

**'WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION IN PRIMARY EDUCATION
IN AHMEDABAD DISTRICT (ECONOMETRICS
ANALYSIS)¹**

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Abstract:

Women have provided innumerable contribution in economy in India especially in education and healthcare sector. In response to the education central and state government has set up special schemes and programmes related to women in India. This study presents how women contributing in primary education and being a part of human development progression. Present paper illustrates women's contribution in six fundamental indicators of primary education. The study provides the details of male and female weight factor score in primary education and trying to exemplify generation gap in primary education through econometric analysis. We give rank to all the Taluka according to women performance in primary education for that we obtain Principal Component Analysis finding the result. Ahmedabad city and Bavla comes in 1st and 2nd rank whereas Barvala and Detroj-Rampura comes on 10th and 11th rank in primary education.

Key Words: Primary education of Ahmedabad district, gender wise indicators performance, women's contribution in primary education by econometric analysis.

JEL Classification: I, I21, I25,

¹ Present study is a part of ongoing PhD work, PhD topic is "Empirical study on women's contribution in socio-economic development in Ahmedabad district" Ms. Yogita Dangi doing PhD from Pacific University, Udaipur

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Introduction:

India is a 7th largest and 2nd most popular country in the world with over 1.21 billion people more than 1/6th of world's population. Women cover almost half of the population. According to the census index, India's population was almost 1,21,01,93,422 out of this male are 62,31,21,843 and female are 5,87,447,730. It means female are 943 over 1000 male. Female are covering almost 48.54% of the population than also women are not treated as well as equals. They are lesser than the men. Even women do not avail the fundamental rights which are provided by the Indian constitution. Because of illiteracy. The literacy rate to a total of 74.04% with 82.14% of the male and 65.46% of the female being literate.

After having these many human resources, India is still considered as a developing country because of illiteracy of females. Literacy of women is directly proportionate to the development of the country. So education of the women and progress should not be denied. The right to educate is a fundamental right. Indian government is also working a lot to get the women literate. Some schemes are running by the government like National literacy mission, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternate and Innovation Education etc. Several non-government organizations such as ITC, Rotary Club, and Lions Club have worked to improve the literacy rate in India.

Gujarat is one of the state of India with a population of 60,383,628. Gujarat is the 10th largest state in terms of population in India. Out of this figure, total male population stands at 31,482,282 and female at 28,90,346 in state of Gujarat. It means female covers 47.86% of the total population of Gujarat. The state of Gujarat has shown an increase in its literacy rate by 8.9% in this decade. Currently it stands at 78% as compared to last census (2001) figure of 69.14%. Better education facilities by the state government have proved a vital role in improving overall literacy rate of Gujarat. According to latest census of 2014, Male literacy rate in Gujarat stands at 87.23% while female literacy rate is 70.73%

Gujarat as well as India, the female literacy rate is lower. Ahmedabad is the largest city of Gujarat with 6.2 million people living here. Ahmedabad covers 11 talukas namely Ahmedabad City, Daskroi, Dholka, Sanand, Barwala, Detroj – Rampura, Mandal, Viramgam, Bavla, Dhandhuka and Ranpur. Here also literacy rate of male and female differs so the development is also vice versa.

It is said that educate a man means educate a person but educate a woman means educate whole family or society is absolutely true because a women not only uses her knowledge for the betterment of her family, but also passes it on to her children and other family members.

Review of Literature:

