Women Empowerment

By
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The best thermometer to the progress of a nation is its treatment of its women.

The idea of perfect womanhood is perfect independence.

That country and that nation which do not respect women have never become great, nor will ever be in future.

Women must be put in a position to solve their own problems in their own way.......And our Indian women are as capable of doing it as any in the world......
You can tell the condition of a nation by looking at the status of its women

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
Outline of Presentation

- Introduction
- What is women empowerment?
- History of status of women in India
- Current status of women empowerment vis-à-vis
  - Economic empowerment
  - Political empowerment
  - Educational attainment
  - Women’s health
- Gender Budgeting
- Inspiring stories of women
Introduction

• Of the 1.3 billion people who live in poverty around the globe, 70 percent are women.
• For these women, poverty doesn’t just mean scarcity and want. It means rights denied, opportunities curtailed and voices silenced.

Source: UNDP, globalcitizen.org
Women work two-thirds of the world’s working hours. The overwhelming majority of the labour that sustains life – growing food, cooking, raising children, caring for the elderly, maintaining a house, hauling water – is done by women, and universally this work is accorded low status and no pay. Women earn only 10 percent of the world’s income. Where women work for money, they may be limited to a set of jobs deemed suitable for women – invariably low-pay, low-status positions.
Introduction

• Women own less than 1 percent of the world’s property. Where laws or customs prevent women from owning land or other productive assets, or from having the right to share in-law’s property or to own their home, they have no assets to strengthen their economic stability and cannot invest in their own or their children’s futures.
Why it should be?

Harassment

Discrimination

Exploitation

Because of this..
Empowering women is one of the most effective tools for improving the lives of families, communities and nations all over the world.

70% of those living in extreme poverty are women.

Despite the fact that women make up 1/2 of the world's total population, 2/3 of the world's working hours are worked by women. Yet women only earn 1/10 of the world's income.

64% of the 774 million illiterate adults in the world are women.

Why Invest?

Investing in girls puts them in control of their own destiny. Staying in school slows population growth, increases future income and the income of families and future generations.

1. Every extra year of primary school boosts girls' eventual wages by 10-20%. And for every extra year of secondary school: 15-25%.

2. When a girl in the developing world receives 7+ years of school, she marries four years later & has 2.2 fewer children.

...And check out Globalcitizen.org to learn more.
Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.
Introduction
UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)

• Article 1: “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights…”

• Article 3: “Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person”
The Constitution Guarantees:

- **Article 14**: Equality before the law.
- **Article 15(1)**: No discrimination by the state on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth.
- **Article 15(3)**: Special provisions to be made by the state in favour of women and children.
- **Article 39(a)**: State policy to be directed to securing for men and women equally, the right to an adequate means of livelihood.
- **Article 39(d)**: Equal pay for equal work both men and women.
- **Article 42**: Provisions to be made by the state for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.
What is Women Empowerment?

• Human Development Report 1995, stresses that empowerment in the context of women as:

  “Development must be by people, not only for them. People must participate fully in the decisions and processes that shape their lives; Investing in women’s capabilities and empowering them to exercise their choices is not only valuable in itself but is also the surest way to contribute to economic growth and overall development (UN, 1995). ”
What is Women Empowerment?

Women's empowerment has five components:

- **Sense of self-worth**
- Right to have and to **determine choices**
- Right to have **access to opportunities and resources**
- Right to have **the power to control their own lives**, both **within** and **outside** the home
- Ability to **influence the direction of social change to create a more just social and economic order**, nationally and internationally

*Guidelines on women's empowerment, United Nations Population Information Network (POPIN) UN Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs 1995*
Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

70% of the poorest population is female

70% of the illiterate world is female

Boys are favoured over girls in health care

- High Infant Mortality Rate - education/income levels of mother

Women’s inability to make health-related decisions: cause of maternal mortality

53% of people living with HIV are women

Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a precondition for meeting the challenge of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good governance.”

