

Outcome of Schemes on Women Empowerment in India

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Abstract: *Women in society have dealt as non-living products and it can be operated as elders wishes. But now days, it has changing that the women also contributor for the health and wealth of nation because of improvements discovered in education and employment. Historical incidents have pointed that Indian people were in need of independence and further government enacted such acts and schemes for their improvements that have been executed well. But, this study designed women empower on education and employment which being basic deserves of common people and have been good that proved by collected data from secondary sources covered the year from 1950 - 2014 for holistic study. Finally it brought the economic assessment which possible to spur up by the women due to Enrichment reaching on education and employment.*

Keywords: *Focus, Schemes, Contribution, Enrichment, Society*

Introduction

The status of women in India is examined by great changes exposed continuously from past decades with the enforcement of various policies and schemes provided by the rulers. The role and efforts of women among society will come to know by the progress and notches of civilization in India. As a result of this, women gets higher positions in such fields including President, Prime Minister, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Leader of the Opposition, Union Ministers, Chief Ministers and Governors to reveal efforts towards achievements. Moreover, women's rights have been secured under the Indian Constitution especially for inequality and discrimination and also policies and schemes have been introduced for the welfare of women by the present government. Report of the Indian government reveals the empowerment meant that 'moving from a position of enforced powerlessness to one of power. It would promote women's inherent strength and positive self-image' but it would not taken as give them power to dominate

or use power to establish their superiority over others. Yet, knowing the trend of women powers among the society from the Genesis is great to observer to access the women empower being strength and trends.

During Vedic period, women have been treated like men in all life style and it is found in whilom grammarians such as Patanjali and Katyayana that women were well educated. Rigvedic verses points that women have rights to select their life partner on their own and get married at matured age. But, around 500. B.C the women's status have began to depreciate. Further, women status in India have been depressed by bringing forth child marriage and the inhibition of widow remarriage in social life of such communities and the people who were called as Devadasis have exploited women sexually. At last, classical habits of Sati, Jauhar, and Devadasi were deprived in modern India though child marriage and purdah have still continues in some communities of India. As Indian government looking forward about society, has framed such acts which boosting the Indian women away from existing all social evils before independence 1947 are as follows,

- Prohibiting the practice of sati - 1850
- Cast disabilities removal act - 1850
- The Hindu widow remarriage act - 1856
- The Special marriage act III - 1872
- The Christian marriage act - 1872
- The Married women's property act - 1874
- The Child marriage act - 1929
- The Hindu gains of earning act - 1930
- The Parsee marriage and divorce act - 1936
- The Hindu women's right to property - 1937
- The Dissolution of the Muslim marriage act - 1939

During British rule, to free our country from the British dominance, women's contributions were enormous including struggling and sacrificing life in various fields. The first women's delegation

organized and demanded to obtain political rights in 1917 with the help of Indian National Congress and educational conference for All India Women was held in 1927 at pune which later conferred great changes in the Indian society. In 1929, child marriage act was prohibited and a law was framed and passed that determined the marriage age for girl shall be fourteen.

In modern India, the activities and efforts of women are great and unbelievable in different areas such as education, sports, politics, media, art and culture, service sector, science and technology, etc. The Indian Constitution has made separate articles for the women guarantee such as Article 14 for women equality, Article 15 (1) for no discrimination by the state, Article 16 for equality of opportunity, Article 39 (d) equal pay for equal work, Article 15(3) for the special provisions in the favour of women and children, Article 51(A)(e) renounces practices derogatory to the credit of women, Article 42 for maternity relief. The grants from the foreign donor agency paved way to form new women oriented NGOs. Moreover, self-help groups and NGOs are major tools to fountain Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) and it helps for the advancement of women rights in Indian society. The government of India has proclaimed the year 2001 as the year of women empowerment and National policies for the Empowerment of women was also passed in the same year.

Rights of women empowerment

The focus of women empowerment directs that women among societies must be independent on economically, self-reliant and positive effort to meet all troubles raising from society against of them and participation in developmental activities and decision making. Thereby, Education and employment are the key factors to simulate women to be reached their rights.