Our study become more gainful and effective so we referred many research papers and articles concerning to our subject. S. Wal and Shruti Benerji (2007), in this book, status of women in different time period is explained. In India educational status is also very low. Some key factors like educational variables, economic participation health status are for shaping women's role and status in the society. Kehana Ghadiyali(1988), In her book women in Indian society explained the immediate access to some critical areas on the subject of women. Her purpose was to raise awareness, stimulate thinking, generate discussion and provide fuel for action in changing relevant aspects of women's lives. W. O. Lester Smith (1966), Education he emphasized that an essential arm of the welfare state is to provide each citizen with the tax minimum requirements for leading a useful and satisfying life. Ashok S. Kolaskar & Motilal Dash (2012), in the book women and society. In Kiran Bedi's essay it was shared the status of women in the world and in India women is forgotten that she too has an individual status. She is first a daughter, a wife, a mother, a sister. a daughter in-law or a mother in-law. The enlightened leadership both in governance and in the voluntary section need to work together to improve the position of women in our society. Ashok S. Kolaskar & Motilal Dash (2012), Women and society – In her essay Anu Aga described about the position of women and status of education in Indian society. According to her entrepreneurship is one sure way to tap the potential of women, empower them with the earning capacity and authority. She also suggested some of the qualities essential for a women entrepreneur (a) The right education (b) Effective networking and the ability to scan the environment for opportunity (c) Support for the family, especially from the husband (d) Encouragement to take risk and more important, support if she fails and (e) Assertiveness and of course passion. Jana Matson Everett (1981), Women and social change in India (Page 1) According to Everett In India, in the year 1960 there was more women in the National Legislature than the United States or Great Britain. So they made laws for women rights life equal pay for equal work etc. In this book women's movement for political representation and women's movement campaign for Hindu Laws reform is also discussed. Times of India

(31/05/2013 Page 2), According to the data Gujarat is improving towards its literacy. In 2001, Gujarat's literacy rate was 69.1% which has improved to 78% in 2011. Gujarat has also registered a better growth of 13.6% in literacy among women. Satija Kalpana and Sharma Richa (2013), According to them initiative taken by women and state government has improved the socio-economic condition of women in Kheda District in Gujarat. Himanshu Shekar Rout and Prashant Kumar Panda (2008), In this book author recommended that both men and women have equal rights. They both have to get equal opportunity to work. Promotion of health, education and an appropriate level of awareness will largely contribute to women development and facilitate them to enjoy their rights. Libby A Cater, Anne Firc Scott and Wendy Martyna (1977) Females are always considered dedicated and male are strong. So women are not getting higher pay whether they do the same work.

Objectives:

1. To explore the women contribution in primary education at Ahmedabad district.
2. To measures the magnitude of women's contribution at primary education level in the district.
3. Econometric analysis by correspondence analysis for the study.

Methodology:

For the study we selected total 6 indicators of primary educational performance and 11 Taluka of Ahmedabad district for the women's contribution in primary education. We measured the magnitude of the indicators at Taluka level for women's contribution in primary education for that we obtain Principal Component Analysis.

Result and Discussion:

Absolute data:

Sr. No	Name of the Taluka	Child Population as per census			Literacy Rate			GER		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	MANDAL	0	0	0	0.59	0.21	0.19	1.00	0.00	1.00
2	DETROJ-	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.57	0.20	0.16	0.86	0.14	0.86

	RAMPURA									
3	VIRAMGAM	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.28	0.20	0.06	0.87	0.13	0.87
4	SANAND	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.35	0.14	0.04	0.96	0.04	0.96
5	CITY	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.43	1.43	0.43
6	DASCROI	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.90	0.71	0.73	0.40	0.60	0.40
7	DHOLKA	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.53	0.38	0.31	0.87	0.13	0.87
8	BARVALA	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.27	0.15	0.06	0.86	0.14	0.86
9	RANPUR	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.02	-0.21	0.95	0.05	0.95
10	BAVLA	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.25	0.22	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
11	DHANDHUK A	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.58	0.00	0.19	0.75	0.25	0.75
	TOTAL	3.27	3.41	3.33	0.83	0.83	0.81	0.65	0.35	0.65

