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E-ISSN: 2348-1269, P-ISSN: 2349-5138



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH AND ANALYTICAL REVIEWS (IJRAR) | IJRAR.ORG

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Viksit Bharat 2047: The Women Empowerment

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.56975/ijrar.v13i2.331653>

Abstract:

In the view of India nearing to the 100th centenary of Independence 2047, the India is transforming to developed country by the year 2047 under the great vision of Viksit Bharat 2047. It is a strategic intervention to bring a remarkable change in the country and stood the India as a global leader. To achieve the national objective, the government focused on GYAN framework. This constitutes the four pillars of the nation i.e. Garib (Poor), Yuva (Youth), Annadata (Farmer), and Nari (Women). Present the conceptual study focused on the pillar Mahilayen (Women). In the history, the women's are unacknowledged and confined to the family. In the recent years there is a notable change in the mindset of women. Women are emerged to social transformation and economic development equal to men. The government also recognized the progress nation of depends on the progress of women. To develop the women economically, the schemes such as Pradhan Matri Mudra Yojana, Jandhan Yojna, stand-up India, SHGs and Lakpatti Didi to turn them as Women Entrepreneurs and Women workforce. To reduce the gender selective mortality rate, empowerment through girl child education and provide safety and security the schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP), Women Helpline, Pradhan Maantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA), and many more schemes to protect

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health and welfare of them. Strengthening the women in all the stages life is a significant contribution to the society as well as economic development of nation. In this conceptual paper, presented few schemes supported the women mentally, economically and physically.

Key Words: Women Empowerment, Mhailayen, Narisakti, Women Workforce, GYAN

Introduction:

The government of India under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi, Honourable Prime Minister of our country, focused on four major pillars of India i.e. 'Garib' (Poor), 'Mahilayen' (Women), 'Yuva' (Youth) and 'Annadata' (Farmer) and highlighted in the vision of Viksit Bharat, 2047. The main aim of Viksit Bharat is about to develop the capabilities of people and empower them. For the government, the needs, aspirations and welfare of four pillars are the highest priority. The progress of the nation depends on the progress of them. Viksit Bharat 2047 is a persuasive, all-round and inclusive approach for the transformation and development of nation. To attain this goal, the need of women empowerment is also necessary. So, Nari shakti (Women Empowerment) is the one of the important caste among the four castes of Viksit Bharat, 2047. The insight of women empowerment is to promote women successfully in all the segments/sectors of India in a healthy, wealthy, safety and satisfactorily. It provides equal opportunities and rights to women in every industry including Education, Jobs, IT and Politics. The key focus is to increase female workforce participation to 70 per cent. Women, come across the challenges in all the stages of life in the form of disparities in society, gender, education and workforce. Which it leads to a greater contribution to introduce the strategic Interventions for the sustaining of women in all her streams of life i.e. individually, socially, psychologically, politically and economically.

The objective of pillar Narishakti in Vikshit Bharat, 2047 is mentioned below in detail.

Women Education:

Education is a fundamental right of an every citizen. Right to Education is declared as a Human Right at Universal level. The government initiated education to women equal to men with good values and skills from schooling onwards. It helps the women to sustain their life's economically and satisfactorily and boost ups their confidence level individually. They can become economically strong and supports their family. An educated woman led the family ethically, economically, happily and supports the society also.

In India, the school education system consists of 24.69 crore students from pre-primary education level to high secondary level. Among, the girl comprises of 11.93 crore i.e. 48.3 per cent, which is an incremental improvement. However, the pre-primary enrollment is at 1.4 crores, with a girls strength is at 65.1 lakh i.e. 46.4 per cent compare to boy's strength at 75.3 lakhs i.e. 53.6 per cent.

Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) revealed the primary enrollment of students (Class 1-5) stands at 10.44 crore, with girls students at 5.01 crore i.e. 48 per cent. The Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) of girls is 93.3 per cent reflecting the hurdles like safety problems and household chores. The Net Enrollment Ratio (NER) is 76.9 per cent in total and girls is 78.5 per cent.

The dropouts of girl child in Primary education are 0.3% (girls 0.0%), upper primary 3.5% (girls 2.9%), and secondary 11.5% (girls 9.6%). To overcome this challenge, The Child Rights and You (CRY) launched the intervention 'Poori Padhai Desh Ki Bhalai' campaign in the year June, 2024. The aim of this campaign is to ensure complete education for girl, under the concept of "Girl Interrupted".