In a growing country like India, the process of power boosting is a challenging one in every sector and factors inspired towards target achievements. The efforts taken to castout the weaker part of the society is an important one to guarantee empower to all. So, as historical base, human power in gender, partially women had been treated very crucially and been neglected many rights to enhance in respecting human. After Independence India, began on the invention and innovation of policies and schemes for the creation and maintenance of women empowerment as various discriminations prevailed in India. And Indian Constitution allocated guarantee to empower women and recently implemented such policies and

schemes thrusting women empowerment. Some of the rights and provisions for women empowerment launched by the Indian government is vital.

- Educational empowerment : training, orientation and academic progress of women.
- Physical empowerment : food, nutrition, health, sanitation, life expectancy and growth.
- Social empowerment : better status in the family, freedom for marriage, right to property, social mobility, social freedom, family welfare, social transformation and gender equity.
- Economic empowerment : ownership and control of right to property, employability, improvement in the standard of living, fulfilment of basic needs, entrepreneurship development and improvement of bargaining power of women.
- Legal empowerment : constitutional protection, fundamental rights, protection against gender based discrimination, women specific laws, women courts and other safety measures.
- Political empowerment : political reservation, political participation and political leadership development of women.
- Spiritual empowerment : emancipation from superstitions, misbelieves, customs, traditions and unhealthy practices that safeguard the interest of women.

Focus of the study

This study not pointing the empowerment of women in various classifications but it may prevails in the country. though, Personal empowerment which prepare women to meet all competitions throughout world. Above the classifications of women empowerment has hidden but there are two effective empowerment have boosting women for taken given rights that are, Education and Employment. Executed schemes for women have enhance them to achieve targets in different sectors though, education and employment are the significant tools to enrich the women status upward among societies and it consider them that they have empowered or deserved to meet all challenges prevailing against them in the society. Contribution of education and employment to women in empowerment are being enormous in all productive and managing sectors. Government of India has launched kinds of schemes to promote the education and employment status of women by keeping empowerment of women. As a result of this, women from India have been promoting (ed) in the trend of education and employment that are given below as outcome of schemes.

Objectives

This study has completed with clear result of schemes created for women empowerment and proceeds of this is based on given objectives below.

- To know the schemes for education and employment of women empowerment.
- To perceive the result of women empowerment in education and employment.

Data Sources

The present study based on secondary sources that have collected from Ministry of health and family welfare and statistics on women in India(2010). Data are brought and accessed based on periodical information taken from 1950 to 2014 and reveals the trend of education and employment status of Indian women.

Personal Empowerment

1. **Education** : Education was a milestone for women that determined past but, now it became fountain to them also due to enacted schemes have promotes women to ensure their life dream. It is effective factor to induce people to assess practical life by comparing visual outcomes from any two or more events and it provides knowledge and awareness of their future that how they must be able to survive efficiently and comfortably. For the Empowerment of women, promoting the standard of education should be enhanced to eradicate disparities. As we know, the education status of India before independence, it was very low for both men and women. But after Independence, foundation of Constitution has promoted the level of education well to all. Though due to society's discrimination, women have been depromoted by men. Therefore the year was 2001 announced as the year of women empowerment by introducing various schemes and policies for the Empowerment of women. And as a result, education plays a vital roll among men and women yet it equips women much for their empowerment. The 1997 data obtained from National Sample Survey (NSS), reveals that in Kerala and Mizoram, females have

achieved great literacy. According to The World Factbook (2015), the census 2011 shows that, the literacy rate of men is 82.14 percent while the female literacy rate was 65.46 percent. Thereby, wide difference in literacy is found between men and women in India. Some of the schemes government initiated and entitled points that women empowerment was attained on educational aspect.

- **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan** : This scheme came to operation from 2000-01 and this basically target in providing educational facilities to women. Because education plays very important role when it comes to any sort of empowerment specially to women.

