

**Exploring capacity building modules for social and political
empowerment of women .**

Ms. BHANU SHRI NAYAK

MBA Rural Management

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Under Guidance of

Prof. Rahul Ghai

Dean

School of Development Studies

IIHMR University, Jaipur



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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this dissertation titled Exploring capacity building modules for social and political empowerment of women is bonafide record of my original research work. I declare that it has not been submitted to any other university or institution for the award of any degree or diploma. Information derived from the published or unpublished work or others has been acknowledged in the text.

Bhanu shri Nayak

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Abbreviation

PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
STEP	Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
PCPNDT	Pre-Conception and Pre- Natal diagnostic Techniques
PMMY	Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana
BBBP	Beti Bacho Beti Padhao
PWDVA	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
POCSO	Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences Act
GP	Gram panchayat
SHG	Self- Help Group
VO	Village Organization
TSRDS	Tata Steel Rural Development Society
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
MNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
CRP	Community Resource person
VRP	Village resource person
GPLF	Gram panchayat Level Federation
MIS	Management Information System
SDG	Sustainable development Goals

Abstract

This paper identifies women empowerment's capacity-building modules in political, social, economic, and economic aspects for Dihsa program. Because women's participation is less in these sectors due to lack of knowledge and lack of confidence, so, through this study, they will enhance knowledge.

Methods: I have read many articles, newspapers, watched the video and then used to a google form, for making some questionnaire related my topic which is mentioned in bellow, after getting raw data analysed finally knew the gap.

Result: After analysis here mentioned some modules as per their requirement of rural women in this study, which are module of gender equality, module for political leader, module of economical & technology.

Conclusion: Here I have found that many government schemes as well as organization has been implemented for women empowerment but still, they didn't get it from government. Eventually, my opinion, after this review is that no one discussed exploring capacity building modules for social and political, Empowerment of women therefore I am working on this topic.

Keywords: Gender equality, Capacity building Modules, Microfinance, technology, government scheme, Gender roles, Patriarchy system.

Chapter 1: Introduction

The Tata steel Rural Development society (TSRDS) was established in 1979. They are working on various dimensions of social development for marginal and vulnerable communities. At present they are working in two states, Jharkhand and Odisha, because the two states lagging in development progress and are largely dominated by tribal and rural communities, with the help of the Government schemes like NRLM and MGNREGA though they have been addressing the issues, still it has not been uniform and consistent. If we see the status of rural women in India, we will see the gaps regarding women's empowerment in rural areas. Still women empowerment region is not able to cover all the aspects together, therefore TSRDS is focusing on these regions. At present TSRDS is working on the Disha project they have covered 10 locations which are Jamshedpur, Noamundi, West Bokaro, Jamadoba, Joda, Bamnival, Sukinda, Kalinganagar, Gopalpur, there are including both the states.

The main objective of the Disha project is to enable women leaders through social, economic, and political empowerment by designing systematic investment in community-based organizations to enhance their participation and productivity and create and sustainable model for rural women. The total time period of the project is five years, and the aim is to capacitate the women and facilitate them with handholding support to choose the right-based intervention. The major area of the intervention is to capacity building of the target SHG women for different entrepreneurship, accessing government schemes, political leaders, and convergence with several private and government agencies, etc.

Table: 1 The work is estimated in phase wise of women, SHG, Vo, and Panchayat.

Phase	FY	N of SHG formed	Total SHG members	No of GP	No of Vo	VO members
Learning	2019-20	907	10834	103	103	1555
First	2020-21	2728	36416	32	390	4676
	2021-22					
Second	2022-23	4092	53200	152	595	7015
	2023-24					
Total		7727	100450	287	1104	13246

(1:0) Outcomes of Disha Project

Outcome1: Enable 6000 women leader across TSRDS's units who will facilitate or lead collective action of social initiative in their respective Gram Panchayat with collaboration of PRI members.

Outcome2: Building 1200 social capital CRP etc to roll out activity under GP or VO or SHG level.

Outcome3: 80% of total targeted women will be engaged in enterprise initiatives with an additional income of 3000 per month through increased knowledge , and access to supply side intervention.

Outcome 4: 1100 self -sustain Vo/ GPLF formed for laying development intervention.

This study engages with the Capacity building modules for women empowerment to enhance skills and knowledge according to their requirements. Women empowerment is an area that needs to empower women through the social, political, and economical aspects. It will be possible only when women participate in a large number in each and every level, mostly in the rural area.

