

# Women Empowerment and Empowering Schemes on India

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**Abstract-**The Government of India has taken various steps to ensure empowerment of women through their social, educational, economic and political uplifting through various schemes. Women empowerment schemes in India are aimed at ensuring that women have equal access to resources, opportunities and protection. There are many different programs and initiatives run by the government as well as NGOs that work towards achieving this goal. While there is still a lot of progress to be made, government schemes for women's empowerment in India 2021 have come a long way and continue to make an impact on the lives of millions of women every year. If you are interested in learning more about these government schemes for women empowerment, please read on for a comprehensive guide.

**Keywords:** Women Empowerment, Basic rights, Education, Health, Scheme implementation.

## INTRODUCTION

Women's strengthening alludes to expanding the otherworldly, political, social, instructive, orientation or financial strength of people and networks of Women's. Women's are an essential piece of each economy. All round improvement and amicable development of a country would be conceivable just when Women's are considered as equivalent accomplices in the works with men. Women's' strengthening in India is vigorously subject to a wide range of factors that incorporate geological area (metropolitan/country) instructive status societal position (standing and class) and age. Arrangements on Women's' strengthening exist at the public, state and neighborhood (Panchayat) levels in numerous areas, including wellbeing, training, monetary valuable open doors, orientation based viciousness and political interest.

Women empowerment enables autonomy and control over their lives. The empowered women become

agents of their own development, able to exercise choices to set their own agenda and be strong enough to challenge their subordinate position in the society. 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 .Empowerment of women is essentially the process of upliftment of economic, social and political status of women, the traditionally underprivileged ones, in the society.

It is the most common way of watching them against all types of brutality. The strengthening of Women's incorporate making mindfulness and cognizance about circumstances of Women's, segregation of Women's, privileges of women's, open doors to the women's and significance of orientation correspondence , sorting out a gathering all in all, bunch character and gathering pressure; limit building and expertise improvement, capacity to design, to choose, to coordinate, capacity to make due, capacity to complete exercises, capacity to manage individuals and foundations in their general surroundings; support in decision making at home, locally and in the general public, and access and command over assets, over method for efficiency and over dispersion . Strengthening is the most common way of changing power relations in favor of those at the lower levels of an order. Strengthening of women's suggests process by which Women's' force of self-acknowledgment is advanced and supported. They foster the limit with regards to confidence out crossing

the relationship subjection by virtue of orientation, social and monetary status and the job in the family and society. It envelops the capacity to simply decide, control assets and appreciate participatory relationship inside family and local area. To accomplish these targets, strengthening of women's additionally suggests their capacity to partake in it and furthermore lead social developments to eliminate deterrents in their advancement towards their objective. Women's strengthening includes the structure up of a general public, a world of politics, wherein women's can inhale without the feeling of dread toward persecution, double-dealing, trepidation, segregation and the general sensation of oppression which goes with being a lady in a customarily male ruled structure. Women's comprise practically half of the total populace however India has shown lopsided sex proportion by which female's populace has been nearly lower than guys. Women's ought to be placed in the country's improvement plan to accomplish its ideal objective. They ought to likewise be made accomplices being developed and improvement eventually turns into a course of strengthening.

This ensures their full participation in every aspect of social and national development. This participation is necessary to increase the productivity level of women. Thus, women's empowerment would enlarge the choices and productivity levels of individual women and the collective contribution of women groups. As far as their social status is concerned, they are not treated as equal to men in all the places. In the Western societies, the women have got equal right and status with men in all walks of life. But gender disabilities and discriminations are found in India even today. The paradoxical situation has such that she was sometimes concerned as Goddess and at other times merely as slave.