- Kofi Annan -

“Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a precondition for meeting the challenge of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good governance.”

- Kofi Annan -
History of status of women in India

Vedic period (1500-1000 BC)
- Freedom to choose partners for marriage
- Daughters were not considered as liability or unwelcomed guest in the family
- Widow marriages were permissible

Period of epics (1000-500 BC)
- Women had subjugated status
  - But gave the message that respectable wife is one who humbles herself vis-à-vis her husband

Age of Manushastra (500 – 200 BC)
- Did not deserve the freedom at any point of time in her life
- Not marrying a girl before the age of 14 years was a sin

Maitreyi, Gargi
Philosophers & women seers

Status of women
Purdah system was in place
Polygamy, strict laws for women were prevalent

Increase in child marriages, sati, dowry, social out casting of widows

Women lived life of total subjugation & virtually lost all hopes of emancipation

Social reform movements by Vidyasagar, Ranade, Jyotiba Phule, Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Medieval period (5th to 11th century)
11th to 19th century
19th century
Medieval Period

Sati system, child marriage, purdah, devdasi, ban on widow remarriage
19th century

Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Sati practice abolished - 1829

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
Widow Remarriage Act – 1856
Queen of Jhansi
Indian Rebellion of 1857

Annie Besant
1st female president of INC - 1917

Sarojini Naidu
1st Indian female president of INC - 1925
Why need of women empowerment?

“Women are worshipped as goddess in INDIA, But not given her true position.”

The main problems faced by women in past and present

- Gender discrimination
- Women education
- Female infanticide
- Dowry
- Child marriages
- Atrocities on women
Why it should be

• Reflecting into the “Vedas purana” of Indian culture, woman is being worshiped such as LAXMI MAA, goddess of wealth; SARASWATI MAA, for wisdom; DURGA MAA, for power.

women in rural areas needs to be more empowered.

• Leaving a major number of urban and suburban women, the Indian women are still crying for simple justice. Which is not even allowed to have been accessed to them.

• Ironically, women have not actively participated in their own emancipation mainly due to low economic independence.
• About 66% of the female population in rural area is unutilized. This is mainly due to existing social customs.

• In agriculture & animal care the women contribute 90% of the total work force.

• Women constitute almost half of the population, perform nearly 2/3rd of its work hours, receive 1/10th of the world’s income & own less than 1/100th of the world property.

• Among the world’s 900 million illiterate people, women outnumber men two to one.

• 70% of people living in poverty are women.

• Lower sex ratio i.e. 933.
• The male child perceived as an asset for the landless rural laborer; a dowry earner for a greedy middle class family and a simple matter of pride for the mother.

• The existing studies show that the women are relatively less healthy than men even though, they belong to same class. They constitute less than 1/7th of the administrators & managers in developing countries.
Threats to them are many...
GENDER EQUALITY

• Long-term goal
• Absence of discrimination based on gender
• Equality between men and women exists when both genders are able to share equally the distribution of power and influence
• Gender equity is the process of being fair to women and men.

• To ensure fairness, strategies and measures must often be available to compensate for women's historical and social disadvantages that prevent women and men from otherwise operating on a level playing field.
Gender equity leads to gender equality

GENDER EQUITY

Equal access to opportunities

Equal treatment before the law

Equal access to social provisions

Equal access to education

Quota for female representatives

Women’s empowerment & girls’ leadership is a critical aspect of promoting gender equality
### Global Gender Gap Index 2016
(Survey conducted in 144 countries)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Iceland</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Finland</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Norway</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
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#### Situation in South Asia

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<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>Maldives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Bhutan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2015 positions in bracket

*The highest possible score is 1 (equality) and the lowest possible score is 0 (inequality)*

Source: World Economic Forum
Factors influencing women empowerment

- Women literacy
- Economically independent women
- Women participation in election
- Proportion of women in parliament, local bodies
- Wisdom
- Industry
- Strength
- Empathy
Holistic approach to Empowerment

- Health & Nutrition
- Water & Sanitation
- Political Participation
- Education
- Skills
- Technology
- Credit
- Asset base
- Marketing
A root cause of poverty: the imbalance between...

