

# "POLICY AND SCHEMES FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA": AN OVERVIEW

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Article history:	Abstract:
<b>Published:</b> 10 <sup>th</sup> March 2022	Indian national policy of women empowerment considers three factors namely economic, social and political identity for holistic empowerment of the Woman. The aim of this paper is to discuss the major policies and schemes for The empowerment of women in India. We also present number of beneficiaries of Some schemes. We conclude by putting remarks on current status of Women in India and importance of women empowerment.

**Keywords:** Indian national policy, women empowerment.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Empowerment is a manner of creating possibilities together with the freedom of choice making, which allows women to recognize their complete ability [2]. Nations around the world including India are emphasizing on women empowerment. Financial balance is step one closer to ladies Empowerment.

Whilst women earn their own profits and manage those earnings, they'll re-spend money on their training, health, higher food and nutrients for their own family [3]. Women from rural and concrete regions will contribute to India's economic growth via a combination of job advent and funding in education.

Proactive and implementable efforts are required for accomplishing economic stability for women. In line with this concept authorities of India has formulated diverse guidelines and programmes at the side of other measures to make sure women empowerment in all sections of the populace.

### 1.1 Need for Women Empowerment policy in India

Social framework and systems, cultural norms and price structures are figuring out factors for the repute of female in India [1]. These components influence the procedures of the individuals and decide the roles and positions of girls within the society. Women in India are facing issues like growing inequality in living standards between males and females due to the widening gender gap in poverty, increasing violence against ladies and stereotyped portrayal of women in society. The Indian government has taken numerous efforts for the welfare of the ladies in India.

Given the lengthy-term nature of issues which impact on ladies in India, there's a need to strengthen the techniques that sell all-spherical development of women by means of focusing on a coordinated method for implementation of the schemes of the concerned Ministries/Departments and by means of creating an allowing surroundings conducive to social alternate.

## 2. INDIAN GOVERNMENT POLICY FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The goal of Indian authorities Women Empowerment coverage (draft) is to result in the development, improvement and empowerment of women. In recent years, the empowerment of women has been diagnosed because of the crucial difficulty in determining the popularity of girls.

The National commission for Women became set up via an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women. The 73rd and 74th Amendments (1993) to the constitution of India have provided for reservation of seats within the local bodies of Panchayats and Municipalities for ladies, laying a sturdy foundation for their participation in selection making at the local ranges [2].

In accordance with the commitment of the country wide population policy (2000) to population stabilization, this coverage recognizes the crucial want of women and men to have get admission to secure, powerful and low cost strategies of circle of relatives planning of their choice and the need to definitely address the problems of early marriages and spacing of children.

The Evaluate Committee for national training coverage (Acharya Ramamurthy Committee) in its file in 1990 observed taking numerous steps for "Education and Women equality". In its tips, the committee asked for the appointment of women teachers in at least 50 percentage of the posts in schools of secondary level [2]

## 3. INDIAN GOVERNMENT SCHEMES FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The Indian government has diagnosed women's contribution in the financial system and has delivered schemes and projects for them.

### 3.1 Mahila E-haat

It is an online advertising platform released by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, this scheme is made to support women entrepreneurs and is also part of the 'Digital India' initiative.



The State wise list of women entrepreneurs registered at "Mahila E-haat" is 321 as Posted On: 05 FEB 2021 4:23PM by PIB Delhi

### 3.2 Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao

This social marketing campaign is geared toward the eradication of girl foeticide. It also raised awareness on welfare offerings meant for young Indian girls. A joint initiative run with the aid of the Ministry of Women and child Development, the Ministry of fitness and family Welfare and the Ministry of Human resource improvement, the "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao" motion was launched on January 22, 2015. It commenced with an initial investment of Rs a hundred crore. It in particular goals the clusters in Uttarakhand, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi and Haryana[4].



**बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ**

In India, the child gender ratio inside the age organization of zero - 6 years stood at 931 girls for one thousand boys and it dropped to 918 ladies for every one thousand boys in 2011. Abortion or female foeticide in India has brought about the pointy decline inside the ratio of girls born in relation to the boys in a few states in India. The extensive gap in child gender ratio became first noted in 1991 while the country wide census statistics changed into released and it grew to become out to be a worsening trouble after the release of 2001 country wide census statistics. To bridge the growing gap among the birth of girl and boy babies, the authorities of India have taken up an initiative to promote "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao" and lots of programmes have been organized to conquer 'save girl child' and to 'educate girl child'. The marketing campaign has also received aid from the Indian scientific association.

### 3.3 One Stop Centre Scheme

This scheme is popularly called 'Sakhi'. It was launched on April 1, 2015, with the 'Nirbhaya' fund. Onestop Centres are established at various places everywhere in India to offer refuge, police desk, legal, clinical and counselling services to sufferers of violence beneath one roof, included with a 24-hour helpline [5]. The toll-free helpline number is 181.



As of now, 733 OSCs have been approved, out of which 704 have been operationalized in 35 States/ UTs (except in the State of West Bengal), which have assisted over 4.50 lakh women in the country till September, 2021[4].

### **3.4 Working Women Hostels**

The principle aim of this scheme is to promote the availability of safe and conveniently positioned accommodation for working women. It also has daycare facility for their kids, wherever viable, from urban to semi-urban, or even rural areas in which ladies have the opportunities of work.



The details for the working ladies Hostel Scheme can be accessed on the department of Women and Child Development's official website.

### **3.5. Swadhar Greh**

The Swadhar scheme by the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development in 2002, for the rehabilitation of women living in tough conditions [5]. This scheme is supposed to offer safe home, meals, clothing and care to marginalized women and girls who are in need.



The beneficiaries encompass widows abandoned by their family, women prisoners released from prison and without own family support, girl's survivors of natural disasters, girl sufferers of terrorist/extremist violence etc. The imposing businesses are specially NGOs.

### **3.6 STEP**

The Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) Scheme exists to provide capabilities that deliver employability to girls and to offer abilities and talent that permit women to turn out to be self-employed/marketers [5]. It's an instantaneous on-line advertising platform launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to assist Women marketers, Self Help businesses (SHGs) and Non- Governmental organizations (NGOs) to exhibit merchandise products made and offerings rendered by them.



This is part of the 'digital India' initiative. Women can register themselves at [www.mahilaahaat-rmk.gov.in](http://www.mahilaahaat-rmk.gov.in) and leverage era for showcasing their work to a broader market.

### **3.7 Nari Shakti Puraskars**

The Nari Shakti Puruskars are national level awards spot lighting the efforts made by the women and establishments in rendering prominent offerings for the purpose of women, especially prone and marginalized women [5].



The awards are presented by the President of India each year on 8 March, international women's Day at Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi.

### **CONCLUSION**

There exists a wide gap between the desires enunciated inside the constitution and regulations and situational truth of the reputation of girls in India. Gender disparity manifests itself in numerous forms, the maximum obvious being the trend of constantly declining girl ratio in the population within the previous few decades. Discrimination in opposition to girls persists in components of the country. Majority of whom are within the rural regions still suffer inefficient health, nutrition, drinking Water and Sanitation [1]. No society can really circulate ahead by way of leaving more than half of its populace in the back of, therefore making women identical companions in every sphere is necessary.

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