of such struggles to arise.
- Domestic workers, stone-cutters, lottery ticket sellers, quarry workers, broom and broom sellers etc. are the unorganized sector which is mostly becoming the occupation of social outcasts.
- The total employment sector is shifting from manufacturing to pleasure industries, which may appear to increase women's employment, but indirectly this is not the case. Because, apart from this one job, women are able to reach the wages that were in the production sector only by doing many other jobs (tuition, beauty parlour, tailoring, housework and piecework in many professions). That is, women have to work two or more jobs to make ends meet. The fact that this kind of labor is in addition to one's own household chores adds to the complexity of the problems. (KSSP Study - Women work 16 hours a day).
- With the entry of the entertainment industry and the beauty industry, there has been a class, caste and communal division of women's work in the unorganized sector.
- The number of women among foreign workers is increasing. Family migration shows an increase in female workers.

- Middle-class employment and urban-based employment are increasingly important and romanticized. At the same time, the employment guarantee scheme is proving that women are ready to work hard.
- Traditional careers are dead today. It is too weak to rise. We need to find ways to handle it.
- Even when women are ready to do any job in the public and professional field, and have empowered themselves, there is no change in the invisibility of the "work" field. Statistics do not reflect all the jobs that women do.
- In order to increase the employment opportunities of women in Kerala, the total employment opportunities in Kerala need to increase. Employment opportunities mainly in basic sectors and women specific employment opportunities should increase.
- The gender division of labor that exists in society today needs to change. The gendered division of labor, emphasizing women's roles as housewives and mothers, is linked to other forms of discrimination in the non-domestic sphere. E.g. Education – Despite changes in the level and structure of education, studies suggest that male-dominated interests within the family and society strongly influence women's access to, quality of, and behavior in education. Such justifications serve to align women to 'proper' and 'traditional' occupations in manufacturing. (eg, teachers in Anganwadis, ayams, as well as increased female participation in the primary education sector indicated by statistics, nurses, etc.) Because of this, women's mobility is restricted. Social uplift is hindered. Both homemaking and social commitment are justified in terms of the gendered division of labour. It should also be problematized that it helps shape women's own career preferences.
- The above study (gender division of labor) can be challenged by creating women's associations and giving them different training. Training should be linked to skills and education. By providing training locally, the labor force participation of women can be improved.
- Such attempts were made during the period of mass planning. It was during this period that the discussion about the needs of women itself was raised and the women's component project, gender budgeting and auditing were discussed. In the second phase of public planning, plans will have to be formulated so that women's work is subjected to mainstreaming (mainstreaming women's work participation). There should be changes in the way women's participation can be ensured in the development process and the social participation and potential of housewives can be used for the development process. This can be through panchayat and block level families and through neighborhood group initiatives.
- A study by KILA and Sakhi found that women own less than 10 percent of land. Women should have full rights over land and property. Only through women's ownership of land, production tools, and construction materials, is her right to employment confirmed. Moreover, it will undoubtedly help a lot in creating a new work culture.
- There is a need to change the current practice of treating women as subsidiary income in the unorganized sector and private enterprises in child wages.
- Issues related to environmental protection and spatial planning should be taken up by educated women. Actions to prevent the increasing deforestation and environmental degradation in Kerala should take the form of centralized projects.
- Mainly, there should be a change in the definition of 'work', only in terms of salaried, salaried and income-generating work, without reducing women's work and work, all kinds of work done by women to maintain the society should be recognized as women's labor participation. Kaneshumari figures need to redefine and redefine women's work, not just in the headlines.
- In the Kaneshumari figures, before 1990s it was farmers, agricultural labourers, animal husbandry and industry, but after 1990s it was main workers, marginalized workers and unemployed. The fact is that such titles are not only misleading, but also do not fully reflect the work of women.
- If the level of women's work is to be reflected in national income, women's domestic work must also be accounted for. When accurate figures of 16 hours of work are obtained, it can be seen that women are not lagging behind in the labor force. Domestic work should also be included in calculating women's income in national income estimates. In future planning, all the activities of women including domestic labor and production forms of exchange should be included in the calculations and plans should be prepared.
- Studies in the unorganized sector are scarce. Even a database of women in the unorganized sector in Kerala is not available today. As the unorganized sector grows and expands, due to the extent of new sectors being incorporated, it is not even considered what the unorganized sector is. Data base

of unorganized sector needs to study the problems, solutions and occupational diseases of working women. A comprehensive policy formulation and legislation should be made based on it.