What women have:
- 1% of land
- 33% parliamentary seats
- Marginal access to credit
- Less education
- Fewer rights

What women do:
- Family care
- Domestic work
- Agricultural production
- Income - generation
- Management of household food security
Economic empowerment

Among the population age 15-49

• Men are 2 times as likely to be employed
• Men are 2.7 times as likely to be employed for cash

• Among the employed, 64% of women vs. 91% of men earn cash

• Female share of population employed for cash in non-agricultural occupations is 22%

Source: NFHS 3, India, 2005-06
Economic empowerment

- **Strategies for economic empowerment:**
  - “EDUCATION” that builds a positive self-image and boosts self-confidence among them & develops their ability to think critically.
  - Promoting self-employment, through credit & training.
  - Providing lean season wage employment.
  - Addressing minimum needs such as nutrition, health, sanitation, housing & education.
  - Direct involvement of women who are likely to be affected by development programme.
  - Providing saving habit among them.
Economic empowerment

- **DISTRICT RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY:**
  - covers aspects of Self Employment in rural areas such as organization of the poor into self help groups, training, credit, technology, traditional industries, infrastructure and marketing.
  - specifically earmarked for upliftment of certain target groups (SC/ST, women and disabled).
- **RASHTRIYA MAHILA KOSH SCHEME**
  - recognizes SMS as an eligible NGO for the purpose of promoting micro-credit and undertaken the responsibility of training members of SMS.
  - Skill Development training regarding Cultivation, handicrafts, Tailoring and Integrated Training programme on Dairy products and allied agricultural sectors.
Economic empowerment

- **Swayamsidha scheme; 2001:**
  - Self Help Groups based programme with emphasis on convergence activities.
  - Objective is to ensure that Self Help Groups members avail the benefit of all schemes and services in an integrated and holistic manner.
  - Involved in Income Generating Activities i.e. Food preservation, Embroidery, Beautician, Dari making, Cutting & Tailoring etc.
  - Implemented in 6 districts of Haryana State (Ambala, Panchkula, Rewari, Hissar, Narnaul and Yamuna Nagar) under which 13 blocks have been sanctioned.
Economic empowerment

• Support to Training and Employment Programme of Women (STEP) scheme under Ministry of WCD
  • with a view to help assetless and marginalised women become economically self-reliant

• Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana - Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

• Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA)

• Schemes of department of agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy, fisheries through training, financing and marketing.
Political participation

- Proportion of women in national parliament dipped till year 2007
- In 2014, 11.4% women in parliament.

Source: upsc.gov.in
Participation of women in elections increased over the years.

Proportion of women turnout for voting (2014) – 65.3% (highest till today)

Source: PIB India
Factors hinder women’s political participation:

- Political parties being slow to respond to women’s interest
- Under-investment in women’s campaigns
- Cultural barriers
- Opposition from the male gender
- Their domestic and social responsibilities
Political participation

- Women’s Reservation Bill: (108th Constitutional Amendment) Bill
- **1996:** Women’s reservation bill introduced by Deve Gowda government.
- **2010:** The cabinet clears the bill and the Bill passed by the Rajya Sabha
- **Future:** still has to be passed by Lok Sabha
EDUCATE A MAN
and you educate one person;
EDUCATE A WOMAN
and you educate a whole nation!
Educational attainment

Female Literacy Haryana – 66.7%
Gender Parity Index (GPI):

- the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level.

