

## CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Yatra Naryastu Pujyante  
Tatra Ramante Devta

Women are very important in Indian society and culture. It is said that where women are respected, gods reside. Women are an important component of society.

Women are the birthright  
Women are the culture  
Women are innovation  
Women are power

Echo power is considered in Indian society but women's rights and entitlements or when it comes down to it. A lot of acts in the constitution are made for women who work to keep their rights and entitlements unaffected. From the point of view of women's safety, women should be aware of the acts, especially the rural women. The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution Act 1992 has given a new direction to the Panchayati Raj system but has also provided an opportunity to increase the participation of women in the Panchayat by providing 33% reservation. Today, 2.5 lakh panchayats in the country have elected about 32 lakh representatives. Out of these, more than 14 lakh are women, which is 46.14 percent of the total elected members. Millions of women are participating in politics through Panchayati Raj. Fifty percent of Indian society is made up of women and most of them are women living in rural communities, also emphasizing that panchayats should have as many women public representatives as possible so that they can focus on the problem of rural women.

So the task of bringing them in the stage of development is to be done by the women sarpanch who is also the people's representative. The scope of public matters which was limited to Gram Sabha has now reached the kitchen due to the woman public representative who was able to spend it properly. This is the advantage of being a woman public representative. Social awareness is an important condition for the success of Panchayati Raj. It has become imperative to give information to women about their rights and duties. We see that the woman of the village lives a much more backward life than the city. She spends most of her time doing housework and working in the fields. She is very shy. She has no right to make any decisions about her life.

### **Indira Mahila Yojana:-**

The scheme was launched by the Central Government on August 2, 1995 in 200 development blocks of the country. The scheme is centrally sponsored and implemented

through the state government. Under this scheme, Indira Mahila Kendra was formed at the Anganwadi level under the literacy program to strengthen the position of women.

### **Balika Samrudhi Yojana:-**

This scheme has been started on the auspicious occasion of Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti in the year 1997. Under this scheme, to change the attitude of the society towards girls, this scheme was brought. In the society, girls are honored, older daughters are educated. And at the time of birth of the girls, the poor family was given a scholarship of Rs. 500 to go to school, Rs. 300 for the tenth class

### **Training and employment for women:-**

The objective of this scheme is to promote training in traditional field skills enhancement and upliftment and to provide employment to the destitute women to increase their income level.

### **Mahila Swayamsiddha Yojana:-**

Women Empowerment In the year 2001, this scheme is run under the Union Ministry of Human Resource Development.

### **Swaranim Yojana:-**

This scheme was started to empower the backward class women of the society financially. Under this scheme there is an arrangement to give a loan of Rs. 50,000 to women at very low interest rate.

### **Dairy Plan:-**

Dairy Scheme Undertaking is run by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Central Government.

### **Kishori Shakti Yojana:-**

This scheme is for adolescents in the age group of 11 to 15 years. Under this scheme, social development of girls is done through nutrition education and training.

### **National Women's Fund:-**

Under this social organizations, Mahila Vikas Nigam, Sahakari Samiti are implemented under these to provide loan and value and finance facility to women for production work.

### **Stree Shakti Awards:-**

Understanding the role of women in building the society, this award is given to women who have worked for the protection of women's rights in various fields. These awards are given to such women as Devi Ahilya Holkar, Rani Laxmibai, Rajmata Jijau.

### **National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme:-**

India is the first country in the world to take the bold step of implementing the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in the whole country in April 2008 by giving employment legal status. This scheme also provides 33% reservation in employment for women.

### **National Commission for Women:-**

The National Commission for Women has been established in the year 1992 as a constitutional development to promote gender rights and end discrimination and atrocities against women in the society for the promotion of women's rights and security.

### **Self Power Scheme:-**

This project is a centrally sponsored scheme supported by International Agriculture Development Fund. This project is being implemented in 55 districts of Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

### **Your daughter plan:-**

This scheme is especially for wool girls who have dropped out of school or are not going to school. The attitude towards these girls is different. It is not literate. That is why it happens for them under this scheme. By selecting under, training will be given to 11 to 18 year old girls who have left school.

### **Establishment of employment generating unitsfor women:-**

Under this, to improve the living standards of poor women, financial assistance is provided to those women by providing them training in traditional and non-traditional occupations and providing them employment.

### **Educational programs for the prevention of atrocities against women:-**

Under this scheme legal literacy camps, promotional materials, seminars and workshops are organized to create awareness among women against exploitation and research work can be done effectively for their prevention. Act 1956, Protection from Abuse of Women Bill 2007 and Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 are included.

### **Health Improvements:-**

Building a healthy nation is possible only when the women and children of the nation are healthy, cultured, educated and mentally strong. Despite this, women's health is in danger

due to poverty, growing population and superstition in the country. In this context, Janani Suraksha Yojana is important, was launched in 2005.

### **Women's Education:-**

The nation cannot develop without education. Dr. Radhakrishnan Commission Pune had addressed the educated mother as the fortune teller of the house. Education is an important source of social empowerment. The government is making many schemes to promote women's education.

### **Hostel for working women:-**

Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided for construction of hostels for working women, Deputy Heads of Social Organizations, Public Sector, Deputy State Governments and Educational Institutions. Under this scheme, cheap, safe and convenient accommodation is provided to working women living away from home.

In this way many schemes have been provided for the development of rural women but this scheme is implemented in every village so that rural women can be developed. The role of women representative in development has been important. If the woman public representative is highly educated then she can benefit from the schemes for the women of her village. A woman representative will play an important role in overcoming the problems of women.

National Pranita Swami Vivekananda, while stating the need for active participation of women in the development process, had said that "just as a bird cannot fly with one wing, no nation can progress without the participation of women" The concept of social and economic development of a nation is incomplete without the participation of women

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