

Welfare Schemes in India for Women Empowerment: A Study

Anila Nair, Research Scholar, Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University, Jaipur

ABSTRACT

Empowerment of women essentially means improving the social, political and economic status of women, especially the traditional underprivileged one. It means creating an environment where women are free from any kind of physical, mental abuse, exploitation, and prejudice that they are the most vulnerable section in the society. Recognising the importance of women in the economic growth of the nation, the Government of India along with State Governments has been taking several efforts to uplift women from their conditions in general. The focus of Government is progressively shifting towards promoting women entrepreneurship to motivate women to participate in the economic activities. This paper attempts to analyze the need of Women Empowerment in India and highlights the methods and schemes of Women Empowerment. We observe in our day to day life how women become victimized by various social evils. Women Empowerment is the vital instrument to expand women's ability to have resources and to make strategic life choices. It is the process of guarding them against all forms of violence. The study is based on purely from secondary sources. Women of India are relatively disempowered and they enjoy somewhat lower status than that of men in spite of many efforts undertaken by Government. It is found that acceptance of unequal gender norms by women are still prevailing in the society. The study concludes by an observation that providing basic facilities and implementing various schemes are enabling factors to Women Empowerment.

KEYWORDS: Women Empowerment, Basic Rights, Welfare Scheme, Socio-Economic Status, Scheme implementation.

INTRODUCTION

Today the empowerment of women has become one of the most important concerns of 21st century but practically women empowerment is still an illusion of reality. Women empowerment refers to increasing the spiritual, political, social, educational, gender or economic strength of individuals and communities of women. All round development and harmonious growth of a nation would be possible only when women are considered as equal partners in progress with men. Women's empowerment in India is heavily dependent on many different variables that include geographical location (urban / rural) educational status social status (caste and class) and age. Policies on Women's empowerment exist at the national, state and local (Panchayat) levels in many sectors, including health, education, economic opportunities, and gender based violence and political participation. Women empowerment enables autonomy and control over their lives. Women particularly in rural areas have proportionately least possessions, skills, education, social status, leadership qualities and capabilities for mobilization, which determines the degree of decision making and power, and as a result, their dependence on men increases. They have been confined to the four walls of the household, over burdened with domestic works and controlled

of their mobility and personal freedoms by the men of the household since time immemorial. So they have lagged behind in the fields of education, skill development, and employment and as a result, their work is greatly undervalued in economic terms. It is the process of guarding them against all forms of violence. Empowerment is the process of changing power relations in favour of those at the lower levels of a hierarchy. Empowerment of women implies process by which women's power of self-realization is promoted and reinforced. Gender discrimination in the nation brings cultural, social, economic and educational differences which push country back. The most effective remedy to kill such devils is making women empowered by ensuring the Right to Equality mentioned in the Constitution of India. Giving priority to the gender equality facilitates women empowerment all over the country. To get the high level goal of women empowerment, it should be promoted from the childhood in each and every family. It needs women to be strong physically, mentally and socially. Since the better education can be started at home from childhood, the upliftment of women needs healthy family to bring a holistic development of the nation. Still in many backward areas, there is a trend of early marriage and childbirth because of the poverty, insecurity and illiteracy of the parents. In order to empower women, various steps have been taken by the government to prevent violence, social separation, gender discrimination and abuse against women. 108th Constitutional Amendment Bill (also called Women's Reservation Bill) was passed to reserve one-third of the seats for women only in the Lok Sabha to make them actively involved in every area. In other fields also the seats for women have been reserved for their active participation without any limitation and competition. Various mass campaigns need to be organized in the backward rural areas to make them aware about the real values of women and all the facilities available by the government for their bright future. They need to be promoted for the survival and proper education of female child to really bring the dream of women empowerment come true

