

Indian Government Scheme for Women Empowerment

Assit. Prof. Rohini Salunkhe - Chavan

Shahid Virpatni Laxmi
Mahavidhyalaya, Titave
Department Of mass Media

Abstract:

The present Paper is an attempt to analyses the status of women empowerment in India using based on Data from secondary sources. The Indian Government has paid special attention to women's empowerment and very Government policies given attention its commitment to work women's empowerment. The Government of India initiated so many Schemes for empowerment of Women. Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India has started so many Programmes. Women's empowerment has become a significant topic of discussion in development. Women empowerment is empowering the women to take their own decisions for their personal dependent. Empowering women is to make them Independent in all aspects from mind, thought, rights, and decisions by leaving all the social and family limitations. It is to bring equality in the society for both male and female in all areas. Womens empowerment is very necessary to make the bright future of the family, society and country. Women need fresh and more capable environment so that they can take their own right decisions in every area whether for themselves, family, society. Before the two decade ago, women do "Chula ani Mula" but today, this position has been changed. But still its changed because number of issues, problems like Rape, sextual harshment, social issues, dowary, childhood marriage, women empowerment etc. so, women powerment is necessary for buildup herself. So Government schemes are empowerment for women to develop her.

Key Words: India, Women Empowerment, Government Scheme

Introduction:

The women were not allowed to do anything independently even at her home and she could not take any decisions by herself whether its relating to her own self or any other family matters. Women situation are changed each period like Vedic period, Smriti period, Mauryan period, Medieval Period, British Period and during, the period of Dharmashtras, the position of women reached an all time low. This period saw the exclusion of women from both economic and religious sphere. During the period of Dharmashtras many ritual started cropping in the Hinduism like- child marriage was encouraged, widow marriage was look down and the birth of girl child was as a bad luck. During Medieval India, the purdah system which was prevalent among royal families, nobles and merchant class of people prior to the Muslims empire, started to spread to other class of the people also. During the Medieval period, the bad practices increased like – polygamy, Sati, child marriage, ill treatment of widows. Women were not given their rights. Women

were only pushed by ill-treatment. It could easily happen since only male members were taken their advice in relation to framing of laws. Women were denied basic rights as well which were equal matrimonial rights to property, rights to widows to remarriage, adoption and divorce rights, etc. Only with the British arrival in India, the position of women saw many changes. Therefore, the 19th century is often term as the century of social reform. It is hard to accept this truth when we look back.

India is famous as a great country of many cultures, traditions, religions and geographical characteristics. However, at the same time, India is also known by the sobriquet male chauvinistic nation. The male chauvinist half of the nation tends to forget that India is referred to as Bharat Mata the mother to every Indian, as well. Traditionally, women have been compelled to play the second fiddle in every sphere, be it in family or public life. Such, in order of things in India in spite of the fact that women nowadays, are no less proficient than men in any field in the society. The violence against women is universal, and some societies have higher

rate of violence against women. The need of women empowerment arose because of the gender discrimination and male domination in the Indian society since ancient time. Women are being suppressed by their family members and society for many reasons. The venue of domestic violence is the victim's family environment, where a powerful family member expresses atrocity on a helpless, dependent and powerless family member. So Indian Government decided to empower to women for buildup herself because of number of situation has front of her life so, it's necessary to stand bravely always her father, her husband her son doesn't come to half its are one thing in the family. Another point or issues is each person help ourself and its today's situation perhaps, India taken that decision to women she has been literate, she want to Know everything which are necessary to her life in personal as well as professional life. Each woman couldn't go outside for work or workplace so she developed by government as well as some private sector to earn money to help her family, society or nation directly or indirectly.

Today's situation are changed in women life some women work or does career which they want like; Journalist, Army, Pilot, Scientist, Modeling, political leader, Bus driver, Auto-Rikasha driver etc. but still number of peoples mind couldn't changed in society. So number of issues comes across in society so Indian Government observes that all situations in India, plan number of scheme for build to women. And its plus point to women in India.

Literature Review

Dr. Rashmi Rani Agnihotri, H.R and Dr. Malipatil, K.S. (2017): women's empowerment has become a significant topic of discussion in development and economics. It can also point to approaches regarding other trivialized genders in a particular political or social context. Empowering women to participate fully in economic life across all sectors is essential to build stronger economies, achieve internationally agreed goals for development and sustainability, and improve the quality of life for women, men, families and communities. Women empowerment can be defined in very simple words that it is making women powerful so that they can take their own decisions regarding their lives and

well being in the family and society. It is empowering women to make them able to get their real rights in the society.

