



SDG-5: Rights Of Women And Their Empowerment

Dr. Bhartendu Gautam

Assistant Professor in Geography

Government College, Bundi (Raj.)

Dr. Jyoti

Assistant Professor in Physics

Government College, Bundi (Raj.)

Abstract

Women empowerment is an important issue for today's society. The empowerment of women can be defined in several ways. The empowerment includes not only the economically empowered women. The main aim of the women empowerment is to empower women mentally, physically, emotionally so that she can survive in this male dominating society. Today women are facing discrimination at every stage. At home, at working place, at public place everywhere she is suffering from discrimination and violence. In India the socio-economic condition of women is not satisfactory. To avoid this situation not only central government but also state government are running various schemes for the welfare and empowerment of women. The study discusses about the various empowerment schemes for women and their actual status and contribution in the welfare and empowerment of women India.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Discrimination, Socio-Economic, Welfare.

Introduction

Women represent half of the world's population. Women's rights and their empowerment are necessary to provide proper representation to this half of the population. For this purpose, various efforts have been and are being made at the global level. Seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nations in 2015. Their basic objective is to take the entire world and its population towards the sustainable development, balanced and secure life. The fifth goal among these Sustainable Development Goals is gender equality. Gender equality generally means eliminating discrimination between men and women on the basis of gender. Ending gender-based discrimination is an important step taken towards women empowerment. Many constitutional and statutory measures have been taken towards women empowerment at the global level. Not only in India but at the global level, such laws and resolutions are supporting to women empowerment and their rights. The concept of women empowerment is not new in India. Even before independence, many efforts have been made towards women empowerment. Before attaining independence, many efforts were made towards women empowerment and protection of their rights, among which prevention of Sati practice, Hindu Widow Remarriage Act, Child Marriage Act etc. are prominent. From

independence till the present time, many laws have been made in India for the empowerment of women and protection of their rights, as well as many government and non-government schemes and proposals have been implemented in this direction. India, being a country with patriarchal society, women always have been treated in a second-class manner. In this scenario the steps taken towards women empowerment and efforts towards protecting their rights are proving to be effective. Many government schemes are playing an important role in the direction of women empowerment and protection of their rights.

Methodology

The aim of the study is to analyse the recommendations of SDG-5 and actual achievements after several years of implementation. Research also discusses about the human rights in the reference of women. Various governmental schemes for the gender equality and women empowerment are also discussed here. The research is descriptive in nature using secondary sources of data. It is based on Secondary Data Collection:

1. From newspaper articles and research journals.
2. From governmental and non-governmental reports such as those of United Nations, NITI Aayog.

Review of Literature

In September, 2015 United Nations adopted 17 goals for the holistic development of the world. These 17 goals were known as Sustainable Development Goals. The main aim of these sustainable development goals was to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. These goals were set down under the supervision of UNDP, a developing agency of United Nations. The fifth goal, is related to the gender equality and women empowerment.

Peake, Linda & Nyasimi, Mary in 2015 reviewed the SDG-5. They studied the goal-5 in detail and discussed whether are we successful in achieving the goal of gender equality and women empowerment after adopting the SDGs. Kapila, Pallavi in 2017 comprehensively analysed the situation of women empowerment in India. Mohandas, Prabhakar in 2018 analysed the Sustainable Development Goals in the reference of India. He also discussed the challenges related to the SDGs specially in India. In 2022, Arafath, Javed discussed about the challenges to sustainable development in Bangladesh. He explained it in the context of future generation. Jain, Sweety in 2022 discussed in detail about the current scenario of women empowerment in India.

What are Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

The sustainable development goals are also known as Global Goals. These goals are adopted by the United Nations in 2015. The goals aim to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure by the 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. In September 2015 the all members of UN general assembly adopted 17 goals, as a part of 2030 agenda for sustainable development. A 15-year plan was set out to achieve these goals. The 17 SDGs are integrated. The action in one area will affect outcomes in others and the development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals are:

1. No Poverty.
2. Zero Hunger.
3. Good Health and Well-being.
4. Quality Education.
5. Gender Equality.
6. Clean Water and Sanitation.
7. Affordable and Clean Energy.
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduce Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnership for the Goals

There are five pillars of SDGs. These five pillars are People, Planet, Property, Peace and Partnership. These SDGs and five pillars are based on the principle “Leaving No-one Behind”. This agenda emphasizes a holistic approach to achieve the goals of sustainable development.

According to SDG-5, UNDP states that “Ending all discrimination against women and girls is not only a basic human right, it is crucial for sustainable future also.” It’s proven that empowering women and girls helps economic growth and development. UNDP has made gender equality central to its work. There are still large inequalities in some region; sexual violence and exploitation, the unequal division of unpaid care and domestic work, discrimination in public office etc. these all are huge barriers in front of women empowerment and gender equality.

