

Exploring capacity building modules for social and political empowerment of women

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Introduction of Tata steel rural development (TSRDS)

- The TSRDS is a CSR body of Tata steel company it is a global steel company in India.
- It was established in 1979.
- Tata steel Rural Development society (TSRDS) is working on various dimensions in development sector. like agriculture, women empowerment, education, and health.

Disha project

- Tata steel Rural development society (TSRDS) is working on Disha project through the project they are covering 10 location of Jharkhand and Odisha both the state.
- The primary objective of project is to enable women leaders through social, economical and political empowerment by making systematic investment in community based originations to enhance their participation and productivity, as also create and sustain module of rural women.

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



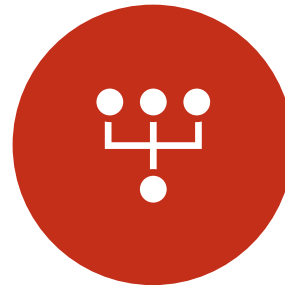
Outcome1: Enable 6000 women leader across TSRDS's units who will facilitate or lead collective action of social initiative in their respective Gram Panchayat with collaboration of PRI members.



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.



Objective of study

- 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.
- To identify the benefit of women's empowerment
- Identify the gender role in our society

Literature Review

SHG

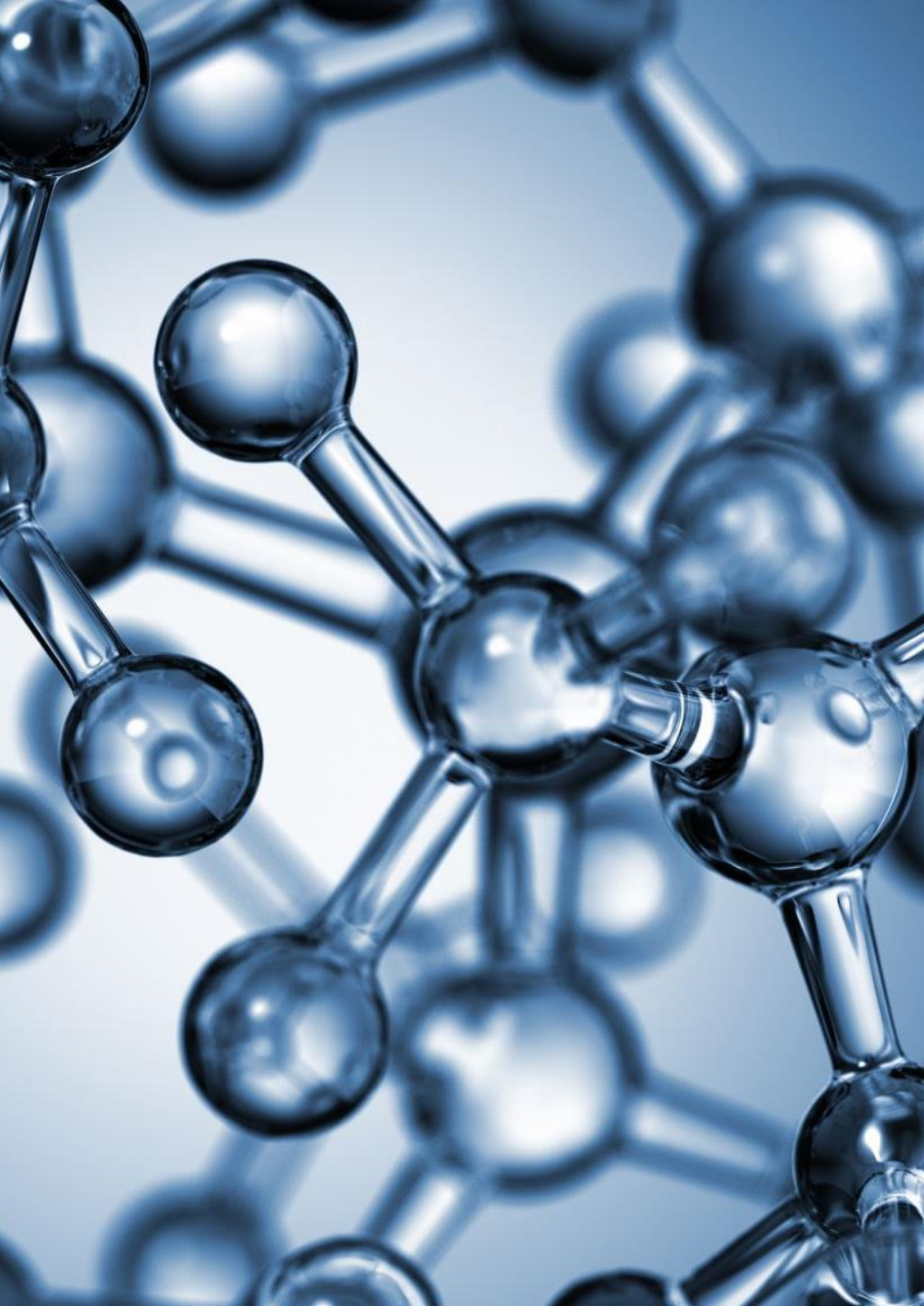
- According to Sandhu, said that self-help groups are take benefit of trainings as well as they can generate income for employment.
- Limitation was they have various problems such as limited credit, non-loan re-payment by members and lack of information regarding new schemes initiative by the government.

