

Chapter 7

Conclusion and Suggestion

7.1 Conclusion

Women still face serious threats to their life in our country. Problems facing women in India are the problems that affect our entire society. Every day there are terrible incidents of violence. But the Social, Educational, Economical, Health and welfare status improve of women because of women empowerment and its mostly implement by the women empowerment schemes in Gujarat with reference to prevalent law in force.

After the study primary and secondary data finding mostly supports hypothesis of present research. Research includes many women empowerment schemes which are directly or indirectly connected with law. The Areas of Women empowerment schemes are protection, education, economical, health, social welfare and political. And many other factors also of the women empowerment schemes.

Women Empowerment schemes of the Central Government of India and the state Government of Gujarat both are useful to implement of law. As per the researcher schemes of women Empowerment schemes of the Central Government of India and the state Government of Gujarat with a similar objectives.

Under the affirmative action steps of the Gujarat Government and the Central Government for women are very systematic. Judiciary approach supports for women empowerment schemes in case of

implement properly. NGOs co-operate Government to development of women. NGOs and Media are important for the awareness of women empowerment without not possible to reach at far areas in the Gujarat.

After the study according to researcher women of villages and some urban areas still unaware about benefits of women empowerment schemes. In some cases women don't know the procedure to get benefit and in other cases they unable to complete procedure. Filling forms, attachment of documents in application form etc. not easy for the women of village area. Government should provide assistant or help desk in offices for the Filling forms, attachment of documents in application form etc for the women empowerment schemes. Not just information of women empowerment schemes is enough, processes are bridge to them.

Every efforts of Government for the women empowerment schemes depend on the budget. Allocated budget sufficient and now with use of technology by the Government sent it within time limit.

Economic empowerment is fundamental for women's overall empowerment, and financial inclusion is an important part of the women empowerment schemes banking services have been enabled for unblocking. The government has given credit to small entrepreneurs without the need of guarantee or guarantee. 75% of these loans have been given to women.

The development of skill is another major aspect of increasing our female workforce's potential. Under the Skill Development Scheme, a large number of young Indians have trained in industry related skills. On today's date, half of the certificate given under this scheme has been distributed to women candidates.

In order to care women in the labor work, Maternity Benefit Law has been amended for women employees to increase compulsory pay period of up to 26 weeks. These women empower women because they are not afraid to work because of they have enough time for them children and breastfeeding.

In order to increase the defenses of an unsupported sector, pregnant mothers get cash incentives under the Pradhan Mantri matru Vandana Yojana. As partial compensation for wage loss, these mothers will get Rs 6,000 Is received as an incentive, which lets them relax properly before and after childbirth and only breastfeeding their children.

Keeping women in high-level positions is a positive step towards identifying the eligibility of women and at the same time making organizations more women-friendly. Directors of companies of companies and promotions of high-ranking women are being promoted in public and private companies.

An important aspect of empowerment is also safety. Only women can take part in the economy and public life if they feel safe and secure. For this, the government has sanctioned 181 hiplines for women in 31 states / UTs and 206 one stop centers have been processed where violence-affected women can access help quickly and easily. 33% reservation for women in police force is also implemented.

Nirbhaya Fund is used to implement comprehensive plans for women's 8 major cities and to improve our forensic analysis capacities in case of sexual assault.

For the empowerment of women and for their health protection, the project was launched, which was replaced by BPL. Provide free LPG cylinders for women of families.

Workplace should be suitable for women employees, strict implementation of women's sexual harassment law in workplace (prevention, prohibition and repairs), 2013.

This work provides a safe environment for women and covers all women, all ages, full and part-time public and private sectors or visits to the women's office, including disorderly sectors, local workers, students, apprentices, and so on. An online complaint has been established for sexual harassment cases in the workplace.

India expects to gain from its demographic dividend, so the role of officials becomes more important. The government has enacted a ban on sex selection by PNDT Act 1994 preconception and prenatal diagnosis.

Work on socio-economic aspects to improve the understanding of the society about the priceless value of the girl through our main initiatives of beti bacho beti padhao.