It is vital to give women equal rights, health and leadership to ensure the empowerment and gender equality. The SDG-5 aims towards achieving the gender equality and empower all women and girls. The major targets of SDG-5 are-

1. To demolish all forms of discrimination against women and girls.
2. End of violence against women including trafficking and sexual exploitation.
3. To put a stop on all harmful practices such as early marriage, female genital mutilation.
4. To recognize and value the unpaid care and domestic work done by women.
5. Full and effective participation in leadership, decision making and in the activities of public, economic and political life.
6. To ensure the universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.
7. To provide equal rights in property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources.
8. To make them ICT enabled.
9. To adopt sound policies and legislation for the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

Sustainable development goals emphasize on the holistic development. Women are an important part of this planet earth. The empowerment of women will lead the achievement of sustainable development of this earth. Empowering of women and ending of discrimination will not only improve the situation of women but also will make this planet more sustainable to live in.

Arundhati Chattopadhyaya (2005) holds that, “Empowerment is multi-dimensional and refers to the expansion of freedom of choice and action in all spheres (social, economic, and political) to shape one’s life. It also implies control over resources and decisions”.

The World Bank also defines the term empowerment as “The process of increasing the capacity of individuals or groups to make choices and to transform those choices into desired actions and outcomes. Central to this process are actions which both build individual and collective assets and improve the efficiency and fairness of the organizational and institutional context which govern the use of these assets” (Chattopadhyay, 2005, p. 27).

According to Sushama Sahay (1998), “Empowerment is an active, multi-dimensional process which enables women to realize their full identity and powers in all spheres of life”.

Women empowerment can be defined “To promoting women’s sense of self-worth, their ability to determine their choice and their right to influence social changes for themselves and others.”

From above discussion it is clear that various scholars tried to define the women empowerment in different manner. One common thing in every definition is that the empowerment of women includes the self-strengthening and efficiency building for women.

Rights of Women

1. Women have rights to equal pay.
2. Women have right to dignity and decency.
3. Women have right against workplace harassment.
4. Women have right against domestic violence.
5. Female sexual assault victims have the right to keep their identity anonymous.
6. Women have the rights to get free legal aids.
7. Women have the rights not to be arrested at night.
8. Women have the right to register virtual complaint.
9. Women have the right against indecent representation.
10. Women have the right against being stalked.
11. Women have the right to zero FIR.

Except these rights there are many other rights which are essential for women. These rights are related to the day-to-day life of women. All the rights whether natural or given by law are required for a woman to live a life with dignity.

Principles of Women Empowerment

There are seven principles of women empowerment. These principles are created in collaboration between the UN Global and Un Women. These seven principles are used to empower women in community, work place and public place. The seven principles of women empowerment according to UN are as following-

1. Establish high level corporate leadership for gender equality.
2. Treat all women and men fairly at work, respect and support human rights and non-discrimination.
3. Ensure the health, safety and well being of all women and men workers.
4. Promote education, training and professional development for women.
5. Implement enterprise development, supply chain and marketing practices that empower women.
6. Promote equality through community initiatives and advocacy.
7. Measure and publicly report on progress to achieve gender equality.

Initiatives for Women Empowerment

Various efforts are being made not only on international level but also national level. The International Congress of Women- 1989, Equal Rights International- 1930, Coalition of International Women's Organization- 1935, The United Fourth World Conference on Women- 1995, The Intergovernmental Women Suffrage Alliance- 1904. Many conventions for women empowerment took place on international and national level. The major conventions on international level are as follow-

1. The Beijing Platform and Declaration for Action (BPFA)- It was adopted in 1995 to enhance women's right and outline specific commitments to be implemented by all.
2. Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)- It was adopted in 1979. This convention emphasises on the elimination gender-based discrimination on all platforms.
3. Optional Protocol to Convention, 1999- It was adopted in 1999. This was the international bill for the rights of women.
4. Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda, 2030- It was adopted in September, 2015. This convention was based on gender equality and women empowerment. Gender equality and women empowerment is an important goal among the other 17 SDGs.
5. Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention- 1958.
6. Convention Against Discrimination in Education- 1960.
7. Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum age for Marriage and Registration of Marriage, 1962.
8. UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, 2000
9. The 61st Commission on the Status of Women (CSW-61)- 13 to 24 March, 2017. The theme of this conference was "Women's Economic Empowerment in the Changing World of Work". The commission aimed to make women economically empowered globally.
10. International Labour Conference, held in June, 2018. The theme of this conference was "Violence against women and men in the world of work."