- Kerala Institute of Labor Studies can be considered for labor studies.
- To reduce the level of domestic labor of women, public kitchens, public laundry centers, public childcare centers, public old age homes (like day homes) etc. should be considered. Only then can women fully utilize their potential for social progress.

In the document called Vision 2030 put forward by the Kerala Planning Board, the issues related to women are discussed in the 23rd chapter. The title of the chapter is "Socially Disadvantaged Section". In this, the 'disadvantaged' people such as women, the elderly, the physically challenged and minorities living here as part of interstate/international migration have been grouped together. Here we try to analyze only the part about women.

At the beginning, an explanation is given as to why Kerala's 52% female population is considered 'disadvantaged' and subjected to 'social neglect'. There are a number of figures in the explanation, there are collections of information. The analysis compares Kerala with India and women in India with women in Kerala. Vision 2030 is seen as a motivational program to choose 'Kerala' as a place to live, work, raise a family and do business. One of the areas identified by the Planning Board for this is "Protection of Socially Disadvantaged". By saying that women are to be protected, the validity of the analysis diminishes. It is denied that woman is a 'whole person' with equal participation and equal rights. At the same time, the document proceeds with complete disregard for the basic need for economic protection.

When it is said that women are backward in the decision-making process and that we need to create a way for women to actively come forward in the decision-making process in local politics, a natural doubt arises in our minds - this happened in Kerala and many of the decisions taken in the last planning board were implemented. This skepticism is reinforced when one goes through the achievements of women in Kerala. While talking about the achievements of Kerala women, taking into account the backwardness of the labor sector and the increasing violence against women, we understand that the studies conducted by the Planning Board itself, which has repeatedly stated in the past that "Kerala has achieved very formal equality" - the figures put forward by the Planning Board itself through Ririyaashara Nalsalam - are denied on the record. Even more than Ririyaashara Nalsalam, she says that Vision 2030 is validated by "studies conducted by NGOs and media". This paper tries to understand that studies conducted by government agencies, the academic community, universities and even the Planning Board itself have not even been glanced at. This is a complete insult to the academic community in Kerala.

Many studies are done on Kerala women. Due to the speed of social change today, data collections are 'outdated' by two years. Especially when planning and making policies, only the latest information is relevant. When discussing literacy and labor force participation, there is a big difference between the figures for 2009-10 and the figures for 2011-12. Policies can only be formulated keeping in mind the sudden changes in the labor market. If it is after 2008 that the farmers will be completely gone, how about creating plans for the farmers based on the figures of 2008? In the 2001 Kaneshumari figures, the percentage of women in higher education was 62% and in the 2011 Kaneshumari, it has increased to 78%. The literacy rate is also written incorrectly. The problem here is that policies to reduce illiteracy, which is 14% in the NSSO figures, and the deferred amount, will not account for the 6.9% reported by the 2012 Ririyaashara Nalsalam. Therefore, when planning for a long-term perspective, the most recent estimates are usually used.

Unemployment in Kerala

It is a fact that the Planning Board itself said during the planning and policy making period during the Left government rule, "Unemployment in Kerala is unemployment of the educated". That is why funds have been earmarked for capacity building of academics. The document says, "The backwardness of employment in Kerala, which has advanced in terms of education, is a challenge for the project makers", but there are no suggestions as to what the job opportunities may be according to the challenges. This shows that the goal is not planning or policy, but some fragmented dreams and some very dreamy things are said too lightly. In the category of social empowerment, awareness programs to create gender awareness have been mentioned. Based on Chauda's figures. "Domestic decision-making capacity, freedom of movement, attitudes towards women and violence against women have been found to be

barriers to social empowerment. Problems can be acknowledged—but how to solve them? Do families need awareness? Is it necessary in various institutions in society? In what way? None of these appear in the record. Solutions, rather than addressing challenges, programs are scarce and weak.

