

GOVERNMENT PLANNING AND SCHEME BENEFITS FOR LOWER CLASS WOMEN IN INDIA

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Abstract:

The Indian Constitution through Article 15(3) approves affirmative action benefits for women as well as young children while protecting the right to equality. The State through its policies must stand as per Directive Principle 39(a) toward providing equal access to sufficient means of support for both genders. The Government of India created Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (National Credit Fund for Women) as a financial resource for lower-income women through the establishment in 1993. Several recent government initiatives further this agenda. The Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) started its operations in 2009 with the objective of track maternal and infant healthcare while creating accessibility to prenatal care and delivery assistance and immunizations. Through this digital system pregnancy and birth resources have been stored since December 1, 2009. The Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) began operation in October 2010 as the main Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) scheme. Under the IGMSY programme pregnant and breastfeeding women over 19 years old receive funding for two childbirths to enhance their health and nutritional care. The implementation of the programme reached 53 districts of India by March 2013. The Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls – Sabla focuses on complete growth for adolescent girls aged 10 to 19.

Introduction

India has made the empowerment of women its primary target for development initiatives. The Indian government launched systematic policies together with specialised initiatives to erase gender inequality between men and women because women historically experienced social and economic and political limitations. The State derives authority to provide special provisions for women from both Article 15(3) of the Constitution along with the additional support of the Directive Principles of State Policy. Multiple supportive programmes and schemes were launched throughout recent years to promote women's education and improve health and employment opportunities and financial access. The government has worked toward an improved environment for women through their establishment of credit support systems such as Rashtriya Mahila Kosh and welfare schemes including both Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana and the Sabla programme. Through these schemes the government intends to fulfil immediate requirements while developing women's independence to take part in national development. This research studies multiple economic schemes of India by assessing their programme structure together with execution methods and their consequences on women in different parts of the nation.

Objectives of the Study:

1. In order to understand the constitutional frameworks and policies to support the governmental schemes for Women Empowerment in India.
2. To assess such paradigms of governance as women empowering, health enhancing, and education enhancing.
3. In order to make a proper evaluation about the outcome and success of the selected schemes for women to observe gender equality as well as social inclusion.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS THAT SUPPORT GOVERNMENT SCHEMES FOR WOMEN'S WELFARE IN INDIA

To bid for the overall development in the country, both women Empowerment is a basic necessity in India as is the attainment of welfare status. This study is concerned with identifying the constitution and legislative practise of India on the implementation of its framework for programmes targeting women. Thus, the efficient investigation provides starting points that determine all the gender-based policies or programmes.

India's constitution is used as a document that serves as the foundation in this framework because while it guarantees equality rights to women, it does not extend protection interests to women. The Constitution according to the Article 14 provides for equality before legal processes and equal protection of laws to any individuals and yet according to the Article 15 it is unlawful to discriminated based on the religious, racial or caste classification; Sex or sexual orientation; or place of birth origin. The Indian constitution as per the Article 15(3) provides a provision that empowers the state to make provisions for women and children. In this clause negative discrimination of women is made lawful so that the government can allow welfare-measuring statutes on women without compromising general equality violation.

The Directive Principles of State Policy through Article 39(a) and Article 42 reinforce the need for states to create policies that deliver equal opportunities to work together with humanistic employment standards for women. The non-enforceable principles serve as foundational values to direct the development of forward-thinking government policies and welfare initiatives.

The constitutional foundation of the country has supported multiple initiatives including policy documents and commissions dedicated to solving female problems during the past few decades. The government demonstrated its devotion to gender equality while setting strategic goals to tackle women's health concerns and educational obstacles and economic barriers and violent attacks through the National Policy for the Empowerment of Women (2001) and the National Mission for Empowerment of Women (2010).

India has strengthened its domestic legal frameworks through its membership to international agreements including CEDAW and Beijing Platform for Action. The global instruments push member states to wipe out gender differences while creating conditions that let women fully engage in development initiatives.

Analysing the constitution and policies show that the successful legal empowerment with institutional support led to the development of several central and state level schemes. To achieve this goal, the government offers several assistances programmes and benefits training schemes, educational scholarships as well as safety measures. Both these legal measures together, the government tries to redress the previous discrimination and build a new women friendly society.

MAJOR GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES AIMED AT IMPROVING WOMEN'S HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

During recent decades the Government of India put forward multiple important programmes to solve the various gender-related problems women encounter throughout society. This objective examines significant programmes that have created the most substantial impact within healthcare facilities and educational systems and economic capacity building initiatives for women's development.