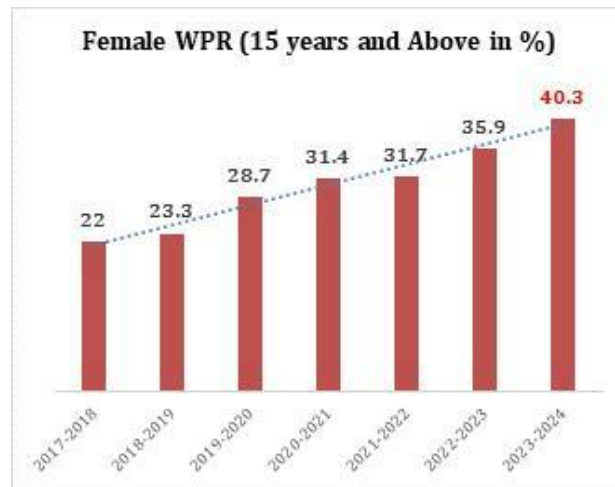
Women Economic Empowerment:

With the support of the government schemes, the women become economically empowered by starting their own enterprises and also women in workforce. The following are the women entrepreneurs who are the inspiration to the women to stand up individually, economically, mentally and physically.

- Falguni Nayar - Founder of **Nykaa** related to Beauty and Wellness products
- Anisha Singh - Co-founder of **Mydala**
- Richa Kar - Founder of **Zivame**
- Shradha Sharma- Founder of **Your Story**
- Upasana Taku -Founder of **Mobikwik** related to Digital Wallet and Mobile payment
- Aditi Gupta - Founder of **Menstrypedia**
- Kiran Mazumdar Shaw – Founder of **Biocon Limited**
- Ghazal Alagh – Co-founder of **Mamaearth**
- Malini Agarwal – Founder of **Miss Malini** related to Entertainment
- Malik Shadahi – CEO & Founder of **Moms Co.**
- Vineet Singh – Founder of **Sugar Cosmetics**

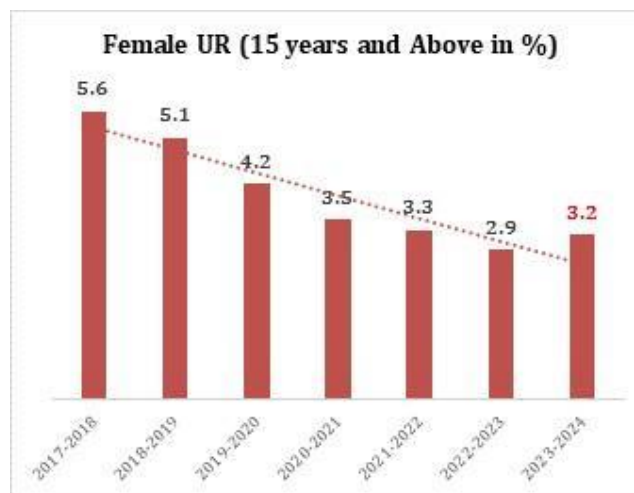
Not only as an entrepreneurs, majority of the women are in workforce from Top level positions to Lower level in various sectors such as Government Institutions, Corporates and NGO's. According to the Indian Female Labour Force Participate Ratio (FLFPR) shows the female workforce raised to 41.7 per cent in the year 2023-24 from 23.3 per cent in the year 2017-18. At a moderate level, the women's are overcoming the challenge of Glass ceiling. At present in India, 30 per cent of GDP of Nation is contributed by the 63 million MSME's and supported to 110 million of people by providing Jobs.

Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by (National Statistics Office). The PLFS data shows Women’s Employment Rate (WER) increased from 22 per cent in 2017-18 to 40.3 per cent in 2023-24. The following graph shows the Women’s Employment Rate in percentage from 2017-18 to 2023-24.



In contra the Unemployment Rate (UR) decreased from 5.6 per cent in 2017-18 to 3.2 per cent in 2023-24. This shows there a growth of employment opportunities for women. Very significantly in Rural India, the female employment grew by 96 per cent, while urban grown of 43 per cent during the above state period.

The following graph shows the Female Unemployment Rate in percentage from 2017-18 to 2023-24.



The data explores the female graduates employability increased from 42 per cent in 2013 to 47.53 per cent in 2024. The postgraduation also raised from 34.5 per cent in 2017-18 to 40 per cent in 2023-24.