#### NEED OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The status of women in India particularly in rural areas needs to address the issue of empowering women. About 66% of the female population in rural area is unutilized. This is mainly due to existing social customs. In agriculture and Animal care the women contribute 90% of the total workforce. Women constitute almost half of the population, perform nearly 2/3 of its work hours, receive 1/10th of the world's income and own less than 1/ 100th the world

property. In the past "Vedas Purana" of Indian culture, women were being worshiped such as LAXMI MAA, goddess of wealth; SARSWATI MAA, for wisdom; DURGA MAA for power. Among the world's 900 million illiterate people, 70% of people living in poverty are women. Lower sex ratio i.e. 933, only 10% seats in World Parliament and 6% in National Cabinet are held by women. The existing studies show that the women are relatively less healthy than men though belong to same class. They constitute less than 1/7th of the administrators and managers in developing countries. Young girls are considered as a big burden in the family. Rape cases are increasing in the modern times which force us to take an initiative about the security of the female population.

Government of India implemented various poverty alleviation and rural development programs. These programs have special components for women empowerment. At present, the Government of India has over schemes for women operated by different department and ministries. The implementation of these programs/schemes is monitored specifically with reference to coverage of women.

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
2. Mahila Samakhya being implemented in about 9000 villages.
3. (Aajeevika) and the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY).
4. Scheme for Gender Budgeting (XI Plan).
5. SIDBI's Mahila Udyam Nidhi Mahila Vikas Nidhi.
6. NGO's Credit Schemes.
7. Crèches/ Day care centre for the children of working and ailing mother.
8. National Mission for Empowerment of Women.
8. Rastria Mahila Kosh (RMK) 1992-1993
9. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescence Girls (RGSEAG) (2010).
10. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao to address the declining Child Sex Ratio.
11. PM Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) Providing Cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to Pregnant and nursing mothers.
12. Scheme for Adolescent Girls aims at girls in the age group 11-18, to empower and improve their social status through nutrition, life skills, home skills and vocational training.
13. Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme to promote community participation through the

involvement of Student Volunteers for the empowerment of rural women.

14. National Crèche Scheme to provide day-care facilities to children of the age group of 6 months to 6 years of working women who are employed.
15. Ujjawala, a Comprehensive Scheme for the prevention of trafficking and for rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.
16. One-Stop Centre (OSC) and Women Helpline (WH) are being implemented to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid/ case management, psychosocial counselling and temporary support services to women affected by violence.
17. Gender Budgeting Scheme is being implemented as a tool for mainstreaming gender perspective at various stages of planning, budgeting, implementation, impact assessment and revisiting of policy/program objectives and allocations.
18. SABLA Scheme, Providing life Skills and Supplementary nutrition to out of School girls - Working Women Hostel.
19. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojna (PMUY) aims to safeguard the health of women by providing them with clean cooking fuel and also from drudgery of collecting firewood.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) mandates that at least one third of the jobs generated under the scheme (MGNREGS) should be given to women.

The Government of India has also decided to implement the Umbrella Scheme for Safety, Security and Empowerment of Women as an integrated women empowerment program under the name 'Mission Shakti', for addressing the issues of women on a life-cycle continuum basis and for making them equal partners in nation-building through convergence at different levels of governance and a participative approach.

The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 prioritises gender equity and envisions ensuring equitable access to quality education to all students, with a special emphasis on Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs).

## CONCLUSION

The scenario of women empowerment seems to be comparatively poor and needs to be checked. Because with the empowerment of women, the elimination of gender discrimination and the creation of a balance of power between men and women will not only be beneficial to women, but society as a whole shall benefit politically, economically and culturally. The greatest need of an hour is change of social attitude to women. "When women move forward the family moves, the village moves and the nation moves". It is essential as their thought and their value systems lead the development of a good family, good society and ultimately a good nation. The Empowerment of Women has become one of the most important concerns of 21st century not only at national level but also at the international level. Society must provide equal opportunity to both of the sexes for the upliftment of society and for the well being of society as a whole. Women represent half the world's population and gender inequality exists in every nation on the planet. Until women are given the same opportunities that men are, entire societies will be destined to perform below their true potentials. The best way of empowerment is perhaps through inducting women in the mainstream of development. Government initiatives alone would not be sufficient to achieve this goal because empowerment will be real and effective only when they are endowed income and property so that they may stand on their feet and build up their identity in the society. Society must take initiative to create a climate in which they can get the proper benefit from the schemes made by Government for the women development. There should be no gender discrimination and women have full opportunities of self decision making and participating in social, political and economic life of the country with a sense of equality.

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