**Gender Parity Index (Primary)** - 1.00

**Gender Parity Index (Secondary)** - 0.92

**Gender Parity Index (Tertiary)** - 0.73

THE TARGET

"Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015"

Source: UNDP Factsheet India
Educational attainment

Percent distribution of men and women age 15-49 by highest level of education

Men
- No education: 18%
- < 8 years complete: 27%
- 8-9 years complete: 20%
- 10 years complete and above: 35%

Women
- No education: 41%
- < 8 years complete: 23%
- 8-9 years complete: 14%
- 10 years complete and above: 22%
Educational attainment

- **Barriers to Female Education**
  - Poverty: one-fourth of India’s population: BPL
  - Social values and parental preferences
  - Inadequate school facilities
  - Shortage of institutions and teachers
  - Lack of transport facilities
  - Lack of hostel facilities for girls
Women with formal education are more likely to:

- Have more avenues of employment and self-sufficient
- Delay marriage and child birth,
- Ensure their children are immunized,
- Be better informed about their own and their children nutritional requirements &
- Adopt birth spacing practices.

As a result, their children have higher survival rates & tend to be healthier & better nourished.
Educational attainment

- **SARVA SIKSHA ABHIYAAN (SSA - 2000)** aims to bridge social, regional and gender gaps, with the active participation of the community in the management of schools.

**Goals of SSA:**

- Open new schools in areas which do not have them and to expand existing school infrastructures and maintenance.
- Address inadequate teacher numbers, and provide training and development for existing teachers.
- Provide quality elementary education including life skills with a special focus on the education of girls and children with special needs as well as computer education.
According to Amartya Sen, “Burden of hardship falls disproportionately on women” due to seven types of inequality:

- Mortality
- Natality
- Basic facility
- Special opportunity
- Employment
- Ownership
- Entitlement
Women empowerment & population stabilization

- Increased awareness
- Improved help seeking behaviour
- Improved social status
- Decision taking power
  - Age at marriage
  - Age at 1st child
  - Number of children
  - Child spacing
  - Population stabilization
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

Haryana

146

Years

1982-1986
1992-1993
1997-1998
1999-2001
2001-2004
2004-2006
2007-2009
2012-2013

MRR (maternal deaths / 100,000 live births)

638
424
398
327
301
254
212
178
### BIRTHS & DEATHS

Assam worst in maternal, under-five mortality rates, draft policy says

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Assam</th>
<th>India</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-5 mortality</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
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</table>

Infant mortality and under-5 mortality rates per 1,000 live births; maternal mortality rate per lakh births

**TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS**

National figures; short of target in key indicators, Assam draft notes

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<tr>
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<th>2015 target</th>
<th>Actual</th>
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<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>167(2013)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>37 (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.3 (2015)</td>
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</table>

Source: SRS 2013, 2015

### WOMEN IN EARLY MARRIAGE AND MOTHERHOOD

Age 20-24, married before 18

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Assam</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26.7%</td>
<td>32.6%</td>
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</table>

Mothers or pregnant at age 15-19

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Assam</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4, 2015-16)
Sex Ratio India

Females Per 1000 Males

Census Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Sex Ratio in India 2017</th>
<th>945 females for every 1,000 males</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total No. of Males in India</td>
<td>696,865,635 (696 million - Jan, 2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total No. of Females in India</td>
<td>652,603,061 (652 million - Jan, 2017)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Sex Ratio in India 2016</th>
<th>944 females for every 1,000 males</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total No. of Males in India</td>
<td>668,760,678 (668 million - Jan, 2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total No. of Females in India</td>
<td>626,283,237 (626 million - Jan, 2016)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
India has the highest prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia in the world.
Health Schemes for Women

- RMNCH+A Programme
- Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS)
- National Ambulance Services
- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)
- Janani Sishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)
- Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana
- Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)- SABLA
- Kishori Shakti Yojana
- Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)
The women power we have..

Health system

- AWW: 1.2 million
- ASHA: 0.75 million
- ANM: 0.19 million

Women empowerment by community participation
Nobel laureate Dr Amartya Sen coined the term “missing women” to describe the large number of women in the world who are literally not alive due to family neglect and discrimination.