Doepke M. Tertilt M. (2011): This study is an empirical analysis suggesting that money in the hands of mothers benefits children. This study developed a series of non cooperative family bargaining models to understand what kind of frictions can give rise to the observed empirical relationship.

Ashok Brahma (2018): This Paper about The government has initiated some really good schemes for Women Empowerment in the Indian Society. But mere 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 government has made many schemes for child development and empowerment of women, but it is also true that women in rural and backward areas they know only about two or three such schemes out of all the government schemes of the country. Therefore, awareness drives by student volunteers, NGOs, social activists, personalities through social campaign need to be encouraged by the government, where they must go to villages as a part of recreational program and should educate people about all these schemes and programmers.

Dr. Biplab Tripathy, Subhechya Raha(2019): These paper present Indian women are struggling for equality and the acceptance in a society which still hails men at the pinnacle of social hierarchy. A negative sex ratio and lesser work participation and literacy rate as reported in census data are the confirmation of the gender discrimination which both actively and passively influences the demography. Government of India has taken enough initiative to promote women empowerment by introducing different schemes and policies, which not only improves the social status of the female population, but also as a solution of different social plights like maternal mortality, female infanticides, female feticide.

Dufló E. (2011) Women's Empowerment and Economic Development, National Bureau of Economic Research Cambridge The study argues that the inter relationships of the Empowerment and Development are probably too weak to be self

sustaining and that continuous policy commitment to equally for its own sake may be needed to bring about equality between men and women.

Objective Of The Study

The study mainly focuses the following main objectives. They are:

- (1) To bring on light the need of the Women Empowerment;
- (2) To understand the Government’s awareness of Women Empowerment in India;
- (3) To review the policies, programmes of central government for development and empowerment of women;

The Aims Of Study

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

Research Methodology

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

Empowerment Of Women

Women play a great role in the growth and development of the society and making it an advance and modern society. By nature women play their all the roles with great responsibilities and capacity to make a healthy family, society, powerful country and reliable world. Women take immense role in everyone’s life without them we cannot imagine the success of life. They are the highly responsible for the successful continuation of the life on this planet. They functions variety of significant roles in our society from their birth till the end of the life. She has to take care of herself and family members as wife, daughter, granddaughter, sister, mother, daughter-in-law, mother-in-law, grandmother, etc. Women are an integral part of today’s society. They have an active social life. They participate in various social and cultural functions. The women can no more be kept behind the curtains doing only domestic duties. Indian Society continues to be a male dominated society. Women of India continue to live with certain inequalities and exploitations. The

constitution of India grants equal fundamental rights to all the citizens. It declares that there is to be no discrimination on the basis of gender. Legally women enjoy equal opportunities for development as are being enjoyed by men. Article 39 of the Constitution of India calls upon the state to provide that adequate means of livelihood to all men and women. Article 51A makes it is a duty of every citizen to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women. There is to be equal pay for equal work. The state has been also directed to take special steps for protecting the interests of the weaker sections of society, women and children. The state has passed several laws for ensuring a better protection and development of women. All Five Year Plans have been giving special attentions to the need for securing the objective of empowerment of women.

Government Schemes For Women Empoerment

The Government programmes for women development began as early as 1954 in India but the actual participation began only in 1974. Realizing the supreme importance of development of Women and Children in the country’s progress, our forefathers have formulated the country’s Constitution with many provisions especially for the cause and the best interest of children and women. Many laws have also been enacted for the protection of women and children. Ever since independence, many programmes are being implemented aiming at their welfare and development in all respects. Ministry of Women & Child Development is Ensuring overall survival, development, protection and participation of women and children of the country. Some major Scheme in India For Women Empowerment by Government , They are..

Major Women Empowerment Schemes in India: (Table:1).