If a country desires to create a culture in which women are strong, equal, active and productive members of their society, then it is essential for women to ensure quality and equal health services. The Ministry of Health recognized the "continuous care" of the lifecycle, implementing various programs for women's health following a spectrum of women to ensure equitable attitude at different stages of life, programs for pregnant women. In order to provide health care, public health departments also pave the way for the economic empowerment of women by involving women from social health recognition providers to women.

For pregnancy, each woman qualifies for quality care services. Pradhan mantri surakshit matrutva abhiyan launched this vision (PMSMA) (9 months symbol of pregnancy) every month to provide 9 quality pregnancy prior care (ANC) to pregnant women. To take advantage of it and to reach the most sensitive and inaccessible people, the Ministry Portal has been providing tracking system for Mother and Child (MCTS) / Reproductive Child Health (RCH) and Mobile Service Kilkari that tracks and facilitates women in prenatal and postal care services. And vaccination services for children by first-line employees through a list of appropriate lines and special messages and calls for each age group.

Janani Sishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) is eligible for all pregnant women who deliver to public health organizations, which deliver completely free including the Caesarean section. In addition to free transfers from home to the organization, in the Referral and Return Home facilities, these initiatives determine free medicines, diagnosis, blood and diet. Lakshya Program: Initiatives for improving the quality of workplace for focused and approach to strengthen main processes related to delivery rooms and maternity theaters.

Maternal and child health wings, obstetric intensive care units and delivery points have been established to provide fundamental and emergency obstetric care services. As a result of this, institutional supply has increased to 78.9% (2015-16) in the country.

In a conscious effort to educate parents and cares about the best parenting methods for children, the Health Ministry has published a book titled "First 1000 days journey".

Government of India strives to ensure comprehensive health care services for women across the country, and these efforts have significantly reduced maternal and mortality rates in India. Maternal mortality rate (MMR) has dropped substantially by 37 points. From 167 lakh live births in 2011-13, they are now 130 million live births! This is the highest since last decade. This means that now we are saving more than 12,000 pregnant women compared to 2011-13.

With the strong support of the states and with our dedicated and dedicated front-line health workers, India is confident of achieving Sustainable Development Goals for maternal health in advance of the 2030 deadline, which is a healthy, strong and bright future for women in India.

In the last half-century, India raises the third population, especially without the corresponding growth in opportunities in rural areas. In recent years, women's traditional roles have made some changes due to economic needs and some efforts have been made to increase the visibility and contribution of women in the general development and development of society. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are becoming one of the key ways of empowering poor women in the developing countries of developing countries.

Special award is given to the "Best Outstanding Industry Adventure" of the year to provide achievements and incentives to women entrepreneurs. Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has implemented two special schemes mahila udyam nidhi and mahila vikas nidhi for women industries and women industry funding, which is a special scheme to provide equities to women entrepreneurs and women development funds, which provide support. For development in the

pursuit of activities that generate income. With special emphasis on female women, SIDBI has also taken initiatives to establish an informal channel for credit requirements in soft conditions.

Through the Start-up India initiative, the Government of India encourages entrepreneurship by guiding, promoting and facilitating new businesses during their lifecycle. With a 360 degree approach to enable the creation of businesses, this initiative provides free four-week online learning programs, establishing research parks, incubators and business centers across the country. A strong network of educational institutions and industry.

STEP was launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, especially in rural India for training women without access to formal skill training facilities. Initiative reaches all Indian women at the age of 16. This program offers expertise in various fields like agriculture, horticulture, food processing, handloom, embroidery, travel and traditional crafts like tourism, hospitality, IT and IT services.

Attempting to take advantage of institutional credit to benefit the deprived people of India. Its aim is to allow economic participation among the women entrepreneurs, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to share the benefits of India's growth. For this, at least one woman and one person from SC or ST communities will get Rs. 1 million to 10 million rupees to set up Greenfield companies in manufacturing, services or commercial sector

Trade programs allow the availability of credit for women interested in non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to solve serious problem of credit usage among guaranteed women in India.

SEED aims to provide opportunities for inspired scientists and sector workers, especially focusing on women to carry out action-oriented, location-specific projects to get social-economic benefits in rural areas. Seed emphasizes equity in the development, so that the benefits of technology are achieved in the expanded sector of the population, especially the disadvantages.

In a conclusion of World Economic Forum, it has been said that if the current situation of equality between women and men is seen then it will take 100 years to bring equality between women and men.

