



Evaluation of Woman Empowerment Schemes of Government of Gujarat

DR. RIDDHI R. DESAI

Assistant Professor

Shri Mahavir Vidyamandir Trust B.Ed. College, Pandesara- Surat
Gujarat (India)

Abstract:

“There is no chance of the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved.”

-Swami Vivekananda

Taking inspiration from this belief, Gujarat Government under the aegis of Shri Narendra Modi has been constantly devoted to the empowerment of women and have taken several initiatives like ‘Beti Bachao’ (Save Girl Child), ‘Kanya Kelavni’ (Girls Education) campaign, Mission Mangalam, Nari Adalats, Chiranjivi Yojana, Sukanya Samruddhi Yojna and various more programmes for women welfare. For that reason, the investigator decided to evaluate some schemes of Government for Women Empowerment and formulated some objectives to do investigation. The investigator employed logico-inductive method of qualitative data analysis for analyzing the collected data. By the present investigation, the investigator found out that some schemes are very nice and fruitful for the society in general and for women empowerment in particular.

Keywords: Gujarat Government, Evaluation, Women empowerment

1. Introduction

Women education in India has also been a major preoccupation of both the government and civil Society as educated women can play a very important role in the development of the country. Education is milestone of women empowerment because it enables them to responds to the challenges, to confront their traditional role and change their life. So that we can't neglect the importance of education in reference to women empowerment. The growth of women's education in rural areas is very slow. This obviously means that still large womenfolk of our country are illiterate, the weak, backward and exploited. Education of women in the education of women is the most powerful tool of change of position in society. Education also brings a reduction in inequalities and functions as a means of improving their status within the family.

2. Objectives of the Study

1. To know the various Schemes of Women Empowerment launched by the Government of India.
2. To know the Scheme ‘Beti Bachao’ launched by the Government of India.
3. To know the Scheme ‘Kanya Kelvani’ Campaign launched by the Government of India.
4. To know the Scheme ‘Mission Mangalam’ launched by the Government of India.
5. To know the Scheme ‘Nari Adalat’ launched by the Government of India.
6. To know the Scheme ‘Chiranjivi Yojna’ launched by the Government of India.
7. To know the Scheme ‘Sukanya Samruddhi Yojna’ launched by the Government of India.

3. Questions of the Study

1. Which are the various schemes regarding Women Empowerment launched by the Government of India?
2. What are the details of the scheme ‘Beti Bachao’ launched by the Government of India?

3. What are the details of the scheme 'Kanya Kelvani' launched by the Government of India?
4. What are the details of the scheme 'Mission Mangalam' launched by the Government of India?
5. What are the details of the scheme 'Nari Adalat' launched by the Government of India?
6. What are the details of the scheme 'Chiranjivi Yojna' launched by the Government of India?
7. What are the details of the scheme 'Sukanya Samrudhhi Yojna' launched by the Government of India?

4. Delimitation of the Study

1. The present investigation was delimited to evaluate below given Schemes regarding Women Empowerment launched by the Government of India:
2. Beti Bachao, Kanya Kelvani, Mission Mangalam, Nari Adalat, Chiranjivi Yojna and Sukanya Samrudhhi Yojna

5. Population and Sampling Procedure

All Schemes regarding Women Empowerment launched by the Government of India were the population of the present investigation, whereas Beti Bachao, Kanya Kelvani, Mission Mangalam, Nari Adalat, Chiranjivi Yojna and Sukanya Samrudhhi Yojna schemes regarding Women Empowerment were selected incidental purposive sampling method as the sample for the present investigation.

6. Tool of the Study

Online available information regarding various schemes for Women Empowerment launched by the Government was the primary tool for the present investigation.

7. Scheme of Data Analysis

As the present investigation was to evaluate the various schemes for Women Empowerment launched by the Government of India, the investigator used Logico-inductive technique of qualitative data analysis for analyzing the collected data.

8. Findings of the study

8.1 Various Schemes for Women Empowerment launched by the Government

- Sabala Yojna
- Kishori Shaki Yojna
- Matritva Sahyog Yojana
- Women Empowerment Mission
- Uttarakhand Women Integrated Development Scheme
- Nanda Devi Kanya Yojana
- Sexual Abuse at Work Place
- Beti Bachao
- Kanya Kelvani
- Mission Mangalam
- Nari Adalat,
- Chiranjivi Yojna
- Sukanya Samrudhhi Yojna

8.1.1 'Beti Bachao' Scheme

Aim: to generate awareness and improving the efficiency of welfare services meant for women.

Initial Corpus: 100 Crores

Launching Date: January 22, 2015 from Panipat, Haryana.

Activity: The Logo Design Competition. The objective of this campaign is to celebrate and value the girl child and highlight the importance of education in empowering her.

8.1.2 'Kanya Kelvani' Scheme

Aim: Spreading Girl Child Education for a golden future.