NER			Cohort Dropout			Retention Rate		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.52	0.36	0.53	0.48	0.64
0.14	0.86	0.14	0.86	0.75	0.14	1	0.25	0.84
0.13	0.87	0.13	0.87	0.84	0.59	0.46	0.16	0.41
0.04	0.96	0.04	0.96	0.78	0.57	0.43	0.22	0.43
1.43	0.43	1.43	0.43	1.00	1.00	0	0.00	0.00
0.60	0.40	0.60	0.40	0.36	0.41	0.33	0.64	0.59
0.13	0.87	0.13	0.87	0.66	0.26	0.78	0.34	0.74
0.14	0.86	0.14	0.86	0.73	0.17	0.95	0.27	0.83
0.05	0.95	0.05	0.95	0.06	0.27	0.3	0.94	0.73
1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.83	0.43	0.12	0.17	0.17
0.25	0.75	0.25	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.63	1.00	1.00
0.35	0.65	0.35	0.65	0.60	0.41	0.5	0.40	0.57

Normalized Value:

BOYS							
Sr.no	Block/Municipal Zone	LITERACY RATE	Child Population as per census	GER	NER	DROP OUT	RETENTION RATE

1	MANDAL	0.59	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.53
2	DETOJ-RAMPURA	0.57	0.02	0.86	0.14	0.86	1
3	VIRAMGAM	0.28	0.14	0.87	0.13	0.87	0.46
4	SANAND	0.35	0.21	0.96	0.04	0.96	0.43
5	CITY	1.00	1.00	0.43	1.43	0.43	0
6	DASCROI	0.90	0.74	0.40	0.60	0.40	0.33
7	DHOLKA	0.53	0.21	0.87	0.13	0.87	0.78
8	BARVALA	0.27	0.01	0.86	0.14	0.86	0.95
9	RANPUR	0.00	0.04	0.95	0.05	0.95	0.3
10	BAVLA	0.25	0.11	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.12
11	DHANDHUK A	0.58	0.08	0.75	0.25	0.75	0.63

Rotated Component Matrix^a

	Component		EIGENVALUES		WEIGHTS
	1	2	4.048	1.16	
LITERACY RATE	.083	.953	0.336501574	1.105686476	1.44218805
Child Population as per census	.419	.854	1.697371805	0.99117088	2.688542685
GER	.948	.157	3.837344706	0.181977461	4.019322167
NER	.828	.491	3.35222516	0.569588801	3.921813962
DROP OUT	.948	.157	3.837344706	0.181977461	4.019322167
RETENTION RATE	.754	.208	3.05324677	0.241767547	3.295014317
total					19.38620335

WEIGHTS	1.44218805	2.688542685	4.019322167	3.921813962	4.019322167	3.295014317	19.3862033 5
	LITERACY RATE	Child Population as per census	GER	NER	DROP OUT	RETENTION RATE	INDEX
MANDAL	0.59	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.53	0.54870883 4
DETROJ-RAMPURA	0.57	0.02	0.86	0.14	0.86	1	0.59938876 9
VIRAMGAM	0.28	0.14	0.87	0.13	0.87	0.46	0.50541811 4
SANAND	0.35	0.21	0.96	0.04	0.96	0.43	0.53415985 2
CITY	1.00	1.00	0.43	1.43	0.43	0	0.68066663 3
DASCROI	0.90	0.74	0.40	0.60	0.40	0.33	0.51313024 3
DHOLKA	0.53	0.21	0.87	0.13	0.87	0.78	0.58791931 7
BARVALA	0.27	0.01	0.86	0.14	0.86	0.95	0.56887298 4
RANPUR	0.00	0.04	0.95	0.05	0.95	0.3	0.46104889 5
BAVLA	0.25	0.11	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.12	0.25702395 5
DHANDHUKA	0.58	0.08	0.75	0.25	0.75	0.63	0.52296379