Apart these efforts on international level various initiatives have been taken on national level for gender equality and women empowerment. In India mythologies women are considered equivalent to God. There was no discrimination in Indian society on the basis of gender. Women in India played a significant role not only in ancient India but also in the freedom movement of India. Indian society worships women. In Indian society it is said "Yatra Narystu Pujuente, Ramante Tatra Devta".

Indian constitution also provides a sound base for the empowerment of women and gender equality.

1. The preamble of Indian constitution treats both women and men equal. It emphasises on social, political and economic equality.
2. Fundamental rights of Indian constitution ensure the equal status of men and women-
 - ✓ Article 14- Right to equality.
 - ✓ Article 15(1)- Stop discrimination on the basis of sex.
 - ✓ Article 15(3)- Empowers state to take action in favour of women.
 - ✓ Article 16- Provides equal opportunity in the matters of employment.
 - ✓ Article 15(A) (e)- Expects proper behaviour regarding to the dignity of women.
3. Directive Principles of State Policy also contains some provisions for gender equality and women empowerment-
 - ✓ Article 3a (a)- Ensures the state policy towards securing equality.
 - ✓ Article 3a (d)- Equal pay for equal work.
 - ✓ Article 42- Provides better conditions on workplace for women and maternity relief.

4. Constitutional amendments 73 and 74 ensures the political participation of women. 33.33 seats are reserved for women at different levels of elections.

There are some legal provisions also for women in India to protect and empower them.

Indian laws for the empowerment of women

The legal provisions affecting women have been reviewed periodically and various amendments have been made time to time to remove gender discrimination and empower women. Table 1 shows the legal provisions for women empowerment in India during pre-independence period. Prohibition of 'Sati Practice' was a major achievement of this pre-independence phase.

Table 1.1
Legal Provisions for Women Empowerment in India: Pre Independence

S.N.	Year of The Act	Name of the Act
1.	1829	Prohibition the Practice of Sati Act
2.	1856	Hindu Widow Remarriage Act
3.	1870	Female Infanticide Act
4.	1872	Indian Evidence Act
5.	1874	The Married Women Property Act
6.	1891	The Age of Consent Act
7.	1923	Practitioners (Women) Act
8.	1925	The Indian Succession Act
9.	1929	The Child Marriage Restraint Act
10.	1937	The Hindu Women Right to Property Act

Table 1.2
Legal Provisions for Women Empowerment in India: Post Independence

S.N.	Year of the Act	Name of the Act
1.	1954	The Special Marriage Act
2.	1955	The Hindu Marriage Act
3.	1956	The Hindu Adaptation and Maintenance Act
4.	1956	The Hindu Minority and Guardianship act
5.	1956	The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act
6.	1956	The Hindu Succession Act
7.	1961	The Dowry Prohibition Act
8.	1961	The Maternity Benefit Act
9.	1971	The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act
10.	1976	The Equal Remuneration Act
11.	1986	Indecent Representation of Women (Prevention) Act
12.	1987	The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act
13.	1990	National Commission for Women Act
14.	1994	The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act
15.	2005	The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
16.	2006	Prohibition of Child marriage Act
17.	2013	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act
18.	2013	Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

Table 2 shows the Legal Provisions for Women Empowerment in India during post-independence period. The major achievements in the field of women empowerment were dowry prohibition act, PCPNDT act, act against domestic violence etc. All this description clarifies that women empowerment has been a major issue for the legislative institution in India.

Schemes for Women Empowerment

Mission Shakti Scheme (MSS)

Mission Shakti Scheme was launched during 15th financial commission period 2021-22 to 2025-26. The norms of MSS will be effective from 1 April, 2022. It is an integrated women development program. It is an umbrella scheme for the safety, security and empowerment of women.

There are two components of MSS

1. Sambal- The main aim of Sambal is safety and security of women. The scheme of One Stop Center, Women Help Line, Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao, Naari Adalat is included under the Sambal component of Mission Shakti Scheme.
2. Samarthya- The main aim of Samarthya scheme is to empower women. Schemes like- Ujjwala, Swadhar Greh, Working Women Hostel, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna, Integrated Child Development schemes are included under the Samarthya component of MSS.

Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBP)

The Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao Scheme was launched on 22 January 2015 by PM of India in Haryana. This scheme ensures the education and protection of girls. It also ensures the awareness towards girl education and enhance the efficiency of welfare services developed for girls. This scheme also aims for the betterment of declining sex ratio in India. Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao Scheme is applicable for whole India and ensures maximum reach. This scheme addresses three groups-

1. Primary group includes young and married couples, pregnant mothers and parents.
2. The youth of India, adolescents, in laws, doctors, private hospitals, nursing homes, diagnostic centers are in secondary group.
3. Tertiary group includes general people of the country, religious leaders, voluntary organizations, frontline workers, officials, media etc.

