

Manuscript ID:
IJEBAMPSR-2025-020403

Volume: 2

Issue: 4

Month: August

Year: 2025

E-ISSN: 3065-9140

Submitted: 10-July-2025

Revised: 25-July-2025

Accepted: 16- Aug-2025

Published: 31-Aug-2025

Address for correspondence: Dr.
Shri. Sakharum Dagadu Humbe
M.A. SET (ECONOMICS)
Email: sdhumbe9@gmail.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.16793373](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.16793373)

DOI Link:
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.16793373>



Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0):

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

A Critical study on the various latest Governmental Schemes for Women Empowerment and its success

Sakharum Dagadu Humbe
M.A. SET (ECONOMICS)

Abstract

The development of women is essential for the progress of society. Through women empowerment, women are able to take control of their own lives and actively contribute to the development of society. It is essentially the process of upliftment of women in social, economic and political context. It is the process of safeguarding them against different social evils. It is essential to participate fully in economic life across all the sectors to build stronger economies, achieve international goals for development and sustainability and improve quality of life for women, men, families, and communities. But unfortunately, in India women empowerment have become a myth and an illusion, in spite of being an important concern of the 21st century. In India, women enjoy a lower status compared to men due to many reasons and accept gender inequality. Many efforts were made by the government to empower the women through different schemes. Present paper entitled "A critical study on the various latest Governmental schemes for women empowerment and its success" through's light on the governmental schemes for woman empowerment and their success in the Indian context

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Equality, Women's Right, Leadership, Resilience, Inspiration, Government Scheme

Introduction

History of status of women reveals that women in India are subject to many changes since a few millenniums. Their status declined in ancient and medieval periods and promotion of equal rights by many reformers lead to regain the status. Today we have women competing with men in every walk of life and share equal women's ability to have and use resources to make strategic life choices and lead the life respectfully in the society. It is essentially the process of upliftment of women in social, economic and political context. It is the process of safeguarding them against different social evils. It is essential to participate fully in economic life across all the sectors to build stronger economies, achieve international goals for development and sustainability and improve quality of life for women, men, families, and communities.

Women Empowerment:

The term women empowerment refers to the increase in of the spiritual, social, political and economic strength of women. It is conceived as:

1. Having the power to make a decision for self
2. Having access to resources and information for proper decision making
3. Having numerous options to choose from
4. The ability to show assertiveness while making the decision collectively
5. Ability to think positively to bring about a change
6. Ability to develop new skills for group power and self-empowerment
7. Ability to use democratic means to change perceptions of others.
8. Adopting changes and a growth process that are self-initiated and never ending

But unfortunately, in India women empowerment have become a myth and an illusion, in spite of being an important concern of the 21st century. In India, women enjoy a lower status compared to men due to many reasons and accept gender inequality. Many efforts were made by the government to empower the women through different schemes. The success of any governmental program depends on the public awareness of the schemes, proper implementation at the grass root level with commitment and sincerity. The following are the women empowerment schemes introduced by the India Government.

How to Cite this Article:

Humbe, S. D. (2025). A Critical study on the various latest Governmental Schemes for Women Empowerment and its success. International Journal of Economic, Business, Accounting, Agriculture and Management Towards Paradigm Shift in Research, 2(4), 12–18. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.16793373>

1. Beti Bachao Beti padhao scheme
2. Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)
3. Udyogini Scheme
4. Women Entrepreneurship Program
5. UJJAWALA 2.0
6. National Creche Scheme
7. SWADHAR GREH Scheme
8. Indira Gandhi Matrutva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)
9. Support To Training and Employment Program Me for Women (STEP)
10. Women Helpline Scheme

I. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme:-(22th Jan.2015)



<https://www.pmindia.gov.in>

"Beti Bachao Beti Padhao" is an important scheme of the Government of India, which aims to promote education and protection of girls. This scheme was launched on 22 January 2015, in Panipat, Haryana state. The main objective of this scheme is to reduce social injustice and discrimination against girls, as well as ensure their education and health. Since coordinated and convergent efforts are needed to ensure survival, protection, and empowerment of the girl's child, the government has announced Beti Bachao Beti Padhao initiative. This is being implemented through a national campaign and focused multi

sartorial action in 100 selected districts low in CSR, covering all states and UTs. This is a joint initiative of Ministry of women and child development, Ministry health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human resources Development. Against girls.

Objectives: -

1. Prevention of gender-biased sex-selective elimination
2. Ensuring survival and protection of the girl child
3. Ensuring education and participation of the girl child

II. Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (Mksp): - (2010-11)



Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana
महिला किसान सशक्तिकरण परियोजना

<http://mksp.gov.in/portal>

The Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) is a program focused on empowering women in agriculture. It aims to enhance their participation and productivity, and create sustainable livelihoods by strengthening community institutions and promoting sustainable agricultural practices. The Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) is a program focused on empowering women in agriculture. It aims to enhance their participation and

productivity, and create sustainable livelihoods by strengthening community institutions and promoting sustainable agricultural practices.