For example, the sense of equality between men and women in the field of "education" has disappeared. This requires the direct intervention of the government. We see a huge gap here, be it in schools, in students, in classrooms, in the curriculum, and its plans. It is concluded that the reason for the existing discrimination against women is that women are not recognized in the field of production. "Women have not been able to reach, especially in agriculture, agricultural services and market-oriented agriculture" is based on discrimination against women. Women are more productive than men. Women still do the lion's share of the labor that sustains and grows the nation, accounting for both paid and unpaid productive activities. It's just that their labor is invisible. Access to women in 'market-oriented agriculture' is as necessary as in any other profession. But it is foolish to say that gender discrimination will change with that. Discrimination between men and women is a haunting ghost of the past that haunts every field of equal pay, equal rights, equal employment opportunities and equal rights in so many equally important fields. Markets cannot automatically create social change. There will be social change only if the increased role of women in the field of production is accepted and equality is established. This problem cannot be changed simply because women are entering the management cadre or acquiring skills. Discrimination can be eradicated only by recognizing and treating women as co-workers, co-workers and fellow-travellers and giving them the identity of 'individuals'. The awareness process for that is limited in Vision 2030.

By talking about gender mainstreaming, the document goes into the possibilities of gender awareness. "Gender mainstreaming should be undertaken by the Government of Kerala itself, and women and men should be present at all stages of project formulation - ensuring that women are present in all aspects of project design, implementation and scrutiny in the economic, political and social arenas." This program by the Left government in Kerala is said as if it is a new program - without even looking at the old files, as Vision 2030 was made - the possibilities of the above are divided into several tiers. Gender Consciousness - From the Top to the Home. What has been done before in Kerala such as school level, classroom environment, teacher training etc. is said. But there is no analysis of what was done before, what and how to fix it. There are no events. Gender awareness should not be automatically 'inflated' in this way. Gender awareness should become a natural way of life. Gender awareness can only be realized if shared experiences, social interaction, people-to-people connections and transparent sharing are pre-empted.

Employment Sector

It is said that gender policy should be formulated by including the following elements in public-private cooperation sectors. There should be an employment policy—decide what percentage of women should be in each position. The program of promoting men to the exclusion of equally qualified women should be stopped. Eligible women should be given promotion. A gender policy to ensure 40% female representation in the interview panel/recruitment committee is also seen as a policy requiring maternity leave for men as well. There is a debate as to how accurate the term maternity leave is. Should be changed to Maternity/Paternity Leave or Childcare Leave. If paternity leave is to be granted to men, their role should also be spelled out. If not, there is no doubt that it will be misused. For gender awareness to exist, there must be an environment in the workplace that creates friendships between men and women—as Alexandra Kolantai points out, there must be a work culture that sees and accepts women as workers. Since gender is a cultural construct, gender issues can only be solved culturally and socially. Kerala does not have a history of automatically coerced changes having the expected results.

Policy against violence against women

There should be a culturally oriented policy on violence against women. Violence against women should be defined precisely and work environments should be given examples. There should be scope in the policy to take action against any superior officer. While the methods of remedial measures after the occurrence of torture such as how to decide how to have erlmirala jriralaurala are told, the methods of prohibiting torture are not mentioned. As important as punishment is prevention—gender awareness. Also, the language in the publications has also been demanded to be feminine. It is clear that e-mail, Internet etc.

should use women's language - this includes the unorganized sector, without any understanding of the unorganized sector. What part of social justice is it to address only the oppression there, instead of making policies to ensure labor rights and bring them out of the dire situation of working at piece rates without proper employment rights, without benefits, without even an establishment or factory? All the above mentioned instructions are automatic. Moreover, gender awareness and equality is a cultural process. It must grow through the democratization of workplaces and public forums and the full participation of trade unions and public organizations. Without this, no egalitarian action is possible. It is dubious to say that the changes that should be brought about as part of public awareness can be achieved through laws and counselling.

Financial empowerment

The analysis of Vision 2030 goes on to say that the economic backwardness of women is due to women's work in the domestic sphere and that the implementation of the plan should focus on 3 areas.

1. Scheduling of women's domestic work.
2. Ensuring women's access to resource mobilization.
3. Restructuring of Institutions.