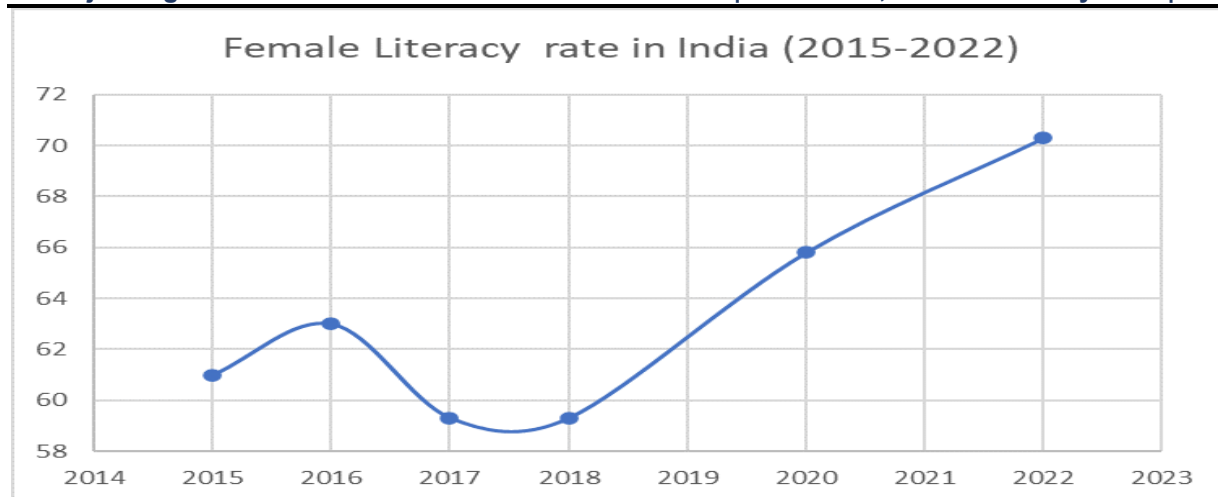
A family with an Indian girl child below 10 years is eligible for this scheme. They should also have Sukanya Smridhi Account in any nationalized bank. This scheme will be a mile stone in the path way of saving girl child. Table 3 shows the state wise detail of fund allocated/released.

Table 1.3

State Wise Detail of Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao Fund Allocated/Released in 2022-23

S.N.	State	Fund Allocated/Released in Lakh Rupees
1.	Bihar	6.6
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1.19
3.	Madhya Pradesh	5.70
4.	Rajasthan	4.14
5.	Tamilnadu	7.6
6.	Telangana	8.2
7.	Uttarakhand	0.64
Total		34.07

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=124444>



Source: [Global Gender Gap Reports \(2015-2022\)](#)

Figure-1

Figure-1 shows the increasing female literacy rate from 2015 to 2022. As this scheme was launched in 2015. Global Gender Report (2015-22) indicates that the female literacy rate increasing gradually since the launching of this scheme.

This scheme has put a positive effect on the sex ration also. Table 1.4 shows the significant changes in Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) in various districts. A study clarifies that out of 640 districts covered under BBBP scheme, 422 districts have shown improvement in sex ration at birth from 2014-15 to 2019-20. Table 1.4 and figure-2 shows the comparative analysis between the SRB of 2014-15 and 2019-20.

Table 1.4

Significant Change in Sex Ration at Birth in Various Districts of India

S.N.	Name of the District	SRB (2014-15)	SRB (2019-20)
1.	Mau (Utter Pradesh)	694	951
2.	Karnal (Haryana)	758	898
3.	Mahendragarh (Haryana)	791	919
4.	Rewari (Haryana)	803	924
5.	Patiala (Punjab)	874	933