According to Sen’s calculation (1990)
- more than 100 million missing women around the world
- 44 million women missing in China
- 37 million in India

1990 to 2010: >100 million to 160 million.

As per 2011 census, deficit of women - 3.72 crore
Missing Women

• Reasons:
  • Female infanticide/abortions
  • Neglect of female children in health care admissions to hospitals and feedings
  • Dowry deaths
  • Honour killings
  • Maternal mortality

Female infanticide and foeticide are widely practised in Bihar, MP, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, UP.

Sex selective abortions are more prevalent among higher socio-economic status and with higher educational level.
Legal empowerment

• Following laws have been framed specially for women & their constitutional safe guards-
  - The Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929
  - The Factory Act 1948
  - Hindu Succession Act, 1956
  - Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956
  - The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961
  - The Maternity Benefit Act 1961
  - MTP Act 1971
  - The Equal Remuneration Act 1976
Legal empowerment

- Constitutional amendments for reservation of seats in the local bodies of Panchayat and Municipalities 1993
- Pre- Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (PCPNDT) act 1994
- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005
- The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 (Nirbhaya Act)
Gender Budgeting

• Gender Budgeting is not a separate budget per se for women; rather it is a dissection of the government budget to establish its gender-differential impacts and to translate gender commitments into budgetary commitments.

• The main objective of a gender-sensitive budget is to
  a. improve the analysis of budgets,
  b. attain more effective targeting of public expenditure and
  c. offset any undesirable gender-specific consequences of previous budgetary measures.
Gender Budgeting

- Gender budgeting has 3 components:
  - Policy Appraisal
  - Gender budgeting
  - Gender Auditing-
    - process that is conducted after the budget has been adopted and implemented
    - A gender audit of the national budget points to the areas in which efforts need to be made and allocations earmarked to promote the status of women in general and the status of women from disadvantaged groups in particular
Gender Budgeting

Categorisation

• **Category I**: schemes explicitly mentioned as women specific schemes in budget allocation of concerned Ministries

• **Category II**: schemes not completely focused on women but schemes with components on women (GOI calls it pro-women schemes)

• **Category III**: Ministries, with no explicit listing of women specific schemes & meant for community at large.
Gender Budgeting

• **1985** - Ministry of Women and Child Development set up

• **Eighth Plan** The Eighth Plan (1992-97) for the first time highlighted the need to ensure a definite flow of funds from general developmental sectors to women

• It commented:

  “... special programmes on women should complement the general development programmes. The latter in turn should reflect greater gender sensitivity”
Gender Budgeting

Ninth Plan:

• **Women’s Component Plan** - 30% of funds were sought to be ear-marked in all women related sectors – inter-sectoral review and multi-sector approach

Tenth Plan:

• Reinforced commitment to gender budgeting to establish its gender-differential impact and to translate gender commitments into budgetary commitments.