Peculiar Things: Team Gujarat's campaign in 2011 covered 32,772 primary schools in all the 18,000 villages, 151 municipalities and eight municipal corporations during the 9th Kanya Kelavani Yatra (Girls' Education) and Shala Praveshotsav Abhiyan (School Enrolment Movement).

The movement was held in two phases in rural and Urban Gujarat. 16th, 17th and 18th June, the campaign covered rural Gujarat, and repeating the exercise in its urban leg 23rd, 24th and 25th of the same month.

8.1.2.1 Joy of Education

Dropout rate in classes 1 – 5 reduced to 2.09% in 2010-11 as compared to 20.93% in 2000-01

The reason behind the success of the twin initiative of Kanya Kelavani and Shala Praveshotsav is attributed to more concrete steps towards achievement.

8.1.2.2 Facilities provided to primary schools

1,21,358 vidhya sahayak recruited, 75,748 classrooms built, 50,914 sanitation units built,

21,088 science laboratories, 4,53,409 wooden benches for the students of class 5, 6,7 13,560 schools provided with computers, 32,772 schools connected to power supply, 32,772 schools provided with potable water.

Out of 1,21,358 Vidhya Sahayak recruits, it includes 10,000 Mathematics, Science and English teaching assistants for Standard VIII in 5,000 schools through transparent recruitment last academic year, and another 13,000 being recruited in 6,500 schools this year.

8.1.3 'Mission Mangalam' Scheme

Launching Year: the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Year celebrations in 2010.

Aim: to channelize the critical mass of resources and mitigate poverty by creating a single platform for stakeholders.

- To create livelihoods for about a million people, in the rural sectors, through self-employment.
- To mobilize the poor into collectives like Sakhi Mandals (SHGs) or Producer Groups (PGs) or Service Groups; nurture skills in them; assist them with microfinance and eventually empower them through sustainable livelihoods.

8.1.3.1 Scale of Operation

Mission Mangalam has around 2, 38,937 operational Sakhi Mandals as on date, covering more than 29 lakh rural households.

The bank savings of these Sakhi Mandals have reached the mark of Rs. 400 crores. Banks have extended credit support to the tune of Rs. 1100 crores because of the proactive approach adopted by these SHG's.

An overall capital support of Rs. 1500 crores has been made available to the Sakhi Mandals through Mission Mangalam. This has empowered the Sakhi Mandals to undertake economic activities in the form of micro-enterprises as the average fund availability has increased now to Rs. 62,500 per Sakhi Mandal as compared to just Rs. 18,000 prior to the launch of Mission Mangalam. Around 58,000 Sakhi Mandals have been graduated to meaningful micro-enterprise activities

providing livelihood to more than 6 lakh rural households. The remaining are at various stages of social mobilisation activities, trainings and backward-forward market linkages.

8.1.4 'Nari Adalat' Scheme

The state government has launched an ambitious programme of extremity infrastructure of Nari-adalats to all talukas.

From the year 12-13 for this a provision of Rs 3.58 crores was made to open 42 Nari-adalats, out of which 18 have been operationalised, other are in the process. In the year 13-14, 50 more new nari adalat will be opened, for which a provision of Rs.3.18 crores has been made.

The Nari-adalat is an internal infrastructure consisting of the women, run by women and for the women. It provides an alternative justice system. It provides a platform for poor, illiterate women to be heard to be respected for their judgment and creates a space where poor illiterate women can get justice.

The state government has adopted the mahila saamakhya model for Nari-adalat and has decided to replicate this in the whole state, phase wise. At present M.S. Gujarat runs 37 Nari-adalat it is also an implementing agency for this state government program.

8.1.5 'Sukanya Samrudhhi Yojna' Scheme

- **Sukanya Samrudhhi Yojna** a small deposit scheme for girl child as a part of the 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' campaign, which would fetch an interest rate of 9.1 per cent and provide income tax rebate.
- **'Sukanya Samrudhhi Account'** can be opened at any time from the birth of a girl child till she attains the age of 10 years, with a minimum deposit of Rs 1000. A maximum of Rs 1.5 lakh can be deposited during the financial year.
- The account can be opened in any post office or authorized branches of commercial banks.
- "The scheme primarily ensures equitable share to a girl child in resources and savings of a family in which she is generally discriminated as against a male child,"
- In an effort to motivate parents to open an account in the name of a girl child and for her welfare to deposit maximum of their savings up to the prescribed limits, higher rates of interest at 9.1 per cent is proposed to be given on the deposits on annually compounded basis with income tax concession in this financial year.
- The account will remain operative for 21 years from the date of opening of the account or marriage of the girl child after attaining 18 years of age.
- To meet the requirement of higher education expenses, partial withdrawal of 50 per cent of the balance would be allowed after the girl child has attained 18 years of age. "The provision of not allowing withdrawal from the account till the age of 18 has been kept to prevent early marriage of girls".

9. Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that the government has introduced numerous innovative ideas for upliftment and empowerment of women by giving them independence and security, thus pushing the country further towards progress.

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