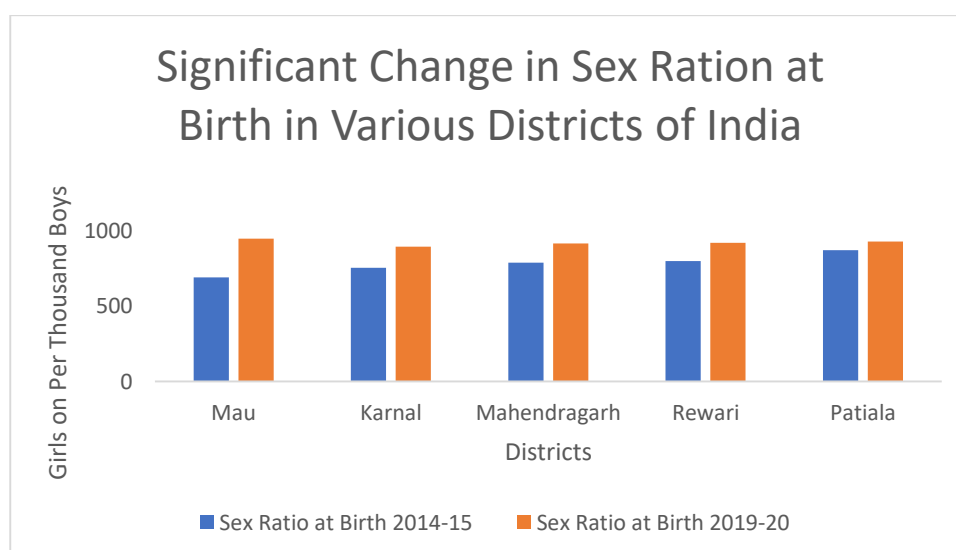


Figure-2

Working Women Hostel (Sakhi Niwas)

This scheme was initiated for the safe and comfortable scheme for working women in India. It also provides day care facility for their children. In this scheme the Government of India provides grant-in-aid for construction a new hostel building and extension of an existing building internal premises. Under the newly approved Mission Shakti Program launched by the Ministry of Child and Women Development, Working Women Hostel is a centrally sponsored scheme under which financial assistance for working women hostels is directly released to State/UT government for implementing the scheme. There are 494 functional Working Women Hostel in the country with day care facility for children.

All working women either single, widow, married, divorced, separated, women belong to the weaker section of the society and physically challenged are eligible for this scheme. Now this scheme is working under the Mission Shakti Scheme of Government of India. The scheme is very useful for the working women whose husband or family is not living with them. Day care facility for their children is also an additional benefit for these women.

One Stop Centre Scheme

The Scheme was initiated under the Mission Shakti Program. It comes in the sub scheme of Mission Shakti Program, called "Sambal". This scheme belongs to the empowerment of women. It is funded through the "Nirbhaya Fund". State government receive 100 % assistance from central government for this scheme. The scheme is specially designed to protect women against violence, whether gender based, rape, acid attack and sexual harassment etc. This scheme also facilitates women with emergency aids for medical or legal assistance under one roof. All women and girls below 18 years are eligible for it. All women affected by violence, can get benefits under the One Stop Center Scheme.

Women Helpline Scheme (WHS)

Women Helpline Scheme was also launched under the umbrella scheme of Mission Shakti Program. This scheme also belongs to women empowerment through 24*7 emergency response through telephone or internet. This helpline provides a quick response to violence affected women in public or private space. It also provides counselling to any women or girl willing to know about various women related scheme or programs. The universalization of women help line number has been done in each state and union territory through a single toll-free no. 181.

Mahila E-Haat

The scheme is based on e-marketing. It provides an e-platform or online marketing to any women, where women entrepreneur/SHGs/NGOs can display their products and services launched. The scheme was launched on 7th March, 2016. The main objective of this scheme is to empower and strengthen financial inclusion of women entrepreneur.

It is unique initiative launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Women entrepreneurs, with only mobile and internet can display their products online for buyers, with description and photographs. Similarly, the buyers can also reach sellers through e-facility or physically. This scheme supports the "Make in India" program through an online platform.

Mahila Police Volunteers

This scheme was initiated by ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs. It will help to link between police and community to assist women in distress. This scheme encourages women to join the police force. Appointed mahila police volunteers are responsible to create a safe and friendly environment for women and girls. This will also make a healthy relation between police authority and local communities to assist women in adverse circumstances. Table 1.5 shows the state wise no. of lady police volunteers in India.

Table 1.5

State Wise No. of Lady Police Volunteers

S.N.	State	No. of Lady Police Volunteers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3000
2.	Chhattisgarh	4568
3.	Gujrat	791
4.	Haryana	967
5.	Jharkhand	0
6.	Karnataka	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0
8.	Mizoram	205
Total		9351