According to the World Economic Forum, the margin of equality between women and men is increasing day by day. This report is prepared by studying the areas of economic opportunities, education, participation in political sector, health, etc. in 144 countries.

In the fields of health and education, there is a greater likelihood of equality between men and women, but in the economic partnership and political empowerment this equation is less in the whole world.

The statistics show that women will still have to wait for 217 years to earn as much money as men and to represent as men.

In the Nordic countries i.e. North European countries, there is a greater likelihood between women and men compared to other countries. India is 108th in the Gender Gap Index. India was 98th in 2006. Bangladesh is ranked 47th while China is 100th. In Iceland, there is a 12

percent gap between men and women, and Iceland is the first country in the list of countries.

This list is based on all the parameters of the World Economic Forum. Norway, Finland and Sweden are among the first five countries. Rwanda is at the forefront of women's representation in parliament. Rwanda is fourth in the list with a period of gender equality over 18%. In the matter of representation of women in Parliament, this country is the world's foremost. Three out of every five MPs are women here. Nicaragua, Slovenia, Ireland, New Zealand and the Philippines are also among the first 10 countries in Global Gender Gap Rankings.

In Middle East and North Africa, the similarities between women and men are in a set condition. The war-bound country is at the bottom of the list of Yemen, where racist equality is 52 percent.

The report says that the reason that women make less money is not just because they are given less pay. But women often work as compensation or non-salaried work or part-time jobs. Generally women are more in low-paying occupations and women are less likely to have high salaries in higher positions.

In Middle East and North Africa, the similarities between women and men are in a set condition. The lowest interval between men and women's revenues is in Slovenia, where 80.5% of men's median income is the average income of women. This report has concluded that if the economic inequality between men and women is removed, then the following possibilities will be possible.

China will be able to add \$ 2.5 trillion to its GDP. America will be able to add \$ 1750 billion to its GDP. France and Germany could add

more than \$ 300 billion to their GDP. The United Kingdom can add \$ 250 billion to its GDP.

- **Nari portal for information of schemes**

To critically analyse and the effort of the Government researcher checked and accessed the nari portal. After that came to the conclusion as below:

Some schemes hyperlink is not properly work which is not good impression on the mind of scheme finder and create difficulty to get benefit for them.

No scheme found related to sports empowerment. government have to provide the information in the interest of women on the national portal

No scheme found related to political empowerment.

No scheme found related to art and cultural activities empowerment

- **Beti Bachao beti Padhao**

Gujarat the condition of girl child is very poor but state government and central government both are aware about this issues and good stapes taken for deal with this problem.

- **Conclusion on fake forms selling of BBBP scheme :**

Government need to quick solve this kind of issues and try not to be happened again. And the same done by the officers and department of government in the case of selling fake forms to getting money of BBBP scheme on this base researcher comes to conclusion that BBBP is popular scheme but some time people become greedy to get benefit so without understand circumstances and they have not proper information of this

schemes and they not try to find and verified may they don't know the places for verify it.

With this, people have also decided to come up with awareness and not to mislead people. So that the beneficiaries will know that saving the girl will not get any benefit from anybody under the BBBP scheme and no account will be directly deposited in the account. The ministry has handed over the probe to the CBI. Most of the forms have come from the medium of the speed post, so this problem is reported to post masters of all states.

Discussion of child sex ratio (CSR) under BBBP and women empowerment related issues throughout the life cycle are addressed. The campaign has been conducted with the efforts of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development, three ministries.

In the key elements of the scheme, in the first phase, the multi-level action involving 100 districts of selected PC-and PNDT Act, the implementation, awareness and advocacy of the nation-wide campaign and where the child sex ratio is low. There is strong emphasis on training, sensitivity, awareness raising and mass social change through real community mobilization.

Beti bachao beti padhao started in the state since the multi-district district functional schemes were implemented in almost all the states. In order to strengthen the capacities of district level officers and frontline workers, training teachers were given to conduct capacity building programs and training. During April to October 2015, nine groups of such training were organized by the Ministry of Women and Child Development covering all the States and Union Territories.