Reasons for the Empowerment of Women

Government of India took so many initiatives to empower the women in India. But women are discriminated and marginalized at every level of the society whether it is social participation, political participation, economic participation, access to education, and also reproductive healthcare. Women are found to be economically very poor all over the India. A few women are engaged in services and other activities. So, they need an equal economic power to stand side by side to the men. There are so many cases of rape, kidnapping of girl, dowry harassment and so on. For these reasons, they require empowerment of all kinds in order to protect themselves and to secure their purity and dignity. Other hand, it has been observed that women are found to be less literate than men. Another problem is that workplace harassment of women. To sum up, women empowerment cannot be possible unless women come with and help to self-empower themselves. There is a need to formulate reducing feminized poverty, promoting education of women, prevention, and elimination of violence against women and creating the basic assets to empower the women population of the nation. It is important that the Empowered women mean living with dignity and contributing as equal partners in development in an environment free from violence and discrimination. And it is also important that the wellnurtured children with full opportunities for growth and development in a safe and protective environment. Promoting social and economic empowerment of women through cross-cutting policies and programmes,

mainstreaming gender concerns, creating awareness about their rights and facilitating institutional and legislative support for enabling them to realise their human rights.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study mainly focuses the following main objectives.

- (a) To bring on light the need of the Women Empowerment;
- (b) To understand the Government's awareness of Women Empowerment in India;
- (c) To analyse the factors influencing the Empowerment of Women; To identify the misconcepts coming in the way of Women Empowerment
- (d) To study the Government's Schemes on Women Empowerment, development, progress, equality through the Constitutional provisions;
- (e) To assess the impact of projects on women's access to various development programmes launched by government;
- (f) To review the policies, programmes and projects of central government for development and empowerment of women;
- (g) To know the measures for ensuring women empowerment. To identify the misconcepts coming in the way of Women Empowerment.

THE AIMS AND SCOPE OF STUDY

The aim and scope of this study is to examine the status of women in india and related to awareness, influencing, need of women empowerment, knowledge, development, progress, practice government initiatives and women equality.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study of the paper is descriptive and analytical in nature. The secondary data pertaining to the study was gathered from the records published by different published books, journals, internet sources, published research papers, magazine and articles.

Women Empowerment Schemes

- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme
- One Stop Centre Scheme
- Women Helpline Scheme
- Ujjawala : A Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation
- Ministry approves new projects under Ujjawala Scheme and continues existing projects
- Swadhar Greh (A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances)
- Awardees of Rajya Mahila Samman & Zila Mahila Samman
- Mahila police Volunteers

- Nirbhaya

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao

Save girl child, educate girl child is Central Government Sponsored Scheme by Government of India. The prime goal of this scheme is to generate awareness and improving the efficiency of welfare services meant for women. Also, it aims to celebrate the Girl Child & Enable her Education. The Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme has been introduced to address the issue declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR). This scheme is being implemented through a national campaign and focused multi-sectoral action in 100 selected districts low in CSR, covering all States and UTs. This scheme is implemented by the joint initiative of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development. Prime Minister Modi launched the programme on 22 January 2015 from Panipat, Haryana on the occasion of International Day of the Girl Child, Prime Minister Modi, called for the eradication of female foeticide

The Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) is a maternity benefits scheme implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. This scheme is for the pregnant and lactating women of 19 years of age or above for first two live births to contribute to a better enabling environment by providing conditional cash transfer for improved health and nutrition and to also promote health and nutrition seeking behavior in them. It provides 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. It provides cash maternity benefit to the women. The pregnant women of 19 years of age and above is entitled to a cash incentive of Rs. 4000 in three installments for first two live births. The objectives of this scheme are - to promoting appropriate practice, care and institutional service utilization during pregnancy, safe delivery and lactation; to encouraging the women to follow (optimal) nutrition and Young Child feeding practices, including early and Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months; and to providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and lactating mothers in order to contribute to better enabling environment. sure education of the girl child. **Women Helpline Scheme:** This was launched on 6th August, 2017 by the Modi Government. The objectives of this scheme are: to provide 24hrs emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence including sexual offences and harassment both in public and private sphere, and to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence.