Sr.No.	Scheme	Launch Year	Objectives
1	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao	2015	-To Prevent gender-biased sex selective elimination. -To ensure survival & Protection of the girl Child. -To ensure education & participation of the girl child
2	One-Stop centre	2015	-To Provide support

			and assistance to women affected by violence. -To Provide psycho-social support & counseling to women & girl.
3	Women Helpline	2016	-To Provide Toll-free-24-hours telecom service to women affected by violence. -appropriate Agencies such as Police, hospital, Ambulance Service, District legal service. -To Provide Information about support Service, government Schemes & Programmes.
4	UJJAWALA	2016	-free LPG Gas Connections to Poor Women under this Scheme. -To Promote women empowerment & protect their health. -The Govt. wants to increase the role of women in keeping the Environment clean.
5	Working Women hostel	1972-73	-To promote the availability of safe & conveniently located accommodation for working women. -To provide accommodation to children of working women, up to the age of 18 years Girls & up to the age of 5 years boys
6	SWADHAR Greh	2015	-To cater to primary need for Shelter, Food, Clothing, Medical treatment. -To provide women with Legal aid & guidance.
7	Support to Training & Employments programme for Women (STEP)	1986-87	-To Provide skills that give employ ability to women. -To benefit women in the age group of 16 and above on the country.

8	Nari Shakti before Name(Stri Shakti)	1999	-To strengthen the place of women in Society. -To facilitate institutions that work towards the progress & development of Women in Society.
9	Mahila Shakti Kendras (MSK)	2017	-To create on Environment for women where they have access to healthcare, quality, education, guidance, employment. -To facilitate these opportunities at the block & district level in the country.
10	NIRBHAYA	2012	-To facilitate safety & security for at various levels. -To ensure strict privacy & Confidentiality of women's identity and Information.
11	Mahila E-haat	2016	-To facilitate entrepreneurship opportunities online for women. -To educate women on various aspects of online selling and helping them establish their own venture.

This Table shown major scheme of women empowerment and develop the family, state society country. As well number of of scheme which are related to women empowerment under the Ministry of women and Child Development (Govt. of India), Smruti Irani is Minister of the women & Child Development.

**All Schemes for Women Empowerment in India:
Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY) October 1993:**

The Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY) was launched on 2nd October, 1993 with the objective of empowering the rural women through building thrift habit, self-reliance and confidence. Under this plan, the rural women of 18 years of above age can open their saving account in the rural post office of their own area with a minimum Rs. 4 or its multiplier. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

Department of Government of India have providing loan to women entrepreneur. Under this scheme Government provides microfinance to women entrepreneur belonging to the target group (backward classes). In order to cater microfinance needs of small entrepreneurs belonging to the target group, the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) provided loans through self help group (SHGs) by State Channelising Agency (SCA) under Micro Finance Scheme. Economically homogeneous and affinity group of poor people voluntarily formed Self Help Group to save and to contribute common funds to its members.

Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY) 1995:

Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY) aims at organizing at the grass-root level to facilitate their participation in decision-making and their empowerment was launched on 20th August 1995, to start with, in 200 ICDS blocks. The strength of the scheme lies in the strength of group dynamics. The objectives of the schemes are – convergence of the schemes of every sectoral department; to optimize the utilization of scare resources in speeding up the process of mainstreaming women in development; awareness generation among the women from rural areas and urban slums and economic empowerment of women.

Sabla:

A scheme for the development of adolescent girls called SABLA. it is being implemented in 205 selected districts across the country, using the ICDS platform. SABLA aims at an all-round development of adolescent girls of 11-18 years by making them self-reliant by facilitating access to learning, health and nutrition through various interventions such as health, hygiene, nutrition, education, vocational training etc. SABLA promotes awareness about Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health among females in the given age group.

Mudra Yojana Scheme for Women:

Launched by the Government of India, the scheme aims to improve the status of women by providing them loans and encouraging them to start new ventures and thereby empowering them by providing a financial security of individual income. Under this scheme, if the loan is approved, the women entrepreneur will be provided with a Mudra

card which will function the same way as a credit card however the funds available are limited to 10 per cent of the loan amount granted to you. The loan, which doesn't require any collateral security, can be availed as per 3 schemes: Shishu– Under this, the amount is limited to Rs.50,000/- and can be availed by those businesses that are in their initial stages. Kishor – The loan amount under this scheme ranges between Rs.50,000/- and Rs.5 lakhs and can be availed by those who have a well-established startups, and Tarun – The loan amount under this scheme is Rs.10 lakhs and can be availed by those businesses that are well established but require more funds for expansion purposes.

Swayamsidha:

Swayamsidha under which women's SHGs have been formed with the objective of all-round development of women, especially socially and economically, by ensuring their direct access to and control over productive resources of the community through a sustained process of mobilization and convergence of all ongoing sectoral programmes and these SHGs are involved in various developmental activities.