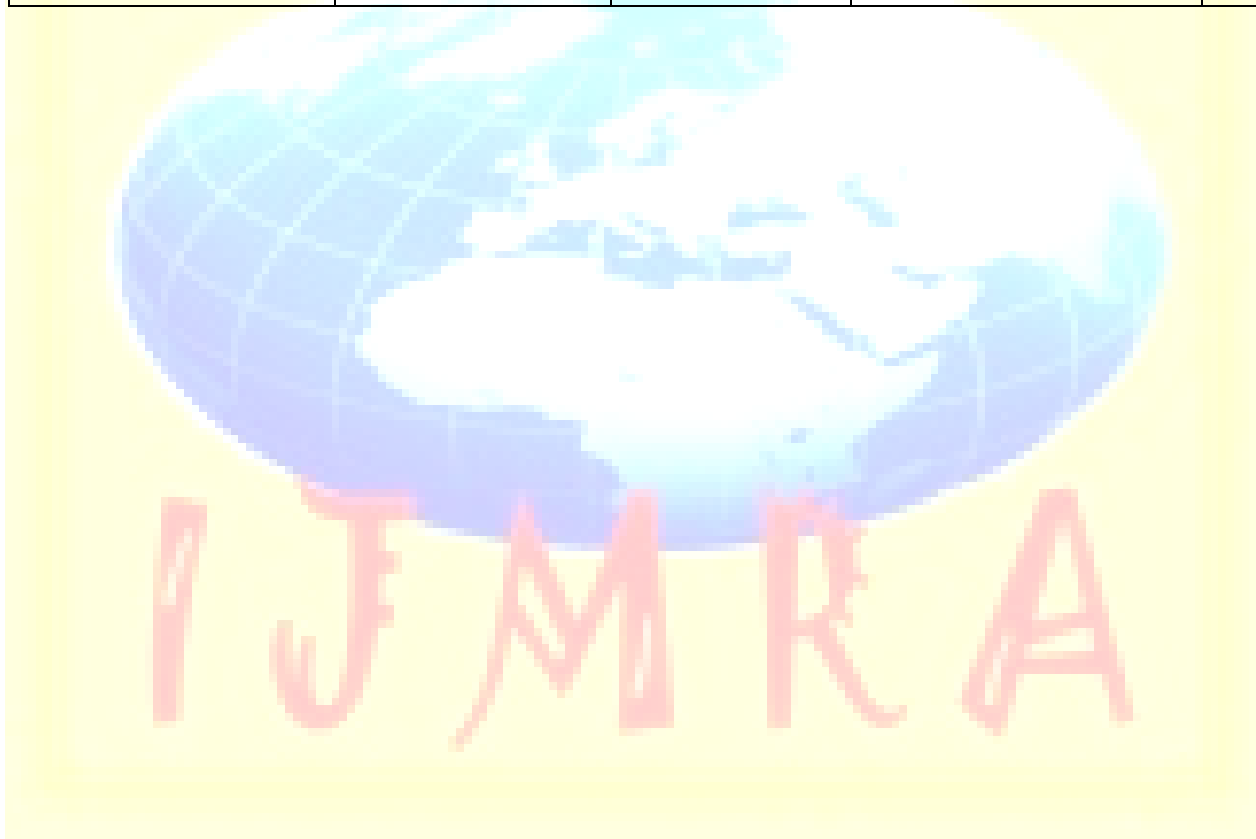
GIRLS							
Sr.no		LITERACY RATE	Child Population as per census	GER	NER	DROP OUT	RETENTION RATE
1	MANDAL	0.21	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.52	0.48
2	DETROJ-RAMPURA	0.20	0.01	0.14	0.86	0.75	0.25
3	VIRAMGAM	0.20	0.14	0.13	0.87	0.84	0.16
4	SANAND	0.14	0.22	0.04	0.96	0.78	0.22
5	CITY	1.00	1.00	1.43	-0.43	1.00	0.00
6	DASCROI	0.71	0.74	0.60	0.40	0.36	0.64
7	DHOLKA	0.38	0.21	0.13	0.87	0.66	0.34
8	BARVALA	0.15	0.01	0.14	0.86	0.73	0.27
9	RANPUR	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.95	0.06	0.94
10	BAVLA	0.22	0.13	1.00	0.00	0.83	0.17
11	DHANDHUKA	0.00	0.08	0.25	0.75	0.00	1.00