Through this study, we will understand their problems from these three aspects, mostly in tribal dominated states because these states are backward, and this is a very challenging for the developer due to lack of awareness and stereotype thinking, rural people do not accept easily new things mostly in this area, therefore they are unable to decide for their panchayat, and social issues mostly women participation is less in the PRI election.

While start any project, knowledge, and skill are very important to achieve the project goal, therefore capacity building is important it is a foundation of starting the project, it depends on their requirement.

Research Objective

- To make Disha program effective
- To identify problems of women who are elected in PRI.
- Thematic modules capacity building for women empowerment.
- Find out the government schemes for women empowerment.

Research question

- How can Disha program be effective ?
- Why women less participate in PRI?
- What kind of module will empower them?
- What are the government schemes for women empowerment in India?

Chapter 2: Review of Literature

(2:0) SHG

According to Sandhu, K.(2016) in this paper is focusing on self-help groups to empowerment them through providing training then generate income as well as employment. The method is based on primary data were collected from the SHG with the help of a well-structured questionnaire developed by KVK and covered some factor which motivated members to join SHG, changes in the features regarding social status and family after joining SHG, and their limitation was they have various problems such as limited credit, non-loan re-payment by members and lack of information regarding new schemes initiative by the government.

Johnson, E.J.(2015) said that about the empowerment of rural women through vocational training and ensuring literacy rate to get employment. The methods used for data collection is through the interview taken by SHG it took 30 to 40 minutes to collect data, and here it has covered educational status and usefulness of vocational training, types of training for example tailoring, embroidery beauty culture, papad making, etc, the impact of income generation programs, moreover their limitation was literacy rate most of the women don't know about vocational training.

Idawati, I., Mahmud, A., & Dirawan, G. D. (2016). State that capacity building module is effectiveness training for women entrepreneurship community based. Research types developed by Romizowiki 1996. It was categorized mainly five-stage(1)the analysis of the needs and potential(2) design (3) Development, (4) implementation (5) evaluation.

According to the study, there were gaps like it did not bring any significant effects on changes in public welfare because not managed well, the training module is not clear, as well as the time is very short.

(2:1) Issues in political system.

Kaushal, R. (2010). This paper focusing women empowerment through the provision of the Indian constitution to governance at different level. The gap in the study is most of the women are not experienced to argue with the opposition party and, they have many reasons like PRI also suffer from lack of financial autonomy and lack of functional autonomy.

According to Mokta, (2014) state that empowering of women means developing them for political leaders and strengthen them economically so that, they could become an independent woman, it is ensure gender equality in our society.

Rahman, (2020) mentioned that gender discrimination is a persistent problem faced by women in all over the world, which is recognized by millennium development Goals (2010) therefore it needs to empower them through microfinance in women empowerment is important for poverty alleviating.

As per the Dar.(2020) Empowerment of women is a colossal issue that need to be redressed it, and empowerment is a process where it needs to empower socially, politically, and economically especially destitute and discriminated women.

(2:2)Household women

The aim of developing a need -based community radio module for women empowerment, according to 1000 respondents collected from census data in Uttarakhand district of Udham Singh Nager, the rural women wanted information related these following topics for example method of purifying water, weaning food, and HIV/AIDS this finding conducted by Sharma, A., & Kashyap, S. K. (2015)

Chapter 3: Methodology

(3:0) Research design

The study is based on Quantitative method and Qualitative method It has been used both the method to collecting data from Jharkhand and Odisha in 10 locations.

(3:1)Secondary data provided by TSRDS:-

The secondary data, I have used Various case study searched through online, watched videos and, according to group discussion with SHG and Vo office bearer of different units, TSRDS has identified the following issues are faced by women.

Social

- Low literacy and education levels including digital activities.
- Dowry demands leading to physical and mental harassment.
- Domestic violence due to alcoholism and other issues.
- Son preference leading to high pressure to deliver male children and skewed sex ratio.
- Lack of knowledge about government schemes.

Economic

- Less entrepreneurial initiative by women.
- No land or property right
- Undervaluation of women's filled work in agriculture & allied activities
- Undervaluation of women's unpaid household work contribution.
- Less support to take up opportunities for studies or formal work.
- Lack of financial independence.

Political

- Low participation rates in gram Sabhas.
- Lack of access to police and judicial system.
- Lack of women political participation for election parties.

(3:2) Primary Data collected by the Google form.

The primary data based on online mode through the google form. Here I have made some questionnaire, which has shared on WhatsApp thereafter got responses from some are in professional like Anganwadi didi, community leaders, housewife women etc.