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=124444>

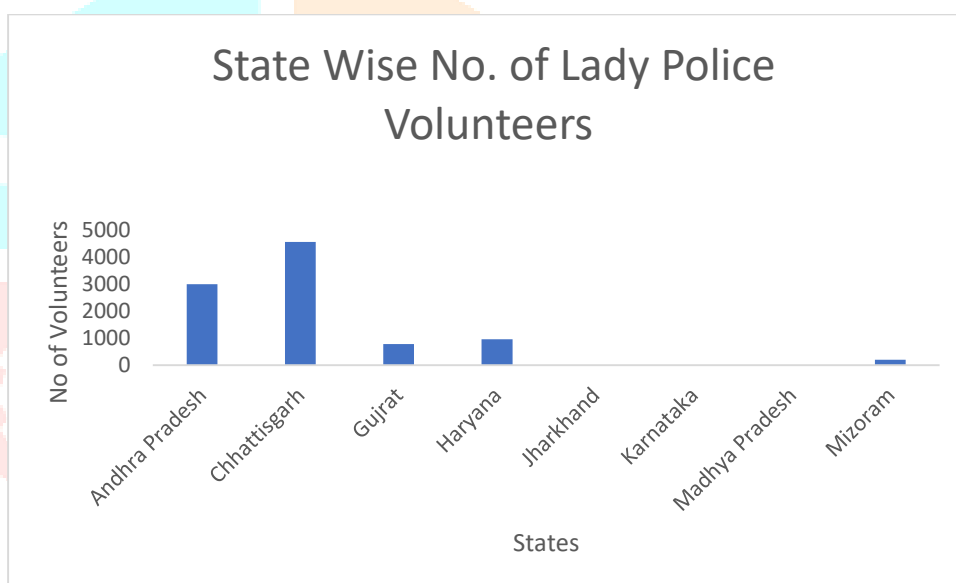


Figure-3

The scheme encourages women to join the police force. This will also make a healthy relation between police authority and local communities. This entire practice will create a safe environment for women and girls. The scheme very firstly launched as a pilot project in Karnal and Mahendragarh district of Haryana State in December, 2016.

Swadhar Greh Scheme

This scheme was launched under the Government of India's Mission Shakti Yojna. This Scheme was initiated by Ministry of Women and Child Development. It targets the women, victims of difficult circumstances, who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation. This will help them to live their life with dignity. This scheme provides shelter, food, clothing and health as well as economic and social security for needy women.

It also enables them to regain their emotional strength. Swadhar Greh scheme upgrades their skill through vocational and skill up trainings. It also assists women with legal aid and guidance. It was initially launched in 1969, later it was launched again in 2015 under the Mission Shakti Scheme.

Mahila Shakti Kendra

This is another popular scheme for women empowerment in India. It provides one stop convergent support service to women. It helps women to develop skill, generate employment opportunities and increase digital literacy. It specially aims to empower rural women. This scheme is working at their different level-

1. State Resource Center for Women. (SRCW)
2. District Level Center for Women. (DLCW)
3. Block Level Center. (BLC)

STEP (Support to Training and Employment Program for Women)

STEP is one of the most effective women empowerment schemes in India. This scheme was introduced to provide training in skill development. This scheme also ensures employment to women. This scheme is financially supported by Govt. of India. It offers grants to institutions and organizations to conduct the training programs. The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) has been administrating STEP scheme since 1986-87 as a “Central Sector Scheme”.

MWCD has revised STEP in December-2014. The main characteristics of STEP scheme are as follow-

1. It aims to provide skills that gives employability to women.
2. It also provides competencies and skill that enable women to be self-employed or entrepreneurs.
3. Women under the age group between 16 and above is eligible for this scheme.
4. It provides skill and training in agriculture, horticulture, food processing, handlooms, tailoring, zari, computer and IT skill, spoken English etc.

Table 1.6 shows the financial assistance under the STEP scheme.

Table 1.6

Financial Assistance Under STEP

S.N.	Cost Item	Ceiling Per Beneficiary (3 Month)	Ceiling Per Beneficiary (6 Month)
1.	Training Cost	14000	20,000
2.	Food and Travel Cost	4000	8000
Total		18000	28000

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=124444>

Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme

The Indian government has established the National Creche Scheme for children of working mothers to provide several amenities. It was introduced in 2006. This initiative offers working mothers with child care services and promise to enhance their health and nutrition status. Furthermore, these women empower scheme supports children’s physical, social and holistic development as well as increases awareness about child’s health by educating parents on how to improve childcare procedures or practices.

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)

It is a flagship scheme for central scheme. The main aim of this scheme is to provide clean and pollution free cooking fuel, specially to the women of rural, areas and deprived households. The scheme was initiated in May, 2016 by the ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MOPNG). In India women form rural areas were continuously using traditional cooking fuels such as firewood, coal, cow dung cakes etc. These fuels put

adverse effect not only on environment but also on the health of women. The socio-economic objectives of PMUY are shown by fig. 4. This scheme ensures the women empowerment through clean and affordable energy sources for women.