Objectives

1. Empowering women farmers and workers
2. Improving social-economic conditions
3. Provides access to new technology and information
4. Community perspective grows

III. UDYOGINI SCHEME: (1997-98)



<https://udyogini.org>

The Udyogini Scheme is a government initiative in India aimed at empowering women by providing financial assistance for starting or expanding small businesses, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas. It offers subsidies on loans from banks and financial institutions to women, with a focus on supporting those from economically weaker sections and marginalized communities. The Udyogini scheme's primary objective is to empower women by promoting self-reliance and economic independence through self-

employment opportunities, primarily in the trade and service sectors. It also aims to facilitate access to formal credit channels for women, encouraging them to take loans from banks and financial institutions for income-generating activities.

Objective:

1. Promoting Self-Employment
2. Encouraging Formal Credit
3. Supporting Various Business Activities
4. Financial Assistance for SC/ST Women
5. Skill Development

IV. Women Entrepreneurship Program: (5th April, 2016)



<https://wep.gov.in>

Several programs support women entrepreneurs in India, including the Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP), Startup India, and the Women Entrepreneurship Development Program (WEDP). These initiatives aim to provide women with the resources, skills, and networks

needed to establish and grow successful businesses. This program promotes community.

Objective

1. Developing entrepreneurial skills
2. Enhancing digital literacy
3. Promoting diversity and inclusion
4. Promoting female entrepreneurship in rural area

V. Ujjawala-2.0: (1st May, 2016)



<https://www.pmujiwalayojana.com>

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) is a flagship scheme to provide clean cooking fuel like LPG to the underprivileged families in rural areas. Otherwise, traditional cooking fuels like firewood, coal, cow dung, etc. were used in rural areas.

Ujjwala 2.0 is the second phase of cooking gas from families in rural areas. Women beneficiaries

VI National Creche Scheme: - (1st jan. 2017)



<https://www.pib.gov.in>

The National Crèche Scheme, now known as Palna, is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme providing for small children of working women. It aims to support working mothers by offering a safe and secure environment for their children, ensuring their health and development. The scheme provides services like sleeping facilities, early stimulation, pre-school education, supplementary nutrition, and health check-ups. National Crèche Scheme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme through States/UTs with effect from 01.01. 2017 to

from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Most Backward Classes etc. were included.

Objectives:

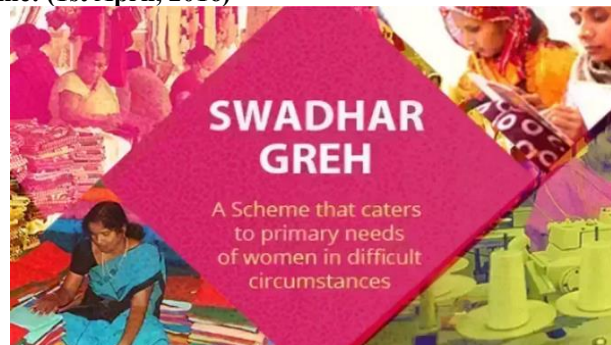
1. Protecting their health
2. Fuel for clean cooking
3. Equal opportunities for poor and disadvantaged families
4. To protect environment

provide day care facilities to children (age group of 6 months to 6 years) of working mothers in the community.

Objectives:

1. Day care facilities including sleeping facilities.
2. Early stimulation for children below 3 years and pre-school education for 3 to 6 years old children
3. Supplementary nutrition (to be locally sourced)
4. Growth monitoring
5. Health check-up and immunization

VII. Swadhar Greh Scheme: (1st April, 2016)



<https://cgwcd.gov.in>

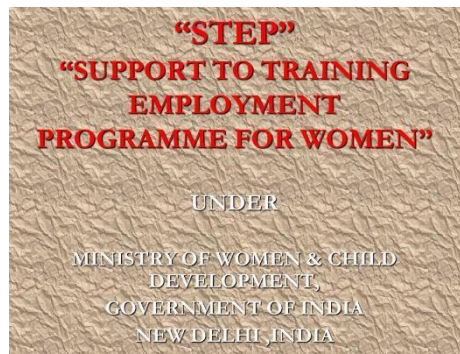
The Ministry of Women and Child Development implements the Swadhar Greh Scheme. This scheme helps the women victims in difficult situations who need institutional support for rehabilitation and to live their lives with dignity. This scheme is called the Shelter Home for Women (SHW) Scheme. The Swadhar Griha Scheme providing food, shelter, counselling, clothing, training, legal aid, medical aid, health and financial and social security to the women. The special needs of women are taken care of

adequately and they are not neglected in any situation which leads to their exploitation.

Objective:

1. Providing temporary shelter to homeless women
2. Counseling and guidance for mental and emotional support
3. Legal help for women
4. Integrating

VIII. Support to Training and Employment Program Me for Women (Step): - (1986-87)



<https://wcd.delhi.gov.in/scert/support-training-employment-women>

Under the program poor and disadvantaged women are provided skill development training in old/traditional sectors. The main objective of this program is to provide employment to women, enabling them to become self-employed or entrepreneurs.