Rotated Component Matrix ^a					
	Component		Eigenvalue		WEIGHTS
	1	2			
LITERACY RATE	.892	.249	3.59538256	0.36776838	3.9631509
Child Population as per census	.935	.078	3.76665108	0.11477568	3.8814268
GER	.915	.221	3.68794794	0.326846509	4.0147944
NER	.915	.221	3.68794794	0.326846509	4.0147944
DROP OUT	.198	.980	0.79697472	1.4493792	2.2463539
RETENTION RATE	.198	.980	0.79697472	1.4493792	2.2463539
TOTAL					20.366874

WEIGHTS	3.9631509	3.8814268	4.04147944	4.0147944	2.2463539	2.2463539	20.366874
	LITERACY RATE	Child Population as per census	GER	NER	DROP OUT	RETENTION RATE	INDEX
MANDAL	0.21	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.52	0.48	0.348401
DETROJ-RAMPURA	0.20	0.01	0.14	0.86	0.75	0.25	0.3473884
VIRAMGAM	0.20	0.14	0.13	0.87	0.84	0.16	0.3743686
SANAND	0.14	0.22	0.04	0.96	0.78	0.22	0.3755644
CITY	1.00	1.00	1.43	-0.43	1.00	0.00	0.6944554
DASCROI	0.71	0.74	0.60	0.40	0.36	0.64	0.5081447
DHOLKA	0.38	0.21	0.13	0.87	0.66	0.34	0.4220505
BARVALA	0.15	0.01	0.14	0.86	0.73	0.27	0.3392877
RANPUR	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.95	0.06	0.94	0.3180694
BAVLA	0.22	0.13	1.00	0.00	0.83	0.17	0.3758271
DHANDHUKA	0.00	0.08	0.25	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.3230109

I J M R A

Taluka Name	INDEX BOYS	INDEX GIRLS	GENDER GAP	RANK
MANDAL	0.548708834	0.348401	0.200307834	9
DETROJ-RAMPURA	0.599388769	0.3473884	0.252000369	11
VIRAMGAM	0.505418114	0.3743686	0.131049514	4
SANAND	0.534159852	0.3755644	0.158595452	6
CITY	0.680666633	0.6944554	-0.013788767	1
DASCROI	0.513130243	0.5081447	0.004985543	3
DHOLKA	0.587919317	0.4220505	0.165868817	7
BARVALA	0.568872984	0.3392877	0.229585284	10
RANPUR	0.461048895	0.3180694	0.142979495	5
BAVLA	0.257023955	0.3758271	-0.118803145	2
DHANDHUKA	0.52296379	0.3230109	0.19995289	8



ROTATED COMPONENT MATRIX & EIGENVALUES OF WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION
IN EDUCATION

BOYS:

For receiving the boy's index we fixed normalized value from absolute value. Eigenvalues is obtained by putting normalized value in PCA, and then we get initial Eigenvalues. For getting Eigenvalues we followed below formula (Multiplied each Rotated component values with Initial Eigenvalue):

$(0.083 \times 4.048 = 0.336501574)$, 0.083 is Rotated component value and, 4.048 is Initial Eigenvalue, and 1.105686476 is Eigenvalue. Like that finding Eigenvalues for all variable by multiplying 4.048.

$(0.419 \times 4.048 = 1.637371805)$, $(0.948 \times 4.048 = 3.837344706)$, $(0.828 \times 4.048 = 3.35222516)$, $(0.948 \times 4.048 = 3.837344706)$, $(0.754 \times 4.048 = 3.05324677)$. All these values are component 1 values.

$(0.953 \times 1.16 = 1.105686476)$, $(0.854 \times 1.16 = 0.99117088)$, $(0.157 \times 1.16 = 0.181977461)$, $(0.491 \times 1.16 = 0.569588801)$, $(0.157 \times 1.16 = 0.181977461)$, $(0.208 \times 1.16 = 0.241767547)$. All these values are component 2 values.

Weights are getting by sum of all Eigenvalues: $(0.336501574 + 1.105686476 = 1.44218805)$, $(1.697371805 + 0.99117088 = 2.688542685)$, $(3.837344706 + 0.181977461 = 4.019322167)$, $(3.35222516 + 0.569588801 = 3.921813962)$, $(3.837344706 + 0.181977461 = 4.019322167)$, $(3.05324677 + 0.241767547 = 3.295014317)$.