(3:3) Questionnaire

Before conducting interview, I have made five Questionnaire according to my topic which are:

(1) How many women are aware of PRI System ?

- Some
- Some how
- Not at all
- Extremely

(2) What is the maximum qualification of rural women ?

- Matriculation
- Intermediate
- Graduation
- Or less than 10

(3)What is the status of women ownership on property?

- Some
- Some how
- Not at all
- Extremely

(4)What is the percentage of dependency of women sarpanch in rural areas ?

- Self
- Husband

(5)How many rural women are skilled in technology?

- Some
- Some how
- Not at all
- Extremely

(3:4)Challenges of writing paper

I have faced problems during my research because of limited sources due to the deteriorating pandemic situation. Therefore, not able to collect primary data, this paper has been written based on online mode which is suggested by organization.

Chapter 4:Result

According to survey I have analysed the raw data then I found that gap so, if we will strengthening them through the modules then they can participate each and every level.

The sampling used is random and convenient. Published reports, news reports of news channels, articles in journals and newspapers, websites, after searching got some data. including success story of a woman how she struggles in her life through her story knew the actual problem . Then after used world bank database in 2012 which is showing gender inequality then analysed . So, after getting response of many people and study got result that if we will ensure them relegated to awareness program then they will accept new thing. According to their requirements there are some modules which has mentioned in this paper (1) Module of gender equality (2) Module for political leader (3) Module of finance & technology.

(4:0)Approach

Model 1 : Incentive blocks Where SHG and VO are already in existence.

This approach is based on micro-finance, livelihood, and empowerment of women to ensure their right and entitlements and participate in PRI. Therefore, we will provide, income generation activities so that we could see the social transformation which will benefit the women for long time. These SHG and VO will be provided training on management of community institution, ,nutrition, livelihood, leadership, PRI, gender, and information on rights and entitlement like MGNREGA etc.

Model 2 :Where NRLM is not working intensively.

Through this approach they will do CRP drive and take three days basic SHG management training. After 3-6 month they will do second drive in the same village for VO formation. After formation. Leader will be selected through ward organization at ward level.

(4:1) Analysis and interpretation with the row data

The collected data has been analysed through statical tool like SPSS and Google from which is mentioned in the bellow.

(4:2) Part one Specific modules for Disha programme.

Table : 2 Module plans for Gender equality.

First year	Session1 (15 days)	Session 2 (1 day)	Session 3 (20 days)	
	Basic knowledge of gender, advantage of trainings modules, Understanding of patriarchy system and power, history of women discrimination, Status of women in India: Literacy and education, Health and family welfare. Gender role, Gender division of labour.	Through the activity:- find out the workload of women and male. Which kind of work women does unpaid work or paid work?	Understanding of women rights:- PWDVA Act, POCSO Act, POSH Act, PCPNDT Act, Dowry prohibition Act, Right to get help from the law, Human trafficking Act, Child marriage Act, Sexual harassment Act, Government Schemes:- Women help centre, Beti bachao beti padaho yojna,Ujjwala yojna.	

Table:3 Module of finance and technology.

Second year	Session1 (10 days)	Session 2 (15 days)	Session 3 (10 days)	
	Understanding the livelihood sector, micro finance, marketing, and processing, Exposure visit in the food processing companies.	Vocational trainings :- such as sewing embroidery, bakery, for skill building on alternative livelihood opportunities, motivational videos such as success story of kalpana saroj.	Basic computer knowledge:- Ms excels, Ms word, use of social media.	

Table: 4 Module plans for political leaders.

Third year	Session 1 (5 days)	Session 2 (10)	
	Understanding the governance system:- Three tire system, Role of political leader	Workshop for enhance communication skills, behavioural skills, leadership quality. Workshop for debate in a group so that their decision-making power will increase.	

(4:4) Part two

Module of gender equality

The gender equality module is an important module to understand the gender gaps, through that module society can be aware of the gender gaps. it means not treated equally by men and women due to biological transformation, social role, and cultural structure it's known gender, for example, what will happen while a woman will keep short hair and a boy will keep long hair. There may be a social boycott from their community because they are not following norms and regulations made by the community. therefore, they have been following these kinds of practices for a long time.

We can measure it through the literacy rate and education level between, females and males in India, according to census data male literacy rate is 78.8% and the female is 59.3%. It is a concern of matter that still girl child doesn't get the benefit of it in a rural area, because of their school is very far away from their house, poverty, and child marriage these are some reasons that women literacy rate is less as compared to male.