Cent Kalyani Scheme:

It is offered by Central Bank of India, the scheme aims to encourage Women Entrepreneurs to start new project or expand or modernize their existing unit. The scheme is targeted at new as well as existing women entrepreneurs for her micro or small enterprise (as defined under MSME Act-2006) .i.e. engaged in manufacturing and service activity for e.g. handloom weaving handicraft, food-processing, and garment making, professionals & self employed women – doctors, chartered accountants, and engineers or trained in art or craft, health or beauty clinics or dieticians, fashion designing, beauty parlors, small business- canteen, mobile restaurant, circulating library, tailoring, day crèches for children, tailoring, typing/ std/ Xerox booth etc., transport operators- three wheeler /four wheeler, sectors such as retail trade, education and training institute and self help groups are not eligible for the scheme. The best part of the scheme is that it doesn't require any collateral security or guarantor and charges no processing fees.

Family Counselling Centres (FCCs):

The Family Counselling Centre programme was introduced in 1983 due to increasing violence against women specially dowry related cases. The centres provide counselling, referral and rehabilitative services to women and girls who are victims of atrocities, family maladjustments and social ostracism. Through the centres, crisis intervention and trauma counselling is also provided in case of natural or manmade disasters. Public opinion on social issues affecting status of women is mobilised through this programme and awareness is created on welfare and development schemes being implemented by the Government.

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK):

The Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) of Ministry of Women and Child Development has in place a unique credit delivery model 'RMK-NGO-SHG-Beneficiaries' and has flexible credit norms, hassle free loans, no collateral and reasonable rate of interest to help women start livelihood activities. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) was set up by the government of India in 1993, as a national-level organization to meet the credit needs of poor and asset-less women in the informal sector. Its governing board consists of 16 members including government representatives and microfinance specialists. RMK has taken many promotional measures to popularize the concept of microfinance, thrift and credit, formation and stabilization of self-help groups (SHGs) and enterprise development by poor women. RMK extends microfinance through intermediary micro financing organizations (IMOs). Some of its loan schemes include: Loan promotion scheme; Main loan scheme; Revolving fund scheme; Refinance scheme; Repeat loans; Franchisee scheme; Housing loan scheme; Family loan scheme; Working capital term loan.

Bharatiya Mahila Bank Business Loan:

The Bharatiya Mahila Bank is the first of its kind in the Indian Banking Industry, which was formed with a vision of providing economic empowerment to women. The bank functions as a support system for women entrepreneurs looking to start new businesses in the fields of the retail sector, loan against property, MICRO loans, and SME loans.

Hostels for working women:

To facilitate the employment of women away from their homes or towns, schemes providing support services for women such as **Working Women Hostels** with day-care centres and independent Crèche Centres are implemented. Crèches facilities for children of working mothers are provided under the Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme.

Swadhar:

The Swadhar Scheme targets women victims of unfortunate circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they may lead their life with dignity. The new scheme envisions setting up of one such home in every district. Swadhar Greh aims to provide temporary residential accommodation with provision of food, clothing, medical facilities, vocational and skill upgradation trainings for economic rehabilitation of such women, counseling, awareness generation and behavioural trainings, legal aid, guidance and counseling through telephone..

Short Stay Homes for Women and Girls:

Short Stay Homes for Women and Girls The Government of India launched a programme in 1969 in the Central Sector called the Short Stay Homes for Women & Girls to protect and rehabilitate those women and girls who are facing social and moral danger due to family problems mental strains, social ostracism, exploitation or other causes. These Short Stay Homes have been established by voluntary organizations.

Condensed Courses of Education for Adult Women (CCE):

This scheme was initiated by CSWB to cater to the needs of adult girls or women who were drop outs from formal schools. The main focus of the scheme is to ensure that contents of the course are need based and modified according to local requirement and simultaneously targeting various stages of educational levels of middle high school and matric or secondary level courses for adult girls or women above the age of 15 year who could not join mainstream education.

Integrated Child Development Services 1975 (ICDS):

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is intended for the early childhood care for

holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers, through a package of six services viz. (i) supplementary nutrition (ii) immunization, (iii) health check-up, (iv) referral services, (v) pre-school and non-formal education and (vi) nutrition and health education. The services of immunization, health check up & referral services are provided through the public health infrastructure i.e. Health Sub Centre, Primary Health Centre & Community Health Centre. The services are provided concurrently so that synergetic and holistic development of children takes place. ICDS Scheme covers rural or tribal areas and slum population in urban areas.