Sum of all weights values is total index which is 19.38620335

Index is used as weight factor score for ranking region on the basis of highest INDEX concluding best performing region. For getting INDEX we followed below formula, (multiplied each state normalized value of different variables with their correspondence weight):

$((0.59 \times 1.144218805) + (0 \times 2.688542685) + (1 \times 4.019322167) + (0 \times 3.921813962) +$

$(1 \times 4.019322167) + (0.53 \times 3.295014317)) / 19.38620335 = 0.548708834$

$((0.57 \times 1.144218805) + (0.02 \times 2.688542685) + (0.86 \times 4.019322167) + (0.14 \times 3.921813962) + (0.86 \times 4.019322167) + (1 \times 3.295014317)) / 19.38620335 =$
 0.599388769

$((0.28 \times 1.144218805) + (0.14 \times 2.688542685) + (0.87 \times 4.019322167) + (0.13 \times 3.921813962) + (0.87 \times 4.019322167) + (0.46 \times 3.295014317)) / 19.38620335 = 0.548708834$

$$((0.35*1.144218805)+(0.21*2.688542685)+(0.96*4.019322167)+(0.04*3.921813962)+(0.96*4.019322167)+(0.43*3.295014317))/19.38620335=0.534159852)$$

$$((1*1.144218805)+(1*2.688542685)+(0.43*4.019322167)+(1.43*3.921813962)+(0.43*4.019322167)+(0*3.295014317))/19.38620335=0.680666633)$$

$$((0.90*1.144218805)+(0.74*2.688542685)+(0.40*4.019322167)+(0.60*3.921813962)+(0.40*4.019322167)+(0.33*3.295014317))/19.38620335=0.513130243)$$

$$((0.53*1.144218805)+(0.21*2.688542685)+(0.87*4.019322167)+(0.13*3.921813962)+(0.87*4.019322167)+(0.78*3.295014317))/19.38620335=0.587919317)$$

$$((0.27*1.144218805)+(0.01*2.688542685)+(0.86*4.019322167)+(0.14*3.921813962)+(0.86*4.019322167)+(0.95*3.295014317))/19.38620335=0.568872984)$$

$$((0.00*1.144218805)+(0.04*2.688542685)+(0.95*4.019322167)+(0.05*3.921813962)+(0.95*4.019322167)+(0.3*3.295014317))/19.38620335=0.461048895)$$

$$((0.25*1.144218805)+(0.11*2.688542685)+(0.00*4.019322167)+(1*3.921813962)+(0.00*4.019322167)+(0.12*3.295014317))/19.38620335=0.257023955)$$

$$((0.58*1.144218805)+(0.08*2.688542685)+(0.75*4.019322167)+(0.25*3.921813962)+(0.75*4.019322167)+(0.63*3.295014317))/19.38620335=0.52296379)$$

GIRLS:

The same formula implemented to get the index for girls. Eigenvalues is obtained by putting normalized value in PCA, and then we get initial Eigenvalues. For getting Eigenvalues we followed below formula (Multiplied each Rotated component values with Initial Eigenvalue):

(0.892*4.03=3.59538256), 0.892 is Rotated component value and, 4.03 is Initial Eigenvalue, and 3.59538256 are Eigenvalue. Like that finding Eigenvalues for all variable by multiplying 4.03.
 (0.935*4.03=0.11477568), (0.915*4.03=3.68794794), (0.915*4.03=3.68794794)
 (0.198*4.03=0.79697472), (0.198*4.03=0.79697472). All these values are component 1 values.

Component 2 values

(0.249*1.479=0.36776838), (0.078*1.479=0.11477568), (0.221*1.479=0.326846509),
 (0.221*1.479=0.326846509), (0.980*1.479=1.4493792), (0.980*1.479=1.4493792).