Under the scheme, all district took various steps to protect the girl child and to become educated. District Task Force (Block level work force) and Block Task Force (Block Level Action Force) have been formed. The meetings of these groups were organized and a clear future plan for child sex ratio has been enacted. Various activities have been undertaken to raise awareness for reaching the mass population. Various rallies have been organized with the main participation of various schools, military schools, Government Departments employees etc.

Street plays are also being played in districts to increase awareness about Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao. These street plays are not only in villages, but also in large number of markets where audiences are available. Being imagined by the story, people are becoming vulnerable to problems of abortion due to race selection. Girls child-related issues and the challenges that the bride faces during her entire life-cycle, are well-nurtured by these street plays. The BBBP's message has reached thousands of students and some military officials from Masters Colleges, through signature campaigns and conclave and swearing-in ceremonies.

Through Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, the government aims to generate awareness towards women issues. The government also wishes to improve the efficiency of delivery of welfare services meant for women. The impact of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme is visible in only 3 years from its launch date. However, the sex ratio has increase.

The Government is continually stressing on quality education for girls and encouraging parents to send their girl child to school. Despite the key changes brought about by Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme, it will be difficult for it to gain momentum unless properly executed.

Social abuses and orthodox rituals like female foeticide, child marriage and domestic abuse hinder the due implementation of this scheme.

Moreover, the mindset of people remains conservative as ever despite numerous campaigns spreading awareness among people. The scheme needs a civic body support to achieve the objectives of the scheme. The Dowry system is of the major obstacles in the successful implementation and impact of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme.

- **Women Helpline and abhayam 181**

The 181 Abhayam Mahila Helpline, which is functioning in the state of Gujarat, has emerged as the first helpline of the entire country, with a special emphasis on other states. For such study, the special help and implementation of the entire helpline has been appreciated by visiting officials from various state authorities.

It is worth mentioning here that in the case of various types of violence, including domestic violence, in order to provide immediate protection and advice and guidance to women-oriented schemes, the requirement of availability of '181 helpline' facility From 4 February, 2014, this service operates 24x7 inclusive of 45 Rescue Vans with trained female counselors.

More than 4,00,000 women have been advised to help 181 helpline in the situation of emergency, a councilor was provided with assistance to more than 80,000 women. Many new advanced technologies are being used by the state government to fulfill the dream of Digital India to deliver quality and accelerated variety of various government schemes of the state government. The 181 Women's Helpline service's advanced "mobile app" has been prepared with various benefits to ensure that

women get through a difficult situation to be available through latest and advanced technology.

Very ideologically implement women awareness schemes by the police department of Gujarat government use police HEART program because they very well know that just frame a scheme is not enough. Many men also call at women helpline number, report mental distress after being dragged into such fights. But abhayam have not more staff to counseling them, or talking to their wives in some cases. In this issue Govt. should start helpline for men.

- **One Stop Centre Scheme**

The OSC is like all in one for the women benefit solution of problems at one place. The Centres will be integrated with a Women Helpline to facilitate access to following services. Emergency Response and Rescue Services - OSC will provide rescue and referral services to the women affected by violence. For this, linkages will be developed with existing mechanisms such as National Health Mission (NHM), 108 service, police (PCR Van) so that the woman affected by violence can either be rescued from the location and referred to the nearest medical facility (Public/ Private) or shelter home. In normal and emergency both situation osc is very useful for the every women of nation.

- **Nari adalat**

The Gujarat government has been implementing women's welfare and women empowerment programs for the development of women. With today's great success, it has become a blessing for women. With the introduction of 240 women courts, 16,000 women have been successfully resolved and given justice to their questions by the middle of this court. The woman is administered by the woman and the women are exploited,

tortured, and family members of any community, and contact the women's court to resolve any kind of problem solving and settlement. Considering the representation of women in this women's court, their questions are given a pleasant settlement and justice. Gujarat State Women Commission was established to protect women. This commission has been a big success in protecting women from oppression. Thousands of women's issues have been settled by the women's commission.

Of necessity, the Nari Adalat works as best it can, within the constraints imposed by limited infrastructure and the larger patriarchal structure in which the women of the courts, like the women whose cases are heard, are living every day. Success can only be measured at the level of individual cases resolved, but in situations like this, the smallest victory is a significant one.