Household women

- Sharma, A., & Kashyap, S. K. said that 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.

Issues in political system

- Kaushal, R. said that through the provision of the Indian constitution for governance in different level, most of 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.



Research Methodology

The Research is based on Qualitative research method and Quantitative method.

Two types of data used for data collection primary data and secondary data.

Secondary data & primary data

- ▶ Watch video, News paper, Articles and TSRDS provided data.
- ▶ Through the interview.

Result & Discussion

- ▶ According to secondary data and primary data , I knew the problem then I have designed according to their requirement

Approach

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

Model 2 :Where NRLM is not working intensively.

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 the workload of house chores, they stuck in their house.

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.

Module plans for Gender equality

First year	Session1 (15 days)	Session 2 (1 days)	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.	

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.	

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.	

Figure:1 Awareness of Women about PRI system.

Count of How many rural women are aware of PRI system ?

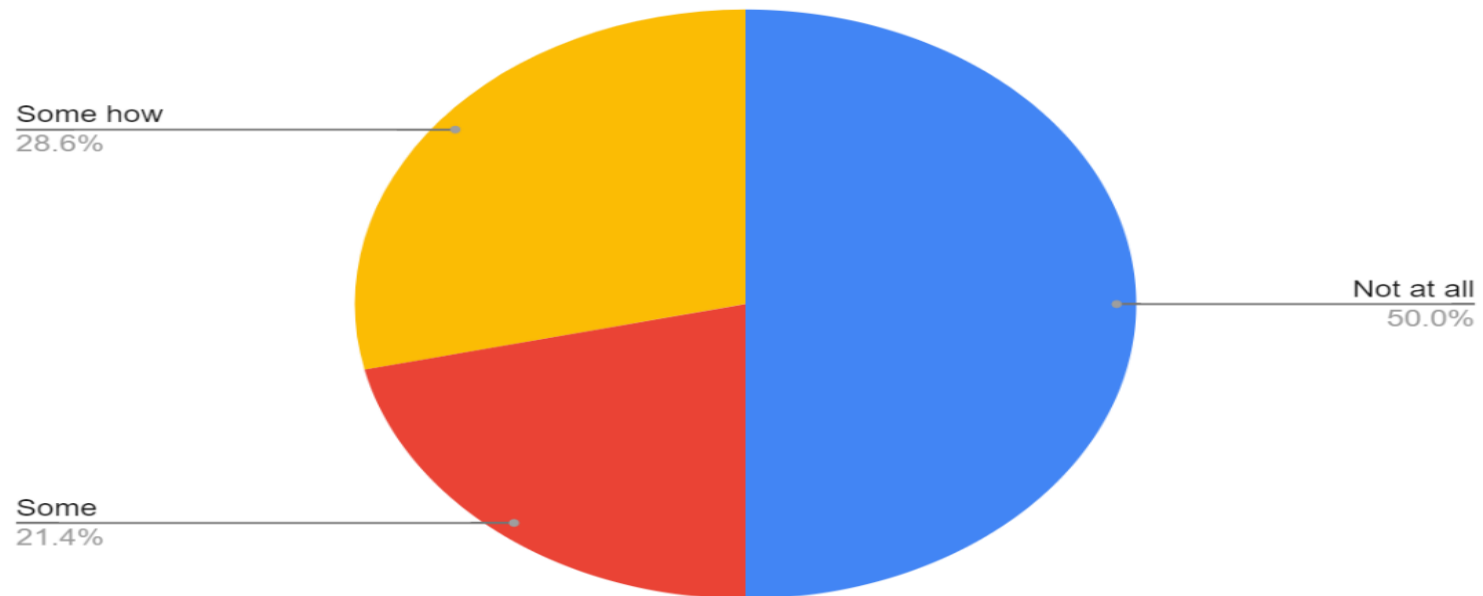


Table : 4 Frequency table have analysed based on nominal data and ordinal data

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	

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	

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

Image :1 Unique Gram Sabha in Madhya Pradesh where women are participating.



Recommendation& conclusion

- ▶ This study will help us to understand further research on women empowerment in politically ,socially and economical aspect.
- ▶ In Sustainable development goal (SDG), it has mentioned that we have to achieve Gender equality in 2030.
- ▶ According to the study I found that these kind of training module will be fruitful for rural women and also urban women those are living in slums.

Thank you