- **Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls – Sabla** : This scheme for women Empowerment on Adolescent Girls – Sabla is launched in 2012 that aims adolescent girls. The scheme provides a package of benefits to the girls at the risk between the ages of 10 and 19 and it is being offered primarily as a pilot programme in 200 districts. The programme contributes variety of services to help young women to become self-reliant, including nutritional supplementation and education, health education and services, and life skills and vocational training.

- **Sakshar bharat mission for female literacy**: It launched in 2008 for enrich the adult education especially among woman under which Lok Shiksha Kendras were set up.

- **Kasturba Balika Vidyalaya**: Furnishing of residential upper primary schools for girl.

- **National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level**: It launched for reduce students dropouts by giving special attention to weak girls. Formed group from villages will be follow up/supervision on girl's enrollment, attendance.

- **Rahstriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan**: To promote the education level, provision of Infrastructure for girls hostel at secondary education level shall be made.

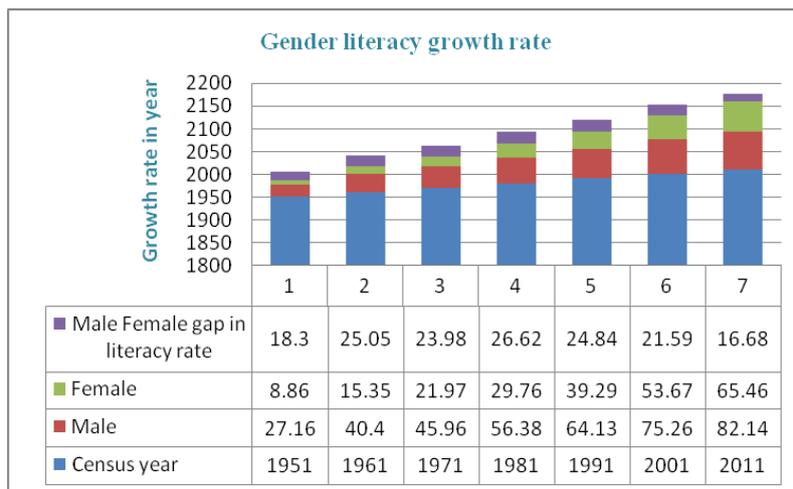


Figure. 1: Gender based literacy rate

Source: Ministry of health and family welfare, Government of India

Table. 1 : Number of Girls registered per hundred Boys in phases of Education

Year	Primary (I-V)	Upper Primary (VI-VIII)	Secondary (IX-X)	Senior Secondary (XI-XIII)	Higher Education
1950-51	39	19	NA	15	13
1960-61	48	31	NA	26	21
1970-71	60	41	NA	33	28
1980-81	63	49	NA	45	36
1990-91	71	58	NA	49	46
2000-01	78	69	63	62	58
2005-06	78	81	73	72	62
2006-07	88	83	73	74	62
2007-08	91	84	77	76	63
2008-09	92	86	79	77	65
2009-10	92	88	82	80	67
2010-11	92	89	82	79	78
2011-12	93	90	84	81	80
2012-13(p)	94	95	89	87	81
2013-14(p)	93	95	90	89	NA

Source: Kurukshetra (Jan 2016)

2. Employment : A large number of women have interests on doing job in various fields after the implementation of schemes pecializes to women but there before women had not been as laborers this much ratio due to restrictions and lack of services provided for them. Creation of employment and way for become an entrepreneurs

is a key to economic and self development. Women from rural may affected by mind depression, weak in decision making and problem solving ect., So, kinds of schemes which supports to the employment and entrepreneurial activities shall be improve in all depressed conditions associated with women. Moreover, women workers in India have

separated based on area structure like urban and rural thereby data pertained to women workers are differed. For the economic growth of country women's contributions are great and enormous revealed by National data collection agencies and 30 percent of women workers performing in software industry in urban area. At main time, In rural India, 89.5 percent of female are involving agricultural and allied industrial sectors and their contributions in production about 55 percent to 66 percent. In India, 94 percent of women among total employment have involved in dairy production said The World Bank (1991). The programmes and schemes enhanced and role by the Indian Government has enunciated below which directing women empowerment by employment.

