



Management of Women Skill Development by Different Schemes/Yojnas by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi

Dr. Shekhar Kapoor¹, Sharad Singh², Gagandeep Kaur³, Rajat Singh⁴

Sr. Officer & Asst. Professor at Bhartiya Skill Development University, Jaipur, India¹

Customer Service and Ops Delivery Manager, Faridabad, India²

Lecturer, Dept. of Chemistry, KR Mangalam World School, Faridabad, India³

Quality Controller, NIIT, Gurugram, India⁴

ABSTRACT: 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 has been the aim of Honorable Prime Minister of India, Sri.Narendra Modi ji and these are visible through the various welfare measures provided. Narendra Modi government's two pet schemes to support entrepreneurship and self-employment by helping set-up micro-enterprises — Standup India and Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojna (PMMY) have women as their biggest beneficiaries. The rise in support to women entrepreneurs through access to credit comes amid an increase in the share of public procurement as well from women-led micro and small enterprises (MSE) in the past two years.

I. INTRODUCTION

Empowerment of women essentially mean improving the social, political and economic status of women, especially the traditional underprivileged one. It means creating an environment where women are free from any kind of physical, mental abuse, exploitation, and prejudice that they are the most vulnerable section in the society. Recognising the importance of women in the economic growth of the nation, the Government of India along with State Governments has been taking several efforts since post-independence period to uplift women from their conditions in general. Attempts were made by the Government to address the issues through employment, empowerment, labour force participation, education, gender equality and entrepreneurship. The focus of Government is progressively shifting towards promoting women entrepreneurship to motivate women to participate in the economic activities. The study examines the perspective of women who are getting benefitted through various government schemes implemented in assistance with nongovernmental organizations. The impact observed is in terms of such as - financial assistance, training facilities, infrastructure and its awareness, motivation, confidence, increase in the rate of women opting for entrepreneurship. Studies have shown that such initiatives are boosting self-confidence, increasing the purchasing power and decision making power, leading to their empowerment. It, therefore, addresses the economic, socio-cultural, inter-personal, psychological, political and legal domains of empowerment. [1,2]

II. DISCUSSION

Sukanya Samridhhi Scheme

This is a small saving scheme under the Government of India targeting the parents of any girl children. This scheme focuses on encouraging the parents of the female child for building a fund for their future education and marriage expenses. Also known as Sukanya Samridhhi Account, this scheme was launched by PM Narendra Modi as a part of the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao campaign. It was launched on 22nd January 2015 in Panipat, Haryana.

The Sukanya Samridhhi Scheme provided an interest rate of 8.4% and tax benefits to every account opened under it for July-September 2019. The Sukanya Samridhhi Account can be opened at any Post office or branch of authorized commercial banks in the country.



Sukanya Samridhhi Scheme is an important government scheme which covers an important part of the IAS Exam and its three stages – Prelims, Mains and Interview.[3]

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojana

This is a campaign under the Government of India that was established for generating awareness and improving the efficiency of the welfare services intended for girls in India. This scheme was launched by PM Narendra Modi on 22 January 2015 which is run jointly by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao campaign is a national initiative jointly which aims to address the issue of the declining child sex ratio image (CSR).

Initially, this scheme was launched with funding of ₹100 crores and targeted mainly to the clusters in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Bihar, and Delhi.

A National Executive Committee has been formed by the Bharatiya Janata Party to promote Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) across the country. National Executive Committee is responsible for organizing several programs to promote “Save Girl Child” and “to Educate Girl Child” since January 2015. Dr. Rajendra Phadke is the National Convener of BBBP Abhiyan.[4]

As per the census data in India, in 2001, the child sex ratio (0-6 years) in India was 927 girls per 1,000 boys and in 2011, it dropped to 918 girls for every 1,000 boys. As per the 2012 reports of UNICEF, India ranked 41st among 195 countries and a population census of 2011, revealed that the population ratio of India is 919 females per 1000 of males.

Mahila E-haat

It is a direct online marketing platform launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to support women entrepreneurs, Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Non- Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to showcase products made and services rendered by them. This is a part of the 'Digital India' initiative.

Women can register themselves at www.mahilaehaat-rmk.gov.in and leverage technology for showcasing their work to a broader market.

One Stop Centre Scheme

Popularly known as 'Sakhi,' it was implemented on 1st April 2015 with the 'Nirbhaya' fund. The One Stop Centres are established at various locations in India for providing shelter, police desk, legal, medical and counselling services to victims of violence under one roof integrated with a 24-hour Helpline.[5]

The toll-free helpline number is 181.

Here is a list of Sakhi centres across the country.

These centres can be contacted for:

- Emergency Response and Rescue Services
- Medical assistance
- Assistance in lodging FIR /NCR/DIR
- Psycho - social support/ counselling
- Legal aid and counselling
- Shelter
- Video Conferencing Facility to record statement for police/ courts

Working Women Hostels

The objective of the scheme is to promote the availability of safe and conveniently located accommodation for working women, with daycare facility for their children, wherever possible, in urban, semi-urban, or even rural areas where employment opportunity for women exist.