"Without reducing the burden of domestic labor on women, economic security is not possible. For example, rural women have to find time to go to the market, search for water source and firewood. There needs to be policies to change the existing systems." It is not specified how and what system should be changed. 'Sharing' is the solution we have been discussing for ages when we talk about women's double labour. Starting with Engels, through Alexandra Colanhai and Michelle Barrett, policy-making needs to be able to overcome the 'gendered division of labour'. There is no need for women to go to the market and fetch water and firewood. Working hours are mandatory. But the gender division of labor will continue to be another 'ghost' that will not change when it comes to changing working hours to find time for housework. 8 hours each of work, recreation and rest are meant for men only. Women's entertainment is still domestic work. We need plans and policies to change this.

It can be a social kitchen system. Possibilities like communal cooking etc. should be explored. No such suggestion is on record. Child care is seen as another disruption. Many existing Anganwadis do not even have a building. Even in Attapadi, where nutrition is a problem, the condition of Anganwadi is poor. Dr. As part of the study conducted by TN Seema, nothing has been mentioned about adjusting the wages of those who earn four-figure salaries and work long hours. Day care centers are started in the private sector and many are under community organizations. The functioning of Anganwadis should be improved and modernized in such a way that all children irrespective of caste, religion and caste reach Anganwadis. Anganwadi workers also need to be given necessary training. Bina Aggarwal's study has cited women's property rights as a cause of violence against women. The problem is the lack of understanding of the difference between Kerala and North India—property rights should be seen as women's birthright. "Women's agriculture today has been taken over by male workers from other states. The remoteness of women's skilling trainings limits the number of women" - the problem is serious. Local trainings (such local trainings were implemented by the previous government) need to be planned to address this. Kudumbashree's work shows that women can still take up agriculture if they are given the training and encouragement they need. The experience of self-help groups in other regions is no different. It does not contain any instructions for understanding it. The focus on bringing women into the managerial level is consistent throughout the document. As mentioned earlier, the number of permanent workers is decreasing with each census year. Temporary employment is available even in teachers/service sector. The time has come to change this situation in Kerala. This lack of stability is also the reason for a kind of insecurity in the youth.

While documenting sustainable development, occupations such as multimedia and data entry are examples. On what logic is this based? It must also be remembered that the artificial separation of the working people as entrepreneurs and workers is done with the full participation of women.

Social women empowerment also talks about the need for women to raise their voice against the denial of justice in the media. It is also said that the media should be empowered for women's rights.

Ready to ban ads, serials and movies that portray women badly? Is it possible to do something? Nothing specified. Then there is the need for alternative media—and there is none.

The document says that as part of social empowerment, boys should be given code of conduct right from school level. As part of legal literacy, mobile courts are proposed in the scheme. This has been suggested as part of the decision to be made as soon as possible. Similarly, it is proposed to have complaint channels and to have a hotline for registering harassment and registration can be done through e-mail. Doubts remain as to whether the digital device is correctly understood.

It is said to create models for collective enterprise of women. These associations can work with the global network of women's business networks to ensure that, despite being a professional association, it does not resemble a neighborhood group. That is, lending opportunities, international training centers—precisely from local lenders and allowing new forms of lending.

When talking about women's association, the 'Nirbhaya' scheme (Government of Kerala) is praised. The UDF government has reduced the 'Tantedam Park' project to bring out the creativity of women, which was put forward by the Left government and crores of rupees were set aside in the project allocation, into 'nothing'. 'Nirbhaya' started under the leadership of Sugathakumari teacher is at a standstill. Also, the 'Tantedam Gender' Park' which has been flagged as 'Mela' is linked to Nirbhaya. We have seen how a good plan, even a financially sound one, can be disintegrated—again, the 'Nirbhaya' plan is said to be the one-size-fits-all solution to all problems.

The document concludes with the imperative of gender budgeting. In the 1980s, about eighty countries implemented gender budgeting. Negotiations were formally held in India in 2005-06. While it should be implemented in Kerala too, there is no place in the project document to say that gender budgeting and gender auditing were implemented by the last left-wing government in Kerala, and as part of this, the women component plan was implemented and 10% of the project allocation was set aside for women. Not possible. But it is regrettable that the statement that 'gender budgeting' should be implemented in Kerala also comes from the ground where such activities have taken place. It is doubtful whether the new vision was created without even looking back at the old files.