● **Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP)** : The Ministry of Women and Child Development was launched in 1986-87 this programme aims to develop skills of women for self and employment. The main target of this scheme is on rural women and urban poor. This scheme provides funds to help the women and poor. Funds are released to NGOs and not to the State Governments. Thereby, contribution of women to economy will be great in production in various working sectors.

● **Rashtriya Mahila Kosh** : It is a scheme of national credit fund for women under the Ministry of Women and Child Development established in 1993 for socio-economic empowerment of women. It aims to provide financial services for women in the unorganized sector through Intermediary Micro Finance Organizations (IMOs) and Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) to provide the loan to poor women to begin small businesses. The Union Women and Child Development Ministry has set a new goal to cover at least 10 lakh women under this scheme over the next three years.

● **Working Women Hostel** : This scheme has introduced by central government (Ministry of Women and Child Development) to supply safe and comfortable accommodation to the working women. It aims to extend availability of safe and

conveniently located accommodation for working women, with day care facility for their children in urban, semi urban, and rural areas where job and learning opportunity exists for women. It has providing accommodation to a single and women who training for employment for one year and this opportunity to studying girls also for five years.

● **Mahila police Voluntary** : This scheme has enacted for the women empowerment in the public participation on protection and services and it has accepted by every villages that women to be serve as a police for prevent missing children, violence against women such as domestic violence, child marriage, dowry harassment, trafficking and any other form of violence faced by women in both public and private spaces.

● **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)**: NRLM would promote SHGs with exclusive women membership because it recognizes that women are marginalized in the economy, in polity and in society. Thus, building and sustaining institutions of poor women at various levels would give them social, economic and political empowerment and thereby bring significant qualitative improvement in their lives. NRLM will especially focus on women headed households, single women, women victim of trafficking, women with disability and other such vulnerable categories.

● **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)**: The MGNREGA guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household that providing employment, priority shall be given to women in such a way that at least one third of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work under the Act. To increase participation rates of women workers in MGNREGA, the Ministry has suggested that individual bank/post office accounts must compulsorily be opened in the name of all women MGNREGA workers and their wages directly credited to their own account for the number of days worked by them.

Table. 2 : Women's Employed in major Industry and divisions (31.03.2006)

No.	Fields and Industry	Women Employees (in Thousands)		
		Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1.	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	56.92	438.03	494.95
2.	Fishing	1.26	0.45	1.71
3.	Mining and Quarrying	76.98	8.49	85.46
4.	Manufacturing	77.73	812.66	890.39

5.	Electricity, Gas, and Water supply	50.37	2.18	52.54
6.	Construction	61.37	4.16	65.53
7.	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of motor vehicles Motorcycles and personal and household Goods	12.85	23.82	36.87
8.	Hotels and Restaurants	1.06	10.77	11.83
9.	Transports, Storage and communications	180.42	10.24	190.67
10.	Financial Intermediation	168.62	47.09	215.71
11.	Real Estate, Renting and Business activities	37.11	76.96	114.08
12.	Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory security	729.08	0.22	729.30
13.	Education	798.05	557.69	1355.74
14.	Health and Social work	650.50	106.14	756.64
15.	Other community, Social and personal service activities	54.08	10.66	64.73
16.	Private households with employed persons	0.07	0.21	0.28
17.	Extra-Territorial organizations and Bodies	0.00	0.07	0.07
	Total	2956.46	2109.83	5066.29

Source: Statistics on Women in India (2010)

3. Common Factor Energy : Empowerment on health and economic conditions of women is also depends on the consumption of various energies for different purposes of households and others. Every day millions of women have inhaled the emission of smoke from firewood and it has one of the easiest harmful factor to their health due to lack of inefficient cooking energy and continuously consumes it leads to be sick by emphysema, cataracts, cancer, heart disease, etc. Three billion people or about 40 percent of people among total population have belonging to traditional energy like biomass, firewood and agricultural residues etc., most of the rural poor women have involving 11-14 hours in a day for collecting and preparing natural energy for household purposes while men's average working hours 10. Considered this by the present government and has introduced kinds of scheme for the favour of women's health and spur the empower on major economic factors to improve the status and eradicate disparities prevailing among Indian societies. For the favour of women, scheme has introduced by prime minister for obtain efficient cooking fuels. Energy consumption also one of the part to promote the women empowerment in health and major economic aspects which enumerated follows.