Swadhar Greh

The Swadhar scheme was launched by the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development for rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances. The scheme provides shelter, food, clothing and care to the marginalized women/girls who are in need. The beneficiaries include widows deserted by their families and relatives, women prisoners released from jail and without family support, women survivors of natural disasters, women victims of terrorist/extremist violence , etc.[6]



STEP Scheme

The Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) Scheme aims to provide skills that give employability to women and to provide competencies and skill that enable women to become self-employed/ entrepreneurs. Sectors include Agriculture, Horticulture, Food Processing, Handlooms, Tailoring, Stitching, Embroidery, Zari etc, Handicrafts, Computer & IT enable services along with soft skills and skills for the workplace such as spoken English, Gems & Jewellery, Travel & Tourism, Hospitality, etc.[7]

Nari Shakti Puruskars

The Nari Shakti Puruskars are national level awards recognizing the efforts made by women and institutions in rendering distinguished services for the cause of women, especially vulnerable and marginalized women. The awards are presented by the President of India every year on 8 March, International Women's Day at Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi.

The Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan

This has been launched by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. The program aims to provide assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care, free of cost, universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month.

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India highlighted the aim and purpose of introduction of the Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan . PMSMA guarantees a minimum package of antenatal care services to women in their 2nd / 3rd trimesters of pregnancy at designated government health facilities.

The programme follows a systematic approach for engagement with private sector which includes motivating private practitioners to volunteer for the campaign; developing strategies for generating awareness and appealing to the private sector to participate in the Abhiyan at government health facilities.[8,9]

Pradhan Mantra Jan Aushadhi Kendra Scheme

Prime Minister Narendra Modi earned praise from netizens as talked about the government's scheme to provide sanitary napkins at Rs 1 during his I-Day speech and announced that the minimum age of marriage for women is being reconsidered.

Under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Kendra scheme, the prime minister said, the government has started giving away sanitary napkins at `1 to empower women and also to keep their health in check. "In 6,000 Jan Aushadi Kendras, more than five crore sanitary napkins have been provided to women in a short period of time," he said.

He also announced that the Centre is reconsidering the minimum age of marriage for girls in the country, bringing in focus an exercise that is already in the works. "We have set up a committee to reconsider the minimum age for marriage of girls. The Centre will take a decision after the committee submits its report," Modi said in his address to the nation on its 74th Independence Day.

Ujjawala Scheme

A Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re-Integration of Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation-objectives are:-

To prevent trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation through social mobilization and involvement of local communities, awareness generation programmes, generate public discourse through workshops/seminars and such events and any other innovative activity. To facilitate rescue of victims from the place of their exploitation and place them in safe custody. To provide rehabilitation services both immediate and long-term to the victims by providing basic amenities/needs such as shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment including counselling, legal aid and guidance and vocational training. To facilitate reintegration of the victims into the family and society at large To facilitate repatriation of cross-border victims to their country of origin

MPVs or Mahila Police Volunteers

Gender-Based Violence (GBV), faced by women both in public and private spaces, including domestic violence, sexual assault, rape, voyeurism, stalking etc is a major threat to women equality and empowerment. A gender responsive police service requires specific training, increased presence of female personnel and community outreach to integrate gender issues into policies, protocols and operational procedures. An MPV will serve as a public-police interface in order to fight crime against women. The broad mandate of MPVs is to report incidences of violence against women such as domestic



violence, child marriage, dowry harassment and violence faced by women in public spaces. She will act as a role model for the community[10]

Mahila Shakti Kendras

Government of India has approved a new scheme namely, Mahila Shakti Kendra for implementation during 2017-18 upto 2019-20 to empower rural women through community participation and to create an environment in which they realize their full potential. It will provide an interface for rural women to approach the government for availing their entitlements also empowering them through training and capacity building. The scheme at the block level will provide an opportunity to Student Volunteers to participate in the development process by bringing change in their own communities and ensuring that women are not left behind and are equal partners in India's progress.

III. CONCLUSION

Women occupy nearly half of the world population but women in every parts of the world lack support for fundamental functions of human life. They are less well nourished than men, less healthy, more vulnerable to physical violence and social abuse. They do not get adequate opportunities for education and career development. They face lot of obstacles in work place, and to participate in political life effectively. The unequal social and political circumstances give women unequal human capabilities. The purpose of human development is to expand human capabilities and human include both man and woman. Hence, it is necessary to create such environment that enlarges the choices of each child to be a perfect human being who can lead a creative decent standard of living in future. [11]

Infact, empowered women can contribute to human development through household and community activity and at the same time progress in human development is expected to promote women empowerment through improved health, nutrition, education, social security, political freedom, availability of employment and decent standard of living. The gender empowerment measure focuses on gender inequality in three areas as political participation and decision making power, economic participation and decision making power and power over economic resources. As such, the nation as whole struggling to fulfill the agenda of women empowerment.

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