- **Mahila Samakhya**

Mahila Samakhya is active in 12,000 villages, over 60 districts in 9 states including Bihar, where UNICEF and Mahila Samakhya have been partners for a long time. The guiding principle of the programme is the centrality of education in empowering women to achieve basic equality. It strives to make women aware, empowered, capable and self-reliant. Mahila Samakhya has been particularly successful in targeting out-of-school girls by working with the community to create learning opportunities in alternative centres, residential camps and early childhood development centres.

- **Mahila Police Volunteers**

Mahila Police Volunteers is good initiative of government to deal with violation against woman to provide safety and protection. Women

should utilize this force for fighting back against violence. Mahila Police Volunteer number is not sufficient in the state. Nirbhay fund is little to provide rehabilitation rape victim and other scheme of women empowerment.

- **Ujjawala**

The Ujjawala scheme has been more efficient in reaching to a wide set of population that is largely exploited by the acts of trafficking, abduction and forced sex work. Further, the Ujjawala scheme to a very large extent has been able to provide awareness through seminars and workshops especially in the rural areas. Women may be confused with the same name of Ujjawala scheme for trafficking and Ujjawala scheme for LPG cylinder.

- **Pradhan Mantri Ujjalla yojana**

Pradhan Mantri Ujjalla yojana is most success scheme as per government. More than seven corer women get benefit of this scheme. The problem with this scheme is that a poor woman does not have money to refill the LPG cyilder provided under this scheme.

Chiranjeevi scheme is cash less scheme and implement with high technology. In this scheme no chance of corruption, some private doctors of various places not success to commit corruption under this scheme. Women satisfied with the most success scheme of Gujarat government.

Women's financial inclusion has also increased tremendously. On the health front, improvements have been noted with the average life expectancy of women having risen from 31.7 years in 1950-51 to about 70 years in 2016. Institutional births have risen to an all – time high of 79

per cent in 2014-15. The maternal mortality rate has dropped by half in the decade between 2001-03 and 2011-13.

Despite these positive figures, unfortunately, women still face serious dangers to their life and liberty in our country. The problems plaguing the women of India are problems plaguing our entire society.

- There are horrific incidents of violence every day
- Young girls are seen dropping out of school to look after their siblings or to be married.
- Women still contribute a disproportionate amount of unpaid work in their homes and on farms.
- Despite having more control over their finances, they are often not given an equal say in household or work decision.

A number of legislations have been passed and schemes implemented to encourage women in education and formal workforce, ensure their physical and psychological health, promote public and political participation, provide the, with safe public and political spaces and enable their equality within and outside the family.

Economic empowerment is central to the overall empowerment of women, and financial inclusion is an important part of this through the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana and PM Jan Dhan Yojana, banking services have been enabled for the unbanked

Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no-expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates

free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home.

85.67 % Respondents believe that Women's Empowerment schemes help women to understand their constitutional and legal rights. The responses support that Women empowerment schemes are the best way to implement constitutional provisions for women.

90.33% Respondents believe that Women empowerment schemes are helpful for law enforcement. The responses support that Women empowerment schemes useful to implement of prevalent Law in Gujarat.

62.33 % Respondents believe that Through the Women Empowerment Scheme, The government has made enough efforts for women's development. The responses support that Women empowerment schemes useful to implement of prevalent Law in Gujarat.

70.33 % Respondents believe that The Government allocates enough amounts in the budget for the women empowerment schemes. The responses support that truly affirmative action taken by Gujarat Government in favour of women. But after allocation it should be use the same purpose within time limit

62.67 % Respondents believe that Modern technology is used to implement women empowerment schemes, which play a supporting role in law enforcement. The responses support that Women empowerment schemes useful to implement of prevalent Law in Gujarat.

81.00% Respondents believe that Women's Empowerment schemes still not enough available at villages, which is a barrier to women's rights. The responses support that need more awareness about women empowerment schemes in villages with new strategies.

73.33% Respondents believe that Superstitions and customary beliefs are a barrier to women's empowerment schemes. The responses support Women empowerment schemes useful to implement of prevalent Law in Gujarat. But Superstitions and customary beliefs are a barrier to women's empowerment schemes.

74.33 % Respondents believe that Police Department provides timely services due to women's protection schemes. The responses support that Women empowerment schemes improved safety and protection status of women in Gujarat.