It is very difficult to change our perception especially in women empowerment region with different aspect, if we talk social problems there are many problems faced by women like female foeticide, which means killing unborn girl child call female foeticide, according to the UNFPA report 4.6 crore females are missing due to male son preference in 2020. The main reason for this the gender equality along with easy access to technology, several cases are increasing in gender-selective abortions cases, therefore the government of India has enacted the PCPNDT Act in 1994. After established the PCPNDT Act, it has been forced by implemented in the country but still occurring this problem due to less transparency in the hospitals.

According to the world bank's survey database in 2012, there is various inequality between the two genders.

Infant mortality rate between two variable females is 44.3 and male 43.5, life expectancy at the birth rate of the female is 68 and male 64.5, expected years of schooling rate of female is 11.3 and male is 11.8, primary school completion rate of the female is 96.6 and male is 96.3, lower secondary school completion rate of female is 76.0 and male is 77.9, secondary school education, student rate of the female is 46 and male is 54, primary and secondary education ratio of females or males is 0.98 and male is 1.0, unemployment rate between female is 1.13 or male is 1.0, employees in agriculture, female is 59.8 and male is 43, employees in the industry, female is 20.7 and male is 26.

(4:5) Advantage and disadvantage of women in India.

Women empowerment means it makes financially, emotionally independent which is very important for them, because mostly housewife women and girls faced many problems such as domestic violence, child marriage, sexual abuse, discrimination, Poverty, access demand for dowry, inequality on wages, and patriarchy system spread in our society, in India most of the women have to face these kinds of problems in rural areas as well as slums. Not only India it is a universal problem therefore it has been considered a human right.

The CEDAW is an international bill of rights for young women and adolescent girls through this right they can remove disparities for education which is a core principle of CEDAW. It helps to fight against social violence and can fight for rights, as well as it will bring equal status as compared to men.

(4:6)Patriarchal System

A social system in which the resources of men were in the decision- marketing process and the power to control the social ideology is cantered, men use this power to exploit the reproductive power and sexuality domination to maintain their supremacy. Violence is a part of this structure because of the social system based on the power relations of inequality, is an essential part.

This system works in conjunction with other structures based on inequality, such as caste system and patriarchy. In India, there is a reader mix, due to which the dalit community in the society from triple exploitation, due to a caste system, they have to face social consequences. These social oppressions keep them away from economic resources and opportunities and at the same time suffer the oppression of patriarchy in the entire society and their caste community, which includes violence, sexual exploitation, unbalanced division of labour etc. similarly, women in the tribal community are losing their rights over natural resources on the one hand , displacement and migration on the other are forcing them to bear the brunt of more and more socio -economic promises, where the patriarchy makes its alliance with the neoliberal market, due to which tribal women face violence from the state market and community.

(4:7)History of women discrimination

Women discrimination started in ancient Indian period in later Vedic period though in Vedic period women were not allowed to get education in gurukul other that this woman was extremely rejected by male members of the family, women were worshiped as goddesses so, there was no gender discrimination in Vedic period but since later Vedic period discrimination started in education, no equal rights with men and facilities, as well as child marriage, widow burning, and polygamy and then worsened the condition of women.

In the medieval period women were restricted for many things and they were fully depending on their husbands and these restrictions were applied in many European countries as well as our country.

(4:8) Gender role in our society

These are several examples of traditional gender roles, for example, wood -cutter mostly male work outside they are powerful as compared to women this is a perception of people and women work at home as their house chores, caring, means women work unpaid work and male work paid work mostly in rural areas.

But, in Modern India these kinds of practices are slightly changing women can work outside and their profession also wood cutter they use machines to design furniture.

(4:9) Module for political leader.

According to the 73rd and 74th amendments, the Indian Constitution has a provision that 33 percent reservation for women seats in Panchayati Raj institution for scheduled castes and scheduled areas, it is mandatory for all states. If we talk about women sarpanch, most of the women sarpanch who stand for an election their age group is 25-40. At this time, they have the responsibility of childbearing and rearing. There is not given space for women in the traditional institutions' system but after the implementation of reservation in the panchayat, women have got an opportunity to raise their voice and opinion in the Gram Sabha. But still, women are facing problem due to lack of confidence, lack of knowledge them because women are unable to exercise their leadership due to the lack of a decision- making power.