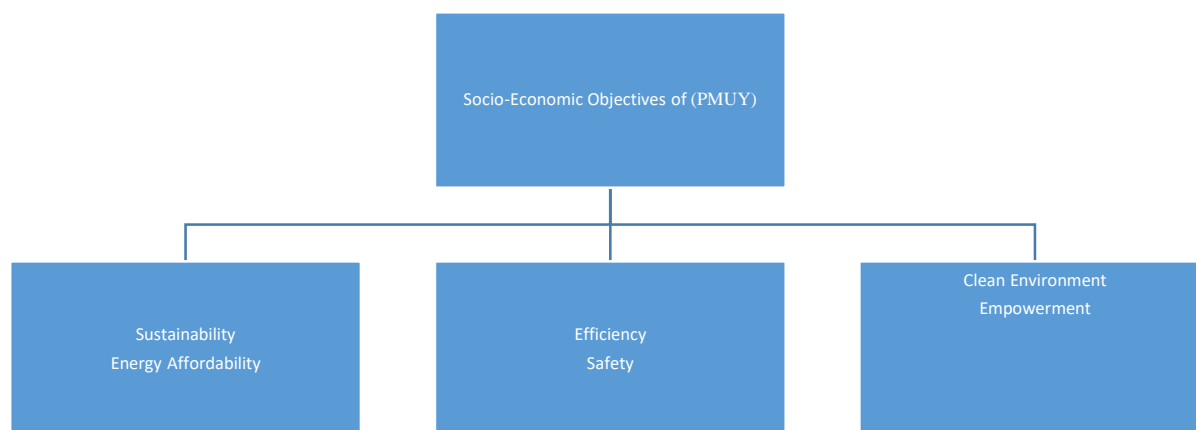


Fig-4 Socio-Economic Objectives of PMUY

This scheme was launched on 1 May, 2016 in Ballia, Uttar Pradesh by the Hon'ble PM of India. The target under the scheme was to release 8 crore LPG connections to the deprived households by March 2020. In the first round, the Union government has released details of twenty-two states which show around a 20 percent increase in actual usage of clean cooking fuel from 2015-16 to 2019-20.

Table 1.7
Increase in LPG Connection (%)

S.N.	State	National Family Health Survey 2014-15	National Family Health Survey 2019-20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50	78
2.	Bihar	11	30
3.	Gujrat	27	41
4.	Karnataka	32	69
5.	Kerala	51	66
6.	Maharashtra	34	65
7.	Telangana	48	88
8.	West Bengal	11	21

Source: National Family Health Survey, 2015-16, 2019-20

Table 1.7 shows the gradual increase in LPG connections as released by 'National Family Health Survey' in 2019-20 as compared to the connections in 2015-16. This scheme is a great step towards women empowerment. PMUY has reduced the work burden to a large extent. This scheme also improved the health status specially the female of rural areas of India.

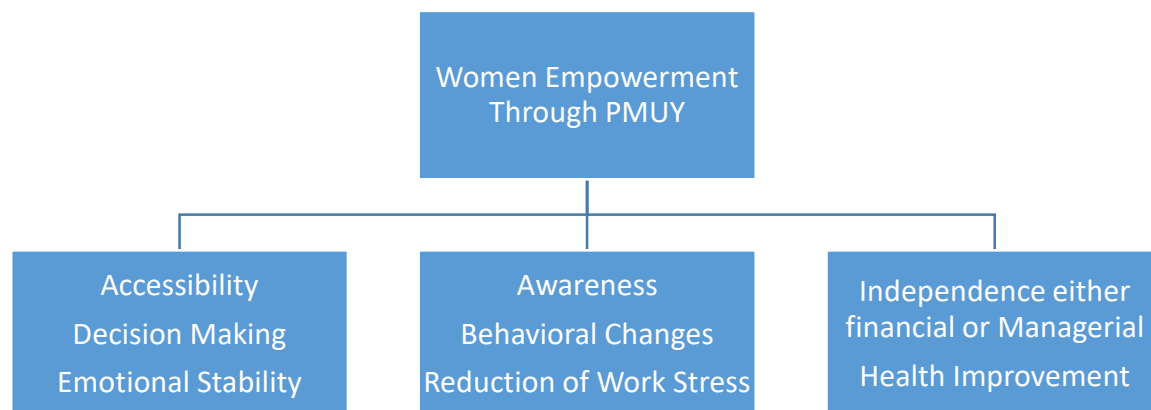
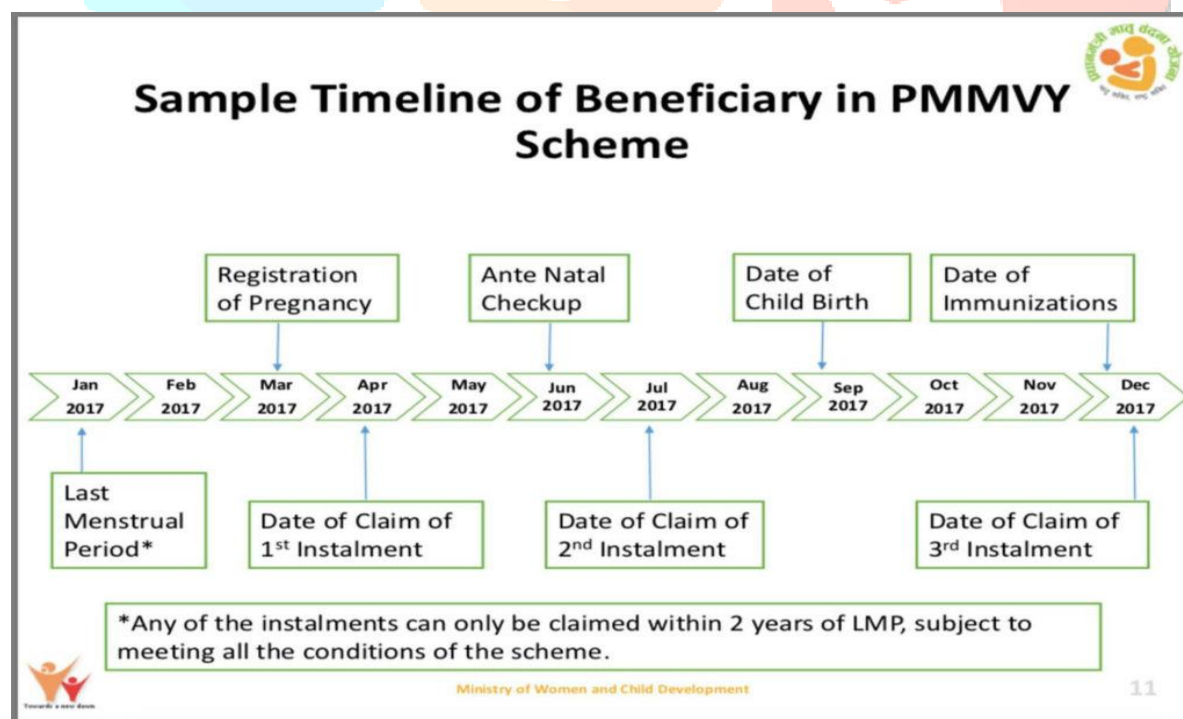