Stree Shakti Package for Women Entrepreneurs There is a lot of focus on promoting women entrepreneurship in India with the government and financial institutions having various schemes. One such scheme promoted by the State Bank of India (SBI) is Stree Shakti Package for Women Entrepreneurs. In this article, we look at the SBI Stree Sakthi Package for women Entrepreneurs in detail. Businesses operated by women entrepreneurs are eligible to receive loan under Stree Shakti Package. For the purpose of identifying —Women Entrepreneurs! businesses, the definition recommended by the MSME Department of India will be applicable. As per definition, a Women Entrepreneur business is —A small scale industrial unit / industry related service or business enterprise managed by one or more women entrepreneurs in proprietary concerns or in

which she/they individually or jointly have a share capital of not less than 51% as partners /shareholders/Directors of Private Limited Company/Members of Cooperative Society. Thus, women entrepreneurs or women entrepreneur business in retail trade, manufacturing or services are eligible for the scheme.

Shadi Shagun Yojna This was launched on 6th August, 2017 by the Modi Government. Under the scheme all the graduate Muslim girls completing their graduation in any of the streams before their marriage would also be eligible to avail the Shaadi Shagun Yojana benefits. To motivate girls from minority groups to pursue higher education was also under initiative. Central Victim Compensation Fund has been created under Nirbhaya, which is a corpus fund to support States/UTs for their Victim Compensation Scheme. This is helping ensure adequate and timely support for women survivors of crime and violence.

Mahila E-Haat The Ministry of Women & Child Development launched —Mahila E-Haat a bilingual portal on 7th March, 2016. This is a unique direct online marketing platform leveraging technology for supporting women entrepreneurs/SHGs/ NGOs for showcasing the products / services which are made/manufactured/ undertaken by them. It is an initiative for meeting aspirations and needs of women. This was done keeping in mind that digital media is a critical component for business efficiency and thus it should be made available to the majority of Indian women entrepreneurs. Since its launch over 17 lakhs visitors / hits have been received by the MahilaEHaat Portal.

CONCLUSION The government has initiated some really good schemes for Women Empowerment in the Indian Society. But more than schemes and more than laws, social discussions, debate, promotion and awareness are the areas which need to be addressed to deal with concerned problems. The day, when these schemes and programmes will reach each and every corner of our country, then our developing country will emerge as a developed and prosperous nation. The government has made many schemes for child development and empowerment of women.

Women need fresh and more capable environment so that they can take their own right decisions in every area whether for themselves, family, society or country. In order to make the country fully developed country, women empowerment is an essential tool to get the goal of development. The government and other private institutions are supporting women in the leadership positions in public sector. Leadership of women in the public sector is the key of development in the nation. Representing women in public sector is only the matter of justice however it needs to bring forward all the perspectives to make of women empowerment effective.

REFERENCES

Dominic, Beena. & Jothi, C. Amrita.(2012): — Education-A tool of Women Empowerment: Historical study based on Kerala society, International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications, Volume 2, Issue 4, April 2012, pp.1-4.

Annual Report 2016-17, MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT Government of India. [7]. REPORT of the WORKING GROUP on EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN FOR THE XI PLAN MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

G.O.I. (2009): Gendering Human Development Indices: Recasting the Gender Development Index and Gender Empowerment Measure for India: A Summary Report, Ministry of Woman and Child Welfare, New Delhi.

Chattopadhyay, R. & E. Duflo (2001): —Women's Leadership and Policy Decisions: Evidence from a Nationwide Randomized Experiment in India, Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta and Department of Economics, MIT, and NBER.

Bardhan, K. & S. Klasen (2000): —On UNDP's Revisions to the Gender- Related Development Index, Journal of Human Development, Vol.1, pp.191-195.

Empowerment and Poverty Reduction: A Sourcebook. (2002). World Bank. Retrieved from <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTEMPowerment/Resources/486312-1095094954594/draft.pdf> [5] Insights into Yojana: October 2018 Retrieved from www.insightsonindia.com

<http://www.indiacelebrating.com/social-issues/womenempowerment/>