78.33 % Respondents believe that Abhayam 181 and women's helpline number have reduced crime against women. The responses support that Crime against women decrease after implement of safety and protection empowerment schemes in Gujarat.

75.33 % Respondents believe that Women have become mentally strong against crime due to The Abhayam 181 and women's helpline number. The responses support that Crime against women decrease after implement of safety and protection empowerment schemes in Gujarat.

77.67 % Respondents believe that Beti Bachao Beti padhao scheme is helpful in the implementation of The Pre-Conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC & PNDT) Act 1994. The responses support that Gujarat Government have latest technology to implement women empowerment scheme with reference of Law.

81.67 % Respondents believe that The Nari Adalat can make quick and unbiased judgment in women's cases in Gujarat. The responses support that that Women empowerment schemes useful to implement of prevalent Law in Gujarat.

7.2 Suggestion

After the studied all the topics of research suggestion are

- Awareness camps for women should be organized where they can become familiar with the framed schemes and policies and can take benefit of those schemes and policies.
- First common suggestion for the all scheme is more publicity by the innovative way.
- Time to time update information of women empowerment scheme is most powerful step to provide proper guidance it will really work in favour of women.
- There are more sports empowerment scheme need for the women in the Gujarat and national level.
- Political women empowerment is most basic thing. The Government should be provide some powerful schemes for this. For example

1. Scheme for political party: under this scheme Government can give grant or fund per member of women in political party by this way increase political women empowerment

2. Scheme for Women candidate in Election: this scheme can be provide by election commission. Election commission can give permission to women candidate for use of more amount in the election campaign.

3. Scheme for Women : If any woman join and complete five year of political career as a member of any party she should be awarded by the Govt.

4. The Government suggests political parties to reservation seats in political parties for the women. At all level lok sabha, rajya sabha vidhan sabha, municipalities and panchayats.

- Government should start publicity with points of political rights for the women in Gujarat.
- The government should increase salary of ASHA workers, anganwadi workers and sakhi workers.
- 1000 for vidhava sahay in Gujarat is good step for women but The Government should give minimum Rs. 2000.
- Update and monitor procedure of women empowerment schemes
- In the One Stop Centre Scheme so easy and good women empowerment scheme. But some women afraid to call to OSC and other are not aware about this Government should steps to make it friendly.

- Government should start helpline for men otherwise they disturbing continues women helpline number. And women may wait for help because of engage phone line.
- Nari Adalat works as best it can, within the constraints imposed by limited infrastructure and the larger patriarchal structure in which the women of the courts. Government should provide infrastructure for the Nari Adalat. In Gujarat government should more nari adalat get justice fare, fast and easier way.
- Mahila Samakhya is a good initiative of government to provide education to women. Government should allow more budget for Mahila Samakhya.
- Mahila Police Volunteer's number should be increased for better safety of women and salary of Mahila Police Volunteers should be increased.
- Nirbhaya fund should release on time to time by government and fully utilize allocated fund. Nirbhaya fund will be use properly for better implement for Women Empowerment schemes.
- Government should clear difference between Ujjawala scheme for trafficking and Ujjawala scheme of LPG cylinder. Government should more focus on Ujjawala scheme for trafficking.
- Government should mention condition of loan and subsidy of the scheme and provide more cylinders under at competitive price.

- Under the pradhan mantra ujjwalla scheme government should increase subsidy on LPG cylinder for women. And focus on provide regular subsidized LPG cylinder to poor women.
- Chiranjeevi : under this scheme Government should be allotted more budget and increase fees for the private doctors. More awareness about cashless idea. Government should decide high punishment for the private doctors and hospitals.

Scope for Further Research

Areas of Future Research

1. A comparative study on the economical Women Empowerment Schemes.
2. A study on Political Women Empowerment schemes for Political Rights of Women
3. A study on corruption free women Empowerment Schemes
4. Impact of Globalization on Gandhi Ashrams' products.
5. A comparative study on Impact of Nari Adalat on women of villages.

In the Last chapter of this research work most important schemes of the central Government and the Gujarat Government is concluded and suggestions given for the critical study of various Government schemes of women's empowerment in Gujarat with reference to prevalent laws in force.