Through this module, they will be aware of the PRI structure and how it works in rural areas. It is three tiers structure they have the power to take self-governance for their panchayat, district, and block level. These intuitions have responsibility for the implementation of schemes like land improvement, irrigation, animal husbandry, fisheries, education women and child development, etc.

(4:10) Module plans for Financial & technology.

Women always face financial issues, according to world research, we found that women who earn money are financially strong, and they face, less domestic violence as compared to housewife women in India. Many developing countries have a goal to empower women financially but due to unskilled and social barriers, they can't go outside. India has across 2.5 million SHG in rural areas SHG is such platform where marginalized and poor women come together to solve their social issues, and individual problem and, they save the money in a group, in each group have minimum 15 members they deposit small amount weakly in a year, this method used by NGO and Government through the government sector they get loans over the 100,000 and up to 300,000 with very low-interest rate to start a small business.

(4:11) Outcomes of “Disha project “in context of women empowerment in social aspects and political aspects.

Social aspects

- Decrease domestic violence.
- Women can claim against their right.
- They will be aware of nutritious food during their pregnancy and other health issues.
- Gradually reduce the dowry system in our society.
- They will be aware for early marriage.
- Reduce in female feticide.
- They will be aware of digital literacy.

Political aspects

- Women will not hesitate while they participate in the Gram Sabha meeting, they will be able to raise their voice.
- There will be equally participations in the political parties.
- They will Focus on strong legislation for women safety.
- They can take decision when they will lead on political parties.

Chapter :5 Discussion

(5:0) PRI election with women empowerment

Gram Sabha has the power to perform such functions at the village level. For instance, they approve plans, programs, and projects for social and economic development in their panchayat. It is also responsible for the identification of beneficiaries under poverty alleviation and other programs. Every Gram Sabha gets a certification of the utilization of funds for such plans, programs, and project implementation.

(5:1) Role of women sarpanch in a panchayat

- Sarpanch has to organize Gram Sabha meetings.
- It is mandatory that the sarpanch has to organize a minimum of two Gram Sabha meetings every year on the dates given by the government.
- Sarpanch has the responsibility to ensure the larger participation of people at Gram Sabha meetings.
- Sarpanch takes all the measures to ensure participation of people mainly, scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, women, and she encourage others to express their grievance and gives suggestions in the Gram Sabha.

(5:2)Challenges of women empowerment in PRI election.

- Lack of knowledge regarding PRI structure.
- Lack of confidence.
- Lack of money for standing for women sarpanch.
- Unable to visit their panchayat due to unskilled driving themselves.
- Due to the workload of house chores, they stuck in their house.

(5:3)The success story of Kalpana Saroj in Maharashtra, India.

Mostly, the Indian women are homemaker, they don't get permission from their elders to go out to start a business because of social barriers and norms, but those get permission to start a business they are now a good example of it. They have faced many challenges like lack of knowledge, financial problems, male dominate industry, fear of failure, skills, and lack of technology knowledge, basically in rural areas.

There is a success story of Kalpana Saroj she was born in Vidarbha, Maharashtra in 1961. She belongs to the Dalit community; her father was a constable and they used to live in the police quarters. She had three sisters and two brothers. She had a desire to study, but when she was 12 years old her parents have forced her to do marriage after marriage, she has faced domestic violence when her father aware of it, he took her from her law house. after coming her father got dead due to cancer then she started a bootic shop, she had struggle lot like she has financial problems, unskilled currently she is a chairperson of Kamani Tubes in Mumbai.

(5:4) Types of Government scheme for women empowerment in India.

Now, the government of India launched many programs for women empowerment which are the PMMY it is a flagship program to providing loans for small and micro enterprises, they can get loans up to 10 lakhs in a group with the lower rates it is a mention in the scheme guidelines, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme, Ujjwala Scheme, Mahila Sakti Kendras, Reservation for women in Panchayati Raj, Support to training and employment program for women, and women helpline Scheme.