Dhanalakshmi (2008):

Dhanalakshmi Scheme is A Scheme for conditional Cash Transfer for the Girl Child. The scheme provides for cash transfer to the family of a girl child on fulfilling certain conditionality relating to registration of birth, immunization, enrolment and retention in school till class VIII; and an insurance coverage if the girl remains unmarried till the age of 18.

objectives.**Nai Roshni (Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women):**

The scheme is a new initiative of the Ministry in the area of gender empowerment. The Ministry has started implementation of this scheme from the year 2012-13. The objective of the programme is to empower and instill confidence in women, by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks, intermediaries at all levels so that they are emboldened to move out of the confines of home and community and assumes leadership roles and assert their right, collectively and individually, in accessing services, facilities, skills and opportunities besides claiming their due share of development benefits for improving their lives and living conditions.

Scheme for setting up One Stop Centre:

The Ministry has approved Scheme for setting up One Stop Centre to support women affected by violence on 4th March, 2015. The scheme aims to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid or case management,

psychosocial counseling, and temporary support services to women affected by violence. One Stop Centres (OSC) is meant to support women affected by violence, in private and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace. Women facing physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and economic abuse, irrespective of age, class, caste, education status, marital status, race, and culture will be facilitated with support and redressal. Aggrieved women facing any kind of violence due to attempted sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, trafficking, honour-related crimes, acid attacks or witch-hunting who have reached out or been referred to the OSC will be provided with specialized services. OSC are set up in each State. This scheme facilitates access to an integrated range of services including medical, legal, and psychological support. The OSC will be integrated with Helpline No. 181 and other existing helplines. Women affected by violence and in need of redressal, services could be referred to OSC through these helplines.

Inclusion of Acid Attack as a disability:

Ministry Women and child Development (MWCD) had requested the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to include acid attack induced damage and disfigurement in the specified list of disabilities as provide under schedule annexed with section 2 (x) of the Right of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014 (earlier version). Now, the new Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 notified on 27th December 2016, in the Schedule attached with section 2 (zc) defines specified disability' as physical disability, intellectual disability, mental illness, disability caused due to neurological or blood disorders, multiple disabilities or any other category as specified by the Central Government. Here, it is relevant to mention that physical disability as specified in the Schedule under the head 'locomotors disability' include acid attack as a kind of disability. This move will provide opportunities for acid attack victims to access additional services and entitlements for their benefit.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme:

Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. 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.

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 or hits have been received by the Mahila- E-Haat Portal. Women entrepreneurs/SHGs/NGOs from all states are showcasing products/services across 18 categories viz., Clothing (Men, Women & Children), Bags, Fashion Accessories/Jewellery, Decorative and gift items, Home Décor, Carpets or Rugs, Baskets, Linen or Cushion Covers, Boxes, Pottery, Grocery & Staples or Organic, Natural Products, Industrial Products, Educational Aids and Miscellaneous.

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.

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.

Poorna Shakti Kendras (PSKs), The platform for women to come together, explore their potential and possibilities, raise women's awareness about their contributions to society and their social, economic and political rights, facilitate access to schemes and entitlements and build capabilities for promoting women's participation in decision-making.

Universalisation of Women Helpline Scheme:

The Ministry has approved the Scheme for Universalisation of Women Helpline on 19th February, 2015 and is being implemented from 1st April, 2015. So far, women help lines have been operational in 18 States i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Mizoram, Jharkhand, Bihar, Punjab, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Haryana and Nagaland. The remaining are in various stages of operationalisation. The objectives of the Scheme are - to provide toll-free 24-hours telecom service to women affected by violence seeking support and information, to help crisis and non-crisis intervention through referral to the appropriate agencies such as police, Hospitals, Ambulance services, District Legal Service Authority (DLSA), Protection Officer (PO) or OSC, and to provide information about the appropriate support services, government schemes and programmes available to the woman affected by violence, in her particular situation within the local area in which she resides.

Panic Button on Mobile Phones:

To provide safety to women in distress situations, it is important to enable them to send out a distress signal to a family member or the police authorities. To achieve the objective, the Ministry of Women and Child Development had taken up the issue of installation of Panic Button on mobile phones as one of the initiatives. Based on extensive

stakeholder consultations initiated by the Ministry, the Panic Button and Global Positioning System in Mobile Phone Handsets Rules 2016' has been notified by the Department of Telecommunications.