• Aimed at initiating immediate action in tying up the two effective concepts of **Women Component Plan (WCP) and Gender Budgeting** to play a complementary role to each other in enabling women to receive their rightful share from all the women-related general development sectors.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>NFHS-4 (2015-16)</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population and Household Profile</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>58.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Population below age 15 years (%)</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>34.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>1,009</td>
<td>991</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)</td>
<td>899</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>919</td>
<td>914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)</td>
<td>88.8</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>79.7</td>
<td>41.2</td>
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<td>6. Households with electricity (%)</td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>83.2</td>
<td>88.2</td>
<td>67.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Households with an improved drinking-water source¹ (%)</td>
<td>91.1</td>
<td>89.3</td>
<td>89.9</td>
<td>87.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Households using improved sanitation facility² (%)</td>
<td>70.3</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td>29.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Households using clean fuel for cooking³ (%)</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>25.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Households using iodized salt (%)</td>
<td>96.5</td>
<td>91.4</td>
<td>93.1</td>
<td>76.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Women who are literate (%)</td>
<td>81.4</td>
<td>61.5</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>55.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Men who are literate (%)</td>
<td>90.8</td>
<td>82.6</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>78.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage and Fertility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>47.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Total fertility rate (children per woman)</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>NFHS-4 (2015-16)</td>
<td>NFHS-3 (2005-06)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal and Child Health</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)</td>
<td>69.1</td>
<td>54.2</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>43.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus (%)</td>
<td>89.9</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td>89.0</td>
<td>76.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Mothers who had full antenatal care (%)</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)</td>
<td>87.7</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>89.3</td>
<td>na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)</td>
<td>71.7</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td>62.4</td>
<td>34.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (Rs.)</td>
<td>3,913</td>
<td>2,947</td>
<td>3,198</td>
<td>na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Children who received a health check after birth from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of birth (%)</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. Institutional births (%)</td>
<td>88.7</td>
<td>75.1</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>38.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Institutional births in public facility (%)</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td>52.1</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%)</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>78.0</td>
<td>81.4</td>
<td>46.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>27.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gender of Victims Who Suffer Abuse

- 90% Women
- 10% Men

Stop!
CONSTRAINING FACTORS FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

- Heavy work load of women.
- Isolation of women from each other.
- Illiteracy.
- Traditional views limit participation.
- No funds.
- Disagreements/conflicts among women's groups.
- Structural adjustment policies.
- Negative and sensational coverage of media.
FACILITATING FACTORS FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

- Existence of women's organizations
- Availability of support systems
- Availability of women-specific
- Availability of funds
- Feminist leadership
- Networking
- Favourable media coverage
- Favourable policy climate.
ADVANTAGES OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

• next generation will be empowered because of her.
• if woman will be empowered she will not be a burden on anyone.
• financial burden of man can be shared with her support.
• family can be more strong because of both working hands.
• when financial problems will be shared than results of conflict.
• If man is educated he is only educated if a women is educated then entire family is educated.
• the right to work as a human being.
• The right to the same employment opportunities, including application of the same criteria for selection.
• The right to free choice of profession and employment, the right to promotion, job security and all benefits and conditions of service and right to receive vocational training and retraining.
• The right to equal remuneration.
• The right of social security as well as the right to paid leave.
• The right to protection of health and to safety.
What are the main problems?

- Lack of education,
- Financial constraint,
- Family responsibility,
- Low mobility,
- Low ability to bear risk,
- Low need for achievement,
- Absence of ambition for the achievement,
- Social status
They also suffer from...

Maternal Mortality
Women Trafficking
Malnutrition
Exploitative Practices
Child Marriage
Dowry

Gender Violence
Child Labor
Eve Teasing
Sexual Harassment
Family Abuse
& a lot more…
60% of the Girls are married before the age of 16

Nearly 60% of the married girls bear children before they are 18

125,000 women die from pregnancy and related causes every year

Maternal mortality in India is the 2nd highest in the world
Some Global Eye Openers

China: Suicidal rates are higher in case of women

Status of Japanese working women in dilemma

The Deafening Silence: Asian American women in the whirlpool of depression

Women’s life at risk because of acid attacks in Ethiopia
• 37% women victims of domestic violence: NFH survey
• Almost half of Indian women have not heard of AIDS
• Married women, children most anemic in India
• Women are killed in China to become brides of dead men
WAYS TO ACHIEVE

✓ Self Help Groups
✓ Aangan Badis
✓ Govt Schemes
✓ Micro Finance
✓ Self Employment
Shiksha= Education
Swasthya= Health
Swavlamban= Self Reliance
Samajik Nyay= Justice
Samvedana= Sensitivity
Samta= Equality
AN INITIATIVE BY INDIAN GOVT.
They are strong at
Synergy
Cooperation
Physical Strength
Untapped Energy
Multi Tasking
Innovation
Closeness with Nature
Women Empowerment Schemes

1. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme
2. One Stop Centre Scheme
3. Women Helpline Scheme
4. UJJAWALA : A Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re-integration of Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation
5. Working Women Hostel
6. Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme For the Children of Working Mothers
7. Ministry approves new projects under Ujjawala Scheme and continues existing projects
8. SWADHAR Greh (A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances)
9. Revision under IGMSY in Accordance with National Food Security Act, 2013 in XIIth Plan
10. Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)
11. NARI SHAKTI PURASKAR
13. Awardees of Rajya Mahila Samman & Zila Mahila Samman
14. Archived Maternity Benefit Programme
15. Maternity Benefit Programme
16. Mahila police Volunteers
17. Mahila E-Haat
Mother Teresa
Oprah Winfrey
Naina Lal Kidwai
Dr. Kiran Mazumdar
Kalpana Chawla
Pt. Usha
J.K. Rowling
Malala Yousufzai, 14-year-old Pakistani girl was shot in the head and seriously wounded by radical Taliban activists continued her education and women's rights activism undeterred.

Inspiring stories of women

- Malala Yousufzai, 14-year-old Pakistani girl was shot in the head and seriously wounded by radical Taliban activists continued her education and women’s rights activism undeterred.
"They thought that the bullets would silence us. But they failed. And then, out of that silence came thousands of voices. The terrorists thought that they would change our aims and stop our ambitions but nothing changed in my life except this: Weakness, fear and hopelessness died. Strength, power and courage was born."

Malala Yousufzai

Nominated for Nobel peace prize 2013
Inspiring stories of women

- Poor and with little education, seven housewives from Lohana Niwas, an old residential building in Mumbai's Girgaum area, came together in 1959 with a borrowed capital of Rs 80 to start a business of making papads.
Inspiring stories of women

• Today, their venture known as Shri Mahila Griha Udyog Lijjat Papad is India’s largest selling papad brand, with more than $200 million in sales, and employs more than 43,000 women across the country.

• Founded on the Gandhian principle of Sarvodaya or progress for all, Lijjat Papad is often described as a symbol of women’s empowerment in India.
Famous Indian Women
An English man:
Why Indian ladies do not shake hands?

Swami Vivekananda:
Can an ordinary citizen of your country shake hands with the Queen...?

English Man:
No...

Swami Vivekananda:
In our country each and every woman is a Queen...
Let’s join hands for the bigger cause
Let’s take them out of the darkness of life

Individual efforts are appreciable,  
But not sufficient
In order to secure dignified life to women and providing income security in their Old age, Government have decided to Introduce a co-contributory pension scheme for SHG women to give them a monthly pension. Government of Andhra Pradesh introduced Velugu Pension and Insurance Scheme for the (Rural and Urban) SHG women in November 2009 to provide income security in their old age. The aim was to provide security, To all enrolled SHG women with dignity in their old age.
## STATISTICS OF DATA RELATED TO ABHAYA HASTAM

### Claim Details as on 12 June 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Received</th>
<th>Rejected by call centre</th>
<th>Pending with call centre</th>
<th>Send to LIC by call centre</th>
<th>Settled by LIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>45888</td>
<td>1079</td>
<td>7515</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>36378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mepma</td>
<td>2381</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1719</td>
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### Scholarship Details as on 12 June 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Applications received</th>
<th>Rejected by LIC</th>
<th>Settled by LIC</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>278705</td>
<td>47711</td>
<td>230994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mepma</td>
<td>20638</td>
<td>5825</td>
<td>14813</td>
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</table>

### Contribution Details as on 12 June 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural Member</th>
<th>Rural Amount</th>
<th>Mepma Member</th>
<th>Mepma Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>3188193</td>
<td>1145907260</td>
<td>224223</td>
<td>82506006</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>3188193</td>
<td>1227223103</td>
<td>266838</td>
<td>10655005</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>2445283</td>
<td>870718118</td>
<td>194081</td>
<td>71882127</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>2658583</td>
<td>484457377</td>
<td>232164</td>
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<td>2012-13</td>
<td>2370136</td>
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</table>