Fig-5 Women Empowerment Through PMUY

Ujjwala 2.0 provides additional allocation of 1.6 crore LPG connections under PMUY scheme with special facility to migrant households. The scheme was launched in Mahoba, Uttar Pradesh by PM of India Sh. Narendra Modi.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is a Centrally Sponsored DBT(Direct Benefit Transfer) scheme with the cash incentive of ₹ 5000/- (in three instalments) being provided directly in the bank/post office account of Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers. The scheme was initiated specially for the pregnant women.



Source: Ministry of Women and Child Development

Fig 6: Sample Timeline of Beneficiary in PMMVY Scheme

Conclusion

Various schemes were introduced for the security safety and development of women by the Govt. of India. These schemes are helpful for them to become more empowered, independent and safe. At present time financial independence and empowerment is quite necessary for women. These schemes are helping women in becoming strong physically, mentally and economically. A strong and independent can contribute in the development of a powerful country.

Bibliography

1. Nayak, Purushottam & Mahanta, Bidisha. (2009). Women Empowerment in India. SSRN Electronic Journal. 10.2139/ssrn.1320071.
2. Sobha, K & Ijmtst, Editor. (2021). A Study on Women Empowerment in India. International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology. 7. 120-124. 10.46501/IJMTST0711021.
3. Knowles, Prem. (2022). Schemes for Women Empowerment by Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), Government of India.
4. Kapila, Pallavi. (2017). Women Empowerment: A Comprehensive Analysis. IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science. 22. 62-67. 10.9790/0837-2212096267.
5. Mohandas, Prabhakar. (2018). Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)-Challenges for India. Indian Journal of Public Health Research & Development. 9. 1. 10.5958/0976-5506.2018.00172.9.
6. Peake, Linda & Nyasimi, Mary. (2015). Review of SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
7. Jain, Sweety. (2022). Women Empowerment in India -Current Scenario.

Webliography

1. <https://www.godigit.com/guides/government-schemes/women-empowerment-schemes-in-india>
2. <https://wcd.nic.in/schemes-listing/2405>
3. <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1881515>
4. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/envision2030-goal5.html>
5. <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals>
6. https://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/newfunct/pdf/womens_empowerment_principles_ppt_for_29_mar_briefing-without_notes.pdf
7. http://www.unifem.org/partnerships/womens_empowerment_principles/
8. <https://www.worldvision.com.au/womensempowerment/#:~:text=Women's%20empowerment%20can%20be%20defined,change%20for%20themselves%20and%20others.>