As per the data given by Indian skills Report 2025, nearly 55 per cent Indian graduates are employable at global level in 2025.

Women in Politics:

At present, the first citizen of a Nation is the women as 'President of India' Honourable President Droupadi Murmur (2022-Incumbent). In the past, Smt. 'Pratiba Devisingh Patil' (2007-12) is the first women served as President of India. Late. Indhira Gandhi (1980-84, 1966-72) acted as a first and only female Prime Minister of a Nation. At a state level, many women leaders such as Sucheta Kripalani, Shashikala Kalkodkar, J. Jayalalitha are served as Chief Ministers across various states of India. They are capable of good administrators, reformers and leaders. Their contribution and reforms bring shape to the Indian politics and promotes, leads and inspires the Indian women and future generations also. Still, the women should get an equal opportunity in Parliament, Legislations, Assemblies, Panchayaths and various governing bodies.

Women in Decision Making:

A woman plays an active role in many sectors of society. The women are encouraged to participate in leadership role for better outcomes at a national and international level.

Government Schemes for Narishakti:

The following are the government schemes to support the Indian women.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP):

The expansion of BBBP is '*Save the Daughter, Educate the Daughter*'. It was implemented in the year 22nd January, 2015 with Rs.100 crore (US\$13.5 million) funding. The objective of this scheme is to protect the women and empower them through education and safety and to decline child sex ratio or to reduce the gender discrimination. It promotes the "Beta Beti, Ek Samaan" (Son and Daughter's are equal) to overcome the post birth discrimination and sex selective abortion and welfare of the girl child. It is linked to the "Sunkanya Samridhhi Account", only for girl child. It is a long term saving scheme with high interest rate 9.3 per cent initially and later reduced to 8.2 per cent compare to all the savings account and term deposits, which is meant for girl child education, career and empowerment. The age limit of the girl child is should be below 10 years. The minimum amount is Rs.1000/- per year and the maximum amount is Rs.1,50,000/- year. Up to the 15 years of age of the girl child the parents has to paid, after that the account will be silent for 6 years. At the age of 21 years, the scheme is matured and the girl will get the eligibility to draw the amount and can be spent for her education, career and marriage etc.

On the eve of 10th Anniversary of the scheme (BBBP), 22nd January, 2025 celebrated. The scheme aligns with Viksith 2047 and shifted from Women's Development to Women's Led Development.

National Commission for Women (NCW) Women Helpline:

It is introduced in the year 21st July, 2021 and operated by the National Commission for Women (NCW), New Delhi. The NCW Women Helpline toll free emergency number is 14490, which works 24*7. The aim is to provide Digital Complaint Registration System against the violence affected by the women. It provides the services like to assist, support from various challenges faced by the women, legal assistance,

counseling and guidance on issues like sexual harassment, domestic violence and distress. It also connects to the police, one stop centres, hospitals and the other authorities who protect them.

Added to this number, some other toll free helpline numbers such as Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) is 112, Women Helpline (WHL) is 181, Childline is 1098 and Cyber crime helpline is 1930, which works actively to ensure the women protection and children safety. It was initiated and funded by the Government of India under Nirbhaya fund. It is operated under the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The toll free women helpline number 181 is introduced under NITI-Aayog in the year 2020-21.

Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA):

On 31st July, 2016, PMSMA is launched to provide quality antenatal care to all pregnant women's universally in the 2nd, 3rd trimester and in 9th of every month. It is applicable to rural and urban women's. It helps in identifying and follows up the high risk pregnancies. The red stickers are placed to the high risk pregnancies and infants where as low risk pregnancies green sticker attached. The government also involved the private physicians under this scheme and to be a part of this program, they have to get registered.

The PMSMA aligns with broader goals of the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health plus Nutrition (RMNCAH+N) strategy under the National Health Mission (NHM).

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY):

By the year 2025, around 68 percent of beneficiaries are under Mudra loan accounts, which are hold by the women. This scheme is collateral free and 99 per cent of the loans are in 'Shishu' and 'Kishor' categories. The highest rate of female participation is from states like Tamilnadu, Karnataka and West Bengal.

Conclusion:

Women Empowerment is a significant objective of Viksit Bharat 2047. The government implemented the schemes to support and development them mentally by introducing awareness programs and campaigns on welfare activities, economic activities and safety and security services.

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