Objectives:

1. Skill development
2. Self-employed or entrepreneurship
3. benefits to villages and poor women

IX. Indira Gandhi Matrutva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY): (20th Oct.2010)



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pradhan_Mantri_Matri_Vandana_Yojana

It is a maternity benefit program me introduced in 2010and it was brought under National food security Act 2013. It is implemented in 523 districts. The Indira Gandhi Matrutva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), also known as the Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) scheme, is a government of India initiative aimed at improving the health and nutrition of pregnant and lactating women. It provides conditional cash transfers to

eligible women to partially compensate for wage loss during pregnancy and after childbirth, and to encourage better health and nutrition practices.

Objectives:

1. Promote optimal health and nutrition
2. Reduce maternal and infant mortality and morbidity
3. Provide partial wage compensation

X. Women Helpline Scheme: (1st April, 2015)



<https://wcdhry.gov.in>

This service is provided at all hours of day. Victims searching, connecting authorities like

the center unknown side and hospital etc.This program under providing travelling services or

some Toll-free helpline numbers available for women and to help them in times of difficulty.

Objective:

1. Telecom service toll-free 24-hour
2. Immediate and emergency response
3. Safety for physical

Conclusion:

One of the successful programs is Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme. It gained lot of popularity in the district where the sex ratio of girl child was declining and hence today, we see improved sex ratio of girls in those 100 districts. Women help line scheme is also a popular scheme where in women are aware of this scheme and getting benefit out of it.

Causes of failure of government programmes:-

1. National Creche Scheme, Udyogini Scheme, Ujjwala, Swadhar Greh, is not popular among the women. Lack of knowledge and awareness among the public or women
2. Hesitation among the women to report the cases of sexual abuse, rape, violence as it becomes the honor of the family.
3. Lack of family support to report cases
4. childhood girls are sermonized to get adjusted in the family
5. Girls are considered as the burden in the Indian family
6. Parental support will not be there for a married girl
7. Patriarchal set up of the families develop the mind set to live under subordination of father, husband and son without questioning
8. After reporting the cases husband, and parents do not support the victim
9. The possibility of a victim suffering more after reporting the case in the form of threatening
10. Delay in justice for a victim
11. Poor conditions of the hostels for women
12. Delay in financial assistance provided for the victim
13. Not reaching the fruits of the various schemes to the victim or the women These are the few causes of failure of government schemes due to the above reasons. There is a need to use mass media to propagate about these schemes so that women get benefit out of these schemes.

Acknowledgment

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the **principal, faculty members, and research committee of the Department of Economics** for their continuous support and encouragement throughout the course of this study. Their insightful guidance and constructive feedback helped shape the quality of this research work.

I also extend heartfelt thanks to the **Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India**, for providing extensive data and scheme information that was crucial to the analysis presented in this paper.

Special appreciation goes to my **colleagues and academic peers**, who shared valuable suggestions and engaged in thought-provoking discussions during the development of this work.

Finally, I am deeply thankful to my **family and friends** for their unwavering support, patience, and motivation during the preparation of this research. Their belief in the importance of this topic has been a source of constant encouragement.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

References:

1. <https://www.pmindia.gov.in>
2. Welfare schemes for women in India- Wikipedia
3. <http://mksp.gov.in/portal>
4. Women empowerment schemes in India-2016 Ministry of women and child development
5. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PradhanMantri_Matrutva_Sahyog_Yojana
6. Ministry of Women and Child Development. (2016). Women Empowerment Schemes in India. Government of India. Retrieved from <https://wcd.nic.in>
7. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY). (2021). Ujjwala 2.0. Retrieved from <https://www.pmuujwalayojana.com>
8. Government of India. (2015). Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme. Retrieved from <https://www.pmindia.gov.in>
9. Ministry of Rural Development. (2010–11). Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP). Retrieved from <http://mksp.gov.in/portal>
10. Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP). (2016). Encouraging Women-led Startups. Retrieved from <https://wep.gov.in>
11. Ministry of Women and Child Development. (2016). Swadhar Greh Scheme Guidelines. Retrieved from <https://cgwcd.gov.in>
12. Ministry of Women and Child Development. (2015). Women Helpline Scheme. Retrieved from <https://wcdhry.gov.in>
13. Government of India. (2017). National Creche Scheme (Palna). Press Information Bureau. Retrieved from <https://www.pib.gov.in>
14. Delhi Commission for Women. (2015). Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP). Retrieved from <https://wcd.delhi.gov.in/scert/support-training-employment-women>
15. Wikipedia Contributors. (2020). Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana. Retrieved from

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pradhan_Mantri_Matru_Vandana_Yojana
16. Udyogini. (1997). Empowering Rural Women Entrepreneurs. Retrieved from <https://udyogini.org>
 17. Welfare Schemes for Women in India. (2023). Wikipedia. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Welfare_schemes_for_women_in_India