Weights are getting by sum of all Eigenvalues: (3.59538256+0.36776838=3.9631509), (3.76665108 +0.11477568=3.8814268), (3.68794794 +0.326846509=4.0147944), (3.68794794+0.326846509=4.0147944), (0.79697472 +1.4493792 =2.2463539), (0.79697472 +1.4493792 =2.2463539).

Sum of all weights values is total index which is 20.366874

Index is used as weight factor score for ranking region on the basis of highest INDEX concluding best performing region. For getting INDEX we followed below formula, (multiplied each state normalized value of different variables with their correspondence weight):

$$((0.21*3.9631509)+(0*3.8814268)+(0*4.04147944)+(1*4.0147944)+(0.52*2.2463539)+(0.48*2.2463539))/20.366874=0.348401)$$

$$((0.20*3.9631509)+(0.01*3.8814268)+(0.14*4.04147944)+(0.86*4.0147944)+(0.75*2.2463539)+(0.25*2.2463539))/20.366874=0.3473884)$$

$$((0.20*3.9631509)+(0.14*3.8814268)+(0.13*4.04147944)+(0.87*4.0147944)+(0.84*2.2463539)+(0.16*2.2463539))/20.366874=0.3743686)$$

$$((0.14*3.9631509)+(0.22*3.8814268)+(0.04*4.04147944)+(0.96*4.0147944)+(0.78*2.2463539)+(0.22*2.2463539))/20.366874=0.3755644)$$

$$((1*3.9631509)+(1*3.8814268)+(1.43*4.04147944)+(0.43*4.0147944)+(1*2.2463539)+(0.00*2.2463539))/20.366874=0.6944554)$$

$$((0.71*3.9631509)+(0.74*3.8814268)+(0.60*4.04147944)+(0.40*4.0147944)+(0.36*2.2463539)+(0.64*2.2463539))/20.366874=0.5081447)$$

$$((0.38*3.9631509)+(0.21*3.8814268)+(0.13*4.04147944)+(0.87*4.0147944)+(0.66*2.2463539)+(0.34*2.2463539))/20.366874=0.4220505)$$

$$((0.15*3.9631509)+(0.01*3.8814268)+(0.14*4.04147944)+(0.86*4.0147944)+(0.73*2.2463539)+(0.27*2.2463539))/20.366874=0.3392877)$$

$$((0.02*3.9631509)+(0.04*3.8814268)+(0.05*4.04147944)+(0.95*4.0147944)+(0.06*2.2463539)+(0.94*2.2463539))/20.366874=0.3180694)$$

$$((0.22*3.9631509)+(0.13*3.8814268)+(1*4.04147944)+(0.00*4.0147944)+(0.83*2.2463539)+(0.17*2.2463539))/20.366874=0.3758271)$$

$$((0.00*3.9631509)+(0.08*3.8814268)+(0.25*4.04147944)+(0.75*4.0147944)+(0.00*2.2463539)+(1*2.2463539))/20.366874=0.3230109)$$

As, Index shown CITY is comes on the 1st rank, DETROJ- RAMPURA on the 11TH rank. City comes on 1st rank because it is pure urban Taluka and women are more ware about central state govt. schemes like Vidyalaxmi Bond Yojana, Hon. Chief Minister's The Girl Child Development Program, Kanya Kelavni, Shala Pravesh Mahotsav, Technical education-self-employment programme for women etc. In analysis we found very less gender gap in Ahmedabad and Bavla Taluka means girls are ahead compare to boys in primary education. And according to their index and gender gap we gave rank to the Taluka for women's contribution in primary education in Ahmedabad district at all Taluka wise.

Conclusion:

Education is the key factor and state govt. is trying to receive more enrollment of girl's child so society can build and can be a part of socio-economic / human development. Above study is proved that in Ahmedabad district still more male having a higher index in primary education compare to female, state govt. should focus more on schemes / programmes concerning to girl's education in Gujarat. If "women are educated inevitably society will be educated". Because education is the only instrument which is helping to fight against poverty and transmute to make better village at the rural area.

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