The government has established health-oriented schemes which prioritise maternal care services alongside child healthcare services and nutritional support together with broad-based health learning initiatives. The digital initiative Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) started operations in 2009 to keep pregnancy records and child birth logs for ensuring prompt health care services and immunisation visits along with required follow-ups for expectant mothers and newborns. The government scheme Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) has merged into the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY). The initiative provides financial support to women during pregnancy and breastfeeding to improve their nutrition along with

decreasing maternal and birth-related deaths. The healthcare programmes demonstrate how the healthcare system now focuses on providing rights-based healthcare services primarily to underprivileged and rural women.

Multiple educational schemes have been developed to fight literacy gender inequality as well as to support girl involvement from elementary school through higher education. One of the most important schemes concerning female literacy is the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP). This 2015 initiative works against declining gender ratios in newborn children while concentrating on female education. The programme started as a public awareness project but developed into a comprehensive initiative based on education and health sector cooperation with health promotion operations. The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) educational programme operates residential schools targeting girls from disadvantaged background communities in regions with low female literacy levels. Various state and central schemes provide support through scholarships directed at single female children and offer bicycles without cost as well as free hostels for girl students to live in.

The government develops various economic initiatives through financial inclusion and skill development programmes to create entrepreneurship opportunities for women. Through its foundation in 1993 the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) operates as a micro-credit organisation dedicated to assist women workers in the informal sector launch or preserve income-generating activities. Digital entrepreneurship and credit facilities now receive support through the Mahila E-Haat scheme which combines with the Stand Up India programme as two new government initiatives. Through the DAY-NULM programme women can receive training services in addition to the backing provided to self-help groups (SHGs).

THE EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACT OF SELECTED WOMEN-CENTRIC SCHEMES IN PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

It therefore becomes the focus of this study to assess direct effects that Indian women feel because of various government schemes intended for them. There are various policies regarding female empowerment, and their impacts towards gender equality and SIA practise are significantly varied across distinct geographic areas as well as across the strata of a society. This enhances the research's focus largely with the assessments of the effectiveness of various government programmes for women on attaining their planned objectives and coordinated eradication of gender discrimination systematically.

The BBBP started with an intention of minimising the social evils such as female foeticide and low rates of education among the girl child. A number of researches proved that some districts have been using the money mostly for advertising activities rather than applying various measures such as construction of facilities or scholar ships for their beneficiaries. The hostile attitude toward the implementation of BBBP means that it fails to change attitudes even as it has caused noticeable social changes in certain areas.

The financial incentive is extended to thousands of women through the government programme Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) when they are pregnant and nursing. In its broad scope of its aims to allow superior maternal and neonatal health, the scheme avails funds to avoid undernutrition besides inclining the proportion of births in medical centres. It would also be critical to state that the use of the scheme in various districts ensures improved maternal health knowledge creation and better pregnancy registration result. The epicentre of these shortcomings is that the PMMVY programmes are not easily accessible, There is still a delay in the payment procedures and rural women do not have easy access to digital technology and services.

RMK has upgraded economic involvement of the rural women through the Self Help Groups under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). In these platforms women get to get micro-enterprise for their needs thus ensuring that they make some income for the family as well as be financially independent in the decisions to make. Most of the outcomes have established that Self-Help Group in its operations when used in Kerala alongside with Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh

has increases the income and social status of women of these areas. However, these welfare programmes today have to CO2 improve the channels of delivery so as to include people from tribal areas and other backward castes.

Conclusion

The Indian society, thus, went through transformative phases to empower women to achieve the goal of gender equity. The Indian government has continued with its commitment to elevate women's status through constitutional directives and policy rules besides having set particular governmental policies that are geared towards different classes of economic sectors for women. The shift now is from mere welfare measures for women in India, the present government responds with power endowed programmes that provide women the autonomy to make their choices and create social capital.

The rationale of women-special affairs stem from Article 15(3) together with the Directive Principles as prescribed in clause (a) of Article 39. As a result these provisions make it possible for the State to act on concerns of gender discrimination for the sake of the community without infringing on the fundamental rights. By the basic mandate India has come up with several policies that help in health care delivery and education systems and offer a means of financing and development of a skill and safety measures.

The Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) as well as the Mother & Child Tracking System (MCTS) have emerged as potent tools for Mangalsutra & Child Health Improvement Initiative for the States (MCHIS) amongst weaker economic possessed categories. The enrolment of females students has also increased by implementing the educational programme BBBP and the establishments of KGBV has reduced school abandonment across the country.

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