### Pension Distribution Details as on 12 June 2017

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Month-Year</th>
<th>Rural Target</th>
<th>Rural Distributed</th>
<th>Mepma Target</th>
<th>Mepma Distributed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mar - 2017</td>
<td>1583</td>
<td>1304</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb - 2017</td>
<td>3290</td>
<td>2664</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan - 2017</td>
<td>3880</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct - 2016</td>
<td>30331</td>
<td>30331</td>
<td>708</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sep - 2016</td>
<td>26402</td>
<td>26402</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>673</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
COMMUNITY MANAGED MICRO INSURANCE

Micro-insurance is the provision of insurance to low-income households. Poor households are especially vulnerable to risk, both in the form of natural calamities as well as more regular occurrences of illness and accidents.

The rural poor women particularly the young SHG women face enormous problems if they lose their husbands due to untimely death.

The loss of head or bread-winner leaves the family in a shudder to fight for survival. The family comes under severe stress and shock, both psychological and economic.

The households end up in a disastrous situation. The family is flung into irrecoverable abject poverty. The severity of the problem can be gauged from the fact that in Andhra Pradesh alone more than 250 persons face untimely death every day.
Grandma’s gesture helps

When Mrs. Gangamma enrolled in the Abhayahastham pension scheme, she had nominated her 15-year-grand...

Help at hand for the aged

Though, a member of the Omshakti Mahila Sangham in the village for over a decade, the poor woman eke...

Regret missed opportunity

Mother of three children – two sons and a daughter – Mrs. Laxmi was active in the Self Help Group m...

From adversity to prosperity

Founded in 2003, it has been a learning experience for the VO that has 15 Self Help Groups under i...
Indebted to the Government

Her words sum up the impact of the ANNA Abhayasthanam pension scheme in the rural Andhra Pradesh, where...

Lending a humane touch

Wife of an auto driver Nicolas, Mrs. Kalavathi is blessed with two children. She does not own a house.

Weathering storms

Her son, a differently abled child, cannot walk or crawl and is unfit to take up any work. Suryakant

Anchor of Hope

Her husband too worked as an agricultural labourer. She too worked and they led a content life. But, af
SHRI MAHILA GRIHA UDYOG LIJJAT PAPAD

• Whether it is an evening snack or a banquet or a meal at home, Papad finds its due place on the dining table, no Indian meal is complete without it, and India’s biggest “Papad” success story is Undoubtedly Lijjat.

• Lijjat Papad is a women’s organization of the women, by the women and for the women. It was started in 1959, Girgaum, Mumbai with 7 lady members of the residential tenements of “Lohana Niwas” gathering on the terrace of the building for a function by rolling 4 packets of papads and the decision to make papads, everyday.

• Thus Shri Mahila Griha Udyog Lijjat Papad made a beginning under the Blessing of Shri. Chhanganlal Karamshi Parekh popularity Known as ‘Pujya Chhanganlal’ who was the member of the Servants of India society and a highly successful social worker. He was a noble man gifted with down-to-earth ideas.
The turning point of the institution came in 1966 when then Chairman of Khadi & Village Industries Commission Pujya Uchhangral N. Dhebar visited the Institution and got it recognized by the Khadi & Village Industries Commission it was also registered under Bombay Public trust Act 1950 and also registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860.

The Objective of the institution is to provide employment to the ladies to enable them to earn decent and dignified livelihood. Any women can render physical work in this institution without distinction of caste, creed and color and agrees to abide by the Institution can become a member of the Institution from the date on which she starts working.
which means Women are honored where, divinity blossoms there, and where women are dishonored, all action no matter how noble remain unfruitful.