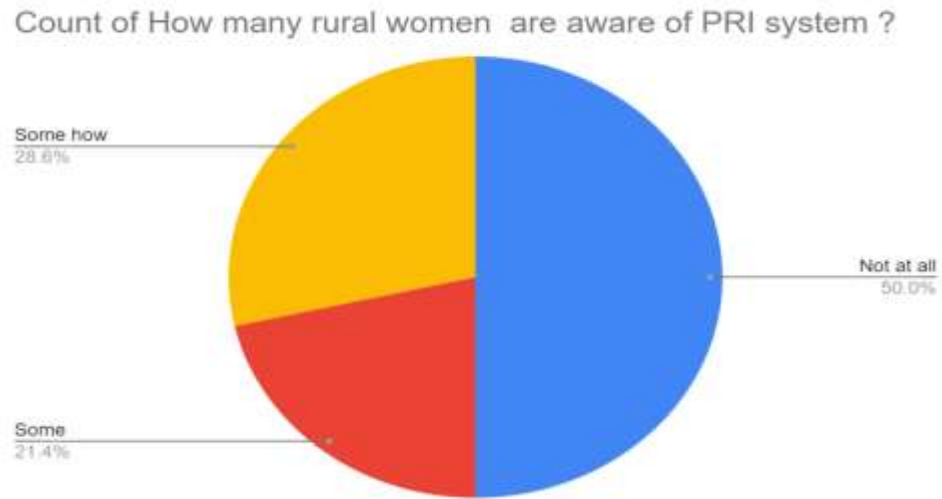
After implementing the scheme of BBBP scheme we showed changes in sex ratio at birth in the year 2001-02 which was 931 and if we will see in the year of 2014-15 ratio was 918 so, we can see that there has been a change for girl child preference.

(5:5) Some organizations working for women's empowerment in India.

There are many organizations working on women empowerment but Here are some NGOs working in this sector. An ANANDI organization is working for women empowerment through strengthening rural women for equitable life, so that women can live a peaceful life. Chaitanya established in 1993 it is a non-profit organization for ensuring a platform where women can address their financial and social needs at the grassroots level.

In India there have been working several NGOs for the late 1980s, to 1970s, which was MYRADA and SEVA (Self Employed women's Association) these organisations had been working with (SHG) the self-help group approach proper manner in gender dimension especially in rural area.

Figure:1 Awareness of Women about PRI system.



There are 14 total respondents for first question, 50% said that rural women are totally not aware for PRI system, 21% people said some aware of it and 28% said that they aware somehow it means maximum people responded that not at all. So, what is the reason might be they will not interested in aware for PRI or could be other reason.

Table : 4 Frequency table have analysed based on nominal data and ordinal data.

Women depends on					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Self	4	28.6	28.6	28.6
	Husband	10	71.4	71.4	100.0
	Total	14	100.0	100.0	

Source* taken by me from the 14 respondents.

In this table I have found that mostly women depend on their husband as per the data it is showing in table no. one, which is 71% and 28 % people said that them self.

Table :5 Qualification status of rural women.

Qualification status of rural women

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Matriculation	7	50.0	50.0	50.0
	Intermediate	2	14.3	14.3	64.3
	Or less than 10	3	21.4	21.4	85.7
	Graduation	2	14.3	14.3	100.0
	Total	14	100.0	100.0	

Source* taken by me from the 14 respondents.

In table no two, I have found that highest responded on 50 % in matriculation and lowest is 64%.

In lastly, I have analysed between two variables after analysed I found that women qualification status is very less in rural areas ,because girls face many problems during their schooling such as child marriage, drop out, poverty, house chores, and menstruation cycle in this time they feel weakness due to heavy bleeding and cramps as well no. of girls did not use sanitary pad mostly in rural areas due to money problem so, they did not prefer going to school, therefore, they are dependent on their husband.

I

mage :1 Unique Gram Sabha in Madya Pradesh where women are participating.



Source*Flickr. Com, Creator name is Powell Hat.

Chapter(6) Recommendation & Conclusion

I will highly recommend that women's should get equal participate in each sector. Because women are less participating in every sector. So according to my opinion is, this study will help us to understand further research on women empowerment in politically ,socially and economical aspect. As well as there are many non-government sector and government body is working on women empowerment area, they should monitor day by day and also women have to take initiative for participation in each sector so, that their program will be successful and rural women can take benefit.

I have chosen this topic because rural women are less participating in every sector, due to their low confidence and lack of unskilled they unable to participate in Gram Sabha. So, this study will help them to increase their confidence level, and decision-making power.

As we have SDG, in no 5 it has mentioned Gender equality where have to achieve in 2030. In India there are many organizations have been working on it for long time to achieve gender equality as well as government schemes. After studying this article so far, we could not be successful on gender equality. So where is the gap why we could not achieve, is people are not accepting the social change or something else, according to my opinion in this research, maybe it will take time for accepting new things in most of data we have seen changes as compared to earlier data and current data. If we will provide trainings for capacity building then it will increase their knowledge, confidence level and they can elect for panchayat election through this initiative other women will motivate by them , beside this they will engage in each sector.

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