Conclusion

Policies and programs have different impacts on women and men. Therefore, it is imperative to empower gender-responsive budgeting. A gender budget does not mean a separate budget for women, but rather an emphasis on gender status. The Gender Budget Statement is an important tool to bring together all the information on the amount allocated for women. It is now considered a tool for detecting gender inequality. Also used as a reporting method and to indicate funds earmarked for women. This loan is an important step towards empowering partnership development.

Kerala is perhaps the first state to undertake gender awareness planning for the comprehensive transformation of women. It was first undertaken in the context of decentralized planning during the Ninth Plan. This was an attempt to integrate gender in the budgeting process by including the Women's Component Plan (WCP) in the annual plans of the local bodies. Gender Responsive Budgeting was implemented in the state of Kerala during the Ninth Plan itself. The first form of gender budgeting was started in Kerala in 1996, when the state allocated 35-40 percent of funds to the local self-government bodies. Each panchayat was also directed to include a chapter in the project document on the status of women there. 10 percent of the plan allocation of the local bodies has 10 percent of the scheme allocation should be compulsorily reserved for women, but it can be seen from the table that more than 10 percent has been allocated. When compared to the 11th plan, the allocation and expenditure for women's component programs in the twelfth plan is seen to be decreasing. Contribution decreased from 13.22 per cent to 8.84 per cent and expenditure from 12.35 per cent to 10.22 per cent. For the last two years of the 12th Five Year Plan, the women's component scheme allocation is less than the mandated allocation.

There is a lot of discussion about the schemes/projects implemented under the Women's Component Scheme. Most were not gender sensitive projects. But due to the special consideration given to gender in decentralized planning, some good model projects and results have been generated across the state, but the women component projects have fallen far short of expectations in promoting gender equality. It needs to

be re-analyzed in the context of special emphasis on public participation and local self-government in the Thirteenth Plan.

Kerala's 11th Five Year Plan made a conscious effort towards gender responsive budgeting by integrating gender into the planning/budgeting processes, taking women's needs into consideration, including women-friendly infrastructure, with a marked increase in annual plan allocations. A problem since then is that although there are many projects that benefit both men and women, it is not possible to find the total allocation of funds that only benefits women because gender-disaggregated data is not available. been earmarked for women's needs and special projects for women only.

The 15th Five Year Plan emphasizes gender responsive budgeting. As per the 13th Five Year Plan guidelines, all departments have been directed to consider gender perspective needs while formulating and implementing plans. Since women are the most marginalized, major attention should be given to ensure that they are mainstreamed in every possible way. Gender Responsive Budgeting aims to identify specific projects/components/programmes that directly focus on women and girls. The objective of the Thirteenth Five Year Plan is to include special need-based programs that cater to women/girls wherever possible.

It can be seen from the above that gender equality is given a lot of importance in the development policy of Kerala. Also, human resource development is reflected in the very low gender gap in basic qualifications such as education and health. However, having better basic qualifications does not improve the position of women in society. Despite high levels of literacy and health, this does not translate into women's growth into paid employment or highly dynamic employment. Work participation rate (WPR) among educated women in Kerala is also low. High levels of sexual violence among women and insecurity in public spaces remain troubling issues. In the male-dominated system prevailing in contemporary Kerala, the social responsibility of women in domestic work discourages them from employment, thus increasing unemployment, especially among the educated.

Finally, all rational proposals for women's empowerment are focused on comprehensive democratization of society and inclusive forms of development. Ensuring an effective democratic process is the foundation of gender justice and equity for sustainable development, not entrepreneurship and market development. Vision 2030 subordinates this to market logic, entrepreneurship and automated scaling techniques. Nowhere in the world, not even in the Scandinavian countries that this document highlights, is there any evidence that gender justice can be achieved on the basis of this kind of market logic and entrepreneurship alone. It has been implemented to some extent as a part of strong agitations and struggles of women's movements and democratic movements. Kerala's experience is no different. Throughout this document, we ignore such advances and dream of realizing gender justice through development according to the neoliberal economic order. Development strategies focusing on the general status of women in Kerala are nowhere to be found in the document. It has a few schemes that cater to the wealthy middle class of Kerala. Unreachable for the common women, and the common women who really suffer from 'teerasamahahya wahirimayahala, social disadvantage' are outside the purview of Vision 2030.