

INSTITUTE OF WELFARE BODIES ABOUT WOMEN WELFARE

MODULE6

IMPORTANT POINTS

- The Social Welfare Department has stepped forward to take initiatives for the welfare of woman.
- The following schemes have been initiated to work towards the betterment of women in the state :
- **Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - SABLA**
- The Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) Sabla is a centrally sponsored program of Government of India initiated on April 1, 2011 under Ministry of Women and Child Development.

OBJECTIVES

- **The objectives of the program are:**
- Enable the Adolescent girls for self-development and empowerment
- Improve their nutrition and health status.
- Promote awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition, adolescent reproductive and sexual health (ARSH) and family and child care.
- Upgrade home-based skills, life skills and integrate with the National Skill Development Program (NSDP) for vocational skills.
- Mainstream out of school adolescent girls into formal/non formal education.
- Provide information/guidance about existing public services such as PHC, CHC, Post Office, Bank, Police Station, etc.
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DIFFERENT APPROACH

- To aggressively eliminate and prevent women problems through system and policy change, the Administration starts out from the perspective of women, using empowerment of capacity as consideration to plan and promote the different services, in attempt to construct and organize the diverse resources for women welfare and the complete service transport system through a more aggressive and refined approach.

ABOUT WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

- Women Empowerment

(1) Cooperating with private-sector groups for organization of relevant solutions: Upgrading women ranking and self-implementation power to cooperate with private sector groups for the organization of women's welfare, women's rights, women's group leaders, women's association organization capacity, women's community participation, women's computer information and enhancement of gender awareness related seminar training, workshops, observations, and educational training to strengthen the base women and group organization empowerment.

(2) Strengthening the function of Women's Welfare Service Center: Aggressively supervising local governments to establish women's welfare centers for providing women self-growth, parental education, relevant decrees and consulting as well as diverse supporting services to increase opportunities in self-growth, improvement of social competitiveness, creates and enhances opportunities and friendly environment for the equality development of women.

(3) Empowering Women Group for promotion of CEDAW: In response to the implementation of CEDAW on January 1st, 2012 and cooperate with the Executive Yuan for gender equality promotion of "Gender Equality Walk – Eliminate CEDAW program) by aggressively combining with private-section groups for the organization of CEDAW propaganda, seed faculty training, and relevant laws and regulations to inspect seminar activities and enhance private-sector women's acquaintance and implementation of CEDAW.

WELFARE SCHEMES

- Under Article 15(3), the Constitution of India allows for positive discrimination in favor of women. The article, under right to equality, states that: "Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children. In addition, the Directive Principles of State Policy 39(A) states that: "The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.
- The Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (National Credit Fund for Women) was set up in 1993 to make credit available for lower income women in India.^[2] More recent programs initiated by the Government of India include the Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS), the [Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana](#), Conditional Maternity Benefit plan (CMB), as well as the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls – Sabla.

MINISTRY OF WOMEN WELFARE

- The **Ministry of Women and Child Development**, a branch of the [Government of India](#), is an apex body for formulation and administration of the rules and regulations and laws relating to [women](#) and [child](#) development in [India](#). The current minister for the Ministry of Women and Child Development is [Smriti Irani](#) having held the portfolio since 31 May 2019.

OTHER SCHEMES

- **Women Empowerment Schemes**
- **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme.**
- **One Stop Centre Scheme.**
- **Women Helpline Scheme.**
- **UJJAWALA : A Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re-integration of Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation.**
- **Working Women Hostel.**

OTHER SCHEMES

- Ministry approves new projects under Ujjawala Scheme and continues existing projects
- SWADHAR Greh (A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances)
- NARI SHAKTI PURASKAR
- Awardees of Stree Shakti Puruskar, 2014 & Awardees of Nari Shakti Puruskar
- Awardees of Rajya Mahila Samman & Zila Mahila Samman
- Mahila police Volunteers
- Mahila Shakti Kendras (MSK)
- NIRBHAYA

CONCLUSION DIFFERENT SCHEMES

- **Women Welfare**

1. All round empowerment of women.
2. Establishment of self-reliant women's Self Help Groups.
3. Strengthening and institutionalizing the savings habit in rural women and their control over economic resources.
4. Encourage widow remarriage in the state with the objective to raise their social status and ensure social security.
5. Provide secure and economical accommodation to working women in the urban areas like Gangtok and Namchi