Nirabhaya:

This Scheme Launched in the 2012 for Women and Girls. Some fund under the Scheme of Nirabhaya fund an amount of Rs.4357.62 crore has been provided under this scheme in th year 2019-2020.

1. Safe City Project in 8 Metros City like Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai.
2. She-Box is an online Complaint Management System for lodging complaint related to sexual harassment at workplace.
3. NGO e-Samvad is a portal started by the Ministry to provide a platform to interact with NGOs, civil society and concerned citizens.
4. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana on UMANG application has been completed for field functionaries for Anganwadi or ASHA workers based registration and made live on 31st October, 2020. Also UMANG Application is provided to all Government scheme of India.

I am going to discuss about those schemes which are play vital role of Women Empowering in India but still remaining some schemes which are also important in women development but these are couldnot include in detail because of time and space limit. so further including name of schemes like **Initiative to combat Cyber Crime, Revision in Passport Rules, Standard Operating Procedures on NRI Matrimonial Disputes, Regulation of Matrimonial Websites, Scheme on Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD) for Women, Stree Shakti Package for Women Entrepreneurs, General Grants-in-aid Scheme for Innovative Works on Women and Children, Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for children Health Check-up Food-nutrition, Mahila Samakhya Programme, Swa-Shakti, Self-Help Group, Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY), Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), Swavalamban**

Scheme, Ujjawala, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Awareness Generation Programme (AGP), Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescence Girls (RGSEAG) (2010), Integrated Child Protection scheme (ICPS) (2009-2010, Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY), National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCD), SIDBI Mahila Udyam Nidhi, Integrated Scheme for Women's Empowerment (ISWE), Maternity Benefit Programme [erstwhile Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)], National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) Scheme 2016-17, Gender Budgeting Scheme, Priyadarshini Yojana, Mahila Gender Champions, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) for the pregnant and lactating women, Mahila Adhikarita Yojana (MAY), Working Women's Forum and Central Victim Compensation Fund, These all Schemes are develop the women for her Health, nutrition, her right, she have to live free in society, she participated in decision making process, when I had studied those schemes I have Understand situation of women each women face number of problems as also she come out those problem by supporting through central government Schemes, State government scheme also alert about women Issues as well as some NGO and self Help Group also tackle those issues for developing the women her position, her approach, other peoples perspective about women also change.

During, in this paper present the position of women empowerment its going on positively but some social issues or psychology of human and each person are different thought, category. When talk with Adv. Deepali kamble and Sub-editor Sunita kamble they said that number of issues are related to women has still its continued like sexual harassment , social position. But Government increased and develop the society through someup scheme.

Conclusion

One Man took Education then he developed himself but One woman took Education then she Educated to two Home, her Child as well as Society so each and every women take right to take education and this need also recognized by Indian

Government. The government and social organizations need to support the women empowerment organizations and included awareness and educating programs, the political participation and leadership of women. In global business organizations the top management eliminates the status and income differentials between men and 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. As well each and every women knows about scheme as well as their rights which are given by Indian Constitution and Government of India under The Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Development.

Reference

1. Annual Report 2019-2020, MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT Government of India.
2. Monthly Report December, 2020, MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT
3. Salunkhe, Rohini, Mahila Dhoran In Maharashtra: A Analysis, Tarun Bharat, March 08, 2021.
4. Panday R.(2008), Women Welfare and Empowerment in India, New Delhi, India
5. Agnihotri, Rashmi Rani. & Malipatil. (2018): "A Study On Women Welfare Programmes In India", International Journal of Development Research, Vol. 08, Issue, 01, pp.18684-18688.
6. Brahma Ashok.(2018): "Government Schemes: The Challenges of Women Empowering, Women Welfare, Development and Progress are Huge Responsibilities of Indian Government", International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention, Vol. 7 Issue 11 Ver. II, pp 45-73.
7. Dr. Tripathy Biplab & Raha Subhechya (2019): "Role of Government on Women Empowerment in India", International Journal Of Humanities and Social Science Research, Vol. 5 Issue 5, Page No. 77-80.
8. Duflo E. (2011): "Women's Empowerment and Economic Development", National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge.
9. Kolambe Ranjan (2019). "Bharatiya Arthvevastha". Pune, Bhagirath Publication
10. Interview: 1. Adv. Deepali Kamble,(Kolhapur District) 2.Sub Editor sunita Kamble, (Daily Tarun Bharat, Kolhapur Office)
11. You Tube Link: <https://youtu.be/OsoRhflB-jl>