● **Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) :** This scheme was introduced and implemented by our Honorable Prime Minister Narendra Modi due to lack of primary resources and harmfulness among the users that created in Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh under his inspection. This is National Democratic Alliance (NDA) government scheme calling in the name of 'Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana' and it aims to provide five crore free cooking LPG connection to the people living under Below Poverty Line (BPL) within next three years till 2019. This contributes as monetary supply of Rs. 1600 to each family (BPL) by the evaluation of their status undertaken by state governments and the Union Territories through the Socio-Economic Caste Census of 2011.

Government is targeting by this scheme to enrich the economic level of the poor along with women empowerment and extending health efficiency to them. Because of this scheme, many rural people who have been using harmful energy for cooking will be benefited like wise, the people from urban and semi-urban who consumes LPG as cooking energy. The aim of the scheme is to provide efficient cooking energy for the people living below BPL.

Economic Assessment

Enrichment of empowering programmes in various aspects of developing country like India has targeting directly or indirectly towards economic development. An analysis of economic developments based on the major components of two economic divisions, that are, i) Micro Economics ii) Macro Economics both of these outcomes determines the country's development and growth through analysis of part of unit in micro and holistic study in macro economics. The government schemes launched for the Empowerment of women are also a part of contribution of economic growth of country and it may not show direct improvements but indirectly it improves consumption and demand in micro, savings and investments in macro level.

Micro Economics

● **Consumption** : It is a part of micro economics in analysis of economic development and its growth rate to improves due to many causes in technology and demand by various alternatives though, trends of consumption towards the achievement of economic targets is also based policies and schemes implemented for the welfare of society especially women. Above mentioned schemes for women mainly points about their income generation, by the provision of education and employment opportunities and while these improves standard of living and consumption pattern also on the same trend simultaneously.

● **Demand** : There is an interrelationship between consumption and demand because, there is no consumption without demand and there is no demand without consumption of alternatives. According to Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) scheme, government has supplies LPG connections to below poverty line people and it may be scheme like others but indirectly further, demand for LPG has created and there is possibilities its trend will be upward in future. The study on women empowerment in micro economic analysis has focusing on the economic development by consumption and demand factors improves through the policy implementation by the government.

Macro Economics

● **Savings** : In the macro economic analysis for economic development, trend of savings contributes great and determines the life standard and income categories of people. In the aspect of women empowerment, provided schemes have improves empower of women and also economic

components to growth. Such a schemes provides funds for various purposes like becoming entrepreneurs, starting small scale business and empowering activities is supplies monetary fund through banking system so, women from various backgrounds have to open new account in the name of themselves. Thereby, mode of interest to saving habit is promoted and scheme's benefit also transforms through the baking sector towards beneficiaries. It has promotes country's economy directly due to women empowers result.

● **Investment** : It is a function of incomes and savings and it is a key to drive up country's economic condition towards specified targets. Schemes for women empowerment, also promotes the habit of invest in various business fields to standardize themselves in the society because supports from government for income and employment generation are induce them to undertake and role on macro economics concepts of savings and investments. As a result of this analysis on economic aspects of micro and macro are indicates not only the improvements of economy level but it also shows the effective developmental changes in various departments and this from the results of implemented schemes for women empowerment by their interests and cooperation with these.

Conclusion

As we know the plight of Indian women before independence of India. Policies and schemes Enactment of government of India has taken effective influence to enrich the status of women among society to be live free from troubles and irreplaceable situation. There are many schemes have promoted for the welfare of women and that has supporting them still properly but this study focused the women empowerment only on education and employment due to it considered as personal empowerment of them. For the brightness of every women, these two have significant fountain and make them real powered people to stand against all social evils facing and enrich their decision making process. it is a study covered with promoted schemes for the specified concept and given data also pertained to the same. Expecting that through reflection in society by the empowerment of women shall make the country properly in all wanted phases.

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